

## Comparison of Traveling Definitions and Rules

<b>Definitions</b>	<b>National High School Rules (NFHS)</b>	<b>NCAA Men's Rules</b>	<b>NCAA Women's Rules</b>	<b>FIBA International Rules</b>
Dribble	Ball movement caused by a player who bats, strikes, or pushes the ball to the court one or several times (Rule 4, Sec. 15, Art. 1).	Ball movement caused by a player who bats, pushes or taps the ball to the court one or several times (R. 4, Sec. 13, Art. 1).	Ball movement caused by a player who bats, pushes or taps the ball to the court one or several times (R. 4, S. 12, A. 1).	A throw, tap, roll or bounce on the floor of a live ball caused by a player in control of that ball (24.1.1); throwing the ball against the backboard and regaining control of the ball is not a dribble (24.1.4).
Double-dribble	(Called an Illegal Dribble) The player cannot legally begin another dribble / dribble a second time after first dribble ended because of <b>lost control due to a pass</b> untouched by any other player (R. 9, S. 5, A. 3). Though not specifically called double-dribble, R. 4, S. 15, A. 4 identifies the ways a dribble ends including ball comes to rest in one hand and touching with both hands.	A dribble after the first dribble ended unless a try for a goal or ball batted by opponent (R. 9, S. 7).	A dribble after the first dribble ended unless a try for a goal or ball batted by opponent (R. 9, S. 7).	Dribble for a second time after first dribble ended unless control lost by a shot for field goal, <b><i>or</i></b> a pass or fumble that <b><i>has been touched</i></b> by another player (ok to catch and dribble again) (24.2).
Fumble	The accidental loss of player control when the ball unintentionally drops or slips from a player's grasp [not discussed in the context of dribbling] (R. 4, S. 21).	The accidental loss of player control when the ball unintentionally drops or slips from a player's grasp, legal to recover (R. 4, S. 16, A. 1 & 2).	The accidental loss of player control when the ball unintentionally drops or slips from a player's grasp (R. 4, S. 15, A. 1 & 2).	Player accidentally loses then regains control of a live ball on the playing court (24.1.3); a fumble at the beginning or end of a dribble is not a dribble (24.1.4).

Interrupted dribble	An interrupted dribble occurs when the ball is loose after deflecting off the dribbler or gets away from the dribbler (R. 4, S. 15, A. 5).	An interrupted dribble occurs when the ball is loose after deflecting off the dribbler or gets away from the dribbler (R. 4, S. 13, A. 5).	An interrupted dribble occurs when the ball is loose after deflecting off the dribbler or gets away from the dribbler (R. 4, S. 12, A. 5).	FIBA does not use the term “Interrupted dribble”; see 24.1.3 for their definition of a fumble.
Jump Stop	Though not specifically defined, R. 4, S. 44, A. 2.a & b addresses this move, indicating that it is legal if there has been no second step prior to the jump and if both feet land simultaneously.	When a player with the ball lands with both feet simultaneously (R. 4, S. 22, A. 1).	When a player with the ball lands with both feet simultaneously (R. 4, S. 17, A. 1).	FIBA does not use the term “Jump stop”; Rule 25.2.1 indicates that if a player lands with both feet simultaneously for the second step, neither foot may be the pivot foot; also, if a player lands on both feet simultaneously (the first step) the moment one foot is lifted the other is the pivot foot.
Loose Ball	Always remains in control of the team whose player last had control, unless it is a try ( <i>shot</i> ) or tap for goal (Rules Fundamentals 1, pg. 77)	Occurs when a player who is holding or dribbling the ball fumbles the ball, or releases the ball for a try ( <i>shot</i> ) for goal, or when a defender deflects the ball (R. 4, S. 24)	<i>Though there is no specific loose ball definition or rule, on pg. 121, the book indicates that the NCAA Women’s rule is the same as the NFHS.</i>	FIBA does not use the term “Loose ball”; see 24.1.3 for their definition of a fumble.
Palming, carrying the ball	When the dribbler allows the ball to come to rest in one or both hands (R. 4, S. 15, A. 4.b).	The dribbler allowing the ball to come to rest in one or both hands (R. 4, S. 13, A. 4.a).	The dribbler allowing the ball to come to rest in one or both hands (R. 4, S. 12, A. 4.a).	A dribble ends when the player permits the ball to come to rest in one or both hands (24.1.2).
Pivot	When a player holding the ball steps in any direction with the same foot while the other foot, the pivot foot, is kept at its point of contact with the floor (R. 4, S. 33).	When a player holding the ball steps in any direction with the same foot while the other foot, the pivot foot, is kept at its point of contact with the court (R. 4, S. 27).	When a player holding the ball steps in any direction with the same foot while the other foot, the pivot foot, is kept at its point of contact with the court (R. 4, S. 21).	A legal movement(s) in any direction with the same foot while the other foot, the pivot foot, is kept <b>at its point of contact</b> with the floor (25.1.2).

