

# IAABO Board #20

## 2015 Referee Class

Ball Location, Violations



**BALL LOCATION**

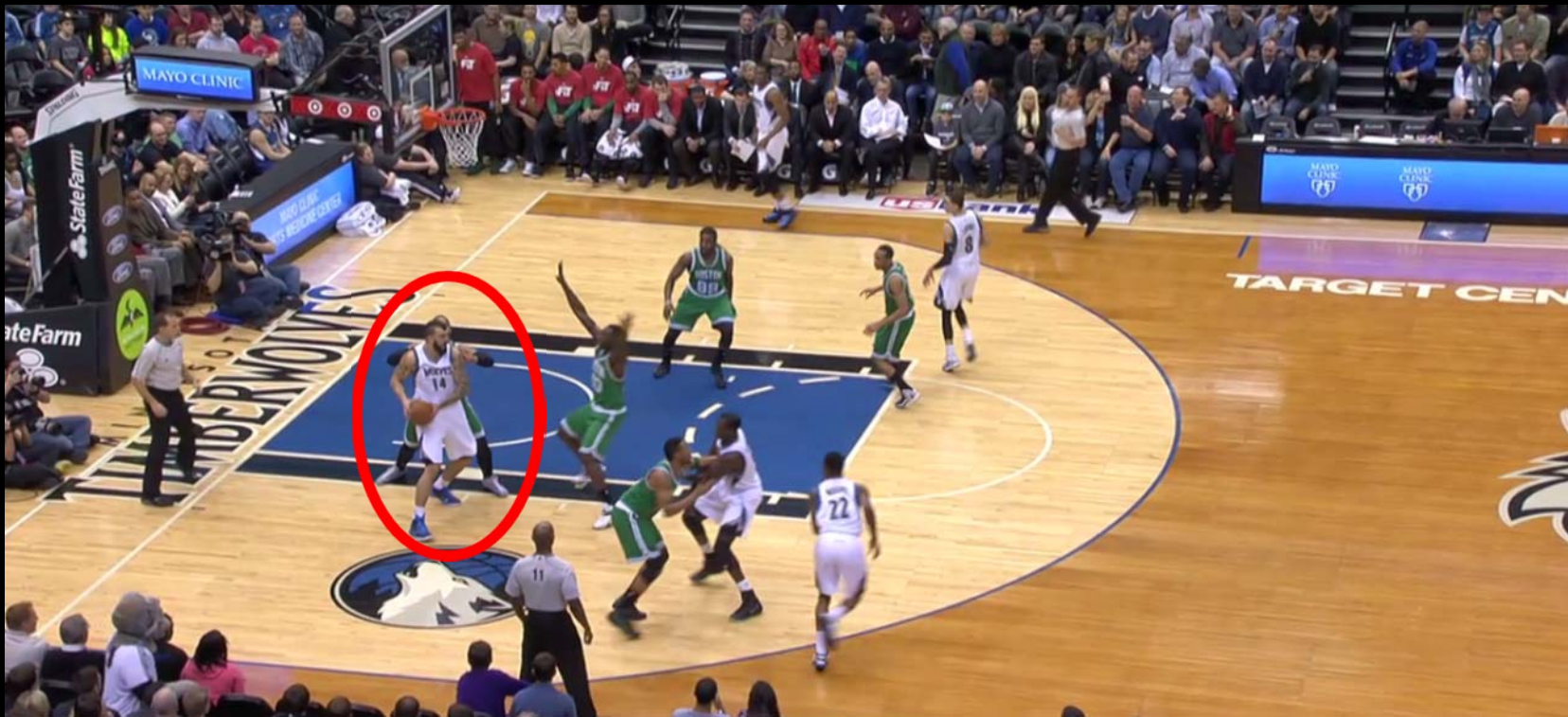
# 4-4 Ball Location

A ball which is in contact with a player or with the court is in the backcourt if either the ball or the player is touching the backcourt.



# 4-4 Ball Location

A ball which is in contact with a player or with the court is in the frontcourt if neither the ball nor the player is touching the backcourt.



## 4-4 Ball Location

A ball which is in flight retains the same location as when it was last in contact with a player or the court.



## 4-4 Ball Location



A ball which touches a player or an official is the same as the ball touching the floor at that individual's location.

## 4-4 Ball Location

A ball which touches the front faces or edges of the backboard is treated the same as touching the floor inbounds



See also 4-15-1

# 4-4 Ball Location

During a dribble from backcourt to frontcourt

- The ball is in the frontcourt when:
  - The **ball AND both feet** of the dribbler touch the court entirely in the frontcourt.



Ball has **front** court status



Ball still has **backcourt** status



**PLAYER LOCATION**

# 4-35 Player Location

The location of a player or nonplayer is determined by **where the player is touching the floor** as far as being:



# 4-35 Player Location

The location of a player or nonplayer is determined by **where the player is touching the floor** as far as being



Front court



Backcourt

# 4-35 Player Location

The location of a player or nonplayer is determined by **where the player is touching the floor** as far as being:



**Outside (behind/beyond)**  
the three-point field goal line.



**Inside**  
the three-point field goal line.

# 4-35 Player Location

The **location** of an **airborne player** is the **same** as at the time such player was **last in contact with the floor** or an extension of the floor, such as a bleacher.



