



**CASE
BOOK
2011-12**

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**2011-2012
QUESTIONS & ANSWERS
TO
NBA RULES**

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The NBA Case Book is the official supplement to the League's rule book. It details the rules and interpretations of those rules in actual game type situations. This is an easy format to understand and permits the reader to relate to rules through actual play situations.



NBA BASKETBALL OPERATIONS DEPARTMENT

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QUESTION & ANSWER INDEX

| | PAGE | NUMBER |
|--|------|-----------|
| AWAY-FROM-THE-PLAY FOULS..... | 4 | 1 - 5 |
| BACKBOARD..... | 5 | 6 - 9 |
| BACKCOURT..... | 5 | 10 - 22 |
| BATTED BALL..... | 8 | 23 - 24 |
| BLOCKING FOULS..... | 8 | 25 - 29 |
| CAPTAINS..... | 9 | 30 - 31 |
| CHOICE OF BASKETS..... | 9 | 32 |
| CLEAR-PATH-TO-BASKET..... | 9 | 33 - 40 |
| COACHES..... | 11 | 41 - 44 |
| CONTINUATION OF PLAY..... | 12 | 45 - 52 |
| CORRECTABLE ERRORS..... | 13 | 53 - 69 |
| COURT DIMENSIONS..... | 18 | 70 |
| DELAY-OF-GAME..... | 18 | 71 - 81 |
| DISAGREEMENT BY OFFICIALS..... | 21 | 82 |
| DISCONCERTION OF FREE THROW SHOOTER..... | 21 | 83 - 85 |
| DOUBLE FOULS..... | 22 | 86 - 89 |
| DRIBBLING..... | 23 | 90 - 93 |
| EIGHT-SECOND VIOLATION..... | 23 | 94 - 100 |
| EJECTION - NO TECHNICAL FOUL..... | 25 | 101 - 102 |
| EQUIPMENT..... | 25 | 103 |
| FIGHTING..... | 26 | 104 - 110 |
| FLAGRANT FOULS..... | 28 | 111 - 126 |
| FREE THROWS..... | 33 | 127 - 151 |
| GAME CLOCK..... | 38 | 152 - 165 |
| GOALTENDING (BASKET INTERFERENCE)..... | 41 | 166 - 184 |
| INADVERTENT WHISTLE..... | 44 | 185 |
| INJURY/EJECTION OF PLAYERS..... | 45 | 186 - 188 |
| INSTANT REPLAY..... | 45 | 189 - 228 |
| JUMP BALLS..... | 55 | 229 - 237 |
| LOOSE BALL FOULS..... | 57 | 238 - 244 |
| OFFENSIVE FOULS..... | 59 | 245 - 253 |
| OFFICIALS..... | 61 | 254 - 257 |
| OPTION TO ADVANCE THE BALL..... | 62 | 258 - 266 |
| PENALTY FREE THROW SITUATIONS..... | 64 | 267 - 270 |
| PLAYER DISQUALIFICATION / EJECTION..... | 65 | 271 - 275 |
| PLAYER POSITION..... | 66 | 276 - 281 |
| PUNCHING..... | 67 | 282 - 284 |
| STARTING LINE-UPS/AVAILABLE PLAYERS..... | 68 | 285 - 289 |
| STRIKING BALL - FIST/KICKING..... | 69 | 290 - 293 |
| SUBSTITUTES - REPORTING PROCEDURE..... | 70 | 294 - 295 |
| SUBSTITUTIONS..... | 70 | 296 - 309 |
| SUSPENSION-OF-PLAY BY OFFICIALS..... | 74 | 310 - 319 |
| TECHNICAL FOULS..... | 76 | 320 - 347 |
| THREE-POINT FIELD GOAL..... | 82 | 348 - 350 |
| THREE-SECOND VIOLATION (DEFENSIVE)..... | 83 | 351 - 355 |
| THREE-SECOND VIOLATION (OFFENSIVE)..... | 84 | 356 - 359 |
| THROW-IN..... | 85 | 360 - 386 |
| TIMEOUT..... | 91 | 387 - 406 |
| TIMING..... | 95 | 407 |
| TRAVELING..... | 96 | 408 - 414 |
| TWENTY-FOUR SECOND CLOCK..... | 97 | 415 - 432 |
| TWENTY-SECOND TIMEOUT..... | 101 | 433 - 439 |

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

I. AWAY-FROM-THE-PLAY FOULS

1. During the last two minutes of the fourth period, Player A1 is attempting a throw-in from out-of-bounds to Player A2. As the ball is in the air and Player A2 awaits the pass, he is fouled by Player B1. How is this administered?

This is a common foul, as Player A2 was involved in the play. This is not considered an away-from-the-play foul. On the same play, if Player A3 was setting a screen for Player A2 and was fouled, it also would be considered a common foul.

RULE 4 - SECTION III - i
RULE 12B - SECTION X - a

2. During the last two minutes of the fourth period, Player A1 is out-of-bounds and is attempting to inbound the ball. Player B1 reaches across the out-of-bounds line and fouls Player A1. How is this administered?

Player B1 is assessed an away-from-the-play foul. One free throw attempt is awarded, regardless of the penalty situation. The free throw may be attempted by any of the five players in the game at the time. The ball is then awarded to Team A for a throw-in at the previous spot with all privileges remaining.

RULE 12B - SECTION X - a (1) and (3)

3. During the last two minutes of the fourth period, Player A1 is dribbling the ball in the frontcourt and Player B2 deliberately fouls Player A2 who is not in the play. What is the ruling?

Player B2 is assessed an away-from-the-play foul and Team B a team foul. Any player in the game on Team A shall attempt one free throw. The ball is awarded to Team A on the sideline where the play was interrupted but no nearer to the baseline than the free throw line extended. The 24-second clock shall remain the same as when play was interrupted or reset to 14 seconds, whichever is greater.

RULE 4 - SECTION III - i
RULE 7 - SECTION IV - d (1)
RULE 12B - SECTION X - a (1) and (2)

4. Prior to Player A1 releasing the ball on a throw-in at 1:23 of overtime, a flagrant foul penalty 1 is called when Player B2 knocks Player A2 to the floor. What is the ruling?

Player B2 is charged with a flagrant foul and since it is away-from-the-play, any player in the game for Team A shall attempt two free throws. The ball is awarded to Team A at the free throw line extended on either sideline as after any flagrant foul.

RULE 4 - SECTION III - i
RULE 12B - SECTION X - b (1)

5. During the last two minutes of the fourth period, Player A1 is attempting to inbound the ball at the midcourt line. Player B1 fouls Player A2, who is on the opposite side of the court and not attempting to receive the inbounds pass. How is this play administered?

Player B1 is assessed an away-from-the-play foul and Team B a team foul. Any player in the game on Team A shall attempt one free throw. The ball is awarded to Team A at midcourt where the play was interrupted.

RULE 12B - SECTION X - a (1) and (3)

II. BACKBOARD

6. On an unsuccessful field goal attempt, the ball hits the basket ring and rebounds over and behind the face of the backboard. The ball returns to the floor and touches inbounds without having touched any of the backboard supports. Is the ball to remain in play?

No. A violation shall be called on the last team to touch the ball before it went directly behind the backboard. The ball is awarded to the opposing team for a throw-in at the free throw line extended.

RULE 8 - SECTION II - b

7. Player A1 has control of the ball near the endline and passes the ball behind the backboard (never touching the supports) to Player A2. Is this legal or illegal?

Illegal. Same reason as #6 above.

RULE 8 - SECTION II - b

8. On an unsuccessful field goal attempt, the ball rebounds off the basket ring and rolls along the top edge of the backboard. Is the ball still in play?

Yes. All four sides of the backboard are considered inbounds.

RULE 4 - SECTION I - c

9. Player A1 passes the ball and it hits his backboard. May Player A1 be the first to touch the ball?

Yes. A player may be the first to touch his own pass if the ball touches his basket ring, backboard or another player.

RULE 10 - SECTION XIII - g

III. BACKCOURT

10. Player A1 taps the ball into his backcourt while rebounding. Player A2 retrieves the ball in the backcourt and continues to advance the ball toward the frontcourt. Is this legal?

Yes. Any player may recover a ball which is tapped into the backcourt during rebounding or when the ball is loose.

RULE 10 - SECTION IX - b

11. A player in control of the ball has stopped his dribble in the frontcourt and is very close to the midcourt line. While being played extremely close by an opponent he steps into the backcourt. Is this a backcourt violation?

The official must judge this as:

(1) a personal foul on the defensive player if illegal contact caused him to step into the backcourt

(2) a traveling violation if the step was illegal

(3) a backcourt violation.

RULE 4 - SECTION V - a

RULE 10 - SECTION IX - a

RULE 12B - SECTION I - a

12. Player B1 deflects a pass from Player A1 to Player A2, causing it to hit Player A2's knee and continue into Team A's backcourt. May any player from Team A be the first to legally touch the ball while it is in the backcourt?

Yes. The 24-second clock continues to run until there is a change of team possession. The deflection by Player B1 caused team control to cease and the ball became loose. Any player from either team may be the first to touch and/or recover a loose ball.

RULE 7 - SECTION II - d

RULE 10 - SECTION IX - a

13. Having been the first to gain possession after a jump ball, Player A1 dribbles or passes the ball into the backcourt. This is done after Player A1 has assumed a positive position in the frontcourt. Legal or illegal?

Illegal. Player A1 has established a positive position in the frontcourt.

RULE 10 - SECTION IX - b

14. Player A1 has possession of the ball in the frontcourt. He passes the ball to Player A2 who is still in the air after having leaped from his backcourt. Is this legal?

No. A backcourt violation has occurred. Player A2 must establish a position on the floor in the frontcourt prior to touching the pass from Player A1. The same restrictions also apply for players coming from out-of-bounds to receive a pass or to retrieve a loose ball. A player must first establish at least one foot on the floor prior to touching the ball.

RULE 8 - SECTION I

RULE 10 - SECTION IX - a

15. Player A1 straddles the midcourt line and, without moving forward, dribbles the ball in the frontcourt while in this position. Is this a violation?

No. A player dribbling the ball is considered in the backcourt if either foot or the ball is in the backcourt.

RULE 4 - SECTION V - d

16. A player in control of the ball in backcourt approaches the midcourt line. After stopping his dribble in the backcourt, he straddles the midcourt line. Is this a violation?

No. As long as any part of his person is touching the backcourt, Player A1 is considered backcourt. He may legally bring his front foot (non pivot) back and forth between the front and the backcourt.

RULE 4 - SECTION V - c

17. Where and how is the ball put into play on all backcourt violations?
On all backcourt violations, the ball is moved to the midcourt line and must be passed into the frontcourt of the team now in possession. However, in the last two minutes of the fourth period and/or overtime, the ball may be passed anywhere on the court.
 RULE 8 - SECTION III - e
 RULE 10 - SECTION IX - PENALTY
18. Player B1 rebounds an unsuccessful field goal attempt by Player A1 and attempts a pass to Player B2 near the midcourt line. Player A2 intercepts the pass while in midair and lands (in what would have been) Team B's frontcourt. Is this a backcourt violation by Player A2?
No. The defensive team does not have a frontcourt/backcourt. Therefore, Player A2 shall be ruled as being in his backcourt when he lands with the ball in his control and establishes a positive position.
 RULE 4 - SECTION V - g
19. A frontcourt pass from Player A1 to Player A2 goes into the backcourt and is recovered by Player A3 near the baseline. Where is the throw-in administered?
At the midcourt line.
 RULE 10 - SECTION IX - PENALTY
20. Following a jump ball at the center circle, the ball is tapped toward the sideline. Player A1 leaps across the mid-court line into the frontcourt, having last touched the playing surface in his backcourt. He controls the ball while in mid-air and throws it to Player A2 who is positioned in his backcourt. Is this a backcourt violation?
No. Player A1 never established a positive position in the frontcourt.
 RULE 10 - SECTION IX - b
21. A field goal attempt by Player A1 is blocked by Player B1 and the ball becomes loose over the baseline. Player A1, having last touched the playing surface inbounds, leaps over the baseline, gains possession of the ball while still in mid-air and throws it into his backcourt. It is recovered by Player A2. Is this a backcourt violation?
Yes. The saving and throwing of the ball by Player A1 in the frontcourt is considered positive position. Therefore, a violation has occurred.
 RULE 10 - SECTION IX - a
22. Team A is granted a 20-second timeout with the ball in the frontcourt and :21.5 remaining in the fourth period. On the throw-in, the ball is thrown into the backcourt where it is caught and controlled by Player A2. Is this a violation?
No. During the last two minutes of the fourth period and/or overtime, the ball may be inbounded anywhere on the court.
 RULE 8 - SECTION III - e (EXCEPTION)

IV. BATTED BALL

23. Player A1 attempts a field goal that Player B1 bats against the backboard. Is this a violation?

No. The batting of the ball is legal unless it violates Rule 11.

RULE 11 - SECTION I - f

24. Player A1 saves a loose ball from going out-of-bounds by batting the ball back onto the playing court. May Player A1 be the first to touch the ball when he returns onto the court?

Yes. The batting of the ball does not constitute player control, therefore Player A1 may be the first to touch the ball.

RULE 10 - SECTION II - b

V. BLOCKING FOULS

25. Player A1 is running up the court and catches an outlet pass near midcourt and immediately crashes into defender B1 who is standing in a stationary position. Is this a legal defensive position to draw an offensive foul?

No. A defender must allow any offensive player who receives a pass outside the Lower Defensive Box the opportunity to stop and/or change direction.

COMMENTS ON THE RULES - C

26. Player A1 drives past his primary defender and crashes into secondary defender B5 who is stationary and trying to draw an offensive foul. A defensive foul should be called if Player B5's heel is in the restricted area?

Yes. In order for an offensive foul to be called, secondary defenders must be completely clear of the restricted area. The lifting of one's foot or heel off the floor does not remove them from the RA.

COMMENTS ON THE RULES - C

27. Is it always a blocking foul if the secondary defender is inside the restricted area?

No. The restricted area does not apply to any drive that does not go directly to the rim, which starts inside the Lower Defensive Box, if the offensive player wipes out, leads with a foot or knee or if the defensive player makes a legitimate attempt to defend the shot.

COMMENTS ON THE RULES - C

28. Player A1 is driving to the basket for a lay-up. What is the deciding point between block or charge?

A defender must establish his position before the offensive player starts his upward shooting motion with the ball in order to draw an offensive foul. The defender must get his torso directly into the offensive player's path and be at the spot prior to the upward shooting motion starting in order to draw an offensive foul. The defender is allowed to 'firm-up,' move his feet and/or turn slightly to better absorb the contact.

COMMENTS ON THE RULES - C

29. Player A1 is dribbling the ball and Player B1 jumps into his path. What is the deciding point between block or charge?

A dribbler is expected to be in control at all times and if a defender can legally get to a 'spot' in the path of the dribbler, it is the dribbler's responsibility to stop and/or change direction immediately. However, if a defender cannot completely get his torso in his path without making contact, a blocking foul should be called.

COMMENTS ON THE RULES - C

VI. CAPTAINS

30. Team A calls a regular timeout. The captain of Team B wishes to discuss a rule interpretation with the officials. Is this allowed?

No. Only the captain of the team which called the timeout may question the officials. At this time he may only ask about a specific rule interpretation, but not about a judgment call.

RULE 3 - SECTION III - b

31. The playing captain of Team A is seated on the bench after being disqualified because of six personal fouls. Team A calls a timeout and one of the other players on the court wishes to discuss a rule with the officials. Is this legal?

No. If the original captain is still seated on the bench, he will represent his team. If, for any reason, he is no longer seated on the bench, the head coach must appoint another captain.

RULE 3 - SECTION III - c and d

VII. CHOICE OF BASKETS

32. Which team has the choice of baskets prior to the start of the game?

The visiting team has its choice of baskets. Its decision must be made, immediately, upon taking the court.

RULE 4 - SECTION I - a

VIII. CLEAR-PATH-TO-BASKET

33. Player A1, having gained possession of the ball in his backcourt, is dribbling in the frontcourt toward the basket. No opponent is ahead of the play and can establish a position between the ball and the basket. Player B1 fouls him from the rear, preventing any type of field goal attempt. What is the ruling?

This is a personal foul against Player B1 and Player A1 is awarded two free throws. Team A retains possession of the ball at the sideline but no nearer to the baseline than the free throw line extended. If there is unnecessary contact on the play, a flagrant foul may be called.

RULE 12B - SECTION I - PENALTY (6)

34. Player A2 secures a rebound from an unsuccessful field goal attempt by Player B1. Player A1 has never crossed midcourt and is standing near the free throw line in his frontcourt. As Player A2 prepares to throw a long pass to Player A1 for an uncontested layup, he is fouled by Player B3. What is the ruling if it is the third team foul assessed Team B?

Player B3 is assessed a personal foul and Team B a team foul. Team A is awarded the ball out-of-bounds on the sideline. If, however, Player A2 released the ball and it was above the tip-of-circle in the backcourt and, in the officials judgement, it was catchable by Player A1, which would have resulted in a clear-path-to-the-basket, then Player A2 would be awarded two free throws and Team A will retain possession on the sideline nearest where play was interrupted but no nearer to the baseline than the free throw line extended.

RULE 12B - SECTION I - PENALTY (6)

35. Player A1, who has a clear path to the basket, is grabbed from behind on a two-point field goal attempt. What is the procedure if the attempt is:

- (1) successful,
- (2) unsuccessful?

This is considered a foul in the act of shooting and not a clear path foul. Player A1 will receive one free throw attempt on the successful field goal and two if unsuccessful.

RULE 12B - SECTION I - PENALTY (3) and (4)

36. Following a successful basket by Team B, Player A1 immediately throws a long pass to Player A2 who is streaking towards his basket. Knowing he is going to score easily, Player B2 grabs Player A2's shirt just before he catches the ball at the free throw line. How is this play administered?

This play meets all the requirements for a clear-path-to-the-basket foul. Player A2 shall receive two free throw attempts and Team A will inbound on the nearest sideline at the free throw line extended since that is the nearest point of interruption.

RULE 12B - SECTION I - PENALTY (6)

37. Player A1 throws a pass from his backcourt to Player A2 who receives it under the backboard near the baseline. Simultaneous with Player A2 receiving the pass, he is fouled by Player B2. Can a clear-path-to-the-basket foul be assessed?

No. Player A2 has already acquired a position under the backboard and past the basket; therefore, a common foul shall be assessed.

RULE 12B - SECTION I - PENALTY (6)

38. A pass from Player A1 to Player A2 goes into the backcourt where it is retrieved by Player B3. Player B3 immediately drives toward the basket. He is fouled at the free throw line extended by Player A2 who has never established a position between Player B3 and the basket. What is the ruling?

This is a clear-path-to-the-basket foul because the play originated in the backcourt. Team B has possession and Player B3 is fouled while having a clear path to the basket. Player B3 is awarded two free throw attempts and Team B will retain possession on the sideline nearest the

point of interruption but no nearer to the baseline than the free throw line extended.

RULE 12B - SECTION I - PENALTY (6)

39. Player A1 is dribbling the ball in the frontcourt and Player B1 deflects the ball away into the backcourt. Player B1 gains possession and is immediately fouled from behind by Player A1 to prevent Player B1 from scoring an uncontested basket. Is this a clear-path-to-the-basket foul?

Yes. The play originated in the backcourt, Team B had possession and Player B1 was fouled from behind to prevent an uncontested basket.

RULE 12B - SECTION I - PENALTY (6)

40. Player B1 intercepts a frontcourt pass from Player A1 to Player A2 and is grabbed from behind as he crosses into his frontcourt on the left side of the court. Player A3 is ahead of Player B1 on the right side of the court when Player B1 is fouled. Is this a clear-path-to-the-basket foul?

If the officials judge that Player A3 could have attained a position between the ball and the basket, then it is a common foul and not a clear-path-to-the-basket foul. If the officials judge that Player A3 could not have attained a position between the ball and the basket, then a clear-path-to-the-basket foul has occurred.

On the same play, if Player A3 was not ahead of Player B1, then a clear-path-to-the-basket foul must be called.

RULE 12B - SECTION I - PENALTY (6)

IX. COACHES

41. A coach wishes to speak with the officials concerning a rule interpretation prior to the start of a period. Is this granted?

Yes. However, the opposing coach must be given the opportunity to participate in the discussion. If he refuses to join the discussion, the officials may conduct the meeting with one coach.

RULE 2 - SECTION II - g

42. A coach beckons to the officials that he wants a timeout. Is this granted?

Yes. The head coach's request for a timeout shall be granted at the time of the request when the ball is dead or in control of his team.

RULE 5 - SECTION VI

43. The officials eject a coach from the game. After leaving the bench, what restrictions are placed on him?

Once a coach is ejected from the game, he must remain in the dressing room of his team or leave the building. Violation of this rule is reported to the League Office and carries an automatic \$500 fine. The use of messengers and/or any electronic devices to transmit informa-

tion from the ejected coach to the bench is in violation of the spirit of this rule and is subject to appropriate penalties.

RULE 3 - SECTION IV - e

RULE 12A - SECTION VII - d

44. During timeouts, what restrictions are on Coaches, Players and Team Personnel as to where they may position themselves on the court?

Coaches, Players and Team Personnel may position themselves anywhere on their half of the court on the bench side of center court. If they cross past the imaginary line from rim-to-rim, they will be escorted back to their area and advised of the restriction.

RULE 3 - SECTION IV - a

X. CONTINUATION OF PLAY

45. Player A1 is fouled in the act of shooting and the ball becomes loose. Player A1 is able to continue his shooting motion after being fouled and the basket is successful. Should 2 points be scored?

Yes. Player A1 is credited with 2 points and will attempt one free throw. Any player who can score a basket in the same motion after being fouled and having the ball knocked loose shall be credited with the basket.

RULE 4 - SECTION X

46. Player A1 attempts a field goal and is fouled after the ball has been released. The foul occurs with Player A1 still in the air and/or not having regained a normal position. Is Player A1 still considered in the act of shooting?

Yes. Until such time as Player A1 regains some kind of normal playing position or even if the horn sounds to end the period, he is still considered in the act of shooting and free throws are awarded accordingly.

RULE 4 - SECTION X

47. Player A1 is fouled just as he is completing his dribble and gathering the ball on his drive to the basket. If he continues his shooting motion and scores a successful basket, how many free throws are awarded?

Since the player's shooting motion continued and he was fouled upon gathering the ball on his drive to the basket, the basket shall count and Player A1 will receive one free throw attempt.

RULE 4 - SECTION X

48. Player A1 gathers the ball on a drive to the basket and defender B1 grabs him in a manner which does not allow him to release his field goal attempt. How many free throws are awarded?

Two. Player A1 does not have to release the ball to be given continuation. As long as he continues his shooting motion throughout the sequence he is considered a shooter.

RULE 4 - SECTION X

49. Player A1 gathers the ball on a drive to the basket and defender B1 pushes him in the back which causes Player A1 to take 3 steps prior to scoring a successful basket. How many free throws are awarded?

Two. The basket cannot be scored as Player A1 committed a traveling violation. However, since he was fouled in the act of shooting, he will receive two free throws.

RULE 4 - SECTION X

50. Defensive Player B1 is injured on the court as Player A2 advances the ball in the backcourt. Player B2 is told to foul his man and just prior to illegal contact, Player A2 gathers the ball. Following the foul player A2 takes 2 steps and shoots the ball from the backcourt. Three free throws should be awarded if the shot is unsuccessful.

False, when a player takes a foul to stop play on the perimeter, the offensive player must be in his upward motion to shoot when the contact occurs to be given continuation.

RULE 4 - SECTION X

51. Defensive Player B1 has his arm extended forward while guarding Player A1 on the perimeter. Player A1 'rips thru' the extended arm and continues to shoot a jump shot. Is this continuation?

If the contact occurs during the side-to-side movement during the rip thru, this is not a continuation play. If the contact is after the side-to-side movement and during his upward movement to shoot, continuation shall be awarded.

RULE 4 - SECTION X

52. Defensive Player B1 has his arm extended to his side while guarding Player A1 on the perimeter. In an attempt to draw a shooting foul, Player A1 lunges away from the basket and extends his shooting arm up and under the defenders arm and then shoots the ball towards the basket. Is this continuation?

No, while this is a defensive foul, it is not considered in the act of shooting.

RULE 4 - SECTION X

XI. CORRECTABLE ERRORS

53. The teams line up improperly to begin the game. Team A scores four points and six seconds have elapsed from the game clock. At this point, the officials recognize the error. How is this administered?

Since the error is recognized prior to 24 seconds having elapsed, all points and statistics are erased except unsportsmanlike acts and all flagrant fouls and points scored there-from and the game is restarted with the teams properly lined up. If the error is discovered after 24 seconds of play, the game would continue without changing baskets and all points would count. (11:36-restart; 11:35-do not restart).

RULE 2 - SECTION VI - b (2)

54. The game ends tied, 105-105. Prior to the beginning of the overtime, it is brought to the attention of the officials that Team A had requested and received an excessive timeout in the fourth period. How is this handled?

An overtime period will be played. Any error not discovered prior to the end of the fourth period cannot be penalized.

