



Team Control Foul Mechanics

Basket Interference

Goaltending

By Richard Kinney



Team Control Foul Signal Change

The MANUAL- Part 3 SIGNALS 36 & 37: Eliminate signal #37 (Team Control Foul) Maintain use of signal #36 for Player Control and Team Control Foul

- **Player/Team Control Foul #36**
Preceded by stop clock (Signal 4). The same hand used to stop the clock is placed at the back of the head (Signal 36). The directional signal (Signal 6) shall be given and then indicate the ensuing throw-in spot (Signal 7).
- **A common foul committed by a player while that player is in control of the ball or by an airborne shooter.**
- **A common foul committed by a member of the team that has control.**

Rationale: It is redundant to have different signals to communicate that a foul will be charged to a member of the team in control of the ball. Officials do not understand the need to differentiate between a player control foul and a team control foul and many game participants, table personnel, and fans do not know the difference. This change would not alter any rules or rule definitions.

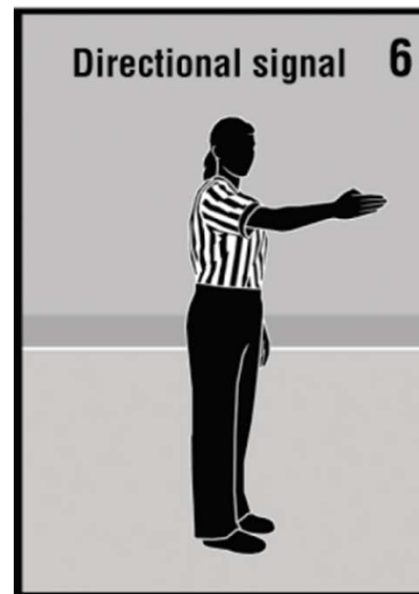
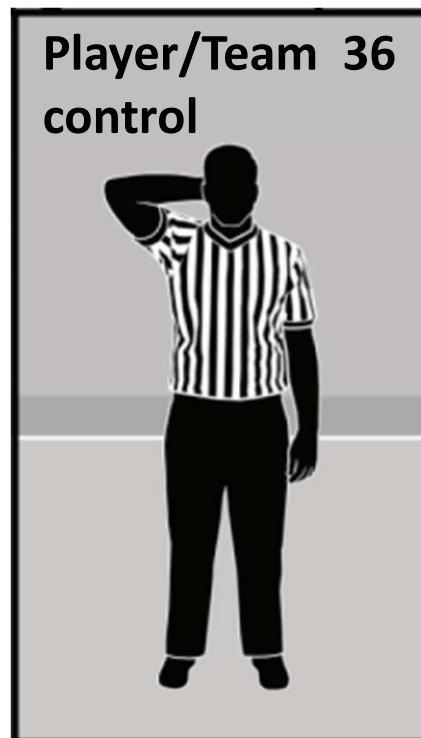
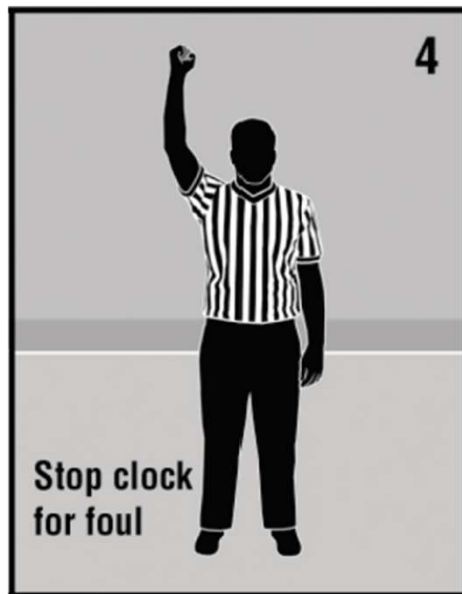




Team Control Foul Signal Change cont.

