

Offensive Philosophy

- 1). *Shot within 12 secs but with good shot selection*
- 2). *See, think, and do (See the defense, think about what to do then do it.)*
- 3). *Spacing at least 15 to 17 ft.*
- 4). *Hard cuts (Game speed)*
- 5). *Move the ball with the pass.*
- 6). *Catch to score.*
- 7). *Screen and space out.*
- 8). *Ball strong.*
- 9). *Get yourself or someone else open with screen.*
- 10). *Always catch the ball with 2 hands.*
- 11). *Read the screens.*
- 12). *Drive to score on baseline.*
- 13). *Set wide screens.*
- 14). *Communicate.*
- 15). *Sacrifice yourself for the offense.*
- 16). *Eliminate mistakes.*
- 17). *Take care of basketball.*
- 18). *Feed the post.*
- 19). *Shorten the pass. (Come to it.)*
- 20). *Ball fakes and shot fakes.*
- 21). *Conditioning. (Make conditioning a factor by pushing the ball)*

1. Transition

- a. The ability for us to score in transition, whether it be primary or secondary, will play a crucial role in every game throughout the season. It allows us to get easy buckets and forces good teams defenses to play at a disadvantage.
- b. Primary
 - i. I run a basic primary break with two wing players, a big-man running to the rim, a point, and a trailer.
 - ii. We want to pitch the ball ahead whenever possible and attack the rim when we have numbers.
 - iii. I run transition drills such as full court layups and 3 on 2 back to 2 on 1 every day to get players in the habit of running lanes and getting to the rim.
- c. Secondary
 - i. In our secondary break we want to feed the post, ball screen, or reverse the ball and ball screen. This should occur anytime we push the ball and do not have numbers.
 - ii. Secondary is a great way to get quick baskets while the defense is in bad matchups and scrambling to find men or get into their zone.
 - iii. I run 5-0 drills full court to get the players used to getting into our secondary break. The players go up and down, running a different option of the break each time. Defenders can be added to simulate game situations.

2. Offensive Principals

- a. Pressure
 - i. The ability to handle pressure in both the half and full-court is a must for any high school team. There are so many different types of pressure used in the high school game that good teams must be prepared for all. They can change a game.
 - ii. Press breakers must be run every practice in both 5 on 0 and 5 on 5 situations. Any team, regardless of athleticism, can beat a press with the pass for lay-ups if the time to prepare and practice is used.
 - iii. Having at least two side-line out of bounds plays and practicing them in different situations is also crucial when trying to beat pressure in the half-court.
 - iv. Sideline out of bounds plays are a great way to get the ball in-bounds during pressure situations late in a game without using timeouts. It puts pressure on over aggressive defenses because if they over pursue they give up lay-ups.

- b. Passing
 - i. I value passing in all parts of the game. Without the ability to play through pressure and make correct passes the half-court and transition offense falls to pieces.
 - ii. Full court passing, as well as passing under defensive pressure, is both situations that can be simulated in practice.
 - iii. I want this to be an emphasis in every practice and every drill.
 - c. Screening away from the ball
 - i. Screening is most important part of a half-court offense and is something I like to work on every practice. It must be taught to the players early on.
 - ii. Players must be taught that to properly screen and screen physically. Basic screens when done the right way lead to open jump shots and lay-ups in the half-court.
 - iii. Pre-season individual workouts are a great time to play 2 on 2 or 3 on 3 in order to work on screening away from the ball and playing off it. This can also be done during the regular season every other practice or so in breakdown drills.
 - d. Ball Screens
 - i. I run ball screens in most of my set plays as well as in my secondary break. I believe when run correctly they are very difficult to stop and put a lot of pressure on a half-court defense.
 - ii. This is another aspect of the game that absolutely must be taught to the players to ensure they execute it correctly. Pre-season is a great time for this but I like to work on it in our practices a lot.
 - iii. Break-down drills are especially important here as this is almost a play within the play. 2 on 2 and 3 on 3 are great and I like to dictate what the defense does to get different looks
3. Half-Court Offense
- a. Motion
 - i. I run a 4 out 1 in motion that gives players the freedom to ball screen, screen away for each other, and dribble drive to the rim.
 - ii. This can be run with two post players or one. With one, I keep him opposite the ball and he looks to post on ball reversals and slides opposite the ball when driven at him. With two, both players are used primarily as screeners both on and away from the ball.
 - iii. The guards always have the option to drive the ball to create and I like to do this off ball reversals while the defense is at a disadvantage.
 - iv. Guards also either cut to the basket or screen away EVERY TIME the ball is moved. We do not stand and watch EVER.
 - b. Sets
 - i. I don't like to have too many sets because I believe that can confuse players, but I do have five or six quick hitters that put different players in positions to score and be successful.
 - ii. Most of my sets are out of a 1-4 high and 1-4 low look. They are put in place to give our players an opportunity to be successful in the role that they play. Lay-ups and post-ups for bigs, open shots for scorers, and floor space for our quicker guards.
 - iii. I practice both motion and sets in 5 on 0 situations every day in practice. The players must know every position and be able to run them at any point of a game. I also like to run 5 on 5 in the half-court to simulate game speed.
4. Rebounding
- a. Offensive rebounding is one of my keys to victory no matter who the opponent we face. It allows chances for easy buckets at the rim and can put a team in foul trouble. It is also a great way to demoralize a team.
 - i. I believe in sending four to the glass on every procession. We will be good enough in transition to get back and balance the floor when the defense does get the rebound.
 - ii. This is an area of the game that I constantly stress in workouts, practice, and games. We lift in the off-season to be strong enough to dominate teams in this area.
 - iii. Any time we compete in practice offensive rebounds are always worth double.