



2011-12 IGHS AU Basketball OFFICIALS' PERFORMANCE STANDARDS

Introduction

The IGHS AU has adopted the following standards for the purpose of evaluating an official's game performance. The standards below are currently being used by IGHS AU observers when observing games and evaluating officials. We believe these performance standards help observers conduct a fair and unbiased evaluation and reflect an "ideal" representation of what is expected in all areas of on-floor officiating. While officials are evaluated using these standards, meeting or failing to meet any of these standards does not guarantee or negate the possibility of an IGHS AU regional or state tournament assignment. These standards are also being published for officials to use as a self-assessment tool. It is our hope that officials will strive to adhere to the guidelines listed below.

Performance Standards

A. APPEARANCE/MANNER

1. Appearance, Fitness, Conditioning

- The required IGHS AU attire/uniform is being worn.
- The uniform looks sharp, clean, and pressed.
- Shoes are primarily black and polished.
- If an undershirt is visible, it is black.
- No jewelry is being worn (or any other item that would be illegal for a player to wear).
- The uniform shirt and pants fit well.
- The official projects strength and an athletic appearance.

2. Hustle, Effort, Mobility

- The official has an "athletic run."
- When running the court, the official blends in well with the players.
- The official sprints up and down the floor during transitions.
- The official moves with a purpose.
- The official possesses the physical ability to move into proper position on the court.

3. Professionalism, Temperament, Demeanor

- The official projects a professional demeanor.
- Facial expressions, body language, and mannerisms communicate confidence and poise – not arrogance or disinterest.
- Facial expressions, body language and mannerisms communicate an interest in others' opinions.
- Verbal or nonverbal communication shows support of fellow officials.
- The official appears comfortable during dead-ball periods.
- The official appears comfortable when communicating with coaches, players, and fellow officials.
- The official appears approachable by coaches and players.
- The official conducts his/her communications with players, coaches, and fellow officials in a positive and encouraging manner.
- The official expresses a confident demeanor and strength when calling and reporting fouls/violations.

4. Poise, Reaction, Voice, Whistle

- The official maintains a calm and controlled voice when pressure escalates during the game.
- The official remains poised under pressure.
- The official uses a commanding but not overbearing voice.
- The official uses a sharp and commanding blast with his/her whistle.
- The official communicates effectively and helps with the outcome when confronted with a problem or situation.
- The official uses appropriate tones and voice inflections for varying situations.

B. MECHANICS/SIGNALS

1. Use of Approved Mechanics/Signals

- The official uses approved NFHS 3-person mechanics.
- The official uses only approved NFHS basketball signals.
- The official reports his/her signals with fluidity.
- The pace of signaling effectively communicates with partners and table personnel.
- The official does not draw unnecessary attention to him/herself when signaling.
- The official makes a special effort to accentuate signals during important parts of the game.
- The official shows strong knowledge of mechanics by not having to focus on where to stand or go; instead this comes naturally to him/her.
- The official is aware when a partner has a double whistle.
- The official signals appropriately in double-whistle situations.

2. Positioning, Floor Coverage and Working to Get Angles

- The official has a mastery of approved NFHS 3-person mechanics.
- The official positions him/herself appropriately during the pre-game.
- The official positions him/herself appropriately during time-outs.
- The official positions him/herself appropriately during free throws.
- The official "moves to improve" to get the appropriate angles between players and prevent being straight-lined, even if it requires being out of the "home" position during on- and off-ball coverage.
- As Lead, the official gets the best angle (between wide-angle and close-down positions) in order to officiate post players and drives to the basket.
- As Lead, the official moves along the endline based on ball and player location and doesn't work too wide.
- As Lead, the official "pinches the paint" when appropriate.
- As Center, the official gets the best angle (high, low, and onto the court) in order to see between players and best cover plays.
- As Trail, the official gets the best angle (both on- and off-the-court, but not TOO far onto the court) in order to see hand-checking and drives to the basket.

3. Rotations & Switches

- As Lead, the official appears to look for reasons to rotate.
- As Lead, the official moves with purpose, fluidity, and an accelerated pace when rotating.
- As Lead, the official maintains primary-area coverage in the key while rotating.
- As Lead, the official picks up their new area of responsibility quickly after the rotation is complete.
- As Lead, the official does not initiate a rotation on a quick drive to the basket or a quick shot.
- As Lead, the official backs out of a rotation and returns to the original side of the court if the ball reverses on a quick drive or shot.
- As Center, the official anticipates the Lead's rotation.
- As Center, the official remains in position until Lead is clearly ready to officiate after a rotation.
- As Trail, the official immediately fills the weak side after the Lead has begun the rotation.
- The official covers for partners during a rotation breakdown.
- The official has a mastery of dead-ball switches.
- The official observes players while walking to his/her position.
- The official helps co-officials during a switch breakdown.
- The official moves briskly to his/her new position.
- The official knows his/her immediate new position after reporting a foul.
- When a technical foul is called, the official is aware of his/her next position.