Last in contact with floor inbounds, Players location is still **inbounds**

# 4-35 Player Location

The **location of an airborne player** is the same as at the time such **player was last in contact with the floor** or an extension of the floor, such as a bleacher.



Last in contact with floor out of bounds,  
Players location is out of bounds until he touches inbounds

# 4-35 Player Location



Last in contact with floor behind 3 point line,  
Player's location is still behind the 3 point line until he lands

# 4-35 Player Location



Last in contact with floor in backcourt,  
Player's location status is still backcourt, until he lands in front court



SHOOTING

# 4-41 Shooting, Try, Tap

The **act of shooting**:



Begins: **Simultaneously** with the start of the try or tap



Ends: When the **ball is clearly in flight**, and includes the airborne shooter.

## 4-41 Shooting, Try, Tap

- A try for field goal is an attempt by a player to score two or three points by throwing the ball into a team's own basket.
- A player is trying for goal when the player has the ball and in the official's judgment is throwing or attempting to throw for goal.

# 4-41 Shooting, Try, Tap

It is **NOT essential** that the ball leave the player's hand as a foul could prevent release of the ball.



# 4-41 Shooting, Try, Tap

The **try starts**:

- When the player **begins the motion** which habitually precedes the release of the ball.



# 4-41 Shooting, Try, Tap

The **try** ends:



When the throw is successful



When the thrown ball touches the floor



When it is certain the throw is unsuccessful



When the ball becomes dead.

# 4-41 Shooting, Try, Tap

A **tap** for goal:

- Is the contacting of the ball with any part of a player's hand(s) in an **attempt to direct the ball into his/her basket.**



- Shall be considered the **same as a try** for field goal, except when **less than .3 seconds remain on the clock**

# 4-41 Shooting, Try, Tap

The **tap starts** when the player's hand(s) **touches the ball**.



The **tap ends** in exactly the same manner **as a try**.



# 4-1 Airborne Shooter

An airborne shooter:

- Is a player who has released the ball on a try for goal or has tapped the ball and has NOT returned to the floor.
- Is considered to be in the act of shooting.



# 4-16 Dunking

Dunking or stuffing is the **driving, forcing, pushing or attempting to force** a ball through the basket with the hand(s).



# BASKET INTERFERENCE/ GOALTENDING

# 4-6 Basket Interference

Occurs when a **player** touches the **ball** or any **part of the basket** (including the net) while the **ball is on** or **within** the **basket**.



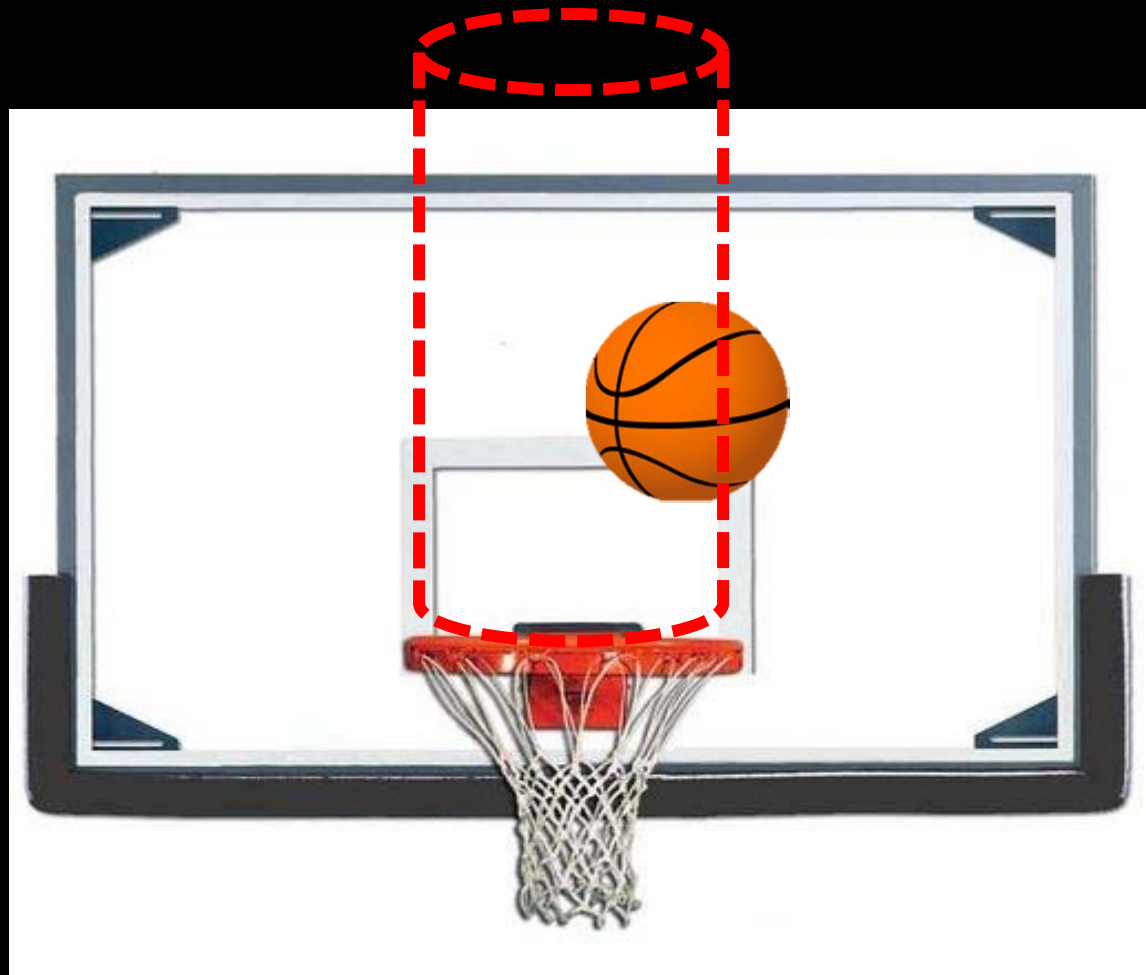
On the basket



In the basket

# 4-6 Basket Interference

Occurs when a player touches the ball **while any part of the ball is within the imaginary cylinder** which has the basket ring as its lower base.