RULE 2 - SECTION VI - d

55. Player A1 is fouled and the officials are notified that Team B has committed five team fouls in the period. Player A1's first free throw attempt is successful and the second free throw attempt is unsuccessful. However, Player A3 scores a field goal on the rebound of the second free throw attempt. After 24 seconds have elapsed, the officials are notified that the team foul information given was incorrect and no free throw attempts should have been awarded. How is this play administered?

The point scored on the successful free throw attempt is deleted and the points scored on the successful field goal by Player A3 remain. If the error was discovered within 24 seconds, all play in the entire sequence would be deleted, except unsportsmanlike acts and all flagrant fouls and points scored there-from.

RULE 2 - SECTION VI - A (3)

56. Player A2 commits a foul with :50.3 remaining in the fourth period. The coach of Team B believes that it is his sixth personal foul, but the official scorer states that he only has five personal fouls. With :20.7 remaining, Player B2 fouls Player A2 while attempting to block his shot. It is now discovered that Player A2 has committed six personal fouls. What is the ruling?

Player A2 is removed from the game immediately. The coach of Team A will select a replacement from his bench. That replacement will attempt the free throw(s) and remain in the game until he can legally be replaced. Unless the official knows otherwise, he will accept the Official Scorer's records as to the number of fouls.

RULE 2 - SECTION VI - D

RULE 3- SECTION V- e

RULE 9 - SECTION II - a - EXCEPTION (3)

57. In the third period, offensive basket interference is called on Player A1 and the ball is awarded to Team B at the free throw line extended. The Public Address announcer notifies those in the arena of the infraction. In the closing seconds of the fourth period, it is discovered that the official scorer mistakenly awarded two points to Team A on that violation. What is the ruling?

Two points are subtracted from Team A's total and play is resumed from the point of interruption.

RULE 2 - SECTION VI - d

58. With 9:23 remaining in the fourth period, Team B's coach registers a complaint with the officials, stating that his timeout total is incorrect in the Official Scorebook. It is discovered that he had been erroneously charged with a regular timeout instead of a 20-second timeout, at 2:16 in the second period. The 20-second timeout would have forced Team A to take a regular timeout. What is the procedure?

Charge Team A with a regular timeout, Team B with a 20-second timeout and add a regular timeout to Team B's remaining total. This error may be corrected anytime prior to the end of the fourth period. No technical foul can be called if the correction results in Team A being charged an excessive timeout.

RULE 2 - SECTION VI - d

59. What is the ruling if the officials are notified of the following between periods?

- (1) Team A attempted an unmerited free throw(s) which was successful.
(2) Team A did not attempt merited free throw(s) from a common foul.

(1) The point(s) are subtracted if more than 24 seconds have elapsed.

(2) The officials shall check the play-by-play and if Team A scored a successful field goal or was awarded free throw attempts as the result of a personal foul on the next possession, the error will be ignored if more than 24 seconds have elapsed. If neither occurred, the offended player will attempt his free throw(s) and play will resume where it was interrupted.

If 24 or less seconds have elapsed, the game clock shall be reset to the time of the foul and the offended player will attempt his free throw(s) and play shall resume as after any free throw attempts, whether made or missed. All play shall be nullified except acts of unsportsmanlike conduct and all flagrant fouls and points scored there-from.

NOTE: Errors which occur in the first or third periods must be discovered and corrected before the start of the next period. Errors which occur in the second period must be discovered and the official scorer notified prior to the officials leaving the floor at the end of the period. The error must be rectified prior to the start of the third period.

RULE 2 - SECTION VI - a

60. Prior to 24 seconds having elapsed from the game clock, it is discovered that Player A1 did not attempt merited free throws as the result of a common foul and no points were scored on the subsequent possession. What is the ruling?

The game clock is reset to the time the personal foul was committed and play shall resume as after any other free throw attempts, whether made or missed. All play shall be nullified except acts of unsportsmanlike conduct and all flagrant fouls and points score there-from. The fact that Team A did not score a successful field goal or shoot free throws as the result of a personal foul on the next possession has no bearing on the play since the error was discovered within 24 seconds.

RULE 2 - SECTION VI - a (1)

61. Player B4 fouls Player A4 with :10.0 remaining in the first period. The scoring table incorrectly informs the officials that it is the first team foul in the last two minutes. Between periods, it is brought to the attention of the officials that a penalty situation existed. How is this handled?

After the teams return to the floor, the clock will be reset to :10.0, all action which took place in the final 10 seconds will be deleted (except for unsportsmanlike acts and all flagrant fouls and points scored there-

from) and Player A4 will be given two free throws and play will continue until the end of the period. The second period will then be started without an additional break. All action in the last 10 seconds is counted in the first period.

RULE 2 - SECTION VI - f

62. With 7:30 remaining in the second period, it is discovered that Team B was erroneously awarded the ball to start the period. How is the error corrected?

If any throw-in begins with the wrong team being awarded possession, and the error is discovered:

(1) after 24 seconds have elapsed, the error cannot be corrected.

(2) with 24 seconds or less having elapsed, all play shall be nullified.

EXCEPTION: Acts of unsportsmanlike conduct and all flagrant fouls and points scored there-from, shall NOT be nullified.

RULE 2 - SECTION VI - c

63. With :05.8 remaining in the first period, Player A1 is assessed a punching foul. The officials erroneously fail to eject Player A1, who then scores the last field goal of the period, following a throw-in violation by Team B. Between periods, it is brought to their attention that a rule has been set aside. What is the ruling?

Failure of the officials, or of the scorer's table to notify the officials, to eject or disqualify a player is not a correctable error. Whenever the mistake is discovered, the player shall be removed immediately, his coach will pick a substitute and play will commence from the point of interruption.

RULE 2 - SECTION VI - d

RULE 12B - SECTION IX - b

64. The Scorer's Table fails to notify the officials that Team A is in the penalty when a common foul occurs with 5:50 remaining in the period. The error is discovered with 2:30 remaining in the same period. How is the play administered?

As soon as the ball is dead or Team A has possession and not on a fast break, the scorer's table shall notify the officials. If the play-by-play shows that Team A scored a successful field goal or was awarded free throw attempts as the result of a personal foul on the next possession, the error shall be ignored. If it does not show either, the player that was fouled shall attempt 1 plus 1 for 2 free throws. Play is resumed at the point of interruption.

RULE 2 - SECTION VI - a - (1)

65. At 6:56 of the 3rd period, Player B1 flagrantly fouls Player A2 on a successful field goal. The officials incorrectly award Player A2 one free throw attempt which he misses. Team A inbounds the ball at the free throw line extended and Player B3 fouls Player A4 in the act of shooting at 6:35. It is then discovered that Player A2 should have received two free throw attempts to score one point because of the flagrant foul. How is the play administered?

The fact that the error is from a free throw attempt that would not have remained in play, the 24 second exception does not apply. The

clock remains at 6:35, Player A2 will attempt his second free throw because he missed the first and the play will continue after Player A4's free throw attempts, whether made or missed.

RULE 2 - SECTION VI - A - f - EXCEPTION (2)

66. The Scorer's Table fails to notify the officials that Team A is in the penalty with 4:42 left in the period when Player A1 is fouled. On the following possession Player B1 flagrantly fouls Player A2 and he makes both free throws. At 4:20 the Scorer's Table notifies the officials that Player A1 should have shot the penalty when he was fouled at 4:42. How is the play administered?

Since the correctable error was discovered within 24 seconds, the game clock is reset to 4:42 and Player A1 is given two free throw attempts. The personal foul, team foul and two points scored from the flagrant foul by B1 will not be nullified. The ball will remain in play after Player A1's free throw attempts, whether made or missed.

RULE 2 - SECTION VI - A - f - EXCEPTION (2)

67. Common fouls are committed by Player B1 and Player B2, respectively, with 1:51 and :55.5 remaining in the third period. The scoring table and the officials fail to recognize that a penalty situation exists after the second personal is committed and the ball is awarded out-of-bounds to Team A. At :34.4, following a personal foul by Player B2 on Player A3 who is in the act of shooting, the officials are notified that the free throws should have been awarded on the second personal foul by Player B2 at :55.5. What is the ruling?

Because less than 24 seconds have expired, the game clock shall be reset to 55.5 and all play and points scored during that period of time shall be nullified, with the exception of unsportsmanlike acts and all flagrant fouls and points scored there-from.

RULE 2 - SECTION VI - a (1)

68. Team A inbounds at 3:45 of the period and following a successful basket at 3:40, the officials halt play because Team B has 6 players on the court. How is this handled?

Team B is assessed a technical foul and any player on Team A in the game may attempt one free throw. The coach of Team A will then be given the option of continuing play from the point of interruption or resetting the game clock to 3:45 and nullifying the successful basket.

RULE 2 - SECTION VI - E

69. At 4:56 Player A4's unsuccessful free throw is tapped in by Player A5 and it is then noticed that Team A had 6 players on the court. How is this handled?

Team A is assessed a technical foul and any player in the game may attempt the one free throw. The coach of Team B will then be given the option of continuing play from the point of interruption or resetting the game clock to 4:56, nullifying the basket by A5 followed by a jump ball at center court between any two players who were in the game.

RULE 2 - SECTION VI - E

XII. COURT DIMENSIONS

70. What are the proper measurements of the following?
- (1) Court size
 - (2) Free throw circle radius
 - (3) Height and width of the backboard
 - (4) Inside diameter of the basket ring
 - (5) Face of backboard to inside the basket ring
 - (6) Height of the basket ring from the floor
 - (7) Width of the foul lane key area
 - (8) From free throw line to backboard
 - (9) From endline to backboard
 - (10) Hash mark
 - (11) Three-point field goal line
- (1) **94 ft. long x 50 ft. wide**
 - (2) **6 ft.**
 - (3) **3 1/2 ft. high x 6 ft. wide**
 - (4) **18 in.**
 - (5) **6 in.**
 - (6) **10 ft.**
 - (7) **16 ft.**
 - (8) **15 ft.**
 - (9) **4 ft.**
 - (10) **28 ft. from endline**
 - (11) **23 ft., 9 in.**

RULE 1 - SECTIONS I and II

XIII. DELAY-OF-GAME

71. Team A has just scored a field goal or a free throw. As the ball is dropping to the floor, Player A2 bats the ball away. What is the correct ruling?

The official will issue a delay-of-game warning and notify the official scorer. If Team A had been guilty of a previous violation, a technical foul is called. Following the warning or a technical foul, Team B shall have the privilege of running the baseline. If, despite the warning and subsequent technical foul(s), this act is repeated, the official shall inform the head coach that he is responsible. Any further violations will become an unsportsmanlike act, charged to the head coach, for making a travesty of the game.

RULE 12A - SECTION II - a (2) and (PENALTY)

72. With :03.5 remaining in the fourth period and Team A leading 110-109, Team B has the ball out-of-bounds. Player A1, who is guarding the thrower-in, jumps up and down attempting to make it difficult for Player B1 to execute the throw-in. In so doing, he breaks the plane of the out-of-bounds line by landing out-of-bounds on several jumps. What is the ruling?

A non-unsportsmanlike technical foul shall be called because the game is in the last two minutes of the fourth period. It is recommended that the official administering the throw-in warn Player A1 to keep his hands and feet from breaking the vertical plane of the boundary line, prior to awarding the ball to Player B1.

RULE 12A - SECTION II - a - (5) and PENALTY (EXCEPTION)

73. Team A scores a field goal and Player B1 retrieves the ball near the sideline. He attempts to pass the ball to Player B2, who is out-of-bounds on the baseline, ready to throw the ball inbounds. Player A1 intercepts the ball. What is the ruling?

The official will issue a delay-of-game warning on Team A and award the ball to Team B on the baseline, if he feels that Player A1's action was deliberate. If a previous delay-of-game warning has been issued to Team A, a technical foul shall be assessed.

RULE 12A - SECTION II - a (6)

74. At 4:33 of the first period, a throw-in by Team A is interrupted when Player B1 slaps the ball out of Player A1's hands. What is the ruling?

The official will issue a delay-of-game warning to Team B and award the ball to Team A at the same spot. If a previous delay-of-game warning has been issued to Team B, a technical foul shall be assessed.

RULE 12A - SECTION II - a (4)

75. A traveling violation is called on Player A1. Player A1 throws the ball to the official at the other end of the floor, instead of the official administering the throw-in. What is the ruling?

The official will issue a delay-of-game warning to Team A and could assess Player A1 with an unsportsmanlike technical foul, if he feels that the act was a deliberate attempt to express displeasure at the call.

RULE 12A - SECTION II - a - (3)

76. Following a successful field goal attempt, Player B1 attempts a throw-in but fails to step out-of-bounds. Is this a delay-of-game?

No. Team A is awarded the ball at the spot of the attempted throw-in. Player B1 is responsible for proper administration of the throw-in within five seconds.

RULE 8 - SECTION III - a

77. A pass from Player A1 to Player A2 is deflected by Player B1. With the ball near the sideline, the coach of Team A secures possession. It is determined by the official that Player B1 could have saved the ball from going out-of-bounds, but was denied that opportunity by the action of the coach. What is the ruling?

A delay-of-game warning is issued to Team A and the ball is awarded to Team B out-of-bounds on the sideline nearest the spot of the violation. If a previous delay-of-game warning has been issued to Team A, a technical foul shall be assessed.

RULE 8 - SECTION II - f
RULE 12A - SECTION II - a (7)

78. A bad pass from Player A1 to Player A2 is grabbed by the coach of Team B on the sideline. It is determined by the official that Player A2 could have saved the ball from going out-of-bounds, but was denied that opportunity by action of the coach. There is less than 14 seconds on the 24-second clock when this occurs. What is the ruling?

A delay-of-game warning is issued to Team B and ball is awarded to Team A on the sideline nearest the spot of the violation. The 24-second clock shall be reset to 14 seconds.

RULE 7 - SECTION IV - d (3)
RULE 8 - SECTION II - f
RULE 12A - SECTION II - a (7)

79. Following a successful field goal by Team B, Player A1's backcourt pass to Player A2 is touched by Player B6 who is seated on Team B's bench. There are 18 seconds remaining on the 24-second clock. It is the opinion of the officials that Player A2 could have saved the errant pass. What is the ruling?

A delay-of-game warning is issued to Team B if the ball had crossed over the boundary line when it was interfered with by Player B6. If Player B6 reached onto the court and touched the ball, he would receive an unsportsmanlike technical foul. In either case, Team A will receive a new 8 seconds to advance the ball into the frontcourt. The "magic" number on the 24-second clock is 10.

RULE 10 - SECTION VIII - EXCEPTION (1)
RULE 12A - SECTION II - a (7)

80. Player A1 fumbles a pass near the sideline at the bench of Team B. The ball crosses the plane of the sideline and touches the coach of Team B who is standing on the sideline. Player A1 would have been able to recover the ball, if it had not been touched.

A delay-of-game shall be issued to Team B. Team A is awarded the ball out-of-bounds on the sideline nearest the spot of the violation. A coach not seated on the bench has a responsibility not to interfere with a live ball.

RULE 8 - SECTION II - f
RULE 12A - SECTION II - a (7)

81. Player A6 is at the scorer's table and the timer sounds the horn for him to enter the game. At this time the beckoning official observes the player's shirt is not tucked in. What is the ruling?

Team A is assessed a delay-of-game whenever a substitute is beckoned from the scorer's table and his shirt is not tucked into his shorts.

RULE 12A - SECTION II - a (8)

XIV. DISAGREEMENT BY OFFICIALS

82. Officials disagree on a block/charge situation not involving the restricted area, with one official immediately signalling a blocking foul on Player B1, while the other official is signalling an offensive foul on Player A1. How is this play administered?
A personal foul is assessed both players and play is resumed with a jump ball at the center circle between any two opposing players.
RULE 6 - SECTION V - a (7) and b
RULE 12B - SECTION VI - f

XV. DISCONCERTION OF FREE THROW SHOOTER

83. Player A1 is attempting a free throw which is to be followed by another free throw. Player B1:
(1) raises his arms above his head while positioned on the lane line, or
(2) makes a sudden dash upcourt while within the visual field of Player A1, or
(3) waves his arms, or
(4) yells to a teammate, or
(5) talks in a loud manner, or
(6) enters the lane and continues to move.
In (1) through (6) above, Player B1 has disconcerted the free throw shooter. The violation is penalized by awarding a substitute free throw only if the attempt is unsuccessful.
RULE 9 - SECTION I - f
84. Player A1 is attempting a free throw following a successful field goal. During the attempt, Player B2 violates the free throw lane. Player A1's free throw attempt does not touch the rim. What is the ruling?
This is a double violation. Play is resumed with a jump ball at the center circle between any two opposing players. The ONLY way that Player A1 should receive a substitute free throw is if the official rules that Player B2's action was disconcerting. The official will notify the Public Address Announcer of his ruling immediately.
RULE 9 - SECTION I - a (PENALTY)
85. Player A1 is attempting a free throw. Player B6, who is on Team B's bench, jumps up and down and yells in an attempt to upset Player A1. How is this handled?
This is not a disconcerting the shooter violation because the player was not in the game.
RULE 9 - SECTION I - f

XVI. DOUBLE FOULS

86. A double foul is called on Players A1 and B1, while Player A2 is dribbling the ball in the backcourt. What is the ruling?

A personal foul is charged to Player A1 and Player B1. No team fouls are charged to either team and no free throws are awarded. The ball is awarded to Team A on the sideline at the nearest spot where play was interrupted but not nearer the baseline than the free throw line extended. The 24-second clock is reset to 24 seconds.

RULE 12B - SECTION VI - b and c

87. While Player A1's unsuccessful field goal is in the air, a double foul is called on Players A2 and B2. What is the correct procedure?

A personal foul is charged to Player A2 and Player B2. No team fouls are charged to either team and no free throws are awarded. Play is resumed with a jump ball at the center circle between any two players who were in the game when the double foul occurred. The 24-second clock is reset to 24 seconds.

RULE 6 - SECTION V - a (4)

RULE 7 - SECTION IV - c (5)

RULE 12B - SECTION VI - d

88. Player A1 attempts a two-point field goal and, while the ball is in the air, Players A2 and B2 are called for a double foul. The field goal is successful. What is the ruling?

Award two points to Team A and charge a personal foul to Player A2 and Player B2. No team foul is assessed to either team and the 24-second clock is reset to 24 seconds. Play shall resume with the ball being awarded to Team B for a throw-in on the baseline.

RULE 7 - SECTION IV - c (1)

RULE 12B - SECTION VI - e

89. While Player A1 is dribbling the ball near the 28' hash mark, the lead official calls an offensive foul on Player A2 in the post and simultaneously the slot official calls an impede on defensive Player B5 for not giving Player A5 the freedom to move. How is this handled?

Players A2 and B5 shall be charged with personal fouls but no team fouls will be charged. Team A will inbound on the sideline nearest the point of interruption and the 24 second clock will remain the same or reset to 14, whichever is greater. This is not considered a difference of opinion since it is not the same contact they are calling.

RULE 12B - SECTION VI - c

XVII. DRIBBLING

90. To start his dribble, Player A1:
(1) throws the ball over his opponent's head, or
(2) throws the ball a long distance out in front of him.
- In both (1) and (2) the ball touches the floor and he continues to dribble. Is this legal?

Yes in both (1) and (2). Player A1 may not touch the ball before it touches the floor or he will be guilty of passing the ball to himself.

RULE 4 - SECTION II

91. When dribbling, Player A1 steps out-of-bounds but is not in contact with the ball. He then returns inbounds and continues his dribble. Is this legal or illegal?

Illegal. Player A1 cannot be the first player to touch the ball after going out-of-bounds, until it is touched by another player on the court.

RULE 10 - SECTION II - b

92. Player A5 has his back to the basket below the free throw line extended and starts dribbling to back-down his defender. The official should call a violation when Player A5 is still dribbling below the foul line extended on the count of 5.

Yes. This is a 5-second back to the basket violation. The count ends when (1) the player picks up the ball, (2) dribbles above the free throw line extended or (3) a defensive player deflects the ball away.

RULE 10 - SECTION XV

93. Player A1 who is holding the ball, touches the floor with the ball one or more times. Is this a violation?

No. A player holding the ball can touch the ball to the floor without penalty.

RULE 4 - SECTION II

XVIII. EIGHT-SECOND VIOLATION

94. How many seconds is Team A allowed to control the ball while in the backcourt?

Eight seconds. The restriction ends when the ball breaks the plane of the midcourt line when not in player control. When dribbling, the count ends when the ball and both feet of the player are in the front-court.

RULE 4 - SECTION V - d, e and f

RULE 10 - SECTION VIII

95. With the ball still in Team A's backcourt, Team B causes the ball to go out-of-bounds. How many total seconds is Team A allowed to advance the ball into front-court?

Team A is allowed a total of 8 seconds to advance the ball into the front-court, regardless of the number of times the ball is deflected out-of-bounds by the defense. A new 8 seconds will be given to Team A only when Team B:

- (1) commits a personal foul while not in a penalty situation, or
- (2) deliberately kicks the ball, or
- (3) deliberately punches the ball, or
- (4) has a technical foul assessed, or
- (5) has a delay-of-game warning, or
- (6) play is suspended due to infection control for either team.

Team A will also receive a new 8 seconds if the ball is recovered in the backcourt following any jump balls.

RULE 4 - SECTION V - f

RULE 10 - SECTION VIII (EXCEPTION)

96. Following a successful field goal, Player A1 is advancing the ball toward the mid-court line. The 24-second clock now indicates 15. Has a violation occurred?

No. The "magic" number on the 24-second clock is 15. The ball must attain frontcourt status by that time or a violation of the 8-second rule has occurred.

RULE 4 - SECTION V - f

RULE 10 - SECTION VIII

97. With the ball in Team A's backcourt, a technical foul is called on:

- (1) Player A1
- (2) Player B1.

Upon resumption of play, does Team A get a new eight seconds to get the ball into the frontcourt?

(1) No.

(2) Yes.

RULE 4 - SECTION V - f

RULE 10 - SECTION VIII (EXCEPTION)

98. A regular timeout is called by Team A with the ball in the backcourt and 17 seconds remaining on the 24-second clock. How much time does Team A have remaining to legally advance the ball into the frontcourt?

More than 1 second. 15 is the "magic" number on the 24-second clock.

RULE 4 - SECTION V - f

RULE 10 - SECTION VIII

99. Team A is attempting to advance the ball into the frontcourt. With 17 seconds remaining on the 24-second clock, the ball is passed into the frontcourt where a player on Team B bats it back into the backcourt. Team A retrieves the ball in the backcourt. Is there a new 8-second count?

Yes. The 8-second rule ends when the ball breaks the plane of the mid-court line and not in player control. A new “continuous possession” and 8-second count starts when the loose ball is controlled in the backcourt.

RULE 4 - SECTION V - e

100. Following the throw-in after a successful field goal by Player A1, Players A2 and B2 are engaged in a verbal altercation. With 19 seconds on the 24-second clock, the official blows his whistle, and calls a technical foul on Players A2 and B2. When play resumes, Player B2 is dribbling the ball in the backcourt when the 24-second clock reads 15. What is the ruling?

No violation has occurred. The offensive team shall receive a new 8-second count on a technical foul on the defensive team. Therefore, the “magic” number on the 24-second clock would be 11.

RULE 10 - SECTION VIII - EXCEPTION (1)

XIX. EJECTION - NO TECHNICAL FOUL

101. With 1:45 remaining in the second period, Player A5 has committed a personal foul and is replaced by a substitute. Upon his return to the bench area he enters the stands and becomes involved in an altercation with a spectator. What is the procedure?

The official will notify the coach, scorekeeper and public address announcer that Player A5 has been ejected from the game. The incident will be reported to the League Office.

COMMENTS ON THE RULES - J

102. A team employee sitting in the stands is acting in an unsportsmanlike manner. What is the ruling?

All personnel associated with a team may be reported to the League Office for unsportsmanlike conduct. An official cannot assess a technical foul since the individual is not seated on the bench.

RULE 3 - SECTION IV - c

XX. EQUIPMENT

103. Player A1 has lost his shoe while the ball is in play. Should an official stop play and allow him time to replace it?

No. If Player A1 wishes for play to be stopped to replace his shoe, he must call a timeout.

RULE 5 - SECTION V - c

XXI. FIGHTING

104. Player A1 and Player B1 are involved in a fight during a dead ball situation. The officials invoke a technical foul on each player. How is the ball put into play?

The officials will use instant replay to review the ejections and to rule on any other unsportsmanlike acts which may have gone unnoticed immediately prior to and/or after the altercation. Play is resumed at the same spot where it would have been had the altercation never taken place. No free throws are awarded.

RULE 12A - SECTION VI - a and c
RULE 13 - SECTION I - a (6)

105. Is there a penalty for coming off the bench to stop or help a teammate involved in a fight?

Yes. All the players who are seated on the bench must remain in that immediate vicinity. If the rule is violated, the League Office must be notified and each guilty individual is subject to a suspension of a minimum of one game and fine up to \$50,000. The head coach and/or assistant coaches may assist in acting as peacemakers.

RULE 12A - SECTION VII - c

106. Player A1 is fouled by Player B1 and is awarded two free throw attempts. Prior to Player A1 attempting his free throws, he and Player B1 are ejected for fighting. What is the correct ruling and how is the ball put into play?

The officials will use instant replay to review the ejections and to rule on any other unsportsmanlike acts which may have gone unnoticed immediately prior to and/or after the altercation. Assuming there are no further penalties, the coach of Team B will select a substitute from Team A's bench who will attempt the two free throws. Play shall resume as after any other free throw attempt, made or missed. There are no free throw attempts awarded for the fighting foul.

