

INTERNATIONAL BASKETBALL LEAGUE



OFFICIAL RULES



INTERNATIONAL BASKETBALL LEAGUE (IBL)

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Thank you for being a part of the International Basketball League. The IBL rules of our game encompass the NBA rules as our base with, NBA D- League, FIBA and unique IBL rules added. The intention is to have a fast paced, highly competitive and entertaining game for our athletes, officials, coaches, and fans.

GET IN THE GAME!

SHARLEEN GRAF,
COMMISSIONER

IBL Officials are responsible for game management in partnership with Coaches, Teams, Staff and Volunteers. Included in our Official Rules is the full set of IBL game rules including interpretation in which our game is officiated. The goal of the IBL is to create an exciting, fast paced, entertaining game which is managed by quality officials each time we step on the court.

TOMMY NUNEZ JR,
DIRECTOR OF OFFICIALS

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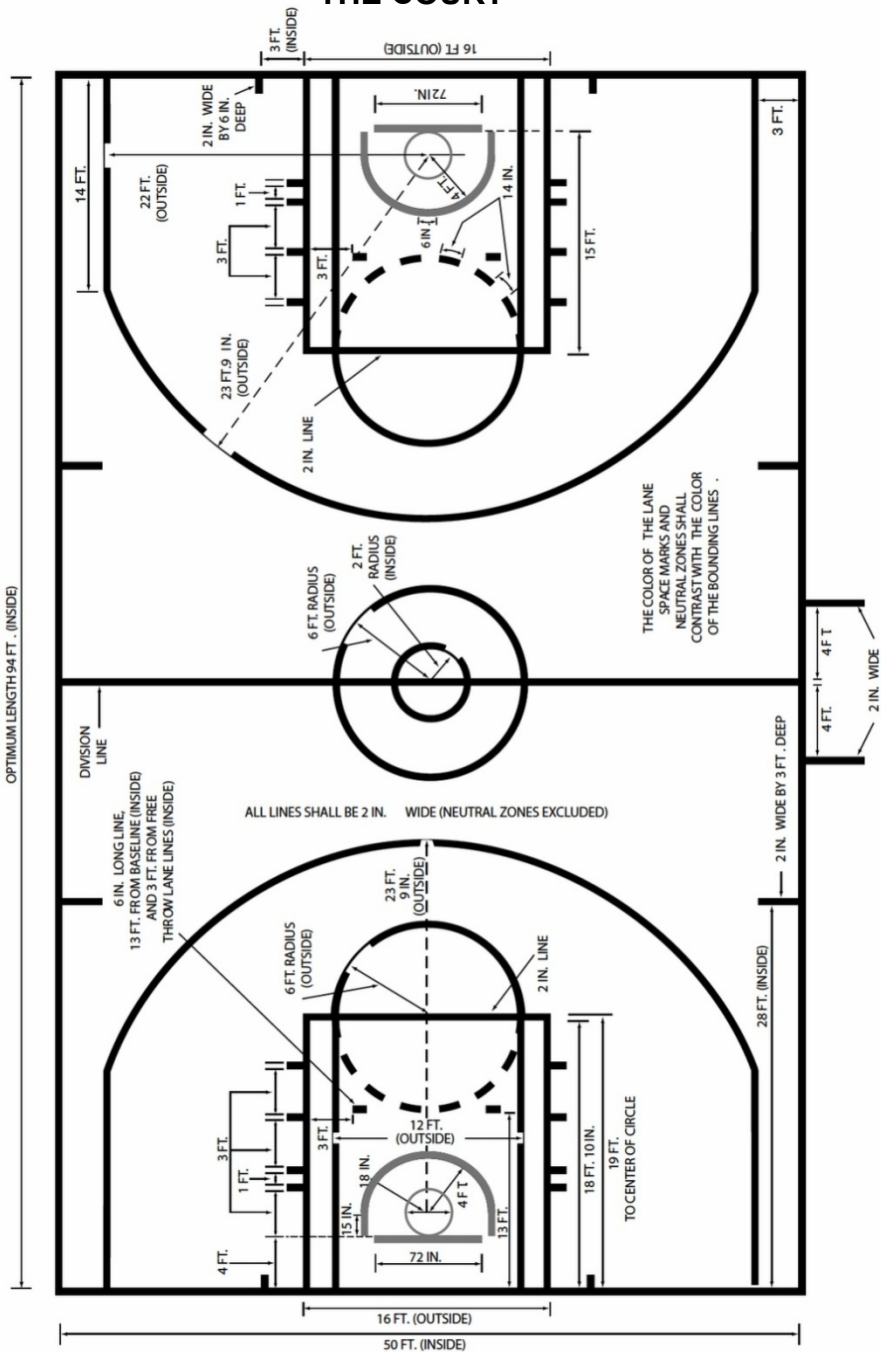
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THE COURT



IBL Official Rules

RULE NO. 1: COURT DIMENSIONS AND EQUIPMENT

Section I—Court and Dimensions

a. The playing court should be measured and marked as shown in the court diagram (See page 8).

b. A free throw lane should be marked at each end of the court with dimensions and markings as shown on the court diagram. All boundary lines are part of the lane, but lane space marks and neutral zone marks are not. The color of the lane space marks and neutral zones should contrast with the color of the boundary lines. The areas identified by the lane space markings are 2" by 8" inches and the neutral zone marks are 12" by 8".

c. A free throw line should be drawn (2" wide) across each of the circles indicated in the court diagram. It should be parallel to the end line and should be 15' from the plane of the face of the backboard.

d. The three-point field goal area has parallel lines 3' from the sidelines, extending from the baseline and an arc of 20'9" from the middle of the basket which intersects the parallel lines.

e. Four hash marks should be drawn (2" wide) perpendicular to the sideline on each side of the court and 28' from the baseline. These hash marks should extend 3' onto the court.

f. Two hash marks should be drawn (2" wide) perpendicular to the baseline on each side of the free throw lane line. These hash marks should be 3' from the free throw lane line and extend 6" onto the court.

g. Four hash marks should be drawn (2" wide) parallel to the baseline on each side of the free throw circle. These hash marks should be 13' from the baseline and 3' from the free throw lane lines and should be 6" in length.

h. Two hash marks should be drawn (2" wide) perpendicular to the sideline, in front of the scorer's table, and 4' on each side of the midcourt line. This will designate the Substitution Box area.

i. A Restricted Area should be marked with a half-circle 4' from the center of the basket ring and then parallel to the lane line to the face of the backboard with a solid 2" line.

Section II—Equipment

a. The backboard should be a rectangle measuring 6' horizontally and 32' vertically. The front surface should be flat and transparent.

b. A transparent backboard should be marked with a 2" white rectangle centered behind the ring. This rectangle should have outside dimensions of 24" horizontally and 18" vertically.

c. Home management is required to have a spare board with a supporting unit on hand for emergencies, a steel tape or extension ruler, and a level for use if necessary.

d. Each basket should consist of a pressure-release NBA/FIBA approved metal safety ring with an 18" inside diameter and with a white cord net 15" to 18" in length. The cord of the net should not be less than 30 thread nor more than 120 thread and should be constructed to check the ball momentarily as it passes through the basket.

e. Each basket ring should be securely attached to the backboard with its upper edge 10' above and parallel to the floor and equidistant from the vertical edges of the board. The nearest point of the inside edge of the ring should be 6" from the plane of the face of the board. The ring should be painted orange.

f (1) The ball should be an officially approved IBL ball between 7½ and 8½ pounds of pressure.

(2) Six balls must be made available to each team for pre-game warm-up.

g. Venue backboards must contain four strips of LED lights, synchronized with the game clock, outlining the inside of the four sides of the backboard to indicate the expiration of time.

h. Any variations in court, dimensions, or equipment need to be reported within 30 days.

RULE NO. 2: OFFICIALS AND THEIR DUTIES

Section I—Officials

a. The game officials should consist of a crew chief and two referees. They will be assisted by an official scorer and two trained timers. One timer will operate the game clock and the other will operate the 24-second clock. All officials should be approved by the League Office.

b. The officials should wear the uniform prescribed by the IBL.

Section II—Duties of Officials Managing the Game on the Court

a. The officials should, prior to the start of the game, inspect and approve all equipment, including court, baskets, balls, backboards, timer's and scorer's equipment.

b. The officials should not permit players to play with any type of hand, arm, face, nose, ear, head, or neck jewelry.

c. The officials should not permit any player to wear equipment which, in their judgment, is dangerous to other players. Any equipment of a hard substance (casts, splints, guards and braces) must be padded or foam covered and have no exposed, sharp or cutting edge. All face masks and eye or nose protectors must conform to the contour of the face and have no sharp or protruding edges. Items will be approved on a game-to-game basis.

d. All equipment used must be appropriate for basketball. Equipment that is unnatural and designed to increase a player's height or reach or to gain an advantage should not be used.

e. The officials must check the game balls to see that they are properly inflated. The recommended ball pressure is between 7 ½ and 8 ½ pounds.

f. The crew chief will be the official in charge.

g. If a coach desires to discuss a rule or interpretation of a rule prior to the start of a game or between periods, it is mandatory for the officials to ask the other coach to be present during the discussion. The same procedure should be followed if the officials wish to discuss a game situation with either coach.

h. The designated official should toss the ball at the start of the game. The crew chief will decide whether or not a goal will count if the officials disagree, and he shall decide matters upon which scorers and timers disagree.

i. All officials should enter the court prior to the 15-minute mark on the game clock to observe the warm-up period, to report to the league office any atypical situations, and to review scoring and timing procedures with table personnel.

j. The Crew Chief must check the Active List prior to the start of the game.

k. Officials must meet with team captains prior to the start of the game.

l. Officials must report any atypical or unique incident to the Director of Officials and the League Office by E-mail. Flagrant, punching, fighting fouls or a team's failure to have eight players to begin the game must also be reported.

Section III—Elastic Power

The officials should have the power to make decisions on any point, not specifically covered in the rules. The League Office will be advised of all decisions at the earliest possible moment.

Section IV—Different Decisions By Officials

a. The crew chief should have the authority to set aside or question decisions regarding a rule interpretation made by the other officials.

b. If two officials give conflicting signals as to who caused the ball to go out-of-bounds, they will talk and reconstruct the play in an attempt to make the correct call. If no resolution is reached, a jump ball will be signaled between the two players involved at the nearest circle. If the two players cannot be identified, the jump ball shall be administered at the center circle between any two opponents in the game. If one official signals and another official clearly knows the call is incorrect, they should talk and the calling official may change the call on the information given. However, if both officials are adamant about their ruling, a jump ball should be held.

EXCEPTION: Last two minutes of fourth period and entire overtime.

c. In the event that a violation and a foul occur at the same time, the foul will take precedence.

d. Double Foul (See Rule 12B—Section VI—f).

e. If the two officials differ on a block/charge foul involving the restricted area and/or lower defensive box, they will talk and share information in an attempt to make the correct call. If no resolution is reached it will be treated as a double foul (See Rule 12B—Section VI—f).

Section V—Time and Place for Decisions

a. The officials have the power to render decisions for infractions of rules committed inside or outside the boundary lines. This includes periods when the game may be stopped for any reason.

b. When a personal foul or violation occurs, an official will blow his whistle to stop play. The whistle is the signal for the timer to stop the game clock. If a personal foul has occurred, the official will indicate the number of the offender to the official scorer, the type of foul committed and the number of free throws, if any, to be attempted or indicate the spot of the throw-in.

If a violation has occurred the official will indicate: (1) The nature of the violation by giving the correct signal. (2) The number of the offender, if applicable.(3) The direction in which the ball will be advanced.

c. When a team is entitled to a throw-in, an official should clearly signal (1) The act which caused the ball to become dead (2) The spot of the throw-in. (3) The team entitled to the throw-in, unless it follows a successful field goal or free throw.

d. When a whistle is erroneously sounded, whether the ball is in a possession or non-possession status, it is an inadvertent whistle and should be interpreted as a suspension-of-play.

e. An official may suspend play for any unusual circumstance (Rule 4—Section XIV).

Section VI—Correcting Errors

A. FREE THROWS

Officials may correct an error if a rule is inadvertently set aside and results in the following:

- (1) A team not shooting a free throw that will remain in play. **EXCEPTION:** If the offensive team scores or shoots free throw as a result of a personal foul prior to possession by the defensive team the error should be ignored if more than 24 seconds has expired.
- (2) A team not shooting a free throw that will not remain in play. The error should be corrected, all play should stand and play will resume from the point of interruption with the clocks remaining the same.
- (3) A team shooting an unmerited free throw.

(4) Permitting the wrong player to attempt a free throw.

- a. Officials should be notified of a possible error at the first dead ball.
- b. Errors which occur in the first or third periods must be discovered and rectified prior to the start of the next period.
- c. Errors which occur in the second period must be discovered and the scorer's table notified prior to the officials leaving the floor at the end of the period. The error(s) must be rectified prior to the start of the third period.
- d. Errors which occur in the fourth period or overtime(s) must be discovered and rectified prior to the end of the period.
- e. The ball is not in play on corrected free throw attempt(s). Play is resumed at the same spot and under the same conditions as would have prevailed had the error not been discovered.
- f. All play that occurs is to be nullified if the error is discovered within a 24-second time period. The game clock shall be reset to the time that the error occurred.

(1): Acts of unsportsmanlike conduct and all flagrant fouls, and points scored therefrom, should not be nullified.

EXCEPTION

(2): If the error to be corrected is for a free throw attempt where there is to be no line-up of players on the free throw lane (technical foul, defensive three seconds, flagrant foul, clear path-to-the-basket foul, punching foul, away-from-the-play foul in last two minutes) the error should be corrected, all play should stand and play will resume from the point of interruption with the clocks remaining the same.

B. LINEUP POSITIONS

In any jump ball situation, if the jumpers lined up incorrectly and a error is discovered:

- (1) After more than 24 seconds has elapsed, the teams will continue to shoot for that basket for the remainder of that half and/or overtime. If the error is discovered in the first half, teams will shoot at the proper basket as decided by the opening tap for the second half.
- (2) If 24 seconds or less has elapsed, all play will be nullified. **EXCEPTION:** Acts of unsportsmanlike conduct, all flagrant fouls, and points scored therefrom, should not be nullified and play will resume from the original jump ball with players facing the proper direction.

C. THROW-IN

If the second, third, or fourth period or any throw-in begins with the wrong team being awarded possession or the teams facing in the wrong direction, and the error is discovered:

- (1) After 24 seconds has elapsed, the error cannot be corrected.
- (2) With 24 seconds or less having elapsed, all play will be nullified. **EXCEPTION:** Acts of unsportsmanlike conduct, all flagrant fouls, and points scored therefrom, will not be nullified.

D. RECORD KEEPING

A record keeping error by the official scorer which involves the score, number of personal fouls, team fouls and/or timeouts may be corrected by the officials at any time prior to the end of the fourth period. Any such error which occurs in overtime must be corrected prior to the end of that period.

E. NUMBER OF PLAYERS

- (1) If the ball is put into play and remains in play with one team having six or more players on the court, a non-unsportsmanlike technical foul will be assessed on the team with too many players. Immediately following the free throw awarded for the technical foul, the team with the correct number of players will instruct the Crew Chief to:
 - a. resume play from the point in time when the technical foul was assessed, under the same conditions as would have prevailed had there been no error with a throw-in, jump ball, or foul shot, as appropriate.
 - b. nullify all play that occurred from the point in time when the ball was put into play with one team having six or more players on the court and ending when the technical foul was assessed, and reset the game and shot clock to the point in time when the ball was put into play, and if the ball was put into play by:
 - 1) a throw-in, the ball should be returned to the original throw-in spot with all privileges remaining, if any, or
 - 2) a missed free throw that remained in play, a jump ball should be held at center court between any two players in the game, or
 - 3) a jump ball, the ball should be returned to the original jump ball spot and a jump ball held with the same two players. **EXCEPTION:** Acts of unsportsmanlike conduct and all flagrant fouls, and points scored from any resulting free throws, will not be nullified. (2) Other errors involving the wrong number of players at the start of play, four or less, are not correctable. Following the technical foul, play will resume from the point-of-interruption.

