

The Official National Collegiate Athletic Association

**2001
BASKETBALL
STATISTICIANS'
MANUAL**

*Including Special Interpretations
and Approved Rulings
Covering Unusual Situations*



THE NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

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► 2001 Revisions and Clarifications

(The figures refer to the section, article and approved ruling. Changes in the text are indicated by a screened background.)

- 3-6 Revision due to new definition of blocked shot.
- 4-1 Revision due to new definition of blocked shot.
- 4-2-2 Revision due to rules change for technical fouls.
- 4-2-10 Revision due to rules change for technical fouls.
- 4-2-11 Revision due to rules change for technical fouls.
- 7 New definition of blocked shot.
- 7-1-2 Revision due to new definition of blocked shot.
- 7-1-3 Revision due to new definition of blocked shot.
- 7-1-4 Dropped old play that was repeated elsewhere in book. Added new play due to new definition of blocked shot.

► Basic Interpretations

(Indicated as “B.I.” references throughout manual.)

- 1. APPROVED RULING**—Approved rulings (indicated as A.R.s) are designed to interpret the spirit of the application of the Official Basketball Rules. A thorough understanding of the rules is essential to understanding and applying the statistics rules in this manual.
- 2. STATISTICIAN’S JOB**—The statistician’s responsibility is to judge only what has happened, not to speculate as to what would have happened. The statistician should not decide who would have gotten the rebound if it had not been for the foul. The statistician should not guess whether a player had the rebound before a violation caused the ball to become dead. This manual will attempt to give as many hard and fast guidelines as is possible and practical to help the statistician avoid guessing. When the statistician has doubts, this manual indicates which way to rule. When there are no doubts, the statistician is free to make his or her own decision.
- 3. SHOOTING ACCURACY**—A player should not be charged for a shot from the field or from the free-throw line influenced by the illegal actions of himself or herself, teammates, or opponents, unless the shot results in a field goal or free throw made. Shooting percentages should reflect as closely as possible the accuracy of the player and his or her team. Shooting percentages should not reflect shots that failed under the influence of illegal actions.
- 4. PLAYER CONTROL**—If there is any doubt about whether a player had control of the ball at certain instant, assume that the player did. Similarly, if there is doubt about whether two players gained control of the ball simultaneously, assume that they did.

► Official Basketball Statistics Rules

With Approved Rulings and Interpretations

(Throughout this manual, Team A players have last names starting with “A” and Team B players have last names starting with “B.”)

► SECTION 1—FIELD GOALS

Article 1. A field-goal attempt (FGA) is charged to a player any time the player shoots, throws or taps a live ball at his or her own basket, when, in the opinion of the statistician, the player is attempting to score a goal, with these exceptions:

- (a) An FGA is not charged if the player is fouled in the act of shooting before the ball is in flight and the goal is not made.
- (b) An FGA is not charged if there is offensive goaltending or offensive basket interference on that shot.
- (c) An FGA is not charged if a shot is taken near the expiration of time for a period or for the shot clock, is not made, and it is the statistician’s opinion that the shot was a desperation shot and not a reasonable attempt to make a field goal. One or more of the following factors should exist in order to classify a shot as a desperation shot. The shooter:
 - (1) Is outside the normal shooting range. A shot from just beyond the three-point line would usually be considered in normal shooting range while a shot at or beyond the division line would be outside normal shooting range.
 - (2) Uses an abnormal shooting motion, such as an overhand baseball toss.
 - (3) Rushes or hurries the shot to beat the horn. A shot could be considered rushed or hurried if the shooter tries to control and shoot the ball in the same motion with not enough time to get into a normal shooting position (squared up to the basket).

Article 2. A field goal made (FGM) is credited to a player any time an FGA by the player results in the goal being counted or results in an awarded score of two (or three) points except when the field goal is the result of a defensive player tipping the ball in the offensive basket.

Related rules in the NCAA Men’s and Women’s Basketball Rules and Interpretations:

- (1) 4-43.2: Definition of "Penalty for Violation"
- (2) 4-61: Definition of "Try for Field Goal" and definition of "Act of Shooting"
- (3) 4-65: Definition of "Violation"
- (4) 4-30: Definition of "Goal"
- (5) 5-1: "Scoring"
- (6) 9-15: "Basket Interference and Goaltending"

Philosophy. A player should not be charged for a shot from the field influenced by the illegal actions of himself or herself, or any teammates or opponents unless the shot results in an FGM (see B.I.3).

Refer to the following Approved Rulings in this manual as they involve FGAs and FGMs:

Section 2, Article 2, A.R.6	Section 7, A.R.1
Section 3, Article 1, A.R.9	Section 7, A.R.2
Section 3, Article 2, A.R.2	Section 7, A.R.3
Section 4, Article 2, A.R.4	Section 7, A.R.4
Section 4, Article 2, A.R. 22	Section 7, A.R.5
Section 4, Article 2, A.R. 23	

A.R.1. Adams shoots but fouls Brown (a) before the ball is in flight or (b) after the ball is in flight but before Adams has returned to the floor, or (c) after the ball is in flight and Adams has returned to the floor. **RULING:** In (a), since the ball was dead before the shot was in flight, do not charge Adams with an FGA, but charge Adams with a turnover. Under men's rules in (b), charge Adams with an FGA and, if the shot is good, credit an FGM. Under women's rules in (b), do not charge Adams with an FGA, but charge Adams with a turnover. In (c), charge Adams with an FGA and, if the shot is good, credit an FGM. If the statistician is in doubt about whether the foul is a player-control foul, the actions of the officials will indicate the correct ruling. If the foul is a player-control foul, it will be so indicated by the officials and any shot will be waved off.

A.R.2. Adams shoots and the shot hits the rim and bounces on it. Allen goes up and dunks the ball (a) while the ball still is on the rim or (b) after the ball has bounced to the side and it is obvious that Adams' shot will not be successful. **RULING:** In (a), since the try by Adams does not end until it is certain the shot will not be successful, the interference was on Adams' shot. Charge neither Adams nor Allen with an FGA. However, charge Allen with a turnover. In (b), since Adams' shot obviously had missed, charge Adams with an FGA. Credit Allen with a rebound. Since Allen's dunk began with the

ball outside the cylinder above the rim, it will be legal. Charge Allen with an FGA and credit with an FGM.

A.R.3. Adams shoots an FGA and misses. Allen tips the missed shot and, while Allen's tip still is on the rim, Adler tips it in. Due to Adler's interference, the goal is nullified and the ball is awarded to Team B out of bounds. **RULING:** Charge Adams with an FGA and credit Allen with a rebound. Do not charge Allen with an FGA but charge Adler with a turnover.

A.R. 4. With two seconds remaining in the period, Adams (a) shoots a jump shot from the top of the circle, (b) shoots from just on the other side of the division line or (c) shoots from the free-throw line of the opponents' court. **RULING:** In (a), charge Adams with an FGA and, if the shot is good, credit Adams with an FGM. In (b) and (c), do not charge Adams with an FGA unless the shot is good, in which case credit Adams with an FGM as well.

A.R. 5. As the shot clock is about to run out, Adams shoots and the ball clearly is in flight before the horn. (a) The shot-clock horn sounds while the ball is in the air and the ball strikes the basket ring or enters the basket. (b) The shot-clock horn sounds while the ball is in the air, the ball fails to hit the ring, and Allen rebounds. The officials call the violation and Team B is awarded the ball for a throw-in. (c) The shot-clock horn sounds while the ball is in the air, the ball fails to hit the ring, and Brown rebounds. The officials call the violation and Team B is awarded the ball for a throw-in. (d) The ball fails to hit the ring and the shot-clock horn sounds as Brown rebounds. The officials call the violation and Team B is awarded the ball for a throw-in. (e) The ball fails to hit the ring and the shot-clock horn sounds as Brown rebounds. The officials do not call a violation and Team B continues control of the ball. **RULING:** In (a), the horn is ignored. Charge Adams with an FGA and, if the shot is good, credit Adams with an FGM. In (b), (c) and (d), charge Adams with an FGA and credit Team B with a dead-ball rebound. In (e), charge Adams with an FGA and credit Brown with a rebound.

A.R. 6. As the shot clock is about to run out, Adams shoots and the shot is blocked by Brown and is recovered by Allen. (a) Allen gets control of the ball as the shot-clock horn sounds, or (b) Allen barely has time to turn and shoot and the shot misses the rim and the shot-clock horn sounds. In both cases, the ball is awarded to Team B for a throw-in. **RULING:** In both cases, charge Adams with an FGA, credit Brown with a blocked shot, and credit Allen with a rebound. In

(a), charge a turnover to Team A. In (b), unless Allen had a reasonable chance to score, do not charge an FGA, but charge Team A with a turnover. If the statistician feels Allen did have a reasonable chance to score, charge Allen with an FGA and credit Team B with a dead-ball rebound.

A.R. 7. As the shot clock is about to run out, Adams (a) throws a bad pass, (b) throws a pass that Brown tips, (c) throws a good pass that Allen mishandles or (d) has the ball stripped away. In all cases, Allen recovers the loose ball and shoots a desperation shot that misses the rim as the shot-clock horn sounds. The ball is awarded to Team B for a throw-in. **RULING:** In all cases, do not charge Allen with an FGA. In (a), (b) and (d), charge Adams with a turnover. In (c), charge Allen with a turnover.

A.R. 8. As the shot clock is about to run out, Adams takes a desperation shot for reasons such as those illustrated in A.R. 6 and A.R. 7. The shot hits the rim but does not go into the basket. (a) Adams rebounds, or (b) Brown rebounds, or (c) the rebound goes out of bounds and is awarded to Team A for a throw-in, or (d) the rebound goes out of bounds and is awarded to Team B for a throw-in. **RULING:** In all cases, if the opinion of the statistician is that the shot was a desperation shot, do not charge Allen with an FGA and do not credit any rebound. In (b) and (d), charge a turnover. Depending on what preceded the shot, the turnover could be charged to Allen or to Team A. In (b), it might be appropriate to credit Brown with a steal. In (a) and (c), if no FGA is charged, then no rebound is credited.

