

## Comments to the 2013 “Open Book” Test for Certified Officials

*The graphs show the distribution of answers submitted. Green = Correct answer; Red = Incorrect answer*

### QUESTION 1.

At a WTA event, a player has signed for On-Court Coaching. During the warm-up, the chair umpire notices that the coach is wearing a cap with a commercial patch on it. If requested by the player, would the coach be allowed to walk on-court with the cap on?

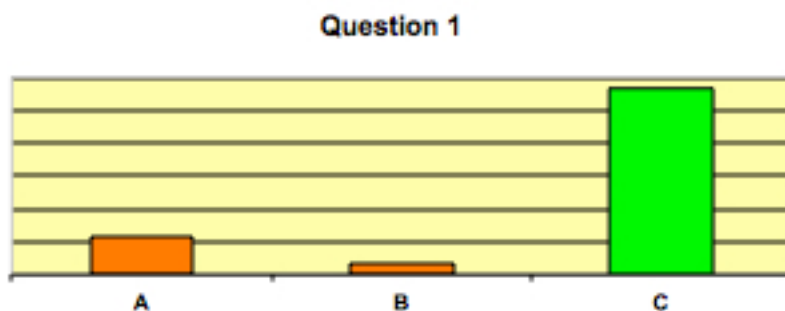
A - Yes, there are no restrictions regarding identification on clothing for coaches.

B - No, commercial identifications are not allowed on caps.

C - Yes, but only if the commercial identification is placed on the side of the cap and it is not bigger than 3sq.in.

The correct answer is C. [The coaches' attire is covered in the WTA Rulebook \(Section XVII.H.2.b., page 368\) and the On-Court Coaching Protocols which provides guidelines to coaches, players and officials and serves as a WTA Policy](#)

*Coaches will not be subject to the clothing identification requirements which apply to players in regards to manufacturer's identification, but will be subject to the same requirements as players in regards to commercial identifications when going on-court. Identifications of tennis academies are considered a commercial identification. Clothing sponsor rule is not applicable to coaches. Identifications allowance on the hat is also defined in the WTA Rulebook (Section IV.C.2.f. page 113).*



## QUESTION 2.

At an ATP tournament, the server has received a warning and a “fault, loss of serve” for being slow. Later on, when serving again, he receives a 3<sup>rd</sup> Time Violation. What is the penalty?

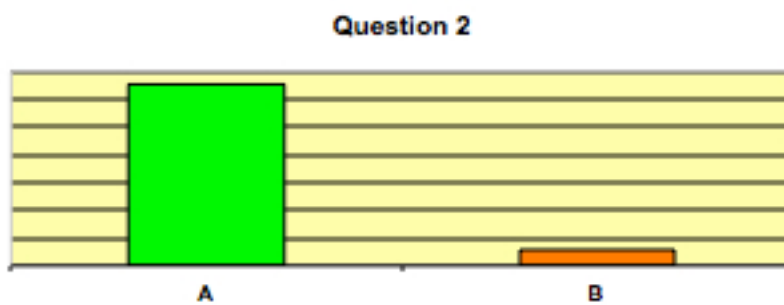
- A – Fault, loss of serve
- B – Point Penalty

Since the start of 2013 there is a change in the Time Violation penalties at ATP World Tour, ATP Challenger Tour and ITF Mens Pro-Circuit events.

The Time Violation offence, as server or receiver, shall be penalized by a “Time Violation, warning” and each subsequent violation shall be penalized as follows:

- Server: when serving the time violation shall result in a “fault”
- Receiver: when receiving the time violation shall be penalized by a “point penalty”.  
The receiver must also play at the reasonable pace of the server.

So, in this case the server will receive another Time Violation resulting into another “Fault, Loss of serve”. Correct answer is A.



### QUESTION 3.

At 5/5 (15-15) in the final set, a player asks the chair umpire to see the trainer and sits down on his chair. The player says that he is cramping and can't continue until the changeover. What should the chair umpire do?