Player/Team Control Foul #36

Preceded by stop clock (Signal 4). The same hand used to stop the clock is placed at the back of the head (Signal 36). The directional signal (Signal 6) shall be given and then indicate the ensuing throw-in spot (Signal 7).





Team Control Foul Situations

Rule 4-12

ART. 2 . . . A team is in control of the ball:

- a. When a player of the team is in control.**
- b. While a live ball is being passed among teammates.**
- c. During an interrupted dribble.**
- d. When a player of the team has disposal of the ball for a throw-in.**

ART. 3 . . . Team control continues until:

- a. The ball is in flight during a try or tap for goal.**
- b. An opponent secures control.**
- c. The ball becomes dead.**

ART. 4 . . . While the ball remains live a loose ball always remains in control of the team whose player last had control, unless it is a try or tap for goal.

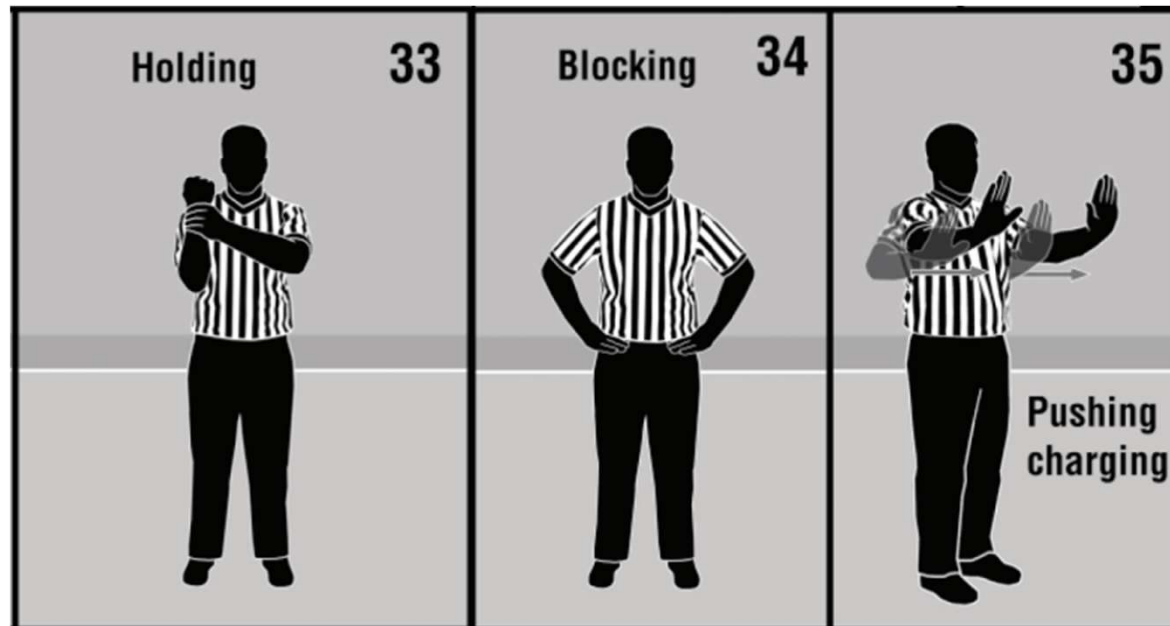


Team Control Foul Signal Change cont.

OFFICIALS MANUAL Part 5.4.2

C. Reporting

4.d. If a player-control or team-control foul, use the appropriate player/team control foul signal, and only if needed to clarify, the additional foul signal to communicate the type of foul.





Basket Interference Rule 4-6

SECTION 6 BASKET INTERFERENCE

Basket interference occurs when a player:

ART. 1 . . . Touches the ball or any part of the basket (including the net) while the ball is on or within either basket.

ART. 2 . . . Touches the ball while any part of the ball is within the imaginary cylinder which has the basket ring as its lower base.