Pivot foot	If ball caught (or dribble picked up) while <b>both</b> feet on the floor, when one foot is lifted, the other is the pivot foot; When a player in the air ( <b>neither foot on the floor</b> ) stops with feet touching the floor at different times, the <b>first</b> foot to touch the floor is the pivot foot; ( <b>neither foot on the floor</b> ) feet touching the floor at the same time, either foot can be the pivot foot; <b>with one foot on the floor, it is the pivot foot</b> ; (R. 4, S. 44, A. 1 & 2a & 2b).	A player who catches the ball with <b>both</b> feet on the court may pivot using either foot; when one foot is lifted the other is the pivot foot; ( <b>neither foot on the floor</b> ) the first foot to touch the floor is the pivot foot (R. 9, S. 5, A. 3 & 4).	A player who catches the ball with <b>both</b> feet on the court may pivot using either foot; when one foot is lifted the other is the pivot foot; ( <b>neither foot on the floor</b> ) the first foot to touch the floor is the pivot foot (R. 9, S. 5, A. 3 & 4)	If standing ( <b>both</b> ) on the floor, the foot not lifted first; if landing ( <b>neither foot on the floor</b> ) the first foot to land; either foot if both feet land simultaneously on the first step after the gather ( <b>gather step down</b> ), neither foot if on the second step after the gather ( <b>gather step down</b> ),(25.2.1).
Shot or Try for Goal	Occurs when <b>in the official's judgement</b> , the player is throwing or attempting to throw for goal (R. 4, S. 41, A. 2); The try <b>ends</b> when it is successful, <b>it is certain that it is unsuccessful, or</b> when the thrown ball touches the floor (R. 4, S. 41, A. 4).	A try for field goal is an attempt by a player to score by throwing or tapping the ball into his basket (R. 5, S. 1, A. 1); A tap or try <b>ends</b> when it is successful, when <b>it is certain that it is unsuccessful, or</b> when it touches the floor (R. 5, S. 1, A. 9 & 12).	A try for field goal is an attempt by a player to score by throwing or tapping the ball into her basket (R. 5, S. 1, A. 1); A tap or try <b>ends</b> when it is successful, when <b>it is certain that it is unsuccessful, or</b> when it touches the floor (R. 5, S. 1, A. 9 & 12).	A shot for field goal is when the ball is thrown towards the opponent's basket (15.1.1); Begins when the player starts, in the judgement of a referee, to move the ball upwards towards the opponents' basket; <b>ends</b> when the ball has left the player's hand(s) (15.1.2)
Traveling	Moving either foot in excess of prescribed limits while holding the ball (R. 4, S. 44); Pivot foot may be lifted but not returned to the floor on a pass or shot (R. 4, S. 41, A. 3a).	When a player holding the ball moves a foot in any direction in excess of prescribed limits (R. 9, S. 5, A. 2).	When a player holding the ball moves a foot in any direction in excess of prescribed limits (R. 9, S. 5, A. 2).	<b>Travelling</b> is the illegal movement of one foot or both feet in any direction beyond stated limits while holding a live ball on the court (25.1.1).

