



Focus on the Rules

Rule 7: Out of Bounds and the Throw-In



Focus on the Rules



Rule 7: Out of Bounds and the Throw-In

- ❖ Out of Bounds Status
- ❖ Throw-In Administration
- ❖ Throw-In Violations

Out of Bounds

- ★ A player is out of bounds when he/she touches the floor or touches any object (other than a person) who is on or outside a boundary.
- ★ The ball is out of bounds when it touches a person who is out of bounds; an object outside the boundary; the supports or back of the backboard; or the ceiling, overhead equipment or supports.
- ★ The ball is also out of bounds when it passes over a rectangular backboard.

Causing the Ball to Go Out

- ★ The ball is caused to go out of bounds by the last player inbounds to touch it, unless it touches a player who is already out of bounds.
- ★ If the ball goes out of bounds and was last touched simultaneously by two opponents, or if the official is in doubt who last touched the ball, play is resumed with the alternate possession arrow. If the alternate possession procedure has not been established, play is resumed with a jump ball of the players involved.

Ball Awarded Out of Bounds

- ★ The ball is awarded out of bounds after a violation, foul, successful or awarded score or held ball.
- ★ The designated out-of-bounds spot throw-in is nearest to where the ball becomes dead.
- ★ A designated out-of-bounds spot throw-in behind the backboard shall be made from the nearer free-throw lane line extended.

Is there a violation on this play?



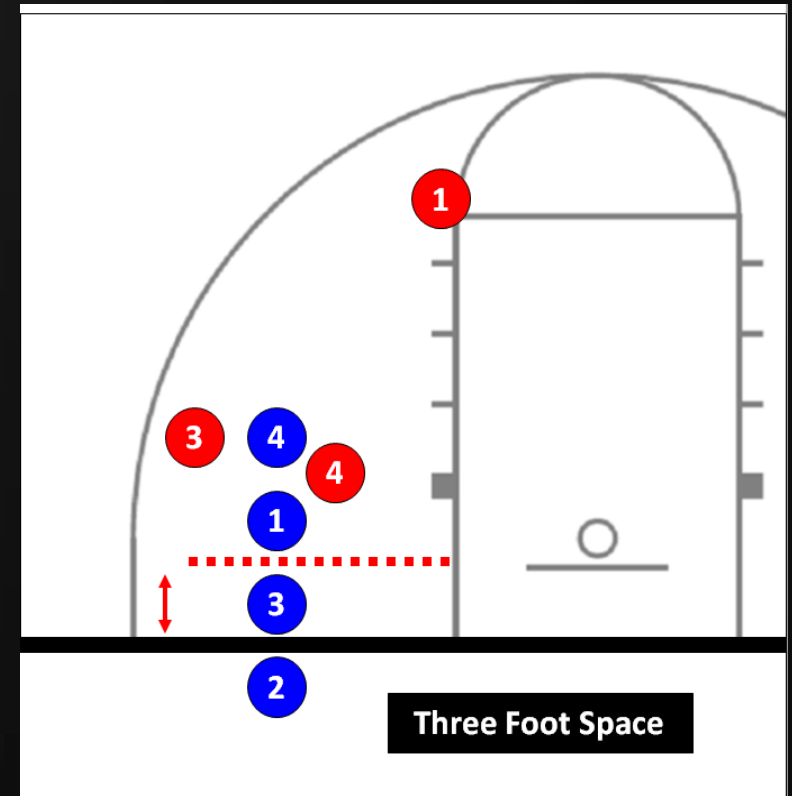
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Throw-In Administration

- ★ The throw-in starts when the ball is at the disposal of the thrower.
- ★ The throw-in ends when the ball is legally touched by a player on the court who is not the thrower.
- ★ The thrower may not leave the designated throw-in spot until the ball has been released on a throw-in pass.
- ★ If the throw-in is given to the wrong team, the mistake must be corrected before the throw-in ends.

Adjacent Parallel Positions

Teammates shall not occupy adjacent positions which are parallel and within three feet of the boundary line if an opponent desires one of the positions.



How Throw-Ins Occur

- ❖ A throw-in is administered by an official after the ball becomes dead and remains dead.
- ❖ A throw-in is not administered by an official after a made basket or made free throw which is the last part of the free throw sequence.