Not basket interference - yet



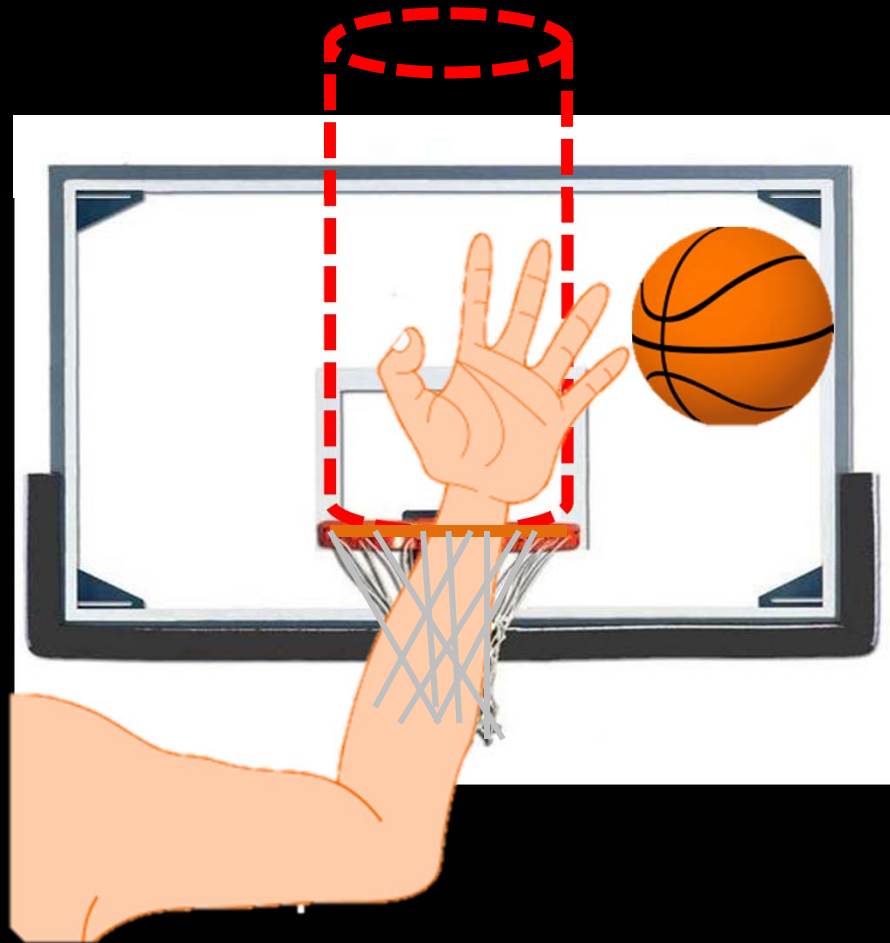
# 4-6 Basket Interference

EXCEPTION: if a player has their hand legally in contact with the ball, it is not a violation if such contact with the ball continues after it enters a basket cylinder or if in such action, the player touches the basket. Dunking or stuffing is legal. –ENJOY IT WHEN IT HAPPENS.



## 4-6 Basket Interference

Occurs when a player touches the ball outside the cylinder while reaching through the basket from below.





## 4-6 Basket Interference

Occurs when a player **pulls down a movable ring** so that it contacts the ball before the ring returns to its original position.