Traveling Rules	National High School Rules (NFHS)	NCAA Men's Rules	NCAA Women's Rules	FIBA International Rules
<b>Upon gaining control of the ball <i>while moving</i></b>				
Both feet in the air	Player lands simultaneously on both feet, either foot may be the pivot foot; if player lands one foot first, the first foot to touch is the pivot foot (R. 4, S. 44, A. 2. a) {no "gather-step"}.	When the player lands simultaneously on both feet, either may be the pivot foot; player lands on one foot followed by the other, the first foot to touch shall be the pivot foot (R. 9, S. 5, A. 4.a) {no "gather-step"}.	When the player lands simultaneously on both feet, either may be the pivot foot; player lands on one foot followed by the other, the first foot to touch shall be the pivot foot (R. 9, S. 5, A. 4.a) {no "gather-step"}.	A player is in control of the live ball by holding or dribbling a live ball at his disposal (14.1.1). A player who catches the ball while progressing or upon completion of a dribble <i>with both feet in the air</i> , may take two steps in coming to a stop, passing or shooting the ball – the first step occurs when one foot or both feet (simultaneously) touch the floor <b><i>after</i> gaining control of the ball</b> (25.2.1).
One foot on the floor	It is the pivot foot when the other foot touches in a step (R. 4, S. 44, A. 2. b.1) {no "gather-step"}.	That foot shall be the pivot when the other foot touches in a step (R. 9, S. 5, A. 4b.) {no "gather-step"}.	That foot shall be the pivot when the other foot touches in a step (R. 9, S. 5, A. 4b) {no "gather-step"}.	A player who catches the ball while progressing <i>with one foot on the floor</i> or upon completion of a dribble may take two steps in coming to a stop, passing or shooting the ball – the first step occurs when one foot or both feet touch the floor <b><i>after</i> gaining control of the ball</b> (25.2.1).
The Gather Step or Zero Step	Not recognized.	Not recognized.	Not recognized.	A player who catches the ball while progressing or upon completion of a dribble may take two steps in coming to a stop, passing or shooting the ball – the

				first step occurs when one foot or both feet touch the floor <b><u>after</u> gaining control of the ball</b> (25.2.1).
The NBA Gather	The NBA defines “the Gather” as: <i>the point where the player gains enough control of the ball to hold it, change hands, pass, shoot, or cradle it against his body</i> (but, really, folks, since traveling is almost never called in the NBA, does their definition really matter?)			
<b>Pivot / Pivot foot</b>				
Establishing pivot foot  Note: <b>USA Basketball</b> says “ <i>A foot becomes a pivot foot, because it is the last foot to touch the floor.</i> ”	A player who catches the ball: if both feet are on the floor or land simultaneously (if first step), either can be pivot foot, when one foot is lifted, the other is the pivot foot (R. 4, S. 44, A. 1); the <b>first</b> foot to touch is the pivot foot (R. 4, S. 44, A. 2.a.2); if both feet land simultaneously (if second step), neither can be the pivot foot; <b>if one foot is on the floor, it is the pivot foot</b> (R. 4, S. 44, A. 2.b.1).	When both feet are on the floor (first step) and one foot is lifted, the other is the pivot foot; or, if neither foot is on the floor, the first foot to touch the floor is the pivot foot or if both feet land simultaneously as the second step, neither can be the pivot foot; a player who catches the ball moving or picks up a dribble when <b>one foot</b> is on the playing court, that foot shall be the pivot foot. (R. 9, S. 5, A. 3 & 4).	When both feet are on the floor (first step) and one foot is lifted, the other is the pivot foot; or, if neither foot is on the floor, the first foot to touch the floor is the pivot foot or if both feet land simultaneously as the second step, neither can be the pivot foot; ; a player who catches the ball moving or picks up a dribble when <b>one foot</b> is on the playing court, that foot shall be the pivot foot (R. 9, S. 5, A. 3 & 4).	If standing, both feet on the floor, the foot not lifted first; if standing with one foot on the floor or landing on one foot with the ball, that is the pivot foot; if progressing or completing a dribble, the first foot to touch the floor <b><u>after</u> gaining control of the ball</b> (25.2.1).
Moving the pivot foot	The pivot foot may be lifted before a shot or pass but not before a dribble (R. 4, S. 44, A. 3); The pivot foot must be kept at its point of contact with the floor ( <i>not slid</i> ) (R. 4, S. 33).	The pivot foot shall not be lifted before the ball is released to start a dribble but can be lifted for a shot or pass (R. 9, S. 5, A. 5).	The pivot foot shall not be lifted before the ball is released to start a dribble but can be lifted for a shot or pass (R. 9, S. 5, A. 5).	The pivot foot must be kept at its point of contact with the floor (25.1.2);

