



CANADIAN ASSOCIATION OF BASKETBALL OFFICIALS
ASSOCIATION CANADIENNE DES ARBITRES DE BASKET-BALL

FIBA RULE CASEBOOK

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The purpose of this document is to help officials understand how the rules apply in actual game situations. It is made available on-line and is updated on a regular basis.

If, after reading parts of this document, uncertainties persist regarding the application of the rules, please contact your local or provincial interpreter, or the national interpreter for clarification.

ARTICLE 1 Definitions

1-1 Which basket is a team's own basket?

The basket which a team defends is its own basket. The basket which a team attacks is the opponent's basket.

ARTICLE 2 Court

2-1 Is the 3-point line part of the 3-point area?

No.

2-2 Is the mid-court line part of the backcourt?

Yes.

2-3 Are the no-charge semi-circle lines part of the no-charge semi-circle areas?

No. In order to be in the no-charge semi-circle area, a player must have both feet completely inside the area without touching the line.

ARTICLE 4 Teams

- 4-1 A1 is wearing a metal splint on his finger. The splint is completely covered with soft padding. The official decides that wearing such equipment is illegal. Is the official correct?

Yes

- 4-2 May a player play with an artificial lower arm limb made of hard plastic?

The rule does not permit any hard object worn on the hand, wrist or forearm, even if covered with soft padding. Article 4.4.2 states:

The following are not permitted:

— *Finger, hand, wrist, elbow or forearm guards, casts or braces made of leather, plastic, pliable (soft) plastic, metal or any other hard substance, even if covered with soft padding.*

By extension, a whole lower arm made of hard material should not be permitted.

If an organization wishes to let a person play with an artificial limb on the lower arm, they do so at their own risk. Should an injury occur to another player while a rule has not been applied, potential lawsuits may result. If they are willing to run that risk, obviously soft padding and covered sharp edges would strongly be indicated.

- 4-3 Is it permissible for a player to wear a T-shirt, compression sleeves, a compression undershirt with long sleeves , or an undergarment with short or long legs?

The FIBA rules do not allow a player to wear a T-shirt under the game jersey. However, in Canada, since that in certain instances, the players' uniforms do not always fit properly, wearing a T-shirt is allowed at levels of play up to senior high school. Wearing a T-shirt under the game jersey is not allowed at levels higher than senior high school. Concerning compression garments, here is what the rule says:

“The following are permitted:

— *Undergarments that extend below the shorts of the same dominant colour as the shorts.*

— *Compression sleeves of the same dominant colour as the shirts.”*

Therefore, an undergarment under the shorts is allowed as long as it is the same colour as the shorts. Since compression sleeves are allowed, by extension in Canada, we allow a compression undershirt with long sleeves as long as it is the same colour as the jersey.

ARTICLE 5 Players: Injury

5-1 Play is interrupted because of an injury to A1 who is not able to play immediately. Team B is granted a time out. After the time out, A1 is ready to play. Shall A1 be allowed to play at this time?

Yes. An injured player who has recovered during a time-out taken by either team may continue to play.

5-2 A5 is injured. A10 enters the game to replace A5. Team A takes a time out. After the signal has sounded to end the time out, A5 has recovered and requests permission to immediately return as a player. Shall A5's request be granted?

No. If a player has been substituted for, that player cannot re-enter the game until the ball becomes dead again, after a clock-running phase of the game.

ARTICLE 6 Captains: Duties and powers

- 6-1 A1 is assessed a technical foul. Shall the captain of team B designate the player to attempt the free throws?**
No. The free-throw shooter shall be any player on the court or entering substitute designated by Coach B.
- 6-2 Whose responsibility is it to inform the referee if his team is protesting against the result of the game?**
It is the captain's responsibility. Immediately at the end of the game, the captain shall inform the referee and sign the scoresheet in the space marked "Captain's signature in case of a protest".
- 6-3 If the captain designated on the scoresheet leaves the game, shall there be another player on the floor acting as the team captain?**
Yes. The playing captain shall be designated by the Coach.

ARTICLE 7 Coaches: Duties and powers

- 7-1 While play is in progress, may Assistant Coach A remain standing if Head Coach A is sitting on the team bench ?**
No. Only the Head Coach may remain standing while play is in progress.
- 7-2 By rule, should the home team (Team A) coach be the first to confirm his list of players and the five players identified to start the game?**
Yes
- 7-3 A5's number is incorrectly recorded on the scoresheet. The error is discovered (a) just before the start of the game, (b) after the game has started. Should a technical foul be assessed to Coach A?**
No in (a) and (b). The correct number should be recorded without penalty.
- 7-4 If a player coach commits a 5th foul and must leave the game, may he continue to act as the coach of his team?**
Yes.
- 7-5 Player-coach A1 commits a second unsportsmanlike foul in the game and is disqualified. May he remain in his team bench area and continue to act as the coach of his team?**
No. He must go to the locker room or leave the building. He shall be replaced as a coach by his assistant, and if there is no assistant coach, by his team captain.

ARTICLE 8 Playing time, tied score and extra periods

8-1 On the jump ball at the beginning of the first period, does the interval of play end when the ball is legally tapped by a jumper?

No. The interval of play ends when the ball is tossed by the referee.

8-2 At the beginning of the game, the referee enters the circle to administer the jump ball between jumpers A1 and B1. (a) Before the ball is tossed by the referee, (b) after the ball is tossed, but before it is legally tapped, (c) after the ball is legally tapped, B2 pushes A2. The official charges B2 with a personal foul. Is this correct? No in (a). Yes in (b) and (c). In (a), the foul is committed during the interval of play. All fouls during an interval of play are technical fouls. In (b) and (c), the interval of play has ended. Therefore, the foul occurs during playing time and is a personal foul.

ARTICLE 9 Beginning and end of a period or the game

9-1 When does the game begin?

The game begins when the ball becomes live and the interval of play ends, that is when the ball is tossed by the referee on the jump ball.

9-2 When does the interval of play end at the beginning of the periods other than the first?

When the ball is at the disposal of the player making the throw-in to start the period.

9-3 Team A has seven players listed on the scoresheet but only four of them are present at the time the game is scheduled to begin. Coach A tells the referee that the missing players are about to arrive. Can the game begin before the team has five players present and ready to play?

No. The game cannot begin if one of the teams is not on the playing court with five players ready to play.

9-4 If an extra period is necessary, shall the teams attack the same baskets as they were in the second half?

Yes. Extra periods are deemed to be a continuation of the fourth period.

ARTICLE 10 Status of the ball

- 10-1 A4 releases a try for goal. The 24-second signal sounds after which B4 deflects the ball while it is still in its upward flight. Does the ball become dead immediately?**
Yes.
- 10-2 Following a try by A4, the ball is bouncing above the rim when A5 commits a foul. The ball then enters the basket. Shall the goal count ?**
Yes. The ball does not become dead and the goal counts when the ball is in flight on a shot for a field goal and an official blows his whistle. No player shall touch the ball after it has touched the ring while it still has the possibility of entering the basket
- 10-3 While A1 is in the act of shooting, A2 and B2 commit a double foul. Then, A1, in a continuous motion, releases the try for goal and the ball enters the basket. Shall the basket count?**
No. (See also Article 16)
- 10-4 Does the ball always become dead when the 24-second signal sounds?**
No. The ball does not become dead and the goal counts if made when the ball is in flight on a shot for a field goal and the twenty-four (24) second clock signal sounds.
- 10-5 Near the end of a period, A1 attempts a try for goal. A1 releases the ball and the signal sounds to end the period after which B1 legally deflects the ball on its upward flight. The ball then enters the basket. Shall the basket count?**
No. The ball becomes dead when the ball in flight on a shot for a field goal is touched by a player from either team after the game clock signal sounds for the end of the period.
- 10-6 A1 releases the ball on a try for goal. The 24-second signal sounds and then B1 touches the ball while it is still in its upward flight. The ball then enters the basket. The official disallows the basket and announces a 24-second violation. Is the official correct?**
Yes. The ball becomes dead when the ball in flight on a shot for a field goal is touched by a player from either team after the twenty-four (24) second clock signal sounds.
- 10-7 Near the end of a period, B4 fouls A4 while A4 is attempting a 2-point try. The horn sounds to end the period. After the horn sounds, A4 releases the ball in a continuous motion and the ball enters the basket. Is the official correct in cancelling the basket and awarding A4 two free throws?**
Yes. The ball became dead because the signal sounded before the ball was in flight. Therefore, the basket cannot count. However, A4 was fouled in the act of shooting and shall be awarded two free throws to be attempted right away after the end of the period.
- 10-8 At the beginning of the game, does the ball become live as soon as the official enters the circle to administer the jump ball?**

No. The ball becomes live when tossed by the referee.

10-9 Team A is awarded a throw-in. The ball is handed to thrower-in A1. Is the ball live at this time?

Yes. On a throw-in the ball becomes live when it is put at the disposal of the thrower-in.

10-10 The 24- second period expires and the signal sounds with Team-A in control of the ball. Does the ball become dead immediately?

Yes.

ARTICLE 11 Location of a player and an official

- 11-1 An errant pass from A1 in Team A's frontcourt is about to go into Team A'S backcourt when A2 jumps from the frontcourt, deflects the ball back toward the frontcourt and after releasing the ball while still airborne, lands into Team A's backcourt. The ball bounces once in team A's frontcourt and is caught by A3. Is this a legal play?**

Yes. An airborne player retains the same status he had when he last touched the floor. Although A2 ended up landing in Team A'S backcourt, having jumped from Team A's frontcourt, he was still in the frontcourt when he deflected the ball back. Thus, the ball was never returned to the backcourt.

