



MISCELLANEOUS

PRESEASON HISTORY

2007 PRESEASON GAME-BY-GAME (3-5)

DATE	W/L	SCORE	OPPONENT	SITE (CITY)	ATT.
10/9	W	104-98	SEATTLE	ARCO Arena (Sacramento, CA)	13,284
Kings highs: Martin 27 pts.; Salmons, Thomas 8 reb.; Artest 5 ast. Sonics highs: Wilkins 18 pts.; Collison 9 reb.; West 6 ast.					
10/11	L	99-110	PHOENIX	ARCO Arena (Sacramento, CA)	14,098
Kings highs: Doubly, Martin 17 pts.; Bibby 7 reb.; Parada 3 ast. Suns highs: Marion 18 pts.; Marion 12 reb.; Nash 11 ast.					
10/16	L	99-101	DALLAS	Pan American Center (Las Cruces, NM)	8,330
Kings highs: Bibby 21 pts.; Miller 7 reb.; Bibby 4 ast. Mavericks highs: Nowitzki 23 pts.; Nowitzki 13 reb.; Nowitzki 5 ast.					
10/18	W	105-91	@Utah	University Arena (Albuquerque, NM)	7,507
Kings highs: Martin 25 pts.; Moore 7 reb.; Bibby 4 ast. Jazz highs: Boozer, Okur 15 pts.; Boozer, Okur, Kirilenko, Lyde 6 reb.; Brewer 6 ast.					
10/19	L	77-101	@Portland	Rose Garden (Portland, OR)	13,803
Kings highs: Salmons 14 pts.; Thomas 11 reb.; Salmons 4 ast. Trail Blazer highs: Outlaw 24 pts.; Webster 9 reb.; Jack, Rodriguez 6 ast.					
10/21	W	111-87	PORTLAND	ARCO Arena (Sacramento, CA)	13,099
Kings highs: Garcia 21 pts.; Miller 9 reb.; Doubly, Miller 4 ast. Trail Blazer highs: Jack 19 pts.; Petway 6 reb.; Jack, Blake, Rodriguez 3 ast.					
10/24	L	90-92	@LA Clippers	STAPLES Center (Los Angeles, CA)	10,461
Kings highs: Bibby 28 pts.; Miller 6 reb.; Bibby 4 ast. Clippers highs: Kaman 19 pts.; Kaman 9 reb.; Knight 8 ast.					
10/26	L	97-101	@LA Lakers	Thomas & Mack Center (Las Vegas, NV)	10,089
Kings highs: Martin, Salmons 22 pts.; Martin, Thomas 9 reb.; Martin 5 ast. Lakers highs: Bynum, Turiaf 18 pts.; Turiaf 8 reb.; Walton 8 ast.					

SACRAMENTO-ERA PRESEASON RESULTS

2006 (5-3) W Kings 111-Dallas 90 W Kings 96-LA Lakers 91 L Phoenix 114-Kings 94 W Kings 112-Utah 96 W Kings 117-NO/OK City 93 L NO/OK City 84-Kings 81 L Seattle 103-Kings 88 W Kings 84-Portland 78	2001 (4-4) W Kings 101-Utah 95 L Portland 107-Kings 104 W Kings 107-Dallas 88 L Portland 101-Kings 100 L Seattle 101-Kings 99 W Kings 109-LA Lakers 104 W Kings 107-Memphis 94 L Seattle 106-Kings 88	1995 (5-2) W Kings 127-Denver 112 L LA Clippers 120-Kings 74 W Kings 101-Vancouver 72 L Detroit 103-Kings 97 W Kings 112-Chicago 111(OT) W Kings 110-Vancouver 84 W Kings 111-Golden St. 103	1989 (2-6) L LA Lakers 115-Kings 94 L LA Lakers 110-Kings 99 L Golden St. 137-Kings 111 W Kings 95-LA Clippers 91 L LA Clippers 112-Kings 107 L Seattle 123-Kings 110 L Seattle 115-Kings 98 W Kings 119-Golden St. 114
2005 (3-5) L Dallas 96-Kings 83 W Kings 90-LA Clippers 84 W Kings 114-Golden State 99 L Denver 102-Kings 99 W Kings 100-Portland 80 L Phoenix 100-Kings 88 L Phoenix 112-Kings 102 L LA Lakers 105-Kings 103	2000 (4-4) W Kings 107-Utah 83 L Milwaukee 91-Kings 89 L Indiana 92-Kings 83 W Kings 92-Memphis 90 L Seattle 113-Kings 110 W Kings 118-LA Lakers 111 L Seattle 113-Kings 109 W Kings 99-Portland 90	1994 (1-6) L LA Lakers 110-Kings 103 L LA Lakers 125-Kings 120 L LA Clippers 114-Kings 109 L Denver 124-Kings 118 L Detroit 107-Kings 91 L Chicago 109-Kings 101 W Kings 107-Golden St. 105	1988 (3-4) L LA Clippers 125-Kings 115 W Kings 114-LA Clippers 111 W Kings 109-Golden St. 98 L Phoenix 138-Kings 117 W Kings 103-San Ant. 97 L San Ant. 115-Kings 96 L Phoenix 121-Kings 112
2004 (2-6) L Golden State 97-Kings 79 L Houston 88-Kings 86 W Kings 91-Houston 89 L LA Lakers 105-Kings 80 L Utah 101-Kings 88 W Kings 92-New Orleans 87 L Dallas 112-Kings 93 L Phoenix 124-Kings 96	1999 (3-5) L Detroit 129-Kings 115 W Kings 96-Indiana 95 L Indiana 116-Kings 107 W Kings 100-Chicago 85 L Portland 99-Kings 93 W Kings 105-Vancouver 101 L Seattle 133-Kings 128 L Portland 103-Kings 96	1993 (2-6) W Kings 115-Portland 105 L Denver 113-Kings 96 L Denver 121-Kings 99 L Chicago 106-Kings 102 L Chicago 101-Kings 99 L Boston 126-Kings 125 W Kings 113-Golden St. 111 L Portland 101-Kings 95	1987 (5-3) W Kings 122-LA Clippers 105 W Kings 135-Golden St. 117 W Kings 125-LA Clippers 120 L Seattle 103-Kings 116(OT) L Seattle 129-Kings 101 W Kings 122-Golden St. 104 L San Ant. 135-Kings 131 W Kings 135-Phoenix 123
2003 (4-4) W Kings 101-LA Clippers 82 W Kings 111-Portland 100 L Golden St. 111-Kings 94 L Houston 82-Kings 78 L Houston 88-Kings 72 L Seattle 109-Kings 107 W Kings 121-Dallas 99 W Kings 93-LA Lakers 87	1998 (2-0) W Kings 91-Golden State 88 W Kings 89-Golden State 85	1992 (2-5) L Golden St. 124-Kings 115 L LA Lakers 133-Kings 117 W Kings 110-Seattle 108 L LA Lakers 119-Kings 102 L Chicago 105-Kings 96 L Chicago 102-Kings 93 W Kings 111-Portland 103	1986 (3-5) W Kings 105-Golden St. 104 W Kings 134-Seattle 120 L Seattle 106-Kings 94 L Golden St. 97-Kings 84 W Kings 112-LA Clippers 91 L Portland 111-Kings 99 L Portland 96-Kings 82 L Portland 113-Kings 111
2002 (6-2) L Dallas 105-Kings 94 W Kings 102-Utah 92 W Kings 92-Golden State 74 L New York 87-Kings 84 L Kings 91-Seattle 90 W Kings 99-Portland 96 W Kings 115-Cleveland 94 W Kings 93-LA Lakers 88	1997 (4-4) L Portland 107-Kings 96 L Milwaukee 94-Kings 86 W Kings 103-LA Clippers 92 W Kings 94-Portland 74 W Kings 98-Vancouver 81 L Detroit 104-Kings 84 L Indiana 101-Kings 71 W Chicago 87-Kings 81	1991 (0-6) L Utah 111-Kings 104 L Golden St. 110-Kings 100 L Portland 106-Kings 105 L Seattle 110-Kings 106 L Utah 104-Kings 100 L Golden St. 122-Kings 116	1985 (2-2) L Indiana 110-Kings 94 W Kings 132-LA Clippers 125 L LA Clippers 114-Kings 109 W Kings 107-Golden St. 99
	1996 (3-5) L Golden St. 118-Kings 80 W Kings 103-Portland 97 W Kings 83-Detroit 82 W Kings 98-LA Clippers 94 L Denver 95-Kings 87 L Denver 115-Kings 105 L Chicago 111-Kings 90 L Chicago 97-Kings 91	1990 (3-4) W Kings 116-Miami 110 W Kings 111-Golden St. 105 L Portland 114-Kings 82 W Kings 94-Portland 89 L Golden St. 144-Kings 107 L Seattle 98-Kings 89 L Seattle 117-Kings 116	

KINGS FIRST-ROUND DRAFT CHOICES

YEAR	PLAYER	SCHOOL	HT	POS	OVERALL
2008	Jason Thompson	Rider	6-11	F	12
2007	Spencer Hawes	Washington	7-0	C	10
2006	Quincy Douby	Rutgers	6-3	G	19
2005	Francisco Garcia	Louisville	6-7	G	23
2004	Kevin Martin	Western Carolina	6-7	G	26
2003	No first round selection				
2002	Dan Dickau	Gonzaga	6-0	G	28
2001	Gerald Wallace	Alabama	6-7	F	25
2000	Hidayet Turkoglu	Efes Pilsen (Turkey)	6-9	G-F	16
1999	No first round selection				
1998	Jason Williams	Florida	6-1	G	7
1997	Olivier Saint-Jean (Abdul-Wahad)	San Jose State	6-6	G-F	11
1996	Predrag Stojakovic	PAOK (Greece)	6-9	G-F	14
1995	Corliss Williamson	Arkansas	6-7	F	13
1994	Brian Grant	Xavier (OH)	6-9	F	8
1993	Bobby Hurley	Duke	6-0	G	7
1992	Walt Williams	Maryland	6-8	G-F	7
1991	Billy Owens	Syracuse	6-9	F	3
1991	Pete Chilcutt	North Carolina	6-10	F-C	27
1990	Lionel Simmons	La Salle	6-8	F	7
1990	Travis Mays	Texas	6-2	G	14
1990	Duane Causwell	Temple	7-0	C	18
1990	Anthony Bonner	St. Louis	6-8	F	23
1989	Pervis Ellison	Louisville	6-9	F-C	1
1988	Ricky Berry	San Jose State	6-8	G	18
1987	Kenny Smith	North Carolina	6-3	G	6
1986	Harold Pressley	Villanova	6-7	G-F	17
1985	Joe Kleine	Arkansas	6-11	C	6
1984	Otis Thorpe	Providence	6-10	F	9
1983	* Ennis Whatley	Alabama	6-3 1/2	G	13
1982	LaSalle Thompson	Texas	6-10	C	5
1982	Brook Steppe	Georgia Tech	6-5	G	17
1981	Steve Johnson	Oregon State	6-10	C	7
1981	Kevin Loder	Alabama State	6-6	G-F	17
1980	Charles "Hawkeye" Whitney	North Carolina State	6-5 1/2	F-G	16
1979	Reggie King	Alabama	6-6	F	18
1978	Phil Ford	North Carolina	6-1	G	2
1978	** Mike Evans	Kansas State	6-1	G	21
1977	Otis Birdsong	Houston	6-4	G	2
1976	Richard Washington	UCLA	6-11	F	3
1975	Bill Robinzine	DePaul	6-7	F	10
1975	Bob Bigelow	Pennsylvania	6-7	F-G	13
1974	Scott Wedman	Colorado	6-7	F	6
1973	Ron Behagen	Minnesota	6-8	F	7
1972	# Nate Williams	Utah State	6-5	F	-
1971	Ken Durrett	La Salle	6-7	F	4
1970	Sam Lacey	New Mexico State	6-10	C	5
1969	Herm Gilliam	Purdue	6-3	G	8
1968	Don Smith (Abdul-Aziz)	Iowa State	6-9	C-F	5
1967	* Mel Daniels	New Mexico	6-10	C-F	9
1966	Walt Wesley	Kansas	6-11	C	6
1965	Nate Bowman	Wichita State	6-10	C	6
1964	George Wilson	Cincinnati	6-8	F	T
1963	Thomas Thacker	Cincinnati	6-2	G	T
1962	Jerry Lucas	Ohio State	6-8	F-C	T
1961	Larry Siegfried	Ohio State	6-4	F	3
1960	Oscar Robertson	Cincinnati	6-5	G	T
1959	Bob Boozer	Kansas State	6-8	F	1
1958	Archie Dees	Indiana	6-8	C	2
1957	Rod Hundley	West Virginia	6-4	G	1
1956	Si Green	Duquesne	6-2	G	-
1955	Bob Armstrong	Michigan State	6-8	F	-
1954	Tom Marshall	Western Kentucky	6-4	F	-
1953	Richie Regan	Seton Hall	6-2	F	-
1952	Chuck Darling	Iowa	n/a	n/a	-
1951	Sam Ranzino	North Carolina State	6-1	F	-
1950	Joe McNamee	San Francisco	6-6	C	-
1949	Frank Saul	Seton Hall	6-2	F	-
1948	Bill Gabor	Syracuse	6-0	G	-

