



Team Control on a Throw-in

“Team control on a throw-in” applies only to whether a common foul by the throw-in team results in free throws. It won’t. The common foul committed by the throw-in team during a throw-in is penalized as a typical team control foul, with no free throws following. (2017,18 NFHS POE #2)

The phrase “team control on a throw-in” does not apply as a condition leading to violations like backcourt, three-seconds or five-seconds closely guarded. Those violations cannot occur during a throw-in.

Starting the Throw-in Count

Q: After a made basket, when should the five-second count start?

A: When the ball is at the disposal of a player of the team entitled to the throw-in (7-6-2).

Q: When is the ball at the disposal of the throw-in thrower?

A: When it’s available to a player after a goal and the official begins the throw-in count (4-4-7d).

Q: What if the thrower purposely delays beginning the throw-in?

A: The throw-in count begins when the official determines the thrower has had “ample time to secure the ball”; it need not be in the thrower’s possession (4.42.3[c]).

Time Outs (see p. 162, MHSAA Officials Manual)

Time outs are valuable. Give teams full value for their investment.

Don’t signal the timer to start the clock too early. Wait until both teams are well into their huddles and the actual time for coaching has begun, then start the clock.

When you approach the huddle from your time out position on the court, don't say, "First horn, bring 'em out!" They don't have to. That gives them a 15 second or 45 second time out, not their rightful 30 or 60 seconds. Just say, "First horn. Hustle out to start play on the second," or something similar. Then leave it up to them. Go to your positions to resume play, blow the whistle when you're ready. The expectation is that they'll be hustling out to get the game going again. If they don't, maybe a tactful reminder to the coach is in order. If chronic abuse of the timeout rule is occurring, the rules book prescribes the ROP, the Resumption of Play procedure (7-5-1). That usually solves the problem when used not as a “Gotcha!” tactic, but judiciously.

Many have found that if you give them full value at the front end of the timeout, the coaches comply and dismiss them to resume play relative to the second horn.

Communicate this approach in your pregame talk with the coaches and captains. They might well appreciate the courtesy up front, and be more likely to comply at the end.

All Five OOB for a Throw-In - [VIDEO CLIP HERE](#)

After a made or awarded basket, it is legal in NFHS for any or all throw-in team players to be out-of-bounds during a throw-in (7-5-7a), as long as the throw-in pass is released before the five-second count ends (7-6-2, 9-2-4).

This novelty play is happening occasionally in the NCAA, and it’s only a matter of time until MHSAA officials see it. On a designated spot throw-in, of course, it is illegal (9-2-11).