- 11-2 A pass by A1 from Team A'S backcourt touches an official who is straddling the centre line. Has the ball achieved frontcourt status?**

Yes. (See also case 28-11)

ARTICLE 12 Jump ball and alternating position

- 12-1 The possession arrow favors Team A. Before the beginning of the first overtime period, Coach A is assessed a technical foul. Shall play resumes with a throw-in by Team A after completing the free throw activity ?**
- No.** The overtime will start with two free throws awarded to Team B followed by a throw-in at mid-court by Team B.
- 12-2 A4 and B4 both have a strong grip on the ball. While attempting to pull the ball from B4, A4 touches a sideline. The possession arrow favors Team A. Shall Team B be awarded a throw-in because of an out-of-bounds violation by A4 ?**
- No.** When two opponents have a firm grip on the ball such as neither of them can gain control without undue roughness, this is a jump ball situation. If one of the players touches a boundary line or the out-of-bounds, or moves his feet while attempting to gain control of the ball, the jump ball shall be called instead of a violation on one of the players. (See also case 12-8)
- 12-3 At the beginning of the game, jumper A1 taps the ball directly out of bounds and Team B is awarded a throw-in. On the throw-in by B2, A2 is the first player to gain possession of the live ball on the playing surface. Shall the possession arrow now favour Team B?**
- Yes.** The team that does not gain control of the live ball on the playing court after the jump ball will be entitled to the first alternating possession.
- 12-4 On the initial jump ball, jumper A1 taps the ball directly out of bounds. While B1 has the ball out of bounds for the throw-in, A2 commits an unsportsmanlike foul on B2. After B2's free throws, the throw-in by B4 is first controlled on the playing court by A3. Shall Team A benefit from the next alternating possession?**
- Yes.** Team B was the first to gain control of a live ball on the playing court when B2 attempted the first free throw.
- 12-5 During the initial jump ball between A1 and B1, the ball is legally tapped and is simultaneously controlled by A5 and B5, creating a held ball situation. Shall the official hold a new jump ball involving the same initial jumpers, A1 and B1?**
- No.** A5 and B5 will be the jumpers for the new jump ball at the centre circle.
- 12-6 As the horn sounds to end the first period, B1 commits an unsportsmanlike foul on A1. The possession arrow favours Team B. Shall the second period begin with a Team B throw-in according to the alternating possession process?**
- No.** The period will start with the administration of a Team A throw-in as part of the penalty for the unsportsmanlike foul. The possession arrow will remain in favour of Team B.

- 12-7** During an alternating possession throw-in by A1, A1 throws the ball so it lodges directly between the ring and the backboard. As a result, shall Team B be awarded an alternating-possession throw-in?
Yes. The alternating possession throw-in ends and a new jump ball situation occurs when the ball lodges between the ring and the backboard. Thus, Team A has completed its alternating possession throw-in and the arrow now favours Team B. Team B gets the throw-in because of the new jump ball situation.
- 12-8** A1 and B1 both have a firm grip on the ball. In an attempt to gain sole control of the ball, A1 moves both feet. Is the official correct in calling a jump ball?
Yes. When two opponents have a firm grip on the ball such as neither of them can gain control without undue roughness, this is a jump ball situation. If one of the players touches a boundary line or the out-of-bounds, or moves his feet while attempting to gain control of the ball, the jump ball shall be called instead of a violation on one of the players. (See also case 12-2)
- 12-9** During an alternating possession throw-in by Team A, A1 is assessed a foul for an illegal screen. Shall Team A lose its right to the alternating possession?
No. If a foul is committed by either team during an alternating possession throw-in, the team making the throw-in does not lose its right to the next possession.
- 12-10** Team A is awarded an alternating possession throw-in. Thrower-in A1 violates on the throw in. The official instructs the table official to change the direction of the possession arrow to favour Team B. Team B completes the throw-in. Shall the alternating possession arrow now favour Team A?
No. Team A lost the benefit of the arrow when they violated. The next possession arrow shall be in favour of Team B.
- 12-11** With 15 seconds on the 24-second device, A5 attempts a field goal. The ball lodges between the backboard and the rim. The possession arrow favors Team B. The official instructs the 24 second operator to reset the clock. Is the official correct?
Yes. This is a new control for Team B.

ARTICLE 13 How the ball is played

13-1 A pass by A1 is deflected by B1 with a fist. Is this legal?

No. A player shall not run with the ball, deliberately kick or block it with any part of the leg or strike it with the fist.

13-2 During a rebounding situation, A1 deliberately hits the ball toward A2 with his forehead. Is this legal?

No. The ball is played with the hand(s) only.

13-3 A1 deliberately blocks a pass from B1 to B2 with his thigh. Is this legal?

No. A player shall not run with the ball, deliberately kick or block it with any part of the leg or strike it with the fist.

13-4 A1 has ended a dribble. He rolls the ball on the floor toward A2 who catches the ball. Is this legal?

Yes. The ball may be passed, thrown, tapped, rolled or dribbled in any direction.

ARTICLE 14 Control of the ball

14-1 Airborne shooter A1 releases the ball, lands on one foot, and charges into B1 who is in legal position. Is this a team control foul ?

No. Team control ended when the ball was released on the try for goal.

14-2 Do team control and the act of shooting both ALWAYS end at the same time?

No. On a try for goal, team control ends when the ball leaves the hands of the player attempting the try. If the shooter is airborne, the act of shooting only ends when the shooter returns on the floor with both feet.

14-3 While A3 has the ball out of bounds for a throw-in, A4 fouls B4. This is Team A's fifth foul of the period. The official awards B4 two free throws. Is this correct?

No. The foul committed by A4 is a team control foul. (See also Article 41)

14-4 Is it possible for a team to be in control of the ball while the game clock is stopped?

Yes. There is team control during a throw-in and during a free throw.

ARTICLE 15 Player in the act of shooting

15-1 A1 jumps to attempt a try for goal. A1 releases the ball, returns to the floor with one foot and is then fouled by B1. Was the foul committed during the act of shooting?

Yes. An airborne player who is attempting a try for goal remains in the act of shooting until he returns to the floor with both feet.

ARTICLE 16 Goal: When made and its value

- 16-1 On a final free throw by A4, after the ball has struck the ring, defensive player B4 accidentally tips the ball into the basket, while attempting to clear the rebound. The official counts the free throw and credits A4 with one point. Is this correct ?**
No, The free throw ends when the ball hits the rim. Two points are credited to the captain of Team A.
- 16-2 While there is no team control, A5 inadvertently causes the ball to go through the basket from below. Are the officials correct to award the ball for a throw-in to the team next entitled to the ball according to the alternating possession procedure ?**
No. Causing the ball to through the basket from below is a violation. A throw-in is awarded to Team B.
- 16-3 Team A is awarded a throw-in with 0:00.2 displayed on the game clock. Thrower-in A2 passes the ball to airborne player A4, who directly dunks the ball into the basket. Are the officials correct in counting the basket?**
Yes. If the game clock indicates 0:00.2 or 0:00.1, the only type of a valid field goal made is by tapping or directly dunking the ball.
- 16-4 While A1 is in the act of shooting, A2 and B2 commit a double foul. A1, in a continuous motion, releases the try for goal and the ball enters the basket. Shall the basket count?**
No. If an infraction is committed by a teammate of a player in the act of shooting, but before the ball is released, the ball becomes dead immediately and no points can be scored. (See also Article 10)
- 16-5 While the ball is within the basket as a result of a try for goal by A1, A2 touches the rim. The ball goes through the basket. Should the basket count?**
Yes
- 16-6 A1 attempts a 3-point field goal. B4 leaps from the 2-point field goal area and deflects the ball while in its upward flight. The ball enters the basket. Shall A1 be credited with 3 points ?**
No. The touching of the ball by B4 in the 2-point area causes the shot for a goal to become a 2-point attempt. The value of a field goal shall be determined by the location where the ball was last touched by a player before entering the basket (FIBA interpretation).

ARTICLE 17 Throw-in

- 17-1 In the final 2 minutes of the game, A1 is called for a traveling violation as he attempts a lay-up. Coach A requests and is granted a time-out. After the time out, shall the throw-in take place at the throw-in line in Team B's frontcourt ?**
No. Only the team awarded a throw-in in their backcourt and taking a time-out would be entitled to a throw-in at the throw-in line in their frontcourt in the last 2 minutes of the game. In this case, Team B is entitled a backcourt throw-in, but it is Team A which took a time-out.
- 17-2 During his 2-point field goal attempt, A1 is fouled by B1. The foul by B1 is ruled unsportsmanlike. A1's try is unsuccessful. Should the official award A1 two free throws followed by a Team A throw-in at the point nearest to where the foul occurred ?**
No. After the free throws awarded for an unsportsmanlike foul, the throw-in takes place at the mid-court line extended, opposite the table.
- 17-3 After Team A has scored a field goal, no Team B player moves to get the ball for a throw-in, intentionally delaying returning the ball into play. Should the official place the ball on the floor outside Team B's end line and begin a 5-second count ?**
Yes.
- 17-4 With 1:39 remaining in the extra period, Team A is awarded a throw-in in their backcourt and then is granted a time-out. Shall the resulting throw-in be taken at the mid-court line extended, opposite the scorer's table?**
No. Under the circumstances described, the throw-in takes place at the throw-in line in Team A's frontcourt.
- 17-5 On a throw-in by A4, A4 hands the ball to A5 who is on the playing court. Is this a violation?**
Yes. The thrower-in must **pass** the ball directly onto the playing court.
- 17-6 Shall the 24-second device be reset when a throw-in directly hits the rim?**
No. (FIBA Interpretations, Statement 6)
- 17-7 With 1:24 to play in the 4th period, after catching a defensive rebound, B1 commits a travelling violation near the endline in Team B'S backcourt. Team A is granted a time-out. Shall the Team A throw-in take place at the throw-in line in Team A's frontcourt?**
No. Team A is not awarded a backcourt throw-in, but a frontcourt throw-in.