When Do We Do It?

Officials administer a throw-in after:

- ◆ Alternating Possession
- ◆ Injury
- ◆ Time-Outs
- ◆ Violations
- ◆ Fouls not resulting in free throws
- ◆ Point of Interruption after Double Fouls
- ◆ Other times the ball becomes dead

Basic Throw-In Mechanics

The Administering Official:

- ◆ Takes his/her time before starting.
- ◆ Checks with partner(s) before administering.
- ◆ Has the five second count.
- ◆ Chops in the clock.
- ◆ Observes the thrower and other players near the thrower.
- ◆ Observes the clock after the throw-in has ended.

Basic Throw-In Mechanics

The Other Official(s):

- ◆ Takes his/her time before starting.
- ◆ Counts the players before ball is put in play.
- ◆ Acknowledges to the administering official that all is ready.
- ◆ Observes the clock on the throw in has ended.
- ◆ When as Trail Official, will mirror the chop of the Lead Official.

Two Types of Throw-Ins

- ◆ Anywhere along the end line throw-in
Takes place after a made or an awarded score and the team not credited with the score will get the ball.
- ◆ Designated Spot Throw-In
For all other throw-ins.



Anywhere Along the End Line

During this type of throw-in...

- ♦ The team must release the ball past the out of bounds plane within five seconds.
- ♦ The inbouncer may “run the end-line”.
- ♦ The inbouncer may pass the ball to their teammate who is outside the boundary.
- ♦ If a foul or violation is committed by the scoring team before the throw-in ends, the inbounding team will retain the above privileges.

Designated Spot Throw-In

- ♦ The thrower on a designated spot throw-in shall not leave the designated throw-in spot until the ball has been released.
- ♦ The throw-in spot is three feet wide with no depth limitation.
- ♦ The thrower must keep one foot on or over the spot until the ball is released.
- ♦ The traveling and dribbling rules are not in effect for a throw-in.

