**RULES:**
2 and 3 are buddies or tandem
1 and 4 are buddies or tandem

When 2 points the zone, 3 is always under the basket
When 1 points the zone, 4 is always under the basket
The reverse is also true.

**Examples:**

The 5 man is always between the ball and the basket along the dotted line around the lane.
His two jobs are to absorb all penetration and front everything in the low post when the ball is in the corner.

**Example:**

**Details to emphasize:**
1) Close-out to the topside with high hands and feet parallel to the sideline – "NO MIDDLE DRIVES"
2) Open up after your man passes the ball with your butt to the baseline and point to your next rotation.
3) "Ball Pressure" – When you have the ball on the sideline. Try to limit skip passes
4) Your next rotation is your box-out.
5) Don't get screened. Sit on the high side of the screen
6) ANSWER TO ALL QUESTIONS – "TALK & ADJUST"
Start:

It will begin in a 2-3 Zone look until the ball leaves the chute area. In order to defend the initial point to wing entry pass, we will “fake and fade” 3 or 4 out and then “Bump” down when 1 or 2 sprint the pass to form the point of the zone. This is only done on the first pass to form the point zone and not ever again.

Example:

3 must close-out / “fake and fade” to contest the jump shot until 1 sprints the pass and yells point.

The same is true for the 2 and the 4 on the left side.

We would like to have 1 or 2 point the first pass when ever possible as long as the first pass is not to the shaded area.

This allows us to keep smaller perimeter people out front. Now we do not have to rotate 1 or 2 under the basket on the first pass.
RULE:
When 1 or 4 point the zone, 2 and 3 are always in the wing position.
When 2 or 3 point the zone, 1 and 4 are always in the wing position.

This will always give the point zone a look of a 1-3-1 Zone from the ball.

Examples:

Except: When the ball is in the corner, by rules you would look like this:

![Diagram](image)

Obviously you would never rotate a defensive player off the court.

Therefore:
The rule is – Anytime the 5 man is above the block, the opposite wing (4 in A. / 3 in B.) must rotate over to cover the low post.

Examples:

If the 5 man is on the block or below, the opposite wing (4 in A. / 3 in B.) will not rotate over! 4/3 will stay weak side.

Examples:
Defending the Skip Pass:

"Talk and Adjust!" We do not like to give set rules on the skip pass. The most important thing is to cover the ball. We explain that if the pass is in front of your field of vision as you look directly to the ceiling, it is your point in the zone. If the pass is behind your field of vision as you look directly to the ceiling, it is the next person's point on the perimeter.

Example:

The pass goes behind the 1 man's field of vision, but in front of the 2 man's vision. 2 Calls the point.

Example:

The pass goes in front of the 1 man's field of vision. 1 Calls the point.

Example:

The pass goes behind the 2 man's field of vision, but in front of the 4 man's vision. 4 Calls the point.

Defending the screen on the ball:

We will stay with the dribbler until the screen is set, then we will "pass off" the person with the ball to the next defender to become the point.

Example:

1 Stays with the ball until the screen is set, then he "passes off" the dribbler to the 2 man.
Defending the dribbler:
We will stay with the ball and rotate the others.

Example:
From the corner to the wing.

Example:
From the top to the wing.

Example:
From the wing to the top.
Building the Point Zone:

Drill #1  5 offense vs. 4 defense

Drill #2  6 offense vs. 5 defense

Drill #3  React to the coach's direction call

Drill #4  3 offense vs. 3 defense (Work on baseline drive rotations)

Drill #5  Transition Defense Drill
Different zone looks out of the point zone:

2-3 Zone

1-3-1 Zone Tight

1-3-1 Zone Wide

3-2 Zone (Different depending on where the ball is entered)

A. B. a. b.

Box or Diamond and 1

You can add variations to the zone by:

1. Playing straight point zone
2. Dribble can be doubled
3. Pass can be doubled

GOOD LUCK!