Section VII—Duties of Scorers

- a. The scorers should record the field goals made, the free throws made, and missed, and should keep a running summary of the points scored. They should record the personal and technical fouls called on each player and should notify the officials immediately when a sixth personal foul is called on any player. They should record the timeouts charged to each team, should notify a team and its coach through an official whenever that team is granted its final (full) timeout, and should notify the nearest official each time a team is granted a charged timeout in excess of the legal number. In case there is a question about an error in the scoring, the scorer will check with the Crew Chief at once to find the discrepancy. If the error cannot be found, the official should accept the record of the official scorer, unless he/she has knowledge that forces him/her to decide otherwise.
- b. The scorers should keep a record of the names, numbers and positions of the players who are to start the game and of all substitutes who enter the game. When there is an infraction of the rules pertaining to submission of the active list, substitutions or numbers of players, they should notify the nearest official immediately if the ball is dead, or as soon as it becomes dead if it is in play when the infraction is discovered. The scorer should mark the time at which players are disqualified by reason of receiving six personal fouls, so that it may be easy to ascertain the order in which the players are eligible to go back into the game in accordance with Rule 3—Section I.
- c. The scorers will use a horn or other device unlike that used by the officials or timers to signal the officials. This may be used when the ball is dead or in certain specified situations when the ball is in control of a given team.
- d. When a player is disqualified from the game, or whenever a penalty free throw is being awarded, a buzzer, siren or some other clearly audible sound must be used by the scorer or timer to notify the game officials. It is the duty of the scorekeeper to be certain the officials have acknowledged the sixth personal foul buzzer and the penalty shot buzzer.
- e. The scorer should not signal the officials while the ball is in play, except to notify them of the necessity to correct an error.

f. Should the scorer sound the horn while the ball is in play, it should be ignored by the players on the court. The officials must use their judgment in stopping play to consult with the scorer's table.

g. Scorers should record on the scoreboard the number of team fouls up to a total of five, which will indicate that the team is in a penalty situation.

h. Scorers should, immediately, record the name of the team which secures the first possession of the game.

Section VIII—Duties of Timers

a. The timers should note when each half is to start and will notify the Crew Chief and both coaches five minutes before this time, or cause them to be notified at least five minutes before the half is to start. They should signal the scorers two minutes before starting time. They should record playing time and time of stoppages as provided in the rules. The official timer and the 24-second clock operator will be provided with digital stop watches to be used with the timing of timeouts and in case the official game clock, 24-second clocks/game clocks located above the backboards fail to work properly.

b. At the beginning of the first period, any overtime period or whenever play is resumed by a jump ball, the game clock shall be started when the ball is legally tapped by either of the jumpers. No time will be removed from the game clock and/or 24-second clock if the ball is not legally touched before a violation.

c. If the game clock has been stopped and the ball is put in play by a throw-in, the game clock, and the 24-second clock should be started when the ball is legally touched by any player on the court. The starting of the game clock and the 24-second clock will be under the control of the official timer.

d. During an unsuccessful free throw attempt, the game clock will be started when the ball is legally touched. The 24-second clock will be started when player possession of the ball is obtained.

e. The game clock will be stopped at the expiration of time for each period and when an official signals timeout. For a charged timeout, the timer will start a digital stop watch and will signal the officials when it is time to resume play.

f. The game clock and the scoreboard will combine to cause a horn to sound, automatically, when playing time for the period has expired. If the horn or buzzer fails to sound, or is not heard, the official timer will be used in any other means to notify the officials immediately.

g. In a dead ball situation, if the clock shows :00.0, the period or game is considered to have ended although the horn may not have sounded. **EXCEPTION:** See Rule 13—Section II—b(2)

h. Record only the actual playing time in the last minute of the first, second, and third periods.

i. Record only the actual playing time in the last two minutes of the fourth period and the last two minutes of any overtime period(s).

RULE NO. 3: PLAYERS, SUBSTITUTES, AND COACHES

Section I—Team (10 Players on the Bench)

a. Each team should consist of five players. No team may be reduced to less than five players. If a player in the game receives his sixth personal foul and all substitutes have already been disqualified, said player will remain in the game and will be charged with a personal and team foul. A technical foul also will be assessed against his team. All subsequent personal fouls, including offensive fouls, should be treated similarly. All players who have six or more personal fouls and remain in the game should be treated similarly.

b. In the event that there are only five eligible players remaining and one of these players is injured, or must leave the game or is ejected, he must be replaced by the last player who was

disqualified by reason of receiving six personal fouls. Each subsequent requirement to replace an injured or ejected player will be treated in this inverse order. Any such re-entry into a game by a disqualified player will be penalized by a technical foul.

c. In the event that a player leaves the playing court while the ball is in play, play will continue until the next stoppage of play and the player will be replaced if he is not ready to return. No technical foul will be assessed, but the incident will be reviewed by the League Office for a possible fine and/or suspension.

Section II—Starting Line-Ups

At least ten minutes before the game is scheduled to begin, the scorers will be supplied with the name and number of each player who will start the game. Failure to comply with this provision will be reported to the League Office.

Section III—The Captain

a. A team may have a captain and a co-captain numbering a maximum of two. The designated captain may be anyone on the active list who is in uniform, except a player-coach.

b. The designated captain is the only player who may ask an official about a rule interpretation during a timeout charged to his team. He may not discuss a judgment decision.

c. If the designated captain continues to sit on the bench, he remains the captain for the entire game.

d. In the event that the captain is absent from the court and bench, his coach should immediately designate a new captain.

Section IV—The Coach and Others

a. The coach's position may be on or off the bench from the 28' hash mark to the baseline. They are permitted between the 28' hash mark and the midcourt line to relay information to players but must return to the bench side of the 28' hash mark immediately or be called for a non-unsportsmanlike technical foul. A coach is not permitted to cross the mid-court line and violators will be assessed an unsportsmanlike technical foul immediately. All assistants and trainers must remain on the bench. Coaches and trainers are not permitted to go to the scorer's table, for any reason, except during a dead ball.

b. A player-coach, if permitted under IBL regulations, will have no special privileges. He is to conduct himself or herself in the same manner as any other player.

c. Any club personnel not seated on the bench must conduct themselves in a manner that would reflect favorably on the dignity of the game and/or the officials. Violations by any of the personnel indicated should require a written report to the League Office for subsequent action.

d. The bench should be occupied only by a league-approved head coach, a maximum of three assistant coaches, players and trainer. During an altercation, the head and assistant coaches are permitted on the court as 'peacemakers.'

e. If a player, coach, or assistant coach is suspended from a game or games, they should not at any time before, during, or after such game or games appear in any part of the arena or stands where his team is playing. A player, coach, or assistant coach who is ejected may only remain in the dressing room of the team during the remainder of the game, or leave the building. A violation of this rule will call for an automatic fine of \$500.

Section V—Substitutes

a. A substitute should report to the scorer and position himself in the 8' Substitution Box located in front of the scorer's table. He will inform the scorer whom he is going to replace. The scorer will sound the horn to indicate a substitution. The horn does not have to be sounded if the substitution occurs between periods or during timeouts.

b. The substitute will remain in the Substitution Box until he is beckoned onto the court by an official. If the ball is about to become live, the beckoning signal will be withheld.

c. A substitute must be ready to enter the game when beckoned. No delays for removal of warm-up clothing will be permitted.

d. The substitute will not replace a free throw shooter or a player involved in a jump ball unless dictated to do so by an injury, whereby he is selected by the opposing coach. At no time may he be allowed to attempt a free throw awarded as a result of a technical foul.

e. A substitute will be considered as being in the game when he is beckoned onto the court or recognized as being in the game by an official. Once a player is in the game, he cannot be removed until the ball is legally touched by a player on the court unless: (1) a personal or technical foul is called, (2) there is a change of possession or (3) administration of infection control rule.

f. A substitute may be recalled from the scorer's table prior to being beckoned onto the court by an official.

g. A player may be replaced and allowed to re-enter the game as a substitute during the same dead ball.

h. A player must be in the Substitution Box at the time a violation occurs if the throw-in is to be administered in the backcourt. If a substitute fails to meet this requirement, he must not enter the game until the next legal opportunity. **EXCEPTION:** In the last two minutes of each period or overtime, a reasonable amount of time will be allowed for a substitution.

i. If a free throw(s) is awarded, substitutes are only permitted to enter the game prior to the final free throw attempt if the ball will remain in play or following the final free throw attempt if it will not remain in play, unless necessitated by disqualification, injury or ejection.

j. No substitutes may enter the game after a successful field goal by either team, unless the ball is dead due to a personal foul, technical foul, timeout, infection control, or violation.

k. No substitutes are allowed to enter the game during an official's suspension-of-play for (1) a delay-of-game warning, (2) retrieving an errant ball, (3) an inadvertent whistle or (4) any other unusual circumstance.

EXCEPTIONS:

(1) Suspension of play for a player bleeding. See Comments on the Rules—N.

(2) Seriously injured player. Player must be removed and opponent is permitted one substitution.

l. Notification of all above infractions and ensuing procedures should be in accordance with Rule 2—Section VII.

Section VI—Uniforms (Players Jerseys)

a. Each player will be numbered on the front and back of his jersey with a number of solid colors contrasting with the color of the shirt.

b. Each number must be not less than 1" in width and not less than 6" in height on both the front and back. Each player shall have his surname affixed to the back of his game jersey in letters at least 2" in height.

c. The home team will wear light color jerseys, and the visitors dark jerseys unless otherwise approved. For neutral court games and doubleheaders, the second team named in the official schedule will be regarded as the home team and will wear the light colored jerseys.

IBL Roster Standards

Active rosters are required to be turned in to the league 14 days before the pending season start date including player names, photos, numbers, college, height, weight, last team played for and a small biography to the IBL for any player that is on your active roster via email with

the team name in the subject line stating 'Active Roster' 72 hours in season to Logan and the Team.

Minimum people on your team bench must be 10—this is called 'the rule of 10': the policy is that at least 8 of these 10 persons must be players and indeed—if your team chooses to run with the minimum of 8 players, then 2 coaches are required to match the team colors to total 10 official members of a team on your bench. Rosters - Maximum players engaged in IBL sanctioned game is 15 active players sent to the league office at least 48 hours prior to the next game during the regular season, with up to 3 players on the injured reserve roster.

RULE NO. 4—DEFINITIONS

Section I—Basket/Backboard

a. A team's basket consists of the basket ring and net through which its players try to shoot the ball. The visiting team has the choice of baskets for the first half. The basket selected by the visiting team when it first enters onto the court should be its basket for the first half.

b. The teams change baskets for the second half. All overtime periods are considered extensions of the second half.

c. Five sides of the backboard (front, two sides, bottom, and top) are considered in play when contacted by the basketball. The back of the backboard and the area directly behind it are out-of-bounds.

Section II—Dribble

A dribble is movement of the ball, caused by a player in control, who throws or taps the ball to the floor.

a. The dribble ends when the dribbler:

- (1) Touches the ball simultaneously with both hands
- (2) Permits the ball to come to rest while he is in control of it
- (3) Tries for a field goal
- (4) Throws a pass
- (5) Touches the ball more than once while dribbling, before it touches the floor
- (6) Loses control
- (7) Allows the ball to become dead

Section III—Fouls

a. A common personal foul is illegal physical contact which occurs with an opponent after the ball has become live and before the horn sounds to end the period. If time expires before the personal foul occurs, the personal foul should be disregarded, unless it was unsportsmanlike. **EXCEPTION:** If the foul is committed on or by a player in the act of shooting, and the shooter released the ball prior to the expiration of time on the game clock, then the foul should be administered in the same manner as with any similar play during the course of the game (See Rule 13—Section II—b(2)).

b. A technical foul is the penalty for unsportsmanlike conduct or violations by team members on the floor or seated on the bench.

c. A double foul is a situation in which any two opponents commit personal fouls at approximately the same time.

d. An offensive foul is illegal contact, committed by an offensive player, after the ball is live and there is team control.

e. A loose ball foul is illegal contact, after the ball is alive, when team control does not exist.

f. A flagrant foul is unnecessary and/or excessive contact committed by a player against an opponent whether the ball is dead or alive.

g. A punching foul is a punch by a player which makes contact with an opponent whether the ball is dead or alive.

h. An away-from-the-play foul is illegal contact by the defense in the last two minutes of the game, and/or overtime, which occurs (1) deliberately away from the immediate area of offensive action, and/or (2) prior to the ball being released on a throw-in.

Section IV—Free Throw

A free throw is the privilege given a player to score one point by an unhindered attempt for the goal from a position directly behind the free throw line. This attempt must be made within 10 seconds.

Section V—Frontcourt/Backcourt

a. A team's frontcourt consists of that part of the court between its endline and the nearer edge of the midcourt line, including the basket and inbounds part of the backboard.

b. A team's backcourt consists of the entire midcourt line and the rest of the court to include the opponent's basket and inbounds part of the backboard.

c. A ball being held by a player: (1) is in the frontcourt if neither the ball nor the player is touching the backcourt, (2) is in the backcourt if either the ball or player is touching the backcourt.

d. A ball being dribbled is: (1) in the frontcourt when the ball and both feet of the player are in the frontcourt, (2) in the backcourt if the ball or either foot of the player is in the backcourt.

e. The ball is considered in the frontcourt once it has broken the plane of the midcourt line and is not in player control.

f. The team on offense must bring the ball across the midcourt line within 8 seconds.
EXCEPTION: (1) kicked ball, (2) punched ball, (3) personal or technical foul on the defensive team, (4) delay-of-game warning on the defensive team or (5) infection control.

g. Frontcourt/backcourt status is not attained until a player with the ball has established a positive position in either half during (1) a jump ball, (2) a steal by a defensive player, (3) a throw-in in the last two minutes of the fourth period and/or any overtime period or (4) any time the ball is loose.

Section VI—Held Ball

A held ball occurs when two opponents have one or both hands firmly on the ball or anytime a defensive player touches the ball causing the offensive player to return to the floor with the ball in his continuous possession. A held ball should not be called until both players have hands so firmly on the ball that neither can gain sole possession without undue roughness. If a player is lying or sitting on the floor while in possession, he should have an opportunity to throw the ball, but a held ball should be called if there is danger of injury.

Section VII—Pivot

a. A pivot takes place when a player, who is holding the ball, steps once or more than once in any direction with the same foot, with the other foot (pivot foot) in contact with the floor.

b. If the player wishes to dribble after a pivot, the ball must be out of his hand before the pivot foot is raised off the floor. If the player raises his pivot off the floor, he must pass or attempt a field goal before the foot is returned to the floor. If he fails to follow these guidelines, he has committed a traveling violation.

Section VIII—Traveling

Traveling is progressing in any direction while in possession of the ball, which is in excess of prescribed limits as noted in Rule 4—Section VII and Rule 10—Section XIII.

Section IX—Screen

A screen is the legal action of a player who, without causing undue contact, delays or prevents an opponent from reaching a desired position.

Section X—Field Goal Attempt

A field goal attempt is a player's attempt to shoot the ball into his basket for a field goal. The act of shooting starts when, in the official's judgment, the player has started his shooting motion and continues until the shooting motion ceases and he returns to a normal floor position. It is not essential that the ball leave the shooter's hand. His arm(s) might be held so that he cannot actually make an attempt.

The term is also used to include the flight of the ball until it becomes dead or is touched by a player. A tap during a jump ball or rebound is not considered a field goal attempt. However, anytime a live ball is in flight toward the rim from the playing court, the goal, if made, will count, even if time expires or the official's whistle sounds. The field goal will not be scored if time on the game clock expires before the ball leaves the player's hand or the ball is in flight toward the rim.

Section XI—Throw-In

A throw-in is a method of putting the ball in play from out-of-bounds in accordance with Rule 8—Section III. The throw-in begins when the ball is at the disposal of the team or player entitled to it, and ends when the ball is released by the thrower-in.

Section XII—Last Two Minutes

When the game clock shows 2:00, the period is considered to be in the two-minute period.

Section XIII—Suspension of Play

An official can suspend play for retrieving an errant ball, re-setting the timing devices, delay-of-game warning, inadvertent whistle, instant replay, a seriously-injured player, or any other unusual circumstance. During such a suspension, neither team is permitted to substitute and the defensive team may not be granted a timeout. Play will be resumed at the point of interruption.

EXCEPTIONS:

- (1) Suspension of play for a player bleeding. See Comments on the Rules—N.
- (2) Seriously-injured player. Player must be removed and opponent is permitted one substitution.

Section XIV—Point of Interruption

Point of interruption is where the ball is located when the whistle sounds.

Section XV—Team Control

A team is in control when a player is holding, dribbling, or passing the ball. Team control ends when the defensive team deflects the ball or there is a field goal attempt.

Section XVI—Team Possession

A team is in possession when a player is holding, dribbling, or passing the ball. Team possession ends when the defensive team gains possession or there is a field goal attempt which hits the rim.

Section XVII—Fumble

A player who is holding the ball and fumbles it out of his control may recover the ball. If his pivot foot moves to recover the ball, he must then pass or shoot the ball. If he fumbles and recovers it without moving his pivot foot and before the ball touches the floor, he retains his status before the fumble.

RULE NO. 5—SCORING AND TIMING

Section I—Scoring

a. A legal field goal or free throw attempt should be scored when a ball from the playing area enters the basket from above and remains in or passes through the net.

b. A successful field goal attempt from the area on or inside the three-point field goal line should count as two points.

c. A successful field goal attempt from the area outside the three-point field goal line should count as three points.

