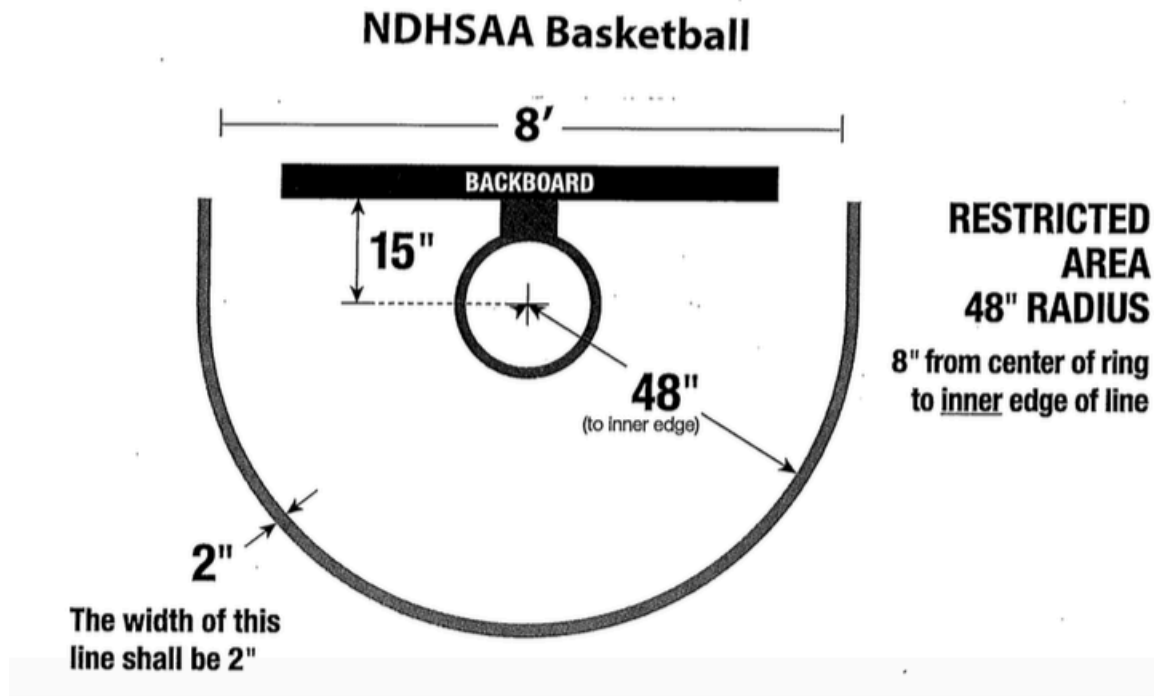


Restricted Area/Secondary Defender Plays

A. Rule. The floor marking of the restricted-area is required for all varsity North Dakota high school basketball.



A secondary defender cannot establish initial legal guarding position in the restricted area for the purpose of drawing a player control foul/charge when defending a player who is in control of the ball (i.e. dribbling or shooting) or who has released the ball for a pass or try. When illegal contact occurs within the restricted area, such contact shall be called a blocking foul, unless the contact is a flagrant foul.

Exceptions: When the offensive player leads with a foot or unnatural knee or wards off with the arm OR when a player in control of the ball stops continuous movement toward the basket then initiates illegal contact with a secondary defender in the restricted area, this is a player-control foul.

A secondary defender is considered to be in the restricted area when any part of either foot is in or above this area.

Secondary Defender - Definition

Art. 1.

A secondary defender is a teammate who has helped a primary defender after that player has been beaten by an opponent because he/she failed to establish

or maintain a guarding position. A defensive player is beaten when the offensive player's head and shoulders get past the defender.

Art. 2.

A secondary defender is a teammate who double teams a low post player.

Art. 3.

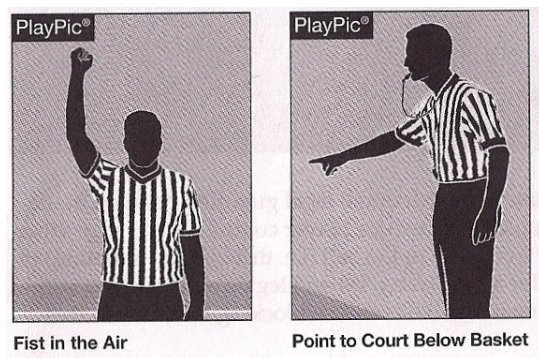
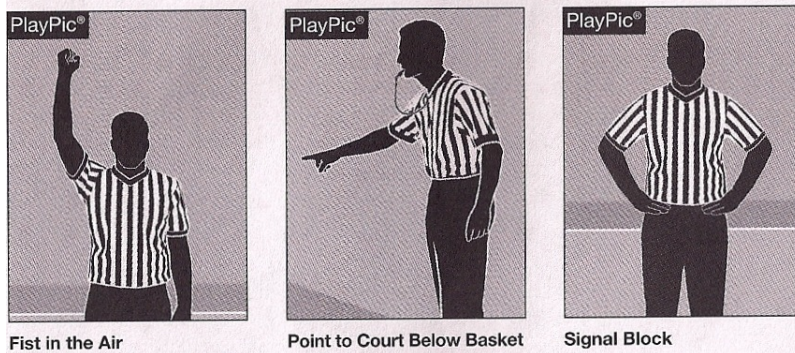
After an offensive rebound, there are no secondary defenders when the rebounder makes an immediate move to the basket.

Art. 4.

In an outnumbering fast-break situation, any defensive player(s) initially shall be a secondary defender.

B. Mechanics. When a player drives to the basket and past the area of dual responsibility, the L now has primary coverage for this play, especially since it involves a secondary defender. The T and C will have secondary responsibility.

Signaling Sequence. When a blocking foul occurs because the secondary defender was located in the restricted area, the official has two signaling sequences that can be utilized.



Fist in the air, point to the restricted area, signal block OR signal block, point to the restricted area.

Help Each Other Out. It is encouraged and recommended that the T and C provide help (if necessary) on such calls. If the non-calling officials can provide definitive

If a non-calling official provides information, the calling official has the option to remain with the call that was originally made on the court.

The diagram illustrates a soccer field layout with player positions and movement paths. Key elements include:

- Player Positions:** Numbered circles represent players. Player 1 is at the bottom left. Player 2 is at the bottom center. Player 3 is at the top right. Player 4 is in the middle. Player 5 is on the left side.
- Movement Paths:** Solid arrows show individual movements. Dashed arrows show specific passes, such as from player 1 to player 2 and from player 2 to player 3.
- Labels:** Letters L, T, C, and HOME are placed around the field. L is at the top left. T is at the bottom left. C is at the bottom right. HOME is on the far right edge.

Reminder: If the block/charge play involves a secondary defender, the L is the primary on the play. T and C are secondary when the action involves a secondary defender. The L has the best chance to watch the secondary defender's positioning.