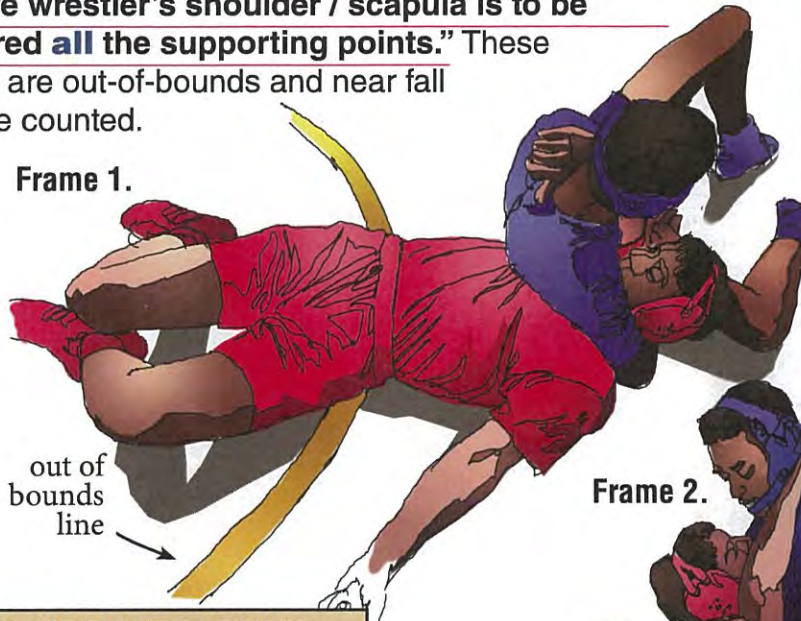
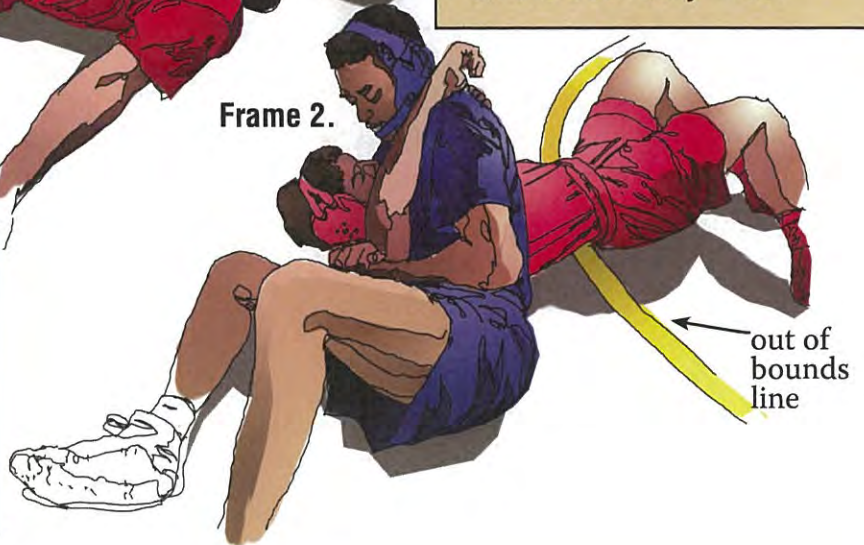


Frame 1 & 2: Although it appears **wrestler A** has supporting points inbounds, **Rule 5-15-2b** spells out the reason why **wrestler A** is out-of-bounds “...any part of the defensive wrestler’s shoulder / scapula is to be considered all the supporting points.” These wrestlers are out-of-bounds and near fall cannot be counted.

Frame 1.



Frame 2.