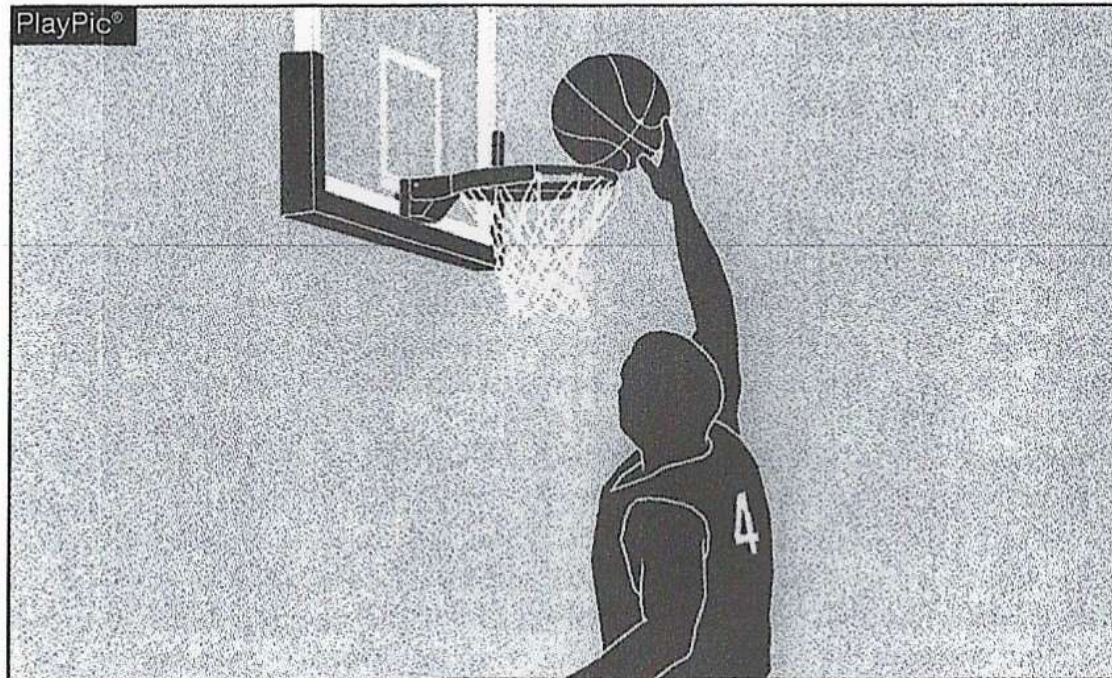
EXCEPTION: In Arts. 1 or 2, if a player has his/her hand legally in contact with the ball, it is not a violation if such contact with the ball continues after it enters the imaginary cylinder or if in such action, the player touches the basket. Dunking or stuffing is legal and is not basket interference.

ART. 3 . . . Touches the ball outside the cylinder while reaching through the basket from below.

ART. 4 . . . Pulls down a movable ring so that it contacts the ball before the ring returns to its original position



