1. A ball in flight is any batted, thrown or pitched ball that has not touched the ground, an object or a person other than a player.

2. A charged conference is when the coach or other bench/dugout personnel requests and is granted a time-out to meet with offensive or defensive personnel.

3. A fair ball is a batted ball that first falls or is first touched on or over fair territory beyond first, second or third base.

4. A fielder is considered to be making an initial play if the batted ground ball deflects off the pitcher.

5. A leap is when both feet of the pitcher are airborne prior to delivering the pitch.

6. A pitcher is in the 16-foot circle when both feet are within or partially within the line.

7. A retired runner is a player who has scored, or who has been put out and who is in dead-ball territory.

8. A run is scored when an offensive player legally advances to and touches home plate.

9. A strike may be called by the umpire for specific actions by the batter or offense.

10. A team's warm-up area could legally be behind the bleachers out of the umpire's view.

11. An "infield fly" cannot be ruled if an outfielder catches the ball.

12. An appeal is a play or rule violation that requires a ruling from the umpire immediately after it happens.

13. The pitcher's pivot foot is that foot with which the pitcher steps toward home plate.

14. A fly ball is a batted ball that rises an appreciable height above the ground.

15. A legal catch cannot be made if the fielder is contacting a collapsible fence.

16. A passed ball is a pitch the catcher fails to stop or control when she should have been able to do so with ordinary effort, and allows a runner to advance.

17. A slide is illegal if the runner's raised leg is higher than the fielder's ankle when the fielder is in a standing position.

18. An illegal substitute is a player who is in the game but has entered without reporting.

19. An on-deck batter may leave the circle to avoid interfering with the catcher's opportunity to make an out.

20. During the pregame conference between umpires, coaches and team captains, no balls may be hit or thrown in live-ball territory.

21. Faking a tag is always considered obstruction.

22. Interference is an act, physical or verbal, by a member of the offensive team that illegally impedes, hinders or confuses any fielder.

23. The catcher is restricted to the catcher's box area from the time the pitcher steps on the pitcher's plate until she releases the pitch.

24. Obstruction is a defensive act that impedes the progress of a runner who is legally running the bases unless the fielder is in possession of the ball, about to receive a thrown ball or is fielding a batted ball.

25. The taper is the area which connects the narrower handle to the wider barrel portion of the bat. The taper shall have a smooth, solid surface and shall have a conical shape.

26. The use of electronic devices by team personnel in the dugout/bench area to transmit or record information pertaining to a player or team's performance is legal.

27. The use of electronic devices by team personnel on the playing field to transmit or record information pertaining to a player or team's performance is legal.

28. It is legal for the assistant coach or other team personnel to leave the dugout/bench area to record his/her players behind the backstop.
29. Team members are players listed on the team roster and lineup as submitted to the umpire at the pre-game meeting.

30. Team personnel consist of all school representatives located in the team dugout/bench area, including but not limited to coaches, managers, certified athletic trainers, scorekeepers and spouses.

31. Instant replay to protest an umpire's decision is legal.

32. The batter must keep one foot in the batter's box between pitches.

33. A batter-runner is considered to be in the 3-feet running lane when she has one foot touching inside the lane and one foot touching on the line.

34. A batter-runner who reaches first base safely and then overruns or overslides the base may always return to that base without liability to be put out.

35. A runner is out for interference if she accidentally contacts a fielder attempting to throw the ball.

36. A runner is out if she runs behind a fielder, out of the base path, to avoid interfering with the fielder making an initial play.

37. A runner may leap or hurdle a defensive player who is lying on the ground.

38. A runner who misses a base while advancing may not return to touch the missed base after a following runner has scored.

39. Awarded bases must be run legally.

40. Fair batted balls, prevented by detached player equipment from going over the fence in flight, are four-base awards.

41. It is not obstruction if an errant throw pulls the first-base player without the ball into the path of the batter-runner, and impedes her progress.

42. Obstruction is called on F2 when she is about to receive the ball while blocking home plate, and comes in contact with the runner sliding into home.

43. The ball is live and a runner may attempt to advance if she is hit by a fair batted ball that has been touched by a fielder.

44. The penalty for interference on a batted ball is the same whether it is by an on-deck batter or a blocked ball is caused by offensive team equipment.

45. When a base has been dislodged from its proper position, runners must still touch or follow the base out of position.

46. When a runner passes a base, she is considered to have touched that base.

47. A batter must attempt to avoid being hit by the pitch in order to be awarded first base.

48. A pitch that hits the plate shall be called a ball, provided the batter does not strike at it.

49. A strike is called on the batter when a pitched ball, in the umpire's judgment, is prevented from entering the strike zone by any action of the batter.