A - Call for the trainer, but tell the player that he has to continue playing for now as he is not allowed to stop play for cramps

B - Stop play and call for the trainer

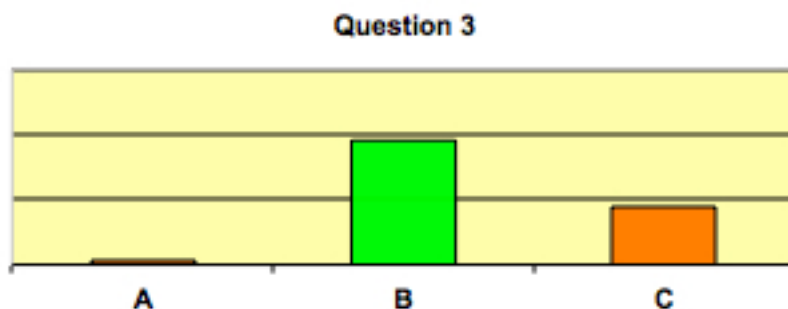
C - Call for the trainer, but tell the player that because he is cramping he has to either continue playing for now or forfeit the points until the changeover

The key to this situation is that neither the player nor the chair umpire is allowed to make any medical decisions during a match. This applies even to an extreme case like this one where the player tells the chair umpire that he is cramping. It also applies to a case where the chair umpire is convinced that the player is very obviously cramping.

Correct answer is B. if a player says that he is cramping and cannot continue to play, the chair umpire should stop play and call the trainer.

The trainer and possibly the doctor will then make a medical judgement on whether the condition of the player is cramps or not.

Should the trainer confirm cramps, the chair umpire should instruct the player to go back to play and inform him that if he cannot continue he has the option to forfeit the points until the changeover, in order to receive treatment by the trainer during the changeover time (this is obviously assuming that the player hasn't yet received the 2 full changeover treatments for muscle cramping he's allowed during a match).



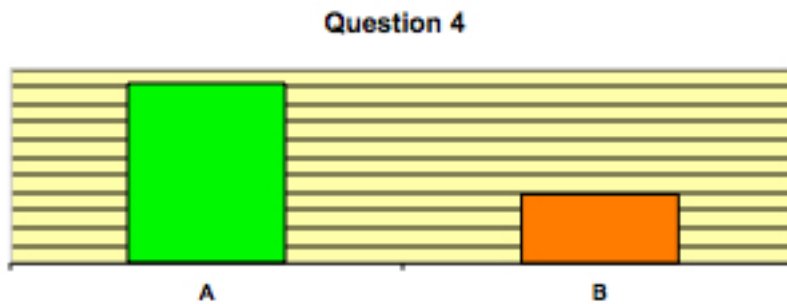
## QUESTION 4.

During a point, player A loses her shoe in the middle of the court and hits the ball back into play. What should the chair umpire do?

A - Nothing, the point continues

B - Call a let as soon as you see the shoe on the court

Correct answer is A as the player losing her shoe would in almost all cases not be a hindrance to the opponent and nothing in the question suggests that the opponent was hindered. So, we would normally consider that the player cannot hinder herself and therefore play should continue.



## QUESTION 5.

At 4/1 in the 1st set in a Women's Pro-Circuit match, player A asks to see the trainer. The chair umpire informs the opponent, player B, that the trainer has been called to the court. Player B asks the chair umpire to go to the toilet. Player B hasn't yet been to the toilet or to a change of attire break during this match. What should the chair umpire do?

- A - Allow player B to go to the toilet
- B - Wait for the trainer to arrive and allow player B to go to the toilet only in case there will be a medical time out for player A
- C - Tell player B that she has to wait until the set break

This question has created quite some controversy and that was our intention!