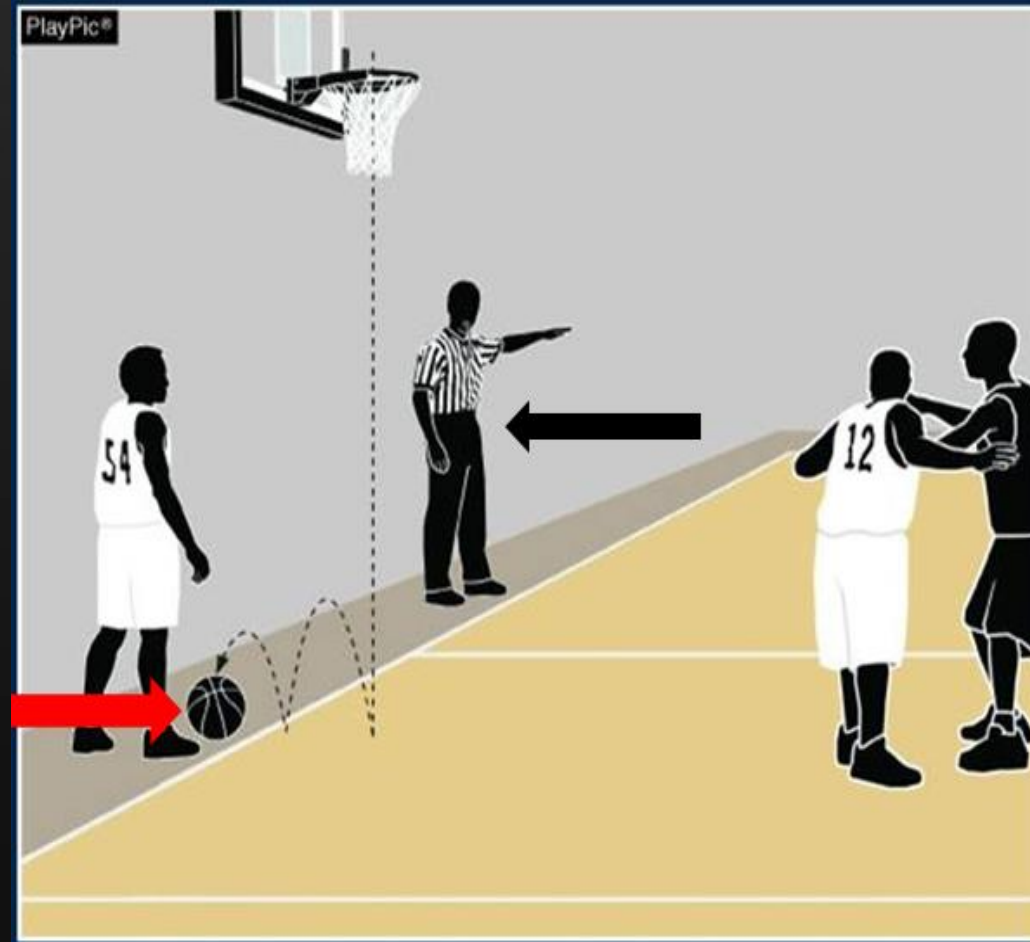
A Good Place to Start

- ♦ The throw-in begins when the ball is “at the disposal” of the thrower.
- ♦ On a designated spot throw-in, the ball is at the disposal of the thrower when it is cleanly received from the official.
- ♦ After a made basket or free throw, the ball is at the disposal of the thrower when it is available to him/her after a goal and the official begins the throw-in count.

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At the Disposal

Ball is at
the
disposal
of thrower



Start the
Five
Second
Count

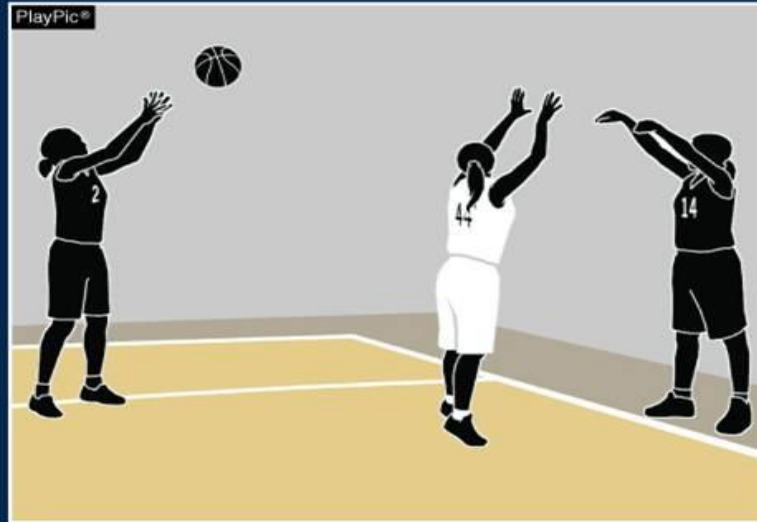
The Throw-In Ends

- ♦ The throw-in ends when it is legally touched by one of the other nine players on the floor other than the thrower.
- ♦ All throw-in restrictions remain in effect until the throw-in has completely ended.

What If...