Note: Kings did not have a first-round draft pick in 1999

T - Territorial draft pick

* Drafted for Chicago in exchange for Mark Olberding

** Drafted by Denver for KC in exchange for a 1979 second-round pick

Acquired in the 1971 supplemental draft

** Signed in ABA

HISTORY OF KINGS DRAFT

1970 DRAFT

- 1st Sam Lacey – New Mexico State
- 2nd A Nate Archibald – Texas-El Paso
- B Doug Cook – Davidson
- 3rd Greg Hyder – Eastern New Mexico
- 4th Wade Fuller – Loyola at Chicago
- 5th Uluss Thompson – Wiley College
- 6th Charles Bishop – Louisiana Tech
- 7th Mike Bernard – Kentucky State
- 8th Joel McBride – Augusta College
- 9th Bob Mabry – Rio Grande (OH)
- 10th Carl Johnson – Gustavus Adolphus
- 11th Ted Hillary – St. Joseph's (IN)
- 12th Reggie Roach – Virginia State
- 13th Larry Gray – Huston-Pilloston
- 14th Andy Jennings – Alderson Broaddus
- 15th Mike Neer – Washington & Lee
- 16th Paul Favorite – Georgetown



NATE ARCHIBALD

1971 DRAFT

- 1st Ken Durrett – La Salle
- 2nd A John Mengelt – Auburn
- B Joe Bergman – Creighton
- 3rd Rich Yunkus – Georgia Tech
- 4th Sid Cattlet – Notre Dame
- 5th A Jim Guymond – Eastern New Mexico
- B Tyrone Marioneaux – Loyola of Louis.
- 6th Gil McGregor – Wake Forest
- 7th Ollie Shannon – Minnesota
- 8th Frank Fitzgerald – Boston College

1972 DRAFT

- 2nd A Sam Sibert – Kentucky State
- B Mike Ratliff – Eau Claire State
- 3rd Ron Riley – USC
- 4th Frank Schade – Eau Claire State
- 5th Dave Bustion – Denver
- 6th Jerry Crocker – Guilford College (NC)
- 7th Mike Sneed – Fayetteville
- 8th Jerry Clack – Oklahoma
- 9th Steve McMahon – Merrimack College
- 10th David Hall – Kansas State
- 11th Floyd Mathew – Northern Arizona
- 12th Len Baltimore – George Washington
- 13th Kent Scott – Pittsburgh
- 14th Bob Allen – Missouri
- 15th Mike Jefferies – Oklahoma State
- 16th Mike Peterson – Nebraska

1973 DRAFT

- 1st Ron Behagen – Minnesota
- 2nd A Mike D'Antoni – Marshall
- B Larry McNeill – Marquette
- 5th M.L. Carr – Guilford College (NC)
- 6th Mike Quick – San Francisco
- 7th Mike Jeffries – Missouri
- 8th Mike Williams – Kentucky Wesleyan
- 9th James Brown – Dartmouth
- 10th Ernie Kusyner – Kansas State

1974 DRAFT

- 1st Scott Wedman – Colorado
- 2nd Len Kosmalski – Tennessee
- 4th Lloyd Batts – Cincinnati
- 5th Terry Compton – Vanderbilt
- 6th Ron Kennedy – Arizona
- 7th Mark Browne – Missouri
- 8th Richie O'Connor – Fairfield
- 9th Jeff Dawson – Illinois
- 10th Dennis White – Arkansas

1975 DRAFT

- 1st A Bill Robinzine – DePaul
- B Bob Bigelow – Penn
- 2nd Glen Hansen – LSU
- 3rd Bob Guyette – Kentucky
- 4th Kevin Cleuss – St. John's (NY)
- 5th Ed Stahl – North Carolina
- 5th Clint Chapman – USC
- 7th Wayne Croft – Clemson
- 8th Jim Bostic – New Mexico State

1976 DRAFT

- 1st Richard Washington – UCLA
- 4th Clarence Ramsey – Washington
- 5th Willie Hodge – Duke
- 6th Andre McCarter – UCLA
- 7th Craig Prosser – Canisius
- 8th Mike Davis – Bradley
- 9th Dave Logan – Colorado
- 10th Harry Bailey – N. Texas State

1977 DRAFT

- 1st Otis Birdsong – Houston
- 2nd Eddie Owens – UNLV
- 3rd A Bill Paterno – Notre Dame
- B John Kuester – North Carolina
- 4th Larry Williams – Texas Southern
- 5th Bob Chapman – Michigan State
- 6th Bob Cooper – Providence
- 7th Bruce Jenner – Graceland College (IA)



OTIS BIRDSONG

1978 DRAFT

- 1st Phil Ford – North Carolina
- 3rd Jeff Cook – Idaho State
- 4th Geff Crompton – North Carolina
- 5th Derick Claiborne – Massachusetts
- 6th Jim Krivacs – Texas
- 7th Charles McMillan – N. Texas State
- 8th Ron Hammye – Bowling Green

1979 DRAFT

- 1st Reggie King – Alabama
- 3rd Terry Crosby – Tennessee
- 4th John McCullough – Oklahoma
- 5th Curtis Watkins – DePaul
- 6th Bob Roma – Princeton
- 7th Nick Daniels – Xavier (OH)
- 8th Tony Vann – Alabama-Huntsville
- 9th Gary Wilson – Southern Illinois
- 10th Russell Saunders – New Mexico

1980 DRAFT

- 1st Hawkeye Whitney – N.C. State
- 3rd Tony Murphy – Southern (LA)
- 5th Kelvin Blakely – Eastern Michigan
- 6th Trent Grooms – Kent State
- 7th Arnold McDowell – Montana State
- 8th Selected ineligible player
- 9th Charlie Cole – Delta State
- 10th Selected ineligible player

HISTORY OF KINGS DRAFT

1981 DRAFT

- 1st A Steve Johnson – Oregon State
- B Kevin Loder – Alabama State
- 2nd Eddie Johnson – Illinois
- 3rd Curtis Berry – Missouri
- 4th A Kenneth Dennard – Duke
- B B.B. Davis – Lamar
- 5th U.S. Reed – Arkansas
- 6th Brian Walker – Purdue
- 7th Clinton Wheeler – Wm. Paterson (NJ)
- 8th Randy Smithson – Wichita State
- 9th Mike Perry – Richmond
- 10th Mark Wilson – Fort Hays State (KS)

1982 DRAFT

- 1st A LaSalle Thompson – Texas
- B Brook Steppe – Georgia Tech
- 3rd Jim Johnstone – Wake Forest
- 4th Mike Sanders – UCLA
- 5th Ken Simpson – Grambling
- 6th Poncho Wright – Louisville
- 7th Perry Range – Illinois
- 8th Ed Nealy – Kansas State
- 9th Jack Moore – Nebraska
- 10th Robert Estes – Iowa State

1983 DRAFT

- 1st + Ennis Whatley – Alabama
- 2nd % Chris McNealy – San Jose State
- 3rd Steve Harriel – Washington State
- 4th Mike Jackson – Wyoming
- 5th Lorenza Andrews – Oklahoma State
- 6th Alvis Rogers – Wake Forest
- 7th Dane Suttle – Pepperdine
- 8th Preston Neumayr – UC Davis
- 9th Bernard Hill – Panhandle State (OK)
- 10th Aaron Haskins – Washington State
- +Traded to Chicago for Mark Olberding
- %Traded to Chicago for Larry Micheaux

1984 DRAFT

- 1st Otis Thorpe – Providence
- 3rd A Roosevelt Chapman – Dayton
- B Jeff Allen – St. John's (NY)
- 4th Carl Henry – Kansas
- 5th Jim Foster – South Carolina
- 6th Bruce Vanley – Tulsa
- 7th Chipper Harris – Robert Morris
- 8th Nate Rollins – Fort Hays State (KS)
- 9th Greg Turner – Auburn
- 10th Victor Coleman – NW Missouri St.



OTIS THORPE

1985 DRAFT

- 1st Joe Kleine – Arkansas
- 3rd A Charles Bradley – South Florida
- 3rd B Michael Adams – Boston College
- 4th Willie Simmons – Louisiana Tech
- 5th Bob Lojewski – St. Joseph's (PA)
- 6th Charles Balentine – Arkansas
- 7th Alton Lee Gipson – Florida State

1986 DRAFT

- 1st Harold Pressley – Villanova
- 2nd Johnny Rogers – UC Irvine
- 3rd Bruce Douglas – Illinois
- 4th A Alvin Franklin – Houston
- B Bob Beecher – Virginia Tech
- 5th Keith Morrison – Washington State
- 6th John Flowers – UNLV
- 7th Ron Rankin – SE Missouri State

1987 DRAFT

- 1st Kenny Smith – North Carolina
- 3rd Sven Meyer – Oregon
- 4th Joe Arlauckas – Niagra
- 5th Vernon Carr – Michigan State
- 6th Daryl Thomas – Indiana
- 7th Scott Aduabato – Upsala College (NJ)

1988 DRAFT

- 1st Ricky Berry – San Jose State
- 2nd Vinny Del Negro – N.C. State

1989 DRAFT

- 1st Pervis Ellison – Louisville

1990 DRAFT

- 1st A Lionel Simmons – La Salle
- B Travis Mays – Texas
- C Duane Causwell – Temple
- D Anthony Bonner – St. Louis
- 2nd # Vernell "Bimbo" Coles – Virginia Tech
- # Traded to Miami for Rory Sparrow

1991 DRAFT

- 1st A Billy Owens – Syracuse
- B Pete Chilcutt – North Carolina
- 2nd A Randy Brown – New Mexico State
- B Steve Hood – James Madison

1992 DRAFT

- 1st Walt Williams – Maryland
- 2nd Brett Roberts – Morehead State

1993 DRAFT

- 1st Bobby Hurlley – Duke
- 2nd A Evers Burns – Maryland
- B Alex Holcombe – Baylor
- C Mike Peplowski – Michigan State

1994 DRAFT

- 1st Brian Grant – Xavier
- 2nd A Michael Smith – Providence
- B Lawrence Funderburke – Ohio State

1995 DRAFT

- 1st Corliss Williamson – Arkansas
- 2nd A Tyus Edney – UCLA
- B Dejan Bodiroga – Stefanel Milano (Italy)

1996 DRAFT

- 1st Predrag Stojakovic – PAOK (Greece)
- 2nd # Jason Sasser – Texas Tech
- # Traded to Portland for future considerations

1997 DRAFT

- 1st Olivier Saint-Jean – San Jose State
- 2nd Anthony Johnson – C. of Charleston