Article 3. When a player is fouled in the act of shooting before the ball is in flight and the shot results in an FGM, then an FGA also must be charged.

A.R. Adams is fouled in the act of shooting before the ball is in flight. While the ball still is on the rim from Adams' shot, Brown bats it away, which is ruled goaltending, and Adams is awarded two points. **RULING:** Charge Adams with an FGA and credit with an FGM.

Article 4. When a player shoots and is fouled after the ball clearly is in flight, an FGA is charged. If the shot is made, then whether or not it was in flight is not important; either way, the shot will count and an FGA must be charged and an FGM credited. If the shot does not score, the number of free throws awarded, if any, may help indicate if the shot was in flight.

If no free throws are awarded or if the shooter is awarded one and the bonus, this indicates the foul was after the shot and an FGA should be charged.

If two (or three) free throws are awarded, these are the possibilities:

- (a) The foul was before the ball was in flight; do not charge an FGA.
- (b) The foul was after the ball was in flight but the shooter was airborne and had not returned to the floor; charge the shooter with an FGA.
- (c) There is some other reason for the free throws (e.g., the foul is ruled intentional, or the defensive team has had at least 10 fouls, etc.). Charge the shooter with an FGA.

If there still is doubt as to whether the ball was in flight, the interpretation shall be that it was not.

A.R.1. *(This also appears in Section 7, A.R. 5.) Adams shoots and is fouled by Brown. (a) The foul occurs before the ball clearly is in flight and the shot is made; (b) the foul occurs before the ball clearly is in flight and the shot is missed; (c) the foul occurs before the ball clearly is in flight and the shot is blocked by Benton; (d) the foul occurs after the ball clearly is in flight and the shot is made; (e) the foul occurs after the ball clearly is in flight and the shot is missed; or (f) the foul occurs after the ball clearly is in flight and the shot is blocked by Benton. RULING: In (a) and (d), charge Adams with an FGA and credit with an FGM. In (b) and (c), do not charge Adams with an FGA. Without an FGA, there can be no blocked shot credited in (c). In (e) and (f), charge Adams with an FGA and credit Team A with a dead-ball rebound. Also, in (f), credit Benton with a blocked shot.*

A.R. 2. *Adams shoots and misses an FGA, without leaving the floor. Adams is fouled by Brown and it is obviously after Adams is in the act of shooting, but there is doubt about whether it was before or after the shot was in flight; (a) Adams is awarded two (or three) free throws or (b) Adams is awarded one free throw (with a bonus possible) or Team A is awarded the ball for a throw-in. In both cases, there is no other reason to award free throws. RULING: In (a), apparently Adams was in the act of shooting before the ball was in flight when fouled. Do not charge an FGA. In (b), apparently Adams was fouled after the ball was in flight. Charge Adams with an FGA. Credit Team A with a dead-ball rebound. Do not charge Brown with a turnover.*

A.R. 3. *Adams leaves the floor, shoots and misses an FGA. After the ball clearly is in flight, and as Adams is returning to the floor from the shot, he or she is fouled by Brown. (a) Adams is awarded two (or three) free throws or (b) Adams is awarded one free throw (with a bonus possible) or Team A is awarded the ball for a throw-in. In both cases, there is no other reason to award free throws. RULING: In*

both (a) and (b), the foul came after the ball was in flight. Charge Adams with an FGA. Credit Team A with a dead-ball rebound.

A.R. 4. Adams leaves the floor and shoots an FGA. After the ball is in flight and after Adams has returned to the floor from the shot, he or she is fouled by Brown. The official rules that the foul by Brown is intentional (or flagrant) and awards Adams two free throws. **RULING:** Charge Adams with an FGA. The statistician must be careful to avoid thinking that Adams was awarded two free throws because he or she was in the act of shooting. If the shot is made, credit Adams with an FGM. If the foul occurs after the shot is made, charge Brown with a turnover. If the shot is not made, credit Team A with a dead-ball rebound.

A.R.5. Adams shoots an FGA; (a) after the ball is in flight, Adams is fouled by Brown and, while the ball still is on the rim, Allen interferes with it or (b) after the ball is in flight and above the rim, Allen interferes with it and is fouled by Brown. **RULING:** In both cases, do not charge Adams with an FGA since Allen's interference nullified the shot. And since Team A will retain the ball for either a free throw or a throw-in, do not charge Allen with a turnover.

Article 5. Tip-ups count as attempts when, in the opinion of the statistician, the player has sufficient control.

Article 6. Blocked shots are counted as attempts when, in the opinion of the statistician, the ball clearly was in flight before being blocked; or the player was in the obvious act of shooting with the shooting hand moving toward the basket; or the player was airborne and moving toward the basket with the intention of a dunk or layup and the ball in position for the shot. If there is doubt about whether the player was in the act of shooting, the interpretation shall be that he or she was not.

Article 7. A shot on which there is defensive goaltending or defensive basket interference is treated as though there was no violation and the shot had been made. That is, an attempt is charged and an FGM is credited.

A.R.1. Adams shoots and, while the ball is in flight toward the basket, (a) Allen is guilty of goaltending or (b) Brown is guilty of goaltending. **RULING:** In (a), do not charge Adams with an FGA but charge Allen with a turnover. In (b), charge Adams with an FGA and credit with an FGM.

A.R. 2. Allen shoots and, while the ball still is on the rim, Brown bats it away, which is ruled goaltending, and Allen is awarded two points. **RULING:** Charge Allen with an FGA and credit with an FGM.

A.R. 3. Adams shoots and, during the shot, Brown hangs on the

rim. The official calls a technical foul on Brown, but does not call basket interference. Team A is awarded the ball for a free throw and then gets the ball out of bounds for a throw-in. RULING: Since the official did not rule basket interference, then it must be the official's judgment that Brown in no way affected the shot. The technical foul did not cause the ball to become dead until it obviously was not a successful shot. Therefore, charge Adams with an FGA and credit Team A with a dead-ball rebound.

Article 8. When a field goal is scored in Team A's basket after last being touched by a player on Team B, score the play as follows:

- (a) If the touching by Team B was an attempt to block a shot by Team A and did not appreciably alter its flight, then such touching is ignored.
- (b) If the touching by Team B followed an attempt, either an FGA or an FTA, by Team A that had obviously missed and there was no control by Team B, then an FGA or FTA is charged to Team A on the original shot. No FGM is credited or FGA charged on the tip-in to either team. Instead, two points are added to Team A's score and a footnote is added to explain the extra points. Also, a dead-ball rebound is credited to Team A. It is suggested that on the box score, the two points appear on the line used for team rebounds, that an asterisk be placed by the two points and that an explanation for the asterisk be written in the form of a footnote somewhere on the box score.
- (c) If the touching by Team B was a deflection of a ball last in control of Team A but was not a shot by Team A, then no FGA is charged or FGM credited to either team. The procedure for accounting for the two points is the same as in (b) above.
- (d) If the ball was last in control of Team B, then no FGA is charged or FGM credited to either team. The procedure for accounting for the two points is the same as in (b) above. Additionally, charge a player on Team B with a turnover.

A.R. 1. *Allen shoots and the shot is touched by Brown in an attempt to block the shot. The ball continues into the basket. RULING: Since the ball continued into the basket, Brown's touching it did not alter its flight appreciably. Ignore the touching, charge Allen with an FGA and credit with an FGM, but do not credit Brown with a blocked shot.*

A.R. 2. *Allen shoots, either an FGA or an FTA, and the shot is unsuccessful. In the scramble for the rebound, both Adams and Brown try to tip the ball. (a) Adams tips the ball in, (b) Brown tips the ball in or (c) it appears that both players tip the ball in. RULING: In (a)*

and (c), charge Allen with an FGA and charge Adams with an FGA and credit with an FGM. Also credit Adams with an individual rebound. In (b), charge Allen with an FGA, credit Team A with a dead-ball rebound and credit Team A with two points in the form of a footnote as described in Article 8-(b).

A.R.3. Allen attempts to pass the ball to Adams. Brown deflects the ball into Team A's basket. **RULING:** Do not credit an FGM, but add the two points in the form of a footnote as described in Article 8-(b).

A.R. 4. Brown's pass to Benton is deflected by Adams. In the scramble for the ball, Baker accidentally tips the ball into A's basket. **RULING:** Do not credit an FGM, but add two points in the form of a footnote as described in Article 8-(b). Also, charge Brown with a turnover. Do not credit Adams with a steal.

A.R. 5. Allen gets confused and attempts a shot at Team B's basket. The shot is missed and rebounded by (a) Allen, (b) Adams or (c) Brown. **RULING:** Since the shot was not taken at the player's own basket, there is no FGA charged and no rebound credited. However, in (c), charge Allen with a turnover.

Article 9. When a field goal is scored in Team A's basket after last being touched by a player on Team A, but was not an attempt to score, there is no FGA charged. The situation is handled with a footnote as described in Article 8-(b).

A.R. 1. Allen passes the ball to Adams. The ball (a) deflects off Adams or (b) goes over Adams' reach and bounces on the floor. The ball then goes through Team A's basket. **RULING:** In both cases, do not charge an FGA or credit an FGM. Credit Team A with two (or three) points in the form of a footnote as described in Article 8-(b).

A.R.2. Allen shoots and the shot is unsuccessful. The ball deflects off Adams' head and then through Team A's basket. **RULING:** Charge Allen with an FGA. Do not charge Adams with an FGA. Do not credit either player with an FGM. Credit Team A with two points in the form of a footnote as described in Article 8-(b). Credit Team A with a dead-ball rebound.

A.R. 3. Allen shoots and (a) the shot is well-short, hits the floor and bounces through the basket, or (b) the ball hits the rim, bounces off the floor and back through the basket. **RULING:** In both cases, charge Allen with an FGA and credit an FGM.