(1) The shooter must have at least one foot on the floor outside the three-point field goal line prior to the attempt.

(2) The shooter may not be touching the floor on or inside the three-point field goal line.

(3) The shooter may contact the three-point field goal line, or land in the two-point field goal area, after the ball is released.

d. A field goal accidentally scored in an opponent's basket and should be added to the opponent's score, credited to the opposing player nearest the player whose actions caused the ball to enter the basket.

e. It is a violation for a player to attempt a field goal at an opponent's basket. The opposing team will be awarded the ball at the free throw line extended.

f. A successful free throw attempt will count as one point.

g. An unsuccessful free throw attempt which is tapped into the basket should count as two points and should be credited to the player who tapped the ball in.

h. If there is a discrepancy in the score and it cannot be resolved, the running score will be official.

Section II—Timing

a. All periods of regulation play in the IBL will be twelve minutes.

b. All overtime periods of play will be 5 minutes.

c. 15 minutes will be permitted as a halftime for all games.

d. 2 minutes and 10 seconds will be permitted between the first and second periods, the third and fourth periods and before any overtime period.

e. A team is permitted a total of 30 seconds to replace a disqualified player.

f. The game is considered to be in the two-minute part when the game clock shows 2:00 or less time remaining in the period.

g. The Public Address Operator is required to announce that there are two minutes remaining in each period.

h. The game clock will be equipped to show tenths-of-a-second during the last minute of each period.

Section III—End of Period

Each period ends when time expires.

EXCEPTIONS:

- (1) If a field goal attempt is in flight toward the basket, the period ends when the goal is made, missed, or touched by an offensive player.
- (2) If the official's whistle sounds prior to the horn or :00.0 on the clock, the period is not over and time must be added to the clock.
- (3) If a field goal attempt is in flight toward the basket when the horn sounds ending a period, and it subsequently is touched by: (a) a defensive player, the goal, if successful, should count; or (b) an offensive player, the period has ended.
- (4) If a timeout request is made as time expires for a period, the period ends and the Timeout will not be granted.
- (5) If there is a foul called on or by a player in the act of shooting the period will end after the foul is penalized. (See Rule 13—II—b[2]).

b. If the ball is dead and the game clock shows :00.0, the period has ended even though the horn may not have sounded. **EXCEPTION:** See Rule 13—II—b(2)

Section IV—Tie Score—Overtime

If the score is tied at the end of the fourth period, play will resume in 2 minutes and 10 seconds without change of baskets for any of the overtime periods required.

Section V—Stoppage of Timing Devices

- a. The timing devices will be stopped whenever the official's whistle sounds.
- b. The timing devices will be stopped:
 - (1) During the last minute of the first, second, and third periods following a successful field goal attempt.
 - (2) During the last two minutes of regulation play and/or overtime(s) following a successful field goal attempt.
- c. Officials may not use official time to permit a player to change or repair equipment.

Section VI—Timeouts (see IBL variations on page 51)

A Regular Timeout: 100/60 Seconds

- a. Each team is entitled to two (2) 60 second timeouts and two (2) 20 second timeouts charged timeouts during regulation play. Each team is limited to no more than three (3) timeouts in the fourth period.
- b. In overtime periods, each team will be allowed one (1) 60-second timeouts
- c. If the game is being broadcast on TV and/or Radio AND if neither team has taken a timeout prior to 5:59 of the first or third period, it will be mandatory for the Official Scorer to take it at the first dead ball and charge it as an 'official media timeout', which will last 100 seconds. If the game is not being broadcast, there is no need for the media timeout to be taken (this should be assessed by referees prior to tipoff).
- d. Officials, at their discretion, may call a timeout due to injury; these timeouts will not be assessed to either team and will not count against the four timeouts each team is allowed each game.

Timeouts Allowed When

a. A request for a timeout by a player in the game or the head coach will be granted only when the ball is dead or in control of a player on the team making the request. A request at any other time will be ignored.

b. During a timeout, both teams will have unlimited legal substitutions.

c. This rule may be used for any reason, including a request for a rule interpretation. If the correction is sustained, no timeout will be charged.

d. If a timeout is charged to the offensive team during the last two minutes of the fourth period and/or any overtime period and (1) the ball is out-of-bounds in the backcourt (except for a suspension of play after the team had advanced the ball), or (2) after securing the ball from a rebound in the backcourt and prior to any advance of the ball, or (3) after the offensive team secures the ball from a change of possession in the backcourt and prior to any advance of the ball, the timeout should be granted. Upon resumption of play, the team granted the timeout will have the option of putting the ball into play at the 28' hash mark in the frontcourt or at the designated spot out-of-bounds. If the ball is put into play at the hash mark, the ball may be passed into either the frontcourt or backcourt. If it is passed into the backcourt, the team will receive a new 8-second count.

However, once the ball is (1) thrown in from out-of-bounds, or (2) dribbled or passed after receiving it from a rebound or a change of possession, a timeout will be granted, and, upon resumption of play, the ball will be in-bounded on the sideline where play was interrupted. The option to advance is also not available following a timeout which is charged to neither team. In order for the option to be available following these conditions, a second timeout must be granted to the offensive team.

The time on the game clock and the 24-second clock will remain as when the timeout was called.

e. A timeout will not be granted to the defensive team during an official's suspension of play.

EXCEPTION: Suspension of play for Infection Control. See Comments on the Rules—N.

f. If a player is injured as a result of a player on the opposing team committing a flagrant foul or unsportsmanlike act, play will resume when playing conditions are safe and no timeout will be charged, unless a mandatory is due, as a result of any delay due to the player's injury.

Section VII—Timeout Requests

a. If an official, upon receiving a timeout request by the defensive team, inadvertently signals while the play is in progress, the play will be suspended and the team in possession will put the ball in play immediately at the sideline nearest where the ball was when the signal was given. The game and 24-second clock will remain the same.

b. If an official, upon receiving a timeout request from the defensive team, inadvertently signals for a timeout during the act of shooting, but prior to the release of the ball on: (1) a successful field goal or free throw attempt, the point(s) will be scored; (2) an unsuccessful field goal attempt, the offensive team will put the ball in play immediately at the sideline nearest where the ball was when the signal was given; (3) an unsuccessful free throw attempt, the official will rule disconcerting and award a substitute free throw.

c. If an official, upon receiving a timeout request, inadvertently signals for a timeout:(1) after the ball is released during a successful field goal or free throw attempt, the points will be scored, or (2) while the ball is loose or after the ball is released during an unsuccessful field goal or free throw attempt, which will remain in play, the play will be resumed with a jump ball at the center circle between any two opponents in the game.

d. When a team is granted a regular or 20-second timeout, the play will not resume until the full, 60, or 20 second timeout have elapsed. The throw-in will be nearest to the spot where play was suspended. The throw-in will be on the sideline, if the ball was in play when the request was granted.

e. A player will not be granted any timeout if both of his feet are in the air and any part of his body has broken the vertical plane of the boundary line. This rule also applies to the midcourt line except during throw-ins in the last two minutes of the fourth or any overtime period.

f. A timeout can be granted only at the time of the request.

Section VIII—Time-In

a. After time has been out, the game clock will be started:

- 1) On a free throw that is unsuccessful and the ball continues in play, the game clock will be started when the missed free throw is legally touched by any player.
- 2) If play is resumed by a throw-in from out-of-bounds, the game clock will be started when the ball is legally touched by any player within the playing area of the court.
- 3) If play is resumed with a jump ball, the game clock will be started when the ball is legally tapped.

RULE NO. 6: PUTTING BALL IN PLAY AND LIVE OR DEAD BALL

Section I—Start of Games/Periods and Others

a. The game and overtimes will be started with a jump ball in the center circle.

b. The team which gains first possession of the game will put the ball into play at their opponent's endline to begin the fourth period. The other team will put the ball into play at their opponent's endline at the beginning of the second and third periods.

c. In putting the ball into play following a successful free throw, field goal, or at the start of a period, the thrower-in may run along the endline or pass it to a teammate who is also out-of-bounds at the endline.

d. After any dead ball, the play will resume by a jump ball, a throw-in, or by placing the ball at the disposal of a free thrower.

e. On the following infractions, the ball will be awarded to the opposing team out-of-bounds on the nearest sideline at the free throw line extended:

- (1) Three-seconds (offensive)
- (2) Ball entering basket from below
- (3) Illegal assist in scoring
- (4) Offensive screen set out-of-bounds
- (5) Punching foul
- (6) Free throw violation by the offensive team
- (7) Flagrant foul-penalty (1) or (2)
- (8) Defensive three-seconds (offensive team retains possession)
- (9) Jump ball violation at free throw circle
- (10) Ball passing directly behind backboard
- (11) Offensive basket interference
- (12) Ball hitting horizontal basket support
- (13) Loose ball fouls which occur inside the free throw line extended
- (14) Five second back-to-the-basket violation

f. On the following infractions, the ball will be awarded to the opposing team on the baseline at the nearest spot outside the three-second area extended:

- (1) Ball out-of-bounds on baseline
- (2) Ball hitting vertical basket support

(3) Defensive goaltending (all privileges remain)

(4) During a throw-in violation on the baseline

g. On the following infractions, the ball will be awarded to the opposing team on the sideline at the nearest spot but not nearer to the baseline, than the free throw line extended. This will be considered:

(1) Traveling

(2) Dribbling violations

(3) Striking or kicking the ball on any situation except a throw-in

(4) Swinging of elbows

(5) 24-second violation

h. If the ball is kicked or punched during any throw-in, the ball will be returned to the original throw-in spot with all privileges, if any, remaining.

i. On any play where the ball goes out-of-bounds on the sideline, the ball will be awarded to the opposing team at that spot.

j. Following a regular timeout that was called while the ball was alive, the ball will be awarded out-of-bounds on the sideline at the nearest spot upon resumption of play. For all other timeouts, the play will resume where it was interrupted. EXCEPTION: Rule 5—Section VII—e.

k. On a violation which requires putting the ball in play in the backcourt, the official will give the ball to the offensive player as soon as he is in a position out-of-bounds and ready to accept the ball. EXCEPTION: In the last two minutes of each period or overtime, a reasonable amount of time will be allowed for a substitution.

Section II—Live Ball

a. The ball becomes live when:

(1) It is tossed by an official on any jump ball

(2) It is at the disposal of the offensive player for a throw-in

(3) It is placed at the disposal of a free throw shooter

Section III—Ball is Alive

a. The ball becomes live when:

(1) It is legally tapped by one of the participants of a jump ball

(2) It is released by the thrower-in

(3) It is released by the free throw shooter on a free throw which will remain in play

Section IV—Dead Ball

a. The ball becomes dead and/or remains dead when the following occurs:

(1) Official blows his/her whistle

(2) Free throw which will not remain in play (free throw which will be followed by another free throw, technical, flagrant, etc.)

(3) Following a successful field goal or free throw that will remain in play, until player possession out-of-bounds. Contact which is NOT considered unsportsmanlike will be ignored. (Rule 12A—Section V—i)

(4) Time expires for the end of any period **EXCEPTION:** If a field goal attempt is in flight, the ball becomes dead when the goal is made, missed or touched by an offensive player.

Section V—Jump Balls in Center Circle

a. The ball shall be put into play in the center circle by a jump ball between any two opponents:

- (1) At the start of the game
- (2) At the start of each overtime period
- (3) A double free throw violation
- (4) Double foul during a loose ball situation
- (5) The ball becomes dead when neither team is in control and no field goal or infraction is involved
- (6) The ball comes to rest on the basket flange or becomes lodged between the basket ring and the backboard
- (7) A double foul which occurs as a result of a difference in opinion between officials
- (8) A suspension of play occurs during a loose ball
- (9) A fighting foul occurs during a loose ball situation
- (10) The officials are in doubt as to which team hit the ball out of bounds and the players cannot be identified.

b. In all cases above, the jump ball should be between any two opponents in the game at that time. If injury, ejection, or disqualification makes it necessary for any player to be replaced, his substitute may not participate in the jump ball.

Section VI—Other Jump Balls

a. The ball will be put into play by a jump ball at the circle which is closest to the spot where:

- (1) A held ball occurs
- (2) A ball out-of-bounds caused by both teams
- (3) An official is in doubt as to who last touched the ball.

b. The jump ball shall be between the two involved players unless injury or ejection precludes one of the jumpers from participation. If the one injured player must leave the game or is ejected, the coach of the opposing team will select from his opponent's bench a player who will replace the injured or ejected player. The injured player will not be permitted to re-enter the game.

Section VII—Restrictions Governing Jump Balls

a. Each jumper must have at least one foot on or inside that half of the jumping circle which is farthest from his own basket. Each jumper must have both feet within the restraining circle.

b. The ball must be tapped by one or both of the players participating in the jump ball after it reaches its highest point. If the ball falls to the floor without being tapped by at least one of the jumpers, one of the officials off the ball will whistle the ball dead and signal another toss.

c. Neither jumper may tap the tossed ball before it reaches its highest point.

d. Neither jumper may leave his half of the jumping circle until the ball has been tapped.

e. Neither jumper may catch the tossed or tapped ball until it touches one of the eight non-jumpers, the floor, the basket or the backboard.

f. Neither jumper is permitted to tap the ball more than twice on any jump ball.

g. The eight non-jumpers will remain outside the restraining circle until the ball has been tapped. Teammates may not occupy adjacent positions around the restraining circle if an opponent desires one of the positions. No player may position himself immediately behind an opponent on the restraining circle. Penalty for c., d., e., f., g.: Ball awarded out-of-bounds to the opponent.

h. Player position on the restraining circle is determined by the direction of a player's basket. The player whose basket is nearest will have first choice of position, with positions being alternated thereafter.

RULE NO. 7: 24-SECOND CLOCK

Section I—Definition

For the purpose of clarification the 24-second device will be referred to as “the 24-second clock.”

Section II—Starting and Stopping of 24-Second Clock

a. The 24-second clock will start when a team gains new possession of a ball which is in play.

b. On a throw-in, the 24-second clock will start when the ball is legally touched on the court by a player.

c. Following a jump ball or missed free throw, the 24-second clock will start when new possession is obtained.

d. A team must attempt a field goal within 24 seconds after gaining possession of the ball. To constitute a legal field goal attempt, the following conditions must be complied with:

(1) The ball must leave the player's hand prior to the expiration of 24 seconds.

(2) After leaving the player's hand(s), the ball must make contact with the basket ring.

e. A team is considered in possession of the ball when holding, passing, or dribbling. The team is considered in possession of the ball even though the ball has been batted away, but the opponent has not gained possession.

f. Team possession ends when:

(1) There is a legal field goal attempt

(2) The opponent gains possession

g. If a ball is touched by a defensive player who does not gain possession of the ball, the 24-second clock will continue to run.

h. If a defensive player causes the ball to go out-of-bounds or causes the ball to enter the basket ring from below, the 24-second clock is stopped and the offensive team will be awarded the ball. The offensive team will only have the unexpired time remaining on the 24-second clock in which to attempt a field goal. If the 24-second clock reads 0, a 24-second violation has occurred, even though the horn may not have sounded.

i. If during any period there are 24 seconds OR LESS left to play in the period, the 24-second clock will not function following a change of possession.

j. If an official inadvertently blows his whistle and the 24-second clock buzzer sounds while the ball is in the air, the play will be suspended and the play resumed by a jump ball between any two opponents at the center circle, if the shot hits the rim and is unsuccessful. If the shot does not hit the rim, a 24-second violation has occurred. If the shot is successful, the goal will count and the ball inbounded as after any successful field goal. It should be noted that even though the official blows his whistle, all provisions of the above rule apply.

k. If there is a question whether or not an attempt to score has been made within the 24 seconds allowed, the final decision will be made by the officials.

l. Whenever the 24-second clock reads 0 and the ball is dead for any reason other than a defensive three-second violation, kicking violation, punched ball violation, personal foul, or a technical foul by the defensive team, a 24-second violation has occurred.

Section III—Putting Ball In Play After Violation

If a team fails to attempt a field goal within the time allotted, a 24-second violation will be called. The ball is awarded to the defensive team at the sideline, nearest the spot where play was suspended, but not near the baseline than the free throw line extended.