Jumping / jump stop	A player on one foot/pivot foot but has not taken second step, can jump off the one foot and land on both feet simultaneously { <i>second step</i> }, neither can be pivot (R. 4, S. 44, A. 2.b.2).	While moving or dribbling, one or both feet in the air, lands on both feet simultaneously, if the first step, either foot can be pivot, if the second step, no pivot foot (R. 4, S. 22, A. 1 & 2).	While moving or dribbling, one or both feet in the air, lands on both feet simultaneously, if the first step, either foot can be pivot, if the second step, no pivot foot (R. 4, S. 17, A. 1 & 2).	Jumps off one foot on the first step, may land with both feet simultaneously for the second step, neither foot can be a pivot foot, neither foot can be lifted and returned to the floor before release of the ball (25.2.1).
<b>Dribbling</b>				
Begin a dribble legally	The dribble begins by pushing, throwing, or batting the ball to the floor <b>before the pivot foot is lifted</b> (R. 4, S. 15, A. 3).	The dribble may be started by pushing, throwing, tapping, or batting the ball to the playing court (R. 4, S. 13, A. 2); The pivot foot <b>shall not be lifted</b> before the ball is released to start a dribble (R. 9, S. 5, A. 5b).	The dribble may be started by pushing, throwing, tapping, or batting the ball to the playing court (R. 4, S. 12, A. 2); The pivot foot <b>shall not be lifted</b> before the ball is released to start a dribble (R. 9, S. 5, A. 5b).	To start a dribble, the pivot foot <b>may not be lifted</b> before the ball is released from the hand(s) (25.2.1).
While progressing	It is not possible for a player to travel during a dribble (Rules Fundamentals, Rule 6, pg. 77).	During the dribble, the ball may be batted into the air, provided that it is permitted to strike the court before being touched by either hand (R. 4, S. 13, A. 3).	During the dribble, the ball may be batted into the air, provided that it is permitted to strike the court before being touched by either hand (R. 4, S. 12, A. 3).	During a dribble, the ball may be thrown into the air but must touch the floor or another player before the player who threw it touches it again with his hand; there is no limit to the number of steps a player may take when the ball is not in contact with his hand (24.1.2).

End a dribble legally	The ball comes to rest in one or both hands or dribbler simultaneously touches the ball with both hands (R. 4, S. 15, A. 4.a, b & c) or the player has lost control of the ball because of a try for field goal (R. 9, S. 5, A. 1); A player who catches the ball while moving or dribbling with <b>one foot</b> on the floor, it is the pivot foot (R. 4, S. 44, A. 2.b.1).	The ball rests in one or both hands or is touched by both hands simultaneously or an opponent bats the ball (R. 4, S. 13, A. 4a, b & c).	The ball rests in one or both hands or is touched by both hands simultaneously or an opponent bats the ball (R. 4, S. 12, A. 4a, b & c).	Player touches the ball with both hands simultaneously or permits the ball to come to rest in one or both hands (24.1.2).
When neither foot is a pivot foot	Neither foot may be lifted before the ball is released to start a dribble; one or both feet may be lifted, but not returned to the floor before the ball is released on a pass or try for goal(R.4, S.44,A.4a ,b).	Neither foot may be lifted before ball is released for a dribble; one or both feet may be lifted but not returned to the floor for a shot or pass (R. 9, S. 5, A. 6a & b).	Neither foot may be lifted before ball is released for a dribble; one or both feet may be lifted but not returned to the floor for a shot or pass (R. 9, S. 5, A. 6a & b).	If a player jumps off one foot on the first step, then lands with both feet simultaneously (the second step), neither foot can be a pivot foot (25.2.1).
<b>Other traveling rules</b>				
Player control of the ball	A player is in control of the ball when he/she is holding or dribbling a live ball (R. 4, S. 12, A. 1). Player control of the ball does not exist when the ball is in flight during a shot/try or tap for a field goal (R. 4, S. 12, A. 6); There is no <b>player</b> control of the ball during an interrupted dribble (R. 4, S. 12, A. 1).	A player is in control of a live ball when holding or dribbling a live ball while inbounds (R. 4, S. 9, A. 1a & b); the act of shooting ends when the ball is clearly in flight, a try ends when it is successful, certain the throw is unsuccessful, <b>or</b> the ball hits the floor <b>or</b> becomes dead (R. 5, S. 1, A. 11 & 12)	A player is in control of a live ball when holding or dribbling a live ball while inbounds (R. 4, S. 8, A. 1a & b); the act of shooting ends when the ball is clearly in flight, a try ends when it is successful, certain the throw is unsuccessful, <b>or</b> the ball hits the floor <b>or</b> becomes dead (R. 5, S. 1, A. 11 & 12)	A player is in control of the live ball by holding or dribbling a live ball at his disposal (14.1.1).