- 17-8** With less than 2 minutes to play in the 4th period, B5 commits an unsportsmanlike foul on A5 who is dribbling in his backcourt. Team A is granted a time-out. After the free throws, shall the throw-in take place at the mid-court line extended?
- Yes. If there is no other penalty to be administered after the free throws awarded for a technical, unsportsmanlike or disqualifying foul, the throw-in shall take place at the mid-court line extended, regardless of the time of the game or of the fact that a time-out was taken or not. (See also case 29-8)
- 17-9** A1 has the ball for a throw-in. A1 reaches across the plane of the boundary with the ball and B1 taps the ball out of A1's hands. Is B1's action legal?
- No. B1 is delaying the resumption of play and should be warned not to repeat this action for which he may be called a technical foul if there is a re-occurrence. (See also case 17-13)
- 17-10** During his throw-in, A1 moves laterally one small step in one direction along the boundary line and returns to the original spot. A1's movements cover a total distance of less than 1 meter. Has A1 committed a violation because he moved in more than one direction?
- No. The player taking the throw-in may move in one or both directions along the boundary line within a total distance of one meter before releasing the ball.
- 17-11** A1 scores a basket. B1 takes the ball out of bounds for the throw-in. B1 bounces the ball out of bounds to B2 who is also standing out of bounds behind the end line. B2 then passes the ball onto the court to B3. Is this play legal?
- Yes, as long as the process is completed within 5 seconds.
- 17-12** Following the free throws awarded to A1 for an unsportsmanlike foul committed by B1, A2 has the ball out of bounds, straddling the mid-court line for a throw-in. A2 releases the ball onto the court. The ball goes directly out of bounds on the end line in Team A's frontcourt, without touching anyone on the court. Shall the officials award Team B a throw-in at the place of the original throw-in and shall Team B be entitled to throw the ball in either their frontcourt or backcourt?
- Yes.
- 17-13** A1 has the ball for a throw-in. A1 reaches across the plane of the boundary with the ball and B1 grasps the ball so that now both A1 and B1 have a firm grip on the ball. Is this a jump ball situation?
- No. B1 has committed a violation for interfering with the throw-in. (See also case 17-9)
- 17-14** During a sideline throw-in from the backcourt near the division line, A4 takes one step towards the frontcourt and releases the throw-in pass to A5 in the backcourt. When A4 released the ball, he was in the frontcourt area. Is this a backcourt violation?
- No. (See also Article 30)

- 17-15** With 1:35 to play in the 4th period, in attempting a lay-up, A1 charges into B1 before releasing the ball. A1 then releases the ball and the ball enters the basket. The official calls a team control foul on A1 and disallows the basket. Team B is granted a time-out. When play resumes, shall the throw-in take place at the free throw line extended in Team B's backcourt?
No. The throw-in will take place at the throw-in line in Team B's frontcourt.
- 17-16** During an end line throw-in, B4 throws the ball over the backboard from behind. Has B4 committed a violation?
No.
- 17-17** While dribbling in the lane toward the basket, A1 is fouled by B1 just before starting the act of shooting. A1 continues his movement, releases the ball which enters the basket. The official disallows the basket and awards Team A a throw-in. Should Team A's throw-in take place at the free throw line extended?
Yes. Article 17.2.6 says: *"Whenever the ball enters the basket but the field goal or the free throw is not valid, the subsequent throw-in shall be taken at the free-throw line extended."*

ARTICLE 18 Time-out

- 18-1 A1 commits an unsportsmanlike foul on B1. B1 misses both free throws. Before the ball is put at the disposal of a Team B player for the throw-in, Coach A requests a time-out. ? Shall the request be granted at this time ?**

Yes. A time-out opportunity ends when the ball is at the disposal of a player for a throw-in.

- 18-2 Shall each team be entitled to only one time-out in each of the first three periods ?**

No. Each team is entitled to two time-outs in the first half and to three time-outs in the second half.

- 18-3 With the score tied near the end of the 4th period, A3 is fouled and the signal sounds to end the period immediately after the whistle. This is Team B's 5th foul in the period. A3 is awarded two free throws. Coach B requests a time-out. Shall the request be granted ?**

No. The period has ended and a time-out may not be granted during an interval of play. The free throws shall be attempted immediately. If one or both free throws are successful, the game has ended. If neither free throw is successful, there shall be an extra period.

- 18-4 Team A scores a basket. Before the ball is at the disposal of Team B for the throw-in, Coach A requests a time-out. Shall the time-out be granted ?**

No. After a basket is scored, only the team that was scored upon has a time-out opportunity.

- 18-5 Team A is granted a time-out. After 25 seconds into the time-out, Team A is ready to play. Shall play resume immediately?**

No. A time-out lasts 60 seconds. Players shall not come away from the team bench area until the horn sounds after 50 seconds.

- 18-6 Defensive player A3 commits an interference violation. Coach B now requests a time-out. Shall the time-out be granted?**

Yes. A time-out opportunity begins for both teams when the ball becomes dead and the game clock is stopped. There is one exception to this general principle: in the last 2 minutes of the 4th period or overtime, even though the ball is dead and the game clock is stopped, the team that scores a basket does not benefit from an opportunity for a time-out.

- 18-7 With 1:28 remaining in the last period, A4 scores a field goal. The ball, after passing through the net, strikes a player's foot and rolls to the opposite end of the court. The official sounds his whistle and goes to retrieve the ball. Coach A requests a time out. Shall the request be granted?**

Yes. Even if Team A was the scoring team, the official stopped the game and the non-scoring team could not benefit from the opportunity to quickly put the ball in play after the basket.

- 18-8** A1 is awarded one free throw. After the ball is placed at the disposal of A1, Team A requests a time out. A1's free throw is successful. Shall Team A be granted the time out at this time?
Yes. A time-out opportunity begins for both teams after a successful last or only free throw.
- 18-9** The assistant coach of Team B addresses the scorer and requests a time-out. At the next opportunity, shall the time-out be granted?
Yes. Both the head and assistant coaches may approach the scorer to request a time-out.
- 18-10** A5 is successful on his last free throw. After the ball is at the disposal of B1 for the throw-in, Coach B requests a time-out. Shall the time-out be granted at this time?
No. The time-out opportunity ends when the ball is at the disposal of the thrower-in.
- 18-11** B1 commits an unsportsmanlike foul on A1. A1 is awarded 2 free throws to be followed by a throw-in by Team A at mid-court, opposite the table. After the first free throw, Coach B requests a time-out. A1's last free throw is unsuccessful. Shall the time-out to Team B be granted after the last free throw missed by A1?
Yes.
- 18-12** A1 is awarded 2 free throws. Between A1's free throws, Coach A requests a time-out. During A1's last free throw, B1 enters the lane too soon. A1's free throw is missed. The official calls the violation by B1 and awards A1 a replacement free throw. Shall the time-out be granted before the replacement free throw is attempted?
No. Once the administration a set of free throws has started, time-outs may not be granted until that set is completed.
- 18-13** With 1:27 left in the 4th period, A4 scores a field goal. B10 requests and is granted a substitution. Coach A then requests a time-out. Shall the request be granted at this time?
Yes. The official has interrupted the play, the ball is dead and the game clock stopped.
- 18-14** Team A Coach requests a time out. Later Team B Coach also requests a time out. Team A scores a field goal. Since Team A's request was made first, would Team A be granted the time out?
No. After basket is scored, only the non-scoring team has the benefit of a time-out opportunity.
- 18-15** May a player coach address a request for a time out directly to one of the floor officials?
No. Requests for time-outs must be addressed to the scorer.

ARTICLE 19 Substitution

- 19-1 Before A1's final free throw, A10 reports to the table and requests to replace A3. A1's free throw is successful. Shall the substitution be permitted ?**
Yes
- 19-2 Team A scores a field goal with 1:36 left in the 4th period. A10 requests that he be permitted to replace A1 at this time. Shall the substitution be granted ?**
No. In the last 2 minutes of the 4th period or overtime, when a basket is scored only the non-scoring team benefits from a substitution opportunity. If that team substitutes or takes a time-out, the other team may then substitute.
- 19-3 B10 is waiting to substitute for free throw shooter B4. B4 violates during the last attempt. May B10 now enter the game for B4 ?**
Yes
- 19-4 A10 has requested to replace A4 if A4's last free throw is successful. Before the last free throw, B10 and B11 request to replace B4 and B5 if the last free throw by A4 is successful. A4 is successful on his last free throw. Shall A10, B10 and B11 be allowed to substitute at this time ?**
Yes
- 19-5 With 1:58 to play in the game, Team A scores and the game clock is stopped. Substitute B10, who has reported to the scorer's table, wishes to substitute. Should B10 be allowed to enter the game at this time ?**
Yes
- 19-6 After 50 seconds have elapsed in a charged time-out, the timekeeper sounds the warning horn. Ten seconds later, the timekeeper sounds the horn to indicate the end of the time-out. B-10 then reports to replace B4. Shall B10 be allowed to enter the game ?**
Yes. An opportunity for a substitution ends when the ball is at the disposal of a player for a throw-in or a free throw.
- 19-7 On B4's final free throw, A5 violates. The free throw is unsuccessful. May B10 substitute for B5 at this time ?**
No. Once the administration of a set of free throws has started, it must be completed before substitutions may be granted.
- 19-8 With 1:52 remaining in the 2nd period, B6 reports to the scorer as a substitute. Team A then scores a field goal. Shall B6 now be permitted to enter the game?**
No. Only in the last 2 minutes of the 4th period or overtime may the non-scoring team substitute after a basket is scored.

- 19-9 B5 fouls A5 during an unsuccessful try for goal. It is then discovered that A5 is participating as a sixth player for Team A. A5 must leave the game. The official rules that the free throws resulting from the B5 foul shall be attempted by any Team A player on the playing court at the time of the foul, as designated by Coach A. Is the official correct?**
Yes
- 19-10 Technical fouls are committed by A2 and then by coach A. May either team substitute following the completion of the penalty for the foul by A2?**
Yes
- 19-11 On the opening jump ball, B1 violates after the toss but before the ball is tapped; may either team substitute at this time?**
No. A substitution cannot be granted before the playing time for the first period has started (FIBA Interpretations, Statement 1)
- 19-12 A5 is awarded 2 free throws. While the ball is dead following the first free throw, A1 is assessed a technical foul. Substitute A10 now requests to enter the game to replace A1. Shall A10 be permitted to enter the game immediately?**
No. The administration of the free throws by A5 must be completed before substitutions may be permitted
- 19-13 Coach A goes to the Scorer and requests that A10 substitute for A1. Is this an appropriate substitution request?**
No. Only a substitute has the right to request a substitution.
- 19-14 A substitution opportunity has ended when A10 runs to the scorer requesting a substitution. The scorer reacts erroneously and the horn sounds. The official blows his whistle and interrupts the game. Shall the substitution be granted?**
No. The request was made too late and should not be granted.
- 19-15 A1 is injured and receives treatment. A10 substitutes for A1. Team A is granted a time-out. At the end of the time-out, A1 has recovered and is ready to play. A1 requests that he be allowed to re-enter the game. The official does not allow A1 to re-enter the game at this time. Is the official correct?**
Yes. Once an injured player has been substituted, he may not re-enter the game until the ball becomes dead again, after a clock-running phase of the game
- 19-16 A10 substitutes for A5. On the ensuing throw in, Team A commits a 5-second throw-in violation. May A5 re-enter the game at this time?**
No. A player who has become a substitute and a substitute who has become a player cannot respectively re-enter the game or leave the game until the ball becomes dead again, after a clock-running phase of the game

- 19-17** With 1:50 remaining in the 4th period, A4 scores a basket. Substitutes A10 and B10, having reported to the scorer's table, are waiting to enter the game. Is the official correct in allowing both A10 and B10 into the game at this time?
- Yes. In the last 2 minutes of the 4th period or extra period, a scored basket creates a substitution opportunity for the non-scoring team. If the non-scoring team substitutes, the other team may also substitute.
- 19-18** A technical foul has been assessed to Coach B. A10 comes into the game, substituting for A1. A10 is designated to attempt the free throws. After the free throws, but before the ball is in play for the throw-in at mid-court, A11 requests to replace A10. Should this substitution be granted?
- No. (See also case 19-15)
- 19-19** A1 commits his 5th player foul. In the judgment of the official, there is an unreasonable delay in replacing A1. Team A has one time out left in the half. Shall a technical foul be charged to the coach of Team A for delay of game?
- No. If, in the judgement of an official, there is an unreasonable delay in replacing a disqualified player, a time-out shall be charged against the offending team. If the team has no time-out remaining, a technical foul for delaying the game may be charged against the coach, recorded as 'B'.
- 19-20** During a time-out, A10 reports to the scorer to substitute and then returns directly to the huddle. When play resumes, A10 comes directly onto the court as one of the five players. Is this substitution procedure legal?
- Yes. If a substitution is requested during a time-out or during an interval of play other than the half-time interval, the substitute must report to the scorer before entering the game.

