

## **#19 JUNIOR REFEREES TRAINING SHEET**

### **Making a Call, Decision Making and Communication:**

Sometimes we underestimate the value of simple basic techniques in creating the solid foundations of a successful basketball referee.

When blowing the pea-less whistle it is important to have enough air (force) in a short period to enter into the whistle. This creates the strong decisive sound. Given the need to communicate verbally the decision after making the call, it is important we retain some air in our lungs.

Following some key points are important:

1. Technique how to blow the whistle – strong blow (“spit”) into the whistle- one time.
2. Release the whistle out of the mouth after making a call.
3. Indicating the relevant signals for decision.
4. Support your decision verbally “Foul Blue #5, offensive foul; Travelling etc...”
5. Less is more – remember less and once you indicate/state something, the power of the message is stronger (practice the key words and how to say them clearly).

### **Making a ‘No-Call’**

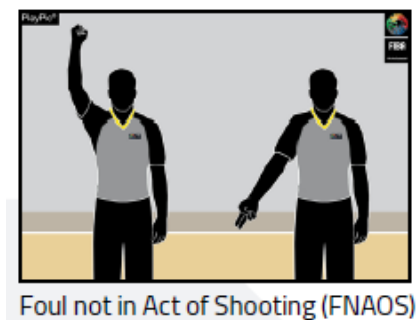
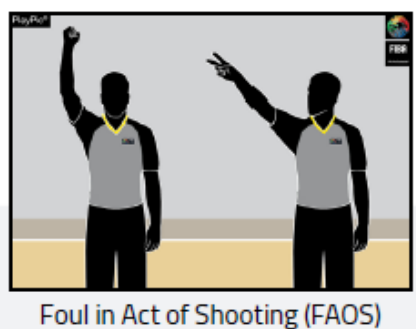
Referees are to use official FIBA signals only. Where a referee is making a decision on a play and a no call situation eventuates, referees are not to demonstrate or use other signals for the ‘no-call’. This is particularly relevant in such situations where your partner sees an illegal action on the same play due to having a different angle and actually makes a call.

### **Making an Out-of-Bounds Call**

When calling out-of-bounds plays referees should always support their decision verbally i.e. saying “blue ball” at the same time as showing the direction. This will be very useful if you accidentally point the wrong direction.

## Making a Foul Call

It is important to communicate your decision to players and other participants clearly and quickly. In the act of shooting situations people are eager to know whether there will be free throws or not. To avoid confusion in these situations referees should communicate their decision immediately by using the appropriate FIBA signals.

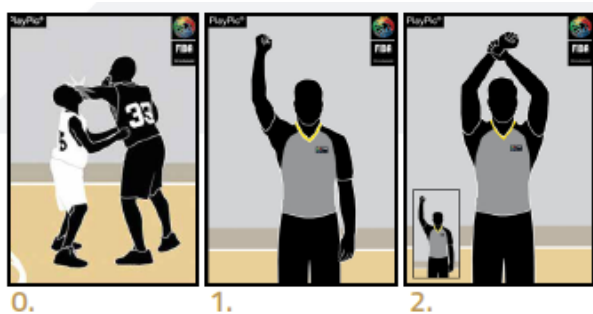


*Note: These signals should only be used when there is an act of shooting situation or potential act of shooting situation.*

## Unsportsmanlike foul – technique

When calling a situation with a potential UF action, the following protocols should be used:

- 0) Make the decision to call something
- 1) Indicate foul signal first (gives time to process what criteria is used for UF)
- 2) Upgrade the signal for UF



*Referee should avoid showing the UF hand signal directly when calling a foul.*

## 3 point shot, foul & basket

When calling a defensive foul on a successful 3 point shot; the following protocols should be used:

- 1) Shot is taken – 3 point attempt signal
- 2) Foul is called – switch to regular foul signal (use the same hand)
- 3) The ball goes into the basket – successful 3 point signal