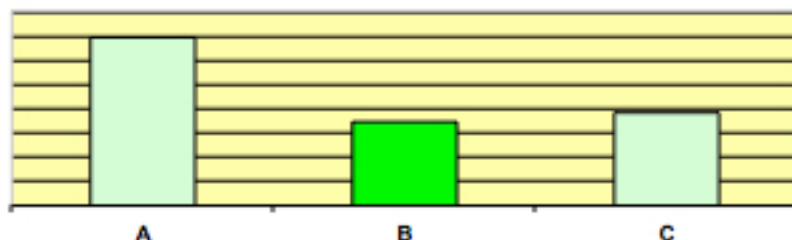
Although C can be considered as a correct answer, since we want the chair umpires to have that as their first answer to players requesting to go to the toilet when it is not during a set-break, B is the one that we were really looking for.

The reason for that is that in this case, ultimately we want to make sure that the delay is not caused by player B but once the trainer confirms there is going to be a break caused by Player A it makes sense to let player B go to the toilet.

Only in cases where there is a toilet next to the court it can be considered to let the player go immediately.

So being in a generous spirit and without creating a precedent we will accept all 3 answers!

Question 5



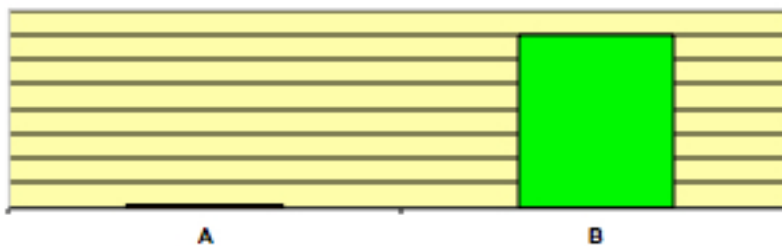
## QUESTION 6.

In a Mens Pro-Circuit match played on clay Player A stops the point after a close call on his base line. The chair umpire thinks that he made a mistake by not calling it out and makes a late out call as player A moves towards circling the mark. The opponent, player B, asks the chair umpire to check the mark. The mark touches the line. What is the correct decision?

- A - Let, replay the point
- B - Point to player B

Correct answer is B: The point to player B. Even though the chair umpire called it out, this came after player A stopped the point and therefore there is no hindrance to him from the official and therefore no reason for replaying the point. The chair umpire should be careful in making such close calls particularly since he can check the mark anyway.

Question 6



## QUESTION 7.

Every chair umpire evaluated starts with a “4” rating. However, since the expectations of the performance of a Gold Badge are higher than a Bronze Badge, Gold Badges will be evaluated taking into consideration different standards than Bronze Badges.

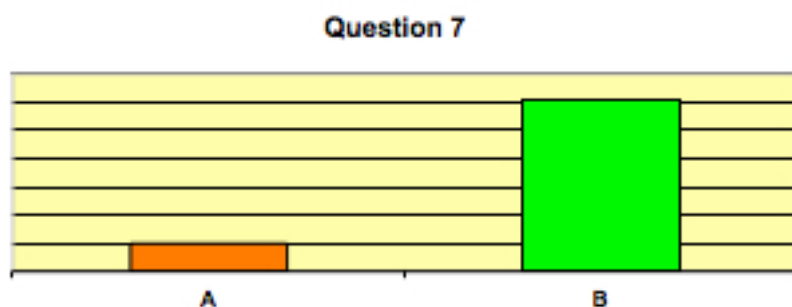
- A – True
- B – False

As outlined in the updated 2013 Chair Umpire evaluator’s guide, Officials are rated in two specific groups:

- International Officials (Bronze, Silver and Gold Chair Umpires)
- White Badge, Green Badge and non-certified officials

The correct answer is B. We don’t apply different standards between the various levels of International certifications even though it is reasonable that a Gold Badge Chair Umpire should normally perform higher than a Bronze Badge. The evaluator should assess chair umpires based on their performance and regardless of the International badge they may hold.

The guidelines available are meant to help evaluators in their assessment.