Section IV—Resetting 24-Second Clock

a. The 24-second clock will reset when a special situation occurs which warrants such action.

b. The 24-second clock is never reset on the following:

- (1) Defensive player causes the ball to go out-of-bounds or enter the basket ring from below
- (2) Technical fouls or delay-of-game warning on the offensive team
- (3) Jump ball is re-tossed as a result of a poor toss, double violation, or correctable error
- (4) Suspension-of-play (except for infection control)
- (5) Field goal attempt which fails to touch the rim

c. The 24-second clock will be reset to 24 seconds anytime the following occurs:

- (1) Change of possession
- (2) Ball from the playing court contacting the basket ring of the team which is in possession
- (3) Personal foul where ball is being inbounded in backcourt
- (4) Violation where ball is being inbounded in backcourt
- (5) Jump balls which are not the result of a held ball caused by the defense
- (6) All flagrant and punching fouls

d. The 24-second clock will remain the same as when play was interrupted or reset to 14 seconds, whichever is greater, anytime the following occurs:

- (1) Personal foul by the defense where ball is being inbounded in frontcourt
- (2) Technical fouls and/or delay-of-game warnings on the defensive team
- (3) Kicked or punched ball by the defensive team with the ball being inbounded in the offensive team's frontcourt
- (4) Infection control
- (5) Jump balls retained by the offensive team as the result of any violation by the defensive team during a jump ball which results in a frontcourt throw-in

e. The 24-second clock will remain the same as when play was interrupted or reset to 5 seconds, whichever is greater, any time on jump balls retained by the offensive team as the result of a held ball caused by the defense

RULE NO. 8: OUT-OF-BOUNDS AND THROW-IN

Section I—Player

The player is out-of-bounds when he touches the floor or any object on or outside a boundary. For location of a player in the air, his position is that from which he last touched the floor. The last part of the foot/feet, which is in contact with the floor on his last step prior to jumping over the midcourt line or three-point line shall determine his location.

Section II—Ball

a. The ball is out-of-bounds when it touches a player who is out-of-bounds or any other person, the floor, or any object on, above or outside of a boundary or the supports or back of the backboard.

b. Any ball that rebounds or passes directly behind the backboard, in either direction, from any point is considered out-of-bounds.

c. The ball is caused to go out-of-bounds by the last player to touch it before it goes out, provided it is out-of-bounds because of touching something other than a player. If the ball is out-of-bounds because of touching a player who is on or outside a boundary, such player caused it to go out. If a player has his hand in contact with the ball and an opponent hits the hand causing the ball to go out-of-bounds, the team whose player had his hand on the ball will retain possession.

d. If the ball goes out-of-bounds and was last touched simultaneously by two opponents, both of whom are inbounds or out-of-bounds, or if the official is in doubt as to who last touched the ball, or if the officials disagree, the play will be resumed by a jump ball between the two involved players in the nearest restraining circle. **EXCEPTION:** Rule 6—Section V—a(10) and Rule 13—Section I—a(7).

e. If the ball is interfered with by an opponent seated on the bench or standing on the sideline (Rule 12A—Section II—a[7]), it shall be awarded to the offended team out-of-bounds nearest the spot of the violation.

Section III—The Throw-In

a. The throw-in starts when the ball is at the disposal of a player entitled to the throw-in. The player will release the ball inbounds within 5 seconds from the time the throw-in starts. Until the passed ball has crossed the plane of the boundary, no player will have any part of his person over the boundary line and teammates will not occupy positions parallel or adjacent to the baseline if an opponent desires one of those positions. The defensive man will have the right to be between his man and the basket.

b. On a throw-in which goes out of bounds and is not touched by a player in the game, the ball is returned to the original throw-in spot.

c. After a score, field goal, or free throw, the latter coming as the result of a personal foul, any player of the team not credited with the score will put the ball into play from any point out-of-bounds at the end line of the court where the point(s) were scored. He may pass the ball to a teammate behind the end line; however, the five-second throw-in rule applies. This rule also applies to the player of the team with possession at the start of the second, third, and fourth periods.

d. After a free throw violation by the shooter or his teammate, the throw-in is made from out-of-bounds on either side of the free throw line extended.

e. Any ball out-of-bounds in a team's frontcourt or at the midcourt line cannot be passed into the backcourt. On all backcourt and midcourt violations, the ball will be awarded to the opposing team at the midcourt line, and must be passed into the frontcourt. **EXCEPTION:** During the last two minutes of the fourth period and/or any overtime period, the ball may be passed anywhere (frontcourt or backcourt) on the court. However, if the ball is thrown into the frontcourt and an offensive player on the court fails to control the ball and causes it to go into the backcourt, his team may not be the first to touch the ball.

f. A throw-in which touches the floor, or any object on or outside the boundary line, or touches anything above the playing surface is a violation. The ball must be thrown directly inbounds. **EXCEPTION:** Rule 8—Section III—c. **PENALTY:** Violation of this rule is loss of possession, and the ball must be inbounded at the previous spot of the throw-in.

RULE NO. 9: FREE THROWS AND PENALTIES

Section I—Positions and Violations

a. When a free throw is awarded, an official will put the ball in play by placing it at the disposal of the free throw shooter. The shooter will be above the free throw line and within the upper half of the free throw circle. He will attempt the free throw within 10 seconds in such a way that the ball enters the basket or touches the ring. **PENALTY:** If there is a violation and the free throw attempt is to remain in play, the opposing team will inbound on either sideline at the free throw line extended. If both teams commit a violation during this free throw, a jump ball will be administered at midcourt between any two opponents in the game. If the opponent's violation is disconcertion, then a substitute free throw shall be awarded. If there is a violation and the free throw attempt is not to remain in play, then play will continue from that point. If an opponent also commits a violation (double violation), then play will also continue from that point. If the opponent's violation is disconcertion, then a substitute free throw will be awarded.

b. The free throw shooter may not step over the plane of the free throw line until the ball touches the basket ring, backboard, or the free throw ends. **PENALTY:** This is a violation by the shooter on all free throw attempts and no point can be scored. If there is a violation and the free throw attempt is to remain in play, the opposing team will inbound on either sideline at the free throw line extended. If both teams commit a violation during this free throw, a jump ball will be administered at midcourt between any two opponents in the game. If there is a violation and the free throw attempt is not to remain in play, then play will continue from that point. If an opponent also commits a violation (double violation), then play will also continue from that point.

c. The free throw shooter will not purposely fake a free throw attempt. **PENALTY:** This is a violation by the shooter on all free throw attempts and a double violation should not be called if an opponent violates any free throw rules. If the free throw attempt is to remain in play, the opposing team will inbound on either sideline at the free throw line extended. If the free throw attempt is not to remain in play, then play will continue from that point.

d. During a free throw attempt for a personal foul, each of the spaces nearest the end line must be occupied by an opponent of the free throw shooter. Teammates of the free throw shooter must occupy the next adjacent spaces on each side. Only one of the third spaces may be occupied by an opponent of the free throw shooter. It is not mandatory that either of the third spaces be occupied by an opponent but may not be occupied by a teammate. If there is a discrepancy, teammates of the free throw shooter will occupy the spaces first. Players occupying lane spaces may not extend themselves over their lane spaces in front of an opponent or be touching the lane line or floor inside the line when the ball is released by the shooter. They may not vacate their lane space more than 3' from the lane line before the ball is released. Players not occupying lane spaces must remain on the court behind the three point line above the free throw line extended and may not be touching the line or floor inside the line when the ball is released. **PENALTY:** If the free throw attempt is to remain in play and a teammate of the shooter violates, no point can be scored and the opposing team will inbound on either sideline at the free throw line extended. If an opponent violates, the shooter shall receive a substitute free throw if his attempt is unsuccessful but shall be ignored if the attempt is successful. If a teammate and opponent both violate, a jump ball shall be administered at midcourt between any two opponents in the game. If the free throw attempt is not to remain in play, no violation can occur regardless of which player or players violate since no advantage is gained unless there is a disconcertion violation by an opponent to which a substitute free throw will be awarded.

e. If the ball is to become dead after the last free throw attempt, players will not occupy positions along the free throw lanes. All players must remain on the court behind the three point line above the free throw line extended until the ball is released. **PENALTY:** No violations can occur regardless of which player or players violate since no advantage is gained unless there is a disconcertion violation by an opponent to which a substitute free throw will be awarded.

f. During all free throw attempts, no opponent in the game will disconcert the shooter once the ball is placed at his disposal. The following are acts of disconcertion:

- (1) Raising his arms when positioned on the lane line on a free throw which will not remain in play,
- (2) Waving his arms or making a sudden movement when in the visual field of the shooter during any free throw attempt,
- (3) Talking to the free throw shooter or talking in a loud disruptive manner during any free throw attempt.
- (4) Entering the lane and continuing to move during any free throw attempt. **PENALTY:** No penalty is assessed if the free throw is successful. A substitute free throw will be administered if the attempt is unsuccessful.

g. A player shall not touch the ball or the basket ring when the ball is using the basket ring as its lower base nor touch the ball while it is in the imaginary cylinder above the ring after touching the basket ring or backboard. **PENALTY:** If the free throw attempt is to remain in play and a teammate of the shooter violates, no point can be scored and the opposing team will inbound on either sideline at the free throw line extended. If an opponent violates, one point will be scored and play will continue as after any successful free throw with the official administering the throw-in. If the free throw attempt is not to remain in play, no point can be scored if the violation is by a teammate and the shooter will attempt his next free throw. One point shall be scored if the violation is by an opponent and the shooter will attempt his next free throw.

h. No player shall touch the ball before it touches the basket ring or backboard. **PENALTY:** If the free throw attempt is to remain in play and a teammate of the shooter violates, no point can be scored and the opposing team will inbound on either sideline at the free throw line extended. If an opponent violates, one point shall be scored and an additional free throw shall be awarded the same shooter. If the free throw attempt is not to remain in play, no point can be scored if the violation is by a teammate and the shooter will attempt his next free throw. One point shall be scored if the violation is by an opponent and the shooter will attempt his next free throw.

i. During all free throw attempts, if an official suspends play before the free throw attempt is released, no violations can occur.

Section II—Shooting of Free Throw

a. The free throw(s) awarded because of a personal foul shall be attempted by the offended player. **EXCEPTIONS:**

- (1) If the offended player is injured, other than as a result of a flagrant foul or unsportsmanlike conduct, or is ejected from the game and cannot attempt the awarded free throw(s), the opposing coach shall select, from his opponent's bench, the replacement player. That player will attempt the free throw(s) and the injured player will not be permitted to re-enter the game. The substitute must remain in the game until the ball is legally touched by a player on the court. **EXCEPTION:** Rule 3—Section V—e
- (2) If the offended player is injured and unable to attempt the awarded free throw(s) as a result of a flagrant foul-penalty (1), his coach may designate any player in the game at that time to attempt the free throw(s). The injured player will not be permitted to re-enter the game.
- (3) If the offended player is injured and unable to attempt the awarded free throw(s) due to any unsportsmanlike act, his coach may designate any eligible member of the squad to attempt the free throw(s). The injured player will be permitted to reenter the game.
- (4) If the offended player is disqualified and unable to attempt the awarded free throw(s), his coach shall designate an eligible substitute from the bench. That substitute will attempt the free throw(s) and cannot be removed until the ball is

legally touched by a player on the court. **EXCEPTION:** Rule 3—Section V—e (5) Away from play foul—Rule 12B—Section X-a(1).

b. A free throw attempt, personal or technical, shall be illegal if an official does not handle the ball.

c. If multiple free throws are awarded, all those which remain must be attempted, if the first and/or second attempt is nullified by an offensive player's violation.

d. If a timeout is granted prior to a free throw attempt, the free throw will be attempted following the timeout.

Section III—Next Play

After a successful free throw which is not followed by another free throw, the ball shall be put into play by a throw-in, as after any successful field goal. **EXCEPTION:** After a free throw for a foul which occurs during a dead ball which immediately proceeds any period, the ball shall be put into play by the team entitled to the throw-in in the period which follows. (See Rule 6—Section I—b). This includes flagrant and punching fouls.

RULE NO. 10—VIOLATIONS AND PENALTIES

Section I—Out-of-Bounds

a. A player shall not cause the ball to go out-of-bounds. **PENALTY:** Loss of ball. The ball is awarded to the opposing team at the boundary line nearest the spot of the violation. **EXCEPTION:** On a throw-in which goes out of bounds and is not touched by a player in the game, the ball is returned to the original throw-in spot.

Section II—Dribble

a. A player shall not run with the ball without dribbling it.

b. A player in control of a dribble who steps on or outside a boundary line, even though not touching the ball while on or outside that boundary line, shall not be allowed to return inbounds and continue his dribble. He may not even be the first player to touch the ball after he has re-established a position inbounds.

c. A player may not dribble a second time after he has voluntarily ended his first dribble.

d. A player who is dribbling may not put any part of his hand under the ball and

(1) carry it from one point to another or

(2) bring it to a pause and then continue to dribble again.

e. A player may dribble a second time if he lost control of the ball because of:

(1) A field goal attempt at his basket, provided the ball touches the backboard or basket ring

(2) An opponent touching the ball

(3) A pass or fumble which touches his backboard, basket ring or is touched by another player. **PENALTY:** Loss of ball. Ball is awarded to the opposing team at the sideline nearest the spot of the violation but no nearer the baseline than the foul line extended.

Section III—Thrower-in

A thrower-in shall not (1) carry the ball onto the court; (2) fail to release the ball within 5 seconds; (3) touch it on the court before it has touched another player; (4) leave the designated throw-in spot; (5) throw the ball so that it enters the basket before touching anyone on the court; (6) step on the court over the boundary line before the ball is released; (7) cause the ball to go out-of-bounds without being touched by a player in the game; (8) leave the playing surface to gain an advantage on a throw-in; (9) hand the ball to a player on the court. **EXCEPTION:** After a field goal or free throw as a result of a personal foul or the start of a

period, the thrower-in may run the end line or pass to a teammate behind the end line. **PENALTY:** Loss of ball. The ball is awarded to the opposing team at the original spot of the throw-in.

Section IV—Strike the Ball

a. A player shall not kick the ball or strike it with the fist.

b. Kicking the ball or striking it with any part of the leg is a violation when it is an intentional act. The ball accidentally striking the foot, the leg or fist is not a violation.

c. A player may not use any part of his leg to intentionally move or secure the ball.

PENALTY:

(1) If the violation is by the offense, the ball is awarded to the opposing team at the sideline nearest the spot of the violation but no nearer to the baseline than the free throw line extended.

(2) If the violation is by the defense while the ball is in play, the offensive team retains possession of the ball at the sideline nearest the spot of the violation but no nearer the baseline than the foul line extended.

(3) If the violation occurs during a throw-in, the opposing team retains possession at the spot of the original throw-in with all privileges, if any, remaining.

d. Any player who throws or kicks the ball directly into the stands with force, regardless of the reason or where it lands, will be assessed a technical foul and ejected. All other instances where the ball ends up in the stands will subject the player to a possible technical foul and ejection.

Section V—Jump Ball

a. A player shall not violate the jump ball rule (Rule 6—Section VII).

b. During a jump ball, a personal foul committed prior to either team obtaining possession, shall be ruled a “loose ball” foul. If the violation or foul occurs prior to the ball being legally tapped, neither the game clock or 24-second clock shall be started. **PENALTY:**

(1) In (a) above, the ball is awarded to the opposing team at the sideline nearest the spot of the violation.

(2) In (a) above, if there is a violation by each team, or if the official makes a bad toss, the toss shall be repeated with the same jumpers.

(3) In (b) above, free throws may or may not be awarded, consistent with whether the penalty is in effect (Rule 12B—Section VIII).

Section VI—Offensive Three-Second Rule

a. An offensive player shall not remain for more than three seconds in that part of his free throw lane between the endline and extended 4' (imaginary) off the court and the farther edge of the free throw line while the ball is in control of his team.

b. Allowance may be made for a player who, having been in this area for less than three seconds, is in the act of shooting at the end of the third second. Under these conditions, the 3-second count is discontinued while his continuous motion is toward the basket. If that continuous motion ceases, the previous 3-second count is continued. This is also true if it is imminent the offensive player will exit this area.

c. The 3-second count shall not begin until the ball is in control in the offensive team's frontcourt. No violation can occur if the ball is batted away by an opponent. **PENALTY:** Loss of ball. The ball is awarded to the opposing team at the sideline at the free throw line extended.

Section VII—Zone Defense Allowed

- a. Unlike in the NBA, whereby a ‘defensive 3-second’ violation can be assessed, no such rule exists in the IBL
- b. Players are allowed to guard a ‘zone’ rather than a specific player (similar to NCAA)
- c. This includes a defensive player being able to stay in the key/guard the rim.

Section VIII—Eight-Second Rule

A team shall not be in continuous possession of a ball which is in its backcourt for more than 8 consecutive seconds. **EXCEPTION** (1): A new 8 seconds is awarded if the defense:(1) kicks or punches the ball,(2) is assessed a personal or technical foul, or (3) is issued a delay of game warning.

EXCEPTION (2): A new 8 seconds is awarded: (1) if play is suspended to administer Comments on the Rules—N—Infection Control,(2) when a team gains control of a jump ball in the backcourt, or (3) during a frontcourt throw-in into the backcourt in the last two minutes of the fourth and/or overtime period.