<p>Team control of the ball</p>	<p>A team is in control of the ball when a player of the team is in control, during passes, and during an interrupted dribble (R. 4, S. 12, A. 2.a,b&amp;c); Team control of the ball does not exist when the ball is in flight during a try (<i>shot</i>) or tap for a field goal (R. 4, S. 12, A. 6); Team control of the ball continues until the ball is in flight during a try (<i>shot</i>) or tap for field goal (R. 4, S. 12, A. 3); A live loose ball remains in control of the team who last controlled it, unless it is the result of a try (<i>shot</i>) or tap for goal (A. 4)</p>	<p>A team shall be in control of the ball when a team player is in control of the ball, when the ball is passed between teammates and during an interrupted dribble or if it was the last team in control <b>during any loose ball</b> (R. 4, S. 9, A. 2a, b &amp; d); Team control shall continue until the ball is in flight during a try for goal (a shot or tap) (R. 4, S. 9, A. 3); There shall be no team control during a shot/try for goal after the ball is in flight (R. 4, S. 9, A. 4c).</p>	<p>A team shall be in control of the ball when a team player is in control of the ball, when the ball is passed between teammates and during an interrupted dribble (R. 4, S. 8, A. 2a, b &amp; d); Team control shall continue until the ball is in flight during a try for goal (a shot or tap) (R. 4, S. 8, A. 3); There shall be no team control during a shot/try for goal after the ball is in flight (R. 4, S. 8, A. 4c).</p>	<p>Team control of the ball starts when a player of that team is in control of a live ball (14.1.1); Team control continues when the ball is being passed between teammates (14.1.2); Team control of the ball ends when the ball has left the player's hand(s) on a shot for a field goal or changes possession or becomes dead. (14.1.3)</p>
<p>To begin a shot</p>	<p>A try (<i>shot</i>) starts when the player begins the motion which habitually precedes the release of the ball (R. 4, S. 41, A. 3).</p>	<p>The act of shooting begins simultaneously with the start of the try; the try starts when the player begins the motion that normally precedes the release of the ball (R. 5, S. 1, A. 10 &amp; 11); After establishing the pivot foot, the pivot foot may be lifted, but not returned to the floor before the ball is released on a try (<i>shot</i>) for goal (R. 9, S. 5, A. 5a)</p>	<p>The act of shooting begins simultaneously with the start of the try; the try starts when the player begins the motion that normally precedes the release of the ball (R. 5, S. 1, A. 10 &amp; 11); After establishing the pivot foot, the pivot foot may be lifted, but not returned to the floor before the ball is released on a try (<i>shot</i>) for goal (R. 9, S. 5, A. 5a)</p>	<p>The act of shooting begins when the player starts, <b>in the judgement of a referee</b>, to move the ball upwards towards the opponents' basket (15.1.2); Shooting in continuous movement begins when the ball has come to rest in the player's hand(s) and, <b>in the judgement of the referee</b>, the shooting motion starts (15.1.3); To shoot, the player may jump off a pivot foot, but neither foot may</p>