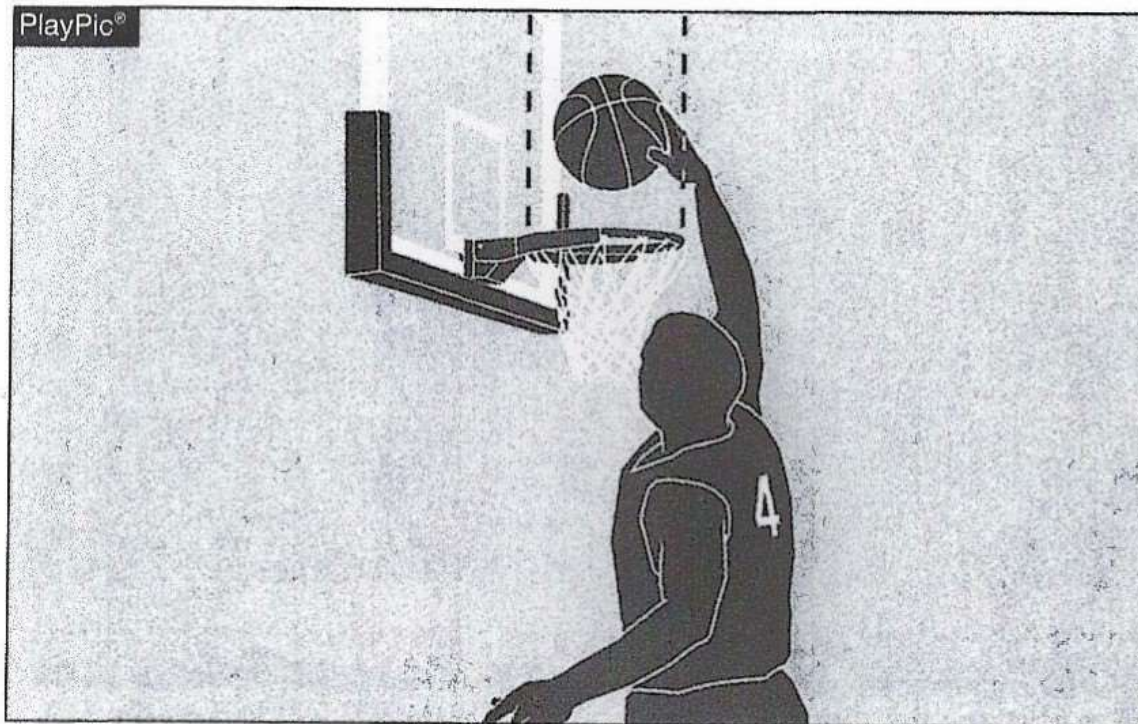
Basket Interference cont.



9-11; 4-6 While the ball is on Team B's basket, a player of Team B commits basket interference at his team's basket by touching the ball while it is on the ring. The ball becomes dead immediately and no points can be scored. The ball is awarded to Team A for a throw-in at the out-of-bounds spot nearest the violation.



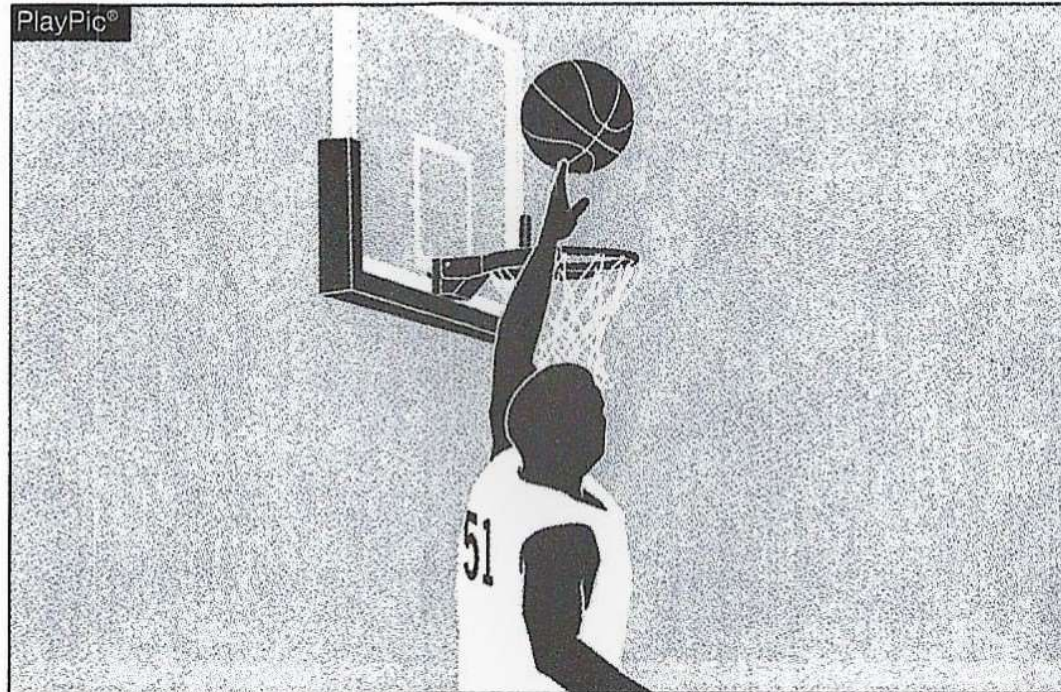
Basket Interference cont.