Throw-In Mistake Rectified Rule 7-6-6



Throw-in hasn't ended;
mistake may be rectified

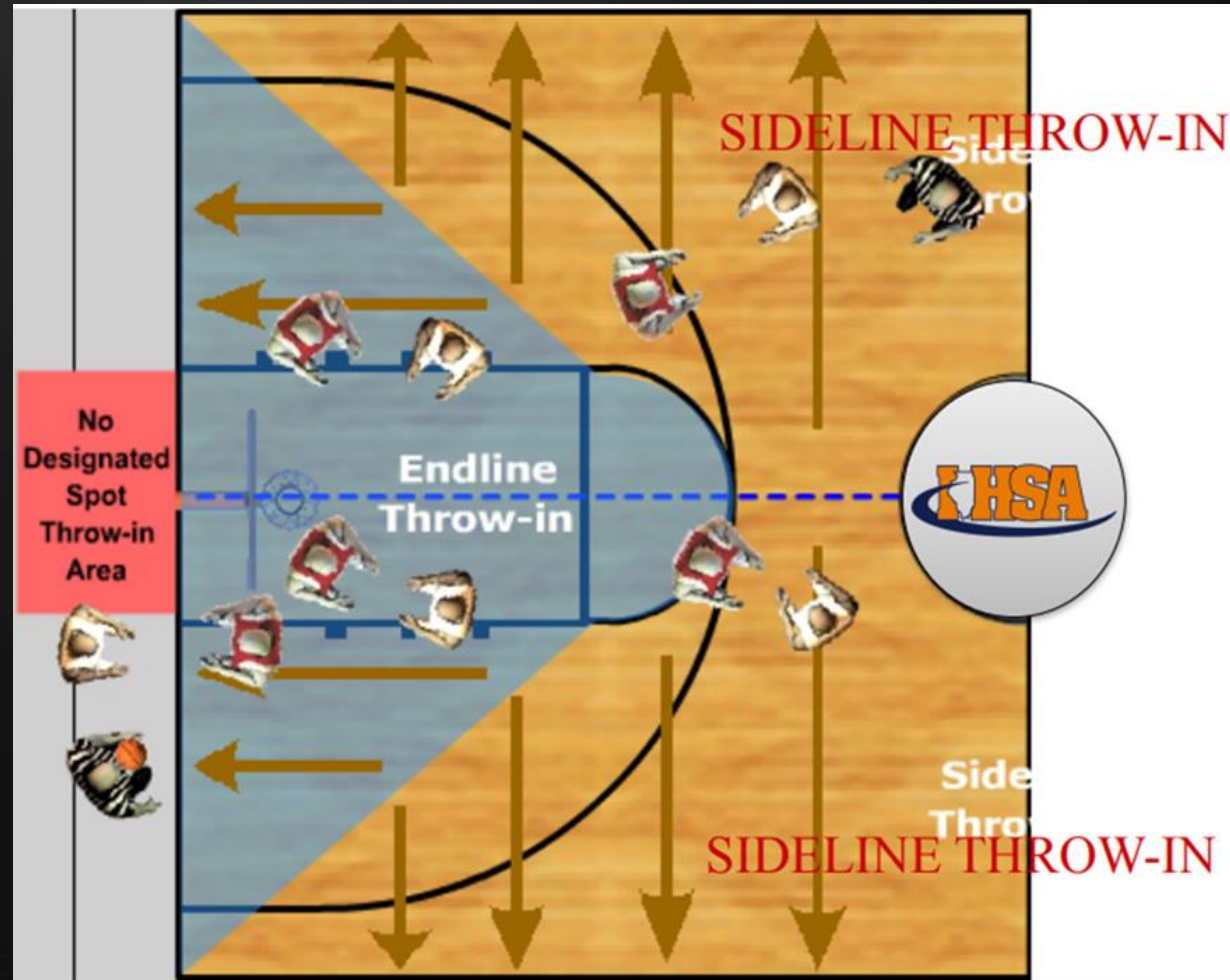


Throw-in has ended;
mistake may not be rectified

Where Do We Inbound?

- ♦ When the ball goes out of bounds, the throw-in takes place at the spot the ball went out of bounds.
- ♦ When a violation or a foul (not resulting in free throws) occurs, the throw-in will take place at the out of bounds spot closest to the infraction, as shown in the following diagram.