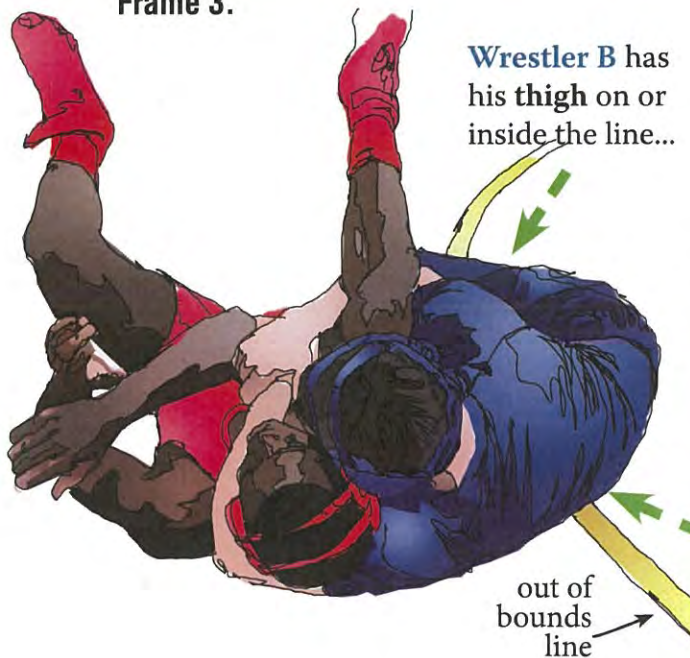
SECTION 15 INBOUNDS: RULE

5-15-2a Supporting points are the parts of the body touching the wrestling area which may or may not bear the wrestler’s weight, other than those parts with which the wrestler is holding the opponent.

SECTION 15 INBOUNDS:

RULE 5-15-1 Contestants are considered inbounds if a total of two supporting points of either wrestler are inside or on the boundary line. The total of two supporting points could be two supporting points of one wrestler or one supporting point of each wrestler that are inside or on the boundary lines.

Frame 3.



Wrestler B has his **thigh** on or inside the line...

The side of the **thigh** and the **hip** counts as **two supporting points** and wrestling shall continue .

Frame 3. Now it is **wrestler B** who has his **hip & thigh** on or inside the out-of-bounds line. **Near fall shall be counted** and a fall may be earned **Rule 5-15-1 & 5-15-3** supports these wrestlers being inbounds therefore wrestling continues.

...hip is also on the line

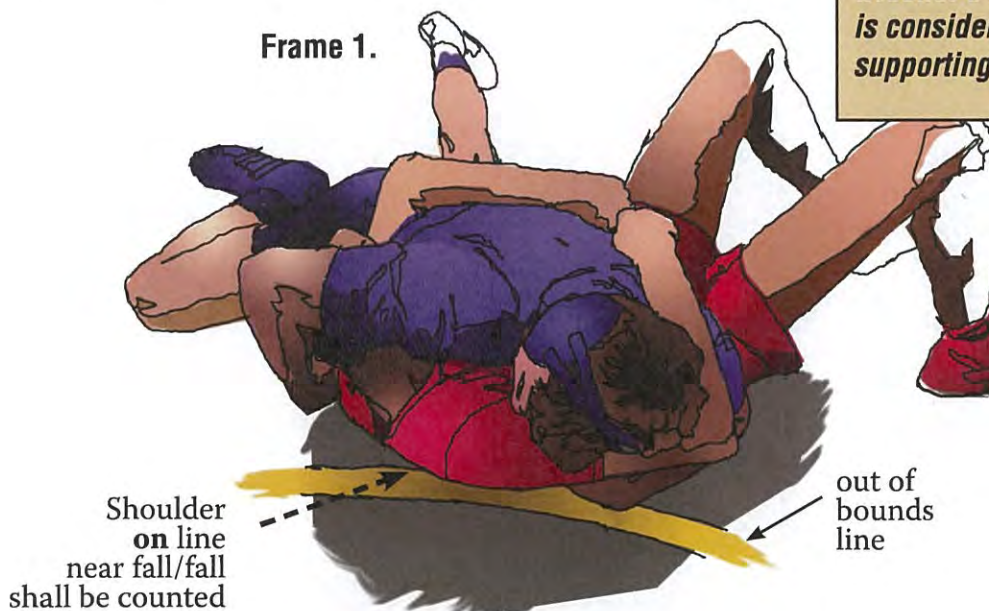
Frame 1: **Wrestler B** is completely out of bounds while holding **wrestler A** on his back while his right shoulder / scapula are down **on** the out-of bounds line. **Near fall shall be counted** when any part of **wrestler's A's** shoulder is **on** the out-of-bounds line.

Any part of one shoulder or scapula is considered all supporting points necessary to be inbounds to continue wrestling.