1998 DRAFT

- 1st Jason Williams – Florida
- 2nd Jerome James – Florida A&M

1999 DRAFT

- 2nd Ryan Robertson – Kansas

2000 DRAFT

- 1st Hidayet Turkoglu – Efes Pilsen (Turkey)
- 2nd Jabari Smith – LSU

2001 DRAFT

- 1st Gerald Wallace – Alabama
- 2nd Maurice Jeffers – Saint Louis

2002 DRAFT

- 1st# Dan Dickau – Gonzaga
- 2nd Corsley Edwards – Central Connecticut St.
- # Traded to Atlanta for future considerations

2003 DRAFT

- No draft selections

2004 DRAFT

- 1st Kevin Martin – Western Carolina
- 2nd Ricky Minard – Morehead State

2005 DRAFT

- 1st Francisco Garcia – Louisville

2006 DRAFT

- 1st Quincy Douby – Rutgers

2007 DRAFT

- 1st Spencer Hawes – Washington

2008 DRAFT

- 1st Jason Thompson – Rider
- 2nd Sean Singletary – Virginia Patrick Ewing, Jr. – Georgetown

KINGS HONORS

All-NBA Team Selections

1948-49	1st	Bob Davies (Rochester)
	2nd	Arnie Risen (Rochester)
1949-50	1st	Bob Davies (Rochester)
1950-51	1st	Bob Davies (Rochester)
1951-52	1st	Bob Davies (Rochester)
	2nd	Bobby Wanzer (Rochester)
1952-53	2nd	Bob Davies (Rochester)
	2nd	Bobby Wanzer (Rochester)
1953-54	2nd	Bobby Wanzer (Rochester)
1955-56	2nd	Maurice Stokes (Rochester)
1956-57	2nd	Maurice Stokes (Rochester)
1957-58	2nd	Maurice Stokes (Cincinnati)
1959-60	2nd	Jack Twyman (Cincinnati)
1960-61	1st	Oscar Robertson (Cincinnati)
1961-62	1st	Oscar Robertson (Cincinnati)
	2nd	Jack Twyman (Cincinnati)
1962-63	1st	Oscar Robertson (Cincinnati)
1963-64	1st	Oscar Robertson (Cincinnati)
	2nd	Jerry Lucas (Cincinnati)
1964-65	1st	Oscar Robertson (Cincinnati)
	1st	Jerry Lucas (Cincinnati)
1965-66	1st	Oscar Robertson (Cincinnati)
	1st	Jerry Lucas (Cincinnati)
1966-67	1st	Oscar Robertson (Cincinnati)
	2nd	Jerry Lucas (Cincinnati)
1967-68	1st	Oscar Robertson (Cincinnati)
	1st	Jerry Lucas (Cincinnati)
1968-69	1st	Oscar Robertson (Cincinnati)
1969-70	2nd	Oscar Robertson (Cincinnati)
1971-72	2nd	Nate Archibald (Cincinnati)
1972-73	1st	Nate Archibald (KC-Omaha)
1974-75	1st	Nate Archibald (KC-Omaha)
1975-76	1st	Nate Archibald (Kansas City)
1978-79	2nd	Phil Ford (Kansas City)
1979-80	3rd	Phil Ford (Kansas City)
1980-81	2nd	Otis Birdsong (Kansas City)
1993-94	2nd	Mitch Richmond (Sacramento)
1994-95	2nd	Mitch Richmond (Sacramento)
1995-96	3rd	Mitch Richmond (Sacramento)
1996-97	2nd	Mitch Richmond (Sacramento)
1997-98	3rd	Mitch Richmond (Sacramento)
1998-99	2nd	Chris Webber (Sacramento)
1999-00	3rd	Chris Webber (Sacramento)
2000-01	1st	Chris Webber (Sacramento)
2001-02	2nd	Chris Webber (Sacramento)
2002-03	2nd	Chris Webber (Sacramento)
2003-04	2nd	Peja Stojakovic (Sacramento)



PEJA STOJAKOVIC, CHRIS WEBBER, DOUG CHRISTIE



OSCAR ROBERTSON

Most Valuable Player

1963-64 Oscar Robertson (Cincinnati)

Coach of the Year

1974-75 Phil Johnson (KC-Omaha)
1978-79 Cotton Fitzsimmons (Kansas City)

Sixth Man of the Year

2002-03 Bobby Jackson (Sacramento)

Rookie of the Year

1955-56 Maurice Stokes (Rochester)
1960-61 Oscar Robertson (Cincinnati)
1963-64 Jerry Lucas (Cincinnati)
1978-79 Phil Ford (Kansas City)

All-Rookie Team

1963-64 1st Jerry Lucas (Cincinnati)
1973-74 1st Ron Behagen (KC-Omaha)
1974-75 1st Scott Wedman (KC-Omaha)
1978-79 1st Phil Ford (Kansas City)
1987-88 1st Kenny Smith (Sacramento)
1990-91 1st Lionel Simmons (Sacramento)
2nd Travis Mays (Sacramento)
1992-93 2nd Walt Williams (Sacramento)
1994-95 1st Brian Grant (Sacramento)
1995-96 2nd Tyus Edney (Sacramento)
1998-99 1st Jason Williams (Sacramento)
2000-01 2nd Hedo Turkoglu (Sacramento)

Executive of the Year

1972-73 Joe Axelson (KC-Omaha)
1998-99 Geoff Petrie (Sacramento)
2000-01 Geoff Petrie (Sacramento)

KINGS HONORS

All-Defensive Team

1970-71	2nd	Norm Van Lier (Cincinnati)
1976-77	2nd	Brian Taylor (Kansas City)
1979-80	2nd	Scott Wedman (Kansas City)
2000-01	2nd	Doug Christie (Sacramento)
2001-02	2nd	Doug Christie (Sacramento)
2002-03	1st	Doug Christie (Sacramento)
2003-04	2nd	Doug Christie (Sacramento)
2005-06	1st	Ron Artest (Sacramento)

J. Walter Kennedy Citizenship Award

Vlade Divac 1999-2000

Hometown Hero of the Month

Lawrence Funderburke	December 2000
Vlade Divac	June 2001
Chris Webber	February 2003

Pacific Division Sportsmanship Award

Mitch Richmond 1996-97

All-Interview Team

Chris Webber	1999-00
Chris Webber	2000-01
Chris Webber	2002-03 (1st Team)

Player of The Week

Phil Ford	November 18, 1979
Scott Wedman	January 6, 1980
Otis Birdsong	October 26, 1980
Phil Ford	January 25, 1981
Eddie Johnson	November 6, 1983
Otis Thorpe	January 20, 1987
Harold Pressley	April 11, 1988
Lionel Simmons	February 18, 1991
Mitch Richmond	January 27, 1997
Chris Webber	April 25, 1999
Chris Webber	January 3, 2000
Chris Webber	January 18, 2000
Chris Webber	December 11, 2000
Chris Webber	January 22, 2001
Chris Webber	January 7, 2002
Chris Webber	December 15, 2002
Peja Stojakovic	March 23, 2003
Peja Stojakovic	December 14, 2003
Brad Miller	January 31, 2005
Mike Bibby	February 28, 2005
Mike Bibby	March 13, 2006
Kevin Martin	March 4, 2007
Brad Miller	February 4, 2008

Player of The Month

Larry Drew	December 1982
Chris Webber	January 2002
Chris Webber	December 2002
Peja Stojakovic	November 2003
Chris Webber	January 2005

Coach of The Month

Garry St. Jean	November 1995
Rick Adelman	January 2002
Rick Adelman	January 2004

Rookie of the Month

Lionel Simmons	December 1990
Lionel Simmons	February 1991
Brian Grant	January 1995

Kings-Royals in the Hall of Fame

Name	Years with		Inducted
	Kings-Royals		
Nate Archibald	1970-71	thru 1975-76	1990
Al Cervi	1945-46	thru 1947-48	1984
Bob Davies	1945-46	thru 1954-55	1969
Wayne Embry	1958-59	thru 1965-66	1999
Alex Hannum	1951-52	thru 1953-54	1998
Red Holzman	1945-46	thru 1952-53	1985
Clyde Lovellette	1957-58		1987
Jerry Lucas	1963-64	thru 1969-70	1979
Arnie Risen	1948-49	thru 1954-55	1998
Oscar Robertson	1960-61	thru 1969-70	1979
Maurice Stokes	1955-56	thru 1957-58	2004
Jack Twyman	1955-56	thru 1965-66	1982
Bobby Wanzer	1948-49	thru 1956-57	1986

Coaches

Name	Years with		Inducted
	Kings-Royals		
Pete Carril (asst.)	1996-97	thru present	1997
Bob Cousy	1969-70	thru 1973-74	1970
Lester Harrison	1945-46	thru 1954-55	1979
Willis Reed (asst.)	1987-88		1981
Bill Russell	1987-88	thru 1989-90	1974
Bobby Wanzer	1948-49	thru 1956-57	1986

Retired Numbers

1: Nate Archibald	12: Maurice Stokes
2: Mitch Richmond	14: Oscar Robertson
6: Sixthman (Fan)	27: Jack Twyman
11: Bobby Davies	44: Sam Lacey



MITCH RICHMOND

KINGS AT ALL-STAR WEEKEND

BY THE NUMBERS

Participants in All-Star Game: 22 (5 in Sac-era - Mitch Richmond, Chris Webber, Vlade Divac, Peja Stojakovic, Brad Miller)

Most All-Star Game Appearances: 10, Oscar Robertson (6, Mitch Richmond)

Most Starts: 10, Oscar Robertson (Webber 2, Divac 1, Richmond 1)

All-Star Game Starters: 9

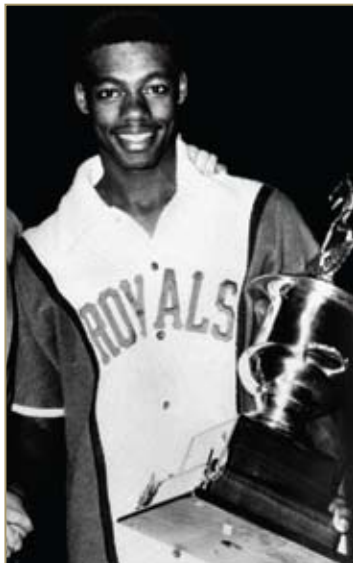
Total All-Star Game Appearances: 71

All-Star Game Participants

Archibald, Nate	1973*, 75*, 76
Birdsong, Otis	1979, 80, 81
Coleman, Jack	1955
Davies, Bob	1951*, 52*, 53, 54
Divac, Vlade	2001
Embry, Wayne	1961, 62, 63, 64, 65
Green, Johnny	1971
Lacey, Sam	1975
Lucas, Jerry	1964*, 65* (MVP), 66*, 67, 68*, 69*
Brad Miller	2004
Regan, Richie	1957
Richmond, Mitch	1993, 94*, 95 (MVP), 96, 97, 98
Risen, Arnie	1952, 53, 54, 55
Robertson, Oscar	1961* (MVP), 62*, 63*, 64* (MVP), 65*, 66*, 67*, 68*, 69* (MVP), 70*
Smith, Adrian	1966 (MVP)
Stojakovic, Peja	2002, 03, 04
Stokes, Maurice	1956, 57*, 58
Twyman, Jack	1957, 58*, 59, 60*, 62, 63*
Van Arsdale, Tom	1971, 72
Wanzer, Bobby	1952*, 53*, 54*, 55*, 56*
Webber, Chris	2000, 01*, 02*, 03+
Wedman, Scott	1976

*Started that year's game

+Named, but could not play due to injury



**OSCAR ROBERTSON -
1961 NBA ALL-STAR GAME MVP**



**MITCH RICHMOND -
1995 NBA ALL-STAR GAME MVP**



**BRAD MILLER -
2004 NBA ALL-STAR**

KINGS AT ALL-STAR WEEKEND

All-Star Game Coaches

- 1957 Bobby Wanzer (Cincinnati)
- 2001 Rick Adelman (Sacramento)
- 2003 Rick Adelman (Sacramento)