ARTICLE 20 Game lost by forfeit

20-1 When does a team lose by forfeit?

A team loses by forfeit if:

- **Fifteen (15) minutes after the scheduled starting time, the team is not present or is unable to field five (5) players ready to play.**
- **Its actions prevent the game from being played.**
- **It refuses to play after being instructed to do so by the referee.**

20-2 What is the penalty for a game lost by forfeit?

The game is awarded to the opponents and the score recorded is 20-0.

ARTICLE 21 Game lost by default

21-1 If, in the judgment of the officials, a team still has an opportunity to win the game, shall this team be allowed to continue playing with only one player ?

No. A team shall lose by default if, during the game, the team has fewer than two players on the playing court ready to play. If the team to which the game is awarded is ahead, the score shall stand as at the time when the game was stopped. If the team to which the game is awarded is not ahead, the score shall be recorded as two to zero (2 to 0) in its favour.

ARTICLE 22 Violations

22-1 A2 is holding the ball in Team A's frontcourt near the centre line when a 3-second violation is committed by A4. Shall the resulting throw-in be administered at the place nearest to where A2 was standing when the violation occurred?

No. The ball shall be awarded to the opponents for a throw-in at the place nearest to the infraction, except directly behind the backboard, unless otherwise stated in the rules.

ARTICLE 23 Player out-of-bounds and ball out-of-bounds

23-1 A4 is dribbling the ball near a sideline. A4 loses his balance and steps out of bounds without touching the ball. A4 returns to the court and continues his dribble. Is this legal?

Yes. In order to be out of bounds, the ball has to touch the floor out of bounds, a player or any other person who is out of bounds or any object on, above or outside the boundary line. A4 did not touch the ball while out of bounds. Therefore, neither A4 or the ball were out of bounds.

23-2 On a try for goal, the ball hits the ring, bounces high, and passes over the backboard without touching the supports. The officials allow play to continue. Are the officials correct ?

Yes. In order to be out of bounds, the ball must touch the basket supports or the back of the backboard.

23-3 A4 and B4 jump and simultaneously take control of a rebound. They both land with a firm grip on the ball with B4 having one foot out of bounds. The official calls a violation on B4 for being out of bounds. Is the official correct ?

No. This is a jump ball situation.

ARTICLE 24 Dribbling

24-1 A4 is holding the ball when B3 taps the ball to the floor out of A4's hands. B3 catches the ball with both hands and then begins to dribble. Is this action legal?

Yes. Tapping the ball out of an opponent's hands so that the ball hits the floor and catching it does not constitute a dribble.

24-2 A1 ends a dribble and releases the ball on a try for goal. The ball completely misses the ring and is not touched by anyone before A1 retrieves the ball and starts a dribble. Is the official correct in calling a violation?

No. After ending a dribble, if a player loses control because of a shot for goal and then regains control of the ball, that player may dribble again.

24-3 On a fast break, A1 ends his dribble at the free throw line, throws the ball against the backboard, continues his movement toward the basket, jumps, catches it again before it is touched by another player and dunks the ball. Is this a legal play?

No. Intentionally throwing the ball against the backboard and touching it before it is touched by another player constitutes a dribble. Since A1 had already dribbled, this is a double dribble violation.

24-4 A1 deflects a pass from B1 to B2. The ball hits the floor and A1 catches the ball. A1 then starts a dribble. Is this legal?

Yes. Deflecting a pass and gaining control of the ball is not a dribble.

ARTICLE 25 Travelling

25-1 While airborne, A4 catches the ball, lands on one foot, jumps off that foot, lands on both feet, jumps again and releases a try for goal. Is this action legal ?

Yes. When a player catches the ball with both feet off the floor and that player lands on one foot, then that foot becomes the pivot foot. If the player jumps off that foot and comes to a stop landing on both feet simultaneously, then neither foot is a pivot foot. However, that player may legally jump again and release the ball on a pass or a try for goal as long as he does so before returning to the floor with either foot or both feet.

25-2 A1 ends a dribble with one foot on the floor. Is that foot considered to be A1's pivot foot?

Yes

25-3 A1 jumps to attempt a try for goal. B1 jumps and blocks A1's attempt. A1 lands without having lost control of the ball. Is this a travelling violation by A1?

Yes.

25-4 Airborne A4 catches a pass, lands on one foot, jumps off that foot, and lands on both feet simultaneously. A4 then pivots. Has A4 committed a travelling violation?

Yes. When a player catches the ball with both feet off the floor and that player lands on one foot, then that foot becomes the pivot foot. If the player jumps off that foot and comes to a stop landing on both feet simultaneously, then neither foot is a pivot foot.

25-5 A4 ends a dribble with one foot on the floor. He jumps off that foot and lands with both feet simultaneously, but with the right foot in front of the left foot. A4 then slides his right foot back and brings it parallel to his left foot before releasing the ball on a try for goal. Is this a travelling violation?

Yes

25-6 While airborne, A4 catches a pass, lands on one foot, jumps off that foot, and lands on both feet simultaneously. He then jumps again and releases a pass to A3. Is this legal?

Yes. (See case 25-1)

ARTICLE 26 Three seconds

- 26-1 Does the 3-second rule in the restricted area only apply when a team is in control in the frontcourt ?**
Yes
- 26-2 A3 has been in the restricted area for 2 seconds when A1 attempts a field goal. The try falls short of the basket. A3 gains control of the ball and immediately dribbles outside the restricted area. Has A3 committed a 3-second violation?**
No. When the ball was released by A1 in his attempt for a field goal, the control by Team A ended, thus the 3-second restriction. Team A gained a new control when A3 gained control of the ball after it missed the ring. A3 then quickly moved out of the restricted area. No violation.
- 26-3 A1 is dribbling in Team A's backcourt. A5 is standing in the restricted area under Team B's basket for more than 3 seconds. Is this a violation?**
No. (See case 26-1)
- 26-4 Barring any mistake by the timer, must the game clock be running in order for a 3-second violation to occur?**
Yes. A player shall not remain in the opponents' restricted area for more than three (3) consecutive seconds while his team is in control of a live ball in the frontcourt and the game clock is running
- 26-5 During rebounding activity, while the ball is bouncing around the ring, Team A players are in the restricted area under team B's basket for more than 3 consecutive seconds in an attempt to tap the ball into the basket. Is this a violation?**
No. There is no team control when the ball is bouncing around the rim and players are trying to get the rebound or to tap the ball into the basket.

ARTICLE 27 Closely guarded player

27-1 A4 is holding the ball in Team A's backcourt while being closely guarded by B4. After 5 seconds have passed, the official calls a violation on Team A and awards the ball to Team B for a throw-in. Is the official correct? Yes

27-2 A2 is holding the ball in the mid-court area and B2 is standing within 2 meters of A2, but is making no attempt to steal the ball or prevent a pass or the start of a dribble by A2. After 5 seconds, should the officials blow a violation?

No. A player who is holding a live ball on the playing court is closely guarded when an opponent is in an active guarding position at a distance of no more than one meter.

ARTICLE 28 Eight seconds

28-1 From the frontcourt, a pass from A5 to A3 is deflected into Team A's backcourt by B1. Shall an 8-second count start as soon as the ball touches the backcourt?

No. The 8-second count will start when a team A player gains control of the ball in the backcourt. (See case 28-5)

28-2 Team A has control of the ball in its backcourt. A held ball is called. The possession arrow favours Team A. There is 3 seconds left in the 8-second count. When a Team A player touches the inbound pass in his backcourt, shall the official start a new 8-second count?

No. Team A only has 3 seconds to cause the ball to go into their frontcourt.

28-3 With 6 seconds expired of the 8 seconds to advance the ball from his backcourt, A4, from his backcourt, deliberately bounces the ball off the leg of B4 who is in Team A's frontcourt. The ball bounces back to A4 who recovers the ball in his backcourt. Does Team A have a new 8 seconds to advance the ball to the frontcourt?

Yes. The ball achieved frontcourt status when it hit B4's leg. Team A now has a new 8-second count to cause the ball to go into their frontcourt.

28-4 A5 passes the ball from the backcourt to A4 who is straddling the center line. Shall the official end the 8-second count ?

No. The ball has not gone into the frontcourt because A4 does not have both feet completely in the frontcourt.

28-5 A2 has control of the ball in Team A's frontcourt, when B4 taps the ball out of A2's hands and the ball rolls into Team A's backcourt. Shall the 8-second count start as soon as any Team A player touches the ball?

No. The 8-second count starts when a Team A player gains control of the ball in the backcourt. Only on a throw-in does the 8-second count start as soon as the ball touches any player. (See case 28-1)

28-6 Team A executes a throw-in from the end line in their backcourt. With the ball still in Team A's backcourt, the official notices that the 24 second clock has not started. The official blows his whistle and resumes play at the nearest point out of bounds with a new 8 second count for Team A. Is the official correct?

Yes. There are only five situations where the 8-second count will continue with any time remaining when the same team that previously had control of the ball is awarded a throw-in in the backcourt: ball going out of bounds, injury to a player of the team in control, jump ball situation, double foul, cancellation of equal penalties. An official interrupting play for a technical reason is not among those five situations.

28-7 On a throw-in in the backcourt, shall the 8-second count and the 24-second device start at the same time?