				be returned to the floor before the ball is released from the hand(s) (25.2.1)
To begin a pass	After coming to a stop and establishing a pivot foot, the pivot foot may be lifted, but not returned to the floor, before the ball is released on a pass (R. 4, S. 44, A. 3a)	After establishing the pivot foot, the pivot foot may be lifted, but not returned to the floor before the ball is released on a pass (R. 9, S. 5, A. 5a)	After establishing the pivot foot, the pivot foot may be lifted, but not returned to the floor before the ball is released on a pass (R. 9, S. 5, A. 5a)	To pass the ball, the player may jump off a pivot foot, but neither foot may be returned to the floor before the ball is released from the hand(s) (25.2.1)
To begin a dribble	A dribble begins by pushing, throwing or batting the ball to the floor <b>before the pivot foot is lifted</b> (R. 4, S. 15, A. 3); The <b>pivot foot may not be lifted</b> before the ball is released to start a dribble (R. 4, S. 44, A. 3.c)	After establishing the pivot foot, the pivot foot <b>shall not</b> be lifted before the ball is released to start a dribble (R. 9, S. 5, A. 5b)	After establishing the pivot foot, the pivot foot <b>shall not</b> be lifted before the ball is released to start a dribble (R. 9, S. 5, A. 5b)	To start a dribble while standing, the pivot foot may not be lifted before the ball is released from the hand(s); To start a dribble while progressing, the player must start his dribble before his second step (25.2.1).
Recovering your own legitimate air ball (a Double Dribble rule)	A player shall not dribble a second time after his/her first dribble has ended, <b>unless</b> it is after he/she has lost control because of <b>a try (shot) for a field goal</b> (R. 9, S. 5, A. 1); The ball always remains in the control of the team whose player last had control, <b>unless it is a tap or try (shot) for goal</b> (Rules Fundamentals 1, pg. 77).	It is a violation when a player dribbles a second time after the first dribble has ended, <b>unless</b> the player lost control because of <b>a try for a field goal</b> (R. 9, S. 7, A. 1a).	It is a violation when a player dribbles a second time after the first dribble has ended, <b>unless</b> the player lost control because of <b>a try for a field goal</b> (R. 9, S. 7, A. 1a).	The act of shooting ends when the ball has left the player's hand(s) (15.1.2); A player shall not dribble for a second time after his first dribble has ended <b>unless he has taken a shot</b> for field goal (24.2).

Recovering your own fumbled dribble	There is no player control during an interrupted dribble (R. 4, S. 15, A. 5).	A fumble may be recovered by any player (R. 4, S. 16, A. 2).	A fumble may be recovered by any player (R. 4, S. 15, A. 2).	A player shall not dribble for a second time after his first dribble has ended unless between the 2 dribbles, he has taken a shot for field goal (24.2).
Recovering an accidental Self-pass	A player shall not dribble a second time after first dribble ended because of a pass untouched by any other player (R. 9, S. 5, A. 3).	It is a violation when a player dribbles a second time after the player's first dribble ended with an untouched pass to a teammate (R. 9, S. 7, A. 1.c)	It is a violation when a player dribbles a second time after the player's first dribble ended with an untouched pass to a teammate (R. 9, S. 7, A. 1.c)	During a dribble, the ball may be thrown into the air but must touch the floor or another player before the player who threw it touches it again with his hand; (24.1.2); A player shall not dribble for a second time after his first dribble has ended unless between the 2 dribbles, he has taken a shot for field goal (24.2).
Player on the floor, holding the ball	Only hand or foot can touch the floor; if a player is holding the ball while on the floor, the player cannot attempt to get up (R. 4, S. 44, A. 5).	It is traveling when a player falls to the court while holding the ball without maintaining a pivot foot (R. 9, S. 5, A. 7).	It is traveling when a player falls to the court while holding the ball without maintaining a pivot foot (R. 9, S. 5, A. 7).	It is legal to fall, lye, sit or slide on the floor while holding the ball or gaining control; it is a violation to roll or attempt to stand while holding the ball (25.2.2).
The act of shooting ends	When the ball is clearly in flight (R. 4, S. 41, A. 1).	The throw is successful, when <b>it is certain</b> that it is unsuccessful <b>or</b> when it touches the floor (R.5.S.1,A.12).	The throw is successful, when <b>it is certain</b> that it is unsuccessful <b>or</b> when it touches the floor (R.5.S.1,A.12).	When the ball has left the player's hand(s) (15.1.2).
Hop step	Not cited.	Not cited.	Not cited.	A player may not touch the floor consecutively with the same foot or both feet after ending dribble or gaining control of the ball (25.2.1).