All-Star Rookie Game Participants

- 1994 Bobby Hurley - *Honorary Coach*
- 1995 Brian Grant
Michael Smith
- 1996 Tyus Edney
- 1998 Michael Stewart
- 2000 Jason Williams
- 2002 Hedo Turkoglu

3-Point Shootout Participants

- 1991 Danny Ainge
- 1992 Jim Les, Mitch Richmond
- 1994 Mitch Richmond
- 2001 Peja Stojakovic (runner-up)
- 2002 Peja Stojakovic (Champion)
- 2003 Peja Stojakovic (Champion)
- 2004 Peja Stojakovic (runner-up)

Slam Dunk Contest Participants

- 1986 Terry Tyler
- 1990 Kenny Smith (runner-up)
- 2002 Gerald Wallace (runner-up)

2-Ball Participants

- 1998 Mitch Richmond/Ruthie Bolton-Holifield
- 2000 Jason Williams/Yolanda Griffith
- 2001 Peja Stojakovic/Ruthie Bolton-Holifield (Champion)

3-on-3 Hoop-It-Up Participants

- 2002 Hedo Turkoglu (Kings), Ticha Penicheiro (Monarchs), Sarunas Marciulionis (former King), Tom Cavanaugh (actor, NBC's 'Ed') (Champion)



RICK ADELMAN AND KINGS COACHING STAFF WITH 2003 WESTERN CONFERENCE ALL-STARS



GERALD WALLACE - 2002 NBA SLAM DUNK CONTEST

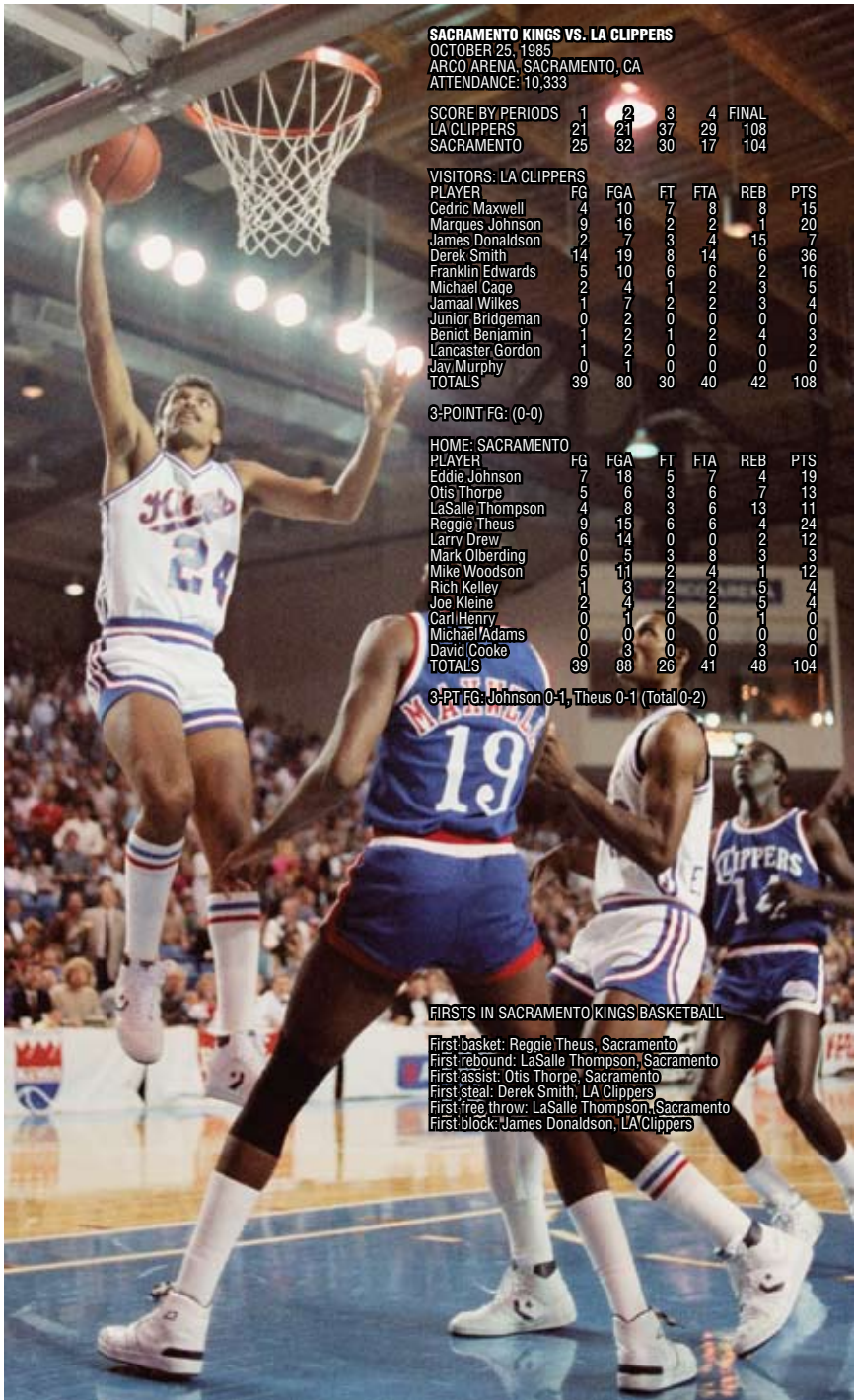


PEJA STOJAKOVIC - 2002 AND 2003 THREE-POINT CHAMPION



HEDO TURKOGLU, TICHA PENICHEIRO, SARUNAS MARCIULIONIS, TOM CAVANAUGH - 2002 INAUGURAL 3-ON-3 HOOP-IT-UP CHAMPIONS

FIRST GAME IN SACRAMENTO ERA



SACRAMENTO KINGS VS. LA CLIPPERS

OCTOBER 25, 1985
ARCO ARENA, SACRAMENTO, CA
ATTENDANCE: 10,333

SCORE BY PERIODS	1	2	3	4	FINAL
LA CLIPPERS	21	21	37	29	108
SACRAMENTO	25	32	30	17	104

VISITORS: LA CLIPPERS

PLAYER	FG	FGA	FT	FTA	REB	PTS
Cedric Maxwell	4	10	7	8	8	15
Marques Johnson	9	16	2	2	1	20
James Donaldson	2	7	3	4	15	7
Derek Smith	14	19	8	14	6	36
Franklin Edwards	5	10	6	6	3	16
Michael Cage	2	4	1	2	2	5
Jamaal Wilkes	2	1	2	2	3	4
Junior Bridgeman	0	0	2	0	0	0
Beniot Benjamin	1	1	0	2	4	3
Lancaster Gordon	1	1	1	0	0	2
Jay Murphy	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	39	80	30	40	42	108

3-POINT FG: (0-0)

HOME: SACRAMENTO

PLAYER	FG	FGA	FT	FTA	REB	PTS
Eddie Johnson	7	18	5	7	4	19
Otis Thorpe	5	6	3	6	7	13
LaSalle Thompson	4	8	3	6	13	11
Reggie Theus	9	15	6	6	4	24
Larry Drew	6	14	0	0	2	12
Mark Olberding	0	5	3	8	3	3
Mike Woodson	5	11	2	4	1	12
Rich Kelley	1	3	2	2	5	4
Joe Kleine	2	4	2	2	5	4
Carl Henry	0	1	0	0	1	0
Michael Adams	0	0	0	0	0	0
David Cooke	0	3	0	0	3	0
TOTALS	39	88	26	41	48	104

3-PT FG: Johnson 0-1, Theus 0-1 (Total 0-2)

FIRSTS IN SACRAMENTO/KINGS BASKETBALL

First basket: Reggie Theus, Sacramento
 First rebound: LaSalle Thompson, Sacramento
 First assist: Otis Thorpe, Sacramento
 First steal: Derek Smith, LA Clippers
 First free throw: LaSalle Thompson, Sacramento
 First block: James Donaldson, LA Clippers

KINGS RETIRED JERSEYS



**NATE
ARCHIBALD**

Nate "Tiny" Archibald played six of his 13 NBA seasons with the Kings franchise. Selected by the Cincinnati Royals in the second round of the 1970 NBA Draft, Archibald starred in six NBA All-Star Games. The 6-1, 180 guard posted his best season in 1972-73, averaging a career-best 34.0 ppg and 11.4 apg, becoming the only player in NBA history to lead the league in both scoring and assists. Archibald was inducted into the Hall of Fame in 1991.



**MITCH
RICHMOND**

Mitch Richmond became the first player in Sacramento-era history to have his jersey retired (December 5, 2003). Richmond ranks among the top five in franchise history in points, field goals made and attempted, free throws made and attempted, free throw percentage, steals, three-pointers made and attempted, and three-point field goal percentage. He became the first Sacramento King to be named to the All-Star Game, and earned the All-Star MVP award in 1995 after tallying 23 points in 22 minutes off the bench. Also while with Sacramento, Richmond represented the United States in the 1996 Olympics, winning a gold medal.



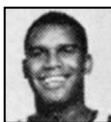
**6TH MAN
(THE FANS)**

The No. 6 jersey was retired to acknowledge the support of the Kings fans. A sellout streak of 497 games still stands as the fourth-longest sellout streak in NBA history. The milestone streak began on opening night in 1985, the first season the Kings played in Sacramento, and ended after the second game of the 1997-98 season. Entering the 2006-07 campaign, the Kings have sold out 313 games, the longest active streak in the league.



**BOBBY
DAVIES**

Bobby Davies, known as the Harrisburg Houdini, played all 10 of his NBA seasons with the Rochester Royals (1945-46 - 1954-55). His two free throws in the final 40 seconds of regulation broke a 75-75 tie in the seventh and deciding game of the 1951 NBA Finals against New York, helping to give the franchise its first and only NBA Championship. The four-time All-Star averaged 16.2 ppg, 2.9 rpg, and 6.0 apg in his best statistical season in 1951-52. A 6-1, 175 guard, Davies was inducted into the Hall of Fame in 1969.



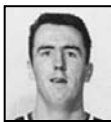
**MAURICE
STOKES**

The 6-7, 240 forward played all three of his seasons for the franchise, playing his first two seasons with Rochester (1955-56 - 1956-57) and his last with Cincinnati (1957-58). In his first season, Stokes was named NBA Rookie of the Year and was named to the All-NBA Second Team after posting team-highs of 16.8 ppg (11th in NBA), 16.3 rpg (2nd in NBA), and 4.9 apg (9th in NBA). An All-Star in all three seasons, Stokes averaged 16.4 ppg, 17.3 rpg, and 5.3 apg in 202 career games. His brilliant career was cut short when he was diagnosed with post-traumatic encephalopathy (brain injury damaging motor-control center) after a fall suffered three days earlier in a game against the Minneapolis Lakers (3/12/58).



**OSCAR
ROBERTSON**

Known as the Big O, Oscar Robertson displayed an uncanny all-around game, finishing his 12-year NBA career with 25.7 ppg, 7.5 rpg, and 9.5 apg in 1,040 career games. He played 10 of his 14 NBA seasons with the Cincinnati Royals. His best season came in 1961-62 when the 6-5, 210 guard averaged a triple double - 30.8 ppg, 12.5 rpg, 11.4 apg. He averaged 30 or more points in six of his first seven seasons in the league and 10 or more assists in five of his first seven seasons. Robertson, who led the league in assists in six seasons, ranks among the NBA's all-time leaders in scoring (8th), assists (4th), and points (8th). The 12-time All Star was inducted into the Basketball Hall of Fame in 1979.