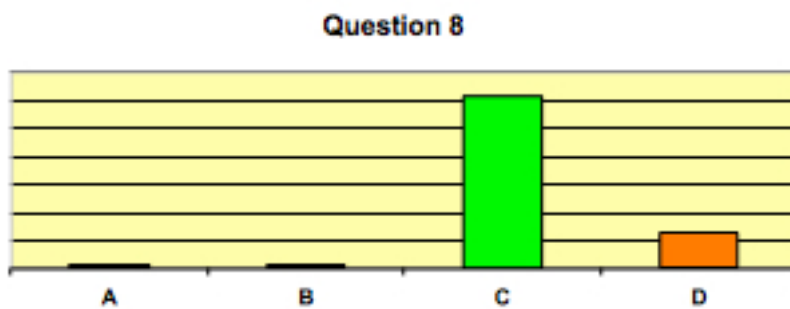


## QUESTION 8.

**At a WTA event, a player comes on-court wearing a line of clothing branded by Xerox. Is she allowed to play with this clothing?**

- A - No, only lines of clothing from tennis manufacturers are allowed.
- B - Yes because Xerox is a sponsor of the WTA.
- C - Yes, a player may have a clothing sponsor which is not a manufacturer; the clothing sponsor is granted all positions reserved for manufacturers on player's clothing.
- D - Yes, but the number and size of Xerox identifications is limited only to what is allowed for commercial identifications.

**This is a new option offered to players as defined in the WTA Rulebook (Section IV.C.2.g., page 113/114). Therefore the correct answer is C.**





## QUESTION 9.

At an ATP Challenger event a player has two commercial and two manufacturer's logos on the sleeves of the polo shirt. He has also one commercial logo on the front. How many more manufacturers' logos is he allowed to have on the polo shirt?

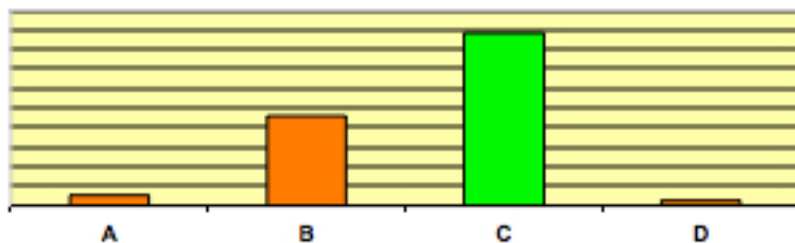
- A - 0
- B - 1
- C - 2
- D - 3

The ATP rulebook (page 155, section 6: Shirt, Sweater or Jacket) allows players to wear on the Front, Back and Collar the following:

Two (2) standard logos of the clothing manufacturer neither of which exceeds two square inches (13 sq. cm.) may be placed in any location (i.e. 2 on the front, or 1 on the back and 1 on the collar, etc.) or one (1) standard logo of the clothing manufacturer which may not exceed four (4) square inches (26 sq. cm.) may be placed on the front or collar and then an additional clothing manufacturer logo, not to exceed four (4) square inches (26 sq. cm.), may be placed on the back. *If no more than one (1) manufacturer logo is placed on the front or collar of the shirt, then one (1) commercial (i.e., non-clothing manufacturer) identification may be placed on the front of the shirt, not to exceed four (4) square inches (26 sq. cm).*

The correct answer is C since the player still can still place two (2) manufacturer logos: one on the front and one on the back or collar.

Question 9



## QUESTION 10.

The new Code of Conduct for Officials requires that officials are not engaged in sexual harassment or abuse of tournament personnel.

A - True

B - False

The correct answer is A. Hopefully almost everyone got this one right, and we hope for those who didn't, it was because of mistype when completing the test!!!

The new Code of Conduct for Officials (Duties and Procedures, section U, a15) clearly states that officials shall not engage in any sexual harassment or sexually abuse other officials, players or tournament personnel.

The ATP, ITF, Grand Slam Tournaments and the WTA are committed to ensure the highest standards of professionalism are met by all certified officials. As you have seen in the book with new sections underlined a lot of time and effort has been put into making the new Code of Conduct for Officials clearer both in the requirements and the potential violations and sanctions.

Question 10

