

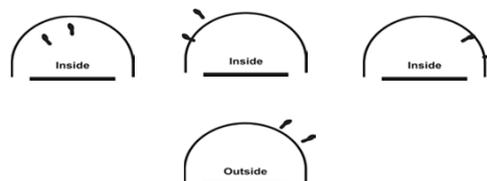
FIBA RULE CHANGES FOR 2014

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NO-CHARGE RULE (Articles 2.4.7, 33.10)

- The line is now part of the no-charge area



Example 1

Question:

For the no-charge rule to apply, must the defensive player have both feet completely inside the no-charge semi-circle?

Ruling: No

Injury (Article 5)

Statement 5-7

Players who have been designated by their coach to start the game or who receive treatment between free throws may be substituted in the event of an injury. In this case the opponents are also entitled to substitute the same number of players, if they so wish.

Held ball (Article 12)

12.1.2 A held ball occurs when one or more players from opposing teams have one or both hands firmly on the ball so that neither player can gain control without undue roughness.

12-6 Example: A1 jumps with the ball and is legally blocked by B1. Both players then return to the playing court with both of them having one or both hands firmly on the ball.

Interpretation: A held ball shall be called.

Shot made and its value (Article 16)

16-1 Statement.

The value of a field goal is defined by the place on the floor from where the shot was released. A goal released from the 2-point field goal area counts 2 points, a goal released from the 3-point field goal area counts 3 points. A goal is credited to the team attacking the opponents' basket into which the ball has entered.

Time-outs (Article 18)

- The number of time-outs has not changed :
 - 2 for each team in the first half
 - 3 for each team in the second half
- However, each team may not take more than two time-outs in the last 2 minutes of the 4th period.

Time-outs (Article 18)

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Travelling (Article 25)

25-5 Statement.

If a player is fouled in the act of shooting after which he scores while committing a travel violation the basket does not count and free throws shall be awarded.

8 Seconds Interpretation

28-10 Statement. The 8-second period continues with any time remaining, when the same team that previously had control of the ball is awarded a throw-in either at the centre line extended, opposite the scorer's table (**after cancellation of Technical Foul penalties**) or in the backcourt. The official, handing the ball to the player taking the throw-in, shall inform him how much time remains from the 8-second period.

8 Seconds Interpretation

Example: A1 is dribbling the ball for 4 seconds in his backcourt when a fight starts. The substitutes A7 and B9 are disqualified for entering the playing court. The equal penalties will be cancelled and the game shall be resumed with an A2 throw-in at the centre line extended, opposite the scorer's table. A2 passes the ball to A3 in his backcourt.

Interpretation: Team A has 4 seconds to cause the ball to go into his frontcourt. (Art. 39.3.2)

24-second rule (Article 29)

- Wording change in 29.2.1 :

- Old text :

However, if in the judgement of an official, the opponents would be placed at a disadvantage, the twenty-four (24) second clock shall continue from the time it was stopped.

- New text

However, if the game is stopped by an official for any valid reason not connected with either team and, in the judgement of an official, the reset of the shot clock would place the opponents at a disadvantage, the shot clock shall continue from the time it was stopped.

24-second rule

- Question :

B1 secures a defensive rebound after the ball has hit the ring on a missed try for goal by A1. B1 commits a travelling violation. Shall the shot clock be reset to 14 seconds for the throw-in awarded to Team A in their frontcourt?

- Answer :

No, the shot clock shall be reset to 24 seconds. Whenever a throw-in is awarded to the opposing team because of a violation committed by the team in control, the shot clock shall be reset to 24 seconds.

Ball returned to the backcourt (Article 30)

- New wording :

30.1.1 A team is in control of a live ball in their frontcourt if

- a player of that team is touching his frontcourt with both feet while **holding, catching or dribbling the ball in his frontcourt**, or
- the ball is passed between the players of that team in their frontcourt.

30.1.2 A team in control of a live ball **in the frontcourt** has caused the ball to be illegally returned to their backcourt if a player of that team is the last to touch the ball in his frontcourt and the ball is then first touched by a player of that team

- who has part of his body in contact with the backcourt or
- after the ball has touched the backcourt of that team.

Ball returned to the backcourt

- **The change means that the team must gain control of the ball in the frontcourt before a violation can occur.**

- Question :

A1 receives a pass from his backcourt with one foot completely in his frontcourt and the other foot touching both the frontcourt and the mid-court line. Has Team A established control of the ball in the frontcourt?

Answer : No. Touching must be interpreted as having both feet COMPLETELY in the frontcourt. (Consistent with 28.1.2)

Ball returned to the backcourt

- Question :

A1 attempts a pass from his backcourt to A2 who has both feet in the frontcourt near the centreline. A2 in trying to receive the pass fumbles the ball and it goes into Team A's backcourt. A3 picks up the ball and dribbles in the back court. Has the ball been illegally returned to the backcourt?

