

NCOA Sacramento Basketball Absolutes - Mechanics

- 1) Use standard NFHS mechanics on fouls, violations etc. (always). Kill the clock with open hand or fist every time!! Blow whistle with conviction.**
- 2) Do not rush. Make certain you are communicating with your partner so your partner knows what you have, who the shooter is, in-bound spot, etc. Ex: Partners need to know if you counted that basket (or not) as do coaches, scorers table, fans, etc as an example.**
- 3) "Partner Mechanics" – eye contact prior to every in bound play, free throw, etc. Clock awareness as to who has last second shot & how you indicate that mechanically. Clock awareness when partner blows whistle & clock runs errantly –how to fix it, etc. Working the 'grey' area on 3 point shots, off ball screens, etc. Getting help on a call – how to ask & how to receive this information.**
- 4) Mechanically Referee with your body angle indicating where your focus is. Helps avoid lack of off ball coverage. Partner(s) need to pick this up in order to have good off ball coverage and avoid dreaded Double Whistles – No "blarges" – recognize who owns the call based on where play originated – mechanical correctness based on pregame.....**
- 5) In bound the ball at the right spot. Having the proper mechanical indication of the "spot" for your partner when the call is made is key to getting this right. Box In correctly. Don't take the lazy way out. Many baseline inbounders are on the incorrect side – Let's fix this!!!**
- 6) Hustle but don't over-hustle – keep the game moving thru clear and concise mechanics. Do not release focus & go to table to report until partner is clearly in position to assume this responsibility.**
- 7) Visual counts at appropriate times are expected. 10 second counts (use the shot clock as a reference on violation) and 5 second closely guarded counts as well as indicating that defender is not within 6 feet goes a long way in demonstrating mechanically that the crew is competent.**
- 8) Be decisive – practice mechanics to sell calls appropriately like the block / charge. In the same light, don't oversell the easy calls.**
- 9) Effectively manage "dead ball" time through good mechanics. This includes timeouts, intermissions, free throws, injuries, etc. Keep the game moving**
- 10) Use good mechanics during periods of emotion and stress. Examples include technical fouls, tough block charge calls, 5th foul or flagrant type situations where a disqualification is included. Good mechanics showing little (or just the right amount of emotion) to show conviction or belief in the call are paramount.**