► SECTION 2—FREE THROWS

Article 1. A free-throw attempt (FTA) is charged any time a player shoots a free throw and there is no violation (or technical or goaltending) during the throw, with these exceptions:

- (a) An attempt as well as a free throw made is credited if the shot is made and there is a violation by the defense.
- (b) An attempt is charged if the only penalized violation is for the failure of the throw to touch the rim.

Article 2. A free throw made (FTM) is credited to a player any time an FTA by that player results in the throw being counted or results in an awarded score of one point.

Related rules in the NCAA Men's and Women's Basketball Rules and Interpretations:

- (1) 4-26: Definition of "Free Throw"
- (2) 4-43.2: Definition of "Penalty for Violation"
- (3) 4-65: Definition of "Violation"
- (4) 4-30: Definition of "Goal"
- (5) 5-1: "Scoring"
- (6) 4-26: "Free Throw"
- (7) 9-1: "Free-Throw Violations"

Philosophy. A player should not be charged for a shot from the free-throw line influenced by the illegal actions of himself or herself, or any teammates, or opponents, unless the shot results in an FTM (see B.1.3).

Refer to the following Approved Rulings in this manual as they involve FTAs and FTMs:

Section 1, Article 2, A.R.2

Section 4, Article 2, A.R.6

Section 4, Article 2, A.R.5

A.R.1. *Allen shoots a free throw and, during the shot, Brown commits a free-throw violation. (a) Allen makes the shot or (b) Allen misses the shot. RULING: In (a), Allen is charged with an FTA and credited with an FTM. In (b), do not charge Allen with an FTA; a substitute free throw will be awarded and it shall take the place of the nullified throw.*

A.R. 2. *Allen shoots a free throw and, during the shot, Adams (or Allen) commits a free-throw violation. (a) Allen makes the shot or (b) Allen misses the shot, but does hit the rim. RULING: In both cases, do not charge Allen with an FTA; charge Adams (or Allen) with a turnover, unless the ball was retained by Team A.*

A.R.3. Allen shoots a free throw and fails to hit the rim. (a) Allen's failure to hit the rim is caused by Brown, who jumps into the lane and bats Allen's throw away, or (b) Allen's shot misses without any responsibility on the part of Team B, or (c) Allen's shot misses but Allen steps into the lane too early, or (d) Allen's shot misses but Adams steps into the lane too early, or (e) Allen's shot misses but Brown steps into the lane too early. **RULING:** In (a), (c), (d) and (e) do not charge Allen with an FTA. In (a), Brown will be charged with an indirect technical and Team A will receive one free throw. In (b), the violation will be the only one penalized. Therefore, charge Allen with an FTA and credit Team B with a dead-ball rebound. In (c), charge Allen with a turnover unless Team A retains the ball. The violation for stepping into the lane caused the ball to become dead before the shot missed the rim. In (d), charge Adams with a turnover unless Team A retains the ball. The violation for stepping into the lane caused the ball to become dead before the shot missed the rim. In (e), charge Allen with a turnover unless Team A retains the ball.

A.R. 4. Allen shoots a free throw during which both Adams and Brown commit free-throw violations. **RULING:** Do not charge Allen with an FTA. If this will be followed by another free throw or a throw-in by Team A, do not charge Adams with a turnover. If this will be followed by a throw-in by Team B, charge Adams with a turnover.

A.R. 5. Allen is at the free-throw line to shoot a free throw. After Allen is given the ball, (a) Adams steps into the lane before Allen can shoot; (b) Brown steps into the lane before Allen can shoot; (c) Allen steps over the line before shooting; or (d) Allen fails to shoot within 10 seconds. **RULING:** In all cases, do not charge Allen with an FTA. In (a), charge Adams with a turnover unless Team A retains the ball. In (c) and (d), charge Allen with a turnover unless Team A retains the ball.

A.R. 6. Adams shoots an FTA and the shot hits the rim and bounces on it. Allen goes up and dunks the ball (a) while the ball still is on or above the rim or (b) after the ball has bounced to the side and it is obvious Adams' shot will not be successful. **RULING:** In (a), since the free throw does not end until it is certain that the shot will not be successful, the interference was on Adams' shot. Do not charge Adams with an FTA. Do not charge Allen with an FGA. Do not credit Allen with a rebound, but do charge Allen with a turnover. In (b), since Adams' shot obviously had missed, charge Adams with an FTA missed. Credit Allen with a rebound and an FGM, and charge an FGA.

A.R. 7. Adams is awarded two free throws, by error, when only one and a bonus should have been awarded. (a) Adams makes both attempts; (b) Adams makes the first attempt and misses the second and Brown rebounds the missed second attempt; (c) Adams misses the first attempt, then makes the second attempt, or (d) Adams misses both attempts and Brown rebounds the missed second attempt. Before it is too late, it is recognized that an error has been made. **RULING:** In (a) and (b), since Adams made the first attempt, nothing will change. In (c), since Adams missed the first attempt, nullify Adams' second FTA and FTM and change the dead-ball rebound from Team A to Team B. In (d), nullify Adams' second FTA and Team A's dead-ball rebound. Do not change Brown's rebound.

A.R. 8. Adams is awarded one free throw and a bonus, by error when two free throws should have been awarded. (a) Adams makes both attempts; (b) Adams makes the first attempt and misses the second and Brown rebounds the missed second attempt; (c) Adams misses the first attempt and Brown rebounds the missed attempt. Before it is too late, it is recognized that an error has been made. **RULING:** In (a) and (b), since Adams made the first attempt, nothing will change. In (c), Adams will be given a second attempt without any players along the free-throw lane. Play then will resume where it was interrupted. If the attempt is made, charge Adams with another FTA and credit with an FTM. If the attempt is not made, charge Adams with another FTA. Also, credit Team A with a dead-ball rebound. Do not change Brown's rebound.

► SECTION 3—REBOUNDS

Article 1. A rebound is credited to a player or a team each time an FGA or FTA is not made. There are three kinds of rebounds:

- (a) An individual rebound (player rebound) is credited to a player who recovers a live ball that has missed scoring a goal (field goal or free throw). The recovery may be accomplished:
 - (1) By gaining control of the ball.
 - (2) By tipping or batting the ball in an attempt to score a goal.
 - (3) By tipping or batting the ball to a teammate so that the teammate or another teammate is the first to gain control.
 - (4) By retrieving a rebound simultaneously with an opposing player and having his or her own team be the first to be entitled to the ball.
- (b) A team rebound is credited to the team that is entitled to the ball for

a throw-in if the ball has gone out of bounds after a missed goal but before there was player control. However, this does not include cases where the ball is out of bounds because it passes over the backboard or touches the supports or back of the backboard, the ceiling, or overhead equipment or supports, unless the ball was touched by a player after the missed goal but before the ball was out of bounds.

- (c) A dead-ball rebound is credited whenever the ball is dead after a missed goal but before it meets the conditions for an individual or team rebound. It is credited as follows:
- (1) To the team that is entitled to the ball for a throw-in or a free throw.
 - (2) To the team that shot the ball if the ball becomes dead due to the expiration of time or if the ball was shot after the expiration of time.
 - (3) To the team into whose basket a defensive player tips a missed shot.
 - (4) To the team into whose basket an offensive player deflects a missed shot without intent.
- (d) There is a distinction between team and dead-ball rebounds. There can be no team rebound unless the ball has gone out of bounds without a player first earning an individual rebound. If the ball becomes dead before it meets the requirement for either an individual or a team rebound, then a dead-ball rebound is credited (see Section 3, Article 1).

Why keep dead-ball rebounds? It is hoped that team rebounds do reflect team rebounding ability, while dead-ball rebounds do not. In national rankings, individual and team rebounds are included, but dead-ball rebounds are not. Analysis of game statistics indicates that each—team and dead-ball rebounds—accounts for about five percent of a team's rebounds. Therefore, if dead-ball rebounds are counted as team rebounds, it could affect the national rankings.

Related rules in the NCAA Men's and Women's Basketball Rules and Interpretations:

- (1) 4-13: Definition of "In Control—Player, Team"
- (2) 4-59: Definition of "Throw-in"
- (3) 4-61: Definition of "Try for Field Goal" and "Act of Shooting"
- (4) 6-1: "Game—How Started"
- (5) 6-5: "Dead Ball"
- (6) 7-6: "Throw-in"
- (7) 8-4: "Next Play"
- (8) 8-5: "Ball in Play When Free Throw is Missed"

(9) 8-6: "Ball in Play After False Double Foul"

Philosophy. A player should be credited with a rebound only if the player earned that rebound before the ball was dead. What happened after the ball became dead and what would have happened if the ball had not become dead might be different. The statistician should not attempt to decide what would have happened but should decide only what did happen. However, if there is doubt about player control, the statistician may assume that there was control [see B.I. 2, B.I. 4 and Section 3, Article 1-(d)].

Refer to the following Approved Rulings in this manual as they involve rebounds:

Section 1, Article 2, A.R.2

Section 1, Article 2, A.R.3

Section 1, Article 2, A.R.5

Section 1, Article 2, A.R.6

Section 1, Article 2, A.R.8

Section 1, Article 4, A.R.1

Section 1, Article 4, A.R.2

Section 1, Article 4, A.R.3

Section 1, Article 4, A.R.4

Section 1, Article 7, A.R.3

Section 1, Article 8, A.R.2

Section 1, Article 8, A.R.5

Section 2, Article 2, A.R.3

Section 2, Article 2, A.R.6

Section 2, Article 2, A.R.7

Section 2, Article 2, A.R.8

Section 4, Article 2, A.R. 26

Section 4, Article 2, A.R. 27

Section 7, A.R.2

Section 7, A.R.3

Section 7, A.R.4

Section 7, A.R.5

A.R.1. *Allen shoots and misses a free throw and the ball becomes dead as soon as it is apparent that it will miss. (a) The throw is to be followed by another free throw by Team A; (b) the throw is to be followed by a throw-in by Team A; (c) the throw is to be followed by a free throw by Team B; or (d) the throw is to be followed by a throw-in by Team B. RULING: In all cases, the rebound is a dead-ball rebound. In (a) and (b), credit the rebound to Team A. In (c) and (d), credit the rebound to Team B.*

A.R.2. *Adams shoots and misses the first free throw of a two-shot (or three-shot) foul. RULING: Credit Team A with a dead-ball rebound.*

A.R. 3. *Adams shoots and misses a free throw awarded for an indirect technical foul on Team B. The ball then is awarded to Team A for a throw-in. RULING: Credit Team A with a dead-ball rebound.*

A.R.4. *Allen shoots a free throw that misses the rim and the ball is awarded to Team B for a throw-in. RULING: Credit Team B with a dead-ball rebound.*

A.R. 5. *Allen attempts to tip a missed shot to Adams. (a) Allen is successful; (b) Allen is successful, but Adams fumbles after gaining*

control and the ball goes to Brown; (c) Benton is the first to gain control; or (d) no one gains control before the ball goes out of bounds. **RULING:** In (a) and (b), credit Allen with an individual rebound, but in (b) also charge Adams with a turnover. In (c), credit Benton with an individual rebound. In (d), credit a team rebound to the team that is awarded the ball for the throw-in.