9-11; 4-6 Number 4 touches the ball during a field goal try while it is in the cylinder above his basket and taps it into the basket. This is offensive basket interference. No goal. It is Team B's ball for a throw-in at the nearest spot out of bounds.



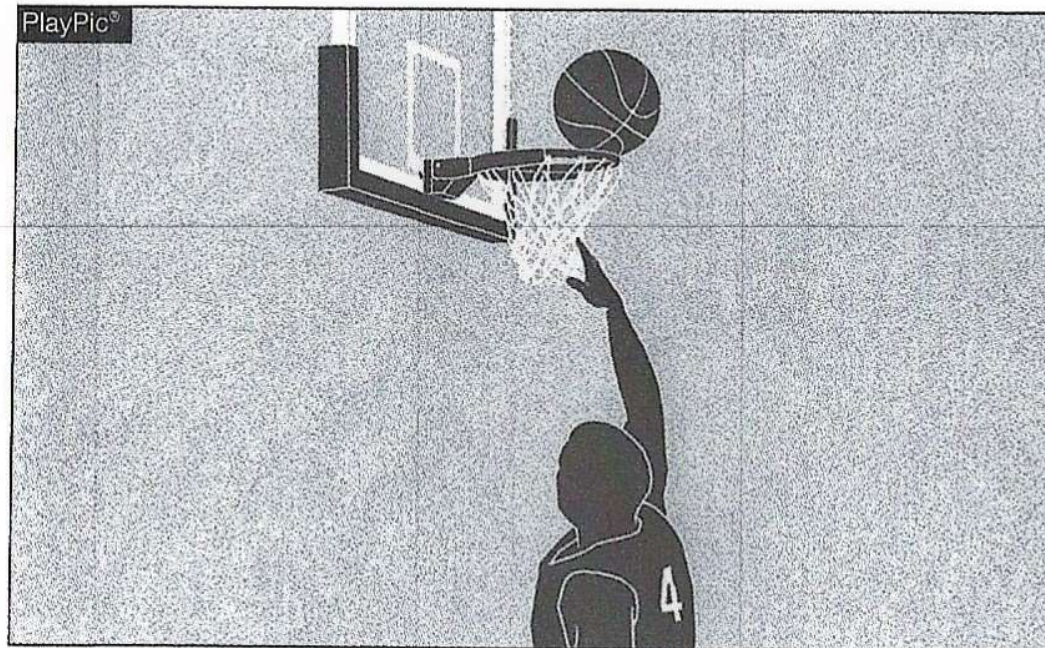
Basket Interference cont.



9-11; 4-6 This is basket interference by a Team B player during a field-goal try by a Team A player at A's basket. Team A is awarded two points when the interference occurs during a two-point try and three points if during a three-point try. The official hands or bounces the ball to a Team B player for a throw-in anywhere along the end line nearest Team A's basket.



Basket Interference cont.



9-11; 4-6 It is a basket-interference violation for either the offense or defense to touch the net when the ball is on or within the basket. The violation causes the ball to become dead. If Team B interferes, Team A is awarded one point if it occurs during a free-throw try and two or three points in case of a two- or three-point try respectively. If Team A interferes, no points can be scored, and the ball is awarded out of bounds to Team B at the nearest spot.



Basket Interference cont.



Dunk attempt that pops out, hits the backboard and goes back through the basket.



Basket Interference cont.



The ball pops out and hits the backboard... dunking exception, no longer applies.



Basket Interference cont.



It is BASKET INTERFERENCE when the ball goes through the basket and A1 is still touching the rim.