Yes. On a throw-in in the backcourt, the 8-second count and the 24-second device shall start as soon as the ball touches or is touched by any player on the playing court. (See also Article 29)

- 28-8** Dribbler A1 is advancing toward the frontcourt. In an effort to go around defender B1, A1 who now has both feet in the frontcourt, dribbles the ball behind his back. The ball hits the back of his leg and bounces in the backcourt where A2 retrieves the ball. Is this a legal play?
- Yes. For the ball to achieve frontcourt status when a player is dribbling from the back to the frontcourt, both feet and the ball must be in contact with the frontcourt. In this play, the dribbler has both feet in the frontcourt, but the ball only hits a leg and is never itself IN CONTACT WITH THE FRONT COURT. Therefore, the ball is still in the backcourt. The 8-second count continues.
- 28-9** A4 has been dribbling the ball for 3 seconds in Team A's backcourt when a double foul is called. On the ensuing throw-in by A1, A2 touches or controls the ball in Team A's backcourt. Does Team A have 5 seconds to cause the ball to move into Team A's frontcourt?
- Yes. A double foul is one of the five situations where the 8-second count will continue with any time remaining when the same team that previously had control of the ball is awarded a throw-in in the backcourt. (See case 28-6)
- 28-10** A1 is dribbling in the backcourt. The official reaches the count of 8 and whistles a violation. The shot clock shows 18 seconds. Shall the official's backcourt count take precedence over the 24-second device?
- Yes
- 28-11** A4, from his backcourt, throws a pass that bounces off the leg of an official who is straddling the centre line. The ball bounces directly back to A4 who recovers the ball in his backcourt. Is this a back over violation?
- Yes (See also cases 11-2 and 30-4)
- 28-12** A1 dribbles in Team A's backcourt for 7 seconds, then passes to A3, who is straddling the center line and holds the ball for 2 seconds. Has Team A committed an 8 second violation?
- Yes. See case 28-4.
- 28-13** A1 dribbles the ball in Team A's backcourt. A1 while still dribbling straddles the mid-court line. Does the 8-second count continue?
- Yes. Team A has not caused the ball to go into the frontcourt.
- 28-14** Team A has the ball for a throw-in at the centre line following an unsportsmanlike foul. Player A 3 receives the in-bounds pass with his left foot on the floor completely in the frontcourt and his right foot off the floor. A3 then puts his right foot down on the floor in the backcourt. Shall the official start an 8-second count?
- Yes. On the throw-in at the centre line, in order for the ball to achieve frontcourt status, it must touch an offensive player who has both feet completely in the frontcourt. In this play, the 8-second count would start since the ball is in the backcourt.

ARTICLE 29 Twenty-four seconds

- 29-1 A1's try is in the air when the shot clock signal sounds. The ball misses the ring. A2 touches the ball after which it is controlled by B1. Should the official blow his whistle for a 24-second violation?**
Yes. In this situation, the official will blow his whistle. If a Team B player had immediately gained control of the ball, the official would not have blown his whistle.
- 29-2 In Team A's frontcourt, A1 passes to A2, but B1 deflects the ball out of bounds. The shot clock shows 9 seconds. On Team A's throw-in, shall the shot clock be reset to 14?**
No. When the ball goes out-of-bounds and the team that had control of the ball is awarded a throw-in, the 24-second device shall not be reset.
- 29-3 A4 releases a try for goal. While the ball is in the air, a double foul against A5 and B5 is called with 6 seconds remaining on the 24-second device. The ball does not enter the basket nor does it touch the ring. The alternating possession arrow favours Team A. Team A is awarded a throw-in. Should there be only 6 seconds remaining on the 24-second clock?**
Yes. A double foul while no team is in control creates a jump ball situation. In such a case, if the arrow favours the team that previously had control of the ball, that team is awarded a throw-in with no reset of the shot clock.
- 29-4 A5's try for goal is in the air when the 24-second signal sounds. The ball then lodges on the basket support. Team A is entitled to the next alternating possession throw-in. Shall an alternating possession throw-in be awarded to Team A?**
No. This is a 24-second violation by Team A. When the ball lodges between the ring and the backboard, it is deemed not to have touched the ring (Article 50.2)
- 29-5 With 1:25 left in the game, A2 is dribbling the ball in the frontcourt when the ball is deflected by B1 into Team A's backcourt. While trying to retrieve the ball, B4 fouls A2 near the free throw line with 8 seconds on the shot clock. This is team B's second foul of the period. Team A is granted a time-out. Following the time-out, Team A is awarded a throw-in at the throw-in line. Shall the shot clock be reset to 14 seconds?**
Yes
- 29-6 During a throw-in, shall the shot clock start when the ball touches any player on the playing court and the team which made the throw-in keeps control of the ball.?**
Yes
- 29-7 On a throw-in in the backcourt, shall the 8-second count and the 24-second device start at the same time?**
Yes (See also Article 28)

- 29-8** With less than 2 minutes to play in the 4th period, B5 commits an unsportsmanlike foul on A5 who is dribbling in his backcourt. The shot clock shows 18 seconds. Team A is granted a time-out. After the free throws, when Team A is ready to make the throw-in at the mid-court line, shall the shot clock be reset to 24? Yes. If there is no other penalty to be administered after the free throws awarded for a technical, unsportsmanlike or disqualifying foul, the throw-in shall take place at the mid-court line extended, regardless of the time of the game or of the fact that a time-out was taken or not, and the shot clock shall be reset to 24 seconds. (See also case 17-8)
- 29-9** A1 releases a try for goal. The 24-second signal sounds while the ball is in the air. The ball then misses the ring and is immediately held simultaneously by A4 and B4. The official calls a jump ball. The arrow favours Team A. The official awards an alternating-possession throw-in to Team A. Is the official correct? No. This is a 24-second violation.
- 29-10** With less than 2 minutes remaining in the 4th period, A4 has dribbled for 6 seconds in Team A's backcourt when B4 taps the ball out-of-bounds. Team A is then granted a time out. When play resumes with a team A throw-in at the throw-in line in team A's frontcourt, the official directs the 24-second operator to reset the clock to 14 seconds. Is the official correct? No. When the same team that had control of the ball is awarded a throw-in following the ball going out-of-bounds, the shot clock shall not be reset. (See also Article 50)
- 29-11** A4's try for goal is in the air and the shot clock horn sounds. The attempt misses the ring and the ball hits the floor where it is immediately secured by the defensive team. Should there be a whistle? No.
- 29-12** Team A scores a basket with 0:28 left in the 4th period. Coach B requests a time-out. When play resumes from the throw-in line in Team B's frontcourt, should the shot clock be reset to 14 seconds? No. The shot clock shall be reset to 24 seconds. When Team B is scored upon, they automatically get a new 24-second because it is a new control for them. When they get the throw-in in the frontcourt after the time-out, they have whatever is left on the shot clock, as long as it is 14 or more. Therefore, 24 seconds.
- 29-13** With 5 seconds left on the shot clock, A1 attempts a try for goal. The ball misses the ring and is rebounded by A2 with 3 seconds left on the shot clock. The shot clock operator mistakenly resets the shot clock to 24. What is the correct procedure? The official should stop play immediately, instruct the shot clock operator to set the shot clock to 3 seconds and resume play with a throw-in by Team A.
- 29-14** A1 releases the ball on a try for goal. While the ball is in the air, the 24-second device sounds. After the signal sounds, B2 fouls A4. The ball then misses the ring. What is the correct procedure, particularly as it relates to the 24-second device? A 24-second violation has occurred. B2's foul shall be disregarded unless technical, unsportsmanlike or disqualifying.

29-15 A1 jumps and releases the ball on a try for goal. While the ball is in the air, the 24-second device sounds. After the signal sounds, B2 fouls A1 who is still airborne. The ball then misses the ring. What is the correct procedure?

A twenty-four (24) second violation has occurred. B2's foul shall be disregarded unless technical, unsportsmanlike or disqualifying.

ARTICLE 30 Ball returned to the backcourt

Note: To review how the ball achieves frontcourt status, please review Article 28

- 30-1 During the initial jump ball, jumper A4 legally taps the ball. A5 leaps from Team A's frontcourt, catches the ball in the air and lands in Team A's backcourt. Is this a violation for illegally returning the ball to the backcourt ?**

No. The ball has been illegally returned to the backcourt when a player of the team in control of the live ball is the last to touch the ball in his frontcourt, after which that player or a team-mate is the first to touch the ball in the backcourt. However, this restriction does not apply to a player who jumps from his frontcourt, establishes new team control while still airborne and then lands in his team's backcourt.

- 30-2 A violation is committed for illegally returning the ball to the backcourt. Shall the resulting throw-in be administered at the centre line extended, opposite the scorer's table?**

No. The throw-in awarded to the opponents shall take place in the opponents' frontcourt at a place nearest to the infraction except directly behind the backboard.

- 30-3 While dribbling in Team A's backcourt, A4 steps on the mid-court line and touches the surface beyond the line with one foot. A4 continues to dribble in the backcourt. Is this legal?**

Yes. The ball did not achieve frontcourt status.

- 30-4 A4, from his backcourt, throws a pass that bounces off the leg of an official who (a) is straddling the centre line, (b) has both feet in Team A's frontcourt. The ball bounces directly back to A4 who recovers the ball in his backcourt. Is this a violation for illegally returning the ball to the backcourt?**

Yes in (a) and (b). Here is what the rule says about the ball hitting an official in relation to the ball achieving frontcourt status:

28.1.2 The team has caused the ball to go into its frontcourt whenever: ...the ball touches an official who has part of his body in the frontcourt of the team in control of the ball. (See also cases 11-2 and 28-11)

- 30-5 B1 jumps from Team B's frontcourt, intercepts a throw-in pass made by Team A and lands in Team B's backcourt. Has B1 committed a violation for illegally returning the ball to the backcourt?**

No. See case 30-1

- 30-6 In Team A's backcourt, A1 makes a throw-in pass to A3 who leaps from Team A's frontcourt, catches the ball and then lands in Team A's backcourt. Has A3 committed a violation for illegally returning the ball to the backcourt?**

Yes. A3 does not establish a new control for Team A which was already in control of the ball. (See case 14-4)

- 30-7** A1 jumps from Team A's frontcourt, catches the ball legally tapped by A2 from the initial jump ball, lands in control of the ball in Team A's frontcourt with one foot and then, in a continuous motion, puts the other foot down into Team A's backcourt. Is this legal?
Yes. In this situation, before his status can be determined in terms of being in the front or backcourt, A2 is entitled to have both feet on the ground.
- 30-8** A1 jumps from his team's frontcourt, intercepts a pass thrown by B1, and lands in control of the ball with both feet simultaneously straddling the mid-court line. While still straddling the line, A1 dribbles the ball. Is this legal?
Yes. A1 is legally in his backcourt.
- 30-9** A1's throw-in from Team A's frontcourt is deflected by B3 toward Team A's backcourt. While the ball is still in the frontcourt, A2 touches the ball and the ball goes into Team A's backcourt where it is recovered by A4. Is this a violation for returning the ball to the backcourt?
Yes. Team A was still in control and the ball returned to Team A's backcourt and was last touched and first touched by a player of Team A.
- 30-10** A2 is dribbling the ball from his backcourt and ends his dribble holding the ball and straddling the centre line. A2 then passes the ball to A1 who is also straddling the centre line. Is this action legal?
Yes. The ball did not reach frontcourt status.
- 30-11** A1 is dribbling in Team A's backcourt. A1 puts one foot into the frontcourt and while continuing his dribble, changes direction with both feet and the ball now being in Team A's backcourt. Is this a violation?
No. The ball did not reach frontcourt status.