A.R. 6. Allen shoots and the shot is blocked by Brown. (a) Benton gains control of the blocked shot; (b) Adams gains control of the blocked shot; (c) Adams and Benton retrieve the ball simultaneously and a held ball is called; or (d) the ball goes out of bounds before either team gains control. **RULING:** In (a), the statistician must decide which was most important, the block by Brown or the efforts of Benton to retrieve the blocked shot. If the statistician feels that the block by Brown was most important, credit Brown with an individual rebound. If the statistician feels that the efforts by Benton were most important, credit Benton with the individual rebound. In (b), credit Adams with an individual rebound. In (c), if Team A is awarded the ball for a throw-in, credit Adams with an individual rebound. If Team B is awarded the ball for a throw-in, credit either Brown or Benton with an individual rebound. In (d), credit a team rebound to the team that is awarded the ball for the throw-in. In all four cases, credit Brown with a blocked shot.

A.R. 7. Allen shoots and the shot is slightly deflected by Brown. The shot misses and is controlled by Benton. **RULING:** The statistician must decide how much the deflection affected the rebound compared to the effort of Benton to get control. If it is decided that the deflection played the more important part, credit an individual rebound to Brown. If it is decided that the deflection was only incidental and that Benton's efforts played the more important part, credit Benton with an individual rebound. Either way, credit Brown with a blocked shot, unless the shot would have missed anyway and the deflection was not the cause of the miss.

A.R. 8. Adams shoots, the shot misses and is coming off the rim but has not been touched when Adler fouls Brown. **RULING:** Since the ball was dead before any individual rebound or team rebound could be credited, credit a dead-ball rebound to Team B, which will be awarded the ball for either a free throw or a throw-in.

A.R. 9. Allen shoots and misses. While the ball is in flight toward the basket, Allen is fouled by Brown. **RULING:** The foul caused the ball to become dead as soon as it was certain the shot would miss. Charge Allen with an FGA and credit Team A with a dead-ball rebound.

A.R. 10. *A missed shot lodges on the basket support. RULING: Credit a dead-ball rebound to the team that is awarded the ball for a throw-in.*

A.R. 11. *Adams shoots and misses, and the ball bounces over the backboard. RULING: Credit Team B with a dead-ball rebound.*

A.R.12. *Adams shoots and misses, and the ball is tipped by Allen into the back of the backboard. RULING: Credit Team B with a team rebound.*

A.R. 13. *Adams is fouled as time expires and is awarded a free throw, which is then missed. RULING: Credit Team A with a dead-ball rebound.*

Article 2. Sometimes there is doubt about whether a player has gained control of the ball before a certain act takes place. In such cases, the statistician should use the following guidelines.

- (a) If the statistician feels there was a possibility of player control, then it shall be treated as though there was player control.
- (b) If the statistician feels there definitely was not a possibility of player control, then it shall be treated as though there was no player control.

A.R.1. *A missed shot is retrieved (a) simultaneously by Allen and Brown or (b) by Allen, who gains control but then is tied up by Brown. RULING: In (a), credit an individual rebound to the player whose team is awarded the ball for a throw-in. In (b), credit Allen with an individual rebound. If Team A is awarded the ball for a throw-in, do nothing else. If Team B is awarded the ball for a throw-in, charge Allen with a turnover and credit Brown with a steal. If the statistician is in doubt about whether Allen and Brown retrieved the ball at the same time, assume that they did.*

A.R.2. *Adams shoots and misses. Allen goes up to tip the ball and is fouled (a) before Allen can touch the ball, (b) as Allen touches the ball or (c) after Allen touches the ball and is in the tipping motion. RULING: In (a), credit Team A with a dead-ball rebound. In (c), Allen is credited with an individual rebound, but is not charged with an FGA unless Allen's tip is successful. In (b), if the statistician feels that Allen possibly had control when fouled, credit Allen with an individual rebound. If the statistician feels that Allen definitely did not have control, then credit Team A with a dead-ball rebound.*

A.R. 3. *A missed shot comes off the rim and bounces along the floor. Adams is in position to pick up the ball when Brown fouls Allen (a) before Adams can touch the ball, (b) as Adams touches the ball*

or (c) after Adams gains control of the ball. **RULING:** In (a), credit Team A with a dead-ball rebound. In (c), credit Adams with an individual rebound. In (b), if the statistician feels that Adams possibly had control when fouled, credit Adams with an individual rebound. If the statistician feels that Adams definitely did not have control, then credit Team A with a dead-ball rebound.

A.R. 4. Benton's missed shot bounces along the floor. Adams is in a position to pick up the ball, but instead elects to block off Brown while the ball rolls out of bounds. **RULING:** Credit Team A with a team rebound. While it is possible that Adams could have picked up the ball, it also is possible that the ball could have been fumbled out of bounds or in some other way might not have been picked up. Since Allen did not actually gain control before the ball rolled out of bounds, an individual rebound cannot be credited.

A.R. 5. A missed shot comes off the rim and bounces along the floor. Adams is in a position to pick up the ball when Allen fouls Brown (a) before Adams can touch the ball, (b) as Adams touches the ball or (c) after Adams gains control of the ball. **RULING:** In (a), credit Team B with a dead-ball rebound. In (c), credit Adams with an individual rebound and charge Allen with a turnover. In (b), the actions of the officials will determine the ruling. If Adams had gained control, then the foul by Allen will be a player-control foul. In this case, credit Adams with an individual rebound and charge Allen with a turnover. If Adams had not gained control, then the foul by Allen will not be a player-control foul. Therefore, credit Team B with a dead-ball rebound.

A.R. 6. A missed shot comes off the rim and bounces along the floor. Adler is in position to pick up the ball, but Benton gains control. However, Benton fouls Adler (a) before either can touch the ball, (b) as Benton is the first to touch the ball, (c) after Benton is first to gain control of the ball or (d) after Adler is first to touch the ball. **RULING:** In (a), the ball became dead when the foul was committed. Credit Team A with a dead-ball rebound. In (b), if Benton gained control before the foul, the official will have indicated that the foul was a player-control foul and Benton would be credited with an individual rebound and charged with a turnover. If there is no indication of player control, then credit Team A with a dead-ball rebound. In (c), credit Benton with an individual rebound and charge him or her with a turnover. In (d), if the statistician feels that Adler possibly had control before the foul, credit Adler with an individual rebound. If the statistician feels that Adler definitely did not have control, credit Team A with

a dead-ball rebound.

A.R. 7. *Brown is about to catch a missed attempt when Adams bats the ball out of bounds (a) before Brown can touch the ball, (b) as Brown touches the ball or (c) after Brown gains control of the ball. RULING: In (a), credit Team B with a team rebound. In (b), if the statistician feels that Brown possibly had control, credit Brown with an individual rebound. If the statistician feels that Brown definitely did not have control, credit Team B with a team rebound. In (c), credit Brown with an individual rebound.*

A.R.8. *Brown shoots an FGA near the end of the period. The shot misses and time expires (a) while the shot still is in flight, (b) as the ball is touched by Adams, (c) after Adams has gained control or (d) as Adams and Benton simultaneously retrieve the ball, causing a held ball. RULING: In (a), credit Team B with a dead-ball rebound. In (b), if the statistician feels that Adams possibly had control when time expired, credit Adams with an individual rebound. If the statistician feels that Adams definitely did not have control, credit Team B with a dead-ball rebound. In (c), credit Adams with an individual rebound. In (d), if Team A is entitled to the ball under the alternating-possession process, credit Adams with an individual rebound. If Team B is entitled to the ball, credit Benton with an individual rebound. This holds whether or not the ball is actually awarded out of bounds during the period.*

Note: A properly completed box score should balance. To do this, add the total number of individual, team and dead-ball rebounds for both teams. This number should equal the total number of missed shots (field and free) for both teams.

A better balance can be achieved if rebounds are kept according to whether they are “offensive” or “defensive” rebounds. This must include both team and dead-ball rebounds. In this case, the sum of Team A’s offensive rebounds and Team B’s defensive rebounds must equal the total number of missed shots by Team A. Also, the sum of Team B’s offensive rebounds and Team A’s defensive rebounds must equal the number of missed shots by Team B.

Neither check guarantees that there are no mistakes, but they do indicate that mistakes are unlikely.

If the box score does not balance and the mistake cannot be found, the following suggestions may help:

- (1) Check the dead-ball rebounds. Look at the number of two-shot fouls where the first FTA was missed.
- (2) Check the team rebounds. Think about whether either team was

awarded the ball for a throw-in when the ball went out of bounds after a shot.

- (3) If there was a feeling during the game that an individual should have been credited with another rebound, see if that will help.
- (4) Go back and decide whether another dead-ball rebound should be added.
- (5) If the feeling is that the error is in the individual or team rebounds but there is no idea about which one or about which player, consider adjusting the team rebounds.