Basket Interference cont.

Very rare basket interference scenario:

Casebook 9.2.11 SITUATION C:

Since it is a violation for a thrower to throw the ball directly into the basket from out of bounds, what happens if B! touches the throw in pass while the ball is in the cylinder above A's basket?

RULING: B1 is charged with basket interference and two points are awarded to Team A. Team B is awarded the ball for a throw-in anywhere along the end lines... **(They can run the end line.)**



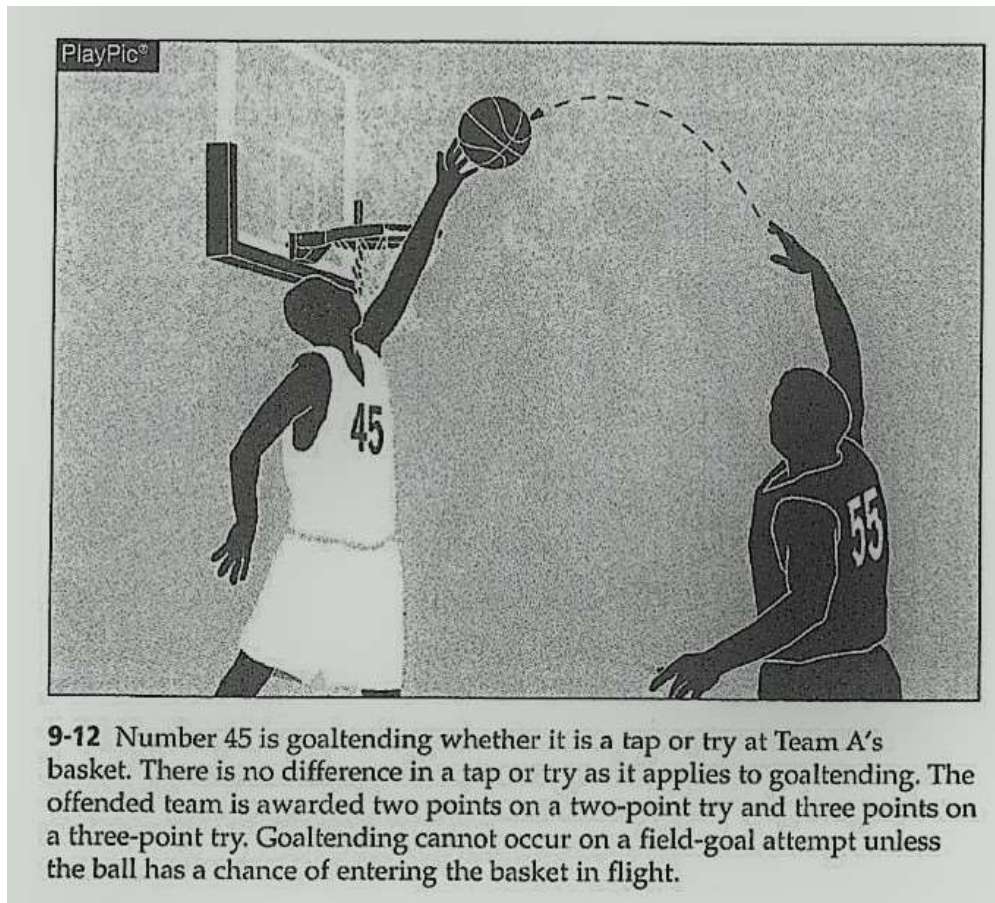
Goaltending Rule 4-22

SECTION 22 GOALTENDING

Goaltending occurs when a player touches the ball during a field-goal try or tap while the ball is in its downward flight entirely above the basket ring level, has the possibility of entering the basket in flight and is not touching the basket cylinder or a player touches the ball outside the cylinder during a free-throw attempt