Throw-In Spots



Throw-In Myths

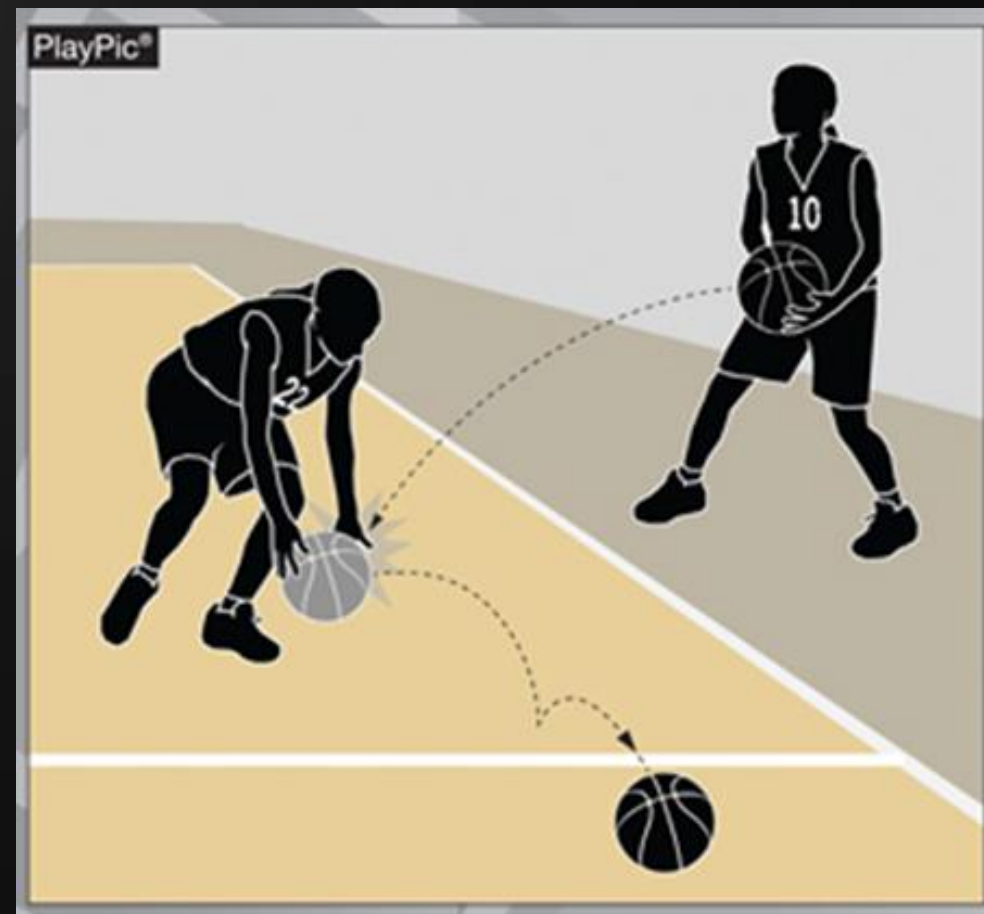
Stepping on the out of bounds line during a throw-in is a violation.
Not true! The lines are still out of bounds.

A thrower can travel on a throw-in.
False! Traveling can only take place on the court.

