

HBABO January 2012 Meeting!

Basket Interference and Goaltending

Quiz

**Questions and Answers regarding inquiries from Coaches,
Fans and Fellow Officials.**

**Backboard,
Basket, Basket Interference,
Goaltending**

Backboard

The entire front of the backboard is in play.

The edges (top, bottom, sides) are in play. A ball touching these edges remains live if it rebounds and comes down in front of the backboard.

A violation occurs and the ball becomes dead when the ball passes, in either direction, over the top of the backboard as a result of:

- 1) a throw-in pass
- 2) a pass or try for goal from the front or back of the plane of the backboard.

The backboard braces/supports are not part of the backboard.

The offensive team's backboard is part of the frontcourt. A pass from the backcourt resulting in the ball touching the backboard constitutes achieving frontcourt status.

During a pass which travels over the backboard's braces/supports, the ball remains live.

A player contacting/striking the backboard while making a legitimate attempt to block the ball is a legal act.

Intentionally contacting the backboard forcefully or to draw attention to the player may be penalized with a Technical Foul.

Contact with the backboard has no bearing on basket interference or goal tending rulings.

Basket

The components of the basket are:

- the ring
- the net
- the flange & braces
- summarized – the colors, orange and white

Summary: Basket Interference

- The basket consists of the ring, the flange & braces, the net.
- The basket, the cylinder and a live ball are the key factors.
- The ball can not be contacted when it is in touch with the cylinder.
- Neither the ball or the basket can be contacted when the ball is on or within the basket.
- Basket Interference is a violation. Points are awarded or not awarded.
- Basket Interference does not require a tap or try for goal to be involved.
- Both the defense and the offense may commit Basket Interference.
- Basket Interference can occur by either team and at either basket.

Summary: Goaltending

Five elements must exist for Goal Tending to occur:

- a tap or try for goal
- ball on its downward flight
- the entire ball must be above the level of the basket ring
- a chance the ball may enter the basket
- the ball must be outside of the imaginary Cylinder (space above the basket ring)
- Note: any one of the above elements absent, Goal Tending can not occur.

Goaltending Cont'd

- Goal Tending may occur during a free throw when an opponent of the free thrower touches the ball while it is outside the Cylinder – even if the ball is in upward flight.
- The ball may be pinned/blocked while it is in touch with the backboard provided it is not on its downward flight and it is outside of the imaginary Cylinder.
- A tap or try for goal can only occur at the team's basket. Goal Tending can not occur when a player attempts to score in the wrong basket.

- **Plays dealing with Backboard, Basket, Goal Tending and Basket Interference**

Quiz:

1. A fan-shaped back board is 54 inches wide? True/False
2. Goal-Tending can occur on a try, tap or free throw?
True/False
3. Goal-Tending on a free throw is a violation and a technical foul? True/False
4. Goal-Tending on a free throw can occur on its upward or downward flight? True/False
5. Basket-Interference can occur anytime the ball is on or within the basket? True/False

Quiz Continued!

6. A-1 attempts a lay-up. B-1 touches the net when the ball is on or within the basket. The Trail official rules Basket-Interference on B-1 and awards "2" points to Team A? True/False

7. A-1 attempts a jump shot. The ball bounces up into the cylinder. B-1 touches the net while the ball is in the cylinder. The Trail official rules the play legal? True/False

8. The basket consists of the ring, the flange the braces and the net? True/False

9. To have a Goal-Tending violation , a try must be on its downward flight, have a chance to enter, the try must be above the basket ring level and outside of the imaginary cylinder? True/False

10. Basket-Interference can occur on a throw-in? True/False

QUESTIONS

AND

ANSWERS

**(FROM COACHES, FANS AND
FELLOW OFFICIALS)**

Q:

What coverage we are to use for FIBA games?

I'm working the FIBA mechanics where ever possible but several people are fighting it!

A:

- For all FIBA Club Ball Games we use NFHS floor coverage but FIBA signals, timeouts, subs, whistles, etc.
- If partners feel comfortable with FIBA floor coverage, they have the option of using them if they so wish. This should be discussed in the pre-game.