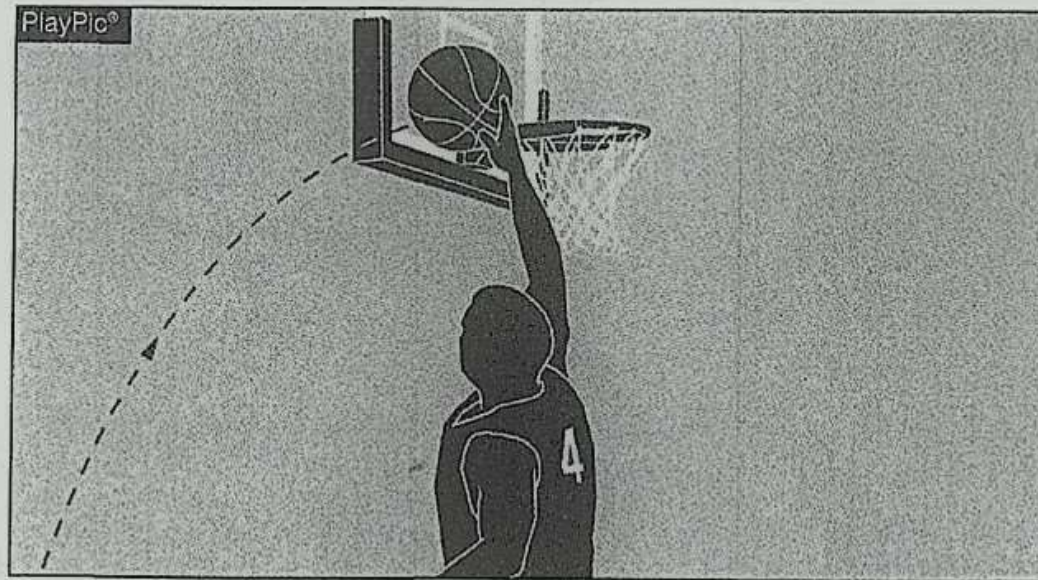
Goaltending Rule 4-22 cont.



9-12 Number 45 is goaltending whether it is a tap or try at Team A's basket. There is no difference in a tap or try as it applies to goaltending. The offended team is awarded two points on a two-point try and three points on a three-point try. Goaltending cannot occur on a field-goal attempt unless the ball has a chance of entering the basket in flight.



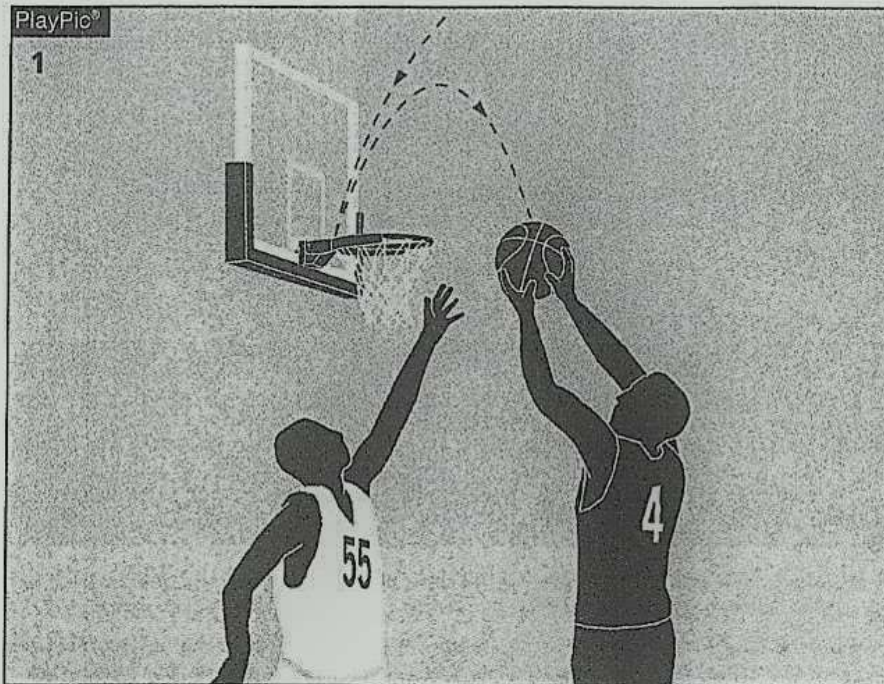
Goaltending Rule 4-22 cont.