RULE 9 - SECTION II - a - EXCEPTION (1)
RULE 13 - SECTION I - a (6)

107. Players A1 and B1 are ejected from the game for fighting. Player A1 had possession of the ball in his frontcourt when the fight started. What is the ruling?

The officials will use instant replay to review the ejections and to rule on any other unsportsmanlike acts which may have gone unnoticed immediately prior to and/or after the altercation. Assuming there are no further penalties, play is resumed with Team A being awarded the ball out-of-bounds on the sideline where play was interrupted but no nearer to the baseline than the free throw line extended. The 24-second clock shall remain the same as when play was interrupted or reset to 14 seconds, whichever is greater.

RULE 7 - SECTION IV - d (3)
RULE 12A - SECTION VI - a and c
RULE 13 - SECTION I - a (4)

108. Player A1 and Player B1 are involved in a fight while Player A2 is dribbling in the backcourt with 20 seconds on the 24-second clock. What type of foul is assessed and how is the ball put back into play?

The officials will use instant replay to review the ejections and to rule on any other unsportsmanlike acts which may have gone unnoticed immediately prior to and/or after the altercation. Assuming there are no further penalties, each player is charged with a technical foul, with no free throws being awarded. Team A will inbound on the sideline nearest the point of interruption with the clock remaining at 20. The “magic” number is now 12.

RULE 10 - SECTION VIII - EXCEPTION (1)

RULE 12A - SECTION VI - c

RULE 13 - SECTION I - a (4)

109. Players A1 and B1 are involved in a fight and the officials ascertain that Player A1 is the aggressor and responsible for the incident. With what type of foul is Player A1 charged?

The officials will use instant replay to review the ejections and to rule on any other unsportsmanlike acts which may have gone unnoticed immediately prior to and/or after the altercation. Assuming there are no further penalties, each player is charged with a technical foul and ejected. No free throws are awarded. The fact that the officials determine that Player A1 was the aggressor should be noted, but this has no bearing on whether or not each player is ejected.

RULE 12A - SECTION VI

RULE 13 - SECTION I - a (4)

COMMENTS ON THE RULES - K

110. Player A1, who has a clear-path-to-the-basket in his frontcourt, is pushed in the back by Player B1 while not in the act of shooting. The following action then occurs:

- (1) Player A1 punches Player B1, or
- (2) Players A1 and B1 are engaged in a fight.

In both (1) and (2), the officials will use instant replay to review the ejections and to rule on any other unsportsmanlike acts which may have gone unnoticed immediately prior to and/or after the altercation. Assuming there are no further penalties, the rulings are as follows:

- (1) **Player B1 is assessed a personal foul. Player A1 is charged with a punching foul and ejected. Team A is awarded two free throw attempts. The coach of Team B will select the substitute from Team A’s bench who will attempt the two free throws. No players will be lined-up on the free throw lane lines. Player B1 will then attempt two free throws for the punching foul and Team B is awarded the ball at the free throw line extended for the throw-in.**
- (2) **Player B1 is assessed a personal foul. Player A1 and Player B1 are ejected for fighting and a double technical foul is assessed. Team A is awarded two free throw attempts for the personal foul committed by Player B1. The coach of Team B will select the substitute from Team A’s bench who will attempt the free throws. Team A will retain**

possession on the sideline where the play was interrupted but no nearer the baseline than the free throw line extended.

RULE 9 - SECTION II - a EXCEPTION (1)

RULE 12A - SECTION VI - a

RULE 12B - SECTION IX - a and b

RULE 13 - SECTION I - a (4)

XXII. FLAGRANT FOULS

111. Following a successful field goal by Player A1 with 1:36 remaining in overtime, Player A2 is assessed a flagrant foul when he elbows Player B2 prior to the ball being released on the throw-in. How is this play administered?

If the Penalty (1) phase is assessed, any player may attempt two free throws and Team B will be awarded the ball out-of-bounds at the free throw line extended in the frontcourt.

If the Penalty (2) phase is assessed, the officials will use instant replay to review the ejection and to rule on any other unsportsmanlike acts immediately prior to and/or after the foul. Assuming there are no further penalties, any player in the game may attempt two free throws and Team B will be awarded the ball out-of-bounds at the free throw line extended in the frontcourt and Player A2 will be ejected immediately. If Player B2 is injured on the play, his coach may select any eligible player to shoot the free throws. There is no line-up of players on the free throw lane lines in either situation.

RULE 12B - SECTION IV

RULE 12B - SECTION X - b

RULE 13 - SECTION I - a (3) and (4)

COMMENTS ON THE RULES - B

112. Player A1 is flagrantly fouled in the act of shooting by Player B1 on:

- (1) a successful three-point field goal attempt, or
- (2) an unsuccessful three-point field goal attempt.

The official also rules there was unsportsmanlike contact by Player B2, which followed the personal foul by Player B1. How is this play administered?

- (1) Player B1 is assessed a flagrant foul and Player B2 a technical foul.**

Any player in the game on Team A may attempt the free throw for the technical foul first. Player A1 is then awarded two free throw attempts to score one point. Team A will retain possession of the ball at the free throw line extended.

- (2) Player B1 is assessed a flagrant foul and Player B2 a technical foul.**

Any player in the game on Team A may attempt the free throw for the technical foul first. Player A1 is then awarded three free throw attempts and Team A will retain possession of the ball at the free throw line extended.

RULE 12B - SECTION I - PENALTY 3 and 4

RULE 12B - SECTION IV

RULE 12B - SECTION V - c

113. Player A1 is flagrantly fouled in the act of shooting by Player B1 on:

- (1) a successful two-point field goal attempt, or
- (2) an unsuccessful two-point field goal attempt.

How is the play administered?

(1) Player A1 is awarded two free throw attempts to score one point. Team A is awarded the ball out-of-bounds at the free throw line extended in the frontcourt whether the free throw attempts are made or missed. There is no line-up on the free throw lane lines. A maximum of three points can be scored on this play.

(2) Player A1 is awarded two free throw attempts. Team A is awarded the ball out-of-bounds at the free throw line extended in the frontcourt whether the free throw attempts are made or missed. There is no line-up of players on the free throw lane lines.

RULE 12B - SECTION IV

RULE 12B - SECTION V - b

114. Player B1 is assessed a flagrant foul Penalty 1 and Player A1 is awarded two free throw attempts and possession of the ball out-of-bounds. Earlier in the game Player B1 was assessed a technical foul for an unsportsmanlike act.

- (1) Is Player B1 automatically ejected?
- (2) Does the coach of Team A select the free throw shooter if Player A1 is injured on the play?

(1) No. A flagrant foul Penalty 1 is not unsportsmanlike.

(2) Yes. Coach A will select one of the four (4) remaining players on the court to attempt the free throws. Player A1 may not return to the game.

RULE 9 - SECTION II - a (2)

RULE 12B - SECTION IV

115. A flagrant foul is assessed Player B2 when he throws Player A2 to the floor on:

- (1) a successful three-point field goal attempt by Player A1, or
- (2) an unsuccessful three-point field goal attempt by Player A1.

How is the play administered?

(1) Player A2 is awarded two free throw attempts to score one point. A maximum of four points can be scored on this play.

(2) Player A2 is awarded two free throw attempts. In (1) and (2), the ball is awarded out-of-bounds at the free throw line extended. If Penalty (2) is assessed, the officials will use instant replay to review the ejection and to rule on any other unsportsmanlike acts which may have gone unnoticed immediately prior to and/or after the foul.

RULE 12B - SECTION IV

RULE 12B - SECTION V - c

RULE 13 - SECTION I - a (4)

116. Player A1 is fouled by Player B1 while attempting to cause a jump ball. Clearly after the personal foul is called, Player B1 throws Player A1 to the floor. What is the ruling?

The first foul is a common foul and the second can be flagrant or a technical foul for game management reasons. This is assuming that it is interpreted as two separate acts, one of which occurs during a dead ball.

RULE 12A - SECTION V - i

RULE 12B - SECTION IV

117. Player A1 is injured on a play where Player B1 has been assessed a flagrant foul – Penalty (1). Player A1 attempts his free throws and Player A6 substitutes for him prior to the throw-in. Can Player A1 return to the game?

Yes. The only restrictions for Player A1 is that he attempt his free throws to remain an eligible substitute.

RULE 3 - SECTION V

RULE 9 - SECTION II - a - EXCEPTION (2)

118. Player A1 is injured on a play which, in the official's judgment, is flagrant. As there was no field goal attempt, the official incorrectly awards only one free throw attempt and possession of the ball out-of-bounds. The infraction occurred at 15.3 in the first period but is not discovered until:

- (1) between the first and second period, or
- (2) halftime.

May this error be corrected?

(1) Yes. Player A1 will be awarded one free throw. If the error to be corrected is for a free throw attempt where there is no line-up of players on the free throw lane, the error shall be corrected, all play shall stand and play shall resume from the point of interruption with the clocks remaining the same.

(2) No. To be correctable, the error must be discovered before the start of the second period.

RULE 2 - SECTION VI - A - f - EXCEPTION (2)

RULE 2 - SECTION VI - A - b

119. On a successful two-point field goal attempt by Player A1, a personal foul is called on Player B1. Immediately following the personal foul on Player B1, a flagrant foul is called on Player B2. How is the play administered?

Player A1 is awarded one free throw attempt on the personal foul by Player B1. If this free throw attempt is successful, Team A will be awarded the ball out-of-bounds at the free throw line extended. If the free throw attempt is unsuccessful, Player A1 will be awarded two free throw attempts to make one point, and then his team is awarded the ball out-of-bounds at the free throw line extended.

RULE 12B - SECTION IV

RULE 12B - SECTION V - b

120. Following a successful field goal by Player A1, a flagrant foul – Penalty (1) is called on Player B2 for physical contact with Player A2. This action occurs:

- (1) prior to possession of the ball out-of-bounds by Team B, or
- (2) after possession of the ball out-of-bounds by Team B.

In (1) and (2), Player A2 will be awarded two free throw attempts. Play will be resumed by awarding Team A the ball out-of-bounds at the free throw line extended. Possession or non-possession of the ball out-of-bounds does not change this procedure.

RULE 12B - SECTION IV

121. Player B1 is assessed a flagrant foul Penalty (2) against Player A2. Player A2 then throws the ball at Player B1 and a technical foul is assessed. How is this play administered?

The officials will use instant replay to review the ejection of Player B1 and to rule on any other unsportsmanlike acts immediately prior to and/or after the foul. Player A2 will be assessed a technical foul and upon replay review, the officials may elect to eject him if the action warrants. Any of the four remaining players on the floor of Team B will be allowed to attempt the free throw resulting from Player A2's technical foul. Player A2 will be awarded two free throw attempts and play will be resumed by awarding Team A the ball out-of-bounds at the free throw extended. Should Player A2 also be ejected, the opposing coach shall select the shooter from Team A's bench to shoot the 2 free throws for the flagrant foul.

RULE 12A - SECTION V - j

RULE 12B - SECTION IV - b

RULE 13 - SECTION I - a (3)

122. With 0:56 remaining in the third period, Player A1 is fouled by Player B1. Player A1 reacts and hits Player B1 in the chest with an elbow. Player B1 throws a punch that misses Player A1, who in turn throws the ball at him. Team B has committed five team fouls. What is the ruling?

The officials will make a ruling on the floor and since a punch was thrown, instant replay will be used to review the punch and ejection. They also will rule on any other unsportsmanlike acts immediately prior to and/or after the punch. Should the play stand as in the question, Player B1 is charged with the initial personal foul and a technical foul for throwing a punch and is ejected. Player A1 is charged with a flagrant foul Penalty 1 and a technical foul for throwing the ball at Player B1 thus creating double technical fouls. Player A1 is awarded one free throw attempt plus a penalty free throw for the personal foul on B1. The coach of Team A will select a substitute from Team B's bench to shoot the two free throws for the flagrant foul by A1 and Team B will retain possession at the free throw line extended.

RULE 9 - SECTION II - a - EXCEPTION (1)

RULE 12A - SECTION V - o

RULE 12B - SECTION IV - a

RULE 12B - SECTION IX - b

RULE 13 - SECTION I - a (4)

123. Player A1 fouls Player B1 and the penalty is not in effect. Player A2 rushes over and gets in Player B1's face and he reacts by head butting Player A2. How is the play administered?

A head butt is considered a hostile act against an opponent penalized as a flagrant foul Penalty (2). The officials will use instant replay to review the contact and ejection. They also will rule on any other unsportsmanlike acts immediately prior to and/or after the unsportsmanlike act. If no other illegal acts are viewed, Player A1 is charged with a personal foul, Player A2 with a technical foul for taunting and Player B1 with a flagrant foul Penalty (2) and is ejected. Any of the four remaining players on Team B may attempt the free throw for the technical foul. Player A2 will attempt two free throws for the flagrant foul and Team A will retain possession at the free throw line extended.

RULE 12A - SECTION V - d (7)

RULE 12B - SECTION IV - b

RULE 13 - SECTION I - a (4)

124. Player A1 is assessed a flagrant foul Penalty (1) between the third and fourth periods. Team A had gained the first possession of the game. Which team will get the first possession of the fourth period?

Team A. The ball should be put into play by the team entitled to the throw-in in the period which follows.

RULE 9 - SECTION III - EXCEPTION

125. Player A2 unintentionally elbows Player B2 in the upper chest area on an unsuccessful field goal attempt by Player A1. His elbow glances off Player B2's chest and contacts him on the chin. What is the ruling?

Player A2 shall be assessed a flagrant foul – Penalty (1). Player B2 is awarded two free throw attempts and possession of the ball out-of-bounds at his free throw line extended on either side of the frontcourt.

RULE 12B - SECTION IV - a

126. Player A3 takes a swing (not a punch) at Player B3 and hits him in the shoulder. How is this handled?

Player A3 is assessed a FF2. Any player who 'swings' at an opponent and makes contact will be assessed a FF2 and ejected. The officials will use instant replay to confirm the swing before removing the player from the court.

RULE 12B - SECTION IV - b

XXIII. FREE THROWS

127. Player A1 is attempting a free throw and has already taken seven seconds in preparing to shoot. Because he needs additional time, he throws the ball to the official. How is this treated?

If there is confusion of any kind (lining up, number of free throws, etc.), the official will accept the ball and return it to Player A1 for the free throw attempt. If Player A1 is attempting to gain additional time, the official will not accept the ball and continue the 10-second count.

RULE 9 - SECTION I - a

128. While attempting a free throw, Player A1 throws the ball extremely hard toward the basket in an attempt to deliberately miss the shot and gain possession. Is this legal?

Yes. The ball must make contact with the basket ring and all free throw provisions must be observed for this to be a legal play.

RULE 9 - SECTION I - b

129. During a free throw attempt when the ball is to remain in play, Player A1 is guilty of purposely faking a free throw attempt. Such action causes Players A2, A3, B1 and B2 to enter the free throw lane. What is the ruling?

Violation by Player A1. The ball is awarded to Team B out-of-bounds at the free throw line extended. Player A1 does not have to release the ball for this violation to occur. If the violation is called on the first of multiple free throw attempts, the remaining free throws will be attempted.

RULE 9 - SECTION I - c

130. Player A1 has been awarded a free throw following a successful field goal. Without releasing the ball, Player A1 loses firm control of the ball and stops his free throw attempt. Players A2 and B2 step into the free throw lane. What is the ruling?

An official will blow his whistle immediately and retrieve the ball from Player A1. Player A2 and Player B2 will be allowed to resume their original positions. The ball shall be returned to Player A1 for his free throw attempt.

RULE 9 - SECTION I - i

131. Following (1) a successful, (2) an unsuccessful free throw attempt by Player A1 which is to remain in play, it is discovered that Team B has only four players on the court. What is the correct ruling?

(1) A technical foul is assessed Team B. The free throw shall count and the ball is awarded to Team B as after any other score on the baseline after the technical foul is attempted.

(2) A technical foul is assessed Team B. The ball is awarded to the team which has possession when the violation is discovered after the technical foul is attempted.

Each team is responsible for having the proper number of players on the court when play begins.

RULE 12A - SECTION III - c (EXCEPTION)

132. What is the rule covering the line-up of players on the foul lane prior to the attempt of a free throw?

The two spaces nearest the basket must be occupied by opponents of the free throw shooter. The next two adjacent spaces must be occupied by teammates of the free throw shooter. The third adjacent space, on either lane line, may or may not be occupied by an opponent of the free throw shooter. There may never be more than two teammates or three opponents of the free throw shooter on the lane lines. If the opponents are jockeying for position, teammates of the free throw shooter will occupy their spaces first followed by the opponents.

RULE 9 - SECTION I - d

133. Players B3 and B5 are on the lane line for Player A1's last free throw attempt. May they have their arms in front of Player A5 when the ball is released?

No. Players on the lane lines may not extend themselves in front of an opponent until the ball is released on a free throw attempt.

RULE 9 - SECTION I - d

134. Prior to Player A2 attempting a free throw which will remain in play:

- (1) Player A1 violates the free throw lane provisions.
- (2) Player B1 violates the free throw lane provisions.
- (3) Players A1 and B1 violate the free throw lane provisions.
- (4) Player B3 moves from behind the three-point line into the third lane space.

What is the correct ruling?

In (1), (2) and (3) the official will blow his whistle immediately if the players are standing in the lane with no chance to return to their proper lane spaces. In (4), the official will blow the whistle and have Player B3 return to above the three-point line. There can be no violation if Player A2 has not released the ball.

RULE 9 - SECTION I - i

135. Player A1 is about to attempt a two-point field goal when his arms are clamped by Player B1. How many free throw attempts are awarded if Player A1 has not been able to release the ball?

Two. Player A1 is considered in the act of shooting.

RULE 4 - SECTION X

136. Players A1 and B1 violate the free throw lane provisions and restrictions during Player A2's final free throw attempt. How is the play ruled if:

- (a) The free throw attempt is successful?
- (b) The free throw attempt is unsuccessful?

In both (a) and (b) no points may be scored and a jump ball between any two opponents takes place at the center circle.

RULE 6 - SECTION V - a - (3)

RULE 9 - SECTION I - PENALTY

137. On an attempted free throw by Player A1, Players A2 and A3 take a position next to the 3-point line. Players B2 and B3 wish to take a defensive position inside (toward the free throw lane line) them. What are the restrictions on the players not lined up on the free throw lane lines?

All players not lined up on the free throw lane lines must remain behind the 3-point line above the free throw line extended until the ball is released by the shooter. If opponents want the same position, the teammate of the shooter will have first choice.

RULE 9 - SECTION I - d

138. While attempting to block a field goal attempt by Player A1, Player B1 comes in contact with Player A1's shooting hand and the ball simultaneously. Is this a personal foul?

No. The hand is considered as part of the ball when it is in contact with the ball.

RULE 12B - SECTION I - e

139. As soon as Player A1 releases the ball for a free throw, Player B1 leaves the foul lane to secure a better position against his opponent. Is this a violation?

No. Once the free throw shooter releases the ball, any player may change his position on the free throw lane lines and/or enter the "key" area. The free throw shooter is the only player whose movement is restricted after the ball is released. He may not step over the plane of the free throw line until the ball touches the basket ring or the backboard or the free throw ends.

RULE 9 - SECTION I - b

140. Player A1 scores a field goal and during the flight of the ball, Player B2 fouls Player A2. As Player A2 attempts his final free throw which will remain in play, the following occurs:

- (1) Player B2 catches or deflects the free throw attempt before it reaches the basket.
- (2) Player B2 touches the ball as it bounces on the rim. How are these situations handled?

(1) One point is awarded to Player A2. Player A2 will be awarded one additional free throw attempt.

(2) One point is awarded to Player A2. Team B is awarded the ball out-of-bounds as after any score.

RULE 9 - SECTION I - g and h

141. Player A1 is awarded two free throw attempts. Following his first attempt it is brought to the attention of the officials that Team A and/or Team B had only four players on the court. How is this administered?

Since the ball will not be in play following the first free throw attempt, there is no penalty assessed. However, if this occurs after the second

free throw attempt has been released, a technical foul will be assessed Team A and/or Team B. If both teams violate, no free throws are attempted.

RULE 12A - SECTION III - c - EXCEPTION

142. During the first of multiple free throws, shooter A1 steps over the plane of the free throw line prior to the ball hitting the rim, backboard or it ends. Is this a violation?

Yes, the shooter may not violate this provision on any free throw attempt.

RULE 9 - SECTION I - b

RULE 9 - SECTION I - a - PENALTY and i

143. Player A1 is fouled on a successful field goal attempt. As he releases the ball on his free throw attempt, Player B2 is guilty of disconcertion and Player A2 enters the "key" area too soon. What is the ruling?

Double violation. Play will resume with a jump ball at the center circle between any two opponents and no point can be scored.

RULE 9 - SECTION I - a

144. Player A1 is fouled in the act of shooting by Player B1 with :00.0 remaining on the game clock. The game is in the fourth period and the score is tied. What is the procedure?

The officials must go to instant replay to see if the foul occurred with time remaining on the clock. If so, Player A1 will be awarded free throw attempts and time will be placed back on the clock according to the replay. If the foul occurs after the clock expired and the player was still in his shooting motion, the officials must determine that the ball was released before the clock expired and if so, free throws will be administered accordingly. If the game clock expires before the ball is released, no common foul can be administered since the period has technically ended.

RULE 13 - SECTION I - a (2)

RULE 13 - SECTION II - b

145. Player A1 has been awarded two free throw attempts. On the first attempt, Team B is erroneously allowed to have four players on the lane line. Following the first free throw attempt, an official recognizes the violation and requests that one of the players vacate the third spot. He then allows Player A1 a substitute free throw. Is this correct?

No. Although it is the players' responsibility to know the rule, the official was also in error for allowing two players in the third spot. Since the ball is not going to remain in play, the violation is ignored. If the violation occurs on a one-shot foul or the last of multiple free throw attempts and is unsuccessful, the official shall then award a substitute free throw.

RULE 9 - SECTION I - d - PENALTY

146. Team A is in the penalty situation. Player A1 has just attempted his final free throw. While the ball is in the air, a personal foul is called on Player B2 for fouling Player A2. How is this play administered if:

- (1) the free throw is successful?
- (2) the free throw is unsuccessful?

(1) Player A2 will receive one free throw attempt

(2) Player A2 will receive one free throw attempt plus one penalty free throw attempt

RULE 12B - SECTION I - PENALTY (3) and (5)

147. Player A1 is dribbling under the basket and behind the backboard when he is nudged out-of-bounds by Player B1. A foul is called on Player B1, and, as Player A1 is falling out-of-bounds, he attempts a field goal which must pass directly behind the backboard.

How many free throw attempts are awarded if this is the first team foul on Team B?

None. The ball is awarded to Team A at the free throw line extended on either side of the court. Since the basket cannot be counted if it goes behind the backboard, it cannot be considered a field goal attempt. This is not to be confused with the foul which occurs in front of the backboard and momentum causes the field goal to be attempted directly behind the backboard.

RULE 8 - SECTION II - b

148. Player A1 has secured possession of an unsuccessful field goal attempt. While still in the air, he is fouled by Player B1 as he attempts a field goal which is unsuccessful. How is the play administered if it is Team B's:

- (1) fourth team foul of the period, or
- (2) fifth team foul of the period?

Player A1 is awarded two free throw attempts.

RULE 12B - SECTION I - PENALTY (4)

149. With 2:57 remaining in the fourth period, a personal foul is called on Player B2 against Player A2 prior to the ball being released by Player A1 on a throw-in. What is the ruling?

Player A2 is awarded two free throw attempts regardless of the number of team fouls. If this same foul occurs with 2:00 or less remaining in the fourth and/or overtime period, an away-from-the-play foul will be assessed.

RULE 12B - SECTION I - PENALTY (7)

150. Player A1 has a “3 on 1” advantage in his frontcourt and the play is approaching the vicinity of the free throw circle. Player B1 fouls Player A3 with Player A1 in possession of the ball. What is the ruling?

Regardless of the penalty situation, Player A3 shall be awarded two free throw attempts if neither Player A1 or Player A2 scores a field goal as part of a legal continuous motion. In the event a successful field goal is scored on the play. Player A3 shall be awarded one free throw attempt.

RULE 12B - SECTION I - PENALTY (8)

151. Player A1 is in the act of shooting a two-point field goal. Player B1 pushes Player A2 into Player A1 (the shooter) How is this play administered if Team B is in the penalty?

A personal foul is assessed Player B1. If the field goal attempt by Player A1 is successful, Player A2 is awarded one free throw attempt regardless of the penalty situation. If the field goal attempt is unsuccessful, Player A1 shall be awarded two free throw attempts.

RULE 12B - SECTION I - PENALTY (3) (4)

XXIV. GAME CLOCK

152. With :03.9 remaining on the clock in the third period, Players A1 and B1 are in a jump ball situation. Player A1 “steals the tap” and is called for the violation. The game clock now indicates :03.1 to play. How is this handled?

The game clock is reset to :03.9. Time may not be reduced from the 24-second or game clock if the violation occurs before the ball is legally tapped.

RULE 2 - SECTION VIII - b

153. When does the game clock start on the following plays?

- (a) Jump ball.
- (b) Throw-in from out-of-bounds.
- (c) Missed free throw.

