

Appendix II Records Keeping Uniformity of Records

SECTION 1. To make records and statistics consistent, the following definitions shall be adhered to strictly:

- a. **Goalkeeper saves**—A save is recorded any time a ball is stopped or deflected by the goalkeeper's body or crosse in such a manner that had the ball not been stopped or deflected, it would have entered the goal.
- b. **Assists**—Any one direct pass by a player to a teammate who then scores a goal without having to dodge or evade an opponent, other than the goalkeeper who is in the crease, is recorded as an assist. There can be only one assist on any goal scored.
- c. **Team goal**—A goal scored by a member of the defensive team in its own goal is a team goal. In the case of a forfeited game, the goal awarded shall be credited as a team goal.
- d. **Time of goal**—Time of goal is to be recorded as time remaining in the quarter (i.e., the time showing on the scoreboard clock, provided that it is counting down).
- e. **Shot**—A ball propelled toward the goal by an offensive player, either by being thrown from a crosse, kicked or otherwise physically directed. A shot can be awarded only when possession of the ball can be reasonably said to have occurred, by ricochet or when a controlled effort can be construed (similar to a controlled tip in basketball).
- f. **Goal** - A ball that enters the goal as a result of being propelled by the offensive team must be credited as a shot and a goal. A ball that ricochets off another player and scores will be awarded as a shot & goal by the player deemed to have scored the goal. In the case of an own goal, no shot is awarded.
- g. **Clear**—The attempt by one team to move the ball from its defensive end of the field into its offensive end of the field. A clear fails when this attempt is unsuccessful. A failure to clear should not be recorded when the defending team fails to clear when it is playing extra-man defense. **A successful clear should be awarded only when the clearing team crossed the center line with the ball and is clearly able to get an offensive attempt from the play.** Advancing the ball across the centerline does not automatically mean a clear should be awarded if the clearing team loses possession of the ball almost immediately. The Goalie does not have to touch the ball in order for a successful clear to be awarded.
- g. **Extra-Man Offense and Defense**—Any time a team is playing one or more men short or extra counts as an extra-man opportunity on offense or defense. If both teams are equal on the field but short of men (e.g., each team is a man down), it is not an extra-man offense or defense opportunity. An extra-man goal may be credited to the appropriate team if the other team's player has not made it into the scrimmage area before the goal is scored. In such a case, an extra man goal may be scored a few seconds after a penalty has expired, because the other (defensive) team's player still has not arrived in the goal area. Similarly, an extra-man defense goal may be credited if a team scores when down a player or players, whether the player whose penalty time expired has not entered the goal area or if a goal is scored before a player can be released for any reason.

h. Ground ball—Any ball not in the possession of one team that comes into the possession of the other team in live-ball play can be a ground ball. This may occur on an intercepted pass (the ball does not have to hit the ground) or from a ball checked loose onto the ground. Further, the ball must be obtained under pressure (another opposing player must be within 5 yards of the loose ball). When such a ground ball is obtained, the player gaining the ground ball must be able to perform immediately the normal functions of possession (shoot, pass, cradle). Should any of these conditions not be met, a ground ball may not be awarded. **A player cannot drop the ball of his own volition, pick it up again, and be credited with a ground ball.** Ground balls should be awarded as part of the face-off play; however, a ground ball is not always awarded when an official signals possession on a face-off play, since his definition of possession does not rise to the standard of that of a ground ball.

EXAMPLES

EXAMPLE 1. A1 passes the ball to A2, but B1 intercepts the pass [just like in football].

STATISTICAL RULING: Credit B1 with ground ball. [*we mark this as an interception*]

EXAMPLE 2a. A1 has the ball checked out of his crosse and the ball stays in bounds, where it is picked up by A2; **STATISTICAL RULING:** Credit A2 with ground ball.

2b. A1 has the ball checked out of his crosse and the ball stays in bounds, where it is picked up by B1; **STATISTICAL RULING:** Credit B1 with ground ball.

2c. A1 has the ball checked out of his crosse and the ball goes out of bounds without anyone else obtaining possession first. **STATISTICAL RULING:** No ground ball credited

EXAMPLE 3. A1 shoots ball. B's goalkeeper makes a save but does not control ball. A2 picks up ball, shoots and scores. **STATISTICAL RULING:** Credit A2 with ground ball, shot and goal.

EXAMPLE 4. A1 has ball in his possession, but while switching hands on his crosse, drops ball and picks it back up. **STATISTICAL RULING:** No ground ball credited.

EXAMPLE 5. A1 chases down loose ball near midfield, but not within 5 yards of a player on the other side of the centerline. **STATISTICAL RULING:** Credit A1 with ground ball since he probably prevented the ball from going offside.

EXAMPLE 6. A1 chases down a loose ball, preventing it from going out of bounds, but not within 5 yards of another player. **STATISTICAL RULING:** Credit A1 with a ground ball.

EXAMPLE 7. A1 is running off field under a special-substitution situation, places the ball on the ground and leaves the field. A2 comes on field and picks up loose ball. **STATISTICAL RULING:** No ground ball credited.

EXAMPLE 8. A1 has the ball in his crosse. B1 checks the ball loose. A2 picks it up but it is immediately checked away and B2 picks it up and controls it. **STATISTICAL RULING:** Credit a ground ball to B2 only, since he was the only one to obtain the ball and remain able to perform normal functions with the ball.

i. Face-off—The standard of face-off statistics is to award the face-off to the face-off specialist (when his team gains possession of the ball), regardless of whether he actually gained possession himself. A face-off should be awarded to a team only when it gets a clear offensive or defensive opportunity out of the play. Note: As stated in Appendix II-h, ground balls should be awarded in face-off play.

EXAMPLE 9. A1 faces off for his team. He obtains the ball in the face-off situation but the ball is immediately checked away. B1 picks up the ground ball and his team maintains possession of the ball. STATISTICAL RULING: Credit face-off to B1's team.

EXAMPLE 10. A1 controls the ball on the face-off, retreats into the defensive half of the field, closely guarded, and throws the ball away. STATISTICAL RULING: If Team B can obtain possession of the ball and keep it, credit Team B with the face-off. Similarly, if Team A subsequently obtains possession of the ball and keeps it, credit Team A with the face-off.

EXAMPLE 11. Same situation as EXAMPLE 10, but A1 advances the ball to his offensive half of the field, closely guarded, and throws the ball away. STATISTICAL RULING: Same as EXAMPLE 10.

EXAMPLE 12. The ball goes out of bounds on the face-off before a team obtains possession of the ball. STATISTICAL RULING: Credit the team that is awarded the ball on the out-of-bounds play with a face-off. If neither team is awarded the ball out of bounds, delay the crediting of the face-off until the subsequent reface is concluded.

EXAMPLE 13. Before either team can obtain the face-off, a player on either team is charged with a foul. STATISTICAL RULING: Credit the offended team with the face-off, if one team gets the ball. In the case of a double foul, or any other violation requiring a reface of the ball, wait to credit the face-off until the play is complete.

j. Take-Away – anytime a player knocks the ball loose from the opposing player's crosse [or knocks a pass by the opposing team to the ground] and possession is gained by the player's teammates or himself is awarded a take-away [this is different than a turn-over by the opposing team since the turn over was created by a specific player].

k. Turn-Over – anytime a team loses possession of the ball, whether by being knocked down, knocked loose, going out of bounds, etc.