**JACK
TWYMAN**

A 6-6 guard from Cincinnati, Jack Twyman played all 11 of his NBA seasons with the Kings franchise, two coming in Rochester (1955-56 and 1956-57) and the other nine seasons (1957-58 - 1965-66) with his hometown team. Twyman averaged 14 or more points in his first 10 seasons and averaged 31.2 ppg, 8.9 rpg, and 3.5 apg during the 1959-60 regular season. In 1958-59, Twyman ranked second in the league in scoring, posting a 25.8 scoring average. Twyman twice scored 50 or more points in his career, including a 59-point performance versus Minneapolis (1/15/60), which still remains the Kings' franchise single-game scoring record. Among franchise career leaders, Twyman ranks second in points, field goals made and attempted, and free throws made and attempted. The Hall of Fame inducted the six-time All-Star guard in 1982.



**SAM
LACEY**

Sam Lacey, a 6-10, 235 forward out of New Mexico State, played almost all of his 13 NBA seasons with the Kings franchise. The first selection of the Royals in the 1970 NBA Draft, Lacey averaged a double-double in points and rebounds in his first six seasons in the league. Lacey stands as the franchise leader in games played (888) and rebounds (9,353). He also ranks in the top five in minutes played, points, field goals made, and field goals attempted.

ARCO ARENA — HOME OF THE KINGS

A sold out crowd of 10,333 witnessed the Kings' debut in Sacramento at ARCO Arena I on October 25, 1985. After three seasons in the temporary facility, the Kings played their first basketball game at the permanent ARCO Arena facility on November 8, 1988 before a then-capacity crowd of 17,014. The fans have continued to flock to ARCO Arena, which now seats 17,317 for basketball. In fact, over a 13-season stretch from 1985-86 to 1997-98 the Kings hosted an NBA-leading 497 consecutive sellouts at ARCO Arena.

Conveniently located near the intersection of I-5 and I-80, ARCO Arena is only five minutes from downtown Sacramento and 90 miles from the San Francisco Bay area.

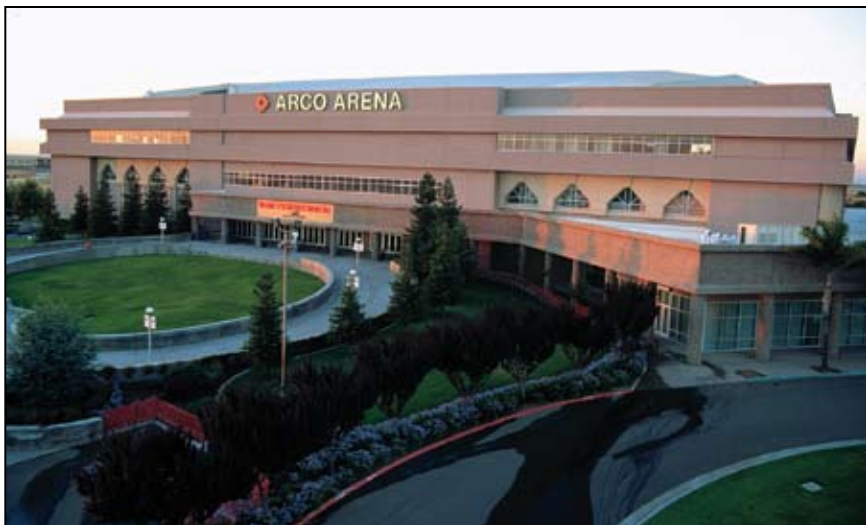
There are approximately 3,900 trees and over 8,000 shrubs on the 105 acres surrounding ARCO Arena with parking for up to 12,000 vehicles in the fully-lighted parking lot. Among the indoor amenities are concession stands throughout, featuring 80 service lines, four lounges overlooking the arena interior, eight locker rooms, 297 public toilets, and 24-hour security.

ARCO Arena adds to the local economy by employing as many as 1,200 full- and part-time workers during the basketball season. Arena patrons have come to the events hungry, consuming 5,000 gallons of soda and 170,000 hot dogs in just one year!

One of the busiest buildings of its kind in the United States, ARCO Arena hosts nearly 200 events and two million spectators annually. The facility has been home to numerous premier concert events, including nine sellout shows by country music superstar, Garth Brooks, who has attracted over 144,000 fans to his ARCO Arena concerts. Other top acts that have played ARCO Arena have included Paul McCartney, Eric Clapton, Pearl Jam, Elton John, Prince, Reba McEntire, and the Rolling Stones. In addition, more than 170,000 people attended the five-day Billy Graham Crusade in October of 1995 in the Crusade's only United States stop.

Other highlighted events at ARCO Arena have included the Ringling Bros. & Barnum and Bailey Circus, NHL Hockey, Arena Football, and the 1994, 1998, 2002, and 2007 First and Second Round Western Regional NCAA Men's Division I Basketball Tournaments. The versatile facility has hosted monster trucks, professional wrestling, and ice shows featuring the world's finest figure skaters. Last year, ARCO Arena hosted the 2007 NCAA Women's Division I Volleyball Championships.

ARCO Arena also is home to the Sacramento Monarchs of the Women's National Basketball Association. Having just finished their 12th season, the Monarchs continue to be a model franchise having produced record crowds and playing in back-to-back WNBA Finals (2005, 2006). The Monarchs won the WNBA Championship in 2005. On June 1, 2002, the Monarchs opened their regular season with the first sellout in team history.



ALL ABOUT ARCO ARENA

ADDRESS AND TELEPHONE—The Maloof Sports and Entertainment offices are located at One Sports Parkway, Sacramento, CA 95834. The phone number for the executive office is (916) 45-KINGS (455-4647).

ADVANCE TICKET SALES WINDOW—Tickets to upcoming ARCO Arena events may be purchased at the advance ticket sales window located on the concourse level next to the guest services desk behind sections 123/223.

CASH MACHINES—Patrons of ARCO Arena are able to obtain cash from three cash machines. Located on the main concourse level (behind sections 110 and 124).

GUEST SERVICES DESK—The guest services desk is located on concourse level behind section 123/223 for fans who have any questions regarding that evening's event. Also located at the guest services desk is the advance ticket sales window where tickets for upcoming Kings games and ARCO Arena events may be purchased. Additionally, assisted listening devices are available upon request for hearing impaired patrons.

DAKTRONICS VIDEO BOARD—Manufactured by Daktronics, the four-sided color video board is comprised of four Light Emitting Diode (LED) boards are capable of all television functions—live action from four remote television cameras, instant replay, and commercials. The latest in digital technology, the video board offers greater viewing angles and a clearer picture.

DISABLED PARKING—Designated disabled parking stalls are located in Lot H and can be reached by entering the parking lot through Toll Plaza 5.

DISABLED SEATING—Disabled seating at ARCO Arena is available in different locations throughout the building. Arrangements for disabled seating can be made through the ARCO Arena Box Office at (916) 473-4029. A brochure regarding accommodations for disabled patrons can be obtained by contacting the ARCO Arena Box Office.

FIRST AID—Fans who are injured or become ill while attending Kings games can receive emergency treatment at the guest services desk located at the southeast corner on the concourse level. A patron in need of assistance can ask an usher or security guard for help.

KINGS TEAM STORE—The Sacramento Kings team store is located at the southeast entrance on the concourse level of ARCO Arena. The team store carries a full line of Kings merchandise including adult and children-size clothing and other souvenirs. The team store is open Monday through Saturday from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Also, the store is open to ticket holders during all Kings and Sacramento Monarchs games when the doors open, and remains open a half hour after each event. Additional hours will be announced for holidays. Visa, Mastercard, Discover, and American Express are accepted. For more information, contact the Kings Team Store at (916) 928-3673.

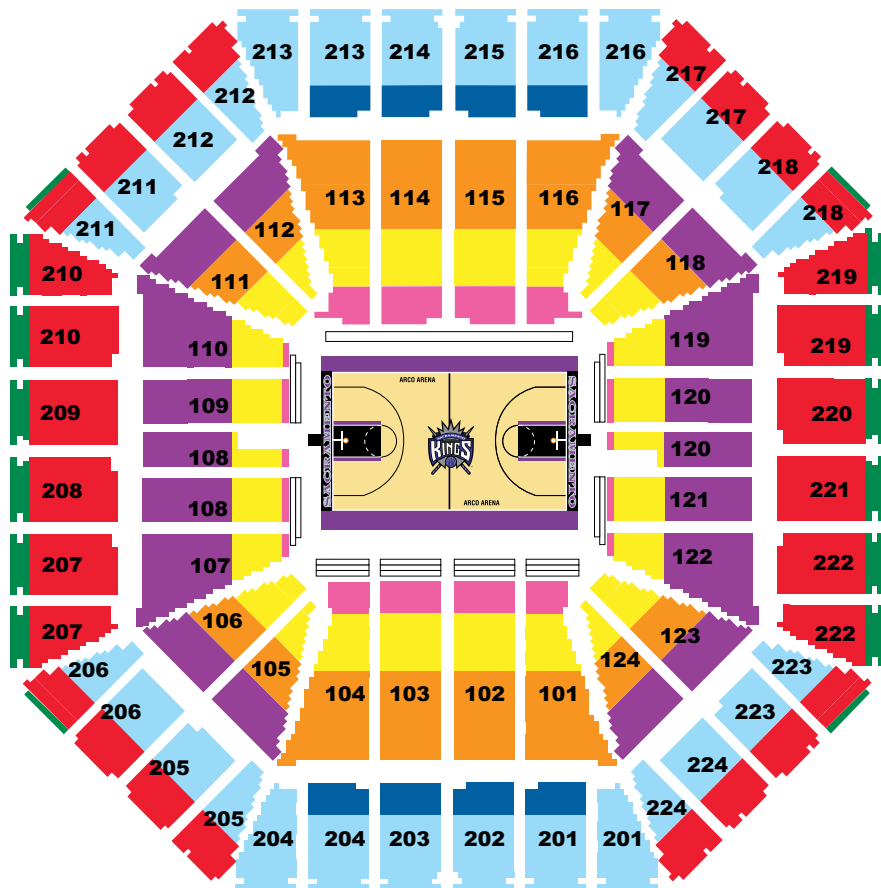
LOST AND FOUND—During Kings games, the lost and found is located at the guest services desk at the southeast corner of the concourse level. After the game, any unclaimed items will be held at the security desk located at the southeast security entrance on the maintenance level of ARCO Arena.

LUXURY SUITES AND BOXES—ARCO Arena houses 30 luxury suites featuring brass and oak furnishings, state-of-the-art video and sound, electronic technology, and glass retractable sliding brass-lined fronts. Each suite includes both inside and outside seating and comes with sliding windows and plush amenities at the mid-level of the building's seating area. Additionally, 46 club boxes above the suite area featuring cushioned seats, tray areas, and special catered services are unique to ARCO Arena. For more information regarding ARCO Arena luxury suites, please call (916) 928-3650. For more information regarding ARCO club boxes, please call (916) 928-3650.

PARKING—Parking lots for Kings games are open two-and-a-half hours prior to the start of the game. For non-Kings events the parking lots open two hours prior to the start of the event. The parking facilities at ARCO Arena consist of spaces for 12,000 automobiles. The parking spaces are equally distributed around all sides of the arena and consist of separate lots for employees, V.I.P.'s, preferred, pre-paid, and general parking.

SKYLINE RESTAURANT—Experience the excitement of the Kings and the elegance of fine cuisine all under one roof. The Skyline Restaurant offers a wonderful upscale buffet-style dinner featuring a variety of cuisines, including innovative fresh pasta saute and carving stations, delicious desserts and a full service bar. Located on the fourth floor above sections 202 and 203, the restaurant is open two hours prior to every Kings home game and remains open after the game to host the Kings live postgame radio show on Sports 1140 AM. Walk-ins are accepted. Restaurant reservations can be made by calling the Skyline Restaurant at (916) 928-8183.

ARCO ARENA SEATING CHART



■ \$165	■ \$68.50
■ \$140	■ \$40.50
■ \$115	■ \$25.50
■ \$89.50	■ \$10

Ticket Information

Tickets for all ARCO Arena events, including Kings games, can be purchased at the ARCO Arena Box Office or any Ticketmaster outlet, or charged via phone (916-649-TIXS) by calling any Ticketmaster outlet, or online at www.kings.com.

