Commentary on Hook and Hold Plays

By Art Hyland, Secretary-Rules Editor, NCAA Men’s Basketball Rules Committee

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To further clarify the enforcement of hook and hold plays, please note the following:

1. There is no requirement that an official make a judgment that a player intended to deceive the official prior to calling a hook and hold foul. The rules do not require the officials to determine the intent of a player. When an official calls a hook and hold foul, the rule assumes that there was intent to deceive. The act of committing a hook and hold foul is a deceitful act.

2. When reviewing hook and hold plays by instant replay, if the official goes to the monitor to see if A1 committed a flagrant foul and finds that A1 did not commit a flagrant foul but that B1 did, the official may reverse the flagrant foul originally called on A1 and assess a flagrant foul against B1. They may not assess a common foul against B1. Rule 11-2.1.d.1.

3. Please continue to review Rules 11-2.1.d.1 and 11-2.1.d.2. Understand the philosophy of the rules. The rules attempt to ensure that all flagrant fouls get penalized, but do not go so far as to allow officials to referee plays (especially common fouls) by the use of the monitor.

4. Correct enforcement of the hook and hold plays does not mean that this foul has occurred every time a player reaches under or over an opponent’s arm. Many of these plays should result in a “reach in” or other type of 10-1.4 foul. However, if the “reach in” continues with a clamp of the arm, a hook and hold foul has occurred and should be penalized.

Please be assured that J.D. Collins and I will continue to provide you with video and other clarifications to enable you to enforce this rule correctly. If you have questions, please feel free to contact J.D. (jdcollins@ncaa.org) or me (art.hyland@comcast.net).