ARTICLE 31 Goal tending and interference

- 31-1 A4's try for goal is in the air when the signal sounds to end the period. The ball hits the ring and bounces above it with still the possibility to enter the basket, when B4 bats the ball away. Has B4 committed interference ?**

Yes. When an official blows the whistle or the game clock signal sounds for the end of a period while the ball is in flight on a shot for a field goal, no player shall touch the ball after it has touched the ring while it still has the possibility of entering the basket.

- 31-2 While the ball is in the air as a result of a try for goal by A4, the 24-second signal sounds. The ball strikes the ring and bounces above it with still the possibility to enter the basket, when B2 knocks the ball off the rim. Has B2 committed interference ?**

No. Only when an official has blown a whistle or the game clock signal has sounded does the restriction apply.

- 31-3 The ball is in the team B basket as a result of a field goal attempt by A3 when A4 contacts the basket. Is this an interference violation by A4?**

No. Once the ball is in the basket, only defensive players may not touch the ball or the basket.

- 31-4 A3 is awarded 2 free throws. The first free throw is bouncing on the rim and still has a chance to enter the basket when B5 slaps the ball away from the rim. The official counts the free throw. Should the official also assess a technical foul to B5?**

No. The technical foul as a penalty for interference only applies to a last or only free throw.

- 31-5 While the ball is in the air on a try for goal by A1, the official blows his whistle for a foul by B4. Then, the ball hits the ring and rolls on it with still a chance to enter the basket. B3 taps the ball away from the ring. Is this basket interference?**

Yes (See case 31-1)

- 31-6 The ball is on the ring on a try for goal by A1. B1 jumps and bats the ball away. Is this a violation by B1 ?**

No. Once the ball has hit the ring, any player can touch the ball.

- 31-7 On a final free throw by A4, after the ball has struck the ring and while it still has a chance to enter the basket, defensive player B4 reaches through the basket from below and touches the ball. The official counts the free throw and credits A4 with one point. Is this correct?**

Yes. A technical foul would also be assessed to B4.

- 31-8 A1's try for goal hits the ring. when B2 reaches through the basket from below and touches the ball while the ball is still on the ring. Is this interference?**

Yes

- 31-9 Does a shot for a field goal end when the ball touches the ring?**
Yes
- 31-10 After touching the backboard on a try for goal by A4, the ball is still in its upward flight, completely above the level of the ring, when B4 touches the ball. The official calls a violation for goal tending. Is this correct?**
Yes
- 31-11 A4 is awarded 2 free throws. On the first attempt, the ball touches the ring and bounces above it with a chance to enter the basket when B4 slaps the ball away. Is B4's action legal?**
No. Credit A4 with one point.
- 31-12 A5 attempts a 3-point field goal near the end of a period. While the ball is in the air, the signal sounds to end the period. After the signal, the ball strikes the ring and is bouncing above it with a chance to enter the basket when B5 taps the ball away. Shall A5 be credited with 3 points?**
Yes

ARTICLE 32 Fouls

32-1 May a team be disqualified for committing too many fouls?

No. As long as a team has two players or more eligible to play, the team may continue playing regardless of the number of fouls committed by that team.

ARTICLE 33 Contact: General principles

- 33-1 A1 is setting a screen against defender B1. Must A1 face B1 for the screen to be legal?**
No.
- 33-2 While holding the ball, A3 is being closely guarded by B2. Must B2 allow sufficient room for A3 to pivot?**
No. A player with the ball must expect to be guarded from all directions as close as possible without contact.
- 33-3 In establishing a legal guarding position on a moving opponent with the ball, must the defensive player allow sufficient time and distance for the offensive player to stop or change direction before contact?**
No
- 33-4 B4 has established a legal guarding position in front of A4. A4 jumps to attempt a try for goal. B4 jumps vertically with his arms extended above him. In releasing the ball, A4 arm movement causes contact with B4's outstretched arms. Is B4 responsible for the contact?**
No. According to the cylinder principle, a defensive player who has established a legal guarding position may jump vertically with his arms extended above him and should not be unduly penalized.
- 33-5 In setting a screen outside of the field of vision of a stationary opponent, may the screener position himself as close as possible to the player being screened player?**
No. Under those circumstances, the screener must permit the opponent to take one normal step towards the screen without making contact.

ARTICLE 34 Personal foul

34-1 A4 scores a basket. Before the ball becomes live, B5 pushes A5. The official calls a technical foul on B5. Is the official correct ?

No. Whether the ball is live or dead, contact by a player against an opposing player during playing time is a personal foul.

34-2 Near the end of a period, B4 fouls A4 while A4 is attempting a 2-point try. The horn sounds to end the period. After the horn sounds, A4 releases the ball in a continuous motion and the ball enters the basket. Is the official correct in canceling the basket and awarding A4 two free throws?

Yes. In order for the basket to count, the ball must be released before the signal sounds to end the period. A4 was fouled in the act of shooting a 2-point attempt and is awarded two free throws

34-3 A time out is granted to Team A. As the players are proceeding to their respective bench area, player A1 pushes player B1. Is this a technical foul?

No. See case 34-1.

34-4 A4 attempts a try for goal. While the ball is in the air, B5 fouls A5. This is Team B's 3rd foul in the period. The shot by A4 is successful. Is the official correct in counting the basket and awarding the ball to Team A for a throw-in?

Yes

ARTICLE 35 Double foul

- 35-1 A1 releases the ball on his final free throw and A2 and B2 push each other in their attempt to gain position for the rebound. The official calls a double foul on A2 and B2. The last free throw by A1 is successful. After the fouls are reported, shall play resume with a throw-in by Team B at any place on their endline?**
Yes
- 35-2 A try for goal by A4 is in the air when A5 and B5 commit a double foul. The try is successful. The possession arrow favours Team A. Shall play resume with a Team A throw-in according to the alternating possession process?**
No. The basket counts and the ball is awarded to the non-scoring team for a throw-in at any place at their endline.
- 35-3 A4 is holding the ball in the frontcourt when A5 and B5 commit a double foul. The possession arrow favors Team B. Shall play resume with a Team B throw-in according to the alternating possession process?**
No. If a double foul is called while a team is in control, a throw-in shall be awarded to that team at the place nearest to the infraction.
- 35-4 Team B has control of the ball in their frontcourt, near the mid-court line when B5 and A5 begin to fight with each other in the restricted area under Team A's basket . The officials call a double foul, eject both players and resume play with a Team B throw-in in the frontcourt nearest to the ball's location when the whistle sounded. Is this correct?**
No. The throw-in is awarded at the place nearest to the infraction.
- 35-5 A1 and B1 commit a double foul. B1's foul is judged as disqualifying. Shall free throws be awarded to A1?**
No. No free throws can be awarded for a double foul.

ARTICLE 36 Unsportsmanlike foul

- 36-1 A1 commits a technical foul in the 1st period. In the 4th period, A1 commits an unsportsmanlike foul. By rule, shall A1 be disqualified ?**
No.
- 36-2 With 1:23 to play in the fourth period, the ball is in the hands of an official who is just about to put the ball at the disposal of A3 for a throw-in. B5 causes contact with A2. The official calls an unsportsmanlike foul on B5. Is the official correct?**
Yes
- 36-3 With 1:03 to play in the last period, the ball has left the hands of thrower-in A3 when B3 causes contact with A4. The official calls a foul on B3. Shall the foul necessarily be judged unsportsmanlike?**
No. (Interpretations, Statement 2)
- 36-4 While A1 is dribbling the ball, A3 commits an unsportsmanlike foul on B3. Shall B3 be awarded two free throws followed by a throw-in by Team B at the mid-court line opposite the table?**
Yes.
- 36-5 During a fast break, A1 is dribbling the ball with no defender between himself and the basket when B2 makes contact with A1 from behind. Should the official assess B2 with an unsportsmanlike foul?**
Yes
- 36-6 A2 is assessed a second unsportsmanlike foul in the game. May A2 be permitted to remain on the bench for the remainder of the game?**
Yes. By rule a disqualified player should leave to the dressing room or go out of the building. However, at certain levels of play where supervision is required, it may not be possible to supervise outside the gymnasium. Therefore, a disqualified player is allowed to remain on the team bench as long as this does not cause any disruption. (Canadian interpretation)
- 36-7 Near mid-court, B1 deflects the ball away from dribbler A1. Immediately, while the ball is bouncing away, A1 makes contact on B1 with his elbow to prevent B1 from going after the loose ball. Should this foul be judged unsportsmanlike?**
Yes. A1 is not legitimately attempting to play the ball.

ARTICLE 37 Disqualifying foul

37-1 A1 commits a second unsportsmanlike foul in the game. Shall A1 be disqualified?

Yes.

37-2 Shall a disqualified player be required to go to the team dressing room or leave the building?

By rule, Yes. However, in Canada, at levels of play where supervision of players is required and not available outside the gymnasium, a disqualified player may be permitted to stay on the team bench for the remainder of the game, provided that player does not cause any disturbance.

37-3 A1 commits a 5th personal foul and must leave the game. Is the 5th foul considered as a disqualifying foul?

No. A1 is not disqualified but has only lost the right to play for the rest of the game.