PENALTY: Loss of ball. The ball is awarded to the opposing team at the midcourt line.

Section IX—Ball in Backcourt

A player shall not be the first to touch a ball which he or a teammate caused to go from frontcourt to backcourt while his team was in control of the ball.

EXCEPTION: Rule 8—Section III—e (**EXCEPTION**).

During a jump ball, a try for a goal, or a situation in which a player taps the ball away from a congested area, as during rebounding, in an attempt to get the ball out where player control may be secured, the ball is not in control of either team. Hence, the restriction on first touching does not apply.

PENALTY: Loss of ball. The ball is awarded to the opposing team at the midcourt line.

Section VII—Zone Defense Allowed

- a. Unlike in the NBA, whereby a ‘defensive 3-second’ violation can be assessed, no such rule exists in the IBL
- b. Players are allowed to guard a ‘zone’ rather than a specific player (similar to NCAA)
- c. This includes a defensive player being able to stay in the key/guard the rim.

Section VIII—Eight-Second Rule

A team shall not be in continuous possession of a ball which is in its backcourt for more than 8 consecutive seconds.

EXCEPTION (1): A new 8 seconds is awarded if the defense: (1) kicks or punches the ball,(2) is assessed a personal or technical foul, or (3) is issued a delay of game warning.

EXCEPTION (2): A new 8 seconds is awarded: (1) if play is suspended to administer Comments on the Rules—N—Infection Control, (2) when a team gains control of a jump ball in the backcourt, or (3) during a frontcourt throw-in into the backcourt in the last two minutes of the fourth and/or overtime period.

PENALTY: Loss of ball. The ball is awarded to the opposing team at the midcourt line.

Section IX—Ball in Backcourt

A player shall not be the first to touch a ball which he or a teammate caused to go from frontcourt to backcourt while his team was in control of the ball.

EXCEPTION: Rule 8—Section III—e (EXCEPTION).

During a jump ball, a try for a goal, or a situation in which a player taps the ball away from a congested area, as during rebounding, in an attempt to get the ball out where player control may be secured, the ball is not in control of either team. Hence, the restriction on first touching does not apply.

PENALTY: Loss of ball. The ball is awarded to the opposing team at the midcourt line.

Section X—Swinging of Elbows

A player shall not be allowed excessive and/or vigorous swinging of the elbows in swinging motion (no contact) when a defensive player is nearby and the offensive player has the ball.

PENALTY: Loss of ball. The ball is awarded to the opposing team at the sideline, nearest the spot of the violation but no nearer the baseline than the foul line extended. If the violation occurs on a throw-in, the game clock shall not be started.

Section XI—Entering Basket From Below

A player shall not cause any part of the ball to rise above the rim level within the cylinder from below.

PENALTY: Loss of ball. The ball is awarded to the opposing team at the sideline, at the free throw line extended.

Section XII—Illegal Assist in Scoring

a. A player may not assist himself in an attempt to score by using any part of the rim, net, backboard or basket support to lift, hold or raise himself.

b. A player may not assist a teammate to gain height while attempting to score.

PENALTY: Loss of ball. The ball is awarded to the opposing team at the free throw line extended.

Section XIII—Traveling

a. A player who receives the ball while standing still may pivot, using either foot as the pivot foot.

b. A player who receives the ball while he is progressing or upon completion of a dribble, may take two steps in coming to a stop, passing or shooting the ball. A player who receives the ball while he is progressing must release the ball to start his dribble before his second step. The first step occurs when a foot, or both feet, touch the floor after gaining control of the ball. The second step occurs after the first step when the other foot touches the floor, or both feet touch the floor simultaneously. A player who comes to a stop on step one when both feet are on the floor or touch the floor simultaneously may pivot using either foot as his pivot. If he jumps with both feet he must release the ball before either foot touches the floor. A player who lands with one foot first may only pivot using that foot. A progressing player who jumps off one foot on the first step may land with both feet simultaneously for the second step. In this situation, the player may not pivot with either foot and if one or both feet leave the floor the ball must be released before either return to the floor.

c. In starting a dribble after (1) receiving the ball while standing still, or (2) coming to a legal stop, the ball must be out of the player's hand before the pivot foot is raised off the floor.

d. If a player, with the ball in his possession, raises his pivot foot off the floor, he must pass or shoot before his pivot foot returns to the floor. If he drops the ball while in the air, he may not be the first to touch the ball.

e. A player who falls to the floor while holding the ball, or while coming to a stop, may not gain an advantage by sliding.

f. A player who attempts a field goal may not be the first to touch the ball if it fails to touch the backboard, basket ring or another player.

g. A player may not be the first to touch his own pass unless the ball touches his backboard, basket ring or another player.

h. Upon ending his dribble or gaining control of the ball, a player may not touch the floor consecutively with the same foot (hop).

PENALTY: Loss of ball. The ball is awarded to the opposing team at the sideline, nearest spot of the violation but no nearer the baseline than the foul line extended.

Section XIV—Offensive Screen Set Out-of-Bounds

An offensive player shall not leave the playing area of the floor on the endline in the frontcourt for the purpose of setting a screen.

PENALTY: Loss of ball. The ball is awarded to the opposing team at the sideline at the free throw line extended.

Section XV—Five-Second Back-to-the-Basket Violation

An offensive player in his frontcourt below the free throw line extended shall not be permitted to dribble with his back or side to the basket for more than five seconds. The count ends when (1) the player picks up the ball, (2) dribbles above the free throw line extended or (3) a defensive player deflects the ball away.

PENALTY: Loss of ball. The ball is awarded to the opposing team out-of-bounds on the nearest sideline at the free throw line extended.

RULE NO. 11: BASKET INTERFERENCE AND GOALTENDING

Section I—A Player Shall Not:

Touch the ball or the basket ring when the ball is using the basket ring as its lower base or hang on the rim while the ball is passing through.

EXCEPTION: If a player near his own basket has his hand legally in contact with the ball, it is not a violation if his contact with the ball continues after the ball enters the cylinder, or if, in such action, he touches the basket.

b. Touch any ball from within the playing area when it is above the basket ring and within the imaginary cylinder.

c. During a field goal attempt, touch a ball, which has a chance to score, after it has touched any part of the backboard above ring level, whether the ball is considered on its upward or downward flight.

d. During a field goal attempt, touch a ball, which has a chance to score, after it has touched the backboard below the ring level and while the ball is on its upward flight.

e. Trap the ball against the face of the backboard after it has been released. (To be a trapped ball, three elements must exist simultaneously. The hand, the ball and the backboard must all occur at the same time. A batted ball against the backboard is not a trapped ball.)

f. Touch any ball from within the playing area that is on its downward flight with an opportunity to score. This is considered to be a “field goal attempt” or trying for a goal.

g. Touch the ball at any time with a hand which is through the basket ring.

h. Vibrate the rim, net or backboard so as to cause the ball to make an unnatural bounce, or bend or move the rim to an off-center position when the ball is touching the ring or passing through.

i. Touch the rim, net or ball while the ball is in the net, preventing it from clearing the basket.

PENALTY: If the violation is at the opponent’s basket, the offended team is awarded two points, if the attempt is from the two point zone and three points if it is from the three point zone. The crediting of the score and subsequent procedure is the same as if the awarded score

has resulted from the ball having gone through the basket, except that the official shall hand the ball to a player of the team entitled to the throw-in. If the violation is at a team's own basket, no points can be scored and the ball is awarded to the offended team at the free throw line extended on either sideline. If there is a violation by both teams, no points can be scored, play shall be resumed by a jump ball between any two opponents in the game at the center circle.

RULE NO. 12: FOULS AND PENALTIES

A. Technical Foul (limit for team/coaches)

Section I—Excessive Timeouts

a. Requests for a timeout in excess of the authorized number shall be granted and a technical foul shall be assessed. Following the timeout and free throw attempt, the ball will be awarded to the team which shot the free throw and play shall resume with a throw-in nearest the spot where play was interrupted.

b. If the excessive timeout is granted prior to free throw attempt(s), there will be no lineup for the remaining free throws and play shall resume with a throw-in at the point of interruption by the team which shot the technical foul.

c. If the excessive timeout is granted prior to a jump ball, the ball shall be awarded to the team shooting the technical foul at the point of interruption.

Section II—Delay-of-Game

a. A delay-of-game shall be called for:

- (1) Preventing the ball from being promptly put into play.
- (2) Interfering with the ball after a successful field goal or free throw.
- (3) Failing to immediately pass the ball to the nearest official when a personal foul or violation is assessed.
- (4) Touching the ball before the throw-in has been released.
- (5) A defender crossing the boundary line prior to the ball being released on a throw-in.
- (6) A team preventing play from commencing at any time.
- (7) Any player, coach or trainer interfering with a ball which has crossed the boundary line (Rule 8—Section II—e).
- (8) A player entering the game when beckoned by an official with his shirt untucked.

PENALTY: The first offense is a warning. A technical foul shall be assessed with each successive offense and charged to the team. An announcement will be made by the public address announcer. The 24-second clock shall remain the same or reset to 14 seconds, whichever is greater, if the violation is assessed against the defensive team. The offensive team shall be awarded a new 8 seconds to advance the ball if it is in the backcourt. There is no change in timing status if any of these violations are assessed against the offensive team. If repeated acts become a travesty, the head coach shall be notified that he is being held responsible.

EXCEPTION (5): In the last two minutes of the fourth period and/or any overtime period, a technical foul will be assessed if the defender crosses or breaks the plane of the boundary line when an offensive player is in a position to inbound and prior to the ball being released on a throw-in.

Section III—Substitutions

A substitute shall not enter onto the court until he is beckoned by an official. b. A substitute shall not be allowed to re-enter the game after being disqualified.

EXCEPTION: Rule 3—Section I—b.

It is the responsibility of each team to have the proper number of players on the court when play begins. Failure to do so will result in a technical foul being assessed and charged to the team.

EXCEPTION: If the violation occurs on (1) a free throw attempt which is to be followed by another free throw attempt, or (2) a free throw attempt that is not going to remain in play, (3) throw-in before the ball is released, (4) prior to a personal foul being assessed, or (5) jump ball before the ball is released.

Section IV—Basket Ring, Backboard or Support

a. An offensive player who deliberately hangs on his basket ring, net, backboard or support during the game shall be assessed a non-unsportsmanlike technical foul and a \$500 fine.

b. A defensive player who deliberately gains or maintains height or hangs on his opponent's basket ring, net, backboard or support shall be assessed a non-unsportsmanlike technical foul. If he touches the ball during a field goal attempt, points shall be awarded consistent with the type of shot.

EXCEPTION: An offensive or defensive player may hang on the basket ring, backboard or support to prevent an injury to himself or another player, with no technical foul assessed.

c. Should a defensive player deliberately hang on the basket ring, net, backboard or support to successfully touch a ball which is in possession of an opponent, a non-unsportsmanlike-like technical foul shall be assessed.

Section V—Conduct

An official may assess a technical foul, without prior warning, at any time. A technical foul(s) may be assessed to any player on the court or anyone seated on the bench for conduct which, in the opinion of an official, is detrimental to the game. The technical foul must be charged to an individual. A technical foul cannot be assessed for physical contact when the ball is alive.

EXCEPTION: Fighting fouls and/or taunting with physical contact.

b. A maximum of two technicals for unsportsmanlike acts may be assessed any player, coach or trainer. Any of these offenders may be ejected for committing only one unsportsmanlike act, and they must be ejected for committing two unsportsmanlike acts.

c. A technical foul called for (1) delay of game, (2) coaches box violations, (3) defensive 3-seconds, (4) having a team total of less or more than five players when the ball becomes alive, (5) a player hanging on the basket ring or backboard, (6) participation in the game when not on team's active list, or (7) shattering the backboard or making the rim unplayable during the game (Comments On the Rules—G) is not considered an act of unsportsmanlike conduct.

d. A technical foul shall be assessed for unsportsmanlike tactics such as:

- (1) Disrespectfully addressing an official
- (2) Physically contacting an official
- (3) Overt actions indicating resentment to a call
- (4) Use of profanity
- (5) A coach entering onto the court without permission of an official
- (6) A deliberately-thrown elbow or any attempted physical act with no contact involved
- (7) Taunting

e. Cursing or blaspheming an official shall not be considered the only cause for imposing technical fouls. Running tirades, continuous criticism or griping may be sufficient cause to assess a technical. Excessive misconduct shall result in ejection from the game.

f. Assessment of a technical foul shall be avoided whenever and wherever possible; but, when necessary they are to be assessed without delay or procrastination. Once a player has been ejected or the game is over, technicals cannot be assessed regardless of the provocation. Any additional unsportsmanlike conduct shall be reported by E-mail immediately to the League Office.

g. If a technical foul is assessed to a team following a personal foul on the same team, the free throw attempt for the technical foul shall be administered first.

h. The ball shall be awarded to the team which had possession at the time the technical foul was assessed, whether the free throw attempt is successful or not. Play shall be resumed by a throw-in nearest the spot where play was interrupted.

EXCEPTION: Rule 12A—Section I. i. Anyone guilty of illegal contact which occurs during a dead ball may be assessed (1) a technical foul, if the contact is deemed to be unsportsmanlike in nature, or (2) a flagrant foul, if unnecessary and/or excessive contact occurs.

j. Free throws awarded for a technical foul must be attempted by a player in the game when the technical foul is assessed.

- (1) If a substitute has been beckoned into the game or has been recognized by the officials as being in the game prior to a technical foul being assessed, he is eligible to attempt the free throw(s).
- (2) If the technical foul is assessed before the opening tap, any player listed in the scorebook as a starter is eligible to attempt the free throw(s).
- (3) If a technical foul is assessed before the starting lineup is indicated, any player on the squad may attempt the free throw(s).

k. A technical foul, unsportsmanlike act or flagrant foul must be called for a participant to be ejected.

EXCEPTION: Rule 12A—Section V—l(4) l. A player, coach or trainer must be ejected for:

- (1) A punching foul
- (2) A fighting foul
- (3) Technical foul for an attempted punch or swing with no contact or a thrown elbow toward an opponent above shoulder level with no contact
- (4) Deliberately entering the stands other than as a continuance of play
- (5) Flagrant foul penalty (2)
- (6) Second flagrant foul penalty (1)
- (7) Participation in the game when not on team's active list

m. Eye guarding (placing a hand in front of the opponent's eyes when guarding from the rear) a player who does not have possession of the ball is illegal and an unsportsmanlike technical shall be assessed.

n. A free throw attempt is awarded when one technical foul is assessed.

o. No free throw attempts are awarded when a double technical foul is assessed. Technical fouls assessed to opposing teams during the same dead ball and prior to the administering of any free throw attempt for the first technical foul, shall be interpreted as a double technical foul.

p. The deliberate act of throwing the ball or any object at an official by a player, coach or trainer is a technical foul and violators are subject to ejection from the game.

q. Punching fouls, although recorded as both personal and team fouls, are unsportsmanlike acts. The player will be ejected immediately.

Section VI—Fighting Fouls

- a. Technical fouls shall be assessed players, coaches or trainers for fighting. No free throws will be attempted. The participants will be ejected immediately.
- b. This rule applies whether play is in progress or the ball is dead.
- c. If a fighting foul occurs with a team in possession of the ball, that team will retain possession on the sideline nearest the spot where play was interrupted but no nearer to the baseline than the free throw line extended.
- d. If a fighting foul occurs with neither team in possession, play will be resumed with a jump ball between any two opponents who were in the game at the center circle.
- e. A suspension may be imposed upon such person(s) by the Commissioner at his/her sole discretion.

Section VII—Suspensions Shall Serve in Place of Fines

(1) The IBL shall not assess fines to players, however the league can and shall enforce rules with the threat of suspension, based on the commissioner's discretion. For potential fines to teams see IBL fines section.

(2) Examples whereby suspensions shall be considered: (a) excessive technical fouls in a season; (b) fighting during or around the game

The suspensions will commence prior to the start of their next game.

A team must have a minimum of eight players dressed and ready to play in every game.

If five or more players leave the bench, the players will serve their suspensions alphabetically, according to the first letters of their last name.

If seven bench players are suspended (assuming no participants are included), four of them would be suspended for the first game following the altercation. The remaining three would be suspended for the second game following the altercation.

A player, coach or assistant coach, upon being notified by an official that he has been ejected from the game, must leave the playing area IMMEDIATELY and remain in the dressing room of his team during such suspension until completion of the game or leave the building. Violation of this rule shall result in possible suspension.

Any player who in the opinion of the officials has deliberately hung on the basket ring shall be assessed a non-unsportsmanlike technical foul.