Answer : No. A new 8 second count would start when A3 controls the ball.

Ball returned to the backcourt Interp.

Example: A1 is standing with both feet in the backcourt near the centre line when A1 attempts a bounce pass to A2 who is also standing with both feet in the backcourt near the centre line. On the pass, the ball touches the frontcourt before touching A2.

Interpretation: Legal play. No backcourt violation as no team A player with the ball was in the frontcourt. However, as the ball was caused to go into the frontcourt the 8-second count stopped at the moment the ball has touched the frontcourt. A new 8-second count shall be started as soon as A2 touches the ball.

Ball returned to the backcourt Interp.

Example: A1 in his backcourt passes the ball towards his frontcourt. The ball is deflected from an official standing on the playing court with both feet straddling the centre line and is next touched by A2 who is still in his backcourt.

Interpretation: Legal play. No backcourt violation as no team A player with the ball was in the frontcourt. However, as the ball was caused to go into the frontcourt the 8-second count stopped at the moment the ball has touched the official. A new 8-second count shall be started as soon as A2 touches the ball.

Ball returned to the backcourt Interp.

30-11 Example: Team A is in control of the ball in its frontcourt when the ball is simultaneously touched by A1 and B1 and then goes into the team A's backcourt, where the ball is first touched by A2.

Interpretation: Team A has caused the ball to be illegally returned into its backcourt.

Double foul (Article 35)

35-3 Statement. The following conditions are necessary for 2 fouls to be considered as a double foul:

- (a) Both fouls are player's fouls.
- (b) Both fouls involve physical contact.
- (c) Both fouls are between the opponents.
- (d) Both fouls are committed at approximately the same time.

Example: After a rebound A1 insults B1 verbally and B1 reacts with punching A1 with his fist.

Interpretation: This is not a double foul. A1's foul is a technical foul and B1's foul is a disqualifying foul. The game shall be resumed with 1 free throw for team B, followed by 2 free throws for A1 and possession of the ball for team A.

Articles 36, 37, 38

- Order changed :
 - Technical foul is now Article 36 (formerly 38)
 - Unsportsmanlike foul is now Article 37 (formerly 36)
 - Disqualifying foul is now Article 38 (formerly 37)

Technical foul (Article 36)

- The penalty for a technical foul is now one (1) free throw and a throw-in at the centre line extended, opposite the table.
- At the beginning of the game, the free throw will be followed by a jump ball.
- A player committing a second technical foul in the game shall be disqualified.

Technical foul

36-9 Statement. After it is discovered that team A is participating with more than 5 players, it is also discovered that points have been scored or a foul has been committed by a team player while participating illegally. All such points shall remain valid and any foul(s) committed by (or against) that player shall qualify as player fouls.

Technical foul

36-10 Example: The officials discover A2 is the team A 6th player on the playing court and interrupt the game after:

- (a) A2 commits an offensive foul.
- (b) A2 scores a field goal.
- (c) B2 has fouled A2 during his unsuccessful shot for a field goal.
- (d) B2 has been called for a Unsportsmanlike foul on A2 during his successful shot for a field goal.

Interpretation:

- (a) A2's foul is a player foul.
- (b) A2's field goal shall count.
- (c) Any team A player on the playing court, as designated by his coach, at the time when the foul has been called shall attempt free throws.
- (d) Penalties would cancel and.....?

Unsportsmanlike Foul Update

Unsportsmanlike Foul – If a player receives two U's in a game “*A player shall be disqualified for the remainder of the game*”. The rule has been updated this year and “*remainder of the game*” means that the player **must leave the gym**. The wording is the same in the new 2 Technical foul rule change. This makes it consistent.

Points of emphasis

In 2011, Canada Basketball put forth three points of emphasis to promote the application of certain rules in a manner which better reflects their basic spirit and intent. The three points of emphasis are:

- (1) travelling,
- (2) illegal contact, especially on cutters off ball and in post play,
- (3) communication between coaches and officials.

These points of emphasis are still in effect and officials should be reminded to pay special attention to these areas of the rules.

ABOA Clinic Fred Horgan

1. Fred Horgan: I wanted to add to the rule book instead of correctable errors...

...**PAY ATTENTION!**

2. Though shalt use common sense
3. 90% of decisions do not require a whistle

QUESTIONS?

New Signals

ILLEGAL CONTACT TO THE HAND



ILLEGAL USE OF HANDS



HIT TO THE HEAD



HANDCHECKING



FOUL ON THE ACT OF SHOOTING



FOUL ON THE ACT OF SHOOTING

