



IGHSAU/IHSAA Basketball Memo

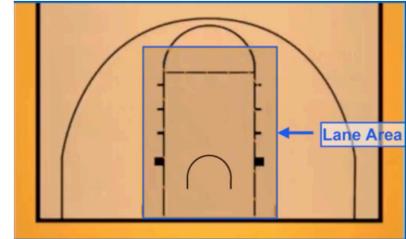


December 9, 2016

The following guidelines have been established to help coaches, players, and officials achieve a level of play that will allow freedom of movement for all players on the court and make the game a free-flowing, exciting game to watch. Officials have been instructed to enforce these guidelines to ensure that freedom of movement is permitted in the game.

Post Play

a. Definition: A post player is any offensive or defensive player in the lane area with or without the ball with his/her back to the basket. The lane area includes the three-second lane and approximately three feet just outside the lane. An offensive post player becomes a ball handler when, while in the lane area, he/she turns and squares his/her shoulders to the basket with the ball or moves completely outside the lane area with the ball.



b. Legal Activity: When the offensive post player has his/her back to the basket, with or without the ball, the defensive post player may place a forearm or one hand on the offensive player provided no holding, displacing, or illegal contact occurs. When the defensive post player places one hand on the offensive post player, the defensive post player must have a bend in the elbow. Legal contact occurs when offensive and defensive players are touching and both are maintaining a legally established position. However, when any legal contact occurs between post players to maintain position, an official's awareness should be heightened and he/she should be prepared to make a foul call when the contact becomes illegal.

c. Illegal Contact: A foul shall be called when:

1. A legally established arm-bar is extended and displaces an opponent.
2. Displacement occurs from a locked and/or extended elbow.
3. A leg or knee is used in the rear of an opponent to hold or displace the offensive post player without the ball.
4. With his/her body, leg or knee, a defensive post player contacts an offensive post player in control of the ball with his/her back to the basket.
5. The offensive post player holds, hooks, or displaces the leg or body of the defender.
6. An opponent is displaced from a legally established or obtained position.

Ball Handler or Dribbler

a. Definition: A ball handler or dribbler is any player with player control (holding or dribbling) outside the lane area, either facing or with his/her back to the basket.

b. Legal Activity: The following are examples of legal activity:

1. A one hand "measure up" by the defense. This means, one hand (front or back of the hand) contacting the ball-handler/dribbler and immediately removing that hand (also known as a "hot stove" touch). This is the ONLY hand contact that is legal by the defense and is considered incidental.
2. When a dribbler makes a move past a defender, and the defender's arm, which is against his/her own body, makes incidental contact with the dribbler. Bodies may momentarily touch as long as there is no displacement.

c. Illegal Contact: A foul shall be called when:

1. The defender contacts the ball-handler/dribbler ANYTIME with two hands.
2. The defender places a hand (front or back of the hand) on the ball-handler/dribbler and keeps it on.
3. The defender contacts the ball-handler/dribbler more than once with the same hand or with alternating hands.

4. The defender contacts the ball-handler/dribbler with an arm bar, which is contact with the forearm that is away from the body.
5. Any displacement, holding, or pushing occurs by either the offense or defense.

Cutting

a. Legal Activity: If the defender beats the cutter to the spot, the defender's position is legal and the cutter is responsible for contact.

b. Illegal Contact: A foul shall be called when:

1. The cutter is held with the hands, body, or arm bar.
2. The cutter is pushed with the hands, body, or arm bar off his/her intended path.
3. The cutter initiates contact and pushes or holds the defender in any way.
4. Holding, pushing, or displacement occurs by either the offense or defense.

Rebounding

a. Definition: A rebound is an attempt by any player to secure possession of the ball after a try for goal. There is no player or team control on a rebound. The act of "blocking out" an opponent on a rebound is an attempt by any player to prevent an opponent from getting a rebound without displacing that opponent. Backing out an opponent is displacement and should not be confused with blocking out.

b. Legal Activity: Players must remain in their established vertical plane when rebounding and adhere to the rebounding principles in NFHS Basketball Rule 4-37.

c. Illegal Contact: A foul shall be called when:

1. The offensive or defensive player uses his/her body to "back out" or push an opponent from his/her legally established position. A player may not be pushed farther away from the basket.
2. A player is held to prevent him/her from getting closer to the basket.
3. The arm(s) of the opponent are "hooked" so he/she is unable to extend his/her arms to get the ball.
4. A player behind an established opponent uses his/her hands, arms, body, or legs to displace in any way.
5. An airborne rebounder is undercut and displaced, taking away his/her landing space.

Please let us know any questions as we strive to allow for freedom of movement and to allow officials to be consistent in applying these guidelines.

Joel Oswald
*IGHSAU Basketball Administrator/
Coordinator of Basketball Officials*

Brett Nanninga
IHSAA Basketball Administrator

Lewie Curtis
IHSAA Coordinator of Officials