EXCEPTION: An offensive or defensive player may hang on the basket ring, backboard or support to prevent an injury to himself or another player, with no penalty. At halftime and the end of each game, the coach and his players are to leave the court and go directly to their dressing room, without pause or delay. There is to be absolutely no talking to game officials.

g. Any player who is assessed a flagrant foul—penalty (2) must be ejected. The incident will be reported to the League Office for possible suspension.

Section I—Types

B. Personal Foul

a. A player shall not hold, push, charge into, impede the progress of an opponent by extending a hand, arm, leg or knee or by bending the body into a position that is not normal. Contact that results in the re-routing of an opponent is a foul which must be called immediately.

b. Contact initiated by the defensive player guarding a player with the ball is not legal. This contact includes, but is not limited to, forearm, hands, or body check.

EXCEPTIONS:

- (1) A defender may apply contact with a forearm to an offensive player with the ball who has his back to the basket below the free throw line extended outside the Lower Defensive Box.
 - (2) A defender may apply contact with a forearm and/or one hand with a bent elbow to an offensive player in a post-up position with the ball in the Lower Defensive Box.
 - (3) A defender may apply contact with a forearm to an offensive player with the ball at any time in the Lower Defensive Box. The forearm in the above exceptions is solely for the purpose of maintaining a defensive position.
 - (4) A defender may position his leg between the legs of an offensive player in a post-up position in the Lower Defensive Box for the purpose of maintaining defensive position. If his foot leaves the floor in an attempt to dislodge his opponent, it is a foul immediately.
 - (5) Incidental contact with the hand against an offensive player shall be ignored if it does not affect the player's speed, quickness, balance and/or rhythm.
- c. Any player whose actions against an opponent cause illegal contact with yet another opponent has committed the personal foul.
- d. A personal foul committed by the offensive team during a throw-in shall be an offensive foul, regardless of whether the ball has been released.
- e. Contact which occurs on the hand of the offensive player, while that hand is in contact with the ball, is legal.

EXCEPTION: Flagrant and punching fouls.

PENALTIES: The offender is charged with a personal foul. The offended team is charged with a team foul if the illegal contact was caused by the defender. There is no team foul if there are personal fouls on one member of each team or the personal foul is against an offensively player. The offended team is awarded:

- (1) the ball out-of-bounds on the sideline at the nearest spot where play was interrupted but no nearer to the baseline than the free throw line extended if an offensive foul is assessed.
- (2) the ball out-of-bounds on the sideline where play was interrupted but no nearer to the baseline than the free throw line extended if the personal foul is on the defender and if the penalty situation is not in effect.
- (3) one free throw attempt if the personal foul is on the defender and there is a successful field goal or free throw on the play.
- (4) two/three free throw attempts if the personal foul is on the defender and the offensive player is in the act of shooting an unsuccessful field goal.
- (5) one free throw attempt plus a penalty free throw attempt if the personal foul is on the defender and the offensive player is not in the act of attempting a field goal if the penalty situation is in effect.
- (6) two free throw attempts and possession of the ball on the sideline nearest the spot where play was interrupted if an offensive player, or a teammate, is fouled while having a clear-path-to-the-basket. The ball and an offensive player must be positioned between the tip-of-circle extended in the backcourt and the basket in the frontcourt, with no defender between the ball and the basket when the personal foul occurs. However, if a defender is ahead of the player being fouled and has the opportunity to position himself between the ball and the basket, there is no clear path foul. There must be team possession and the new play must originate in the backcourt, including throw-ins, and the offended team must be deprived of an opportunity to score.
- (7) two free throw attempts if a personal foul is committed by a defender prior to the ball being released on a throw-in. **EXCEPTION:** Rule 12B—Section X.

- (8) two free throw attempts if a personal foul is committed against an offensive player without the ball when his team has at least a one-man advantage on a fast break and the defensive player takes a foul to stop play.

Section II—By Dribbler

a. A dribbler shall not (1) charge into an opponent who has established a legal guarding position, or (2) attempt to dribble between two opponents, or (3) attempt to dribble between an opponent and a boundary, where sufficient space is not available for illegal contact to be avoided.

b. If a defender is able to establish a legal position in the straight line path of the dribbler, the dribbler must avoid contact by changing direction or ending his dribble.

c. The dribbler must be in control of his body at all times. If illegal contact occurs, the responsibility is on the dribbler.

PENALTY:

(7) two free throw attempts if a personal foul is committed by a defender prior to the ball being released on a throw-in. **EXCEPTION:** Rule 12B—Section X.

(8) two free throw attempts if a personal foul is committed against an offensive player without the ball when his team has at least a one-man advantage on a fast break and the defensive player takes a foul to stop play. The offender is assessed an offensive foul. There is no team foul. The ball is awarded to the offended team on the sideline nearest the spot where play was interrupted but no nearer to the baseline than the free throw line extended.

EXCEPTION: Rule 3—Section I—a.

d. If a dribbler has sufficient space to have his head and shoulders in advance of his defender, the responsibility for illegal contact is on the defender.

e. If a dribbler has established a straight line path, a defender may not crowd him out of that path.

PENALTY: The defender shall be assessed a personal foul and a team foul. If the penalty is not in effect, the offended team is awarded the ball on the sideline nearest the spot where play was interrupted but no nearer to the baseline than the free throw line extended. If the penalty is in effect, one free throw attempt plus a penalty free throw attempt is awarded.

Section III—By Screening

A player who sets a screen shall not (1) assume a position nearer than a normal step from an opponent, if that opponent is stationary and unaware of the screener's position, or (2) make illegal contact with an opponent when he assumes a position at the side or front of an opponent, or (3) assume a position so near to a moving opponent that he is not given an opportunity to stop and/or change direction before making illegal contact, or (4) move laterally or toward an opponent being screened, after having assumed a legal position. The screener may move in the same direction and path of the opponent being screened.

In (3) above, the speed of the opponent being screened will determine what the screener's stationary position may be. This position will vary and may be one to two normal steps or strides from his opponent.

Section IV—Flagrant Foul

a. If contact committed against a player, with or without the ball, is interpreted to be unnecessary, a flagrant foul—penalty (1) will be assessed. A personal foul is charged to the offender and a team foul is charged to the team.

PENALTY: (1) Two free throws shall be attempted and the ball awarded to the offended team on either side of the court at the free throw line extended. (2) If the offended player is injured and unable to attempt his free throws, his coach will select one of the remaining (7) two free throw attempts if a personal foul is committed by a defender prior to the ball being

released on a throw-in. **EXCEPTION:** Rule 12B—Section X. (8) two free throw attempts if a personal foul is committed against an offensive player without the ball when his team has at least a one-man advantage on a fast break and the defensive player takes a foul to stop play.

b. If contact committed against a player, with or without the ball, is interpreted to be unnecessary and excessive, a flagrant foul—penalty (2) will be assessed. A personal foul is charged to the offender and a team foul is charged to the team.

PENALTY: (1) Two free throws shall be attempted and the ball awarded to the offended team on either side of the court at the free throw line extended. (2) If the offended player is injured and unable to attempt his free throws, his coach will select a substitute and any player from the team is eligible to attempt the free throws. (3) This substitute may not be replaced until the ball is legally touched by a player on the court. **EXCEPTION:** Rule 3—Section V—e. (4) The injured player may return to the game at any time after the free throws are attempted. (5) This is an unsportsmanlike act and the offender is ejected following review of instant replay and confirmation.

c. A flagrant foul may be assessed whether the ball is dead or alive.

Section V—Free Throw Penalty Situations

a. Each team is limited to four team fouls per regulation period without additional penalties. Common fouls charged as team fouls, in excess of four, will be penalized by one free throw attempt plus a penalty free throw attempt.

- (1) The first four common fouls committed by a team in any regulation period shall result in the ball being awarded to the opposing team on the sideline nearest where play was interrupted. The ball shall be awarded no nearer to the baseline than the free throw line extended.
- (2) The first three common fouls committed by a team in any overtime period, shall result in the ball being awarded to the opposing team on the sideline nearest where play was interrupted. The ball shall be awarded no nearer to the baseline than the free throw line extended.
- (3) If a team has not committed its quota of four team fouls during the first ten minutes of any regulation period, or its quota of three team fouls during the first three minutes of any overtime period, it shall be permitted to incur one team foul during the last two minutes without penalty.
- (4) During any overtime period, common fouls charged as team fouls in excess of three, will be penalized by one free throw plus a penalty free throw attempt.
- (5) Personal fouls which are flagrant, punching, away-from-the-play, or clear-path- to the- basket will carry their own separate penalties and are included in the team foul total.
- (6) Personal fouls committed during a successful field goal attempt or free throw, which result in one free throw attempt being awarded, will not result in an additional free throw attempt if the penalty situation exists.

b. A maximum of three points may be scored by the same team on a successful two- point field goal attempt.

c. A maximum of four points may be scored by the same team on a successful three- point field goal attempt.

Section VI—Double Fouls

a. No free throw attempts will be awarded on double fouls, whether they are personal or technical.

b. Double personal fouls shall add to a player's total, but not to the team total.

c. If a double foul occurs, the team in possession of the ball at the time of the call shall retain possession. Play is resumed on the sideline, nearest the point where play was interrupted but no nearer to the baseline than the free throw line extended. The 22-second

clock is reset to 24 seconds if the ball is to be inbounded in the team's backcourt or stay the same or reset to 14 seconds, whichever is greater, if the ball is to be inbounded in the frontcourt.

d. If a double foul occurs with neither team in possession, or when the ball is in the air on an unsuccessful field goal or free throw attempt, play will be resumed with a jump ball at the center circle between any two opponents in the game at that time. If injury, ejection or disqualification makes it necessary for any player to be replaced, no substitute may participate in the jump ball. The jumper shall be selected from one of the remaining players in the game.

e. If a double foul occurs on a successful field goal or free throw attempt, the team that has been scored upon will inbound the ball at the baseline as after any other score.

f. If a double foul occurs as a result of a difference in opinion by the officials, no points can be scored and play shall resume with a jump ball at the center circle between any two opponents in the game at that time. No substitute may participate in the jump ball.

Section VII—Offensive Fouls

a. A personal foul assessed against an offensive player which is neither punching or flagrant shall be penalized in the following manner:

- (1) No points can be scored by the offensive team
- (2) The offending player is charged with a personal foul
- (3) The offending team is not charged with a team foul **EXCEPTION:** Rule 3—Section I—a. No penalty free throws are awarded.
- (4) The ball is awarded to the offended team out-of-bounds on the sideline at the nearest spot where play was interrupted but no nearer the baseline than the free throw line extended.

b. A personal foul assessed against an offensive player which is punching or flagrant shall be penalized in the following manner:

- (1) No points can be scored by the offensive team
- (2) The offending player is charged with a personal foul
- (3) The offending team is charged with a team foul
- (4) Two free throw attempts are awarded to the offended player
- (5) The ball shall be awarded at the free throw line extended

Section VIII—Loose Ball Fouls

a. A personal foul, which is neither a punching or flagrant, committed while there is no team control shall be administered in the following manner:

- (1) Offending team is charged with a team foul
- (2) Offending player is charged with a personal foul
- (3) Offended team will be awarded possession at the sideline, nearest the spot where play was interrupted but no nearer the baseline than the foul line extended, if no penalty exists
- (4) Offended player is awarded one free throw attempt plus a penalty free throw attempt if the offending team is in a penalty situation

b. If a "loose ball" foul called against the defensive team is then followed by a successful field goal, one free throw attempt will be awarded to the offended player, allowing for the three point or four point play. This interpretation applies: (1) Regardless of which offensive player is fouled (2) Whether or not the penalty situation exists. The ball can never be awarded to the scoring team out-of-bounds following a personal foul which occurs on the same play

c. If a "loose ball" foul called against the defensive team is followed by a successful free throw, one free throw will be awarded to the offended player whether or not the penalty is in effect.

d. If a “loose ball” foul called against the offensive team is then followed by a successful field goal attempt by the same offensive player, no points may be scored.

Section IX—Punching Fouls

a. Illegal contact called on a player for punching is a personal foul and a team foul. Two free throw attempts shall be awarded, regardless of the number of previous fouls in the period. The ball shall be awarded to the offended team out-of-bounds on either side of the court at the free throw line extended whether the free throw is successful or unsuccessful.

b. Any player who throws a punch, whether it connects or not, has committed an unsportsmanlike act. He will be ejected following confirmation during review by instant replay and suspended for a minimum of one game.

c. This rule applies whether play is in progress or the ball is dead.

d. In the case where one punching foul is followed by another, all aspects of the rule are applied in both cases, and the team last offended is awarded possession on the sideline at the free throw line extended in the frontcourt.

e. A fine not exceeding \$5,000 and/or suspension may be imposed upon such player(s) by the Commissioner at his sole discretion.

Section X—Away-From-The-Play Foul

a. During the last two minutes of the fourth period or overtime period(s) with the offensive team in possession of the ball, all personal fouls which are assessed against the defensive team prior to the ball being released on a throw-in and/or away-from-the-play, shall be administered as follows:

- (1) A personal foul and team foul shall be assessed and one free throw attempt shall be awarded. The free throw may be attempted by any player in the game at the time the personal foul was committed.
- (2) If the foul occurs when the ball is inbounds, the offended team shall be awarded the ball at the nearest point where play was interrupted but no nearer to the base-line than the free throw line extended.
- (3) If the foul occurs prior to the release on a throw-in, the offended team shall be awarded the ball at the original throw-in spot, with all privileges, if any, remaining.

EXCEPTION: Rule 12-B—Section X—b.

b. In the event that the personal foul committed is a flagrant or punching foul, the play shall be administered as follows:

(1) A personal foul and team foul shall be assessed and the free throw shooter shall be awarded two free throw attempts. The free throws may be attempted by any player in the game at the time the flagrant foul was committed.

(2) If a flagrant foul—penalty (1) is assessed and the offended player is unable to participate in the game, the substitute will be selected by his coach. The two free throws may be attempted by any of the four remaining players in the game. The ball will be awarded to the offended team at the free throw line extended in the frontcourt. The injured player may return to the game.

(3) If a flagrant foul—penalty (2) or punching foul is assessed and the offended player is unable to attempt his free throws because of injury, the substitute will be selected by his coach. The two free throws may be attempted by the substitute or any of the four remaining players in the game. If the offended player is unable to attempt his free throws as a result of being ejected, any of the four remaining players may attempt the free throws. The ball will be awarded to the offended team at the free throw line extended in the frontcourt. The injured player may return to the game.

RULE NO. 13: NO INSTANT REPLAY

Whereby most IBL arenas/facilities do not have the capability of doing instant replay, no instant replay shall be allowed even in arenas with such capacity in order to maintain consistency throughout the league. Officials may, however, convene at their own discretion after a call has been made and may reverse their previous call after discussing the play with their peers.

Section 1

IBL Rules Variation and Interpretation

GAME LENGTH: Games will consist of four 12-minute quarters. Overtime will be 5 minutes in length.

IBL RULE: Length of half Time & length of time between quarters: **Half time:** 15 minutes, the halftime can be extended, but must be applied to the League Office 72 hours prior to game time; officials will be notified by the Director of Officials. Players should not walk on the court in the middle of entertainment (please remind players)

IBL RULE: Shot Clock: There will be a 24-second shot clock. A kick ball resets the shot clock to 14 second if the kick ball occurred with less than 14 seconds on the shot clock; if the shot clock was over 14 second (on the kick ball), the shot clock will stay the same. "DELETE"

IBL THREE POINTS GOAL: Will be at 20.9 same as NCAA

NBA RULES we do not call in the IBL:

Defensive three seconds- The IBL does not call this. **We allow teams to play whatever defense they want** Backing down an opponent in the post- the 5 second rule The IBL does not call this.

FIBA RULE we call:

Once the ball touches the rim FIBA allows hitting or touching the ball, WHILE ON OR ABOVE THE RIM, once the initial touch has taken place.

FIBA/IBL RULE: The Immediate Inbound Rule:

When the offensive team commits a violation or foul (prior to 5th team foul penalty) in their frontcourt (3-Seconds, traveling, illegal dribble, etc.), the ball will be made available to the opponent for a Quick Throw-In, at the out of bounds spot closest to where the violation occurred and at the 28 ft mark on the floor. The new trail official shall handle the ball, designate the throw-in spot and immediately hand or bounce the ball to the thrower. The Crew Chief or Lead official is NOT to wait for the defensive team or the other officials to "get ready."

IBL RULES VARIATION AND CLARIFICATION

Backing down an opponent in the post- the 5 second rule The IBL does not call this.