(a) When the ball is legally tapped by one of the jumpers.

(b), (c) When the ball is legally touched by any player on the court.

RULE 5 - SECTION VIII

154. What is the simplest way to state when the game clock should be stopped?

The game clock stops:

- (1) Each time an official sounds his whistle, or**
- (2) In the last minute of play in the first, second and third periods, if a field goal is successful, or**
- (3) In the last two minutes of play in the fourth period and/or overtime(s), if a field goal is successful.**

RULE 5 - SECTION V

155. Team A has possession of the ball in its backcourt as the period is nearing its end. Player A1 attempts to pass to Player A2 and, with the ball in the air, the horn sounds to end the period. Player B1 then deflects the pass (after the horn has sounded) and the ball now goes into Team B's basket for a field goal. Is this a legal score by Team B?

The officials must go to the instant replay to see if the ball was deflected towards the basket before or after the period ended. If the deflection was before, the basket will count.

RULE 13 - SECTION I - a (1)

156. Team A scores a field goal with 2:01 remaining in the fourth period. As the ball is passing through the net the game clock indicates 2:00. Is it proper for the official timer to stop the game clock?

Yes. Anytime the ball is not actually in play during the last two minutes of the fourth period and/or overtime, the game clock shall be stopped.

RULE 2 - SECTION VIII - i

RULE 4 - SECTION XII

RULE 5 - SECTION V - b (2)

157. Team A scores a field goal with 1:04 to play in the first period. Prior to the ball being inbounded, is it proper for the official timekeeper to stop the game clock at 1:00?

Yes. Any time the ball is not actually in play during the last minute of the first, second and third periods, the game clock shall be stopped.

RULE 2 - SECTION VIII - h

RULE 5 - SECTION V - b (1)

158. Player A1 scores a field goal with :31.0 remaining on the game clock in the first period. Following this, Player B2 attempts a field goal with one second remaining on the 24-second clock, which does not touch the basket ring. Player A1 secures possession of the ball and immediately calls timeout with :05.0 on the game clock. What is the procedure regarding the amount of time remaining?

Officials shall direct the clock operator to reset the game clock to read :07.0. When the 24-second clock shows "0" and the field goal attempt fails to touch the basket ring, a 24-second violation has occurred.

RULE 7 - SECTION II - c (2)

159. Team B scores a successful field goal with :27.0 remaining in the fourth period and still trails, 121-120. Team A advances the ball into the frontcourt and with :04.0 on the game clock, Player A1 throws the ball towards the ceiling. Before the ball returns to the floor, both the 24-second clock and the game clock reads zero. What is the ruling?

Officials shall direct the official timer to reset the game clock to :03.0.

RULE 7 - SECTION II - c (2)

160. Following a successful field goal by Team A with :01.0 left in the fourth period, Team B calls a timeout and exercises its option to advance the ball. On the inbounds pass by Player B1, the ball is kicked by Player A1 prior to being touched by any other player on the court. What is the correct procedure with the game clock?

The game clock shall remain at :01.0 since the clock does not start until the ball is legally touched by a player inbounds. Team B will retain possession at the original throw-in spot.

RULE 2 - SECTION VIII - c

RULE 5 - SECTION VIII - a (2)

RULE 6 - SECTION I - h

161. With :00.1 remaining in the fourth period, Player A1 is attempting a throw-in following a 20-second timeout. The ball is inbounded to Player A2 who catches the ball and attempts a field goal. What is the ruling on this field goal attempt?

The official shall rule that the period has ended as soon as Player A2 has possession of the ball. The only legal play which can occur under these circumstances is a “tip-in”. If the offensive player secures control of the ball, the period is over.

COMMENTS ON THE RULES - L

162. With :00.1 remaining in the third period, Player A2 tips a “high lob” throw-in from Player A1 which results in a successful field goal. Shall the field goal be scored?

If the ‘high lob’ is adjacent to the rim, Player A2 may tip or ‘slam dunk’ the ball. Player A2 may tip the ball from anywhere on the court with :00.1 or more remaining in the period. However, if the ball is a distance from the rim, the ball may not be controlled unless :00.3 or more remain on the game clock.

COMMENTS ON THE RULES - L

163. With :00.2 remaining in the overtime period, Player A2 secures possession of an unsuccessful free throw attempt. While still in mid-air he immediately requests a timeout. How is this play administered?

The official shall rule that the period has ended. No less than :00.3 must expire on the game clock when a player secures possession of the ball. He does not have to be on the floor to secure possession of the ball.

COMMENTS ON THE RULES - L

164. Following a successful field goal by Team B with 1:50 remaining in the fourth period, the inbounds pass is kicked by Player B2. What is the correct procedure with the:

- (1) game clock,
- (2) 24-second clock,
- (3) spot of throw-in?

(1) Game clock shall remain at 1:50, since the ball had not been legally touched.

(2) 24-second clock shall be set at 24 seconds.

(3) Ball is awarded Team A on the baseline with all privileges remaining.

RULE 2 - SECTION VIII - c

RULE 6 - SECTION I - h

165. Player A2 dribbles the ball into his frontcourt, following a successful field goal attempt with :27.2 remaining on the game clock. Upon reaching the frontcourt, Player A2 requests a timeout with :23.0 on the game clock and 20 seconds on the 24-second clock. Are the officials correct in resetting the game clock at this time?

No. The officials will reset the game clock to :03.2 ONLY if there is a 24-second violation. There is no way of knowing the “tenths” of a second on the 24-second clock unless there is 4.9 or less remaining on the shot clock.

RULE 7 - SECTION II - c (2)

XXV. GOALTENDING (BASKET INTERFERENCE)

166. A throw-in enters the area above the basket cylinder. If any player interferes with the ball, is it considered a violation?

No. Goaltending or basket interference has not occurred. For either of these violations to occur, a ball which is alive must enter the cylinder area after having been legally touched on the playing court. All players must consider this type of play as an ordinary throw-in and anyone may attempt to gain possession of the ball without penalty.

RULE 11 - SECTION I - f

167. Both teams are rebounding at Team A’s basket. Player B1 accidentally taps the ball into the cylinder area above the basket. At this point Player B2 bats the ball away while rebounding. Is this a violation?

Yes. This is a goaltending violation. Although a field goal attempt was not the cause of the ball being in the cylinder area, neither team may touch the ball.

RULE 11 - SECTION I - b

168. Player A1 is on his downward motion about to “stuff” a field goal attempt. Player B1 blocks the attempt. Is this goaltending?

No. This is a legal defensive play. The rule states that a field goal attempt may not be touched on its downward flight toward the basket. There is no downward flight until the ball leaves Player A1’s hands.

RULE 11 - SECTION I - f

169. A player of Team B blocks a field goal attempt after the whistle has been sounded for a personal foul. Is this goaltending?

No. A blocked shot by Team B after the whistle has sounded is part of a continuous defensive movement. So long as Player B does not violate the goaltending rule, it is a legal defensive play.

RULE 11 - SECTION I

170. Player A1 has tapped a jump ball and it is now on its downward flight toward his basket and has a chance to score. Is either team allowed to interfere with the ball?

No. Anytime a live ball is in flight from the playing court and has a chance to score, neither team is allowed to touch the ball.

RULE 11 - SECTION I - f

171. Player A1 is fouled by Player B1 while in the act of shooting. With the ball on its downward flight, Player B2 is called for goaltending. How many free throw attempts are awarded?

One. Two points shall be awarded to Player A1 on the violation.

RULE 11 - SECTION I - PENALTY

172. Player A1's field goal attempt is on its downward flight toward the basket ring and/or backboard. The officials ascertain that the ball will not touch the basket ring and/or backboard. Player B2 or Player A2 bats the ball away or secures possession. Is this a violation?

A live ball from the playing court must have a chance to score for goaltending or basket interference to occur.

RULE 11 - SECTION I - f

173. Player A1 is fouled in the act of shooting. The field goal attempt enters the cylinder area and Player A2 commits offensive basket interference. How many free throw attempts are awarded?

Two. The violation nullifies the possibility of a successful field goal. Therefore, it is administered the same as any other unsuccessful field goal attempt.

RULE 11 - SECTION I - PENALTY

174. Player A1 attempts a field goal that bounces off the basket ring and continues in play. Either immediately before or as the ball hits the basket ring, Player B1 makes contact with the net. Is this a goal tending violation?

No. The mere fact that Player B1 touches or pulls the net is not in itself a goaltending violation. The contact must be such that it is the primary cause for the field goal attempt being missed. As an added clarification to this ruling, the same applies to the slapping of the backboard.

RULE 11 - SECTION I - h

175. Player B2 is pushed by Player A2 on an unsuccessful two-point field goal attempt by Player A1. The contact causes Player B2 to interfere with the ball which is still in the cylinder. What is the ruling?

Award two points to Team A for a goaltending violation. Player A2 is charged with a loose ball foul. Free throws may or may not be awarded depending on the penalty situation.

RULE 11 - SECTION I - b

176. Player A1's field goal attempt is on its downward flight toward the basket when time expires indicating the end of the period. After the horn has sounded, the ball is touched by:

- (1) Player A3,
- (2) Player B3.

What is the ruling?

(1) The period ends when the ball is touched by an offensive player

(2) The field goal shall be ruled successful

RULE 5 - SECTION III - a (1) and (3)

RULE 11 - SECTION I - f

177. Player A1's attempted "slam dunk" hits him on the head prior to clearing the net, causing the ball to return back up through the basket ring. What is the ruling?

Player A1 shall be charged with offensive basket interference, and the ball shall be awarded to Team B at the free throw line extended.

RULE 5 - SECTION I - a

RULE 11 - SECTION I - i

178. Player A1's field goal attempt is rolling on the basket ring and drops off the edge. What is the ruling if Player A2 or Player B2 touches the ball at this time?

No violation. Since the ball has dropped off the edge of the basket ring, the field goal attempt has ended and any player may touch the ball.

RULE 11 - SECTION I - a

179. The ball is rolling around the top or inside of the basket ring on a field goal/free throw attempt by Player A1. The basket ring is contacted by:

- (1) Player B1, or
- (2) Player A2.

What is the ruling?

(1) Goaltending has occurred

(2) Basket interference has occurred.

Officials do not have to determine whether the contact caused the field goal attempt to be successful or unsuccessful.

RULE 11 - SECTION I - a

180. Player B2 grasps the basket in an attempt to block Player A1's field goal attempt. However, the field goal attempt is blocked by Player B1, preventing Player B2 from making contact with the ball, Player A1 has the ball in his possession when Player B2 hangs on the basket ring. What is the ruling?

A non-unsportsmanlike technical foul is assessed Player B2. The ball is awarded to Team A at the free throw line extended on either side of the court.

RULE 12A - SECTION IV - b

181. Player A5 attempts to rebound Player A1's unsuccessful basket and grabs the rim to prevent injury to another player. As he is hanging on the rim, Player A2 rebounds the ball and immediately shoots a successful basket. What is the ruling?

This is offensive basket interference because Player A5 was hanging on the rim when the shot entered. It is irrelevant whether the ball hit the rim or swished, whether the rim was pulled to an off-center position or not, or whether he was legally hanging to protect from injury or not.

RULE 11 - SECTION I - h

182. Defender B5 jumps on a ball fake and pulls the rim to an off-center position as he comes down. Player A5 goes up and releases his shot when the officials see the rim malfunctioned and did not return to a normal position. How is this play handled?

Since Player B5 was responsible for the rim being down, goaltending should be the call. The failure of the rim to return to its normal position was not noticed until after the ball was released and therefore the play could not be suspended.

RULE 11 - SECTION I - h

183. Player A1 attempts a dunk and the ball bounces off the back of the rim and straight up. Player A1 hangs on the rim to prevent injury and the ball comes down and swishes while he is still hanging on the rim. What is the procedure?

This is basket interference. The dunk attempt and immediate follow-thru ended when he missed and therefore was hanging on the rim when the ball entered the basket. It is irrelevant why he was hanging, only the fact that he was hanging.

RULE 11 - SECTION I - a

184. Player A1 attempts a dunk that bounces off the back of the rim and straight up. He hangs on the rim and bends it to an off center position. What is the ruling if the ball now passes through the basket?

No points can be scored if the rim is in an off center position when the ball passes through. Had Player A1 released the rim and it returned to a normal position prior to the ball passing through, 2 points shall be scored.

RULE 11 - SECTION I - h

XXVI. INADVERTENT WHISTLE

185. Player A1 secures the rebound of his field goal attempt which made contact with the basket ring. An official erroneously blows his whistle and calls a traveling violation, thinking that the ball had failed to touch the basket ring. Upon conferring with his fellow officials, he realizes that his whistle was sounded in error. What is the interpretation concerning a timeout or substitution by either team?

The play shall be interpreted as an inadvertent whistle and Team A will retain possession on the sideline nearest the point of interruption. Since the whistle is sounded after Player A1 secured the rebound, Team A is the only team which may be granted a timeout. No substitutes are

allowed unless a timeout is granted. The situation is treated the same as a suspension-of-play.

RULE 2 - SECTION V - d

RULE 4 - SECTION XIV

XXVII. INJURY/EJECTION OF PLAYERS

186. Player A1 is unable to participate in a jump ball due to an injury and/or ejection. What is the ruling?

The opposing coach shall choose an eligible substitute jumper from Team A's bench. Player A1 may not re-enter the game.

RULE 6 - SECTION VI - b

187. Player A1 is unable to attempt his free throw due to an injury and/or ejection. What rule is applied?

The opposing coach shall choose an eligible substitute from Team A's bench to attempt the free throw(s). Player A1 may not re-enter the game. If the injury is sustained due to a flagrant foul Penalty (1) by an opponent, his coach will select one (1) of the four (4) remaining players in the game to attempt the free throws. Player A1 may not re-enter the game. If the injury is sustained from an unsportsmanlike act, his coach will select the shooter from anywhere and the injured player may return to the game anytime following the free throw attempts.

RULE 9 - SECTION II - a - EXCEPTION (1) and (2)

188. Player A1 is injured on a play where the official rules that Player B1 will be assessed a flagrant foul. Player A1 is unable to attempt his free throws. May Player B1:

- (1) Be ejected, and
- (2) Player A1 return to the game?

(1) Yes, if the personal foul is a flagrant foul – Penalty (2).

No, if the personal foul is a flagrant foul – Penalty (1).

(2) Yes, if the personal foul is a flagrant foul – Penalty (2).

No, if the personal foul is a flagrant foul – Penalty (1).

RULE 12B - SECTION IV

XXVIII. INSTANT REPLAY

189. Player A1 is fouled just as he releases the ball on a field goal attempt and the horn sounds to end the period at approximately the same time. How is this administered?

The officials will utilize instant replay to determine if the foul occurred prior to the expiration of time. If so, the game clock should be reset to the time of the foul and free throws administered accordingly.

If the foul occurred after the clock expired and the player was still in his shooting motion, the officials must determine that the ball was released before the clock expired and if so, free throws will be administered accordingly. If the clock expired before the ball was released, no

common foul can be administered since the period has technically ended.

RULE 4 - SECTION X

RULE 13 - SECTION II - a (2) and b (2)

190. Player A1's successful basket at 0:00 is ruled a three pointer. May the officials use instant replay to change the basket to a two pointer if his foot was on the line?

Yes - Any successful basket with 0:00 on the game clock is a trigger and must be reviewed. Whether the basket was a two or three pointer is a reviewable matter.

RULE 13 - SECTION I - a (1) and (6)

RULE 13 - SECTION II - a (2)

191. Player A1's successful 3-point basket is reviewed at the end of the first period and the official sees that his heel was on the sideline when he jumped to shoot. Should the basket count if it was released before 0:00?

No. Since the player was out-of-bounds when he jumped, the officials will determine how much time should be placed back on the clock from replay and Team B will inbound at the spot of the boundary violation. If this play happens at the end of the second, fourth or overtime periods, both teams must remain on the court until the replay is reviewed.

RULE 13 - SECTION II - a (1)

RULE 13 - SECTION II - a (3)

192. Player A1's throw-in with :00.2 on the game clock is caught and immediately shot into the basket. Is instant replay utilized?

No. Instant replay is not utilized on any throw-in, jump ball or free throw that starts with :00.2 or :00.1 on the game clock and is then followed by a successful basket.

RULE 13 - SECTION I - b

193. A flagrant foul Penalty 2 is assessed against Player B1 for contact against Player A1. As Player A1 gets up from the floor, the officials are unaware that he throws a punch at Player B2 which misses. What is the procedure?

The officials will use instant replay to review the flagrant foul Penalty 2 and ejection. They also will review for any other unsportsmanlike acts which may have gone unnoticed immediately prior to and/or after the foul. After seeing the thrown punch, a technical foul will be assessed against Player A1 and he will be ejected. Any of the four remaining players on Team B will attempt the one free throw for the technical foul and the coach of Team B will select the shooter from Team A's bench to attempt the 2 free throws for the flagrant foul.

RULE 13 - SECTION I - a (3) and (4)

194. Following a hard foul by Player B1 on Player A1, they come face to face and have words. The officials are able to immediately separate them and double technical fouls are assessed. Should the officials use replay to review the technical fouls?

No. As long as the players were separated in a reasonable amount of time and the officials do not see an altercation occur during the sequence, there is no trigger to use instant replay.

RULE 13 - SECTION I - a (4)

195. Players A1 and B1 are engaged in a fight and numerous other players are pushing and shoving. What is the procedure?

The officials will make a ruling on the floor from the information they gather. They will use instant replay to review the ejections for fighting against Player A1 and B1. They also will assess penalties for unsportsmanlike acts seen during the review which were not already penalized.

RULE 13 - SECTION I - a (4)

196. Following a rebounding sequence, Player A5 punches Player B5 and is assessed a punching foul. However, unseen by the officials was an intentional elbow thrown by Player B5 which contacted Player A5 in the back of the head prior to the punch. How is this administered?

The officials will use instant replay to review the punching foul and ejection. Upon review, after seeing the elbow to the head immediately followed by the punch, the officials may now assess fighting technical fouls to each player and eject both.

RULE 13 - SECTION I - a (4)

197. A flagrant foul Penalty 2 is assessed against Player B1 for unnecessary and excessive contact. During instant replay the officials decide the foul was not excessive but was unnecessary. What is the procedure?

The officials will downgrade the call to a flagrant foul Penalty 1 and Player B1 will not be ejected.

RULE 13 - SECTION I - a (3)

198. During a review to confirm a successful basket was released prior to the end of a period, the official notices the game clock froze for approximately 0.3 seconds. What is the procedure?

The official will ask the producer to insert the superimposed game clock and get the exact amount of time the game clock froze, or time the play from the start until the ball is released, and make a ruling based on the adjustments.

RULE 13 - SECTION I

199. Player A1's frontcourt pass is deflected into the backcourt and Player B1 is fouled from behind just as he retrieves the ball. The officials assess a Clear Path to the Basket foul but are not reasonably certain whether B1 was fouled prior to or after controlling the ball. What is the procedure?

The officials will use instant replay to determine whether the foul occurred prior to control of the ball. If there is clear and conclusive visual evidence there was no control, the call will be overturned to a loose ball foul.

RULE 13 - SECTION I - a(9)

200. Player A1 throws a long pass to A2 who dribbles once and is fouled from behind by Player B2 as he gathers the ball to shoot. The officials deem this a Clear Path to the Basket foul but are not reasonably certain Player A2 gathered the ball prior to the foul. What is the ruling?

The officials will use instant replay to determine if the foul occurred prior to the gather and was indeed a Clear Path foul. In order to overturn the foul to a shooting foul, the officials must have Clear and Conclusive visual evidence that Player A2 gathered the ball which is the start of the continuous motion to shoot. If the video is inconclusive, the Clear Path foul assessed on the court will stand.

RULE 13 - SECTION I - a(9)

201. At 1:23 of the fourth period the ball goes out-of-bounds and is awarded to Team A. The officials are not reasonably certain if the ball was last touched by Player A1 or B1. What is the procedure?

If the officials have doubt as to who caused the ball to go out-of-bounds in the last 2:00 minutes of the fourth period and the entire overtime period, they will use instant replay. The call on the court shall remain unless there is clear and conclusive visual evidence to overturn.

RULE 13 - SECTION I - a(7)

202. At 2:45 of overtime, Player A1 throws a pass from near the sideline that is deflected out-of-bounds by Player B1. The officials are not reasonably certain if Player A1 was on the sideline or not while still in possession of the ball. Is this a trigger to use instant replay?

NO—Instant replay cannot be used to determine if a player or the ball is out-of-bounds. It can only be used if an official whistles an out-of-bounds and then is not reasonably certain who caused the ball to be out-of-bounds.

RULE 13 - SECTION I - a(7)

203. Player A1 is fouled on his field goal attempt just as the shot clock expires and the officials are not reasonably certain if the foul occurred prior to or after the expiration of the shot clock. What is the procedure?

The officials will use instant replay to determine if the foul occurs prior to the expiration of the shot clock and if so award free throws accordingly. If the field goal is released prior to the expiration of the shot clock and the foul after, free throws will be rewarded accordingly.

RULE 13 - SECTION I - a(8)

204. Player B1 is assessed a FF1 and an altercation follows which does not immediately resolve itself. During the instant replay review, the officials observe the FF1 was just a hard foul. May the foul be downgraded or upgraded?

NO—only called technical fouls or triggers may be upgraded or downgraded. As always, unsportsmanlike acts not seen by the officials may be assessed during review.

RULE 13 - SECTION II - c

205. Players A1 and B1 are assessed double technical fouls and the ensuing altercation does not immediately resolve itself. During the instant replay review, may either technical foul be upgraded or downgraded?

YES—either or both technical fouls may be upgraded or downgraded during the review.

RULE 13 - SECTION II - c

206. At 4:56 of the second period, Player A1 is whistled for a 24-second violation when the official ruled the ball was still in his hands at the expiration of the shot clock on a successful basket. Immediately following the call the official was not reasonably certain if the ball was still in his hands or had been released. What is the procedure?

The officials should signal the scorer's table that they would like to review the play at the next timeout or period break, whichever happens first.

RULE 13 - SECTION II - h(1)

207. At 3:21 of the fourth period and following the final mandatory timeout, the trail official ruled the ball was released on a successful basket just prior to the expiration of the shot clock. The slot official was not reasonably certain the ball was released. What is the procedure?

The slot official should make eye contact with the trail and if there is still doubt should signal for an instant replay review. At the first stoppage of the game clock, the officials should conference and make a ruling on the court and then use instant replay to confirm or overturn the call.

RULE 13 - SECTION II - h (1)

208. Player B1 is assessed a FF2 and immediately following Player A3 is assessed a technical foul for being an escalator. During the review for the FF2, it is observed that Player A3 was not an escalator but acted as a peacemaker. Can his technical foul be rescinded?

Yes, technical fouls may be upgraded or downgraded during instant replay review for a Player Altercation or FF2.

RULE 13 - SECTION II - c

209. At 1:23 of the fourth period the officials rule Team A caused the ball to go out-of-bounds but were not reasonably certain. During instant replay review, the officials observe Player B1 having his hand on the ball and Player A1 hitting his hand causing the ball to go out-of-bounds. The officials should confirm the call on the court following the review.

True, since Player B1's hand is considered part of the ball, Player A1 hit the 'ball' causing it to go out-of-bounds and therefore the ball is awarded to Team B.

RULE 8 - SECTION II - c

210. Player A1 inbounds the ball at 0.8 of the period and the game clock starts early when the timer thought the ball was deflected. Player A2 receives the ball and the game horn sounds as he immediately turns to shoot a successful basket. How is this handled?

The officials will use instant replay to determine how much time ran off the clock prior to it being legally touched. If the successful basket was released prior to 0:00, the basket will be scored and if from the ball being legally touched until it cleared the net is less than 0.8, the game clock shall be reset to that amount of time. If the ball is still in Player A1's hands at 0:00, the field goal cannot be scored and Team A will retain possession on the sideline nearest the point of interruption and the game clock reset to the amount of lost time.

RULE 13 - SECTION I - a (5)

211. Player A1 inbounds the ball at 0.8 of the period. Player A2 receives the ball and after his second dribble on a drive to the basket the officials notice the clock just started. How is this handled if A1 scores a successful basket?

The officials will use the superimposed clock and time the play from touch to release. The ball must be out of Player A1's hands prior to the 24th frame.

RULE 13 - SECTION I - a (5)

212. A loose ball foul is assessed against Player B5 at 4:44 and the officials are informed it is the 4th team foul. At 3:44 the officials are informed the LBF on B5 was the 5th team foul and Team A did not score or attempt free throws on the following possession. The officials are not reasonably certain who was fouled at 4:44. May instant replay be used?

Yes, instant replay should be used to determine who was fouled at 4:44 by B5 and they will attempt the 2 penalty free throws. Remember, replay cannot be used to determine who committed the foul, only to identify the correct shooter.

RULE 13 - SECTION I - a (10)

213. Player A1 attempts the first of 2 free throws and the coach of Team B complains that Player A3 should be the shooter. May the officials use instant replay to confirm who the shooter is?

No, instant replay must be used prior to the release of the 1st free throw. However, if the officials know the wrong shooter attempted the free throw, the free throw will be nullified and the correct shooter will attempt the 2 free throws.