# 9-11 Basket Interference Violation

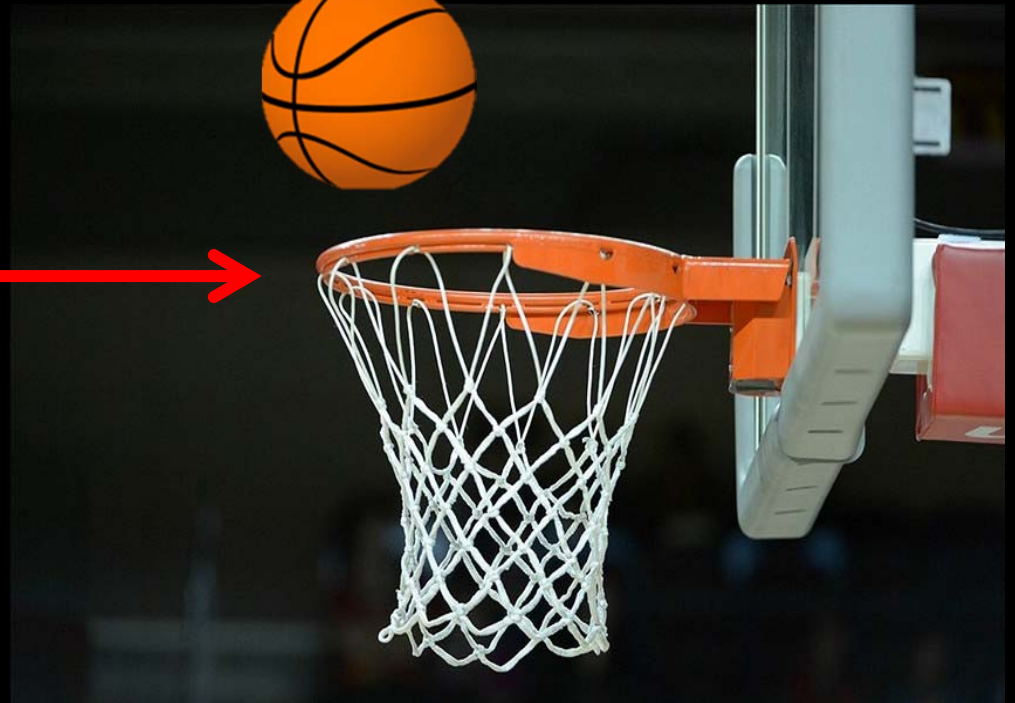
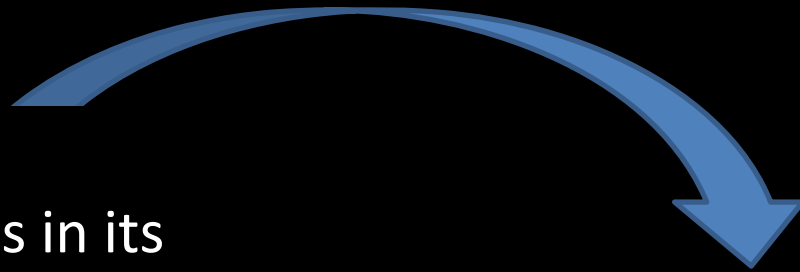
- If **offensive player** commits basket interference the goal shall be cancelled.
- If **defensive player** commits basket interference points are **AWARDED** to the opponent's team.

# 4-22 Goal Tending

Occurs when:

A player **touches the ball** during a **field-goal try or tap** while:

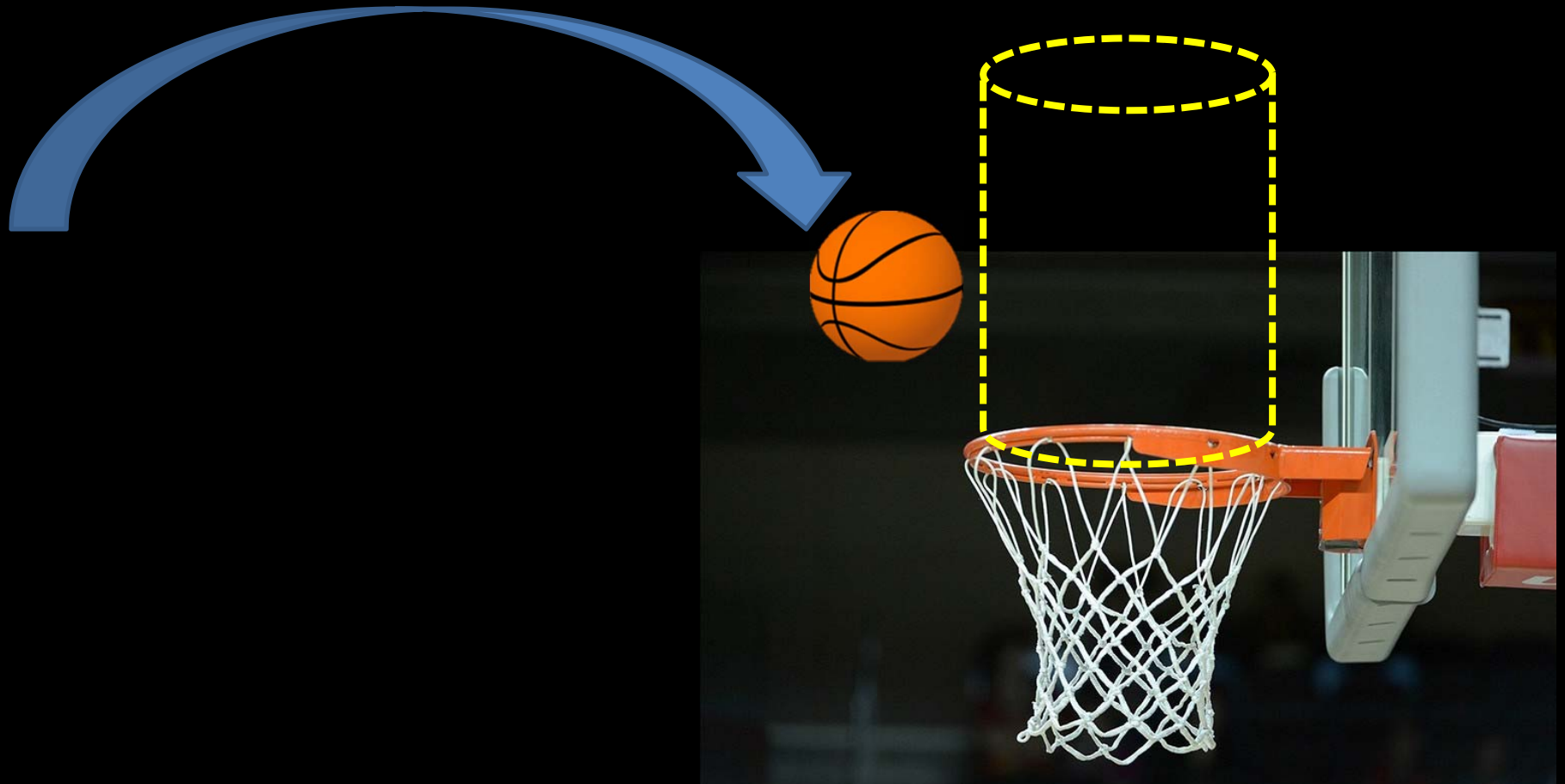
1. The ball is in its **downward** flight
2. The ball is **entirely above** the basket ring level
3. The ball has the **possibility of entering the basket** in flight.