THE ONLY WAY THE QUICK THROW-IN CAN BE INTERRUPTED IS:

- a) New Offensive Team's Request For A Time-Out or
- b) Media Time-Out (Mandatory) Reminder: If the situation requires the official to communicate or receive information from the scorer's table a Quick Throw-In is not allowed. In this case the Throw-In will be administered in the usual manner. For Example: Fouls, Held Ball, AP Arrow, Basket Interference, Goaltending, etc. Officials are instructed to give the ball to the player immediately one will not appear hurried physically or hurried verbally. Restated: referees are instructed to use their best judgment to inbound the ball quickly. Substitutions will not be allowed unless the player was at the scorers table before the dead ball occurs,

except on shooting fouls where a player may substitute in without being at the scorer's table prior to the whistle in between the first and second free throw. Immediate Inbound clarification: Officials must keep the game moving. Note: About the inbounds spot—on all violations and non-shooting fouls, ball shall be awarded no nearer to the baseline than the free throw line extended. The only time the ball will be inbounded under the basket is when a player steps out of bounds or when a ball is thrown out of bounds.

IBL RESTRICTED AREA: Definition: the area that matches the actual dotted line of the NBA. Rule: An offensive foul should not be called if the contact is with a 'secondary' defensive player who has established a defensive position within a designated "restricted area" near the basket for the purpose of drawing an offensive foul. This restricted area consists of a three foot radius that extends from the center of the hoop. In most plays you cannot draw a charge that is really close to the rim. The player should be in place. Reasons to make this change are as follows: IBL wants to protect the offensive players who take off deeper on the floor (protecting the players from undercuts/injuries). The key is not only to be set before contact, but also before the final step of the offensive player's move/shot. In the NBA and the IBL, players commit to their drive much further away from the rim (perhaps their last step on a move is inside the 3-point arc) so the defensive positioning has to be made further out as well (as opposed to—under the rim—also known as 'the restricted area'). You can see where a good IBL official uses the concepts of the 'restricted area' and the concepts of 'only a defender can pick up a charge' and makes the no-call, you can see where the chaos on the sidelines can come in... so to take out some of the ambiguity

IBL TIMEOUT RULE: The IBL only allows 4 time out per game: Teams are allowed to use their 4 timeouts at their discretion throughout the game. 2 Time outs are 60 seconds in length and 2 Time outs are 20 seconds in length, they do not carry over into overtime. It is critical that players do not walk on the court at any time during a timeout and remain in the bench area. Coaches are allowed to call timeouts.

MEDIA TIMEOUTS: Media Time Outs are mandatory. One media time out per quarter, at the 6 minute mark. A Media Time out is 90 seconds in length and do not carry over into other quarters or overtime. If a team calls timeout at .60 seconds prior to or after the media timeout, that timeout burns the media timeout as well as the regular team timeout.

IBL RULE: Back Court: Teams will have eight seconds to advance the ball into the front court.

NBA RULE: Fouls and how Fouls relate to Penalty Shots

Personal Fouls: A player will be disqualified on his 6th personal foul. A technical foul does not count as a personal foul.

Penalty Shots: Penalty Shots (2 free throws) will be shot starting on the 5th team foul per quarter.

Team fouls: Team fouls will reset to zero at the end of each quarter.

Lining up for free throws: There will only be 3 defensive and 2 offensive players allowed in the lane

NBA Rule- Clarification: Offensive fouls which are neither an elbow, punching or a flagrant foul shall be penalized in the following manner: 1) No points can be scored, 2) The offending player is charged with a personal foul, but 3) the offending team is not charged with a team foul (no penalty free throws are awarded on any offensive fouls)

NBA Rule- Clarification: A personal foul against an offensive player which is an elbow, punching or a flagrant foul shall be penalized in the following manner: 1) No points can be scored, 2) The offending player is charged with a personal fouls, but 3) the offending team is charged with a team foul (no penalty free throws are awarded on offensive fouls)

Clarification: No penalty free throws are awarded on offensive, charge call calls (NBA rule).

Clarification: Double fouls will be counted towards each team's team fouls and personal fouls. NO Penalty Shots will be shot on any double fouls.

Clarification: All loose ball fouls (if a team is in Penalty Shots) will result in 2 shots

Clarification: all defensive fouls (if a team is in Penalty Shots) will result in 2 shots
Offensive Fouls and how those fouls related to free throws

a. A personal foul assessed against an offensive player which is neither an elbow, punching or flagrant shall be penalized in the following manner:

- (1) No points can be scored by the offensive team
- (2) The offending player is charged with a personal foul
- (3) The offending team is not charged with a team foul (no penalty free throws are awarded)
- (4) The ball is awarded to the offended team out-of-bounds on the sideline at the nearest spot where play was interrupted but no nearer the baseline than the free throw line extended.

b. A flagrant foul assessed against an offensive player which is elbow, punching etc shall be penalized in the following manner:

- (1) No points can be scored by the offensive team
- (2) The offending player is charged with a personal foul
- (3) The offending team is charged with a team foul (free throws are awarded consistent with the type of foul committed)
- (4) The ball would be put in play consistent with the foul committed

HOW FOULS AFFECT THE SHOT CLOCK

- **Clarification:** Foul in the backcourt—resets the shot clock to 24 seconds
- **Clarification:** Foul in the frontcourt over 14 seconds—do not reset—leave as is
- **Clarification:** Foul in the frontcourt under 14 seconds—reset to 14 seconds
- **Clarification:** A 'technical foul' in the backcourt resets the shot clock to 24 seconds (NBA).
- **Clarification:** A 'technical foul' in the front court above 14 seconds—leaves the shot clock where it is at (NBA).
- **Clarification:** A 'technical foul' in the front court below 14 seconds—resets the shot clock to 14 seconds (NBA)

RULE regarding a Flagrant 1 Foul: a flagrant 1 foul will yield two shots and the ball and will be noted in the scorebook as such. The Flagrant 1 definition is as follows: a. An intentional foul can be called either 'Intentional' or flagrant 1. b. An excessively hard foul can be called a Flagrant 1 foul c. A dangerous play or dangerous foul can be called a Flagrant 1 foul d. Swinging of the elbows illegally. Note- it is legal for your elbows to move 'with' the torso; however, if the elbows move independently of the torso (faster than the torso), it will be considered illegal 'swinging' and will be called a flagrant 1 foul.

RULE defining Flagrant-2 Foul: Any foul meeting the Flagrant 1 definition found in the above description, but combined with intent shall be called a Flagrant 2 foul. Restated: Hard fouls, dangerous plays, and swinging elbows can all be done accidentally and can be called as either a basic foul or a Flagrant 1 foul, but if the action is intentional—this should be called a Flagrant 2 foul. Flagrant 2 fouls are not a part of the game; the penalty is an ejection and probable suspension. EMPHASIS- criteria for a Technical Foul: If a player is degrading or demeaning towards the referee, this is grounds for a technical foul. Certainly, if the crowd can hear a demeaning or degrading remark and you would not want a child hearing this, a technical foul is warranted.

CLARIFICATION- administering the Technical Foul: If a technical is given, the team receiving a free throw will shoot 1 free throw and the ball will come into play at the point of interruptions. If the ball was to be inbounded in the backcourt, the shot clock would be reset to 24 seconds. If the ball was to be inbounded in the front court, the shot clock would be reset to 14 second if there were less than 14 seconds when the Technical Foul was called.

CLARIFICATION- the Double Foul: If a double foul is called, the team with possession of the ball during the double foul will maintain possession of the basketball. If neither team had possession of the ball during the double foul, it will result in a jump ball.

IBL POINT OF EMPHASIS: Leaving the bench area during an altercations/fight or to participate in altercations/fight are grounds for automatic ejection from the game

NBA RULE: INTERPRETATION FIGHTING & PUNCHING;

Violent acts of any nature on the court will not be tolerated Players involved in altercations will be ejected, fined and/or suspended There is absolutely no justification for fighting in an NBA game The fact that you may feel provoked by another player is not an acceptable excuse If a player takes it upon himself to retaliate, he can expect to be subject to appropriate penalties

Flagrant Fouls

a. Illegal contact called on a player for a flagrant foul is a personal foul and a team foul Two free throw attempts shall be awarded, regardless of the number of previous fouls in the period The ball shall be awarded to the offended team out-of-bounds on either side of the court at the free throw line extended whether the free throw is successful or unsuccessful

b. Any player who throws a punch or flagrant foul, whether it connects or not, has committed an unsportsmanlike act He will be ejected and suspended for a minimum of one game

c. This rule applies whether play is in progress or the ball is dead

d. In the case where one flagrant foul is followed by another, all aspects of the rule are applied in both cases, and the team last offended is awarded possession on the sideline at the free throw line extended in the front court

Fighting Fouls

a Technical fouls shall be assigned players, coaches or trainers for fighting No free throws will be attempted The participants will be ejected immediately

b This rule applies whether play is in progress or the ball is dead

c. If a fighting foul occurs with a team in possession of the ball, that team will retain possession on the sideline nearest the spot where play was interrupted but no nearer to the baseline than the free throw line extended

d If a fighting foul occurs with neither team in possession, play will be resumed with a jump ball between any two opponents who were in the game at the center circle

e A suspension may be imposed upon such person(s) by the Commissioner at his/her sole discretion

IBL POINT OF EMPHASIS: BLOOD ON THE UNIFORM & INFECTION CONTROL

If theirs is blood identified on the uniform the game must be stop at the earliest opportunity convenience for infections control 1) If the uniform is saturated, it must be removed 2) If uniform is not saturated, it must be clean and cleared by medical personnel or trainer for the player to continue to participate in game

GUIDELINES FOR INFECTION CONTROL

If a player suffers a laceration or a wound where bleeding occurs or if blood is visible on a player or his uniform, the officials shall suspend the game at the earliest appropriate time and allow a maximum of 30 seconds for treatment. After that time, the head coach shall be informed that he has the option to substitute for the player or call a regular timeout. If a substitute replaces the player, the opposing team shall be allowed to substitute one player. The bleeding player may return to the game when he has received appropriate treatment by medical staff personnel. A team will not be given an additional 30 seconds should the bleeding occur from a wound which reopened, which is not the result of additional contact. If the player returns to the game, the officials shall make certain that any lesion, wound or dermatitis is covered with a dressing that will prevent contamination to and/or from other sources. A wrist or sweat band is not considered a suitable bandage. If the bleeding player is awarded a free throw attempt(s) as a result of a personal foul, or is involved in a jump ball, the bleeding player will be given 30 seconds for treatment. If the treatment is not completed, play will resume and will then be suspended at the first appropriate time. Mandatory timeouts shall not be granted during a suspension of play unless the offensive team calls a timeout. If treatment is not completed within the allotted time, the head coach may call another timeout or substitute for the bleeding player. Substitutes are permitted consistent with existing rules on substitution. If a team has no timeouts remaining when play is suspended, the officials will allow 30 seconds for appropriate treatment. If the treatment is not completed in accordance with paragraph two above, the bleeding player must be removed immediately. ONLY the bleeding player on that team may be removed from the game under these circumstances. If so, the opponent may also substitute one player. The offensive team will receive a full eight seconds to advance the ball into the front-court. The 24 second clock will remain as is or reset to 14, whichever is greater.

COMMENTS ON THE RULES

I. GUIDES FOR ADMINISTRATION AND APPLICATION OF THE RULES

Each official should have a definite and clear conception of his/her overall responsibilities. It is essential for them to know, understand and implement the rules as intended. If all officials possess the same conception there will be a guaranteed uniformity in the administration of all contests. The restrictions placed upon the player by the rules are intended to create a balance of play, equal opportunity for the defense and the offense, provide reasonable safety and protection for all players and emphasize cleverness and skill without unduly limiting freedom of action of player or team. The purpose of penalties is to compensate a player who has been placed at a disadvantage through an illegal act of an opponent and to restrain players from committing acts which, if ignored, might lead to roughness even though they do not affect the immediate play.

II. BASIC PRINCIPLES

A. CONTACT SITUATIONS

1. Incidental Contact

The mere fact that contact occurs does not necessarily constitute a foul. Contact which is incidental to an effort by neither a player to play an opponent, reach a loose ball, or perform normal defensive or offensive movements should not be considered illegal. If, however, a player attempts to play an opponent from a position where he has no reasonable chance to perform without making contact with his opponent, the responsibility is on the player in this position. The hand is considered "part of the ball" when it is in contact with the ball. Therefore, contact on that hand by a defender while it is in contact with the ball is not illegal.

2. Guarding an Opponent

In all guarding situations, a player is entitled to any spot on the court he desires, provided he legally gets to that spot first and without contact with an opponent. If a defensive or offensive player has established a position on the floor and his opponent initiates contact that results in the dislodging of the opponent, a foul should be called IMMEDIATELY. During all throw-ins, the defensive player(s) must be allowed to take a position between his man and the basket. A player may continue to move after gaining a guarding position in the path of an opponent provided he is not moving directly or obliquely toward his opponent when contact occurs. A player is never permitted to move into the path of an opponent after the opponent has jumped into the air. A player who extends a hand, forearm, shoulder, hip or leg into the path of an opponent and thereby causes contact is not considered to have a legal position in the path of an opponent. A player is entitled to a vertical position even to the extent of holding his arms above his shoulders, as in post play or when double-teaming in pressing tactics. Any player who conforms to the above is absolved from responsibility for any contact by an opponent who may dislodge or tend to dislodge such player from the position which he has attained and is maintaining legally. If contact occurs, the official must decide whether the contact is incidental or a foul has been committed.

3. Screening

When a player screens in front of or at the side of a stationary opponent, he may be as close as he desires providing he does not make contact. His opponent can see him and, therefore, is expected to detour around the screen. If he screens behind a stationary opponent, the opponent must be able to take a normal step backward without contact. Because the opponent is not expected to see a screener behind him, the player screened is given latitude of movement. The defender must be given an opportunity to change direction and avoid contact with the screener. To screen a moving opponent, the player must stop soon enough to permit his opponent to stop or change direction. The distance between the player screening and his opponent will depend upon the speed at which the players are moving. If two opponents are moving in the same direction and path, the player who is behind is responsible for contact. The player in front may stop or slow his pace, but he may not move backward or sideways into his opponent. The player in front may or may not have the ball. This situation assumes the two players have been moving in identically the same direction and path before contact.

4. The Dribble

If the dribbler's path is blocked, he is expected to pass or shoot; that is, he should not try to dribble by an opponent unless there is a reasonable chance of getting by without contact.

B. FOULS: FLAGRANT—UNSPORTSMANLIKE

To be unsportsmanlike is to act in a manner unbecoming to the image of professional basketball. It consists of acts of deceit, disrespect of officials and profanity. The penalty for such action is a technical foul. Repeated acts shall result in expulsion from the game and a minimum fine of \$1000. A flagrant foul—penalty (1) is unnecessary contact committed by a player against an opponent. A flagrant foul—penalty (2) is unnecessary and excessive contact committed by a player against an opponent. It is an unsportsmanlike act and the offender is ejected following confirmation by instant replay review. The offender will be subject to a fine not exceeding \$5,000 and/or suspension by the Commissioner. See Rule 12B—Section IV for interpretation and penalties.

C. BLOCK-CHARGE

A defensive player is permitted to establish a legal guarding position in the path of a dribbler regardless of his speed and distance. A defensive player is not permitted to move into the path of an offensive player once he has started his upward motion with the ball to attempt a field goal or pass. A defensive player must allow a moving player the opportunity to stop or change direction when the offensive player receives a pass outside the lower defensive box. The lower defensive box is the area between the 3-foot posted-up marks, the bottom tip of the

circle and the endline. A defensive player must allow an airborne player the opportunity to land and then stop or change direction when the offensive player is outside the lower defensive box. A defensive player is permitted to establish a legal guarding position in the path of an offensive player who receives a pass inside the lower defensive box regardless of his speed and distance. A defensive player must allow an airborne player who receives a pass the space to land when the offensive player is inside the lower defensive box. A player must allow a moving opponent without the ball the opportunity to stop or change direction. The speed of the player will determine the amount of distance an opponent must allow. If an offensive player causes contact with a defensive player who has established a legal position, an offensive foul shall be called and no points may be scored. A defensive player may turn slightly to protect himself, but is never allowed to bend over and submarine an opponent. An offensive foul should not be called for charging if the contact is with a secondary defensive player who has established a defensive position within a designated "restricted area" near the basket for the purpose of drawing an offensive foul. The offensive player must take a path directly to the rim. The "restricted area" for this purpose is the area bounded by an arc with a 4-foot radius measured from the center of the basket ring. **EXCEPTION:** Any player may be legally positioned within the "restricted area" if the offensive player receives the ball within the Lower Defensive Box. The mere fact that contact occurs on these type of plays, or any other similar play, does not necessarily mean that a personal foul has been committed. The officials must decide whether the contact is negligible and/or incidental, judging each situation separately. An offensive foul shall be assessed if the player initiates contact in a non-basketball manner (leads with his foot, an unnatural extended knee, etc.).