4. On- and Off-Ball Coverage

- The official picks up the ball and players when in his/her primary area of responsibility.
- The official has visible counts when a closely-guarded situation is in his/her area of responsibility.
- The official covers his/her primary boundary lines.
- The official asks for help on out-of-bounds plays on his/her boundary line when appropriate.
- The official provides assistance with out-of-bounds or other infractions when observing off-ball coverage.
- The official only calls out of his/her primary area to make an OBVIOUS call.

- If making an obvious call out of their primary, the official is patient and gives the primary official the first opportunity to make the call.
- The official maintains coverage of a play situation beginning in his/her coverage area and ending at the basket or in another official's primary.
- The official does NOT "ball watch" when he/she has off-ball coverage.
- The official picks up illegal screens during off-ball officiating.
- The official is aware of non-basketball plays during off-ball coverage.
- The official helps co-officials with free-throw shooters when in off-ball coverage.

C. JUDGMENT/ACCURACY/APPLICATION

1. Accurate & Consistent Violation Calls/No-calls

- The official is alert and avoids getting surprised by violations.
- The official calls obvious violations in his/her primary area.
- The official makes correct out-of-bounds calls on his/her primary boundary lines.
- The official makes correct and consistent traveling calls/no-calls.
- The official appears to understand the rules pertaining to a jump stop.
- The official makes correct and consistent intentional kicking calls/no-calls.
- The official makes correct and consistent illegal dribble and palming calls/no-calls.
- The official makes correct and consistent three-second lane violation calls/no-calls.
- The official makes correct and consistent five-second closely-guarded calls/no-calls.
- The official makes correct and consistent ten-second backcourt violation calls/no-calls.
- The official makes correct and consistent throw-in violation calls/no-calls.
- The official makes correct and consistent free-throw violation calls/no-calls.
- The official makes correct and consistent backcourt violation calls/no-calls.
- The official appears to understand the rules governing basket interference and goaltending.
- The official recognizes the types of violation calls/no-calls by co-officials, and does whatever possible to promote crew consistency.

2. Accurate & Consistent Foul Calls/No-calls

- The official is alert and avoids getting surprised by fouls.
- The official calls obvious fouls in his/her primary area.
- The official has a patient whistle to see the entire play.
- The official appears to referee the defense.
- The official appears to be aware when the defender has established and maintained legal guarding position.
- The official makes correct and consistent illegal use of the hands foul calls/no-calls.
- The official makes correct and consistent blocking foul calls/no-calls.
- The official makes correct and consistent holding foul calls/no-calls.
- The official makes correct and consistent pushing foul calls/no-calls.
- The official makes correct and consistent illegal screening foul calls/no-calls.
- The official makes correct and consistent player control foul calls/no-calls.
- The official is aware of co-officials when multiple whistles occur in a foul situation.
- The official recognizes the types of foul calls/no-calls by co-officials, and does whatever possible to promote crew consistency.

3. Accurate & Consistent Application of POE's (Traveling, Closely Guarded, Three Seconds, Block/Charge, Free Throw Administration)

- The official focuses on the points of emphasis throughout the entire game.
- The official recognizes the points of emphasis calls/no-calls by co-officials, and does whatever possible to promote crew consistency.

4. Accurate & Consistent Application of Verticality, Screening & Guarding Principles

- The official appears to understand and applies the principle of verticality correctly and consistently.
- The official appears to understand and applies screening principles correctly and consistently.
- The official appears to understand and applies guarding principles correctly and consistently.
- The official anticipates a screening situation and avoids getting surprised.

- The official recognizes fundamental calls/no-calls by co-officials, and does whatever possible to promote crew consistency.

D. RULES ENFORCEMENT

1. Performs Duties and Responsibilities

- The official arrives on the floor with co-officials.
- The official appears to perform all required pregame responsibilities (i.e., checks jewelry, knee/ankle braces, wristbands, head bands, etc.).
- The official appears to observe floor conditions, space, obstructions, potential hazards, benches, lane-space marks, continuity of the center line, backboard pads, rings, nets, location of cheerleaders, and location of official scorer, photographers, backboard red light or LED lights, and clock which shows tenths of a second.
- The official conducts a pregame conference with captains and head coaches.
- When assigned the Referee position, the official checks the table/scorebook before the 10-minute mark.
- If the official goes to the locker room, he/she returns to the floor at the appropriate time before the start of the game.
- The official properly beckons substitutes onto the playing court during the game.
- The official leaves the playing court with co-officials.