These suggestions also can be used if there are too many rebounds. Strive for perfection, but when there are mistakes, adjust them in a sensible manner. Do not merely “plug” rebounds.

▶ SECTION 4—TURNOVERS

Article 1. A turnover occurs when a team, after gaining control of the ball or having been entitled to the ball, does not procedure a try for goal (field or free) that would count if it goes in, before the opponent either gains control of the ball, is entitled to the ball or scores a goal. (Exception: If the failure to produce a field-goal attempt is due to the expiration of time at the end of the half, game or overtime, then no turnover is charged.)

If a single player is judged to be primarily responsible for the turnover, that player is charged with the turnover.

If no single player can be judged to be primarily responsible, or if the responsibility rests with anyone not a player, then the team is charged with the turnover.

Note: The word “player” refers to members of the team who are actively in the game.

Article 2. The use of the term “entitled to” is to indicate that the team about to attempt to make either a throw-in or a free throw need not actually have the ball before it can be charged with a turnover. A team is entitled to the ball as soon as the ball is dead:

- (a) After a goal (field or free) that is to be followed by either a throw-in or a free throw by that team, or
- (b) For any other reason and the ball is to be awarded to that team for either a throw-in or a free throw.

Note: If it is not obvious that a team is entitled to the ball when it commits a violation or foul, do not charge that team with a turnover.

Related rules in the NCAA Men’s and Women’s Basketball Rules and Interpretations:

- (1) 3-1: Definition of "The Team"
- (2) 3-4: "Substitutions"
- (3) 4-13: Definition of "In Control—Player, Team"
- (4) 4-25: Definition of "Foul"
- (5) 4-26: Definition of "Free Throw"
- (6) 4-34: Definition of "Held Ball"
- (7) 4-43: Definition of "Penalty"
- (8) 4-59: Definition of "Throw-in"
- (9) 4-61: Definition of "Try for Field Goal" and "Act of Shooting"
- (10) 4-65: Definition of "Violation"
- (11) 6-1: "Game—How Started"
- (12) 6-5: "Dead Ball"
- (13) 7-4: "Ball Awarded Out of Bounds"
- (14) 7-6: "Throw-in"
- (15) 8-3: "10-Second Limit"
- (16) 8-4: "Next Play"
- (17) 8-5: "Ball in Play When Free Throw is Missed"
- (18) 8-6: "Ball in Play After False Double Foul"
- (19) 9: "Violations and Penalties"
- (20) 10: "Fouls and Penalties"

Philosophy. The purpose of a turnover is to reflect statistically the times in which a team was given the ball and should have gotten some kind of shot but, before they could get any kind of shot, made some type of mistake that turned the ball over to the opponent.

A turnover can only be charged against the offense; that is, the team with the ball. A team becomes the team with the ball when it has control (including during free throws) or is entitled to the ball for either a throw-in or a free throw.

There will be some errors that will not result in the charging of a turnover because they did not involve the turning of the ball over to the opponent. Errors that occur at approximately the same time a team becomes entitled to the ball should not be considered turnovers. The team should have time to realize it has the ball before being charged with turnovers.

Refer to the following Approved Rulings in this manual as they involve turnovers:

Section 1, Article 2, A.R.1
 Section 1, Article 2, A.R.2
 Section 1, Article 2, A.R.3
 Section 1, Article 2, A.R.6
 Section 1, Article 2, A.R.7
 Section 1, Article 8, A.R.5

Section 1, Article 4, A.R.2
 Section 1, Article 4, A.R.4
 Section 1, Article 4, A.R.5
 Section 1, Article 7, A.R.1
 Section 1, Article 8, A.R.4
 Section 6, A.R.3

Section 2, Article 2, A.R.2
Section 2, Article 2, A.R.3
Section 2, Article 2, A.R.4
Section 2, Article 2, A.R.5
Section 2, Article 2, A.R.6
Section 3, Article 1, A.R.5
Section 3, Article 2, A.R.1
Section 3, Article 2, A.R.5
Section 3, Article 2, A.R.6
Section 6, A.R.1
Section 6, A.R.2
Section 6, A.R.2

Section 6, A.R.4
Section 6, A.R.5
Section 6, A.R.6
Section 6, A.R.7
Section 6, A.R.8
Section 6, A.R.9
Section 6, A.R. 10
Section 6, A.R. 11
Section 6, A.R. 12
Section 7, A.R.2
Section 7, A.R.3
Section 7, A.R.4

A.R. 1. Adams shoots and misses, and the ball is rebounded by Allen. Allen attempts to pass the ball to Adler but makes a bad pass and the ball goes out of bounds. **RULING:** Since control began when Allen gained the rebound, charge him or her with a turnover.

A.R. 2. Team A scores a field goal. Before anyone from Team B touches the ball, Brown draws an indirect technical foul. **RULING:** Since Team A will be awarded free throw(s) for the technical, charge Brown with a turnover.

A.R.3. Team A has the ball inbounds. Adams double dribbles and the official indicates the violation. Before any player from Team B is handed the ball, Benton enters the game wearing the same number as Brown. **RULING:** Since Team A will be awarded a free throw for an indirect technical, charge Team B with a turnover. Also charge Adams with a turnover.

A.R. 4. Adams shoots and makes an FGA. Adams is fouled by Brown and it is after the ball clearly is in flight. It is (a) obviously before the shot is made, (b) obviously after the shot is made or (c) at approximately the same time as the shot is made. **RULING:** In all cases, charge Adams with an FGA and credit an FGM. In (a), do not charge Brown with a turnover. Team B never was entitled to the ball. In (b), charge Brown with a turnover. This could be an intentional or flagrant foul since the ball is dead after the FGM. In (c), do not charge Brown with a turnover.

A.R. 5. Adams is shooting a free throw on a one-shot foul. Allen commits a lane violation and Team B is awarded the ball for a throw-in. **RULING:** Charge Allen with a turnover. Do not charge Adams with an FTA.

A.R.6. Adams is shooting the (a) first free throw or (b) the second

free throw of a two-shot foul. Allen commits a lane violation. In (a), Adams still is allowed to shoot the second free throw. In (b), Team B is awarded the ball for a throw-in. **RULING:** In (a), do not charge Allen with a turnover since his or her team retained control for the second free throw. Do not charge Adams with an FTA. In (b), charge Allen with a turnover. Do not charge Adams with an FTA.

A.R. 7. Adams is shooting a free throw. At approximately the time the ball goes through the basket, Brown contacts Allen. **RULING:** The ball becomes dead when the throw is made. The contact will be ignored if it is after the free throw unless it is flagrant or intentional. If a common foul is called, then the contact was before the free throw was made. If a flagrant or intentional foul is called after the free throw was made, then charge Brown with a turnover.

A.R. 8. Team A is in control of the ball. Adams and Brown collide, and both are charged with fouls. **RULING:** Team A will be awarded the ball for a throw-in. There is no turnover.

A.R. 9. Adams has control of the ball and is tied up by Brown. (a) Team A is awarded the ball for a throw-in or (b) Team B is awarded the ball for a throw-in. **RULING:** In (a), there is no turnover. In (b), charge Adams with a turnover and credit Brown with a steal.

A.R. 10. Adams is in control of the ball and is tied up by Brown. Team A is awarded the ball for a throw-in. Before the throw-in takes place, (a) Allen is charged with a direct or indirect technical foul, free throw(s) are shot by Team B and Team A is awarded the ball for a throw-in; or (b) Benton is charged with a direct or indirect technical foul, a free throw is shot by Team A and Team A is awarded the ball for a throw-in. **RULING:** In both (a) and (b), no turnover is charged because there is no change of possession.

A.R. 11. Adams is in control of the ball and is tied up by Brown. Team B is awarded the ball for a throw-in. Before the throw-in takes place, (a) Allen is charged with an indirect or direct technical foul, free throw(s) are shot by Team B and Team B is awarded the ball for a throw-in; or (b) Benton is charged with an indirect or direct technical foul, free throw(s) are shot by Team A and Team B is awarded the ball for a throw-in. **RULING:** In both (a) and (b), no turnover is charged because there is no change of possession.

A.R. 12. Team A is in control when Allen draws a direct or indirect technical foul. **RULING:** Since team A retains possession, there is no turnover.

A.R. 13. Team A is in control or is entitled to the ball when someone on the bench of Team A draws a direct or indirect technical foul.

RULING: Since Team A retains possession after the free throw(s), there is no turnover.

A.R.14. *Team A is in control or is entitled to the ball when it is discovered that Team A has six players on the floor (indirect technical foul). RULING: Since Team A retains possession after B's free throw, there is no turnover.*

A.R.15. *Team A (a) fails to get the ball into front court in the allotted 10 seconds (men), (b) fails to get off a shot in the allotted time on the shot clock or (c) fails to release in the allotted five seconds during a throw-in. RULING: In all three cases, there is a turnover. If the statistician feels there is one player who is primarily responsible, charge that player with the turnover. If the statistician feels that more than one player was responsible, charge Team A with the turnover.*

A.R. 16. *Adams has the ball out of bounds for a throw-in and (a) his or her pass to Allen is intercepted by Brown or (b) Adler fouls Benton. RULING: In (a), charge Adams with a turnover and credit Brown with a steal. In (b), charge Adler with a turnover.*

A.R. 17. *Adams is in control of the ball when it is batted away by Brown. While it is loose on the floor, Allen commits a foul and the ball is awarded to Team B. RULING: The statistician must decide to whom to charge the turnover. If the reason for the foul by Allen was that he or she was trying to recover the loose ball, then the turnover probably should be charged to Adams for creating the situation. But if the foul was not related to the losing of control by Adams, then charge the turnover to Allen. In either case, do not credit Brown with a steal.*

A.R. 18. *Adams is in control of the ball when (a) Adams travels with the ball, (b) Adams double dribbles, (c) Adams throws the ball from front court into back court, (d) Adams dribbles from front court into back court, (e) Adams commits a player-control foul or (f) Allen commits a foul. RULING: In (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e), charge Adams with a turnover. In (f), charge Allen with a turnover.*

A.R. 19. *Team A is in control of the ball. Adams passes to Allen and then Adams fouls Brown (a) before the pass is in flight or (b) after the pass is in flight. RULING: In both cases, charge Adams with a turnover.*

A.R.20. *Team A is in control of the ball. Adams passes the ball to Allen but the pass is thrown in such a manner that, in order to catch it, Allen charges into Brown. RULING: Charge Adams with a turnover.*

A.R. 21. Adams has control of the ball and then loses control or makes a bad pass. Allen attempts to save the ball from going out of bounds and (a) is not successful, (b) saves the ball by throwing it back into play and straight to Brown, (c) saves the ball by throwing it back into play and Brown's aggressive action causes Brown to recover the ball or (d) gains control of the ball but as momentum carries Allen out of bounds he or she throws a pass to Adams that is intercepted by Brown's aggressive action. **RULING:** In (a), (b) and (c), charge Adams with a turnover. In (d), charge Allen with a turnover and Brown with a steal.