ARCO Arena Box Office hours are Mon.-Sat., 10:00 a.m.-6:00 p.m.; Sunday, closed.

Important Phone Numbers (916 area code)

ARCO Arena Event Information.....	928-6900	Skyline Restaurant (for reservations).....	928-8183
ARCO Arena Box Office.....	928-6900	ARCO Arena Security.....	928-6931
ARCO Arena & Kings Executive Offices.....	455-4647	Group Ticket Sales.....	928-3650
Lost and Found.....	928-6931	Season Ticket Sales.....	928-3650
Team Store.....	928-3673	Ticketmaster (individual game tickets).....	649-8497

KINGS & MONARCHS PRACTICE FACILITY

The Kings/Monarchs Practice Facility opened its doors in December 2000. The state-of-the-art, \$9.1 million, 38,500 square foot facility stands adjacent to the team's home, ARCO Arena.

Ten months after the groundbreaking ceremonies on February 23, 2000, the Kings held their first practice in the facility on December 26, 2000. DPR Construction (Sacramento) was contracted to build the facility that Boora Architects (Portland) had designed.

The facility includes a number of first-class amenities. With 24-hour dedicated access for players, coaches, and basketball staffs, the structure features two full-size basketball courts, locker room facilities for the Kings and Monarchs, and office suites for the coaches and the entire basketball operation staffs of both teams.

Additionally, the facility includes a spacious weight room with the latest in training and fitness equipment and a separate treatment and rehabilitation area. The structure also houses a video scouting room with the latest in video editing technology, a practice viewing area for VIPs and the media, staff locker rooms, and a player's lounge.



Construction

- Ten-month fast-track construction project was built in two main sections: a precast tilt panel structure with a steel joist roof that encases two full-size basketball courts, while the balance of the building, containing offices, locker rooms, and training areas, is wood frame construction.

Office Space

- 24 offices for Kings/Monarchs coaches and staff with an additional five open-air work spaces.
- Motion sensor security system, utilizing key and thumb print access from exterior.
- Motion sensitive lighting system to reduce power usage.
- Each office equipped with custom-made, wood-based furniture to fit the needs of the individual.
- Televisions provided in all offices with DVD players in most offices.
- Spacious reception area, featuring a basketball-themed reception desk.
- Conference room with a 12-person, solid maple conference table and a 61-inch high definition projection television and in-house sound system.
- Owners, management, and coaches offices have window views of basketball courts.

Training Room

- Offices for the trainer, assistant trainer, strength coach, and team physicians for both the Kings and Monarchs.
- Two taping chairs and three treatment tables.
- Three whirlpools for ice treatment, heat massage, and aqua rehabilitation.
- 10-person steam room.

Basketball Courts

- Two full-size basketball courts designed as exact replicas to the Kings and Monarchs floor at ARCO Arena.
- Permanent hardwood flooring, hand-crafted and painted with Kings and Monarchs logos.
- Five basketball stanchions.
- Fully-functional scoreboard and possession clocks.
- Court area also includes a stereo system powered by six speakers connected to the centralized audio system.

Locker Rooms

- Five separate locker rooms for Kings players, Monarchs players, Kings and Monarchs coaches, and Basketball Staff.
- Kings and Monarchs locker rooms include 18 locker stalls, a 63-inch high definition plasma television with VCR and DVD, a 10-speaker stereo system connected to the centralized audio system, custom made heightened sinks, and individually monogrammed player robes and towels.

Workout Room

- 2,300-square-foot area featuring 37 pieces of the latest high-tech cardio and weight training equipment as well as an extensive selection of free weights.
- Four wall-mounted 55-inch HD plasma TVs and two 42-inch HD plasma TVs.
- Stereo and television audio system is designed with individual wireless headphones to personalize television and stereo selection.

Equipment Room

- 36x36 foot area with built-in storage for all the Kings and Monarchs' shoes and apparel.
- Industrial washer and dryers.
- Inside loading and unloading dock.

MEDICAL GLOSSARY



Information provided by
the National Basketball
Trainers' Association

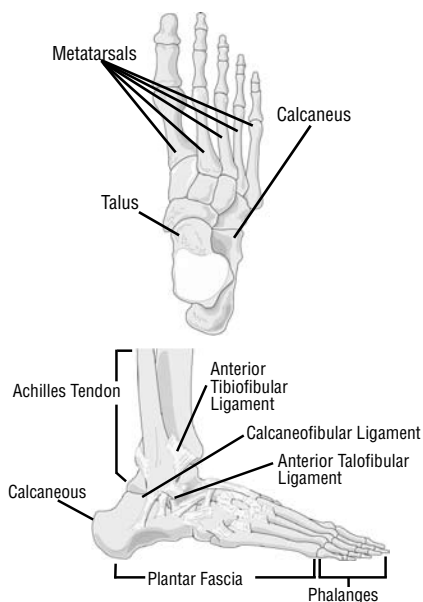
ANKLE & FOOT

Achilles Tendon. The thick tendon at the distal portion of the calf that connects the gastrocnemius (calf) muscle to the heel.

Anterior Talofibular Ligament. A ligament of the ankle that connects the fibula (lateral ankle bone) to the talus. This ligament is often subject to sprain.

Anterior Tibiofibular Ligament. Restrains inversion of calcaneus.

Calcaneofibular Ligament. The ligament that connects the fibula to the calcaneus.



Calcaneus. The heel bone.

Deltoid Ligament. Ligament that connects the tibia to bones of the medial aspect of the foot. It is primarily responsible for stability of the ankle on the medial side and is sprained less frequently than other ankle ligaments.

Hammer Toe. Condition when the first digit of a toe is at a different angle than the remaining digits of the same toe. Common among basketball players as a result of improper shoe length.

Lateral Malleolus. A protuberance on the outside of the ankle.

Medial Malleolus. A protuberance on the inside of the ankle.

Metatarsals. Five long bones of the foot, running from the ankle to the toes.

Morton's Toe. Condition in which the second toe is longer than the first toe. This can cause mechanical imbalances, which produce pain within weight-bearing bones.

Peroneal Muscles. Group of muscles in the lateral lower leg that is responsible for everting the ankle. Tendons of these three muscles are also vital to the stability of the ankle and foot.

Phalanges. The group of bones at the distal end of the foot; the toes.

Plantar Fascia. The tight band of connective tissue in the arch of the foot.

Plantar Fasciitis. Inflammation of the plantar fascia; associated with overuse or acute foot injuries.

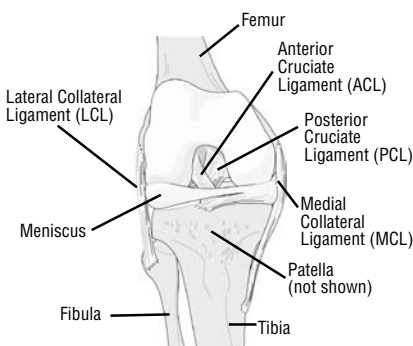
Soft Corn. A corn (softened by moisture) that is found beneath the upper surface of the toe.

Stress X-Ray. A continual X-ray taken when a portion of the body is stressed in order to determine joint stability.

Tarsals. Group of seven bones of the foot, consisting of the calcaneus, navicular, talus, cuboid and the three cuneiform bones.

Fast Facts

- NBTA records indicate that the most common injury suffered by NBA players is a sprained ankle.
- Most ankle sprains occur when one player steps on another player's foot.
- More than 90 percent of all ankle sprains involve the lateral aspect of the ankle.
- Three ankle sprains are sustained for every 10 regular season games played in the NBA.
- NBTA records indicate that players older than 30 are seven times more likely to tear the achilles tendon than those younger than 30.



KNEE

Anterior Cruciate Ligament (ACL). A primary stabilizing ligament within the center of the knee joint that prevents hyperextension and excessive rotation of the joint.

MEDICAL GLOSSARY

Baker's Cyst. Localized swelling of a bursa sac in the posterior knee. A Baker's Cyst indicates that there is trauma inside the knee joint.

Chondromalacia. Roughening of the articular cartilage. Best known for roughening on the underside of the patella, which can occur in any patellofemoral injury.

Derotation Brace. A customized knee brace worn by players with a history of rotational instability of the knee.

Femur. Thighbone; longest bone in the body.

Fibula. Smaller of the two bones in the lower leg; it runs from the knee to the ankle along the outside of the lower leg.

Hamstring. Group of muscles that run from the buttocks to the knee along the back of the thigh. The hamstring muscles work to flex the knee and extend the hip and are often injured as a result of improper conditioning or lack of flexibility.

Iliotibial Band. A thick, wide fascial layer that runs from the iliac crest to the knee joint that is occasionally inflamed as a result of excessive running.

Jumper's Knee. Inflammation of the patellar ligament associated with overuse of the knee from jumping and running.

Lateral Collateral Ligament. Ligament on the lateral aspect of the knee that connects the femur to the fibula and provides lateral stability to the joint.

Medial Collateral Ligament. Ligament on the medial aspect of the knee that connects the femur to the tibia and provides medial stability to the joint.

Meniscectomy. An intra-articular surgical procedure of the knee by which all or part of the damaged meniscus is removed.

Meniscus. Crescent-shaped cartilage located within the knee that works to absorb weight and provide stability.

Patella. The kneecap. The patella functions to protect the distal end of the femur as well as to increase the mechanical advantage and force-generating capacities of the quadriceps muscle group.

Patella Tendinitis. Inflammation of the patellar ligament; also known as jumper's knee.

Patellofemoral Joint. Articulation of the kneecap and femur. Inflammation of this joint can lead to chondromalacia and is caused by an acute injury to the patella, excessive running, chronic wear and tear of the knee or poor foot mechanics.

Plica. Fold of tissue in the joint capsule.

Posterior Cruciate Ligament. A primary stabilizing ligament of the knee that prevents backward displacement of the tibia.

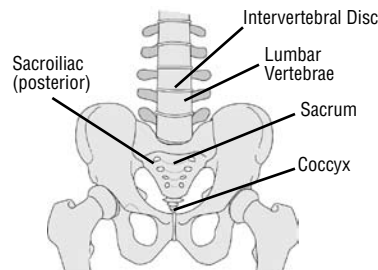
Q-Angle. Normal angle of quadriceps relative to the patella. The normal angle for males is 10 degrees.

Quadricep Muscles. A group of four muscles in the thigh that works to extend the knee.

Tibia. Larger of the two bones of the lower leg and the weight-bearing bone of the shin; it runs medially to the fibula.

Fast Facts

•NBTA records indicate that during the course of a regular season, more playing time will be lost because of inflammation of the knee, patella and patellar tendon, than from any other injury.



HIP, GROIN & LOWER BACK

Coccyx. The "tail bone", a group of four fused vertebrae located at the terminal end of the spine.

Groin Strain. Strain to the muscles that work to adduct the leg.

Hip Pointer. Contusion to the iliac crest.

Intervertebral Disc. A flat, rounded plate between each vertebra of the spine. The disc consists of a thick fibrous ring that surrounds a soft gel-like interior. It functions as a cushion and shock absorber for the spinal column.

Lumbar Vertebrae. Five vertebrae of the lower back that articulate with the sacrum to form the lumbosacral joint.

Sacroiliac. Junction of the sacrum with the hip bone.

Sacrum. Group of five fused vertebrae located just below the lumbar vertebrae of the lower back.

Sciatica. Irritation of the sciatic nerve resulting in pain or tingling in the leg.

Sciatic Nerve. Major nerve that carries impulses for muscular action and sensations between the lower back and thigh and lower leg; it is the longest nerve in the body.

Spinous Process. A small projection on the posterior portion of each vertebra that functions as an attachment site for muscles or ligaments of the spine.

Spondylitis. Inflammation of one or more vertebrae.

Spondylolisthesis. Forward displacement of one vertebra over another.

Spondylosis. Abnormal vertebral fixation or immobility.

Transverse Process. Small lateral projection off the right and left side of each vertebra that functions as an attachment site for muscles and ligaments of the spine.