2. Rules Knowledge and Enforcement

- The official correctly administers alternating-possession throw-in situations.
- The official correctly administers correctable-error situations.
- The official appears to have a clear understanding of the rules.
- The official appears to have a clear understanding of the new rules.
- The official offers information to the crew that is helpful in addressing a rules situation.
- The official appears confident when discussing a rules situation with coach or player.
- The official reacts immediately to a rules situation with the correct decision (such as correctable errors, ball lodging between rim and backboard, substitution issues, fights, and so on).
- When the official communicates a rules situation to the head coaches, he/she is convincing and believable.
- The official appears to understand the spirit and intent of the rules.

3. Proper Penalty Administration

- The official correctly administers throw-in situations (proper spot, etc.).
- The official correctly administers basket interference or goaltending situations.
- The official correctly administers free-throw situations.
- The official correctly administers continuous motion situations.
- The official correctly administers double foul situations.
- The official correctly administers technical foul situations.
- The official correctly administers intentional foul situations.
- The official correctly administers flagrant foul situations.
- The official remedies a difficult penalty administration with ease and confidence.

E. GAME/SITUATION MANAGEMENT

1. Communication with Coaches/Players

- The official communicates with coaches and players succinctly and professionally.
- The official communicates professionally with both coaches, not just the one with whom he/she is most familiar.
- The official ensures that both coaches receive an explanation after an unusual play situation.
- The official avoids fraternizing with coaches and players.
- The official responds appropriately to questions by a coach and does NOT go out of his/her way to initiate communications.
- The official recognizes when a coach is open to discussion and when a coach is only looking to complain.
- The official allows the coaches to voice their comments without engaging in drawn out discussions.
- If a warning is given to a coach or player, the official expresses a professional, yet firm demeanor.
- The official avoids "coaching" the players.

- The official keeps communications with players to a minimum, during live- and dead-ball situations.
- The official uses the captain to help him/her curtail or prevent problems from occurring.
- The official listens intently to a concern or question from a captain.

2. Communication with Partners/Table Personnel

- The official communicates problem or potential problem situations with co-officials.
- The official uses positive nonverbal and verbal communication to support co-officials.
- The official offers information to co-officials when that information is important to a call or situation.
- The official supports co-officials when communicating with coaches and players.
- The official expresses a "teamwork" mentality.
- The official treats table personnel in a professional manner.
- The official makes him/herself visible to table personnel.
- When resolving an issue at the table, the official takes the time to ensure clarity.
- The official avoids fraternizing with table personnel.
- The official avoids conversations with spectators, media personnel, and other individuals not directly related to the game.

3. Game Awareness

- The official observes and is aware of the time on the game clock throughout the game.
- The official recognizes a potential problem before it occurs, such as opposing players engaged in rough play or a verbal argument.
- The official recognizes when a coach or player needs an explanation.
- The official recognizes the score of the game.
- The official recognizes a potential problem with spectators.
- The official has an excellent feel for the game of basketball.
- The official recognizes when there is one minute remaining in each period/OT by using the proper signal.

4. Ability to Control the Game

- The official avoids taking over the game, allowing other officials to handle their primary coverage areas.
- The official understands the type of game being played and controls the game accordingly.
- The official makes the necessary calls to keep the game under control.
- The official has a patient whistle, allowing plays to develop before making a decision.
- The official handles both benches in a consistent and fair manner.
- The official makes the tough call regardless of the consequences when necessary and appropriate.
- The official makes the tough calls against the home team when necessary and appropriate.
- The official makes the tough calls late in the game when necessary and appropriate.
- The official maintains the same level of intensity throughout the game.
- The official DOES NOT receive an inordinate amount of criticism from coaches/players based on call selection.
- The official recognizes when situations in a game become intense.
- The official engages in preventative techniques to keep situations/problems from occurring.
- The official recognizes when one call occurs first, such as when a travel is whistled before a player-control foul; thus, enforcing the correct penalty.
- The official referees the game in a manner where the players can adjust to the officiating.

5. Effectively Manages Situations

- The official effectively manages timing situations (mistakes, malfunctions, etc.).
- The official effectively manages scoring/scorebook situations (errors, roster situations, illegal substitutions, etc.).
- The official appropriately and effectively uses a warning to stop unsporting conduct and behavior.
- The official appropriately and effectively uses a technical foul to stop unsporting conduct and behavior.
- The official engages the game administrator to prevent spectators from interfering with the game, if necessary.
- The official takes the necessary time to correct a situation when the outcome of the game is based on that decision.
- The official maintains a calm composure and demeanor when discussing the outcome of a play situation with the head coaches.