A.R. 22. Adams (a) goes up to shoot with the ball and dunks it or (b) dunks a rebound that still is on the rim. **RULING:** In (a), charge Adams with an FGA and credit with an FGM. In (b), charge Adams with a turnover, but not with an FGA.

A.R.23. Adams is in the act of shooting. Brown blocks the ball (a) after the ball clearly is in flight, (b) just as the ball is leaving Adams' hand and Team A gains control, (c) just as the ball is leaving Adams' hand and Team B gains control, (d) before the ball is in flight and Team A gains control, or (e) before the ball is in flight and Team B gains control. **RULING:** In (a), charge Adams with an FGA and credit Brown with a blocked shot. In (b) and (d), nothing is charged. In (c) and (e), charge Adams with a turnover and credit Brown with a steal.

A.R. 24. Adams is holding the ball out of bounds and is attempting to make a throw-in. Brown fouls Allen for the third foul of the period against Team B. Team A is awarded the ball out of bounds. Adams again is attempting to make the throw-in, but Adler fouls Benton for the second foul of the period against Team A, resulting in a false double foul. Team B is awarded the ball out of bounds for a throw-in. **RULING:** Charge Adler with a turnover.

A.R.25. Adams is holding the ball out of bounds and is attempting to make a throw-in. Brown fouls Allen for the third foul of the period against Team B. Team A is awarded the ball out of bounds. Adams again is attempting to make the throw-in, but Adler fouls Benton for the ninth foul of the period against Team A, resulting in a false double foul. Benton shoots the first free throw of the one-plus and misses. Baker gets the rebound. **RULING:** Charge Adler with a turnover. Credit Baker with an individual rebound.

A.R. 26. Adams is holding the ball out of bounds and is attempting to make a throw-in. Brown fouls Allen for the eighth foul of the

period against Team B. Allen makes the free throw and the bonus throw. Brown takes the ball out of bounds for the throw-in. While Brown is attempting to make the throw-in, (a) Adler fouls Benton or (b) Adler crosses over the end line and fouls Brown, either of which is the second foul of the period against Team B. A false double foul is the result. In (a), Team B is awarded the ball for a throw-in. In (b), the foul is intentional and Brown is awarded two free throws and misses both. **RULING:** In both cases, do not charge anyone with a turnover. In (b), credit Team B with two dead-ball rebounds.

A.R. 27. Adams is holding the ball out of bounds and is attempting to make a throw-in. Brown fouls Allen for the eighth foul of the period against Team B. Allen makes the free throw and the bonus throw. Brown takes the ball out of bounds for the throw-in. While Brown is attempting to make the throw-in, Adler fouls Benton for the ninth foul of the period against Team A, resulting in a false double foul. Benton makes the free throw and the bonus. Team A is awarded the ball for a throw-in. **RULING:** Do not charge anyone with a turnover.

A.R. 28. Adams is holding the ball out of bounds and is attempting to make a throw-in. Allen fouls Brown for the third foul of the period against Team A. Team B is awarded the ball out of bounds for a throw-in. Brown takes the ball out of bounds for the throw-in. While Brown is attempting to make the throw-in, Benton fouls Adler for the second foul of the period against Team B, resulting in a false double foul. Team A is awarded the ball out of bounds for a throw-in. **RULING:** Charge both Allen and Benton with turnovers.

A.R.29. Adams is holding the ball out of bounds and is attempting to make a throw-in. Allen fouls Brown for the third foul of the period against Team A. Team B is awarded the ball out of bounds for a throw-in. Brown takes the ball out of bounds for the throw-in. While Brown is attempting to make the throw-in, Benton fouls Adler for the ninth foul of the period against Team B, resulting in a false double foul. Adler makes the free throw and a bonus throw. Team B is awarded the ball out of bounds for a throw-in. **RULING:** Charge both Allen and Benton with turnovers.

A.R. 30. Adams is holding the ball out of bounds and is attempting to make a throw-in. Allen fouls Brown for the eighth foul of the period against Team A. Brown makes the free throw and the bonus throw. Allen takes the ball out of bounds for the throw-in. While Allen is attempting to make the throw-in, Benton fouls Adler for the second foul of the period against Team B, resulting in a false double foul.

Team A is awarded the ball out of bounds for a throw-in. RULING: Charge Allen with a turnover.

A.R.31. *Adams is holding the ball out of bounds and is attempting to make a throw-in. However, the inbounds pass (a) lodges on the rim, (b) comes to rest on the flange of the basket, or (c) goes through the basket. RULING: In all cases, this is a violation and Team B will be awarded the ball. Charge Adams with a turnover, but no field goal attempt. In (c), the basket does not count, so no field goal made or attempted should be charged.*

A.R. 32. *Adams is holding the ball out of bounds and is attempting to make a throw-in. Adams throws the ball in and while the pass is loose Allen and Benton collide and are both charged with personal fouls. Since there is no team control during the throw-in, possession is determined by the alternating possession rule. In (a), Team A is awarded the ball for a throw-in, or (b) Team B is awarded the ball for a throw-in. RULING: In (a), there is no turnover. In (b), charge Allen with a turnover, but do not credit Benton with a steal.*

► SECTION 5—ASSISTS

A player is credited with an assist when the player makes, in the judgment of the statistician, the principal pass contributing directly to a field goal (or an awarded score of two or three points). Only one assist is to be credited on any field goal and only when the pass was a major part of the play.

Such a pass should be either (a) a pass that finds a player free after he or she has maneuvered without the ball for a positional advantage, or (b) a pass that gives the receiving player a positional advantage he or she otherwise would not have had.

Philosophy. An assist should be more than a routine pass that just happens to be followed by a field goal. It should be a conscious effort to find the open player or to help a player work free. There should not be a limit on the number of dribbles by the receiver. It is not even necessary that the assist be given on the last pass. There is no restraint on the distance or type of shot made, for these are not the crucial factors in determining whether an assist should be credited.

A.R.1. *Adams passes to Allen who is breaking for the basket and Allen shoots and scores. (a) Allen was free when he or she got the pass, (b) Allen was well-guarded and had to make a move to get free, or (c) Allen was guarded but had no problem getting the shot off. RULING: In (a), credit Adams with an assist. In (b), do not credit Adams with an assist. In (c), it will be a matter for the statistician to*

decide the relative importance of the pass. If the statistician feels that the pass gave the shooter enough advantage to shoot, then an assist should be credited to Adams.

A.R. 2. *Adams passes to Allen, who (a) in the same motion with which Allen receives the pass shoots a hook shot and scores or (b) turns around and falls away as he or she shoots and scores. RULING: In (a), credit Adams with an assist. In (b), since it appears that Allen had to make quite a move to work free, do not credit Adams with an assist.*

A.R. 3. *Adams lobs the ball to Allen, who catches it and shoots while still in the air and scores. RULING: Credit Adams with an assist.*

A.R. 4. *(a) Adams throws a long inbounds pass or (b) takes a rebound off the defensive board and throws a long outlet pass to Allen, who shoots and scores. RULING: In both instances, unless Allen had to make a move to get free after catching the pass, credit Adams with an assist.*

A.R. 5. *Adams passes to Allen, who is about 20 feet out from the basket. Allen immediately shoots and scores. RULING: This probably is the toughest decision involving assists. If Adams found Allen unguarded, Adams probably should get the assist. If the ball merely was being passed around in hopes of finding a way to penetrate the defense and Allen merely decided to shoot, then no assist should be credited.*

A.R. 6. *On an inbounds play under the basket, Adams passes to Allen who is in the area of the free-throw circle behind a double screen. Allen shoots and scores. RULING: Credit Adams with an assist.*

A.R. 7. *Adams dribbles into the lane and draws the defense to him or her. Adams then hits Allen with the pass. Allen is open, shoots and scores. RULING: Credit Adams with an assist.*

A.R. 8. *Adams dribbles to the free-throw line, turns away from the basket and flips the ball to Allen while at the same time setting a screen for Allen. Allen now is open, shoots and scores. RULING: Credit Adams with an assist.*

A.R. 9. *Adams passes to Allen in a situation that normally would warrant an assist but does not produce a field goal because (a) there is defensive goaltending or defensive basket interference, (b) Allen is fouled in the act of shooting, or (c) Allen travels, fumbles the pass out of bounds or has the shot blocked. RULING: In (a), there will be an*

awarded score, so credit Adams with an assist. In (b) and (c), no assist will be awarded.

A.R. 10. After taking a rebound off the defensive board, Adams passes quickly to Allen at the midcourt line. (a) Allen is open but passes to Adler, who scores an uncontested layup; (b) Allen is open but passes back to Adams, who had broken to the basket immediately after the first pass and receives Allen's pass to score the uncontested layup; (c) Allen is covered and passes to Adler, who scores an uncontested layup; or (d) Allen is covered, passes to Adler, who returns the ball to Allen, who then scores having lost his or her defensive man after the pass to Adler. **RULING:** In (a), credit Adams with an assist. In (b) and (c), credit Allen with an assist. In (d), credit Adler with an assist.

