

#7 JUNIOR REFEREES TRAINING SHEET

Ball returned to the back court (Cross Court)

RULE:

A team which is in control of a live ball in their frontcourt may not cause the ball to be illegally returned to their backcourt.

Ball returned to the backcourt:

A team is in control of a live ball in their frontcourt if:

- A player of that team is touching his frontcourt with both feet while holding, catching or dribbling the ball in his frontcourt, or
- The ball is passed between the players of that team in their frontcourt.

A team in control of a live ball in the frontcourt has caused the ball to be illegally returned to their backcourt, if a player of the team is the last to touch the ball in their frontcourt and the ball is then first touched by a player of that same team

- Who has part of their body in contact with the backcourt, or
- After the ball has touched the backcourt of that team.

This restriction applies to all situations in a team's frontcourt, including throw-ins.

However, it does not apply to a player who jumps from their frontcourt establishes new team control while still airborne and then lands with the ball in their team's backcourt.

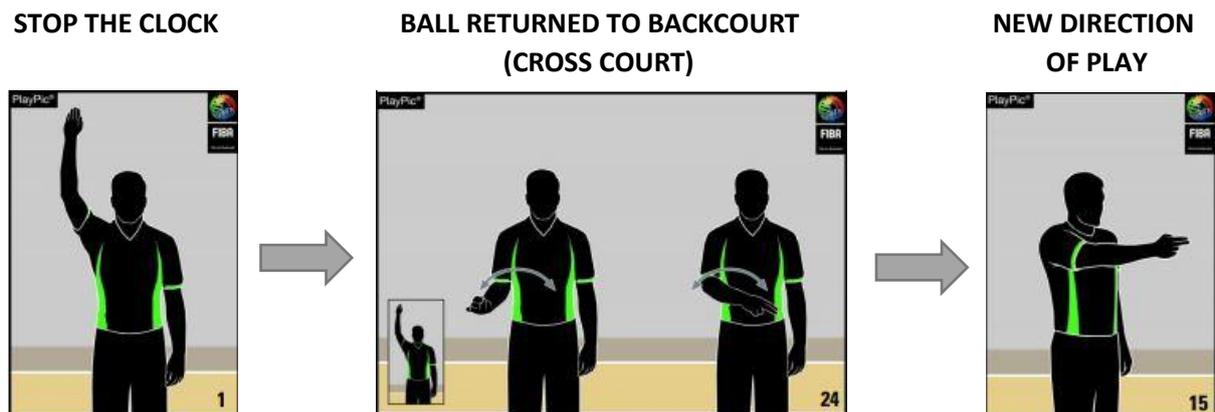
Penalty

The ball shall be awarded to the opponents for a throw-in in their frontcourt at the place ***nearest*** to the infraction except directly behind the backboard.

Referees need to ensure that for the ball to be in the front court all 3 points of contact need to be in the front court (i.e. Both feet and the ball need to be in the front court, once all 3 points are in the front court they cannot return to the back court).

Signals:

Below are the FIBA signals for calling a ball returned to backcourt (cross court) violation.



When signalling the ball returned to backcourt call, always remember to use verbal support e.g. “Cross Court, Red ball”.