MEDICAL GLOSSARY

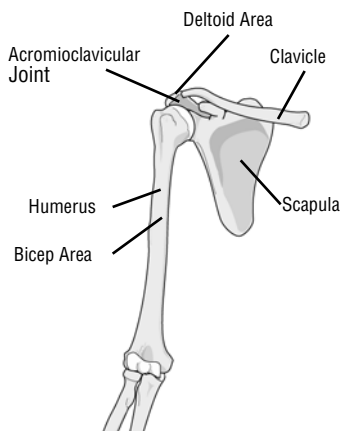
SHOULDER

Acromioclavicular (AC) Joint. Area in the shoulder where the scapula and the clavicle intersect.

Biceps. Muscles on the front of the upper arm responsible for flexing the elbow and shoulder.

Clavicle. The collar bone.

Costochondral. Cartilage that separates the bones of the rib cage.



Deltoid Muscles. Muscles at the top of the shoulder that are responsible for moving the arm to the front, side and back of the body.

Glenoid Fossa. A cavity of the scapula into which the head of the humerus fits to form the shoulder joint. The location of a shoulder dislocation or subluxation.

Humerus. Bone of the upper arm that runs from the shoulder to the elbow.

Pectorals. Chest muscles.

Rotator Cuff. Group of four shoulder muscles responsible for moving the shoulder in internal and external rotation and assisting with overall shoulder stability.

Scapula. Shoulder blade.

Sternoclavicular Articulation. Area where the clavicle connects with the sternum.

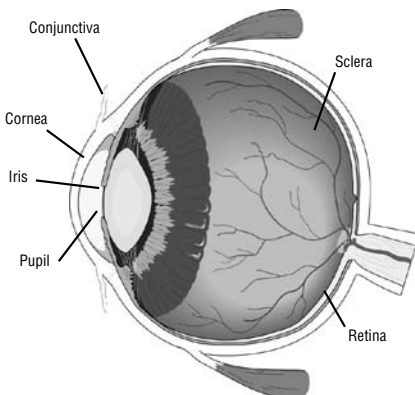
Sternum. The breast bone.

Trapezius. Flat, triangular muscle covering the posterior surface of the neck and shoulder.

Triceps. Muscle on the back of the upper arm that is responsible for extending the elbow and shoulder.

Xiphoid Process. Tip of the sternum.

EYE



Blow Out Fracture. A fracture of the cavity containing the eyeball and its associated muscles.

Conjunctiva. Membrane covering the eyeball.

Conjunctivitis. Inflammation of the membrane lining the eyelids and covering the eyeball.

Cornea. The transparent anterior part of the eye.

Iris. Tissues of the eye that contract or expand to adjust the amount of light entering through the pupil.

Pupil. The window of the eye through which light passes to the lens and the retina.

Retina. Innermost tissue of the eyeball that contains nerve tissue vital for the reception and transmission of visual stimuli.

Sclera. The white outercoat covering the eyeball.

Fast Facts

•NBT A records indicate that no significant eye injury has been sustained by a player wearing protective goggles.

MEDICAL GLOSSARY

INJURY EVALUATION

Arthroscope. An instrument used to visualize the interior of a joint cavity.

Arthroscopy. A surgical examination of the internal structures of a joint by viewing through an arthroscope. An arthroscopic procedure can be used to remove or repair damaged tissue or as a diagnostic procedure in order to inspect the extent of the damage or confirm diagnosis.

Avascular Necrosis. Death of a body part because of a lack of blood circulation.

Bone Scan. An imaging procedure in which a radioactive-labeled substance is injected into the body to determine the status of a bone injury. A bone scan is particularly useful in diagnosing a stress fracture.

CT Scan. Use of a computer to produce a cross sectional view of the anatomical part being investigated from X-ray data.

Chondral Fracture. Fracture to the chondral (cartilaginous) surfaces of bone.

Degenerative Joint Disease. Changes in the joint surfaces as a result of repetitive trauma.

Dislocation. Complete displacement of joint surfaces.

Edema. Accumulation of fluid in organs and tissues of the body; swelling.

Effusion. Accumulation of fluid within a joint.

Fracture. Breach in continuity of the bone. Types of fractures include simple, compound, comminuted, greenstick, incomplete, impacted, longitudinal, oblique, stress and transverse.

Heat Cramps. Painful muscle spasms caused by excessive body heat and depletion of fluids and electrolytes. Can be prevented with acclimatization, attention to environmental heat stress and adequate fluid consumption.

Heat Exhaustion. Mild form of shock to cardiovascular system likely a result of dehydration. Acclimatization, attention to environmental heat stress and fluid consumption will reduce risk of occurrence.

Heat Stroke. Condition of rapidly rising internal body temperature.

Hemarthrosis. Accumulation of blood within a joint as a result of an acute injury.

Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI). Imaging procedure in which a radio frequency pulse causes certain electrical elements of the injured tissue to react. MRI does not require radiation and is very useful in the diagnosis of soft tissue, disc and meniscus injuries.

Osteochondritis Desiccans. A piece of bone and/or cartilage loosened from its attachment after trauma, it can cause a lesion.

Radiography. Taking of X-rays.

Sprain. A twisting, stretching, pulling or tearing of a ligament.

1st Degree: A stretching but no tearing of a ligament. Athlete may either return to play immediately or will miss very little activity.

2nd Degree: A partial tear of a ligament. Bracing may be required. Athlete may miss one to four weeks.

3rd Degree: A complete tear of the ligament. Depending upon the ligament involved, bracing or even surgery may be required. Athlete may be out of activity from three weeks to one year or longer.

Strain. The stretching, pulling or twisting of a muscle or tendon.

1st Degree: A stretching but no tear of the muscle or tendon. Athlete may either return to play immediately or will usually miss very little activity.

2nd Degree: A partial tear of a muscle or tendon. Athlete may miss one to four weeks.

3rd Degree: A complete tear of a muscle or tendon. Depending upon the muscle or tendon involved, surgery may be required. Athlete may be out of activity from three weeks to one year or longer.

Subluxation. Partial dislocation of a joint. The term usually implies that the joint can be returned to its normal position without formal reduction.

Synovitis. Inflammation of the synovial lining of a joint.

Tendinitis. Inflammation of the tendon and/or tendon sheath, usually caused by chronic overuse.

MEDICAL GLOSSARY

ATC. Athletic trainer certified; an athletic trainer with this designation has passed the certification exam administered by the National Athletic Trainers' Association.

Abduct. Movement of any extremity away from the midline of the body.

Abrasion. Any injury that rubs off the surface of the skin.

Abscess. An infection that produces pus; it can be the result of a blister, callus, penetrating wound or laceration.

Adhesion. Abnormal adherence of collagen fibers to surrounding structures.

Aerobic. Exercise in which energy needed is supplied by oxygen.

Anaerobic. Exercise without the use of oxygen as an energy source; short bursts of vigorous exercise.

Anaphylactic Shock. Shock that is caused by an allergic reaction.

Anterior. In front of or on the front surface of.

Anterior Compartment Syndrome. Swelling in the lower leg that jeopardizes the viability of the muscles, nerves and arteries that serve the foot. In severe cases, emergency surgery is necessary to relieve the swelling and pressure.

Anti-Inflammatory. Any agent that prevents inflammation, such as aspirin or ibuprofen.

Aspiration. The withdrawal of fluid from the body by means of a suction-type device.

Asymptomatic. Without symptoms.

Atrophy. To shrivel or shrink from disuse, as in muscular atrophy.

Avulsion. The forcible tearing away of a body part or structure.

Axilla. The armpit.

Bennett's Fracture. A fracture or dislocation at the base of the thumb.

Bruise. A discoloration of the skin as a result of an extravasation of blood into the underlying tissues.

Bursa. A fluid-filled sac located in areas of the body where friction is likely to occur, for example between a tendon and the underlying bone.

Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (CPR). Artificial establishment of blood circulation and movement of air into the lungs.

Calf. Large muscle group, consisting of the gastrocnemius and soleus muscles, located at the back of the shin. The calf is connected to the heel by the Achilles tendon. This muscle is responsible for foot plantarflexion and is instrumental in jumping.

Capsule. A structure consisting of ligaments that surround and stabilize a joint.

Carbohydrate/Electrolyte Drink. Sports drink, such as Gatorade, that provides carbohydrate to muscles and replaces fluids and electrolytes (sodium, potassium) lost in sweat.

Cartilage. Smooth, slippery substance preventing the ends of bones from rubbing together.

Cervical Vertebrae. Group of seven vertebrae located in the neck.

Charley Horse. A contusion or bruise to a muscle resulting in intramuscular bleeding. No other injury should be called a charley horse.

Cold Pack. A pack of natural or synthetic ice that is applied to minimize blood flow in an injured area.

Collagen. Substance existing in commonly injured tissues of the body, including skin, cartilage, ligaments and bone.

Colles' Fracture. A fracture of the distal end of the radius.

Concentric Muscle Contraction. A shortening of the muscle as it develops tension and contracts to move a resistance.

Concussion. Jarring injury of the brain.

Congenital. Existing before birth; to be born with.

Contusion. A tissue injury caused by a direct blow.

Costochondral. Cartilage that separates the bones of the rib cage.

Cranium. Bony framework of the head consisting of eight cranial bones and 14 bones of the face and teeth.

Cyst. Abnormal sac containing liquid or semisolid matter.

Dehydration. State resulting from loss of body fluid where fluid output (sweating) exceeds fluid intake.

Distal. Term describing the location of one anatomical body part that is farther away from the midline of the body than another. For example, the hand is distal to the elbow.

Dorsiflexion. Ankle motion in which the foot and toes are moved away from the ground in an upward fashion.

Eccentric Muscle Contraction. An overall lengthening of a muscle as it develops tension and contracts against resistance.

Eccymosis. Bleeding into the surface tissue below the skin.

-Ectomy. Suffix connoting surgical removal of the affected part. For example, an appendectomy.

Electrical Galvanic Stimulation (EGS). An electrical therapeutic modality that sends current through the body at selected voltages and frequencies. Often used to control pain and swelling.

Electrolytes. Ionized salts in blood, tissue fluids and cells, including sodium, potassium and chlorine.

Electromyogram (EMG). Test to determine nerve function.

Ethyl Chloride. Cold spray. A chemical coolant sprayed onto an injury site to produce a local, mild anesthesia.

Etiology. Study of the causes of injury and disease.

MEDICAL GLOSSARY

Eversion. Action of the ankle turning outward.

Extension. Action of straightening a joint as achieved by an extensor muscle.

External Rotation. Lateral movement of a joint or extremity.

Fascia. A sheath of fat and fibrous tissue that connects skin to the underlying tissues.

Fat Percentage. The amount of body weight that is adipose or fat tissue. Fat percentage can be calculated by underwater weighing, measuring select skinfold thickness or by analyzing electrical impedance.

Flexibility. The ability of a muscle to relax and yield to stretch forces.

Flexibility Exercise. General term used to describe activities performed to passively or actively elongate soft tissue.

Flexion. Motion of bending a joint as achieved by a flexor muscle.

Gamekeeper's Thumb. Tear of the ulnar collateral ligament of the metacarpophalangeal joint of the thumb.

Glenohumeral. The shoulder; consisting of the glenoid capsule, head of the humerus and labrum. The type of joint that allows 360-degree motion; a "ball and socket" joint.

Grade 1 Injury. A mild injury in which a ligament, tendon or other musculoskeletal tissue may have been stretched or contused, but not torn or otherwise disrupted.

Grade 2 Injury. A moderate injury when musculoskeletal tissue has been partially, but not totally, torn. A grade 2 injury will cause appreciable limitation in the function of the injured tissue.

Grade 3 Injury. A severe injury in which tissue has been significantly torn or otherwise disrupted, causing a virtual total loss of function.

Groin. Junction of the thigh and abdomen; location of muscles that rotate, flex and adduct the hip.

Hematoma. Tumor-like mass produced by the accumulation of coagulated blood in a cavity.