A.R. 11. Adams goes up to either shoot or pass. The ball goes straight up, is caught by Allen, who is open and scores. **RULING:** No assist is credited.

A.R. 12. Adams passes to Allen. The ball is deflected and is caught by Adler who is open for a layup. **RULING:** No assist is credited.

A.R. 13. In a jump-ball situation, Adams controls the tip to Allen, who is open for a layup. **RULING:** If it is evident that Adams had sufficient control and intended to tip the ball to Allen, then credit Adams with an assist.

A.R. 14. Adams passes the length of the court to Allen who is open far behind the defense. Allen shoots a layup, misses, but immediately rebounds and makes a follow shot before any of the defensive players get close. **RULING:** Credit Adams with an assist.

Note: While a fair amount of latitude exists in deciding whether to award an assist, an attempt has been made to achieve some level of consistency. It is impossible to specify how many assists should be given during a game. However, from game analysis, about 50-60 percent of a team's field goals involve the crediting of an assist. This is only an average figure; individual games and individual teams may vary considerably and may not fall within this range. The style of play of the teams involved will have a bearing on the number of assists credited. If a play-by-play is available, check it to determine what types of shots were made. Chances are, these factors will help you decide whether you are correctly awarding assists.

It is strongly recommended that the same member of the crew of statisticians be responsible for keeping assists for both teams and that this person's duties other than keeping assists not be so great as to hamper the

keeping of assists. By having the same person keep assists for both teams, the differences of opinion that exist in borderline cases will not affect the balance between the two teams.

► SECTION 6—STEALS

A steal is credited to a player when the player's positive, aggressive action(s), which includes contact with the ball, causes a turnover by an opponent. This may be accomplished by:

- (a) Taking the ball away from an opponent in control of the ball.
- (b) Getting a hand on the ball in control of an opponent and causing a held ball to be called, and having his or her team be awarded the ball for a throw-in.
- (c) Batting a ball in control of an opponent to a teammate.
- (d) Batting a ball in control of an opponent away from and off the opponent and out of bounds.
- (e) Intercepting an opponent's pass.
- (f) Deflecting an opponent's pass to a teammate.
- (g) Deflecting an opponent's pass away from and off an opponent and out of bounds.

Related rules in the NCAA Men's and Women's Basketball Rules and Interpretations:

- (1) 4-13: Definition of "In Control—Player, Team"
- (2) 4-34: Definition of "Held Ball"
- (3) 4-42: Definition of "Pass"
- (4) 7-1: "Out of Bounds—Player, Ball"

Philosophy. To earn a steal, the defensive player should be the initiator of the action causing the turnover, not just the benefactor. The steal should be a takeaway, not just a recovery and not just a forced error.

Refer to the following Approved Rulings in this manual as they involve steals:

Section 1, Article 2, A.R.8
Section 1, Article 8, A.R.4
Section 3, Article 2, A.R.1
Section 4, Article 2, A.R.9
Section 4, Article 2, A.R. 11
Section 4, Article 2, A.R. 16

Section 4, Article 2, A.R. 17
Section 4, Article 2, A.R. 21
Section 4, Article 2, A.R. 23
Section 4, Article 2, A.R. 32
Section 7, A.R.2
Section 7, A.R.3

A.R.1. *Allen is holding or dribbling the ball when Brown takes the ball away. RULING: Charge Allen with a turnover and credit Brown with a steal.*

A.R.2. Allen is dribbling the ball when Brown bats it away to Benton. *RULING: Charge Allen with a turnover and credit Brown with a steal.*

A.R. 3. Allen is dribbling the ball when Brown bats the ball away off Allen, sending the ball out of bounds. *RULING: Charge Allen with a turnover and credit Brown with a steal.*

A.R.4. Allen passes the ball to Adams. (a) Brown cuts in front of Adams and intercepts the pass, (b) the pass is overthrown and goes right to Brown, (c) Brown is running beside Adams step-for-step and the ball goes right to Brown, (d) the pass is juggled slightly by Adams and Brown reaches in and takes the ball away from Adams, or (e) the pass is too high for Adams and he or she barely touches it as it goes over Adams' head to Brown. *RULING: In (a), (b), (c) and (e), charge Allen with a turnover. In (d), charge Adams with a turnover. In (a), (c) and (d), credit Brown with a steal.*

A.R. 5. Allen passes the ball to Adams. (a) Brown deflects the pass and it is easily picked up by Benton, (b) Brown tips the pass and Benton cuts in front of Adams to intercept or (c) Brown deflects the pass and Benton gains control of the ball after a scramble with Adams. *RULING: In all cases, charge Allen with a turnover. In (a), credit Brown with a steal. In (b), credit Benton with a steal. In (c), the statistician will have to decide who played the most important part in the steal. If the deflection was not great and Benton had to struggle, then Benton should receive credit. If the deflection was significant, then credit Brown. If there is doubt, credit the steal to the player who made the initial deflection, in this case Brown.*

A.R. 6. Allen passes the ball to Adams. (a) Brown knocks the ball back at Allen so that it rebounds off Allen out of bounds or (b) Brown knocks the ball down so that it rebounds off Adler out of bounds. *RULING: In both cases, charge Allen with a turnover and credit Brown with a steal.*

A.R. 7. Allen is dribbling when he or she mishandles the ball and it bounces toward Brown, who recovers it. *RULING: Charge Allen with a turnover, but do not credit Brown with a steal, as Brown did not initiate the action.*

A.R. 8. Allen is dribbling the ball and bobbles it. Brown reaches in and takes the ball away. *RULING: The dribble ends when the dribbler is unable to immediately catch or continue to dribble the ball. The statistician must decide whether the bobble caused Allen to be unable to control the ball. If the decision is that there was no control when Brown got the ball then there is no steal. If the decision is that there still was control, then credit Brown with a steal. In both cases, charge Allen with a turnover.*

A.R.9. *Allen drives for the basket, is cut off by Brown and charges into Brown, drawing a foul. RULING: Charge Allen with a turnover, but do not credit Brown with a steal.*

A.R. 10. *Allen passes the ball for Adams. Brown steps in front of Adams and Brown (a) has the ball for a split second before stepping out of bounds, (b) has the ball under control but steps out of bounds as he or she starts up the court, (c) catches the ball just as he or she is going out of bounds and throws the ball backward to be caught by Benton, (d) catches the ball just as he or she is going out of bounds and throws the ball backward to be caught by Adler, or (e) has the ball under control and tries to pass the ball to Benton but it is caught by Adler. RULING: In (a) and (d), neither charge nor credit anything. In (b), charge both Allen and Brown with turnovers and credit Brown with a steal. In (c), charge Allen with a turnover and credit Brown with a steal. In (e), charge Allen and Brown with turnovers and credit Brown and Adler with steals.*

A.R. 11. *Brown applies vigorous defense and Allen (a) travels, (b) double dribbles, (c) fails to make a throw-in within five seconds or (d) fails to advance the ball into front court within 10 seconds. RULING: In all cases, charge Allen with a turnover but do not credit Brown with a steal.*

A.R.12. *Allen has the ball and is being guarded by Brown. A held ball or a closely guarded violation is called and Team B is awarded the ball for a throw-in. (a) The held ball was called because Brown got a hand on the ball as described in Rule 4-34 of the NCAA Men's and Women's Basketball Rules or (b) the closely guarded violation was called after a five-second count as described in Rule 9-13 of the rules book. RULING: In both cases, charge Allen with a turnover. In (a), credit Brown with a steal. In (b), there is no steal credited.*

► SECTION 7—BLOCKED SHOTS

A blocked shot is credited to a player any time the player appreciably alters the flight of an FGA and the shot is not made and goaltending is not called, or while in the obvious act of shooting the ball is stuffed or knocked loose before it is in flight and no foul is called. Besides being in the obvious act of shooting, the shooting hand must be moving toward the basket in the shooting position or the shooter must be airborne and moving toward the basket with the intention of a dunk or lay-up and the ball must be in position for the shot. If there is doubt about whether the player was in the act of shooting, the interpretation shall be that he or she was not.

Philosophy. A blocked shot should be credited only when the shot clearly is in flight or the player is in the obvious act of shooting. In cases where the ball is knocked loose before the player is in the act of shooting, the statistic in question should be a steal.

Refer to the following Approved Rulings in the manual as the involve blocked shots:

Section 1, Article 2, A.R.6

Section 3, Article 1, A.R.7

Section 3, Article 1, A.R.6

A.R. 1. *(This also appears in Section 1, Article 8, A.R. 1.) Allen shoots and the shot is touched by Brown in an attempt to block the shot. The ball continues into the basket. RULING: Since the ball continued into the basket, Brown's touching it did not alter its flight appreciably. Ignore the touching, charge Allen with an FGA and credit with an FGM, but do not credit Brown with a blocked shot.*

A.R.2. *(This also appears in Section 4, Article 2, A.R. 23) Adams is in the act of shooting. Brown knocks away the ball (a) after the ball clearly is in flight, (b) just as the ball is leaving Adams' hand, (c) as Adams' shooting hand is moving toward the basket in the shooting position, (d) before Adams' shooting hand is moving toward the basket and Team A gains control, or (e) before Adams' shooting hand is moving toward the basket and Team B gains control. Ruling: in (a), (b) and (c) charge Adams with a FGA and credit Brown with a blocked shot and give an individual rebound to whomever recovered the ball. In (d), nothing is charged. In (e), charge Adams with a turnover and credit Brown with a steal.*

A.R. 3. *Adams is in the act of shooting. (a) As Adams brings the ball forward, Brown ties Adams up and a held ball is called. Team A is awarded the ball for a throw-in. (b) As Adams brings the ball forward, Brown ties Adams up and a held ball is called. Team B is awarded the ball for a throw-in. (c) After the ball is in flight, Brown blocks the ball and grabs it, then Adams ties Brown up and a held ball is called. Team A is awarded the ball for a throw-in. (d) After the ball is in flight, Brown blocks the ball and grabs it, then Adams ties Brown up and a held ball is called. Team B is awarded the ball for a throw-in. (e) After the ball is in flight, Brown blocks the ball back to Adams, then Brown ties Adams up and a held ball is called. Team A is awarded the ball for a throw-in. (f) After the ball is in flight, Brown blocks the ball back to Adams, then Brown ties her Adams and a held ball is called. Team B is awarded the ball for a throw-in. (g) After*

the ball is in flight, Brown blocks the ball and both Adams and Brown grab it simultaneously. Team A is awarded the ball for a throw-in.(h) After the ball is in flight, Brown blocks the ball and both Adams and Brown grab it simultaneously. Team B is awarded the ball for a throw-in. RULING: In (a) and (g) charge Adams with an FGA and credit him or her with an individual rebound. Credit Brown with a blocked shot. In (b) and (h) charge Adams with an FGA and credit Brown with a blocked shot and an individual rebound. There is no turnover. In (c) charge Adams with an FGA, credit Brown with a blocked shot and an individual rebound and charge him or her with a turnover. Credit Adams with a steal. In (d) charge Adams with an FGA, credit Brown with a blocked shot and an individual rebound. In (e) charge Adams with an FGA, credit Brown with a blocked shot, and credit Adams with an individual rebound. In (f) charge Adams with an FGA, credit Brown with a blocked shot, credit Adams with an individual rebound and charge him or her with a turnover. Credit Brown with a steal.

