

# Block/Charge

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# Rule 4-23 Article 2 - 5

Art 2 To obtain an initial legal guarding position:

- A) The guard shall have both feet touching the playing court
- B) The front of the guard's torso shall be facing the opponent

# Rule 4-23 Article 2 - 5

Art 3 After the initial legal guarding position is obtained:

- The guard may have one or both feet on the playing court or be airborne, provided the guard has inbound status
- The guard is not required to continue facing the opponent
- The guard may move laterally or obliquely to maintain position provided it is not toward the opponent when the contact occurs
- The guard may raise hands or jump within the guard's own vertical plane
- The guard may turn or duck to absorb the shock of imminent contact

# Rule 4-23 Article 2 - 5

Art 4 Guarding an opponent with the ball or a stationary opponent without the ball:

- No time or distance is required to obtain an initial legal position
- If the opponent with the ball is airborne, the guard shall have obtained legal position before the opponent left the floor

# Rule 4-23 Article 2 - 5

## Art 5 Guarding a moving opponent without the ball

- Time and distance are factors required to obtain an initial legal position
- The guard shall give the opponent the time and/or distance to avoid contact
- The distance need not be more than two strides
- If the opponent is airborne, the guard shall have obtained legal position before the opponent left the floor