D. GAME CANCELLATION

For the purpose of game cancellation, the officials' jurisdiction begins with the opening tipoff. Prior to this, it shall be the decision of the home/ or League Office management whether or not playing conditions are such to warrant postponement. However, once the game begins, if because of extremely hazardous playing conditions the question arises whether or not the game should be cancelled, the crew chief shall see that EVERY effort is made to continue the game before making the decision to terminate it.

E. PHYSICAL CONTACT—SUSPENSION

Any player or coach guilty of intentional physical contact with an official shall automatically be suspended without pay for one game. A fine and/or longer period of suspension will result if circumstances so dictate.

F. PROTEST

Protests are not permitted during the course of a game. In order to file a protest, the procedure, as set forth in the IBL constitution, is as follows: "In order to protest against or appeal from the result of a game, notice thereof must be given to the Commissioner within forty-eight (48) hours after the conclusion of said game, by E-mail or fax, stating therein the grounds for such protest. No protest may be filed in connection with any game played during the regular season after midnight of the day of the last game of the regular schedule. A protest in connection with a playoff game must be filed not later than midnight of the day of the game protested. A game may be protested only by a Head Coach. The right of protest shall inure not only to the immediately allegedly aggrieved contestants, but to any other member who can show an interest in the grounds of protest and the results that might be attained if the protest were allowed. Each E-mail or fax of protest shall be immediately confirmed by letter and no protest shall be valid unless the letter of confirmation is accompanied by a check in the sum of \$5,000 payable to the Association. If the member filing the protest prevails, the \$5,000 is to be refunded. If the member does not prevail, the \$15,000 is to be forfeited and retained in the Association treasury. "Upon receipt of a protest, the Commissioner shall at once notify the member operating the opposing team in the game protested and require both of said members within five (5) days to file with him such evidence as he may desire bearing upon the issue. The Commissioner shall decide the question rose within five (5) days after receipt of such evidence."

G. SHATTERING BACKBOARDS

Any player whose contact with the basket ring or backboard causes the backboard to shatter or makes the ring unplayable will be penalized in the following manner: (1) Pre-game and/or Half-time warm-ups—No penalty to be assessed by officials. (2) During the game—Non-sportsmanlike conduct technical foul. Under NO circumstances will that player be ejected from the game. The Commissioner will review all actions and plays involved in the shattering of a backboard.

H. PLAYER/TEAM CONDUCT AND DRESS

- (1) Each player when introduced, prior to the game all nonstarters, then starters, must be uniformly dressed.
- (2) Players, coaches and trainers are to stand and line up in a dignified posture along the sidelines or on the foul line during the playing of the National Anthems.
- (3) Coaches and assistant coaches must wear a sport coat or suit coat or a polo.
- (4) While playing, players must keep their uniform shirts tucked into their pants, and no T-shirts are allowed.
- (5) The only article bearing a commercial 'logo' which can be worn by players is their shoes. fact that contact occurs on these type of plays, or any other similar play, does not necessarily mean that a personal foul has been committed. The officials must decide whether the contact is negligible and/or incidental, judging each situation separately. An offensive foul shall be assessed if the player initiates contact in a non-basketball manner (leads with his foot, an unnatural extended knee, etc.).

I. OFFENSIVE 3-SECONDS

The offensive player cannot be allowed in the 3-second lane for more than the allotted time. This causes the defensive player to 'hand-check' because he cannot control the offensive player for that extended period of time. If the offensive player is in the 3-second lane for less than three seconds and receives the ball, he must make a move toward the hoop for the official to discontinue his three second count. If he attempts to back the defensive player down, attempting to secure a better position in relation to the basket, offensive three seconds or an offensive foul must be called. If he passes off and immediately makes a move out of the lane, there should be no whistle.

J. PLAYER CONDUCT—SPECTATORS

Any coach, player or trainer who deliberately enters the spectator stands during the game will be automatically ejected and the incident reported by E-mail to the Commissioner. Entering the stands to keep a ball in play by a player or the momentum which carries the player into the stands is not considered deliberate. The first row of seats is considered the beginning of the stands.

K. FIGHTING

Violent acts of any nature on the court will not be tolerated. Players involved in altercations will be ejected, fined and/or suspended. There is absolutely no justification for fighting in an IBL game. The fact that you may feel provoked by another player is not an acceptable excuse. If a player takes it upon himself to retaliate, he can expect to be subject to appropriate penalties.

L. EXPIRATION OF TIME

NO LESS THAN: 00.3 must expire on the game clock and shot clock when a ball is thrown inbounds and then hit instantly out-of-bounds. If less than: 00.3 expires in such a situation, the timer will be instructed to deduct **AT LEAST:** 00.3 from the game clock and shot clock. If, in the judgment of the official, the play took longer than: 00.3, he will instruct

the timer to deduct more time. If: 00.3 or less remain on the game clock when this situation occurs, the period is over. If: 00.3 or less remain on the shot clock when this situation occurs, a shot clock violation is called. The game clock and shot clock must show: 00.3 or more in order for a player to secure possession of the ball on a rebound or throw-in to attempt a field goal. Instant replay shall be utilized if the basket is successful on this type of play and the game clock runs to 0:00 or the shot clock expires on a made basket and the officials are not reasonably certain that the ball was released prior to the expiration of the shot clock. The only type of field goal which may be scored if the game clock and shot clock are at: 00.2 or: 00.1 is a "tip-in" or "high lob." A "tip-in" is defined as any action in which the ball is deflected, not controlled, by a player and then enters the basket ring. This type of action shall be deemed legal if: 00.1 or more remains in a period. A "high lob" is defined as a pass which is tipped by an offensive player while in mid-air, and is followed instantaneously by a field goal attempt. If the reception of the pass and the subsequent "slam dunk" is immediately adjacent to the basket ring, this type of action shall be deemed legal if: 00.1 or more remains in a period. However, if the "high lob" attempt is a distance from the basket ring whereby the ball must be controlled in mid-air, either one-handed or two-handed, a minimum of: 00.3 is necessary for a field goal to score if successful. Instant replay would NOT be used if the play starts with :00.2 or :00.1 on the game clock. NO LESS than :00.3 must expire on the game clock when a player secures possession of an unsuccessful free throw attempt and immediately requests a timeout. If LESS than :00.3 expires in such a circumstance, the time on the game clock shall be reduced by at least :00.3. Therefore, if :00.3 OR LESS remain on the game clock when the above situation exists, and a player requests a timeout upon securing possession of the ball, the period is over. During ANY regular timeout taken during the FINAL minute of ANY period, the crew chief must meet with his fellow officials to discuss possible timing scenarios, fouls being taken if either team is under the penalty limit, number of timeouts, assistance by all officials on 3-point field goal attempts, rotation or away-from-the play foul. Regardless of when the horn or red light operates to signify the end of period, the officials (as aided by instant replay, if required) will ultimately make the final decision whether to allow or disallow a successful field goal. THE CREW CHIEF MUST TAKE CHARGE OF THE SITUATION.

M. VERBAL FAN INTERFERENCE

Any spectator who verbally abuses players and/or coaches in a manner which, in the opinion of the game officials, interferes with the ability of a coach to communicate with his players during the game and/or huddles, will, at the direction of the crew chief, be given one warning by a venue security officer. If the same spectator continues to behave in a like manner, the crew chief shall direct a building security officer to eject the spectator from the arena.

N. GUIDELINES FOR INFECTION CONTROL

If a player suffers a laceration or a wound where bleeding occurs or if blood is visible on a player or his uniform, the officials shall suspend the game at the earliest appropriate time and allow a maximum of 30 seconds for treatment. After that time, the head coach shall be informed that he has the option to substitute for the player, call a regular timeout or a 20-second timeout. If a substitute replaces the player, the opposing team shall be allowed to substitute one player. The bleeding player may return to the game when he has received appropriate treatment by medical staff personnel. A team will not be given an additional 30 seconds should the bleeding occur from a wound which reopened, which is not the result of additional contact. If the player returns to the game, the officials shall make certain that any lesion, wound or dermatitis is covered with a dressing that will prevent contamination to and/or from other sources. A wrist or sweat band is not considered a suitable bandage. If the bleeding player is awarded a free throw attempt(s) as a result of a personal foul, or is involved in a jump ball, the bleeding player will be given 30 seconds for treatment. If the treatment is not completed, play will resume and will then be suspended at the first appropriate time. Mandatory timeouts shall not be granted during a suspension of play unless the offensive team calls a timeout. If the suspension of play is for a defensive player, a mandatory timeout shall not be granted if the defensive team calls a timeout. If treatment is not completed within the allotted time, the head coach may call another timeout or substitute for the bleeding

player. Substitutes are permitted consistent with existing rules on substitution. If a team has no timeouts remaining when play is suspended, the officials will allow 30 seconds for appropriate treatment. If the treatment is not completed in accordance with paragraph two above, the bleeding player must be removed immediately. ONLY the bleeding Player on that team may be removed from the game under these circumstances. If so, the opponent may also substitute one player. The offensive team will receive a full eight seconds to advance the ball into the frontcourt. The 24 second clock will remain as is or reset to 14 seconds, whichever is greater.

IBL POINT of Emphasis regarding Fans and Spectators: The IBL is a family friendly league and does not allow spectators to degrade players or officials. If a fan is unruly towards officials, coaches, or players the procedure for a team owner in dealing with that fan is too quietly and not in front of people suggest to that person that this league was created as a family friendly league. ****USE OF PROFANITY BY PLAYERS AND COACHES WILL NOT BE TOLIRATED, FINES AND SUSPENSIONS FOR REPEAT OFFENDERS****

O. DEAD BALL, LIVE BALL, BALL IS ALIVE

After the ball has been dead, it is put into play by a jump ball, throw-in or a free throw attempt. The game clock does not start until the ball is legally touched on the court by a player. However, any floor violation or personal foul which may occur will be penalized. The ball is live when it is placed at the disposal of the thrower-in, free throw shooter or is tossed by the official on a jump ball. Illegal contact, which occurs prior to the ball becoming live, will be ignored if it is not unsportsmanlike. The ball is alive when it is legally tapped by one of the participants of a jump ball, released by a thrower-in or released on a free throw attempt that will remain in play.

P. TAUNTING

If a player blatantly taunts an opponent, a technical foul shall be assessed. The opponent WILL NOT, automatically, be assessed a technical foul. His behavior will be the determining factor. Simultaneous taunting is a verbal altercation. Verbal altercations and unsportsmanlike conduct will be administered as a double technical foul and no free throws will be attempted. Technical fouls assessed to opposing teams during the same dead ball and prior to the administering of any free throw attempt for the first technical foul, shall be interpreted as a double technical foul. A PLAYER(S) GUILTY OF TAUNTING MUST BE SINGLED OUT AND PENALIZED. If a previous unsportsmanlike act has been committed and if this situation is BLATANT, a technical foul must be assessed and the guilty player(s) must be ejected.

GOALTENDING



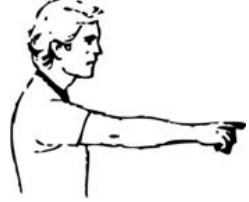
"Flag" from wrist

ILLEGAL DRIBBLE



Patting motion
Call team color

DIRECTION OF PLAY



Point Direction
call team color

TIME-IN



Chop hand to side

TIME-OUT



Open palm

PERSONAL FOUL



Clenched fist

HOLDING



Signal foul:
Grasp wrist

LOOSE BALL FOUL



Extended arms to shoulder level

**ILLEGAL USE
OF HANDS**



Signal foul:
Strike wrist

TO DESIGNATE OFFENDER



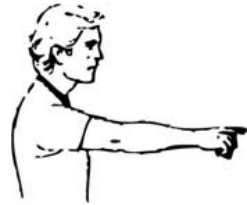
Hold up number of player

HAND CHECKING



Arm straight out opposite arm grabbing wrist

ILLEGAL FOREARM



Arm bent 90° in front of body

CHARGING



Clenched fist

DOUBLE FOUL



Cross clenched fist above head

ILLEGAL SCREEN OUT-OF-BOUNDS



Arms outstretched and crossed in front of chest

20-SECOND TIMEOUT



Hands Touching Shoulders

PUSHING



Signal foul: imitate push

BLOCKING



Hands on hips

TECHNICAL FOUL



Form T

**CANCEL SCORE
CANCEL PLAY**



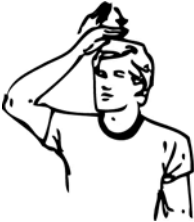
Shift arms across body

**3-SECOND OFFENSIVE
VIOLATION**



Fingers sideways

**22-SECOND
VIOLATION**



Tap head signal "24"

FOR 3 POINT FIELD GOAL



Official will raise one arm on attempt



If goal is successful raise the other arm

**BASKET
INTERFERENCE**



Rotate finger wipe out basket

TRAVELING



Rotate fists

JUMP BALL



Thumbs up

**DEFENSIVE 3-SECOND
VIOLATION**



Chop down two times followed by technical foul signal

IBL GUIDE FOR OFFICIALS

1. **Game and Event Assignments:** Assignments will be managed by the IBL Director of Officials, utilizing officials from all regions in any game. Each game will have 3 officials. Please confirm your assignments and please do not cancel, should you need an emergency assignments change we request you assist with Director of Officials or designate in finding a replacement at least 72 hours prior to game time. You will be provided with the date, game time, venue location and teams playing and your name will be provided at the entry point of the game to officiate.
2. **Officials Game Standards:** Arrive 75 minutes before tip-off, with uniform, shoes, whistle, and IBL Official Rule book provided by the league office. Check in at the point of entry at the venue, determine dressing area, introduce yourself to the score table, coaches and game day staff conducting communications in a professional positive manor as an IBL Official, one out of the team of 3 officials will be a lead at each game or event as assigned by the Director of Officials.
3. **Code of Conduct on the Court:** Keep sportsmanship at a high level with all athletes, coaches and owners. Keep the game safe, fun and moving along at a fast pace. There will be no Toleration on the use of Profanity and Flagrant Unsporting Acts. Fines and Suspensions exist with the League Office for such acts. Please place notations in your game reports provided to the Director of Officials.
4. **Scorer's Table:** Review procedures and policies with the team of 5 at the scorers table using a software program provided by the League Office and or IBL team. Check in with both teams to ensure the rosters recorded are correct, ensure accuracy of records during the game and when there is a variance ensure all 3 officials meet to discuss, with the crew chief communicating the final decision to the scorer's table. If there is a stoppage of play for more than 20 seconds to review variances an official will notify the coach of each team to ensure they are aware of the pause in the game and variance correction being made.
5. **Game reports**—5-minutes after the final horn, the Crew Chief or Co- Officials will call in a game description, a score and the and officials present. If there were any incidents, describe those to the IBL Director of Officials or designate of the Commissioner. The teams (not the officials) are required to send in the box scores within 20 minutes of the game ending to info at IBL.com
6. **Incident Report** – The Crew Chief at each game or event will write a report of any incidents outside of normal game activity and those which could result in fines for either team as outline below, roster infractions or inability to meet the rule of 10 outlined below. A report will be provided and is to be submitted to the Director of Officials/League Office within 12 hours of the game or event.
7. **Compensation:** The compensation for officials is on a per game basis per official with allowances for gas mileage outside of 50 miles if assigned by the Director of Officials paid to each official by or before the end of each game or event.

IBL Fines

(To be assessed by the League Office against team owners, not players)

TRAVEL RELATED FINES	
ARRIVAL TIME:	TEAM FINE:
Team arrives at tip-off time (as opposed to the players—as required- bring on the floor- dressed- 60 minutes in advance of the game time)	\$1,250
Team arrives 15 minutes after tip-off time	\$2,500
Team arrives 30 minutes after tip-off time	\$3,500
Team arrives 40 minutes after tip-off time	\$4,000
Failing to appear, except due to Acts of God	\$6,000 and removal from IBL
<p>Collection of fines: Fines levied against a team may be collected by the IBL during that season or deducted from any monies due to the team, with an option to add the debt to the next season IBL fees due at the first date of deposit payments within that calendar year. A team owing fines to the League may be subject to further action by the League. *NOTE* The League may, in its sole discretion hold in trust funds for travel for new IBL teams.</p>	

DRESS CODE RELATED FINES	
DRESS CODE INFRACTION	TEAM FINE:
Team Uniforms – 2 sets not obtained or approved by league	\$500
Team Uniforms – missing IBL logo	\$50/per item/per game
Team Participant – player appearance breach of standards	\$50/per infraction/per game
Team Coach-Representative – appearance breach of standards	\$50/per infraction/per game
<p>Collection of fines: Fines levied against a team will be collected by the IBL during that season. The IBL reserves the right to apply the debt of the fine to future league fees. Refer to the <u>IBL Team Year to Year License Agreement</u> for more information on the league dues, payments and disbursement of revenue.</p>	

Notes