50. If B1 steps out of the batter's box after F1 has brought her hands together, B1 runs the risk of having a strike called for being out of position.

51. The batter is out when the bat hits the ball a second time while the ball is on or over fair territory.

52. Time granted for an incapacitated player shall constitute a charged conference for the offense or defense.

53. Each team, when on defense, may be granted not more than three charged conferences without penalty during a seven-inning game.

54. The game may not begin until the head coach attends the pregame conference and verifies equipment compliance.

55. When a coach physically assists a runner during playing action, the assisted runner is out and any other additional outs on the play stand at the end of playing action.

56. While in the coach's box, coaches may not wear any type of jeans or "cut-offs."

57. If a courtesy runner fails to report, she is considered an unreported substitute.

58. Players currently in the game are eligible to serve as courtesy runners.

59. The pitcher or catcher must bat and reach base legally, or earn their way on base, to be eligible for a courtesy runner.

60. The ball becomes dead immediately when a pitch touches a batter or her clothing.

61. After the DP/FLEX option is declared at the pregame conference with the submission/verification of the lineup card, a team may go down to nine players before the first pitch is thrown.

62. The DP can be substituted for by the FLEX or any legal substitute.
63. While the pitcher has the ball within the 16-foot circle, a batter-runner who rounds first base toward second base may stop, but then must immediately return to first or attempt to advance non-stop to second base.

64. While the pitcher has the ball within the 16-foot circle, a batter-runner who overruns first base toward right field, turns left and immediately stops, must then return to first or attempt to advance to second base.

65. "No pitch" shall be declared if a runner is called out for leaving the base too soon.

66. A pitcher does not have to release the ball the first time past the hip on a windmill motion.

67. A pitcher may not exceed 1 1/2 revolutions of the arm in the windmill motion.

68. After taking the catcher's signal, the pitcher must bring the hands together in front of the body for between one and 10 seconds before releasing the ball.

69. Either foot may be removed first when a pitcher is removing herself from the pitching position.

70. If the ball slips from the pitcher's hand during the backswing or forward motion, it is a pitch and a ball is called on the batter unless the batter swings at a hittable pitch.

71. Once the ball has been returned to the pitcher, she has 10 seconds to release the next pitch.

72. Once the pitcher's hands are brought together and are in motion, she may take one step, which must be forward.

73. The pitcher is not considered in the pitching position until the catcher is within the catcher's box and in position to receive the pitch.

74. Visible or exposed undergarments are considered part of a player's official school uniform.

75. Uniforms may have reflective buttons or ornaments provided they are not judged to be distracting.

76. Small-post earrings covered by tape are permitted during the game.

77. Players on the same team may have different uniform sleeve lengths from each other.

78. Players on the same team are not permitted to wear a combination of metal cleats and non-metal cleats.

79. Casts and splints may be worn, if padded with closed-cell, slow-recovery foam padding no less than one-half inch thick.

80. Exposed undergarments are considered part of the official uniform and shall be black, white, gray or a solid school color.

81. Any equipment judged to be potentially dangerous by the umpire is illegal.

82. A player may change to a different fielding position at any time, except the pitcher, who may only be removed and return to pitch once per inning.

83. A team's lineup card must include each starting player's first initial and last name, jersey number, position and batting order.

84. All fielders, except the catcher, must be on fair ground at the time of the pitch.

85. Lineups become official after they have been exchanged, verified and then accepted by the plate umpire during the pregame conference.

86. The shortstop is also known as fielding position No. 6 or F6.

87. The use of the DP/FLEX is required.

88. A state association may determine game-ending procedures.

89. A team may finish the game with fewer than eight players.

90. After the game starts, game management is the sole judge as to whether conditions, including grounds, are fit for play.

91. Ground rules for a specific field, park or location may supersede a rule in the NFHS Softball Rules Book.

92. Substitution rules are in effect after the umpire-in-chief accepts the lineup cards from both coaches before the game.

93. The game begins when the umpire calls "Play Ball."

94. The score of a forfeited game is 7-0 unless the offending team is behind; then the score remains as recorded.

95. The umpire(s) shall decide whether the grounds and other conditions are suitable for starting the game.

96. A bleeding player may be treated and remain in the game provided the medical treatment can be administered in a reasonable amount of time.

97. A player not listed as an eligible substitute on the lineup card is permitted to enter the contest.
98. A player who has been rendered apparently unconscious during the game may resume participation when cleared by an appropriate health-care professional.

99. A player who violates the courtesy-runner rule is an illegal substitute.

100. Whenever an illegal offensive substitute is discovered on base, she is called out and restricted to the dugout/bench.