

**TEAM CONTROL DURING A THROW-IN SUMMARY (4.12.1, 2, 6)**  
**ONLY** team-control fouls occurring during a throw-in (see situation #9 below) were affected by this change.

Change eliminates free throws when the offense commits a common foul.

Change **Does Not Affect** backcourt; 3-second; traveling/dribbling; or AP throw-in rules.

### **PLAY SITUATIONS - 2011-12 TEAM CONTROL & THROW-IN**

- 1) The officials are on the court prior to the game observing the team warm-ups. One official notices that a member of Team A is wearing a decorative feather in the hair. **RULING:** The official should inform the team member and/or head coach that the feather shall be removed immediately. Upon compliance the team member may continue to warm up with her/his teammates and may stay in the game without penalty. (3.5.4e)
- 2) A-1 has the ball for an end-line throw-in in his/her frontcourt. The administering official reaches a four-second count when A-1 passes the ball to A-2, who has been standing in the free throw lane since A-1 had the ball at his/her disposal. **RULING:** Legal. Even though a team is now in control during a throw-in, the three-second rule specifically requires that a team be in control in its frontcourt for a violation to occur. Technically speaking, the thrower-in is out-of-bounds and not located in the frontcourt. (4.35.2)
- 3) A-1 has the ball for an end-line throw-in in his/her backcourt. The administering official reaches a four-second count when A-1 passes the ball onto the court. A-1's pass to A-2, who is also in Team A's backcourt, takes several bounces and six seconds before A-2 picks up and controls the ball. **RULING:** Legal. Even though a team is now in control during a throw-in, the 10-second rule specifically requires that a player/team be in continuous control in its backcourt for 10 seconds for a violation to occur. Technically speaking, the thrower-in is out-of-bounds and not located in the backcourt. (4.35.2; 9.8)
- 4) A-1 has the ball for an end-line throw-in in his/her frontcourt. A-1's pass to A-2, who is in the frontcourt standing near the free-throw line, is high and bounces several times and goes into Team A's backcourt untouched. A-2 is then the first to control the ball in Team A's backcourt. **RULING:** Legal. There is no backcourt violation since player control and team control had not yet been established in Team A's frontcourt before the ball went into Team A's backcourt. The throw-in ends when A-2 legally touches the ball in the backcourt and the backcourt count starts as soon as A-2 gains control in his/her backcourt. (4.12.2d; 9.9)

- 5) A-1 has the ball for an end-line throw-in in his/her frontcourt. A-1's pass to A-2, who is standing near the division line, is high and deflects off A-2's hand and goes into Team A's backcourt. A-2 is then the first to control the ball in Team A's backcourt. **RULING:** Legal. There is no backcourt violation since player and team control had not yet been established in team A's frontcourt before the ball went into Team A's backcourt. The throw-in ends when A-2 legally touches the ball, but the backcourt count does not start until A-2 gains control in his/her backcourt. (4.12.2d; 9.9)
- 6) After a successful goal by Team B, A-1 steps out-of-bounds, secures the ball, then sets the ball down and runs (out-of-bounds) to the other side of the free throw lane. A-2 then steps out-of-bounds, picks up the ball and bounces it to A-1, who then inbounds the ball down court to A-3. **RULING:** Legal activity provided the administering official has not reached a five-second count. (7.5.7)
- 7) A-1 is out-of-bounds for a throw-in. B-1 reaches through the boundary plane and contacts the ball while it is A-1's possession. **RULING:** A technical foul is assessed to B-1. In addition to the technical foul, a throw-in boundary-plane warning is assessed and recorded since B-1 actually penetrated the boundary-line plane before the throw-in pass was released. (4.47.1; 9.2.10)
- 8) Team A has a designated spot throw-in along the end-line. Thrower A-1 extends the ball with her/his arms over the end-line such that part of the forearms, hands and the ball are entirely on the inbounds side of the boundary line. B-2 slaps A-1 on the wrist and dislodges the ball. **RULING:** When a defender makes contact with a thrower-in, the result is an intentional foul. Whether A-1's arms are located (on the inbounds or out-of-bounds side of the boundary line) is immaterial for this penalty to be assessed. A-1 is awarded two free throws and Team A is awarded a throw-in at the spot nearest the foul. **COMMENT:** For a boundary plane violation warning to be assessed, the defender must actually violate the rule and penetrate the boundary plane. (4.19.3e; 4.47.1; 7-5.4b; 9.2)
- 9) A-1 has the ball for a throw-in. The throw-in pass deflects off of A-2. As A-2 and B-2 are attempting to retrieve the loose throw-in pass. A-2 illegally pushes B-2 from behind and a foul is ruled. Team B is in the bonus. **RULING:** Team A is in control during this throw-in, therefore a team-control foul has been committed. Team B is awarded a throw-in at the spot nearest to where the foul occurred. (4.12.3a; 4.12.6; 4.19.7)

**Note of Clarification: 9.9.1** – the editorial addition of the words **player and** are not intended to change backcourt rulings.

A-1 initially establishes player control in her/his frontcourt. A-1's pass to A-2, who is located in the frontcourt, bounces off A-2's knee. The ball returns to the backcourt where A-1 is the first to contact the ball. **Ruling:** Backcourt violation.

A-1 initially establishes player control in her/his backcourt. A-1's pass to A-2, who is located in the frontcourt, bounces off A-2's shoulder. The ball returns to backcourt where A-1 is the first to contact the ball. **Ruling:** Backcourt violation. In this situation, there is no requirement for Team A to have player control in the frontcourt in order to have a backcourt violation to occur