9-11; 9-12 This block is legal as the ball is still in its upward flight and is not in the imaginary cylinder above the ring when touched by the defender. If the ball had been in its downward flight outside the cylinder and had a chance of entering the basket, it would have been defensive goaltending, if the touching had occurred with the ball in or touching the cylinder, it would have been basket interference.



Goaltending Rule 4-22 cont.



9-11; 4-6 Exception Number 4 secures a rebound while the ball is clearly outside the cylinder. As he jumps to dunk the ball into his basket in (1), No. 55 in blocking the shot places his hand against the ball while both the ball and the hand of player No. 55 are clearly outside the cylinder. In (2), No. 4 forces the ball and the hand of No. 55 into the cylinder. There is no violation by either player and a held ball with alternating-possession results.



Goaltending 4-22 cont.

Very rare goaltending scenario:

Rule 10-4

Art. 9... Commit goaltending during a free throw.



Goaltending Rule 4-22

One of the most misunderstood rules in basketball has to do with the backboard and goaltending.

- Simply put, the backboard has nothing to do with goaltending. Goaltending is contacting the ball on its downward flight, with a chance to go in, while above the cylinder. On most layups, the ball is still going up after contacting the backboard. It's legal to pin the ball against the backboard if it's still on the way up and not in the cylinder above the basket.
- Slapping the backboard is neither basket interference nor goaltending. A technical may be assessed when a player strikes the backboard so forcefully it cannot be ignored, but simply slapping the backboard in an attempt to block a shot is neither a violation nor a technical foul (RB 10 4 Art.4b).



Goaltending Rule 4-22

- **PLAY** A1 is driving parallel to the endline and, after reaching the basket, attempts to bank in a lay-up. Defender B2 attempts to block the shot, but misses the ball. B2's hand strikes the backboard during the follow-through of the blocked shot attempt, which causes the backboard and rim to vibrate while the ball is (a) touching the backboard, or (b) on the rim. A1's shot is not successful. Has any infraction occurred?
- **RULING** Since B2's striking of the backboard was the result of an attempted blocked shot, it shall not be ruled an intentional act, and therefore, does not result in a technical foul on B2. In NFHS, there is no rule that causing the backboard and rim to vibrate results in either goaltending or basket interference. Therefore, B2's incidental striking of the backboard is not a violation, and A1 cannot be awarded the basket (NFHS 4-6, 4-22, 10-4-4b, 10.4.4)



Clarification for Basket Interference and Goaltending Adjudication

- If the Defensive Team (B) commits Basket Interference or Goaltending, Team A will be awarded 1, 2, or 3 points, and Team B is awarded a throw-in anywhere along the end line **as after a scored goal**.
- If the Offensive Team (A) commits Basket Interference or Goaltending, **no goal** is scored. The ball becomes dead when the violation occurs and Team B is awarded a designated spot throw-in at the spot nearest the violation.



Clarification for Basket Interference and Goaltending Responsibilities

OFFICIALS MANUAL: Part 5.4.1 D. Basket Interference/Goaltending Violations:

1. For a basket interference or goaltending violation, the Center and Trail officials will be responsible for the flight of the ball on a try.
2. The off official (Trail or Center) will be responsible to determine when a violation occurs, and he/she will, if necessary, move to a position to more effectively cover his/her area of responsibility.
3. The other officials will watch for fouls.
4. If the try is in the Trail official's area, he/she will assume responsibility for contact between the shooter and the defensive player.
5. The Center official, responsible for the flight of the ball, will communicate with the other officials as to whether a basket shall count. ***(Same for Trail when the try is in the Center official's area.)***



Questions