RULE 13 - SECTION II - j

RULE 2 - SECTION VI - A (4)

214. A technical foul is assessed Team B and Team A is granted a timeout. Following the timeout there is a doubt if Player A6 was in the game when the technical was assessed and eligible to attempt the free throw. May instant replay be utilized?

No, the officials should go to the play-by-play to see which 5 players were in the game at the time of the technical foul and eligible to attempt the free throw. Instant replay can only be used if there is doubt who should attempt free throws as the result of a personal foul.

RULE 13 - SECTION I - a (10)

215. The ball is hit out-of-bounds at 12.3 of the fourth period and 2.1 on the shot clock and the officials have doubt who caused the ball to be out-of-bounds. During the review the officials observe the ball actually touched out-of-bounds at 13.4 and 3.2 on the shot clock but the clock continued to run. Should the game and shot clock be adjusted?

Yes, during an instant replay review for an out-of-bounds in the last 2 minutes of the fourth period and the entire 5 minute overtime, officials will use replay to get the time the ball went out-of-bounds or was called out-of-bounds, whichever was first.

RULE 13 - SECTION II - g (1) and (2)

216. The officials are not reasonably certain who caused the ball to be out-of-bounds at 3:45 of overtime and whistled the violation when the ball landed in the stands. During the review the officials observe the ball was last touched by B1 and the ball bounced on the sideline at 3:47 prior to landing in the stands. Should the game and shot clock be adjusted?

Yes, the officials will reset the clocks to the time the ball first bounced out-of-bounds.

RULE 13 - SECTION II - g (1)

217. The officials are not reasonably certain who caused the ball to be out-of-bounds at 3:45 of overtime and whistle the violation when the ball bounces on the sideline before going into the stands. During the review the officials observe the ball was last touched by B1 but the ball did not bounce on the sideline and actually touched out-of-bounds when it landed in the stands at 3:43. Should the game clock be adjusted to 3:43?

No, since the official ruled the ball bounced on the sideline and was ruled out-of-bounds, the game clock will remain at 3:45.

RULE 13 - SECTION I - a (10)

218. Team A inbounds at 1:24 of the fourth period and 24 on the shot clock. Player A1's field goal attempt comes very close to the rim and the shot clock is reset from 1 to 24. Offensive Player A5 gets the rebound and immediately scores. How is this handled if any official has doubt as to whether the ball touched the rim on A1's shot?

The officials must stop the play prior to Team B inbounding the ball and may review the play if there is doubt whether the ball hit the rim

or not. If the ball touched the rim and the shot clock was correctly reset, the goal shall stand and play will resume as after any successful basket. If the ball did not touch the rim and the shot clock was erroneously reset, the officials will ask the producer to ‘mark in’ when the ball is legally touched on the court during the throw-in and have them advance it 24 seconds and the ball must be released prior to the ‘mark out’ at 24 seconds or a violation will be assessed.

RULE 13 - SECTION I - a (8)

219. Team A inbounds at 1:24 of the fourth period and 24 on the shot clock. Player A1’s field goal attempt comes very close to the rim and the shot clock is reset. Offensive Player A5 gets the rebound and the shot clock horn sounds just prior to him dunking the ball and an official whistles a 24-second violation after the ball is released. How is this handled?

If the officials have doubt whether the ball hit the rim or not, they must review the play prior to the inbounding of the ball. If during the review they observe the ball touched the rim and the shot clock was not correctly reset, the 2 points shall be scored since the whistle was after the ball was released. If the whistle was blown while Player A5 was still in possession of the ball, Team A would inbound on the sideline at the nearest spot with the shot clock reset to 24. If the ball did not touch the rim and the shot clock was correct, a 24-second violation has occurred and Team B will inbound on the sideline at the free throw line extended. If there is doubt whether the ball was released prior to 0 on the shot clock, the officials may also review that.

RULE 13 - SECTION I - a (8) and (11)

220. Team A inbounds at 3:24 of overtime and 24 on the shot clock. Player A1’s field goal attempt comes very close to the rim and the shot clock is reset from 1 to 24. Offensive Player A5 gets the rebound and is fouled on his immediate put back. How is this handled if the officials have doubt whether the ball touched the rim or not?

If the officials have doubt whether the ball hit the rim or not, they must review the play prior to the first free throw being released. If the ball hit the rim the foul stands and free throws are awarded. If the ball did not hit the rim and the shot clock was erroneously reset, the officials will ask the producer to ‘mark in’ when the ball was legally touched on the court during the throw-in at 3:24 and have them advance it 24 seconds. If the foul occurs prior to 24 seconds or the field goal was released prior to 24 seconds, the foul stands and free throws shall be awarded. If 24 seconds expired prior to the foul and/or release of the field goal, the common foul shall be nullified and a 24-second violation assessed.

RULE 13 - SECTION II - k

221. Team A rebounds a missed field goal by B1 at 3:24 of overtime. Player A1's field goal attempt comes very close to the rim and the shot clock is not reset. Offensive Player A5 gets the rebound and is flagrantly fouled on his immediate put back, which is successful, as the shot clock horn sounds. The officials have doubt whether the ball hit the rim or not. How is this handled?

The officials will review the play and if the ball hit the rim, the play stands as called and play continues from this point. The flagrant foul shall stand regardless if the shot clock expired prior to or after the foul. However, if the ball did not touch the rim the play must be timed from possession of the rebound to see if the field goal shall be scored and whether the player attempts 2 for 1 or 2 free throws. If 24 seconds elapse prior to the foul and/or released of the goal, the basket shall be nullified and A5 will receive 2 free throw attempts and Team A will inbound at the free throw line extended as after any flagrant foul.

RULE 13 - SECTION II - k

222. Team A inbounds at 1:24 of the fourth period and 24 on the shot clock. Player A1's field goal attempt comes very close to the rim and the shot clock is reset from 3 to 24. Offensive Player A5 gets the rebound and passes the ball to A3 in the corner who attempts an immediate field goal which is successful. The officials are not reasonably certain whether Player A1's field goal touched the rim or not. How is this handled?

Play must be stopped prior to the ball being inbound and instant replay may be reviewed. If the ball touched the rim and the shot clock was correctly reset, the basket shall be scored and play continues from the point of interruption. If the shot did not touch the rim and the shot clock was erroneously reset, the officials will ask the producer to 'mark in' when the ball is legally touched on the court during the throw-in at 1:24 and have them advance it 24 seconds and the ball must be released prior to the 'mark out.'

RULE 13 - SECTION II - k

223. Team A inbounds at 1:24 of the fourth period and 24 on the shot clock. Player A1's field goal attempt comes very close to the rim and the shot clock is reset from 3 to 24. Offensive Player A5 gets the rebound and passes the ball to A3 in the corner who then passes to A2 at the top of the key. The officials are not reasonably certain whether Player A1's field goal touched the rim or not. How is this handled?

Once Player A3 does not attempt an immediate field goal or drive to the basket, this will be considered the first 'pause' in action and the officials must stop play at this point to review instant replay. If the ball touched the rim and the shot clock is correct, play will resume on the sideline nearest to the point of interruption. If the ball did not touch the rim and the shot clock was erroneously reset, Team A will retain possession on the sideline nearest the point from where Player A5 rebounded the ball and the shot clock and game clock will be reset to the time he regained possession.

RULE 13 - SECTION II - k

224. Team A inbounds at 1:24 of the fourth period and 24 on the shot clock. Player A1's field goal attempt comes very close to the rim and the shot clock is not reset. As Players A5 and B5 battle for the loose ball, the official whistles a 24-second violation when the shot clock expires. At this point there is doubt whether Player A1's shot touched the rim or not. How is this handled?

Instant replay must be used prior to the ball being inbound following the whistle. If the ball did not touch the rim the violation stands as called. If the ball touched the rim, the shot clock shall be reset to 24 and a jump ball held at center court between any two players in the game.

RULE 13 - SECTION II - k

225. During overtime the officials have doubt whether Player A1's unsuccessful field goal attempt touched the rim and the shot clock operator resets the clock from 10 to 24. Player A5 rebounds the ball and passes out to A2 and the officials stop play at this point. What is the procedure?

Instant replay shall be used if there is still doubt after the officials conference. If the ball hit the rim and the shot clock is correct, the ball shall be inbound on the sideline at the nearest point with the clocks remaining the same. If the ball did not touch the rim, Team A will retain possession on the sideline nearest to where Player A5 rebounded the ball and the clocks reset to the time of the rebound.

RULE 13 - SECTION II - k

226. Team A inbounds at 1:24 of the fourth period and 24 on the shot clock. Player A1's field goal attempt comes very close to the rim and the shot clock is not reset. Offensive Player A5 gets the rebound and passes the ball to A3 in the corner who attempts an immediate unsuccessful field goal which is ruled late and a 24-second violation is assessed. The officials are not reasonably certain whether Player A1's field goal touched the rim or not. How is this handled?

The play must be reviewed prior to the ball being inbound. If the ball did not hit the rim the violation stands as called (there is no need to see if the ball was released or not as the violation cannot be overturned for an unsuccessful attempt). If the ball hit the rim and the shot clock was incorrect, replay must be used to see if the whistle blew when Player A3 still had the ball or after the release to determine if Team A retains possession or if there is a jump ball between any two players in the game at center court.

RULE 13 - SECTION II - k

227. Player A1's throw-in with 1.3 on the game clock (any period) is immediately hit out-of-bounds by defender B1 and the game clock runs to 0:00. How is this handled as the officials know the clock did not stop correctly?

Since the game clock improperly ran to 0:00 and time is being added, instant replay shall be used trumping the procedure of automatically deducting 0.3 from 1.3. The official will time from the ball being legally touched to touching out-of-bounds and reducing the game clock by that amount.

NOTE - If only 1 or 2 frames elapsed, the game clock does not have to be reduced from 1.3 as that is not a full tenth of a second (this would be next to impossible but wanted to cover just in case).

If the game clock does not run to 0:00, the clock will be reduced by 0.3 to 1.0 as normal.

RULE 13 - SECTION II - e

228. Player A1's field goal attempt comes close to hitting the rim at 2:01 of the fourth period and the officials stop play when there is a pause in action at 1:58. May instant replay be used to see if the ball hit the rim or not at 2:01?

Yes, whenever the officials stop play and there is 2:00 or less in the fourth period, instant replay may be utilized to see if the ball touched the rim or not.

RULE 13 - SECTION I - a (11)

XXIX. JUMP BALLS

229. During a jump ball, a personal foul is called against Player A1. What is the penalty?

Player A1 is charged with a loose ball foul.

RULE 4 - SECTION III - e

RULE 10 - SECTION V - b

230. After legally tapping a jump ball, one of the jumpers gains possession of the ball before it has touched one of the other players, but after it has touched the floor. Is this a violation?

No. The jump ball ended as soon as the ball touched the floor.

RULE 6 - SECTION VII - e

231. Player A1 is attempting a field goal and Player B1 touches the ball causing him to come to the floor without having lost possession of the ball. Is this a traveling violation?

No. Anytime the touching of the ball by a defensive player causes the offensive player to return to the floor with the ball still in his possession, it is a jump ball between those players at the nearest circle. The shot clock will remain the same or reset to 5, whichever is greater. If

the ball is knocked free by the defensive player, the offensive player may recover the ball without penalty and dribble again if he desires. If the ball is deliberately released, after the touching by the defensive player, the offensive player may not be the first to touch it.

RULE 4 - SECTION VI

RULE 6 - SECTION VI - a (1)

232. Player B1 is guarding Player A1 extremely close for an extended period of time. Because of this, Player A1 has not been able to advance the ball and play is temporarily at a standstill. Is this a jump ball situation?

No. In order for a jump ball situation to occur, both players must have their hand or hands firmly on the ball at the same time and that condition does not exist here.

RULE 4 - SECTION VI

233. During a jump ball, Player A1 is in his proper half of the jumping circle and:

- (1) Is not facing his basket. Is this a violation?
- (2) Does not jump to tap the ball. Is this a violation?

(1) No. It is not necessary for either jumper to face his basket. Each jumper must, however, have both feet inside his half of the restraining circle.

(2) No. A jumper is not forced to jump. However, he must remain in contact with his half of the jumping circle until the ball is legally tapped. He cannot be the first to control the tapped ball until it touches the floor or one of the other eight non-jumpers.

RULE 6 - SECTION VII - a and d

234. A free throw or a field goal attempt comes to rest on the basket ring flange or becomes wedged between the basket ring and backboard. How is this play administered?

The field goal or free throw is considered as unsuccessful. If there is not another free throw to be attempted a jump ball shall take place between any two opponents at the center circle.

RULE 6 - SECTION V - a (6)

235. Where is the ball put into play when a common personal foul or a violation occurs during a jump ball and a penalty situation does not exist?

If the jump ball was administered at the center circle, the throw-in shall be administered at midcourt. If the jump ball was administered at the free throw circle, the throw-in shall be administered on the sideline at the free throw line extended.

RULE 10 - SECTION V - a and b - PENALTY

RULE 12B - SECTION VIII - a (3)

236. On the opening jump ball, Player B1 catches the ball prior to it touching the floor or one of the eight non-jumpers. Which team will be awarded the throw-in at the start of the second and third periods?

Team B. Team A has first possession because of the jump ball violation by Player B1.

RULE 6 - SECTION I - b

237. A jump ball is administered at the free throw circle with the jumpers facing the wrong direction. After being legally tapped, the ball is touched by two non-jumpers and goes out-of-bounds near the midcourt line. The officials are unable to determine who last touched the ball. How is this play administered?

The original jump ball will be readministered at the free throw circle with the original players facing the correct direction. The ball being tipped out-of-bounds does not affect how this play is administered. The clock should be reset to the time of the original jump ball.

RULE 2 - SECTION VI - B

RULE 2 - SECTION VIII - b

XXX. LOOSE BALL FOULS

238. While rebounding an unsuccessful field goal attempt, Player A1 is fouled by Player B1. It is the:

- (1) first team foul, or
- (2) fifth team foul, or
- (3) second team foul in the last two minutes of the period or overtime.

What is the ruling?

(1) Player B1 is charged with a personal foul and Team B with a team foul. Team A is awarded the ball at the free throw line extended on either side of the court.

(2) (3) Player B1 is charged with a personal foul and Team B with a team foul. Player A1 is awarded two free throw attempts.

RULE 12B - SECTION VIII - a

239. After Player B1 bats the ball away he is fouled by Player A1, while the ball is loose. It is the:

- (1) first team foul, or
- (2) fifth team foul, or
- (3) second team foul in the last two minutes of the period or overtime.

What is the ruling?

(1) Player A1 is charged with a personal foul and Team A with a team foul. Team B is awarded the ball on the sideline at the nearest spot but no nearer to the baseline than the free throw line extended.

(2) (3) Player A1 is charged with a personal foul and Team A with a team foul. Player B1 is awarded two free throw attempts.

RULE 12B - SECTION VIII - a

240. With 2:39 remaining in the first period, Player A2 is fouled by Player B2 after Player A1's free throw attempt has been released. It is the fourth team foul of the period and the free throw attempt is:

- (1) successful, or
- (2) unsuccessful.

How is the play administered?

(1) Player A2 is awarded one free throw attempt. The scoring team cannot be awarded the ball out-of-bounds.

(2) Team A is awarded the ball out-of-bounds at the free throw line extended.

RULE 12B - SECTION VIII - a (3) and c

241. With 4:49 remaining in the fourth period, Player B2 is fouled by Player A2 after Player A1's free throw attempt has been released. It is the third team foul of the period and the free throw attempt is:

- (1) successful, or
- (2) unsuccessful.

How is the play administered?

(1) This is a loose ball foul and Team B is awarded the ball out-of-bounds on the baseline as after any score, since a penalty situation does not exist.

(2) This is a loose ball foul and Team B is awarded the ball out-of-bounds at the free throw line extended, since a penalty situation does not exist.

RULE 12B - SECTION VIII - a and b

242. Following an unsuccessful field goal attempt by Player A1, Player A2 pushes Player A3 into Player B3, causing him to lose control of the ball. What is the ruling?

A loose ball foul is called on Player A3 as he made illegal contact with the opposing player.

RULE 12B - SECTION I

243. While rebounding at his own basket, Player A1 tips the ball into his basket immediately before, during or after he commits a loose ball foul. What is the procedure?

Player A1 is charged with a personal foul and Team A with a team foul. No points may be scored and Team B will inbound the ball at the free throw line extended if the penalty situation does not exist. If the penalty is in effect, the offended player will attempt two free throws.

RULE 12B - SECTION VIII - d

244. Player A1 is on the floor attempting to secure a loose ball. Player B1 jumps on top of Player A1 in an attempt to reach the ball. Is this legal?

No. A loose ball foul should be assessed when a player jumps on top of or 'through' an opponent to get to the basketball. If two players both have a reasonable opportunity to get a loose ball or have their hands on the ball and incidental contact occurs, no foul should be assessed.

RULE 12B - SECTION VIII

XXXI. OFFENSIVE FOULS

245. Player A1 fakes a field goal attempt causing Player B1 to leave his feet in an attempt to block his shot. While Player B1 is still in the air and in a vertical position above his original spot on the court, Player A1 moves into Player B1's vertical plane. When Player B1 returns to the court, contact is made with Player A1. Is this a personal foul against Player B1?

No. If the contact initiated by Player A1 is marginal, there is no foul on the play. If the contact is more than marginal, this is a personal foul against Player A1 and he is charged with an offensive foul. Player B1 is allowed his "air rights" so long as it is vertical to his original position and Player A1 is not allowed to move into that particular area without being guilty of causing illegal contact.

COMMENTS ON THE RULES - A - 2

246. While dribbling the ball, Player A1 notices that Player B1 is advancing from the rear. Player A1 changes his direction so that Player B1 runs into him. On whom is the personal foul called? Why?

An offensive foul is called on Player A1. No player may change his position on the floor without giving his opponent the opportunity to change his direction or come to a stop to avoid contact.

COMMENTS ON THE RULES - A - 2

247. Player B1 is guarding Player A1 in a normal position with his arms extended upward to prevent a shot. In his attempt to shoot, Player A1 causes contact with Player B1's arms which are still extended upward.

- (1) Is this a personal foul against Player B1?
- (2) Is this a personal foul against Player A1?

(1) No. Player B1 has established a legal guarding position. He must not be allowed to move forward or lower his arms thereby causing contact.

(2) Not necessarily. If the contact is marginal, then the action is ignored. If, however, the contact is more than marginal, an offensive foul is called.

COMMENTS ON THE RULES - A - 2

248. Player A1 has set a legal screen on Player B1. In an attempt to determine his position on the court, Player B1 touches or feels for Player A1 (the screener). Player A1 now slaps away Player B1's hands or forearm. Is this legal or illegal?

Illegal. Player A1 will normally be given a warning to stop this sort of action. If he persists and the contact with Player B1 is anything but incidental, an offensive foul has occurred.

RULE 12B - SECTION III

249. Player A1 has possession of the ball. As he attempts to pass to Player A2, a personal foul is called on Player A3. What type of foul has occurred?

Offensive foul. Although Player A1 is passing the ball, his team is still considered to be in control. If the pass had been deflected, control would cease and Player A3 would be charged with a loose ball foul.

RULE 4 - SECTION III - d
RULE 12B - SECTION VII

250. Player A1 has a "2 on 1" advantage in his frontcourt and the play is approaching the free throw line. Player B1 has taken a legal defensive position and is knocked down by Player A1 after a pass to Player A2. What is the ruling?

An offensive foul shall be assessed Player A1. The officials should make certain that Player B1 does not flop on the play or that it is not incidental contact which occurs.

RULE 12B - SECTION VII
COMMENTS ON THE RULES - C

251. Defender B1 does not establish a legal guarding position outside the restricted area prior to Player A1's upward shooting motion. However, Player A1 extends his left leg in an unnatural movement and contacts Player B1 with his foot first. What is the ruling?

An offensive foul shall be assessed against any player who initiates contact in a non-basketball manner such as leading with a foot or unnatural knee.

COMMENTS ON THE RULES - C

252. Offensive Player A1 pump fakes a 3-point field goal attempt and Defender B1 clearly jumps/runs to the side of A1 and would not make any contact. Player A1 jumps sideways and initiates contact with Defender B1. How is this handled?

Since Defender B1 was not going to contact Player A1, a foul cannot be called on him assuming he did not reach over and hit his opponent. If the contact by A1 is marginal, meaning it did not affect B1's ability to continue play, no foul has occurred. If the contact initiated by A1 is more than marginal, an offensive foul shall be assessed.

RULE 12B - SECTION VII

253. Offensive Player A1 pump fakes Defender B1 on the perimeter. B1 jumps towards A1 and lands prior to contact when A1 naturally jumps forward. Is this an offensive foul?

If Defender B1 lands and his forward movement stops, an offensive foul should be assessed if the contact initiated by A1 is more than marginal. If the contact is marginal, no foul has been committed. If there is contact prior to B1 landing or if B1's momentum is still going forward after landing, a defensive foul has occurred.

RULE 12B - SECTION VII

XXXII. OFFICIALS

254. What are the specific requirements of the crew chief during a timeout in the final minute of any period?

He will meet briefly with the referees to discuss a timing scenario if one exists, personal fouls being taken if either team is under the penalty limit, 3-point field goal assistance, rotation requirements and score or no-score responsibilities. In the final period he will also include the possibility of an away-from-the-play personal foul and remaining number of regular and 20-second time-outs by either team. He will also brief the timer if necessary.

OFFICIAL'S MANUAL

255. Player A1 has possession of the ball in his frontcourt. In an attempt to pass the ball to Player A2, the ball strikes an official who is standing out-of-bounds. What is the ruling?

Violation by Player A1. The ball is awarded to Team B out-of-bounds. The official is considered part of the playing court and anytime the ball strikes his person, it is considered the same as touching the floor.

RULE 8 - SECTION II - a

256. As Player A1 is passing the ball to Player A2 in his frontcourt, the ball touches an official and goes into the backcourt. What happens if:

- (1) Player B2 obtains possession, or
- (2) Player A3 obtains possession?

(1) Ball remains in play.

(2) Backcourt violation by Team A. The ball has broken the plane of the midcourt line while not in player possession, and the official is considered part of the frontcourt.

RULE 4 - SECTION V - e

RULE 10 - SECTION IX - a

257. Following a successful field goal by Team B, Player A1 attempts a throw-in to Player A2. The pass hits an official who is:

- (1) standing out-of-bounds, or
- (2) standing in-bounds.

What is the ruling?

(1) Violation. The ball is awarded to Team B because of Player A1's failure to pass the ball directly in-bounds. Team B will be awarded the ball at the original spot of the throw-in.

(2) Ball remains in play.

RULE 8 - SECTION III - f

XXXIII. OPTION TO ADVANCE THE BALL

258. With 1:51 remaining in the fourth period, Player A1 is called for a traveling violation in his frontcourt. Following a timeout by Team A, does Team B have the option of putting the ball into play at the 28' hash mark?

No. Team B must be charged with the timeout for the option to be available.

RULE 5 - SECTION VI - d

259. With :44.8 remaining in the fourth period and the ball in Team A's backcourt, Player B1 causes the ball to go out-of-bounds with 17 seconds remaining on the 24-second clock. Team A is granted a timeout and, upon resumption of play, wishes to exercise its option to move the ball to the 28' hash mark.

- (1) Is this option allowed?
- (2) What is the 'magic' number if the ball is advanced and then inbounded into backcourt?

(1) Yes.

(2) The 'magic' number is 9.

RULE 4 - SECTION V - c

RULE 5 - SECTION VI - d

RULE 10 - SECTION VIII

260. Team A is granted a 20-second timeout with 16 seconds remaining in the game and the ball in Team A's backcourt after having advanced the ball. Following the 20-second timeout, Team A is granted a regular timeout. Upon resumption of play Team A wishes to exercise its option to move the ball to the 28' hash mark. Is this option allowed?

Yes. After having advanced the ball, if Team A is granted two consecutive timeouts, the option is available.

RULE 5 - SECTION VI - d

261. Team B is called for a backcourt violation with :02.1 remaining in the fourth period. Following a timeout by Team A, may the ball be advanced to the 28' hash mark?

No, the ball must be out-of-bounds in the backcourt in order for Team A to advance the ball.

RULE 5 - SECTION VI - g (1)
RULE 5 - SECTION VII - e (1)

262. The clock shows exactly 2:01 left to play in the fourth period. Team A has the ball in the backcourt, out-of-bounds, and requests a timeout. Upon resumption of play, they wish to move the ball to the 28' hash mark. Is this legal?

No. All rules of play that apply to the last two minutes of the fourth period or overtime do not go into effect until the game clock shows 2:00 or less to play.

RULE 4 - SECTION XIII
RULE 5 - SECTION VI - d

263. Following a successful field goal by Player A1 with :25.8 remaining in overtime, Player B1 advances the ball into his frontcourt. Player A3 blocks a field goal attempt by Player B1 and bats the ball into Team B's backcourt where it is retrieved by Player B2 with :07.8 remaining. Player B2 then requests a regular timeout prior to advancing the ball. Does Team B have the option of moving the ball to the 28' hash mark?

No. Player A3's bat of the ball does not constitute new possession. Therefore, the ball must be awarded to Team B at the nearest sideline. The game clock and the 24 second clock shall remain at :07.8 and 6 respectively. If the ball goes out-of-bounds in the backcourt or if Team B is granted consecutive timeouts, then it would have the option to advance the ball to the 28' hash mark.