# 4-22 Goal Tending

Occurs when:

An **opponent** of the free thrower **touches the ball outside the cylinder** during a free-throw attempt.



# 9-12 Goal Tending Penalties

Penalties for goaltending a field goal try or tap:

- If **violation** occurs at the **opponent's basket**:
  - The opponents are **AWARDED** one point if during a free throw
  - Three points if during a three-point try
  - Two points in any other

# 9-12 Goal Tending Penalties

Penalty for goaltending an opponent's free throw:

- **Technical foul** charged directly to **offender**

# 9-12 Goaltending Violation

The crediting of the score and subsequent procedure are the same as if the awarded score had resulted from the ball having gone through the basket

EXCEPT that the official shall hand or bounce the ball to a player of the team entitled to the throw-in



# 9-12 Goaltending Violation

- If the **violation** is at **a team's own basket**:
  - No points can be scored
  - The ball is awarded to the opponents for a throw-in from the designated out-of-bounds spot nearest the violation.



# 9-12 Goaltending Violation

Penalty for goaltending **team's own free throw**

- Technical foul charged directly to offender

# 9-12 Goaltending Violation

If the violation results from **touching the ball** while it is **in the basket** after **entering from below**:

- No points can be scored
- The ball is awarded **to the opponents** for a throw-in from the designated out-of-bounds spot nearest the violation.



# 9-12 Goaltending Violation

If there is a violation by **both teams**:

- Play shall be resumed by the team entitled to the **alternating-possession throw-in** at the out-of-bounds spot nearest to where the simultaneous violations occurred.

**DRIBBLING**

# 4-15 Dribble

Is a ball movement caused by a player in **control** who bats (**INTENTIONALLY** strikes the ball with the hand(s)) or pushes the ball to the floor once or several times.



It is NOT a part of a dribble when the ball touches a player's own backboard.

# 4-15 Dribble

During a dribble the ball may be batted into the air provided it is permitted **to strike the floor** before the ball is touched again with the hand(s).



# 4-15 Dribble



The dribble may be started by: pushing, throwing or batting the ball to the floor, BEFORE the pivot foot is lifted.

# 4-15 Dribble

The dribble **ends** when:

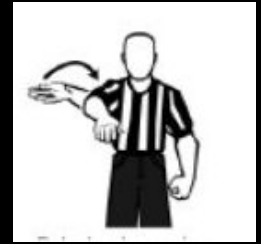
- The dribbler **catches or causes the ball to come to rest** in one or both hands.



- The dribbler **simultaneously touches the ball** with both hands.