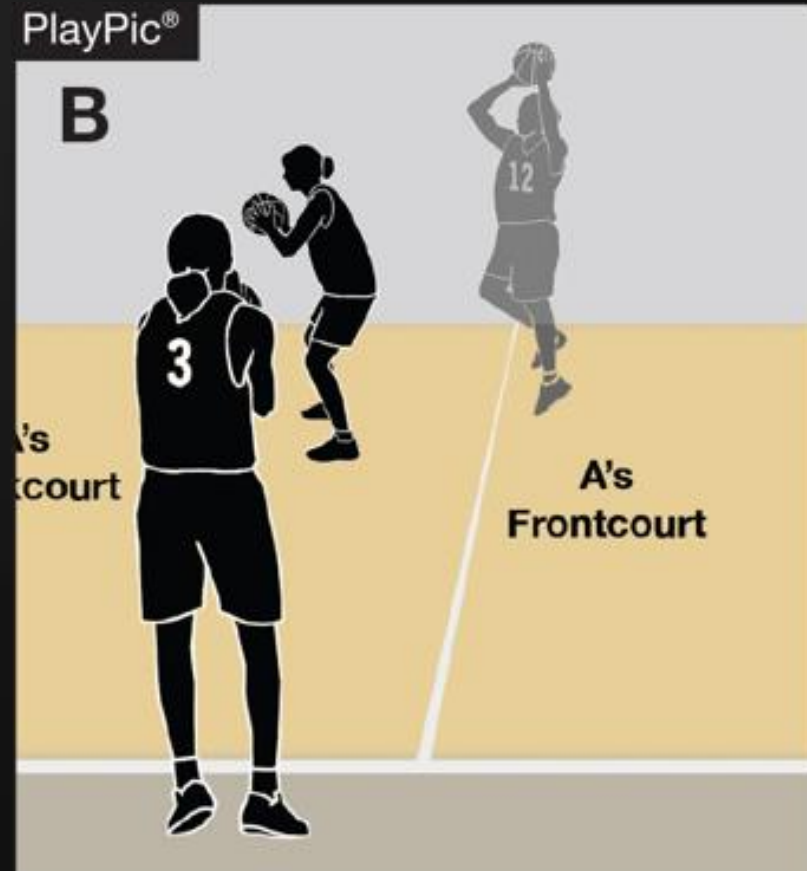
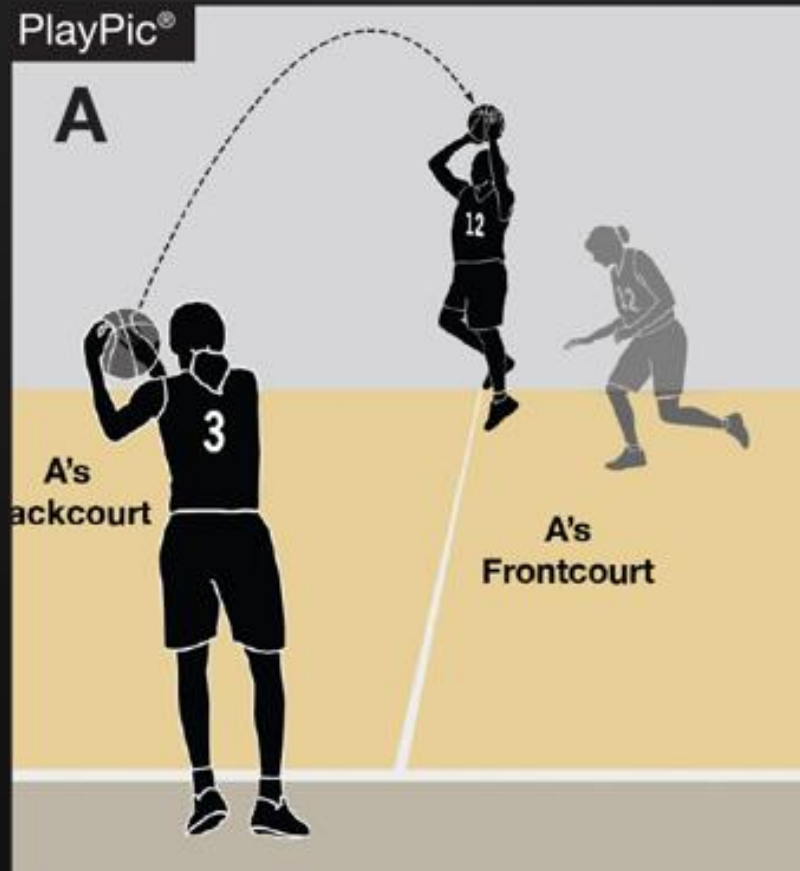
It is a backcourt violation to throw the ball into the backcourt from the frontcourt on a throw-in.
Wrong! Frontcourt status must be established to have a backcourt violation.

Not a Backcourt Violation

Until a player gains control of the ball during a throw-in, there is no frontcourt or backcourt status. When possession is gained, the location of the player determines frontcourt or backcourt status of the ball.



Also, Not a Backcourt Violation



Not a Backcourt Violation

IHSA Throw-In Mechanics

- ♦ On any throw-in along either endline, the ball must be handed to the thrower.
- ♦ On any frontcourt throw-in, the ball must be bounced to the thrower.
- ♦ Sideline throw-ins in the backcourt can be bounced or handed to the thrower. If there is defensive pressure in the backcourt, the ball should be bounced.

Two-Person Throw-In Mechanics

- ♦ The trail and lead are on opposite ends of the court and are “boxing the players in”.
- ♦ In the frontcourt, the trail administers all sideline throw-ins above the free throw line extended.
- ♦ In the frontcourt, the lead administers all sideline throw-ins below the free throw line extended.

Team Control on a Throw-In



Team Control is established when the ball is at the disposal of the player for a throw-in. Any fouls by the throw-in team are team control fouls, and no free throws will take place.

Preventative Officiating

- ♦ Inform the thrower what they can do every time on every throw-in.
- ♦ Inform the defender about the out of bounds plane if they are defending the thrower closely.