RULE 5 - SECTION VI - d

264. Both Team A and B have been charged with full timeouts in the fourth period. Player A1 is called for a traveling violation in his frontcourt at 1:59 and the media timeout is granted. Does Team B have the option to advance the ball into the frontcourt?

No. The offensive team must be charged with a timeout in order to advance the ball.

RULE 5 - SECTION VI - d

265. Team A is granted an excessive timeout at 1:23 of overtime following a successful basket by B1. Is the option to advance available?

No. Team A loses possession of the ball on the excessive timeout and Team B is awarded possession on the baseline.

RULE 5 - SECTION VII - j

266. At 1:23 of the 4th period, Player B5 rebounds a missed field goal attempt by Player A1 in the lane but on the right side of the rim. May Team B advance the ball to either side of the court following a timeout?

Yes. Anytime the ball is in the middle of the court the team has the option to advance the ball to either side. For the purposes of this rule, the middle of the court is the 16' lane extended.

RULE 6 - SECTION I - j

XXXIV. PENALTY FREE THROW SITUATIONS

267. The game is in the second overtime. Team A accumulated only two team fouls in the first overtime. When does the penalty go into effect?

On the fourth team foul or the second team foul committed in last two minutes. There is no carry-over from any previous period.

RULE 12B - SECTION V - a (4)

268. Player A1 taps an unsuccessful field goal attempt into the basket and is fouled by Player B1. How is the play administered if it is Team B's:

- (1) first team foul of the period, or
- (2) fifth team foul of the period?

In both cases, Player B1 is charged with a personal foul and Team B is charged with a team foul. Player A1 is awarded one free throw attempt.

RULE 12B - SECTION I - PENALTY (3)

269. Player A1 has secured possession of an unsuccessful field goal attempt. While still in the air, he is fouled by Player B1 as he is preparing to pass the ball or return to the floor with the ball in his possession. How is the play administered if it is Team B's:

- (1) third team foul of the period, or
- (2) second team foul in last two minutes of the period?

**(1) Team A is awarded the ball at the free throw line extended.
(2) Player A1 is awarded one free throw attempt plus the penalty free throw for a total of two.**

RULE 12B - SECTION V - a (1) (3)

270. Team B commits a 24-second violation with the score tied at 97-97 and :07.2 remaining in the fourth period. Team B had committed a team foul at 1:54. The number '3', instead of '4', is incorrectly displayed on the scoreboard for the number of team fouls on Team B. With :02.0 remaining, Player B1 intentionally commits a personal foul on Player A1, thinking that he had a personal foul to give without penalty. The officials are now informed of the error. What is the procedure?

Player A1 shall be awarded one free throw plus a penalty free throw attempt. Instruct the scorer's table to display the number '5' for the team foul total. Play shall be resumed as after any free throw attempt, made or missed.

RULE 12B - SECTION V - a (3)

XXXV. PLAYER DISQUALIFICATION / EJECTION

271. Team A is down to its last five players due to all other players having been disqualified and is not in the penalty situation.

- (1) Player A1 commits his sixth personal foul. What is the ruling?
- (2) Player A2 is injured and cannot continue to play. What is the ruling?

(1) Player A1 must remain in the game and a technical foul, personal foul and team foul are assessed against his team. This same procedure is followed for every personal foul charged against him thereafter. Should he become injured, the same procedure would be followed with his substitute.

(2) Player A2 is replaced by the last disqualified player on his team to leave the game, and a technical foul is awarded to the opponents.

RULE 3 - SECTION I - a and b

272. After attempting the first of two free throw attempts, Player A1 is ejected from the game for unsportsmanlike conduct when he receives his second technical foul. How is the play administered?

Team B is awarded one free throw attempt for the technical foul. The coach of Team B will select the substitute from Team A's bench who will attempt Player A1's remaining free throw.

RULE 9 - SECTION II - a - EXCEPTION (1)

273. Player A1 must be replaced due to disqualification. Team A's coach delays in sending a substitute into the game. What ruling should be applied?

If Team A's coach fails to replace the disqualified player within 30 seconds, a delay-of-game warning shall be assessed. A technical foul shall be called if Team A had received a previous delay-of-game warning.

RULE 5 - SECTION II - e

RULE 12A - SECTION II - a (6) and PENALTY

274. With :07.8 remaining in the game, Team A calls its seventh timeout when it is unable to inbound the ball. Player A1 is then assessed a technical foul and is ejected from the game. Team A has used all of its eligible players. How is this play administered?

Requests for an excessive timeout shall be granted and a technical foul shall be assessed. Player A1, who was assessed a technical foul and ejected, must be replaced by the last player disqualified by reason of receiving six personal fouls. Team A is assessed a technical foul for the re-entry of the disqualified player. Any player of Team B, who was in the game at the time of the above action, may attempt the three free throws. Following the timeout and free throw attempts, the ball will be awarded to Team B and play shall resume with a throw-in nearest the spot where play was interrupted.

RULE 3 - SECTION I - b

RULE 12A - SECTION I

275. With Player A1's unsuccessful field goal attempt in the air, Player A2 and Player B2 are involved in an altercation and are ejected from the game. How is the play administered?

The officials will use instant replay to review the call made on the floor before ejecting the two players involved. Following the review, 'fighting' technical fouls are charged to Players A2 and B2. No free throws are awarded and play is resumed with a jump ball at the center circle between any two players who were in the game when the altercation occurred.

RULE 6 - SECTION V - a (9)

RULE 12A - SECTION VI - a

RULE 13 - SECTION I - a (4)

XXXVI. PLAYER POSITION

276. Team A has just lost control of the ball and it is in the air over the boundary line (never having touched out-of-bounds). Player A1 leaps from the playing court, bats the ball back into play and he then lands out-of-bounds. What is the ruling?

This is a legal play by Player A1. The ball is not out-of-bounds until it touches someone or something that is out-of-bounds. On this play, Player A1 may also be the first to touch the ball once he touches inbounds with one foot and is not touching out-of-bounds. If Player A1 threw the ball back inbounds, he is not allowed to be the first player to touch the ball.

RULE 8 - SECTION I

RULE 10 - SECTION XIII - g

277. During the course of play, Player A1 leaves the playing court and is out-of-bounds. He leaps from out-of-bounds (never establishing himself within the playing court area), touches a loose ball and then lands on the court. Is this legal or illegal?

Illegal. Player A1 must establish himself on the playing court with one foot before he is allowed to touch the ball. With Player A1 still in the air and coming from out-of-bounds, he is still considered to be out-of-bounds.

RULE 8 - SECTION I

278. In an attempt to score, Player A1 is about to cause contact with Player B1 who is in a legal defensive guarding position. However, just prior to contact, Player B1 "submarines" Player A1 in his attempt to shoot. On whom is the personal foul called?

A flagrant foul is assessed against Player B1. Although Player A1 would have been called for an offensive foul if the play had continued normally, such is not the case. In order for Player B1 to have the foul called in his favor, he must take Player A1's forward progress in an upright position and is not allowed to "submarine" an opponent. It is legal, however, if Player B1 turns to protect himself and remains in an upright position.

RULE 12B - SECTION IV

279. Player A1 is attempting a throw-in. Player B1 deflects the ball and it then touches Player A1 who is still out-of-bounds. Which team is awarded possession?

Team B is awarded possession. The ball is out-of-bounds when it touches something or someone who is out-of-bounds. In this case, Player A1 is out-of-bounds and, therefore, he is guilty of the violation.

RULE 8 - SECTION II - c

280. Player A3 attempts to save the ball from going out-of-bounds and contacts an official, who is standing out-of-bounds, just prior to passing the ball to a teammate. Is this legal?

No. The official is considered part of the court and since he was out-of-bounds, Player A3 is considered out.

RULE 8 - SECTION II - a

281. Team A has the ball in its frontcourt and as Player A3 is advancing from the backcourt, he jumps off his right foot with the midcourt line in the middle of his foot. What is his status?

If Player A3 rolls his foot forward and jumps off the ball/toe of his foot and no part of his sneaker is touching the backcourt, he has frontcourt status.

RULE 4 - SECTION V

XXXVII. PUNCHING

282. Player A1 has been awarded two free throw attempts. During the dead ball, he punches Player B1. What is the correct ruling and how is the ball put into play?

The officials will use instant replay to review the punching foul and Player A1 is ejected. The opposing coach selects a substitute from Team A's bench to attempt Player A1's free throws. Player B1 is awarded two free throw attempts for the punching foul and Team B is awarded the ball out-of-bounds at the free throw line extended. A personal foul is charged to Player A1 and a team foul to Team A.

RULE 9 - SECTION II - a - (1)

RULE 12B - SECTION IX

RULE 13 - SECTION I - a (4)

283. Player A1 is about to attempt a free throw. A second unsportsmanlike technical foul is called on Player A1. Before he leaves the court, Player A1 punches Player B1. How is this treated?

Player A1 must leave the court immediately. The officials will use instant replay to rule on any other unsportsmanlike acts which may have gone unnoticed immediately prior to and/or after the punch. Assuming no further penalties, the coach of Team B will select a substitute from Team A's bench to attempt the remaining free throw. Any player from Team B who is in the game may attempt the free throw for

Player A1's technical foul. Player A1 cannot be assessed a punching foul since he has already been ejected from the game. However, the League Office must be notified of the entire incident.

RULE 9 - SECTION II - a (1)

RULE 12A - SECTION V - b and f

RULE 13 - SECTION I - a (4)

284. The following action occurs following a traveling violation on Player A1:

- (1) Player B1 throws a punch at Player A1 and contact occurs, or
- (2) Player A1 throws a punch at Player B1 and no contact occurs.

What is the ruling?

In both situations the officials will make a ruling on the floor and since a punch was thrown, instant replay will be used to review the punch and ejection. They also will rule on any other unsportsmanlike acts which may have gone unnoticed immediately prior to and/or after the punch. If the ruling on the court is upheld as stated in the question, the following penalties will be assessed:

- (1) A punching foul is assessed Player B1 and he is ejected. Following Player A1's two free throw attempts, the ball is awarded to Team A at the free throw line extended.**
- (2) A technical foul is assessed Player A1 and he is ejected. Team B is awarded the ball out-of-bounds on the sideline nearest the spot of the violation but no nearer the baseline than the foul line extended, following a free throw attempt by any player in the game from Team B.**

RULE 12 B - SECTION IX

RULE 13 - SECTION I - a (6)

XXXVIII. STARTING LINE-UPS/AVAILABLE PLAYERS

285. The coaches of Team A and Team B submit their starting line-ups to the official scorer as required. Upon seeing who is starting for Team B, the coach of Team A submits a new line-up. The coach of Team B now withdraws his previous line-up and refuses to provide a new one. What is the procedure?

The Official Scorer will list the players who participate in the opening jump ball as being the starting line-up. The entire incident will be reported to the League Office and recorded by the Crew Chief on the game report.

RULE 3 - SECTION II

286. After a team has submitted its starting line-up to the Official Scorer, are they allowed to make any changes prior to the start of the game?

Yes. The rule states that each team must submit its starting line-up 10 minutes prior to the start of the ball game to the official scorer. This is for P.A. announcement purposes. Free substitution is allowed in NBA games and changes may be made without penalty.

RULE 3 - SECTION V

287. Team A begins the game with less than eight players in uniform. What is the correct procedure?

Play the game as scheduled. The crew chief shall notify the League Office immediately following the game.

RULE 2 - SECTION II - 1

288. While the Crew Chief is reviewing the Active List, Player A13 is not listed but is warming up with the team. What is the procedure?

Player A13 will be told he must immediately leave the court. Only players on the Active List are allowed to be in uniform on the court and/or bench.

OFFICIAL'S MANUAL

289. Player A13 enters the game and at the next dead ball the officials are informed that he is not on the Active List. What is the procedure?

Player A13 will be removed immediately and a technical foul assessed. If the officials were informed prior to him entering the game, he would not be an eligible substitute and be asked to return to the locker room. In this situation, no technical foul would be assessed.

RULE 12A - SECTION V - 1 (8)

XXXIX. STRIKING BALL - FIST/KICKING

290. Player B1 extends his leg to block a pass and causes contact with the ball. Is this a violation?

Yes. Extending the leg is considered a deliberate act and, therefore, a kicking violation has occurred.

RULE 10 - SECTION IV - b

291. During a loose ball, Player A1 deliberately strikes the ball with his fist. Is this legal or illegal?

Illegal. Team B is awarded the ball out-of-bounds on the sideline, nearest the point of the violation but no nearer to the baseline than the free throw line extended.

RULE 6 - SECTION I - g (3)

RULE 10 - SECTION IV - a - PENALTY

292. During a throw-in by Player A1, Player B1 deliberately kicks or punches the ball. What is the ruling?

Team A will retain possession at the spot of the original throw-in with all privileges, if any, remaining. The 24-second clock will remain the same or reset to 14, which ever is greater, if the new throw-in is in the frontcourt. If the throw-in is in the backcourt, the clock will be reset to 24.

RULE 7 - SECTION IV

RULE 10 - SECTION IV - PENALTY (3)

293. Player A1 is lying on the floor trying to secure a loose ball when he squeezes the ball between his feet to control it. Is this a violation?

Yes. It is a violation to intentionally use any part of the leg to move or secure the ball.

RULE 10 - SECTION IV - c

XL. SUBSTITUTES - REPORTING PROCEDURE

294. Following a violation with 1:30 remaining in the second period, the official is prepared to award the ball to Player B1 for a throw-in. The timer sounds his horn as he notices a substitute leaving his bench to report into the game. How is this administered?

With 2:00 or less remaining in any period or overtime, the official administering the throw-in will allow the coaches a reasonable amount of time to make a substitution. If he feels the coach has exceeded that allotted time, the substitution will not be allowed.

RULE 3 - SECTION V - h EXCEPTION

295. Substitutes A6 and A7 are at the scorer's table when a two shot foul is assessed. May they enter the game at this time?

No. On shooting fouls, substitutes may only enter prior to the final free throw attempt which will remain in play unless there is a timeout or disqualification, injury or ejection requiring an immediate substitution.

RULE 3 - SECTION V - a

XLI. SUBSTITUTIONS

296. At 3:45 of the period, a 24-second violation is assessed against Team A. As the official is giving the required signal, Players B6 and A6 approach the scorer's table as substitutes. What is the ruling?

Neither Player B6 nor Player A6 shall be allowed to enter the game at this time if the throw-in is in the backcourt. In order for this to occur, other than a timeout, the player(s) must be in the substitution box when the 24-second buzzer sounds, as is the case on any violation when the ball is to be inbounded in the backcourt. EXCEPTION: Last two minutes of each period and overtimes.

RULE 3 - SECTION V - h

297. Player A6 replaces Player A1 prior to Team A's throw-in which is then kicked by Player B1. Before the ball is handed to the thrower-in, Player A7 replaces Player A6. Is this a legal substitution?

No. Once a player enters the game, he must remain until the ball is legally touched by a player on the court unless there is a personal foul, technical foul, change of possession or administration of infection control rule. It is legal for Player A1 to re-enter the game and for Player A7 to replace anyone other than Player A6.

RULE 3 - SECTION V - e

298. Following a successful field goal by Player A1 and prior to the throw-in by Player B1, a technical foul is called on Player A4 for unsportsmanlike conduct. Are substitutions allowed?

Yes. Substitutes may enter the game following the free throw for the technical foul. However, if there is a timeout, injury or ejection, the substitute may enter prior to the shooting of the free throw.

RULE 3 - SECTION V - a

299. A goaltending violation occurs. While the ball is dead, may either team:

- (1) be granted a timeout?
- (2) substitute?

(1) The new offensive team is allowed to call a timeout.

(2) Neither team may substitute.

RULE 3 - SECTION V - a

RULE 5 - SECTION VI

300. A basket interference violation occurs. While the ball is dead, may either team:

- (1) be granted a timeout?
- (2) substitute?

(1) Yes.

(2) Yes. The substitute must be in the substitution box when violation occurs, unless there are 2:00 or less remaining in the period or overtime.

RULE 3 - SECTION V - a and h

RULE 5 - SECTION VI

301. With the ball in the air on Player A1's successful field goal, Player B2 is called for a loose ball foul. May either team:

- (1) be granted a timeout?
- (2) substitute?

(1) Yes.

(2) Yes.

RULE 3 - SECTION V - a

RULE 5 - SECTION VI

302. After Player A1 is handed the ball for a throw-in at 10:11 of the period, Team A is granted a 20-second timeout. May either team substitute?

Yes. Both teams are allowed unlimited legal substitutions during all full and 20-second timeouts.

RULE 5 - SECTION VI - b

303. The official has handed the ball to Player A1 for a free throw attempt with 5:29 remaining in the period. Prior to attempting his free throw, he requests a 20-second timeout. May either team substitute?

Yes. Both teams are allowed unlimited legal substitutions during all full and 20-second timeouts.

RULE 5 - SECTION VI - b

304. With 4:00 remaining in the first period, Player A1 passes to Player A2 in his frontcourt. Player A2 fumbles the ball into the backcourt, and the official calls a backcourt violation when he attempts to retrieve it. Player A6 now leaves the bench area to report into the game. What is the ruling?

Player A6 is allowed to enter the game as the ball is being inbounded in the frontcourt.

RULE 3 - SECTION V - a

305. Following a floor violation by Team A, Team B is awarded the ball out-of-bounds in the backcourt at the free throw line extended. Following the throw-in, it is discovered that Player B2 had been injured on the previous play and is unable to participate. Team B's coach and trainer request the officials suspend play for substitution and removal of the injured player, since Team B has used their allotted timeouts. What is the procedure?

The officials cannot suspend play at this time. Had the injured player been noticed prior to the throw-in, play could have been suspended and the injured player substituted for. Substitution cannot occur until the clock is stopped at the next dead ball.

RULE 3 - SECTION V - a

RULE 5 - SECTION VI - k

306. With the ball in play, Player A6 is in the substitution box having reported to replace Player A1, when Team A requests a timeout. During the timeout the coach of Team A decides to replace Player A6 with Player A7. Is this legal?

Yes. Following a timeout or between periods, a substitute is not considered as being in the game until he is recognized as a participant on the floor by an official, or he is beckoned into the game.

RULE 3 - SECTION V - e

307. Following an unsuccessful field goal attempt by Player A1, a loose ball foul is called on Player A2. Player B2 reacts to that foul by hitting Player A2 with an elbow, and is assessed a Flagrant Foul Penalty (2). It was also the sixth personal foul on Player A2. How is this play administered if:

- (1) Team A is in the penalty, or
- (2) Team A is not in the penalty?

Following the ruling on the floor, the officials will use instant replay to review the flagrant foul and ejection and to rule on any other unsportsmanlike acts which may have gone unnoticed immediately prior to and/or after the foul. If the play stands as written, personal fouls and

team fouls are charged to Team A and Team B respectively in both situations.

(1) The coach of Team A will select a substitute from Team B's bench to shoot the free throws awarded to Player B2. No players will occupy the free throw lane lines. The coach of Team A will select an eligible substitute for Player A2, who fouled out. That substitute will attempt the two free throws awarded for the flagrant foul and Team A will inbound the ball at the free throw line extended.

(2) The coach of Team B will select an eligible substitute for Player B2. The coach of Team A will select an eligible substitute to replace Player A2, who fouled out. That substitute will attempt the two free throws awarded for the flagrant foul and Team A will inbound the ball at the free throw line extended.

RULE 9 - SECTION II - a EXCEPTION (1) and (3)

RULE 13 - SECTION I - a (4)

308. With :03.4 remaining in the fourth period, Players A6, A7 and A8 enter the game prior to Player B1's final successful free throw attempt. Following a regular or 20-second timeout by Team A, the coach wishes to replace Players A6 and A7. Is this legal?

Yes. Both teams are allowed unlimited legal substitutions during all full and 20-second timeouts. Since there was a change of possession, it is legal to remove Players A6 and A7.

RULE 3 - SECTION V - e

309. Player A1 is fouled in the act of shooting and is unable to attempt his free throws. The coach of Team B selects Player A6 to be the substitute from Team A's bench to attempt the free throws. On the second free throw attempt Player B1 enters the free throw lane too soon, and Player A6's free throw attempt fails to hit the basket ring. How is this play administered? When can player A6 leave the game?

There will be a jump ball between any two opponents at the center circle as a result of the double violation. Player A6 may be removed because there is a change in possession.

RULE 3 - SECTION V - e

RULE 9 - SECTION II - a - EXCEPTION (1)

XLII. SUSPENSION-OF-PLAY BY OFFICIALS

310. With 4:55 remaining in the first period, the ball is awarded to Team B when Player A1 is guilty of a traveling violation in his frontcourt. Players A2 and B2 are injured simultaneously with the ball becoming dead. Is it proper for the officials to suspend play for the injured players?

Yes. Whenever two or more opponents are injured during a stoppage of play, the officials will not resume play until conditions are safe. This stoppage will be treated the same as a full timeout with all privileges.

RULE 2 - SECTION III

311. Player A1 is fouled in the act of shooting and suffers a laceration which causes bleeding. What is the ruling?

Team A will have 30 seconds to treat Player A1. If the bleeding cannot be stopped, Team A may be granted a 20 or full timeout or Player A1 may attempt his free throw(s) and play will be suspended immediately if successful or at the first pause if unsuccessful. At that time, Player A1 must be replaced and no additional 30 seconds will be allowed.

COMMENTS ON THE RULES - N

312. Player A1, who received a laceration on a personal foul by Player B1, is unable to attempt his free throw(s) due to the excessive bleeding. What is the ruling if it is interpreted to be a common foul?

The coach of Team B will select an eligible substitute from Team A's bench to attempt the free throw(s). Player A1 cannot return to the game.

RULE 9 - SECTION II - a EXCEPTION (1)

COMMENTS ON THE RULES - N

313. With 4:54 remaining in the second period and the ball in Team A's frontcourt, Player B1 attempts to save a ball from going out-of-bounds by throwing it back onto the court. Player A1 retrieves the ball but the 24-second clock is not reset on the new possession and the official suspends play to make the correction. Player B1 is injured on the play and is attended to by the trainer. What is the ruling?

Team B cannot substitute or call a timeout during an official's suspension of play. The official will correct the 24-second clock and then inform the trainer he must leave immediately. If he then doesn't leave, he can be assessed a technical foul which would then allow his team to take a timeout or substitute.

RULE 3 - SECTION V - j

RULE 5 - SECTION VI

314. Following a successful field goal by Player A1, it is discovered that Player A2 is bleeding from a laceration. May the head coach of Team A call a timeout?

The officials will suspend play at the appropriate time and allow Team A 30 seconds to treat Player A2. When play is ready to resume, Player A2 may remain in the game if treatment was successful, or the coach may substitute for Player A2 or call a 20-second or regular timeout. No mandatory timeout may be charged if the defensive team is granted a 20-second timeout. If they are granted a full timeout, it would replace the mandatory that was due.

RULE 3 - SECTION V - j EXCEPTION

RULE 5 - SECTION VI

COMMENTS ON THE RULES – N

315. With 5:58 remaining in the first period, the officials suspend play when it is discovered that offensive Player A2 is bleeding. After completion of the officials' 30-second suspension of play, the head coach is granted a 20-second timeout. Since there have been no previous timeouts by either team, may a mandatory timeout be awarded?

Yes. If the offensive team was due the mandatory, they will not be charged with a 20-second timeout. This is consistent with all other requests for a 20-second timeout.

RULE 5 - SECTION VI

316. With 2:48 remaining in the period, the officials suspend play when it is discovered that offensive Player A1 is bleeding. After completion of the officials' 30-second suspension of play, the head coach is granted a 20-second timeout. Team A has been charged with a regular timeout earlier in the period. May a mandatory timeout be awarded Team B?

Yes. Team A will be charged with a 20-second timeout and Team B will be charged with a regular timeout.

RULE 5 - SECTION VI

RULE 5 - SECTION VII - d

COMMENTS ON THE RULES - N

317. The officials suspend play when it is discovered that defensive Player B2 is bleeding. After completion of the officials' 30-second suspension of play, the coach of Team B requests and is granted a 20-second timeout. Following the 20-second timeout, may Player B6 replace Player B3?

Yes. Both teams are allowed unlimited legal substitutions during all full and 20-second timeouts.

RULE 5 - SECTION VI - b

COMMENTS ON THE RULES - N

318. Player A1 receives a laceration and play is suspended for 30 seconds. He remains in the game as the bleeding was stopped and the wound bandaged. As Player A1 is dribbling the ball down the court, the bandage loosens and the official sees blood again. What is the procedure?

The official will stop play at the proper time and Player A1 must be removed from the game or his team granted a timeout. They will not receive another 30 seconds unless there was additional contact causing the wound to reopen. If this was a defensive player, they would not be allowed to call a timeout and the player must be replaced immediately.

COMMENTS ON THE RULES - N

319. Player A1 mistimes his dunk attempt and lands very hard on his head. By every indication the player is unconscious and there is the possibility he is seriously injured. May the officials suspend play for the protection of the player?

Yes. The officials may suspend play at the appropriate time whenever a player is seriously injured and it is urgent to get him immediate treatment. The player must be removed from the game and the opponent will be allowed one matching substitute. Only the offensive team may be granted a timeout as per timeout rules.