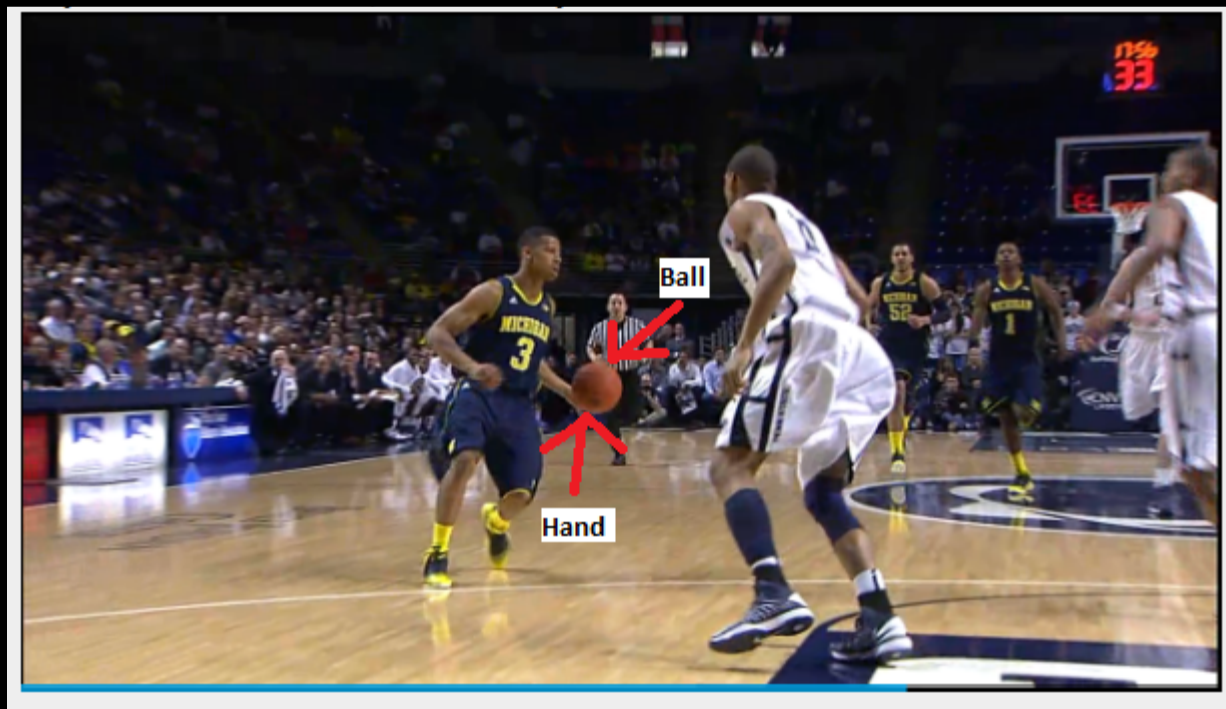


# 4-15 Dribble



The dribble **ends** when:

- The dribbler **palms/carries** the ball by allowing it to come to rest in one or both hands.



# 4-15 Dribble

The dribble ends when:

- The ball touches or is **touched by an opponent** and causes the **dribbler to lose control**.



- The ball becomes **dead**.

# 4-15 Dribble

An **interrupted dribble** occurs when the ball is loose after deflecting off the dribbler or after it momentarily gets away from the dribbler.



There is **NO PLAYER CONTROL** during an interrupted dribble.

# 4-15 Dribble

During an interrupted dribble:



A **closely guarded count shall NOT** be started or shall be terminated.



A **player-control foul CANNOT** be committed.

# 4-15 Dribble

During an interrupted dribble:



A time-out request **shall NOT** be granted.



Out-of-bounds violation **does NOT apply** on the player involved in the interrupted dribble

# 4-21 Fumble

The **accidental loss of player control** when the ball unintentionally drops or slips from a player's grasp.



# 9-5 Illegal Dribble

A player **shall NOT dribble a second time** after his/her first dribble has ended, unless it is after he/she has lost control because of:

A try for field goal



A touch by an opponent.



A pass or fumble which has then touched, or been touched by, another player.



**PENALTY:** The ball is dead when the violation occurs and is awarded to the opponent for a throw-in from the designated out-of-bounds spot nearest the violation.

**TRAVELING**



# 4-44 Traveling

Traveling is moving a foot or feet in any direction in excess of prescribed limits while holding the ball.



# 4-33 Pivot

Takes place when a player who is holding the ball steps once, or more than once in any direction with the same foot while the other foot, called the pivot foot, is kept at its point of contact with the floor.



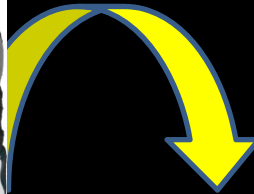
# Establishing a Pivot Foot

A player who catches the ball while moving or dribbling, may stop, and establish a pivot foot as follows:

# 4-44 Traveling

If both feet are OFF the floor and the player lands:

- Simultaneously on both feet, **either foot** may be the pivot.



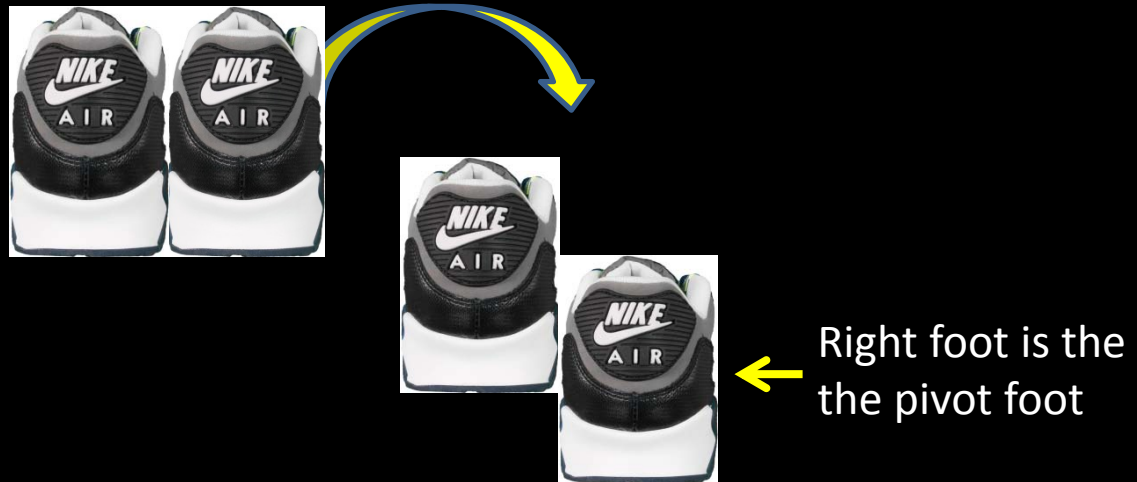
Either foot can be the pivot foot

Playing Court

# 4-44 Traveling

If both feet are OFF the floor and the player lands:

- On one foot followed by the other, the **first foot to touch is the pivot.**

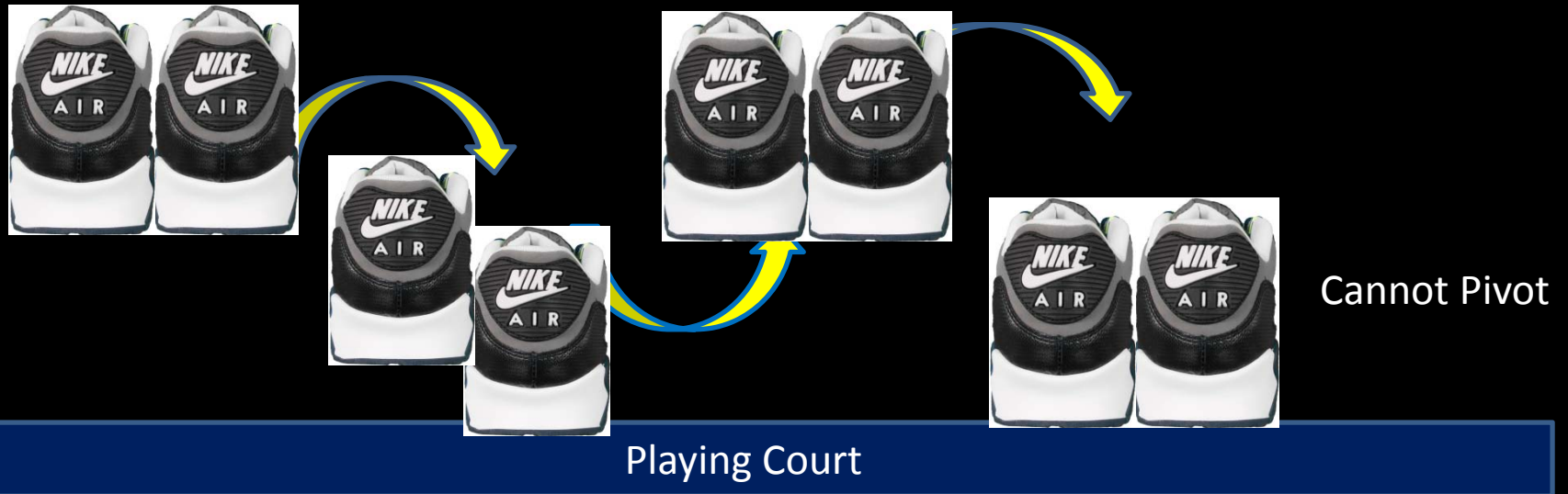


Playing Court

# 4-44 Traveling

If both feet are OFF the floor and the player lands:

- On one foot, the player may jump off that foot and simultaneously land on both. **Neither foot can be a pivot foot**



# 4-44 Traveling

If one foot is ON the floor:

- It is the pivot when the other foot touches in a step.



# 4-44 Traveling

If one foot is ON the floor:

- The player may jump off that foot and simultaneously land on both. **Neither** can be a pivot in this case.





# Prescribed Limits

After coming to a stop and establishing a pivot foot:

# 4-44 Traveling

The pivot foot may be lifted, but NOT returned to the floor, before the ball is released on a pass or try for goal.



# 4-44 Traveling

If the player jumps, neither foot may be returned to the floor before the ball is released on a pass or try for goal.



# 4-44 Traveling

The pivot foot may not be lifted before the ball is released, to start a dribble.



# 4-44 Traveling

After coming to a stop when neither foot can be a pivot:

- One or both feet may be lifted, but may not be returned to the floor before the ball is released on a pass or try for goal.



# 4-44 Traveling

After coming to a stop when neither foot can be a pivot:

- Neither foot may be lifted before the ball is released, to start a dribble.



# 4-44 Traveling

A player holding the ball:

- May NOT touch the floor with a knee or any other part of the body other than a hand or foot.



Legal

Legal

Illegal

# 4-44 Traveling

A player holding the ball:

- After gaining control while on the floor and touching the floor with other than a hand or foot, **may not attempt to get up or stand.**





# OTHER VIOLATIONS

# 4-29 Kicking

Kicking is Intentionally striking the ball with any part of the leg or foot.

Kicking the ball is a violation only when it is an intentional act; accidentally striking the ball with the foot or leg is not a violation.



The ball is dead when the violation occurs and is awarded to the opponents for a throw-in from the designated out-of-bounds spot nearest the violation.

Penalty 9-4

# 4-29 Fisting

A player shall NOT, strike the ball with the fist



The ball is dead when the violation occurs and is awarded to the opponents for a throw-in from the designated out-of-bounds spot nearest the violation.

Penalty 9-4

# 4-29 Entering Basket from Below

A player shall NOT cause it to enter and pass through the basket from below.

