WJAA @ Canadian Academy

unofficial explanation of some FIBA rules and modifications for games at CA

The WJAA handbook states that WJAA basketball is played under FIBA rules, with some modifications.

The purpose of this document () is to outline some key FIBA rules for all coaches and players, especially those of teams that do not normally play FIBA rules. *Thank you to SOIS AD, Mr Peter Heimer, who very kindly put this all together.*

1. **2017 official FIBA rules:**
   http://www.fiba.basketball/documents

TIME

- **24**-second shot clock (Article 29)
- Shot clock is reset to **14 seconds** on personal fouls or kicked balls or jump balls (no change of possession) resulting in a front court throw-in.
- New FIBA rule (2014): Shot clock is reset to 14 seconds after offensive rebounds (not 24 seconds).
- **8**-second backcourt violation (not 10 seconds; hurry)
- Clock stops after made basket during final 2 minutes of 4th quarter and OT.
- **WJAA exceptions:** 8-minute quarters, 4-minute OT (shorter than the official FIBA 10-minute quarters and 5-minute OT)

LINE MARKINGS (Article 2)

- FIBA has a wider rectangular lane ("restricted area"), like the NBA. (Be careful of "3-seconds-in-the-lane" calls.)
- For **HS boys**, we will use the **wider** FIBA lane and 3-point line (red lines).
- **WJAA exception:** For MS boys and HS and MS girls we will use the narrow US lane and the 3-point line (white lines on the CA court).

TIMEOUTS (Article 18)

- 2 in first half, 3 in second half, 1 per OT period
- Must be called by **coach** (not player) through **score table** (not through referee).
- TO granted only
  1) **during stoppage in play** or
  2) **after a successful final free throw** or
  3) **to the *non-scoring* team after a made basket**.

  MAIN POINT: A player or coach **cannot** call a timeout during play (e.g., when trapped in the backcourt).
- TO opportunity ends when the ball is handed to a player for an inbounds pass or to a free throw shooter. So, call a TO **before** the ball is handed to a player for a throw-in or for a first or final FT.
- TO may be granted to the ***non-scoring team* after a made basket**.
- A throw-in after a time out in the final 2 minutes of the 4th quarter or OT is awarded in the **front court, top of the 3-point line extended** (similar to NBA; keep this in mind after calling time out at the end of a close game).
- If a time out is called in the final 2 mins or less the subsequent throw in shall be administered at the throw in line opposite scorer's table in the team's forecourt. 17.2.4

SUBSTITUTIONS (Article 19)

- Substitutions are allowed at basically the same times timeouts are allowed:
  1) **during stoppage in play** or
  2) **after final successful free throw** or
  3) **for the *non-scoring* team after a made basket in the final 2 minutes of the 4th quarter or overtime**.
- If you want to substitute at a free throw situation, be sure to do so **before** the ball is presented to the shooter for the first FT.

FREE THROWS, BONUS (Articles 34, 41, 43)

- FT situations, basically, are **2 shots** (no 1-and-1) – except “and 1s” and fouls on 3-point shot attempts. (Article 34.2)
- Penalty FTs (2 shots) are awarded on the **5th foul** of each quarter unless the foul is an offensive foul (article 41.2.2); team fouls in the 4th quarter carry over to overtime (41.1.3).
- Max. 5 players line up along the lane (3 defense, 2 offense) (Article 43.2.4)
- Players on lane leave “on the release”; other players must stand beyond 3-point line and behind free throw line and cannot move in until ball hits rim.
- 5 seconds to attempt free throw

- 43.3.2. If a free throw is successful and the violation(s) is committed by any player(s)
  other than the free-throw shooter:
  - The point, if made, shall count.
  - The violation(s) shall be disregarded.

  In case of the last or only free throw, the ball shall be awarded to the opponents for a throw-in at any place at the endline.

UNSPORTMANLIKE FOULS (Article 37)

- Fouling **from behind or laterally** on break-away lay-ups (safety reasons). 2 free throws and possession of the ball.