RULE 3 - SECTION V - j - exception (2)

RULE 4 - SECTION XIII - exception (2)

XLIII. TECHNICAL FOULS

320. A technical foul is called against Player A1 or Team A:

- (1) prior to starting line-up being named
- (2) prior to opening tap
- (3) prior to a timeout
- (4) between the first and second periods or the third and fourth periods
- (5) during halftime

When are the free throws attempted?

- (1) and (2) **The free throw is to be attempted prior to the opening tap. It may be attempted by any player on the team in (1) and must be attempted by a member of the starting lineup in (2). In both cases above, the player who shoots the technical free throw must be on the court at the start of the game.**
- (3) **If the timeout is called before the free throw attempt, the timeout will be taken immediately and play will resume with the free throw attempt. The free throw must be attempted by a player who was in the game when the technical foul was assessed.**
- (4) **The free throw is to be attempted prior to the next period. The free throw must be attempted by a player who was in the game when the technical foul was assessed.**
- (5) **The free throw is to be attempted prior to the start of the second half and will be shot at the basket where the team will be shooting in that half. The free throw must be attempted by a player who was in the game at the conclusion of the first half.**

RULE 12A - SECTION V - j

321. Defensive Player B3 grabs the net and hangs while blocking a field goal attempt by Player A2. Player A2 does not release the ball. What is the ruling?
A non-unsportsmanlike technical foul is assessed Player B3 and the ball is awarded to Team A on the sideline at the free throw line extended. The same would be true if he grabbed the rim, backboard or basket support.
 RULE 12A - SECTION V - c
322. Defensive Player B1 grabs the side of the backboard in a successful attempt to touch a loose ball which has an opportunity to score. What is the ruling?
Team A is awarded a successful field goal and a non-unsportsmanlike technical foul is called against Player B1. Following the free throw attempt, Team B is awarded the ball as after any score. The same would be true if he grabbed the net, ring or basket support.
 RULE 12A - SECTION IV - c
323. Player A1 wishes to discuss an interpretation of a rule during a 20-second timeout called by Team B. After being told that this is not allowed, he refuses to go to his team huddle. Can a delay of game warning be issued?
No. If you feel that disciplinary action should be taken, a technical foul must be called. There may be circumstances when a player simply does not want to join his team in the huddle. As long as he is not interfering with his opponent, there is no penalty.
 RULE 3 - SECTION III - b
 RULE 12A - SECTION V - e
324. Player A1 is in the act of shooting when Player B1, who has lost a shoe, throws the shoe in the direction of the ball. What is the ruling if:
 (a) the ball has been released,
 (b) the ball has not been released.
In both (a) and (b), Player A1 shall be awarded points for the type of field goal attempted and a technical foul shall be called on Player B1. After the free throw attempt, the ball shall be awarded to Team B as after any score.
This ruling shall apply for any object thrown by any player, coach or trainer on the court or on the bench whether or not it contacts the ball or shooter.
 RULE 2- SECTION III
 RULE 12A - SECTION V - a
325. Team B's trainer goes onto the court, during a live ball, to administer aid to an injured player and interferes with play. The ball is in the frontcourt in Team A's possession. Is this legal or illegal?
Illegal. A technical foul is assessed, which then makes it legal for either team to substitute. Common sense dictates that the official delay this call if Team A has an opportunity to score.
 RULE 3 - SECTION IV - a
 RULE 12A - SECTION V - d (5)

326. How is the ball put back into play after a technical foul has been called?

Whenever a technical foul is called, play is resumed at the point where it was suspended. If the ball was in play at the time the technical was called, the team who was in possession of the ball shall put the ball back into play, on the sideline, nearest to where play was suspended except for a technical foul as a result of an excessive timeout. The 24-second clock remains the same or reset to 14, whichever is greater, unless the technical was on the offensive team in which case the clock is never reset.

RULE 7 - SECTION IV - b and d (3)

RULE 12A - SECTION I - a

RULE 12A - SECTION V - h

327. Team A inbounds the ball on the baseline following a successful field goal by Team B with :32.1 remaining in the game. Team B is guilty of a defensive 3-second violation with 15 seconds remaining on the 24-second clock. What is the ruling?

A technical foul is called on Team B. Team A retains possession of the ball at either side of the free throw line extended and the 24-second clock remains the same.

RULE 10 - SECTION VII - PENALTY

328. Player A1 attempts a three-point field goal directly in front of Team B's bench. A coach/player/trainer of Team B, who is seated on the bench, makes physical contact with Player A1. The official rules that the contact was:

(1) accidental or

(2) intentional.

What is the ruling?

In (1) and (2), an unsportsmanlike conduct technical foul shall be called. If the field goal attempt is unsuccessful, three points shall be awarded Player A1. Following the free throw attempt, the ball shall be awarded to Team B on the baseline. The same rules would apply if someone seated on the bench throws any object toward the player or ball during a field goal attempt.

RULE 2 - SECTION III

RULE 12A - SECTION V - a

329. Following a violation at 6:09 by Team B in their frontcourt, Player B6 is denied entry into the game because of not being in the substitution box. Player B5, thinking he has been replaced, goes to the bench, leaving Team B with only four players. Player A5 is now called for an offensive 3-seconds. How is the play administered?

The 3-second violation stands. Team B is assessed a technical foul since the coach is responsible for having five players on the court when play begins. After the technical foul shot, the ball will be inbounded by Team B on the sideline at the free throw line extended. This is not a correctable error.

RULE 10 - SECTION VI

RULE 12A - SECTION III - c

330. At 9:19 of the fourth period, Team A inbounds the ball at midcourt following a timeout. Player A1 scores a successful field goal, and it is then discovered that Team B has four players on the court. How is the play administered?

The field goal by Player A1 shall count, and a technical foul is called on Team B for having less than five (5) players on the court when play begins. Following the free throw attempt, the ball shall be awarded to Team B on the baseline.

RULE 2 - SECTION VI - E

331. The game has ended tied at 103. The coach of Team A receives a technical arguing a no-call at the end of the game. What is the procedure?

One of the five players from Team B who was in the game at the end of the fourth period will attempt one free throw. The overtime period will continue with a jump ball at the center circle.

RULE 12A - SECTION V - b

332. During a timeout, technical fouls are called on the coaches of Teams A and B. How is this handled?

Technical fouls assessed opposing teams during the same dead ball and prior to any technical foul shots being taken are to be treated as double technical fouls.

RULE 12A - SECTION V - o

333. Player A1 is dribbling the ball in his backcourt when a technical foul is called on:

- (1) Player B2, or
- (2) Player A2, with 18 seconds remaining on the 24-second clock.

How are these plays administered?

(1) Team A receives a new 8-second count in the backcourt when the technical foul is called on the defensive team. The 24-second clock remains at 18 and the new 'magic number' is 10.

(2) Team A does not receive a new 8-second count when the technical foul is called on the offensive team. The 24-second clock remains at 18 and the 'magic number' remains at 15.

In both cases above, Team A will inbound the ball on the sideline nearest the point of interruption.

RULE 7 - SECTION IV - b (2) and d (3)

RULE 10 - SECTION VIII - EXCEPTION (1)

RULE 12A - SECTION V - h

334. Player A1 requests a timeout with the ball in his possession. Player B6 is seated at the scorer's table ready to enter the game. Prior to the official signaling the table of a timeout, Player A1 is assessed a technical foul. Is Player B6 eligible to attempt the free throw?

No. Player B6 has not been beckoned onto the court prior to the technical foul being assessed. Any player in the substitution box when the whistle sounds is eligible to enter but not considered 'in the game' until he is beckoned or recognized by an official.

RULE 3 - SECTION V - e

RULE 12A - SECTION V - j

335. Player A1 is called for a traveling violation. Before the ball is put into play by Team B, Players A6 and B6 are beckoned onto the court. A technical is now called on Team A. May Player B6 attempt the free throw?

Yes. Player B6 was beckoned onto the court prior to the technical foul being assessed.

RULE 3 - SECTION V - e
RULE 12A - SECTION V - j

336. An offensive foul is called on Player A1 on a drive to the basket. Player B1 pushes Player A1 during the dead ball and Player A1 throws the ball at Player B1. Player A6 leaves the bench and becomes a participant in an altercation with Player B1 and punches him. What is the ruling?

The officials will make a ruling on the floor from the information they gather. They will use instant replay to review the ejection for the punch by A6 and also will assess any penalties for unsportsmanlike acts which went unnoticed immediately prior to and/or after the ejection. If the review confirms the sequence, Player A1 is charged with a personal and technical foul. Player B1 is assessed a technical foul. Player A6 is assessed a technical foul and ejected. Two of the technical fouls assessed opposing teams are interpreted as a double technical foul. Any player from Team B who was in the game may attempt the free throw for the remaining technical foul. The ball is awarded to Team B on the sideline at the nearest spot but no nearer the baseline than the free throw line extended. Player A6 cannot be charged with a punching foul since he was not in the game.

RULE 12A - SECTION V - b, i and o
RULE 12B - SECTION VII
RULE 13 - SECTION I - a (4)

337. Following a successful field goal by Player A1, and prior to possession by Player B2 out-of-bounds for a throw-in, Player B1 pushes Player A2. It is determined that the illegal contact cannot be ignored. What is the ruling?

Player B1 may be assessed a technical foul or a flagrant foul. If a technical foul is called, Team B will be awarded the ball out-of-bounds as after any other successful field goal. If a flagrant foul is assessed, Player A2 will be awarded two free throw attempts and possession of the ball out-of-bounds at the free throw line extended.

RULE 12A - SECTION V - i
RULE 12B - SECTION IV

338. Player A1 is fouled by Player B1 prior to the horn or buzzer sounding at the end of the third period. The nearest official to the play, who had responsibility for the last field goal attempt of the period, erroneously signals the end of the period with no personal foul being assessed Player B1. A technical foul is assessed the head coach of Team A. However, a fellow official had sounded his whistle assessing a personal foul for illegal contact on the play. How is the play administered if the clock shows 0:00?

The officials will use instant replay to confirm that the foul happened before time expired and to determine the amount of time left in the period. The technical foul which was called on the head coach will be rescinded within reason.

RULE 2 - SECTION III

RULE 13 - SECTION I - a (2)

339. Clearly after a successful field goal attempt by Player A1 has cleared the net, Player A2 throws Player B2 to the floor. How is this play administered?

The officials have the discretion to assess a technical foul or a flagrant foul to Player A2. The ball shall be put into play in accordance with the type of foul assessed.

RULE 12A - SECTION V - i

RULE 12B - SECTION IV - c

340. Following a successful field goal attempt by Team A with :03.1 remaining in the game, Team B calls a regular timeout. Team B exercises its option and advances the ball to the 28' hash mark. While Player B1 is attempting to inbound, Player A2 steps out-of-bounds. What is the procedure?

Team A is assessed a technical foul since Player B1 is in a position to inbound the ball. All substitutions would be legal since a technical foul has been called.

RULE 12A - SECTION II - EXCEPTION (5)

341. Players A1 and B1 have been warned about their conduct. As they are running up the court while the ball is in play, Player A1 shoves B1 in an unsportsmanlike manner. How is this play administered?

The officials have the discretion to assess a personal foul, a flagrant foul or a technical foul for a physical taunt.

RULE 12A - SECTION V - d (7)

RULE 12B - SECTION I - a

RULE 12B - SECTION IV

342. Player A3 takes a swing at Player B3 and no contact is made. How is this handled?

Player A3 is assessed a technical foul and ejected. Any player who 'swings' at an opponent will be ejected. The officials will use instant replay to confirm the swing before removing the player from the court.

RULE 12A - SECTION V - d (6)

343. Player A5 is upset with Player B5, sees him over his shoulder and throws an elbow in the direction of his head but doesn't make contact. What is the ruling?

Player A5 will be assessed a technical foul and ejected. Any player who seeks out an opponent and throws an elbow towards an opponent above the shoulders will be ejected following instant replay review.

RULE 12A - SECTION V - d (6)

344. Player A1 secures possession of a rebound and swings his elbows excessively without making contact with any opposing players. This action is done with the intent of keeping his opponents away from him. What is the ruling?

A violation is called on Player A1, and the ball is awarded to Team B out-of-bounds on the sideline but not nearer to the baseline than the free throw line extended. An opponent must be in the near vicinity for this violation to occur.

RULE 10 - SECTION X

345. Assistant Coach #5 is seated in the row immediately behind the team bench and during play is yelling at the official over what he believes was a missed call. Can a technical foul be assessed?

YES—‘Coaches’ in the second row have the same guidelines as those seated on the bench and they may not direct comments to an official during live or dead balls.

RULE 12A - SECTION V - a

346. Upset about a call against him, Player B2 contacts the ball with his head soccer style and the ball ‘bloops’ into the stands. Is this an automatic ejection?

No, the ball must enter the stands with force to be an automatic ejection. Player B2 shall be assessed an unsportsmanlike conduct technical foul.

RULE 12A - SECTION V - 1

347. Is it an automatic Technical Foul to throw the ball against the basket stanchion?

No, if a player throws the ball in resentment to a call or no-call or overtly, an unsportsmanlike technical foul shall be assessed.

RULE 12A - SECTION V - d (3)

XLIV. THREE-POINT FIELD GOAL

348. Player A1 attempts a successful three-point field goal from behind the three-point line. After the release of the ball, he steps on the three-point line. Is this a three-point field goal?

Yes. When attempting the three-point field goal, the player must originate the attempt with his feet behind the three-point line, but may step on the line after he releases the ball.

RULE 5 - SECTION I - c

349. Player A1 attempts a three-point field goal, and Player B1 is called for goaltending as the ball:

- (1) is on its downward flight,
- (2) bounces on the basket ring and is in the cylinder,
- (3) bounces away from the basket ring and cylinder and is tapped in by Player A2.

How is the play ruled?

(1) and (2), Team A is awarded the three-point field goal.

(3) Team A is awarded a two-point field goal.

RULE 11 - SECTION I - a, b and PENALTY

350. Player A1's pass from beyond the three-point field goal line is deflected by Player B2 in the "key" area and continues into the basket. How many points should be awarded?

Two points. If a ball, not on its upward flight toward the basket, is legally touched by any player inside the three-point line, the three-point goal provision no longer applies. If a ball on its upward flight toward the basket, is touched by a defensive player who is inside the three-point line, and continues into the basket, three points shall be awarded. If a ball on its upward flight toward the basket, is touched by an offensive player who is inside the three-point line, and continues into the basket, two points shall be awarded.

RULE 5 - SECTION I - c

XLV. THREE-SECOND VIOLATION (DEFENSIVE)

351. Player B1 is in the key area guarding Player A1 with the ball above the 3-point line. What restrictions are on Player B1?

Player B1 may be in the key area with no time limit because he is guarding the player with the ball. If another defensive player actively guards Player A1 or he passes the ball, then Player B1 must vacate the key area or actively guard an opponent within 3-seconds.

RULE 10 - SECTION VII - e

352. Weakside defensive Player B1 rotates to the strongside to double-team Player A2 without the ball. Is this legal?

Yes. Defensive players may guard any opponent at any time. The only restriction on the defensive player while not actively guarding a player without the ball is he cannot be in the key area for 3-seconds.

RULE 10 - SECTION VII - c

353. Defensive Player B1 is in the key area on the count of 2 when he reacts to a ball fake. Does he get additional time?

No. Defensive players who are not guarding the ball or actively guarding an opponent are given a total of 3 seconds to become legal. If the player is about to become legal when the official reaches his 3 count, he shall hold his whistle and allow the player to become legal.

RULE 10 - SECTION VII - b and d

354. Defensive Player B1 is in the key area guarding Player A1 who is positioned outside the 3-point line without the ball. As the official reaches a count of two, cutter A2 passes within an arms length behind Player B1. Does Player B1 receive a new count?

Not necessarily. In order for Player B1 to receive a new count he must actively guard cutter A2, not just be within an arms length. In this situation, actively guarding means being within an arms length and moving with the cutter.

RULE 10 - SECTION VIII - b

355. Player A1 is in the act of shooting a successful basket when the official whistles a defensive three second violation. What is the procedure?

The basket shall be scored and the violation ignored. The official will award the ball to Team B on the baseline with all privileges as after any score.

RULE 10 - SECTION VII - d (1)

XLVI. THREE-SECOND VIOLATION (OFFENSIVE)

356. Is it a violation if offensive Player A1 is in the "key" area for more than three seconds:

- (1) when the ball is touched by Player B1 and team control no longer exists or
- (2) while rebounding an unsuccessful field goal?

(1) No violation. In order for a 3-second violation to occur, Team A must be in control of the ball in the frontcourt.

(2) No violation. A team is not in control of the ball while rebounding.

RULE 10 - SECTION VI - c

357. When does the offensive 3-second rule go into effect?

As soon as Team A gains control of the ball in its frontcourt. At this time, no player of Team A may station himself in the lane area for more than three seconds, with or without the ball. The lane lines are part of the 3-second area.

RULE 10 - SECTION VI - c

358. Player A1 receives a pass from one of his teammates near the 3-second lane. As he fumbles the ball, it enters the 3-second lane area and Player A1 attempts to recover. He remains in the lane for more than three seconds without the ball being fully recovered. Is this a violation?

Yes. An offensive player is not allowed in the 16 ft. key area for more than three seconds, with or without the ball. Player A1's fumbling the ball in the lane area, after team control, does not change the rule. If, however, a player of Team B touches the ball, it becomes loose and the 3-second restriction ceases to exist.

RULE 10 - SECTION VI - c

359. Player A1 has possession of the ball in the 3-second lane for approximately two seconds. He passes the ball to Player A2 and then steps out-of-bounds in the 3-second lane extended for four seconds. What is the ruling?

Player A1 has committed an offensive 3-second violation. The 3-second lane extends four feet (imaginary) off the end of the court.

RULE 10 - SECTION VI - a

XLVII. THROW-IN

360. While attempting a throw-in, Player A1 throws the ball out-of-bounds without it having touched a player on the court. Where is the ball awarded to Team B?

At the point of the original throw-in.

RULE 8 - SECTION III - b

RULE 10 - SECTION III - a (7)

361. Player A1 has control of the ball on the right side of his frontcourt and requests a timeout. Upon resumption of play, he wishes to put the ball into play on the left side of the frontcourt. What is the correct ruling?

The ball must be put into play on the sideline nearest the spot where play was interrupted. If the point of interruption is in the middle of the court, the team may inbound on either sideline.

RULE 5 - SECTION VIII - d

362. How many seconds does a player have to release the ball on a throw-in?

Five seconds. The count begins when the official places the ball at the player's disposal and stops when the ball is released on the throw-in.

RULE 8 - SECTION III - a

363. Player A1 is out-of-bounds ready to accept the ball from the official for a throw-in. Player A1 refuses to accept the ball. What is the correct ruling?

The official places the ball on the floor where the throw-in is to be attempted and starts his 5-second count. If Player A1 does not put the ball into play within five seconds, it is a violation.

RULE 8 - SECTION III - a

RULE 10 - SECTION III

364. Player B1, who is standing inbounds, blocks a throw-in and the ball continues into Team A's basket. Is this a legal field goal?

Yes. The points are credited to the nearest opponent. If Player B1 is outside the three-point line, three points shall be scored.

RULE 5 - SECTION I - a

365. During a throw-in from out-of-bounds, Player A1 steps over the boundary line onto the floor in his attempt to release the ball. Is this a violation?

Yes. The thrower-in may step on the line, but may not touch the floor over the line until the ball is released.

RULE 10 - SECTION III - a (6)

366. When is the ball put into play on the baseline?

- (1) after a score of any kind,
- (2) when the ball leaves the playing court at that point,
- (3) failure to properly inbound the ball from that position,
- (4) start of second, third and fourth periods,
- (5) ball hitting the vertical standard,
- (6) delay-of-game warning, by the defense, on a baseline throw-in,
- (7) kicked or punched ball violation on baseline throw-in.

RULE 6 - SECTION I - b, f and h

RULE 8 - SECTION III - c

367. A throw-in hits the basket ring or backboard before touching a player on the court. If Player A3 receives the ball and scores a successful field goal, is it legal?

Yes. The basket ring and backboard are legal surfaces. The game clock and 24-second clock do not start until the ball is touched by Player A3.

RULE 2 - SECTION VIII - c

RULE 7 - SECTION II - b

368. Attempting a throw-in after a successful field goal/free throw, Player A1 runs along the baseline. Is this a violation?

No. Player A1's movement is not restricted. He may also pass the ball to a teammate positioned out-of-bounds. The only requirement is that the entire throw-in procedure must be completed within five seconds. This is also true for the throw-in at the start of the second, third and fourth periods.

RULE 8 - SECTION III - c

369. While attempting a throw-in after a successful field goal with 1:50 remaining in the third period, Player A1 passes the ball to Player A2 who is also out-of-bounds. What restrictions are placed on the:

- (1) other offensive players or
- (2) defensive player?

(1) It is a violation if an offensive player reaches across the boundary line and touches the ball. Team B would be awarded the ball at a spot nearest the original throw-in.

(2) It is a delay-of-game if a defensive player reaches across the boundary line and touches the ball. Team A would be awarded the ball on the baseline with all privileges remaining.

RULE 8 - SECTION III - a

RULE 12A - SECTION II - a (5)

370. On a throw-in by Player A1, the ball goes into the basket without touching a player on the court. Is this a legal field goal?

No. The ball must be touched by a player on the court. Team B would be awarded the ball at the spot of the original throw-in. During a throw-in, you cannot have goaltending or basket interference.

RULE 8 - SECTION III - b

RULE 10 - SECTION III - a (5)

371. While Player A1 is attempting a throw-in, the ball lodges in the basket support before touching a player on the court. What is the ruling?

A jump ball at center circle between any two opponents.

RULE 6 - SECTION V - a (6)

372. While attempting a throw-in following a violation, Player A1 takes more than one step, jump or stride from the original in-bounds spot before releasing the ball. Is this a violation?

Yes. On a throw-in, Player A1 is allowed no more than one step or stride as in normal passing movement.

RULE 10 - SECTION III - a (4)

373. On a throw-in, what determines the distance between the defensive and offensive player involved in the throw-in?

The defensive player must allow the offensive player ample room to make the throw-in when the area out-of bounds is restricted. If there is no restriction of the area out-of-bounds, the defensive player shall be allowed to come up to the edge of the line, making certain that his arms do not break the plane. The offensive player may back off to allow himself as much space as possible without leaving the surface of the court.

RULE 8 - SECTION III - a

RULE 10 - SECTION III - a (8)

374. On a baseline throw-in at Team A's basket, four players set a multiple screen. Are defensive players allowed to take position between the offensive players if the screen is:

- (1) perpendicular to the baseline, or
- (2) parallel to the baseline.

Yes. Defensive players are always allowed to take a position between the offensive players and the basket during a throw-in.

RULE 8 - SECTION III - a

COMMENTS ON THE RULES II - A - 2

375. Following an unsuccessful field goal by Player A1, the ball is deflected by Player B1 and it:

- (1) hits the horizontal backboard brace, or
- (2) hits the vertical standard support, or
- (3) passes directly behind the backboard

Where is the throw-in administered?

(1) Free throw line extended.

(2) Baseline outside the 3-second area.

(3) Free throw line extended.

RULE 6 - SECTION I - f (2)

RULE 6 - SECTION I - e (10) and (12)

376. With :09.4 remaining in the fourth period, following a successful field goal by Team A, Team B immediately calls a regular or 20-second timeout. Upon resumption of play, Team B exercises its option and has the ball advanced to the 28' hash mark. Player B1 now commits a 5-second throw-in violation. What is the ruling and where is the ball put into play?

The ball will be inbounded by Team A at the spot of the violation and may advance the ball if they call a timeout.

RULE 10 - SECTION III - a (2)

377. Player A1, in an attempt to inbound the ball on the baseline, throws the ball in such a manner that it:

- (1) touches out-of-bounds prior to touching a player in the game,
- (2) strikes the back of the backboard,
- (3) strikes the horizontal brace which holds the backboard,
- (4) passes directly behind the backboard,
- (5) hits the scoreboard,
- (6) touches Player A2 who is out-of-bounds
- (7) touches Player B2 who is out-of-bounds

What is the procedure and where is the ball put into play?

(1) - (5) Player A1 is guilty of failing to throw the ball directly inbounds; the ball is awarded to Team B on the baseline at the original throw-in spot.

(6) Player A2 caused the ball to go out-of-bounds and Team B will inbound at that spot

(7) Player B2 caused the ball to go out-of-bounds and Team A will inbound at that spot

RULE 8 - SECTION III

378. The ball has been awarded to Player A1 for a throw-in on the baseline in the back-court with 1:36 to play in the fourth period. After two seconds, Player A1 wishes to exercise his option and move the ball to the 28' hash mark. What is the ruling?

Team A must call a regular or 20-second timeout or it has no option.

RULE 5 - SECTION VI - d

379. Player A1 hands the ball to Player A2 on a throw-in. What is the ruling?

Violation by Team A. The ball is awarded to Team B at the spot of the throw-in.

RULE 10 - SECTION III

380. Following a successful field goal by Team B, Player A1 attempts to pass to Player A2, who is also out-of-bounds. The ball hits an official, who is also out-of-bounds. What is the ruling?

The official will stop play and award the ball back to Team A for another throw-in attempt, with the option of running the baseline.

The official shall be aware of this situation when a pressing defense exists, following a successful field goal/free throw.