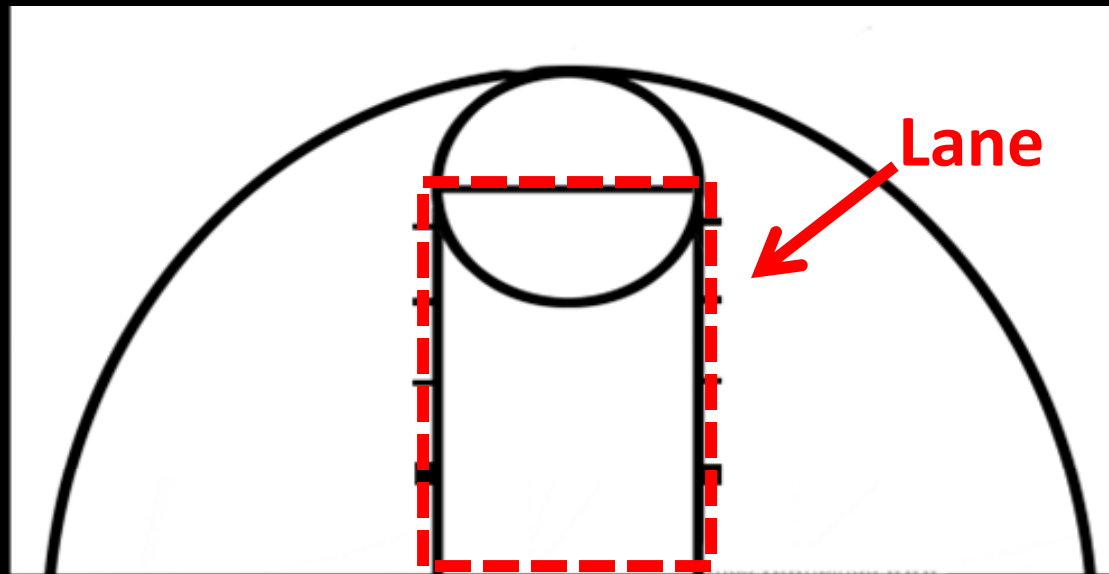


The ball is dead when the violation occurs and is awarded to the opponents for a throw-in from the designated out-of-bounds spot nearest the violation.

Penalty 9-4

# 9-7 Three Seconds

- The three-second restriction applies to a player who has only one foot touching the lane boundary.
- The line is part of the lane.
- All lines designating the free-throw lane, but not lane-space marks and neutral-zone marks, are part of the lane.



# 9-7 Three Seconds

A player shall NOT remain for three seconds in that part of his/her free-throw lane while the **ball is in control of his/her team in his/her frontcourt.**



# 9-7 Three Seconds

**Allowance shall be made** for a player who, having been in the restricted area for less than three seconds, dribbles in or **moves immediately to try for goal.**



**PENALTY:** The ball is dead when the violation occurs and is awarded to the opponents for a throw-in from the designated out-of-bounds spot nearest the violation.

# 9-8 Ten Seconds



A player shall NOT be, NOR may his/her team be, in continuous control of a ball which is in his/her backcourt for 10 seconds.



**PENALTY:** The ball is dead when the violation occurs and is awarded to the opponents for a throw-in from the designated out-of-bounds spot nearest the violation.



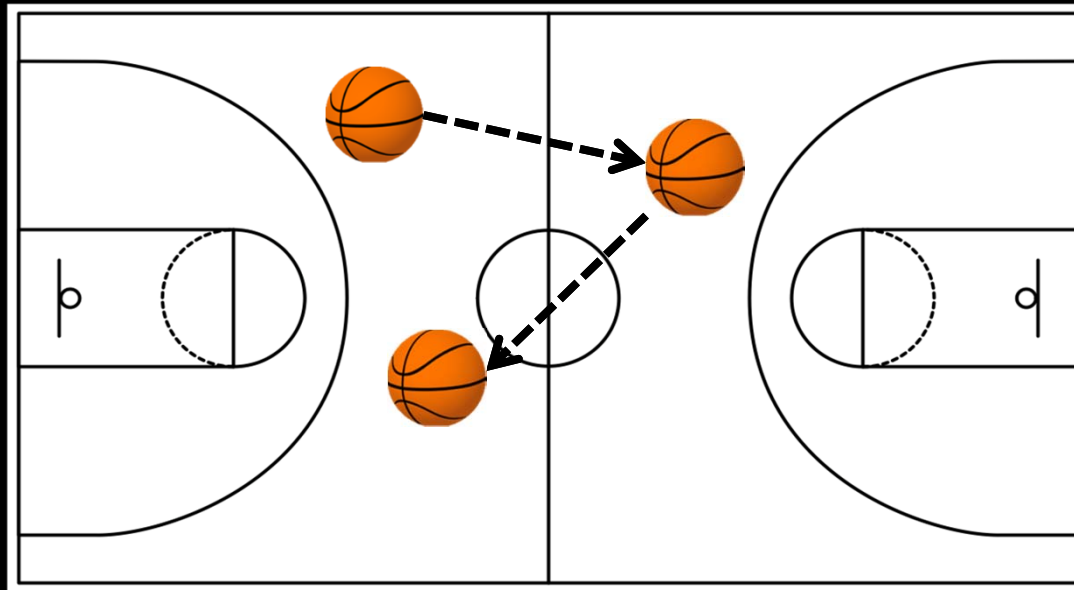
# 9-9 Backcourt

A player shall NOT be the first to touch a ball after it has been in team control in the frontcourt, if he/she or a teammate last touched or was touched by the ball in the front court before it went to the backcourt.



# 9-9 Backcourt

While in team control in its backcourt, a player shall NOT cause the ball to go from backcourt to frontcourt and return to backcourt, without the ball touching a player in the frontcourt, such that he/she or a teammate is the first to touch it in the backcourt.



**PENALTY:** The ball is dead when the violation occurs and is awarded to the opponents for a throw-in from the designated out-of-bounds spot nearest the violation.

# 3 Backcourt Exceptions

During a jump ball



During a throw-in



or while on defense



a player from the team, not in control may legally jump from his/her frontcourt, secure control of the ball with BOTH feet off the floor and return to the floor with one or both feet in the backcourt.

- The player may make a normal landing and it makes no difference whether the first foot down is in the frontcourt or backcourt.

# THE END