Q:

We run an under the offensive basket out-of-bound play that has 3 players lining up adjacent to one another and parallel to the baseline 3 feet below the foul line **but more than 3 feet from the boundary (baseline)**. The 4th player is tucked in behind the "wall" of players. He is behind and as tight as he can get to the middle defender of the wall. If a defender can get between the wall and the player behind the wall, the play is destroyed.

Therefore I coach the players to get to their spots and establish positions quickly. I tell the player behind the wall he **can grab the waist of the guy in front of him** until the referee hands the ball to our inbounder. Some coaches will have their players ask the referee to take a position directly behind the middle of the wall or in between the players in the wall.

Should the defensive player be allowed to take that position if he asks for it?

A:

In regards to your question, you can line up side by side but a defender is entitled to the spot between the line of players and the single offensive player behind the player A2. So if A1, A2 & A3 line up side to side and A4 lines up behind A2, the defence is allowed a player between A2 & A4 if they request.

Rule 7.6.5 addresses players standing side by side, but one behind another, defenders are allowed.

Rule 10, Section 1 Team Technicals: Article 10 -- A team shall not: "allow players to lock arms or grasp a teammate(s) in an effort to restrict the movement of an opponent".

Q: Can you also clear up a rule, is there any rule regarding making noise by spectators during foul shots in any league. I know in high school and US college games fans of the other team make a lot of noise during foul shots.

My question - any rules regarding this?

A:

FIBA: **No Rule.**

(Generally noise makers are allowed, except for horns, megaphones, whistles, lazars and sirens.)

NFHS: **Rule 1: Section 18. -- The**
playing of music/sound effects shall only be permitted
during pre-game, time-outs, intermission and post-game.
THE USE OF ARTIFICIAL NOISEMAKERS SHALL BE
PROHIBITED.

(Stomping feet in the stands is not considered using artificial noisemakers and is allowed.)

Q:

"-in ot with 2 minutes remaining and the score a 2 pt game for us (Team A) a jump ball was called but the baseline ref was in bounding the ball to the wrong team (Team B). I talked to the official at half court "the wrong team has the ball" after saying this several times and the scorers table hitting the horn and the ball being inbounded he then turns to me doesn't acknowledge the table regarding the arrow but instead gives me a technical for being out of my coaches box.

On this last point can I ask the official fiba call. Is it a correctable error if the ball is inbounded to the opposite team as per the jump ball error? If it is but a technical foul is called on the coach for this what occurs the 2 technical fouls they receive ball at half and what happens in regards to the jump ball??"

A:

A throw-in error by the official, such as awarding the throw-in to the wrong team, is **NOT A CORRECTIBLE ERROR**. Such an error can ONLY be rectified if recognized before the throw-in is completed. Such a situation becomes more complex when the error is regarding an AP throw-in. **IT IS THEREFORE IMPERATIVE THAT OFFICIALS CAREFULLY MONITOR THE PROPER SETTING OF THE "ARROW" THROUGHOUT THE GAME!**

In the above question, it appears that the APA throw-in was NOT completed. Therefore when the technical foul is charged to the Coach of Team A, Team B gets two shots and the ball at the division line for a throw-in and regardless **WHICH TEAM HAD** the APA, the APA stays as is, as the AP throw-in has not been completed.

So What Happens if.....?

- the ball touches or is legally touched by a player on the playing court. The error CAN NO LONGER be rectified as the AP throw-in has been completed.
- So, if the official was correct and the APA favoured Team B, Team B completes the two shots for the Team A Coach's Technical, gets the ball at the division line for a throw-in AND the APA is turned to favour Team A for the next AP throw-in opportunity.

So What Happens if.....?

If however the official was incorrect and the APA did, in fact, favour Team A. Awarding the throw-in to Team B is no longer correctible as the AP throw-in has been completed.

Team B takes the two-shots for the Team A Coach's Technical, gets the ball for a division line throw-in, but the APA remains favouring Team A as Team A shall not lose its alternating possession throw-in opportunity as a result of the officials' error.

***"FIBA Official Basketball Rules- 2010 and Interpretations"