RULE 2 - SECTION III

RULE 8 - SECTION III - c

381. With :35.2 remaining in the second period, Player A1's baseline throw-in to Player A2 hits an official on the court. Player A1 retrieves the ball and advances upcourt. Official blew his whistle with :32.9 on the game clock. What is the ruling?

Violation. Ball is awarded to Team B at the original spot. Player A1 may not be the first player to touch the throw-in. The ball touching an official in-bounds is the same as it touching the floor. The game clock is reset to :35.2 and the 24-second clock to 24 seconds, since the ball was never legally touched.

RULE 7 - SECTION II - b

RULE 10 - SECTION III - a (3)

382. Following a timeout, a throw-in is being administered by Team A at the 28' hash mark. The ball is handed to Player A1 for the throw-in. Before the ball is released on the throw-in, an official blows his whistle when it is discovered that Team A has six players on the court. What is the ruling?

The sixth player is removed and play is resumed at the same spot. Since the ball has not been released on the throw-in, no violation has occurred.

RULE 6 - SECTION III - a (2)

RULE 12A - SECTION III - c

RULE 12A - SECTION V - c (4)

383. Following the release of the ball on a throw-in by Player A1, it is discovered that Team B has six players on the floor. What is the ruling?

A technical foul will be assessed Team B. The ball became alive when the throw-in was released.

RULE 6 - SECTION III - a (2)

RULE 12A - SECTION III - c

384. Following a regular or 20-second timeout, Team A exercises its option and moves the ball to the 28' hash mark. On the throw-in Player A1 passes the ball to Player A2 who is positioned in the backcourt. What is the ruling?

During the last two minutes of the fourth period and/or overtime, any throw-in may be passed anywhere on the playing court. Frontcourt/backcourt status is established when a player with the ball secures a positive position on the court.

RULE 4 - SECTION V - g

RULE 8 - SECTION III - e (EXCEPTION)

385. With :20.0 remaining in the fourth period, Team A is granted a regular or 20-second timeout. Upon resumption of play, Team A exercises its option and moves the ball to the 28' hash mark. On the throw-in by Player A1, Player A2 pushes Player B2, (1) before the ball is released, or (2) after the ball is released. What is the ruling?

(1) Player A2 is assessed an offensive foul and Team B is awarded the ball at the spot of the original throw-in.

(2) Player A2 is assessed an offensive foul and Team B is awarded the ball on the sideline nearest to where the ball was when the foul was called but no nearer to the baseline than the free throw line extended.

RULE 12B - SECTION I - d

386. Player A1 is attempting a throw-in near Team B's bench. Are there any restrictions on Team B's bench personnel?

Yes. All bench personnel must stay back from the sideline so they do not interfere with play. Following a warning by an official, a delay-of-game shall be assessed if repeated.

RULE 12-A - SECTION II - a (6)

XLVIII. TIMEOUT

387. Team A calls a regular or 20-second timeout to inquire about a scorer's error or a rule interpretation. It is discovered that a rule has mistakenly been set aside. Is Team A charged for the timeout?

No. A timeout is not charged if it is called to question an interpretation and the correction is sustained. Of course, if the correction is not sustained, then the timeout is charged to Team A.

RULE 5 - SECTION VI - c

388. How many regular timeouts is a team permitted to call:

- (1) In the game?
- (2) In the fourth period?
- (3) In the last two minutes of regulation play?
- (4) In an overtime?

(1) Six.

(2) Three.

(3) **One. If a team has two (2) or three (3) full timeouts remaining when the fourth period reaches the 2:00 mark, one (1) of the timeouts will be changed to a 20-second timeout and the team will retain only one (1) full timeout. Therefore, if the team has not yet used its allotted 20-second timeout for the second half, it shall have two 20-second timeouts at its disposal.**

(4) **Two and a 20-second.**

RULE 5 - SECTION VI

389. Team A calls a regular timeout. After substituting Player A2 for Player A1 they request to start play immediately. Is this request granted?

No. Once a team calls a regular timeout, 100/60 seconds must be consumed before play is resumed.

RULE 5 - SECTION VII - d

390. Team A calls a 20-second timeout. Is Team B then allowed to call a regular timeout?

Yes. If Team A had the ball in play or not, the ball is dead. Team B does not gain an advantage by calling a timeout and it is granted.

RULE 5 - SECTION VI

391. A regular timeout is called by Team A. The official is notified that the team is over their allotted number of regular and 20-second timeouts. What is the correct ruling?

A request for timeout in excess of the authorized number shall be granted and a technical foul shall be assessed. Following the timeout, Team B will attempt the free throw for the technical foul. The ball will be awarded to Team B and play shall resume with a throw-in nearest the spot where play was interrupted.

RULE 5 - SECTION VI - j

RULE 12A - SECTION I - a

392. What is the correct procedure that the scoring table must follow in the calling of a mandatory timeout?

There must be two 100-second timeouts in the first and third periods and three 100-second timeouts in the second and fourth periods.

If neither team has called a timeout prior to 5:59 of the first or third period, it shall be mandatory for the Official Scorer to take it at the first dead ball and charge it to the home team. If no subsequent timeouts are taken prior to 2:59, it shall be mandatory for the Official Scorer to take it and charge it to the team not previously charged.

If neither team has taken a timeout prior to 8:59 of the second or fourth period, a mandatory timeout will be called by the Official Scorer and charged to neither team. If there are no subsequent timeouts taken prior to 5:59, it shall be mandatory for the Official Scorer to take it and charge it to the home team. If no subsequent timeouts are taken prior to 2:59, it shall be mandatory for the Official Scorer to take it and charge it to the team not previously charged. The Official Scorer shall notify a team when it has been charged with a mandatory timeout.

Any additional timeouts in a period beyond those which are mandatory shall be 60 seconds.

No regular or mandatory timeout shall be granted to the defensive team during an official's suspension-of-play for (1) a delay-of-game warning, (2) retrieving an errant ball, (3) an inadvertent whistle, or (4) any other unusual circumstance.

EXCEPTION: Suspension-of-play for Infection Control. See Comments on the Rules - N.

RULE 5 - SECTION VI

393. With 2:50 remaining in the second period following a successful field goal by Player B1, Player A1 calls a 20-second timeout. Immediately, the scoring table alerts the officials that a mandatory timeout is required. Is this correct?

Yes. The ball is dead and a mandatory timeout must be called if there were only two previous regular timeouts in the period. If the regular timeout is charged to Team A, it retains its 20-second timeout. If the regular timeout is charged to Team B or neither team, Team A loses its 20-second timeout and the full timeout will follow the conclusion of the 20-second timeout.

RULE 5 - SECTION VI - h

RULE 5 - SECTION VII - d

394. Team A has called five regular timeouts during regulation play. How many timeouts are they allowed to call in overtime?

Each team is permitted two regular timeouts and one twenty-second timeout in each overtime period.

RULE 5 - SECTION VII - c

395. Team A has already used up six timeouts starting the fourth period. They are then charged with a mandatory timeout that is called by the scorer's table at 5:40. What is the ruling?

Team A is charged with a seventh timeout and assessed a technical foul. Following the timeout the ball will be awarded to Team B and play shall resume with a throw-in nearest the spot where play was interrupted. A 20-second timeout cannot be used as a mandatory timeout. The scorer will notify the officials when a team has used its final timeout and the official will in-turn notify the team.

RULE 5 - SECTION VII - d
RULE 12A - SECTION I

396. Team A has attempted a successful field goal and requests a timeout. Should the timeout be granted?

No. If the scoring team calls time it should be ignored by the officials. However, if the official inadvertently blows his whistle, play shall be suspended and the team in possession shall put the ball in play immediately.

RULE 5 - SECTION VII

397. The scorer's table is unable to call a mandatory timeout because the ball does not become dead in the last 2:59 of the period. Does the team who did not have a charged timeout in the period lose one from its total?

No.

RULE 5 - SECTION VI

398. Player A1 is attempting a free throw which is going to remain in play. Player B1 informs the nearest official that he desires a timeout whether the basket is made or missed. The free throw attempt is unsuccessful and Player B2 secures possession of the rebound in the air and Player B1 immediately requests a timeout. Following the request, the ball is stolen by Player A2. What is the ruling?

The official shall grant Team B a timeout. Player B2 is not required to return to the floor to gain possession. The official should inform Player B1, upon his initial request, that the timeout request must be made after possession has been secured.

RULE 5 - SECTION VII - f

399. An official inadvertently signals for a timeout with the ball in the air on:

- (1) a field goal attempt.
- (2) a free throw attempt which is to remain in play.

What is the ruling?

If the attempt is successful, the whistle is ignored, and play is resumed as after any other score. If the attempt is unsuccessful, play is resumed with a jump ball between any two opponents at the center circle. The inadvertent whistle has no effect on whether the attempt was successful or unsuccessful.

RULE 5 - SECTION VIII - c

400. An official erroneously recognizes a timeout request by an opponent after the ball has been awarded to the free throw shooter. What is the ruling if the free throw shooter is in the act of shooting and his free throw attempt is:

- (1) successful?
- (2) unsuccessful?

(1) Official's signal is ignored and the successful free throw shall be scored.

(2) It shall be ruled that the request by the player and the signal by the official were disconcerting, and a substitute free throw shall be awarded. If the shooter recognizes the opponent's request and/or the official's signal by not releasing the attempt, the official shall handle the ball, ignore the request, and allow a new 10 seconds for the free throw attempt.

RULE 5 - SECTION VIII - b

401. Following a mandatory timeout charged to Team A at 1:50 in the fourth period and the ball in Team A's backcourt, Team A's coach wishes to exercise the option and move the ball to the 28' hash mark. Is this request honored?

Yes. If the mandatory timeout was charged to Team B or neither team, the option would not be available.

RULE 5 - SECTION VI

402. Player A1 requests a timeout when he is unable to inbound the ball at the start of the fourth period. Should the official grant this request?

Yes. A timeout shall be granted anytime the team making the request is in control of the ball.

RULE 5 - SECTION VI

403. With 5:59 remaining in the first period, no previous timeouts have been called by either team. Team B is issued a delay-of-game warning. Is it permissible for the scorer's table to call a mandatory timeout?

No. This is considered a suspension of play by the officials. During a suspension of play for (1) delay-of-game warning, or (2) retrieving an errant ball, (3) an inadvertent whistle, or (4) any other unusual circumstance, there may be no substitutions, no timeout awarded to the defensive team, or mandatory timeout taken by the scorer's table.

If the suspension of play in (4) above is for bleeding, substitutes are permitted consistent with substitution rules.

RULE 5 - SECTION VI - i

COMMENTS ON THE RULES - N

404. Player A1 commits his sixth personal foul and is disqualified. Team B immediately is granted a 20-second timeout. (1) When does the 30 seconds commence for replacement of a disqualified player? (2) When does the 20-second timeout commence for Team B?

(1) The 30 seconds will commence when the official signals the timer after notifying the head coach.

(2) The 20-second timeout will commence when the official signals the timer following the 30 seconds or when the substitute enters the game, whichever is first.

RULE 5 - SECTION II - e

RULE 5 - SECTION VI

405. Player A1 is injured and lying on the floor from a flagrant foul penalty 1 charged to Player B1. Should Team A be charged with a timeout when Player A1 cannot immediately get up?

No. A team will not be charged with a timeout when one of its players is injured and an opponent is charged with a flagrant foul or unsportsmanlike act. Play will resume when playing conditions are safe.

RULE 5 - SECTION VI - g

406. Team B has 3 regular and one 20-second timeout at its disposal entering the last 2-minutes of the fourth period. Team B is due the mandatory when a foul is called at 1:45. How many timeouts does Team B have remaining?

Two 20-second timeouts. When the clock reached 2:00, one of the 3 regular timeouts was lost and one was changed to a 20-second. The one remaining regular timeout is used for the mandatory thus leaving them with 2 twentys.

RULE 5 - SECTION VI - a

XLIX. TIMING

407. How much time is allowed for the following? When does the clock begin? When does the first and second horn signal to indicate the stoppage is over?

- (1) Halftime,
- (2) Between periods,
- (3) Regular timeout,
- (4) 20 second timeout,
- (5) Substitution for disqualified player and infection control.

(1) 15 minutes (Clock should be set at 14:00). The clock will start when an official signals the table just before leaving the court. The initial warning horn sounds with one minute remaining prior to the second horn which sounds when the clock reaches 0:00.

(2) 130 seconds between first and second periods, the third and fourth periods, and fourth period and/or overtimes. The initial warning horn sounds when the clock has 15 seconds remaining prior to the second horn which sounds at 130 seconds.

(3) For all mandatory timeouts the initial warning horn sounds when the clock has 15 seconds remaining prior to the second horn which

sounds at 110 seconds. For 60-second timeouts, the initial warning horn sounds when the clock has 15 seconds remaining prior to the second horn which sounds at 60 seconds.

- (4) The initial warning horn sounds when the clock has 15 seconds remaining prior to the second horn which sounds at 30 seconds.
- (5) 30 seconds. The countdown in all instances begins when the official signals the table. Only one horn will sound at the conclusion of the 30 seconds.

RULE 5 - SECTION II

L. TRAVELING

408. Player A1 drives to the basket, gathers the ball with his left foot on the floor, steps and, clearly jumps off his right foot and lands simultaneously with both feet (jump stop). What are his options?

Player A1 may jump to pass or shoot but is not allowed to pivot or “step through”.

RULE 10 - SECTION XIII - b

409. Player A1 leaves the floor for a field goal attempt or pass. He is unable to do either because of the close guarding position of Player B1, so he drops the ball to the floor. Is this a violation?

No. He must be the first to touch the ball prior to it touching another player for a violation to occur.

RULE 10 - SECTION XVII

410. Player A1 fakes a pass and fumbles the ball out of his control. May he be the first to touch the ball?

Yes. A player may recover a fumble at any time. He may only pass or shoot after recovering the ball. If he recovers the ball without moving his pivot and the ball does not touch the floor, his status remains the same as before the fumble.

RULE 4 - SECTION VIII

411. Player A1 attempts to pass to Player A2 but tries to stop when a defender steps between them. He is unable to maintain control and the ball comes loose. May he be the first to touch the ball?

No. Player A1’s late attempt to stop his pass is not considered a fumble but a bad pass. Therefore, he may not be the first to touch the ball.

RULE 10 - SECTION XIII - g

412. Player A1 ends his dribble with both feet off the floor and lands simultaneously with both feet. What are his options?

Player A1 has stopped on the count of one and may pivot with either foot. Once his pivot foot leaves the floor it may not be returned until the ball is released.

RULE 10 - SECTION XIII - b

413. Player A1 ends his dribble with his right foot touching the floor and then hops with his right foot to split two defenders. Is this legal?

No. A player may not step using the same foot from the time he ends his dribble or gains possession of the ball.

RULE 10 - SECTION XIII - h

414. Player A1 receives a pass and establishes his left foot as his pivot foot. What may he do with his pivot foot while on the floor?

Once a player establishes a pivot foot he may only pivot on that foot with one axis point. The part of the pivot foot that remains on the court when he first turns shall be considered his axis point. He may 'rock' back and forth from heel to toe as long as he does not create a new axis point.

RULE 10 - SECTION XIII

LI. TWENTY-FOUR SECOND CLOCK

415. With the ball in the air, Player B1 blocks Player A1's field goal attempt prior to the 24-second horn. Is Team B allowed to secure possession of the ball and continue play?

Yes, if Team B gains possession before the horn. If the horn and the new possession are so close that it is difficult to determine which came first, the whistle shall be withheld.

RULE 7 - SECTION II - e (2)

416. Play has been stopped and the 24-second clock reads 0. However, the buzzer hasn't sounded. What is the correct ruling?

Whenever the 24-second clock reads 0 and the ball is dead for any reason other than a defensive 3-second violation, kicking violation, punched ball violation, personal foul or technical foul by the defensive team, a 24-second violation has occurred.

If the offense is assessed a technical foul, or requests any type of time-out, a 24-second violation has occurred.

RULE 7 - SECTION II - k

RULE 7 - SECTION IV - b

417. Player A1 attempts to pass to Player A2 in the frontcourt. Player B1 deflects the ball causing it to touch the basket ring. Is the 24-second clock reset?
Yes. The 24-second clock is reset anytime the ball from inbounds touches the basket ring of the team which has possession.
RULE 7 - SECTION IV - c (2)
418. Team A calls a timeout in their frontcourt. There are 8 seconds showing on the 24-second clock. Upon resumption of play is the 24-second clock reset to 14 seconds?
No. The 24-second clock remains exactly where it was when time was called by Team A.
RULE 7 - SECTION IV
419. On a throw-in from the backcourt, the ball is deflected by either team with no possession being secured. When does the 24-second clock start?
The 24-second clock, game clock and 8-second count start when the ball is legally touched by any player on the court.
RULE 7 - SECTION II - b
420. A pass from Player A1 to Player A2 is deflected by Player B1 into Team A's backcourt. The officials are notified that a player is bleeding and play is suspended. The 24-second clock indicates 5 seconds remaining. What is the ruling?
The 24-second clock is reset to 14 seconds and Team A receives a new 8-second count.
RULE 7 - SECTION IV - d (5)
RULE 10 - SECTION VIII - EXCEPTION (2)
421. The ball is deflected by Player B1 while in possession of Player A1. As the ball is going out-of-bounds, Player B1 throws it to Player B2. When is the 24-second clock reset?
The 24-second clock shall be reset when Player B1 secures possession. A player is considered to have possession whenever he can throw the ball.
RULE 7 - SECTION II - e (2)
RULE 7 - SECTION IV - c
422. Player A1 is holding the ball inbounds near the sideline with 18 seconds remaining on the 24-second clock. Player B1, who is out-of-bounds, touches the ball. An official calls the violation and returns the ball to Team A and directs the timer to give Team A a new 24-second count. Is this correct?
No. The 24-second clock remains at 18. This is treated the same way as if the defensive player caused the ball to go out of bounds.
RULE 7 - SECTION II - f and g

423. A successful field goal by Player A1 at 1:24 of the fourth period is followed by a partially blocked field goal attempt by Player B1 at 1:01, which fails to touch the basket ring. Player B2 secures possession, scores, and is fouled by Player A2 at :55.8. The coach of Team A calls a timeout and protests that the 24-second clock was erroneously reset and therefore a violation has occurred. Upon checking the scorer's table, the official sustains the coach's protest. How is the correction administered?

All play which occurred after 1:00 on the game clock is nullified. The game clock is reset to 1:00 and the ball is awarded out-of-bounds to Team A on the sideline nearest the spot where the violation would have happened but no nearer to the baseline than the free throw line extended. Team A is not charged with a timeout. This is judgment on the part of the 24-second clock operator and the official may correct the error.

RULE 2 - SECTION III

RULE 5 - SECTION VI - c

RULE 7 - SECTION II - c - (2)

RULE 7 - SECTION II - j

424. With :36.0 remaining in the first period and seven remaining on the 24-second clock, Player B1 tips the ball away from Player A1. Player A1 retrieves the ball and the 24-second clock is erroneously reset with 2.5 seconds remaining. What is the ruling?

Play shall be halted immediately. The 24-second clock shall be reset to 2.5, and the ball is awarded to Team A on the sideline nearest the spot where play was interrupted. The game clock shall be reset to 14.5.

RULE 7 - SECTION II - d

425. Following a successful field goal, Player A1 inbounds the ball with :44.4 remaining in the fourth period. Player A2 attempts an unsuccessful field goal which fails to touch the basket ring and was recovered by Player A3 at :22.4. The 24-second clock is erroneously turned off. How is this play administered?

Play shall be stopped unless there is an immediate field goal attempt.

The official shall instruct the timers to reset the game clock to :22.4 and the 24-second clock to 2.0.

Make certain that there is communication among the officials and all necessary scoring table personnel in arriving at this decision.

RULE 7 - SECTION II - c and j

426. Following an unsuccessful field goal attempt by Player A1, which does not touch the rim, Player B3 accidentally tips the ball up through Team A's basket. What is the ruling?

A floor violation by the defense has occurred. The ball is awarded to Team A at the free throw line extended. Team A has the number of seconds remaining on the 24-second clock to attempt a field goal. If a 0 is showing, a 24-second violation shall be called.

RULE 7 - SECTION II - g

RULE 10 - SECTION XI

427. Following a successful field goal by Team B, the ball is inbounded to Player A2 in his backcourt by Player A1. As Player A2 attempts to pass the ball back to Player A1, the ball is deflected by Player B1 causing it to touch the basket ring.

(a) Is the 24-second clock reset?

(b) Does Team A get a new 8 seconds to advance the ball into the frontcourt?

No. The deflection by Player B1 does not constitute new possession. The 24-second clock is reset when the ball contacts the basket ring of the team, which is in possession. On this play the 24-second clock will continue to run, and the “magic” number remains 15.

RULE 4 - SECTION VI - f

RULE 7 - SECTION IV - c (2)

428. With :32.6 remaining in the fourth period, Team A attempts a throw-in following a successful field goal. The ball is caused to go out-of-bounds by Player B1 in the frontcourt with :08.8 remaining on the game clock and 0.2 on the twenty-four second clock. What is the procedure to be followed?

Both clocks are under the same control. The officials will see that each team is notified that Team A has :00.2 to attempt a ‘high lob’ or tap so that the ball enters the basket or hits the rim.

RULE 7 - SECTION II - b and c

429. With 7 seconds on the shot clock, the official calls a defensive 3-second violation as Player A1 is attempting an unsuccessful shot which hits the rim. What is the shot clock reset to?

The shot clock should be reset to 14 since the violation technically happened before the field goal attempt. The same would be true if an off ball foul is called while a player is in the act of shooting an unsuccessful basket.

RULE 7 - SECTION IV - d (2)

430. As Player A1 is nearing the 28' mark while advancing the ball in his backcourt at 3:45 of the period, the official suspends play when it is recognized the shot clock did not start. What is the procedure?

The officials will estimate the amount of time that should be removed from the shot clock using the game clock as a guideline. The ball will be inbounded at the nearest spot on the sideline. If neither the game clock or shot clock started, both clocks should be adjusted accordingly.

OFFICIAL'S MANUAL

431. Following B1's successful basket at 34.5 of the 4th period, Player A2 allows the throw-in pass to bounce up-court prior to touching the ball. The official sounds the whistle when the ball reaches the 28' mark when the game clock is incorrectly running. What is the procedure?

The game clock will be reset to 34.5 and Team A will inbound on the baseline as after any score.

RULE 5 - SECTION VIII - a (2)

432. A held ball is whistled between Players A1 and B1 with 4.1 seconds on the shot clock. How is this handled?

The shot clock will be reset to 5 seconds and will start when possession is gained by either team following the jump.

RULE 7 - SECTION IV - e

LII. TWENTY-SECOND TIMEOUT

433. Is Team B's trainer allowed to give aid to one of his players during Team A's 20-second timeout?

Yes. The same rules that govern Team A's trainer are also applicable to Team B's trainer.

RULE 3 - SECTION IV - a

434. Is Team B allowed to call a 20-second timeout while Team A has possession of the ball and Player B1 is injured?

No, unless Player B1 is bleeding and the officials have suspended play. Under conditions where no bleeding is involved, Team B may call a timeout when it secures possession or the ball becomes dead.

RULE 5 - SECTION VI - a

435. Team A calls a 20-second timeout with the ball out-of-bounds in the backcourt. There is less than 2 minutes to play. Where is the ball put into play?

Team A has the option to move the ball to the 28' hash mark on a 20-second timeout or in-bound at the spot.

RULE 5 - SECTION VI - d

436. Can a team ever have two 20-second timeouts at its disposal?

Yes. Each team is allowed one 20-second timeout per half and each overtime period. If they have two or three regular timeouts remaining when the fourth or overtime period reaches the 2:00 minute mark, one will be changed to a 20-second. Therefore, if a team did not call its 20-second timeout prior to the two minute mark, they would have two 20-second timeouts available.

RULE 5 - SECTION VI - a

437. Player A1 and Player B2 are both injured on the same play during a live ball situation with Team A in control. Should the official suspend play?

No. Team A must first request a timeout. The official may then suspend play to have the players attended to and not charge Team A with a timeout. Both teams are allowed unlimited substitutions.

RULE 2 - SECTION III

RULE 5 - SECTION VI

438. During a 20-second timeout called by Team A, may the captain of Team A request a rule interpretation from the officials?

Yes.

RULE 5 - SECTION VI - c

439. Player A1 is injured and Team A requests a 20-second timeout while the ball is in play. Due to his condition, Player A1 is unable to be moved when the 20-second timeout expires. What is the procedure?

Since Player A1 cannot be removed from the playing surface or the immediate area, which may prohibit safe playing conditions, Team A is charged with a regular timeout and the 20-second timeout will be returned. If Team A has no regular timeouts remaining, they will only be charged with a 20-second timeout. However, under no conditions will Team A be charged with more than one timeout. Therefore, if the same type of injury occurs and Team A has neither a 20-second timeout nor a regular timeout at its disposal, at the next stoppage of play the official will suspend play until playing conditions are safe. However, if Team A is granted the timeout during play and had none remaining, it shall be treated as an excessive timeout.

RULE 2 - SECTION III

RULE 5 - SECTION VI - d

– NOTES –

- 103 -

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11-9-2011, 11-10-2011, 11-22-2011

– NOTES –

- 104 -

– NOTES –

- 105 -

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– NOTES –

- 106 -

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