ARTICLE 38 Technical foul

- 38-1 A1 is charged with a technical foul. B7 substitutes for B1. B7 is designated to attempt the free throws, but the official indicates that one of the five B players who were on the court at the time of the foul must shoot the free throws. Is the official correct?**
No. Any Team B player may be designated to attempt the free throws.
- 38-2 During the interval between the 1st and 2nd periods, B6 disrespectfully addresses an official. Shall a technical foul be assessed to the Team B coach?**
No. Fouls committed by players during intervals of play are technical fouls charged to the player. Such fouls count in the player's total and in the team fouls for the following period. (See also case 41-4)
- 38-3 B5 commits a disqualifying foul that does not involve contact with an opponent. Shall any Team A player attempt the resulting free throws?**
Yes
- 38-4 A4 commits his 5th foul, but is not notified that he can no longer participate. A4 stays in the game and is later fouled in the act of shooting. It is then discovered that A4 should not have been participating. Shall A4 attempt the free throws to which he is entitled before leaving the game?**
No. A4 shall leave the game immediately. No penalty shall be assessed. The free throws merited by A4 will be attempted by A4's substitute.
- 38-5 Player A1 is assessed a technical foul. Shall this foul count as one of Team A's team fouls?**
Yes
- 38-6 B2 claps his hands loudly near A1 who is in the act of shooting for a field goal. The attempt is unsuccessful. Shall B2 be charged with a technical foul?**
Yes
- 38-7 After the horn has sounded to end playing time in the 4th period, the score is tied and the possession arrow favours Team A. A1 is then assessed a technical foul. After the free throws, shall the overtime period start with a Team A throw-in?**
No. Following the two free throws awarded to Team B, a throw-in shall be taken by Team B at the mid-court line to start the extra period.
- 38-8 A1 secures a rebound. A1 then swings the elbows excessively and (a) makes contact with a defender, (b) does NOT make contact with a defender. What is the penalty?**
In (a), foul by A1 (team control, unsportsmanlike or disqualifying foul depending on the severity of the contact). In (b), technical foul by A1.

- 38-9** During the 1st half, Team A has been officially warned about unduly delaying the breaking of their huddle at the end of time outs. In the 2nd half, Team A again delays the breaking of the huddle. Should an additional time out be charged to Team A?
No. A technical foul may be assessed to Coach A for preventing the play to resume promptly.
- 38-10** A10's request to substitute for A1 is granted and A10 enters the court. A1, who has not yet left the playing surface, impolitely addresses an official. A technical foul is called. Shall the foul count in Team A's total toward the penalty situation in the period?
No. As soon as A10 enters the court, A1 becomes a substitute. The technical foul is assessed to Coach A and does not count in the player or team total. (See also Article 4)
- 38-11** During the pre-game warm-up, A3 is charged with a technical foul. After the free throws, shall Team B be awarded a throw-in at midcourt?
No. The game always begins with a jump ball.
- 38-12** Is a pushing foul just before the jump ball a technical or an unsportsmanlike foul?
It is a technical foul. All fouls committed during an interval of play are technical fouls. (FIBA interpretation)
- 38-13** Player A1 is assessed his second technical foul during the game. By rule, shall A1 be disqualified ?
No. Only a coach shall be disqualified by rule after committing his second technical foul.

ARTICLE 39 Fighting

39-1 Player A3 participates in a fight. The officials assess A3 a disqualifying foul. Shall a technical foul be assessed to Coach A?

No. The fighting rule applies to bench personnel. If players fight, they commit potential disqualifying fouls for which they are the only ones penalized.

39-2 During a fight, may Assistant Coach A leave the team bench area to help restore order?
Yes

39-3 During a fight, substitutes B10 and B11 leave the team bench area to help restore order. Is this legal?
No. B10 and B11 shall be disqualified and one technical foul shall be assessed to Coach A.

ARTICLE 40

Five fouls by a player

40-1 During the interval of play between the 1st and 2nd periods, A10, who has not yet played, is charged with a technical foul. Shall the technical foul count as one of the fouls leading to the team penalty in the following period as well as one of the five fouls leading to A10's having to leave the game?

Yes (See also Article 41)

40-2 A5 commits a 5th foul and is advised to leave the game. Can Coach A call his players over near the bench area to give them instructions?

The rule says that the disqualified player must be replaced within 30 seconds. Normally, coaches quickly send a sub, but it happens that they take some time before doing so. There is nothing in the rules to prevent players to gather near the team bench and receive instructions from the coach. They should stay on the floor. As soon as a sub reports to replace A5, play should resume. After a few seconds, an official should go over and tell the coach that a sub is needed at the table. Some coaches will reply that they have 30 seconds. An appropriate response could be: "Correct, Coach. The 30 seconds are nearly over and we must resume play. Thank you."

ARTICLE 41 Team fouls: Penalty

- 41-1 While A3 has the ball out of bounds for a throw-in, A4 fouls B4. This is Team A's fifth foul of the period. The official awards B4 two free throws. Is this correct?**
No. This is a foul committed by a player of the team in control of the ball. (See also Article 14)
- 41-2 In terms of the team foul penalty situation, shall the overtime be the continuation of the 4th period?**
Yes
- 41-3 The throw-in pass from A4 to A5 is deflected by B4. While attempting to retrieve the loose ball, A5 fouls B5. This is Team A's 5th foul of the period. Shall B5 be awarded 2 free throws?**
No. Team control by Team A has not ended. (See also Article 14)
- 41-4 During the interval between the 1st and 2nd periods, B10 disrespectfully addresses an official. Shall a technical foul be assessed to Team B's coach?**
No. The technical foul shall be assessed to B10 and shall count toward B10's and team B's total for the 2nd period. (See also Article 4 and case 38-2)
- 41-5 At the beginning of an extra period, B1 fouls dribbler A1. Team B had accumulated 6 team fouls in the 4th period. Shall A1 be awarded two free throws?**
Yes. All team fouls committed in an extra period shall be considered as being committed in the 4th period.

ARTICLE 42 Special situations

- 42-1 A2 commits an unsportsmanlike foul against B2. Then players A4 and B4 are charged with technical fouls. Do the penalties for the technical fouls by A4 and B4 cancel each other?**
No. All three penalties are of equal gravity (2 free throws plus possession). Penalties of equal gravity are cancelled in the order in which the infractions occurred. In this case, the penalty for the unsportsmanlike foul by A2 is cancelled by the first equivalent penalty for a Team B infraction (technical foul by B4). The penalty remaining is that for the technical foul by A4. Penalty: two free throws followed by a throw-in at mid-court by any team B player.
- 42-2 B4 commits an unsportsmanlike foul on 3-point shooter A4 and the try is successful. Then A4 commits a technical foul. Shall the referee count the basket, cancel the penalties and award possession to Team B for a throw-in from behind the end line?**
No. The penalties are not of the same gravity. A4 is entitled to 1 free throw followed by possession. Team B is entitled to 2 free throws plus possession. Award 1 free throw to A4 with no line up. Award any Team B player 2 free throws followed by a Team B throw-in at mid-court.
- 42-3 B4 commits an unsportsmanlike foul on dribbler A5. Before the ball becomes live for A5's first free throw, A4 is called for a technical foul. The officials rule that the two penalties cancel each other. The possession arrow favours Team B. The officials decide that play should resume with a throw-in by Team A. Are the officials correct ?**
Yes. At the time the first infraction was committed, Team A had control of the ball. After the cancellation, if no penalty remains, the team that had control is awarded a throw-in at the place nearest to the first infraction.
- 42-4 A3 is awarded 2 free throws plus possession because of an unsportsmanlike foul by B5. The official hands A3 the ball for the first free throw and before A3 can release the ball, the official calls a technical foul on A4. The official rules that the two penalties cancel each other. Is the official correct?**
No. Once the administration of a penalty has started, that penalty may not be used for cancellation purposes.
- 42-5 A4 jumps and attempts a 2-point field goal. While the ball is in the air, the 24 second device sounds. After the signal, but with A4 still airborne, B4 commits an unsportsmanlike foul on A4. Then, the ball misses the ring. Should the official award 2 free throws to A4 and a throw-in to Team A at center?**
Yes. If the foul had been a "normal" foul, it would have been ignored and a 24-second violation would have been called on team A. An unsportsmanlike foul may not be ignored.
- 42-6 B5 commits an unsportsmanlike foul on A5. Coach A and Coach B are then charged with a technical foul. Shall the penalties for the technical fouls cancel each other? No. (See case 42-1)**
- 42-7 A4 is awarded 2 free throws. A4 is successful on the first free throw. Before the ball is handed to A4 for the second free throw, Coach A is assessed with a technical foul. The officials administer A4's final free throw**

with no line up. Then 2 free throws are awarded to Team B followed by a Team B throw-in at the division line.

Is this correct?

Yes

42-8 A4 commits a 3-second violation. During the dead ball period, B4 commits an unsportsmanlike foul. A technical foul is then charged to Coach A. The officials report the fouls, cancel the penalties and decide to resume play with a throw-in by Team B. Is this correct?

Yes. Team B was entitled to the ball for a throw-in following A4's violation. After the cancellation, the team that was entitled to the ball for a throw-in is awarded a throw-in at the place nearest to the first infraction.

ARTICLE 43 Free throws

- 43-1 A final free-throw by A2 does not touch the ring or enter the basket. Shall play resume with a Team B throw-in at the free-throw line extended?**
Yes. This is a violation by the free-thrower with an unsuccessful free-throw. The ball shall be awarded to the opponents for a throw-in at the free-throw line extended.
- 43-2 B3 commits an unsportsmanlike foul against A3 who is injured and is replaced by substitute A6. May any Team A player who was on the playing court at the time of the A3 injury attempt the resulting free-throws?**
No. A6 who substituted for injured A3 must attempt the free throws.
- 43-3 On a last free throw, if the free-thrower violates and is not disconcerted, shall the violation by the free-thrower take precedence over violations by the opponents?**
No. That provision has been deleted from the rules. If there is a violation by the free-thrower and by an opponent, this creates a jump ball situation.
- 43-4 No Team B player is occupying the first rebound space during A1's last free throw. A1 misses the free throw. Shall a replacement free throw be awarded to A1?**
No. There is no obligation for either team to occupy the free-throw rebound places to which they are entitled.
- 43-5 During a free throw by A1, A2 enters the lane from his rebound place before the ball is released by A1. A1's free throw is successful. Shall the free throw be disallowed?**
No. If a free throw is successful and the free-thrower has not violated, the free throw counts and all other violations are disregarded.
- 43-6 A1 is holding the ball for a last free throw. Teammate A2 enters the lane before A1 has released the ball. The free throw is unsuccessful. Shall the Team B throw-in take place at the free-throw line extended?**
Yes
- 43-7 A4 has the ball for a final free throw. B4 who occupies the first rebound space, fakes entering the lane before the ball is released. This causes A5 to enter the lane before A4 releases the free throw. A4 completes the free throw which is unsuccessful. Is the official correct in awarding A4 a replacement free throw?**
No. Faking to enter the lane by a player occupying a rebound place is not a violation. The violation is by A5 for entering too soon. Award a throw-in to Team B at the free-throw line extended.