A.R. 4. Adams has the ball in the free-throw lane and jumps towards the basket in a clear attempt for a dunk or layup. As Adams' body momentum carries him or her toward the basket, (a) the ball is cocked behind his or her head with both hands and Brown knocks the ball away, (b) Adams holds the ball high in the air and Brown knocks the ball away, (c) Adams is in a shooting position and Brown places his or her hand on the ball to prevent Adams from releasing the shot and a held ball is called. Team A is awarded the ball for a throw-in, (d) Adams is in a shooting position and Brown places his or her hand on the ball to prevent Adams from releasing the shot and a held ball is called. Team B is awarded the ball for a throw-in, (e) Adams is in a shooting position and Brown never touches the ball but his or her position prevents Adams releasing the shot. A traveling violation is called and the ball is awarded to Team B. RULING: In (a) and (b) charge Adams with an FGA, credit Brown with a blocked shot and give an individual rebound to whomever recovered the ball. In (c) charge Adams with an FGA and credit him or her with an individual rebound and credit Brown with a blocked shot. In (d), charge Adams with an FGA and credit Brown with a blocked shot and an individual rebound. In (e), only charge Adams with a turnover.

A.R.5. *(This also appears in Section 1, Article 4, A.R. 1.) Adams shoots and is fouled by Brown. (a) The foul occurs before the ball clearly is in flight and the shot is made; (b) the foul occurs before the ball clearly is in flight and the shot is missed; (c) the foul occurs before the ball clearly is in flight and the shot is blocked by Benton;*

(d) the foul occurs after the ball clearly is in flight and the shot is made; (e) the foul occurs after the ball clearly is in flight and the shot is missed; or (f) the foul occurs after the ball clearly is in flight and the shot is blocked by Benton. **RULING:** In (a) and (d), charge Adams with an FGA and credit with an FGM. In (b) and (c), do not charge Adams with an FGA. Without an FGA, there can be no blocked shot credited in (c). In (e) and (f), charge Adams with an FGA and credit Team A with a dead-ball rebound. Also, in (f), credit Benton with a blocked shot.

► SECTION 8—GAME PLAYED

For statistical purposes, a game played is credited to an individual anytime he or she becomes a “player,” whether or not the player touches the ball. However, an individual is not charged with a game played if all three of the following statements are true, while he or she is a player:

- The clock does not start (with allowances for accidental starts or failures to start);
- The player is not charged with an FGA, FTA, or turnover, or credited with an assist, steal or blocked shot, and
- The player is not charged with a violation or foul, either personal or technical.

Related rules in the NCAA Men’s and Women’s Basketball Rules and Interpretations:

3-4: “Substitutions”

Philosophy. An individual should not be penalized in national per-game rankings for participation in a game that involved no elapsed time and no statistics.

A.R. 1. *The game is stopped for a two-shot free-throw attempt. Adams enters the game, both free throws are made and Adams leaves the game before the ensuing throw-in. RULING: Do not charge Adams with a game played.*

A.R.2. *Before a single free throw is attempted, Adams enters the game. The free throw is missed, but there is a free-throw violation. The clock never starts and Adams leaves the game. The violation is against (a) Adams or (b) another player. RULING: In (a), charge Adams with a game played since he or she had a violation (and a turnover). Enter “0” under minutes played. In (b), do not charge Adams with a game played.*

A.R. 3. *Before the first of two free throws is attempted, Adams enters the game. During the first throw, Adams is charged with a vio-*

lation or a personal foul. Adams then leaves the game. **RULING:** Since Adams is charged with either a violation or a foul, charge Adams with a game played and enter “0” under minutes played.

A.R. 4. Before a single free throw is attempted, Adams enters the game. The free throw is missed, and (a) the ball bounces out of bounds untouched and the clock never starts or (b) the ball is touched, the clock runs for three seconds, and the ball is knocked out of bounds before anyone gains control. Adams leaves the game. **RULING:** In (a), do not charge Adams with a game played. In (b), charge Adams with a game played since the clock started (properly). Enter “0+” under minutes played.

A.R. 5. On the opening jump ball of the game, Brown shoves Adams as both jump for the ball. Brown shoves Adams so hard that Adams is injured and has to leave the game. Brown is ejected. The ball never is touched and the clock does not start. **RULING:** Do not charge Adams with a game played. However, charge Brown with a game played since Brown is charged with a foul. Enter “0” under minutes played for Brown.

A.R. 6. On the opening jump ball of the game, the ball is batted out of bounds. The clock runs for three seconds, then stops, and Adams leaves before the ensuing throw-in. **RULING:** Charge Adams with a game played. Enter “0+” under minutes played.

A.R. 7. Adams reports as a substitute. A timeout is called when the clock stops and Adams is replaced. **RULING:** Do not charge Adams with a game played.

► SECTION 9—MINUTES PLAYED

Article 1. Minutes played may be kept and reported either to the second or to the nearest minute.

Article 2. If minutes played are rounded to the nearest minute, times less than 30 seconds should be rounded to zero and times of 30 seconds or more should be rounded to the next higher minute.

Article 3. It is suggested that the following symbols be used:

- A team member who “plays” exactly zero seconds should be given “0” minutes played.
- A team member who plays between zero and 30 seconds should be given “0+” minutes played.
- A team member who plays for at least 39 minutes, 30 seconds (but not the entire 40 minutes) should be given “40-” minutes played.
- If all team members are listed on the box score and a member does not play at all, or “plays” but is not charged with a game played, “DNP”

should be recorded under minutes played.

Note: A “game played” or “game started” would not be ruled out by the use of a “0” under minutes played.

Philosophy. When reported to the nearest minute, minutes played are approximations and the conventional rules for rounding should apply. A time of “0” or “0+” merely indicates the actual time is less than one-half minute. A time of “40” or “40-” indicates the actual time is at least 39½ minutes.

Refer to the following Approved Rulings in this manual as they involve minutes played:

Section 8, A.R.5

Section 8, A.R.6

A.R. 1. *(This also appears in Section 8, A.R. 2.) Before a single free throw is attempted, Adams enters the game. The free throw is missed, but there is a free-throw violation. The clock never starts and Adams leaves the game. The violation is against (a) Adams or (b) another player. RULING: In (a), charge Adams with a game played since Adams had a violation (and a turnover). Enter “0” under minutes played. In (b), do not charge Adams with a game played.*

A.R.2. *(This also appears in Section 8, A.R. 3.) Before the first of two free throws is attempted, Adams enters the game. During the first throw, Adams is charged with a violation or a personal foul. Adams then leaves the game. RULING: Since Adams is charged with either a violation or a foul, charge Adams with a game played and enter “0” under minutes played.*

A.R. 3. *(This also appears in Section 8, A.R. 4.) Before a single free throw is attempted, Adams enters the game. The free throw is missed, and (a) the ball bounces out of bounds untouched and the clock never starts, or (b) the ball is touched, the clock runs for three seconds, and the ball is knocked out of bounds before anyone gains control. Adams leaves the game. RULING: In (a), do not charge Adams with a game played. In (b), charge Adams with a game played since the clock started (properly). Enter “0+” under minutes played.*

► STATISTICS ACCURACY CHECK

How can you spot errors or major discrepancies, if any, in your statistics? Well, most of you know about the box score balance on page 22. Your team’s offensive rebounds and the other team’s defensive rebounds should equal your team’s missed shots (FGs + FTs). But there is another formula

that you can use to check accuracy, particularly if you keep track of turnovers.

There are four basic ways to gain possession of the ball. And only two basic things can happen when you get it—you either shoot (FG or FT) or you turn it over before you get a shot.

Obviously, your total possessions should almost exactly equal your shots attempted and turnovers lost. It is not a perfect formula, because this does not include opening tip-offs or time running out before you can shoot, both relatively infrequent occurrences. And cases of two FTs made with only one possession gained in return are not included.

Here's an example:

Gained possession on:

Opponent's FGs made.....	31	Own FGs attempted.....	68
Opponent's FTs made.....	10	Own FTs attempted	18
Turnovers gained.....	20	Turnovers lost.....	<u>11</u>
Own rebounds	<u>34</u>		<u>97</u>
	95		

As you can see, the columns are nearly equal. The difference could simply mean that you made two more two-shot FTs than the opponent. Suppose that, excluding turnovers, you have 10 more possessions than shots. Then you should have lost 10 more turnovers than the opponent, or close to it.

But if you do not keep a record of turnovers and you have, say, 25 more possessions than shots, something probably is wrong. This would mean that you had, say, 35 turnovers to the opponent's 10. It is seldom that there is such a great difference in turnovers. And you should know just from watching the game if this could have been true. More likely, you are not recording all of the missed FGAs.