Hot Pack. Chemical pack that rests in water of approximately 160 degrees and is used for general therapeutic application.

Hyperextension. Extreme extension of a limb or body part.

Ice Massage. A small block of ice formed into a paper cup rubbed on an injury.

Iliac Crest. Lateral edge of the hip, generally the site of a hip pointer.

Inferior. Anatomically beneath, lower or toward the bottom.

Inflammation. The body's natural response to injury in which the involved site may display various degrees of pain, swelling, heat, redness and/or loss of function.

Intermittent Compression Pump. Therapeutic modality that uses a pump to send air into a sleeve worn over an injury, on an intermittent basis, in order to disperse edema.

Internal Rotation. Rotation of a joint or extremity medially or to the inside.

Interosseus Membrane. Uniting membrane between the tibia and fibula that forms a collagenous fibrous tissue. It serves as an origin for many of the muscles of the lower leg and also acts to transmit stress from the tibia to the fibula.

Isokinetic Exercise. Form of active resistive exercise in which the speed of limb movement is controlled by a pre-set limiting machine, such as Cybex or Biodex.

Isometric Contraction. Muscular contraction in which tension is developed but no mechanical work is done. There is no appreciable joint movement, and the overall length of the muscles stays the same.

Isotonic Contraction. A concentric or eccentric muscular contraction that results in movement of a joint or body part, as in lifting a weight.

-itis. Suffix that refers to inflammation (for example, bursitis).

Joint Mobilization. Passive traction and/or gliding movements applied to joint surfaces that maintain or restore normal joint motion.

Lateral. To the outside of the body.

Lesion. Wound, injury or tumor.

Ligament. Band of fibrous tissue that connects bone to bone or bone to cartilage and supports and strengthens joints.

Lumbosacral. Region of lower back comprising the lumbar and sacral spine.

Mallet Finger. Injury of the fingertip in which the extension tendon is avulsed off the distal phalanx.

Mandible. The jawbone.

Manipulation. A passive movement applied to a body part.

Medial. To the inside of the body.

Metacarpals. Five long bones of the hand, running from the wrist to the fingers.

Myositis. Inflammation of a muscle.

Myositis Ossificans. Inflammation in a muscle resulting in the formation of a bone-like substance. Also known as "calcium deposit."

National Athletic Trainers' Association. The certifying and governing body of the athletic training profession.

National Basketball Trainers Association. The governing body of athletic trainers in the National Basketball Association.

Necrotic. Relating to death of a portion of tissue.

Neoprene. Lightweight rubber used in joint and muscle sleeves. It is designed to provide support and/or insulation and heat retention to the area.

MEDICAL GLOSSARY

Neuritis. Inflammation of a nerve.

Olecranon Process. Bony projection of the ulna at the tip of the elbow.

One-Repetition Maximum. The maximum amount of weight that can be lifted in a particular exercise at one time.

Orthotic. Any device applied to or around the body in the care of physical impairment or disability, commonly used to control foot mechanics.

Parasthesia. Sensation of numbness or tingling, indicating nerve irritation.

Pathology. Study of the change of function and structure caused by injury or disease.

Phalanx, Phalanges (pl.). Any bone(s) of the fingers or toes.

Phlebitis. Inflammation of a vein.

Plantar. Pertaining to the sole of the foot.

Plantarflexion. Ankle motion such that the toes are pointed toward the ground.

Posterior. At the back or rear, of the body.

Progressive Resistance Exercise (PRE). An approach to exercise whereby the load or resistance to the muscle is applied by some mechanical means.

Pronation. Moving the hand into a palm-downward position or placing the foot into an abducted and everted position.

Proprioceptive Neuromuscular Facilitation (PNF). An approach to therapeutic exercise for increasing range of motion based on the principles of functional human anatomy and neurophysiology.

Proximal. Term describing the location of one anatomical body part that is closer to the midline of the body than another. For example, the elbow is proximal to the hand.

Radius. Forearm bone on the thumb side.

Reconstruction. Surgical rebuilding of a joint using natural, artificial or transplanted materials.

Referred Pain. Pain felt in an undamaged area of the body away from the actual injury.

Retraction. The moving of tissue to expose a part or structure of the body.

Sacroiliac. Junction of the sacrum with the hip bone.

Sesamoid Bone. A bone that lies within a muscle tendon that enhances the strength of that tendon or protects an adjacent bone. The most commonly known sesamoid bone is the patella; however, there are two small sesamoid bones located at the base of the great toe. Occasionally, this type of bone will not develop as one complete piece, and this congenital condition is referred to as a bipartite sesamoid.

Shin Splint. A catch-all syndrome describing pain in the shin that is not a fracture or tumor and cannot be defined otherwise.

Spasm. A sudden, violent and involuntary muscle contraction.

Spleen. Large organ in the body responsible for the normal production and destruction of blood cells.

Sports Drink. See Carbohydrate-Electrolyte Drink.

Sternoclavicular Joint. Articulation of the collarbone and the sternum.

Stress Fracture. A hairline break in a bone usually caused by overuse.

Stretching. Any therapeutic maneuver designed to elongate soft tissue.

Superior. In anatomy, the upper of two parts, towards the top or above.

Supination. Movement of the forearm into a palm-up position or placing the foot into an adducted and inverted position.

Synovial Fluid. Lubricating fluid for joints and tendons.

Synovitis. Inflammation of the synovial lining of a joint.

Talus. The anklebone that articulates with the tibia and fibula.

Temporomandibular Joint (TMJ). The articulation of the jaw and skull.

Tendon. Tissue that connects muscle to bone.

Tennis Elbow. General term for lateral elbow pain.

Thoracic. Group of 12 vertebrae located in the thorax, which articulate with the 12 ribs.

Trachea. The windpipe.

Transcutaneous Electrical Nerve Stimulator (TENS). An electrical modality applied to the skin; it stimulates the brain to release the natural analgesic, endorphin.

Ulna. Forearm bone that runs from the tip of the elbow to the little finger side of the wrist.

Ulnar Nerve. Nerve in the elbow commonly irritated from excessive throwing or repeated trauma; when contused, produces pain associated with the "funny bone" sensation.

Ultrasound. An electrical modality that transmits sound waves through an applicator into soft tissue in order to heat the area.

Valgus. Angulation outward and away from the midline of the body.

Varus. Angulation inward and toward the midline of the body.

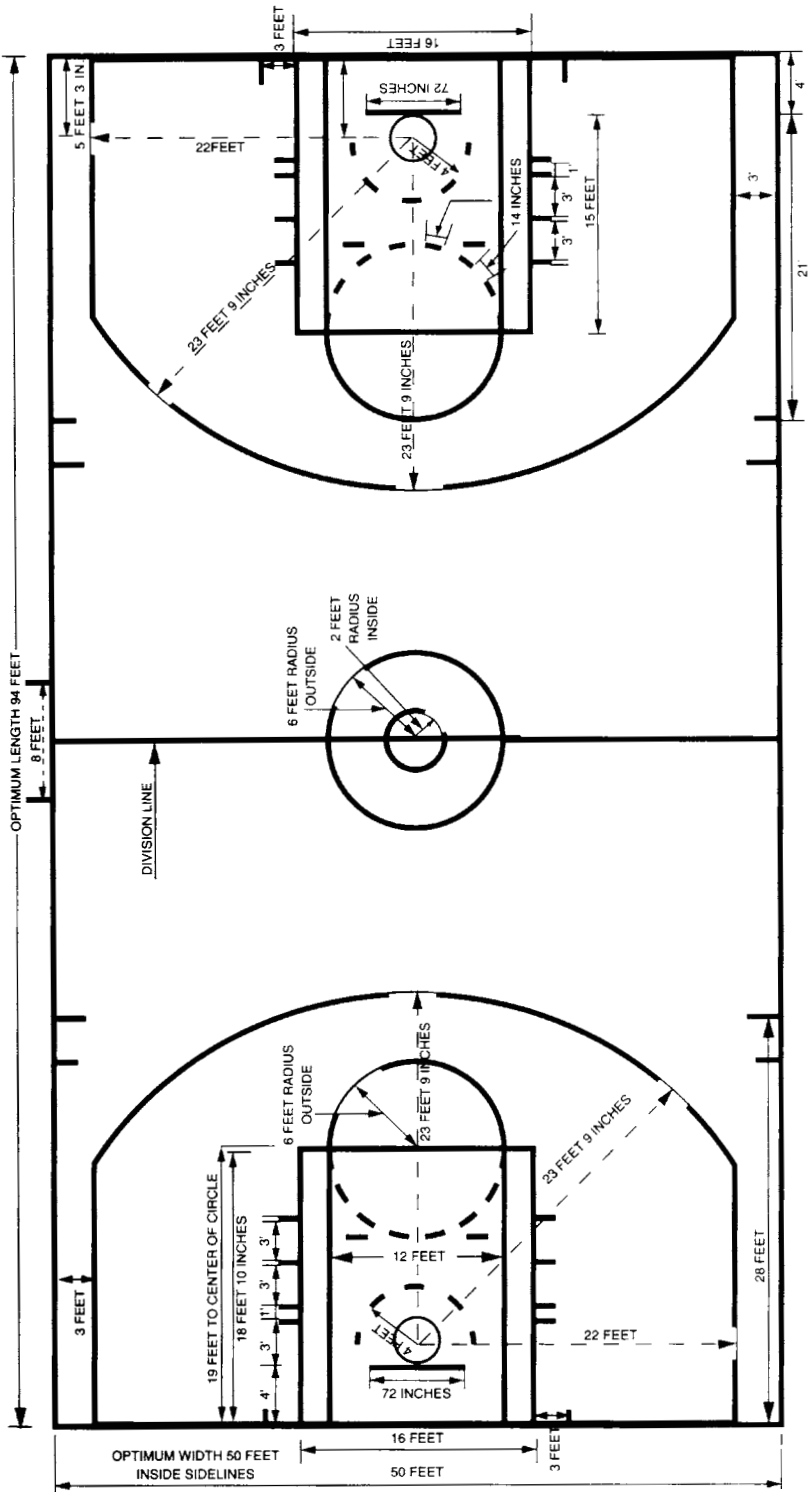
Vasoconstriction. Decrease of local blood flow.

Vasodilation. Increase of local blood flow.

Vertebra. Any of the bones or segments of cartilage that form the spinal column.

Wind Knocked Out. Syndrome describing a contraction of the abdominal nerve trunk, the solar plexus, as a result of an abdominal contusion.

ALL LINES SHALL BE 2 INCHES WIDE (NEUTRAL ZONES EXCLUDED)



OFFICIAL NBA COURT DIAGRAM

2008-09 SACRAMENTO KINGS DANCE TEAM



ALTHEA



ARI



BECCA



CANDACE



CARLY



CHRISTINA



GINA



HEATHER



JEANNIE



JENN



KATIE



KELLY



LAURA



LAUREN



LISA



LYNSI

Since the mid-80s, the Kings Organization has shared the floor with one of the most exciting dance teams in the NBA. The Sacramento Kings Dance Team brings tremendous amounts of energy to the organization, adding to the overall entertainment value of each and every Kings home game. The Sacramento Kings Dancers are recognized both nationally and worldwide, performing at the 2004 NBA China Games and Manila, Philippines at NBA Madness in July 2008, as well as the NBA Jam Van in 2005 and 2007. The Dance Team has also appeared on NBA Inside Stuff, Oprah, Party At the Palms and ESPN, where they were awarded the "Walton Award" for Best Halftime Act.

The Sacramento Kings Dance Team keeps busy performing at all of the Kings home games, where they visit with fans and perform explosive dance routines. Off the court, the dancers' hours are filled participating in community events and charity fundraisers. The dancers perform, sign autographs, take photos and help out with raffles for various associations including Muscular Dystrophy, Mercy Foundation, Leukemia Society, American Heart Walk and the Boys and Girls Club of Sacramento.

To request an appearance, please contact Jennifer Santich at (916) 928-5193 or jsantich@arcoarena.com.