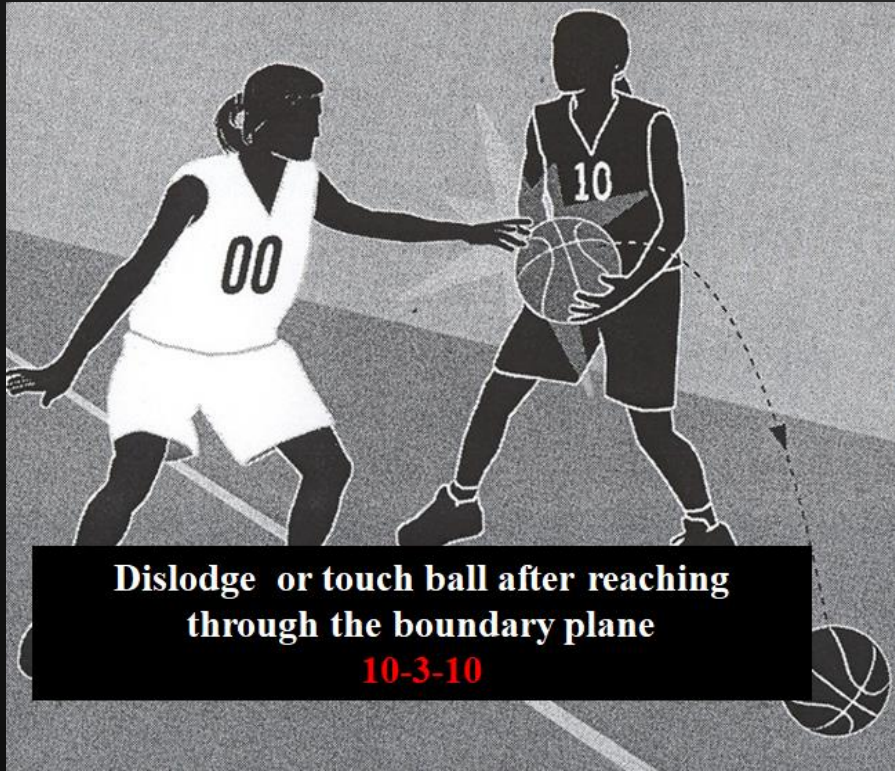
Defender reaches through plane = Delay of Game
Defender contacts ball beyond plane = Technical Foul
Defender contacts thrower = Intentional Foul

What Do We Do Next ?

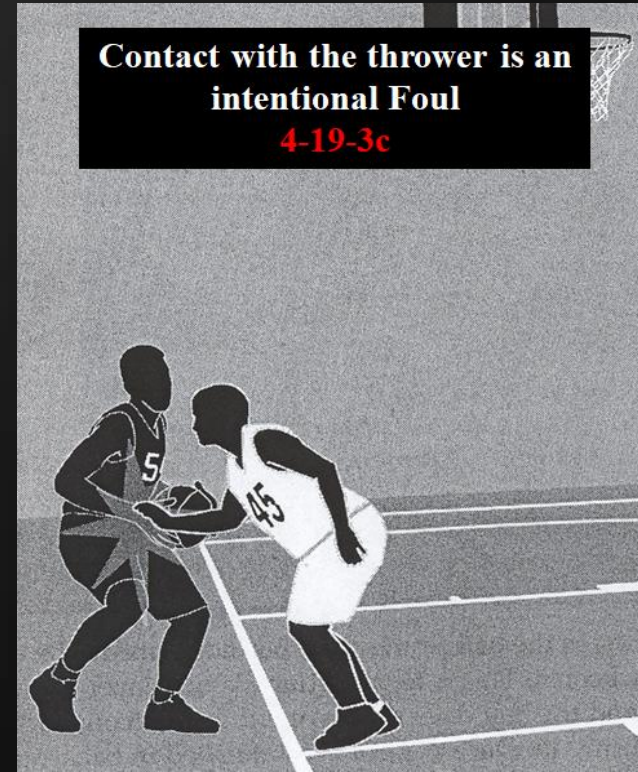


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Throw-In Penalties



Technical Foul



Intentional Foul

Special Foul Administration

Throw-ins take place at these spots on the floor:

- ◆ **Technical Fouls are administered at the division line opposite the table.**
- ◆ **Double Technical fouls are administered at the Point of Interruption.**
- ◆ **Intentional and Flagrant Fouls are administered at the spot of the foul.**

ANY
QUESTIONS?