ARTICLE 44 Correctable errors

44-1 Team A is awarded a throw-in instead of the 2 free throws to which A1 is entitled. Team A inbounds the ball and scores a basket. Before the ball becomes live again, the scorer notifies the officials of the error. Shall the error be corrected?

No. If the same team scores after being erroneously awarded possession of the ball for a throw-in instead of merited free-throws, the error shall be disregarded.

44-2 A4 is awarded 2 free throws. It is A5 who goes to the line to attempt the free throws. The first free throw is successful. The error is then discovered. The official cancels the free throw, does not award free throws to A4, and awards the ball to Team B for a throw-in at the free throw line extended. Is the official correct?

Yes. This is the procedure described by rule for permitting the wrong player to attempt a free throw(s).

44-3 The officials erroneously fail to award A4 with 2 merited free throws. Team A completes the throw-in. B1 intercepts a pass from A1 to A2, dribbles the length of the court and scores a field goal. The error is discovered at this time. Shall the error be corrected?

Yes. Award the two free throws to A4 with no line-up. After the free throws, resume play by a Team A throw-in from the endline in their backcourt as a result of the basket scored by B1 just before the error was discovered and corrected.

44-4 During the half-time interval, it is discovered that a successful 3-point try by Team A in the first period was erroneously recorded as a 2-point basket. Is the referee correct in instructing the scorer to correct the error at this time?

Yes. This is not a correctable error as defined in Article 44 for which there is a time limit for the error to be correctable. This is a clerical error that may be corrected at any time before the referee has signed the scoresheet.

ARTICLE 45 Officials, table officials and commissioner

45-1 If a commissioner is present at the table, by rule, shall he have the authority to overrule a decision made by the referee?

No. The referee has the final decision on anything that occurs during the game.

ARTICLE 46 Referee: Duties and powers

46-1 By rule, is the referee authorized to use the approved technical equipment to determine if the last shot at the end of a period was released during playing time?

Yes.

46-2 Should a used ball be selected as the game ball?

Yes

ARTICLE 47 Officials: Duties and powers

47-1 By rule, what are the basic principles that should be regarded by the officials in making their decisions regarding personal contact and violation?

There are four fundamental principles to be regarded:

- **spirit and intent of the rules and need to uphold the integrity of the game**
- **consistency in applying the concept of advantage/disadvantage not to interrupt the flow of the game unnecessarily**
- **consistency in applying common sense**
- **consistency in the maintenance of game control and game flow**

47-2 A1 impolitely addresses the officials after the signal has sounded at the end of the 4th period with the score 76-70 in favour of Team B. Should a technical foul be charged to A1?

No. The game is over. It is the responsibility of the referee to note the unsportsmanlike conduct of A1 on the back of the scoresheet.

ARTICLE 48 Scorer and assistant scorer: Duties

48-1 Is the scorer the table official responsible for the alternating possession arrow ?
Yes.

48-2 Is there a time limit to correct a recording mistake by the scorer?
Any recording error by the scorer must be corrected before the referee signs the scoresheet at the end of the game.

ARTICLE 49 Timer: Duties

49-1 Team A scores a field goal with 2.02 remaining in the 4th period. With the ball rolling on the floor, should the timer stop the game clock when it shows 2:00 remaining?

No. The game clock shall be stopped if a basket is scored in the last two minutes of the 4th or extra period.

49-2 B1 commits a 3-second violation. A1's throw-in from behind the end line directly hits the trail official who is on the playing surface and bounces on the playing surface. Shall the game clock be started at this time?

No. The ball must touch or be touched by a player on the playing surface.

ARTICLE 50 Twenty-four second operator: Duties

- 50-1 A5 releases a try for a goal. The ball misses the ring, after which a held ball occurs between A2 and B2, before either team has established control. The alternating possession arrow favours Team A. Shall the shot clock be reset ?**
No. The shot clock shall not be reset when the same team that previously had control of the ball is awarded a throw-in as a result of a jump ball.
- 50-2 While Team A is in control in their backcourt, B4 is injured and the game is interrupted. When play resumes, should the shot clock be reset to 24 seconds ?**
Yes.
- 50-3 While Team A is in control in their frontcourt, B4 is injured and the game is interrupted. When play resumes, should the shot clock be reset to 24 seconds ?**
No. If there are 14 seconds or more displayed on the shot clock, it shall not be reset. If the time displayed is 13 seconds or less, the shot clock shall be reset to 14 seconds.
- 50-4 Players A4 and B4 commit a double foul while Team B is in control of the ball. Shall the shot clock be reset ?**
No. The shot clock shall not be reset when the same team that previously had control of the ball is awarded a throw-in as a result of a double foul.
- 50-5 Team A executes a throw-in from the end line of their backcourt. With the ball still in Team A's backcourt, the official notices that the 24 second clock has not started. The official blows his whistle and resumes play at the nearest point out of bounds with a new 24 second clock for Team A. Is the official correct?**
Yes. (See also case 28-6)
- 50-6 Team A is in control of the ball in the frontcourt with 3 seconds remaining in the 24-second device. A technical foul is called against coach B followed by a technical foul against A3. Play resumes with a Team A throw-in. Shall the shot clock remain at 3 seconds?**
Yes. The shot clock shall not be reset when the same team that previously had control of the ball is awarded a throw-in as a result of a cancellation of equal penalties against the teams.
- 50-7 Near Team B's basket, A2 attempts a pass to A4, but the ball is deflected by B1. The ball then hits the ring of Team B's basket. Shall the shot clock be reset?**
Yes. The shot clock shall be reset when the ball touches the ring of the opponents' basket (unless the ball lodges between the ring and the backboard or hits the ring directly from a throw-in).

50-8 With 3 seconds remaining on the shot clock, A2 attempts a pass to A3 in the team A frontcourt. During the pass, A2 is fouled by B1 and the ball is deflected by B2 which (a) hits the rim, (b) goes into the basket. How should play resume?

In (a), if in the team foul situation, two free throws to A2. If not in the team foul situation, throw-in awarded to Team A with the shot clock reset to 14 seconds. In (b), the basket does not count because the ball became dead as soon as the whistle was blown since it was not in the air on a try for goal. Resume play the same way as in (a).

50-9 In the last 2 minutes of the 4th period, A1 is dribbling in the backcourt when B2 deflects the ball out of bounds. Team A requests a timeout. The official instructs the 24-second operator to reset the shot clock. Is the official correct?

No. The shot clock shall be stopped, but not reset, when the same team that previously had control of the ball is awarded a throw-in as a result of a ball having gone out-of-bounds.

50-10 With 18 seconds left on the 24-second clock, B1, in Team A's backcourt, intentionally kicks a pass intended for A2. The official instructs the operator to leave the shot clock at 18 seconds. Is the official correct?

No. Team A who was in control of the ball is entitled to a throw-in in their backcourt because of a violation by the opponents. The shot clock shall be reset to 24 seconds.

50-11 A1 has just received a pass and is holding the ball when the 24-second signal sounds in error. Is the ball still live?

Yes. An official has to blow the whistle in order for the ball to become dead when the shot clock signal sounds in error.

50-12 With 15 seconds on the 24-second device, A5 attempts a field goal. The ball lodges between the backboard and the rim. The possession arrow favors Team B. The official instructs the 24 second operator to reset the clock. Is the official correct?

Yes. This is a jump ball situation. For Team B this is a new control of the ball. (See also Article 12)

50-13 With less than 2 minutes remaining in the 4th period, A4 has dribbled for 6 seconds in Team A's backcourt when B4 taps the ball out-of-bounds. Team A is then granted a time out. The official directs the 24 second clock operator to reset the shot clock to 24 second. Is the official correct?

No. There is no reset of the shot clock when the same team that previously had control of the ball is awarded a throw-in as a result of the ball going out-of-bounds. (See also Article 29)

50-14 A4's try for goal misses the ring. The ball is simultaneously held by B3 and A1. The possession arrow favours Team A. Shall the 24-second device be reset?

No. The shot clock shall not be reset when the same team that previously had control of the ball is awarded a throw-in as a result of a jump ball.

- 50-15** During a throw-in by Team A, with 3 seconds left on the shot clock, the ball is in-bounded and deflected by B4. The game clock starts and as the ball bounces freely on the floor, the 24-second device counts down to 0 second and the signal sounds. Has Team A committed a 24-second violation?
Yes. On a throw-in, the shot clock shall start as soon as the ball touches or is touched by a player.
- 50-16** While Team A is in control in their frontcourt, B1 deliberately kicks the ball. The 24-second device indicates 13 seconds. Shall the official instruct the operator to reset the device to 14 seconds?
Yes (See also Interpretations, Article 29, Statement 4, Example 6)
- 50-17** While A1 is dribbling in his backcourt, Coach B is assessed a technical foul. After the free throws, when play resumes with a throw-in by Team A, shall the 24-second device be reset to 24?
Yes.
- 50-18** On a try for goal by A5, the ball lodges between the backboard and the rim. The alternating possession arrow favours Team A. Shall the 24-second device be reset?
No. The shot clock shall be reset when the ball touches the ring of the opponents' basket (unless the ball lodges between the ring and the backboard).
- 50-19** While Team A is in control, A4 is injured and the game is interrupted. When play resumes, should the 24-second device be reset to 24?
No. The shot clock shall not be reset when the same team that previously had control of the ball is awarded a throw-in as a result of a player of the same team having been injured.
- 50-20** Team A scores a field goal with 12 seconds remaining on the shot clock. Team B inbounds the ball and (a) the ball is still in the backcourt (b) has moved to the frontcourt when the officials realize that the shot clock was not reset and now shows 3 seconds. The official blows his whistle. How shall play resume?
In (a), throw-in by Team B with a new 24-second. In (b), the officials can determine that 9 seconds have elapsed. Since the ball is in the frontcourt, set the 24-second device to 15 (which is what the shot clock should have shown had it been reset properly).