OVER AND BACK (Articles 28, 30)

- **8**-second backcourt violation (not 10 seconds; hurry)
- Dribbling from backcourt to front court, **all three points** (both dribbler's feet and the ball) must be in the front court; otherwise the ball retains back court status. So, dribbling from your backcourt, you can step across the half court line with one or both feet or with one foot and the ball and still return to the backcourt without a violation. So, it is harder to get an “over-and-back” call with FIBA rules.
- For the inbound pass to start a quarter, the inbounder must straddle the center court; he/she then can pass into the backcourt. **HOWEVER**: On all other inbounds plays from the front court, the inbounder can **NOT** pass into the back court. That is a violation.

NO-CHARGE SEMICIRCLE (Article 33.10)

- On any penetration play into the no-charge semi-circle area any contact caused by an airborne offensive player with a defensive player inside the no-charge semicircle shall not be called as an offensive foul, unless the offensive player is illegally using his hands, arms, legs or body. This rule applies when:
  - the offensive player is in control of the ball whilst airborne, and
  - he attempts a shot for a field goal or passes off the ball, and
  - the defensive player has one foot or both feet in contact with the no-charge semi-circle area..

GOALTENDING (Article 31)

- With FIBA rules, you can touch a ball when it is touching the rim or above the rim if it has already touched the rim.

JUMP BALL (Article 31)

- Neither jumper may catch the ball or tap it more than twice until it has touched one of the non-jumpers or the floor.

Official wording about time-outs and substitutions during free throw situations

http://www.fiba.com/pages/eng/fc/FIBA/ruleRegu/p/openNodeIDs/897/selNodeID/897/baskOffiRule.html

http://www.fiba.com/downloads/Rules/2014/FIBAOfficialInterpretations2014_yellow.pdf

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18/19-6 Statement.
If the request for time-out or substitution is made after the ball is at the disposal of the free-throw shooter for the **first** or only free throw, the time-out or substitution shall be granted for both teams if:

(a) The last or only free throw is successful or

(b) The last or only free throw is followed by a throw-in at the centre line, or for any valid reason the ball will remain dead after the last or only free throw.

18/19-7 Example:
A1 is awarded 2 free throws. Team A or team B requests a time-out or substitution:

(a) Before the ball is at the disposal of the free-throw shooter A1.
The time-out or substitution is granted immediately, before the first free-throw attempt.

(b) After the first free-throw attempt.
The time-out or substitution is granted after the last free throw, if made.

(c) After the successful second free throw but before the ball is at the disposal of the player taking the throw-in.

The time-out or substitution is granted immediately before the throw-in.

Heimer's example: You request a timeout just as or while the shooter is attempting his/her second free throw. The ball goes in. Timeout is awarded.

(d) After the successful second free throw but after the ball is at the disposal of the player taking the throw-in.

The time-out or substitution is <u>not</u> granted. **You made the request too late.**

HEIMER'S TAKE: No timeouts or substitutions allowed between the 1st and 2nd free throws. Only before the 1st free throw or after the 2nd free throw (if made) – as long as the request is made in time.

18/19-8 Example:
A1 is awarded 2 free throws. After the first free-throw attempt, team A or team B requests a time-out or substitution. During the last free-throw attempt:

(a) The ball rebounds from the ring and the game continues.
Time-out or substitution is <u>not</u> granted.

(b) The free throw is successful.
The time-out or substitution is granted immediately.

(c) The ball does not touch the ring or does not enter the basket.
The time-out or substitution is granted immediately.

(d) A1 steps on the free-throw line while shooting and the violation is called.
The time-out or substitution is granted immediately.

(e) B1 steps into the restricted area before the ball has left the hands of A1. B1's violation is called and the A1's free throw is missed.
A substitute free throw is attempted by A1 and, if successful, the time-out or substitution is granted immediately.

18/19-12 Statement.
Art. 18 and 19 clarify when a substitution or time-out opportunity begins and ends.

Coaches requesting a time-out or substitution must be aware of these limitations, otherwise the time-out or substitution shall not be granted immediately.

18/19-13 Example:

A substitution or time-out opportunity has just ended when coach A runs to the scorer's table, loudly requesting a substitution or a time-out.
The scorer reacts and erroneously sounds the signal. The official blows his whistle and interrupts the game.

Interpretation:
Because of the official's interruption of the game the ball is dead and the game clock remains stopped, resulting in what would normally be a substitution or time-out opportunity. **However, because the request was made too late, the substitution or time-out shall not be granted. The game shall resume immediately.**