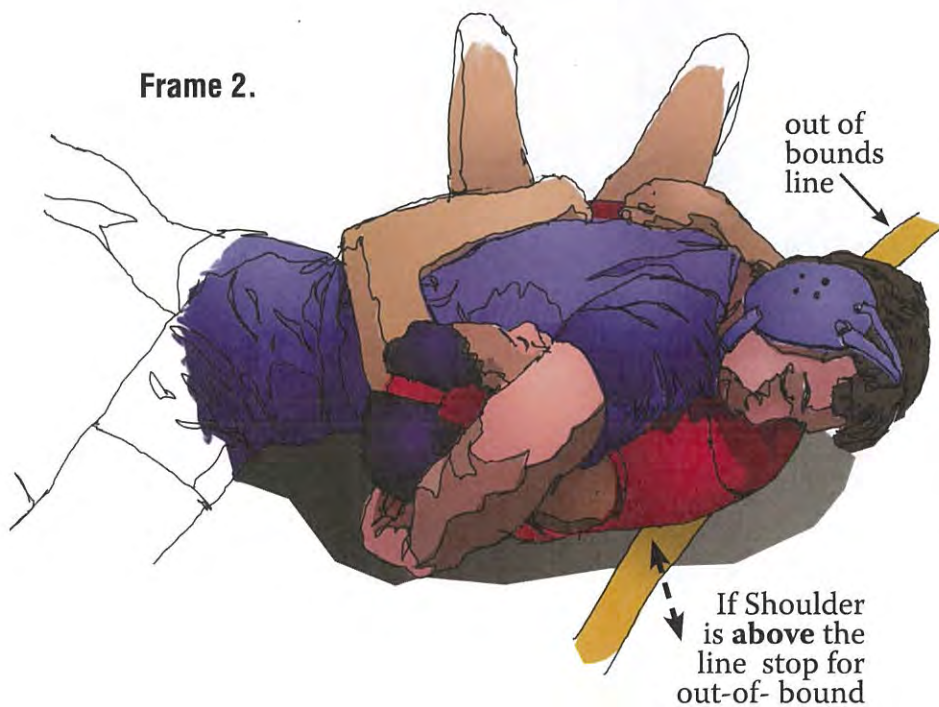
SECTION 15 INBOUNDS:

RULE 5-15-2b when the defensive wrestler is on their back while the supporting points of either wrestler are inbounds wrestling shall continue. **In this situation any part of the defensive wrestler's shoulder or scapula is considered to be all the supporting points.**

Frame 1.



Frame 2.

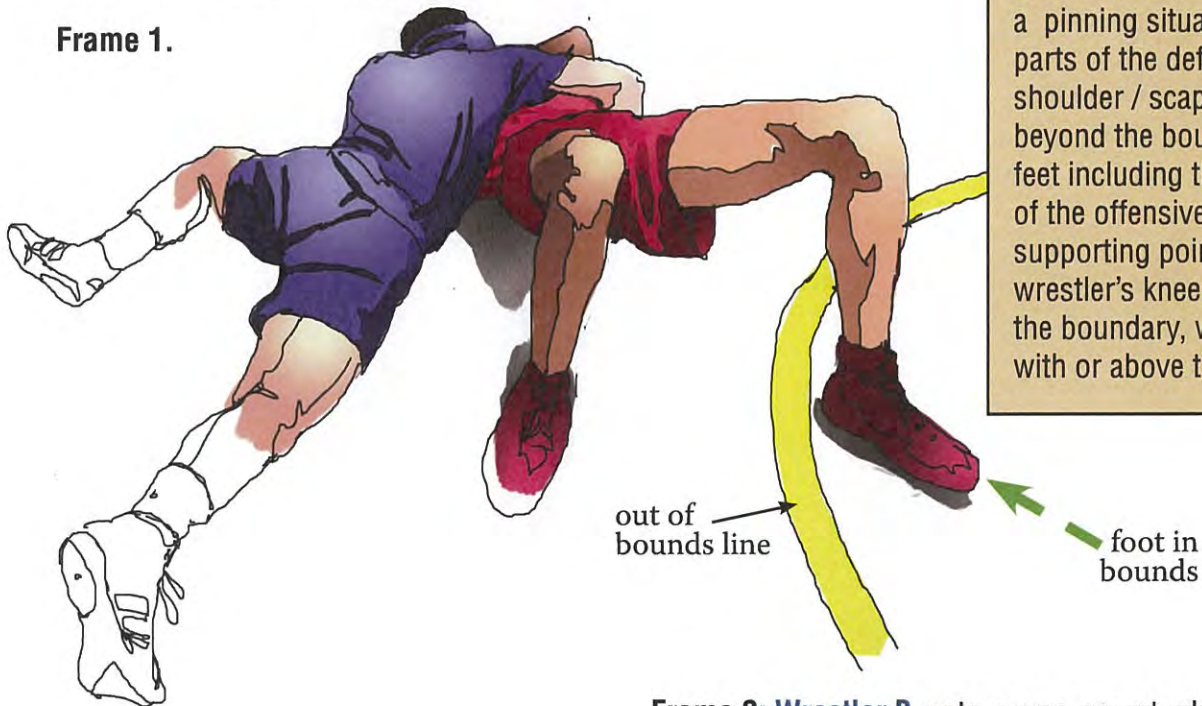


Frame 2: Both **wrestler A** and **wrestler B** are completely out of bounds with **wrestler A** on his back while his right shoulder/scapula is held above the out-of-bounds line. **Near fall cannot be counted** when any part of **wrestler's A's** shoulder is **above** the mat. *There are no supporting points inbounds to continue.*

Frame 1: **Wrestler B** is completely out of bounds while **wrestler A** is on his back out of bounds, **wrestler A** has one foot (one supporting point) in side or on the out-of-bounds circle.

Both wrestlers are out-of bounds.

Frame 1.

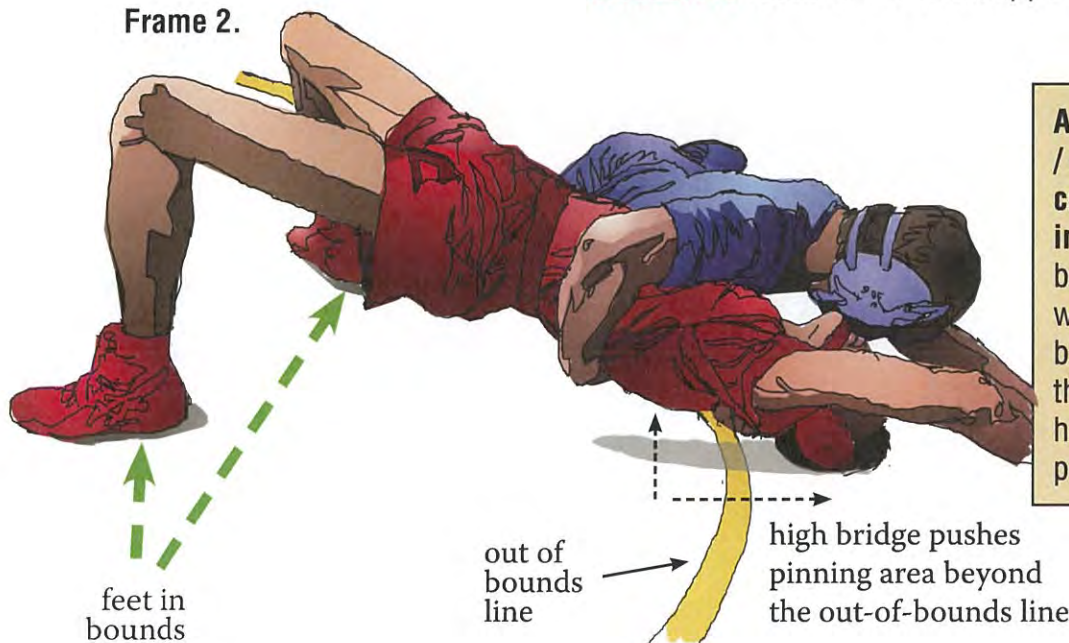


SECTION 15 INBOUNDS:

RULE 5-15-2c near fall points or fall shall be earned only while the supporting points of either wrestler are inbounds. In a pinning situation, when all parts of the defensive wrestler's shoulder / scapula are on the mat beyond the boundary line, if the feet including the heels and toes of the offensive wrestler are the supporting points, the offensive wrestler's knee(s) must be inside the boundary, whether in contact with or above the mat.

Frame 2: **Wrestler B** gets a one count while **wrestler A's** shoulder / scapula is in contact with the out-of-bounds line. **Wrestler A** high bridges taking him off and beyond the out-of-bounds line. The near fall count shall continue because **wrestler A's** feet are the two supporting points in bounds.

Frame 2.



Any part of one shoulder / scapula on the mat is considered all supporting points necessary to be inbounds to continue wrestling, or out-of-bounds to stop action if the opponent does not have two supporting points inbounds.