#	NFHS Rules Reference(s)	NFHS Rules Changes, Editorial Revisions and Other Changes Maine - (2025.05.12)	IAABO Rules Guide Reference(s)
1	4-22-1 & 2	SECTION 22 GOALTENDING Goaltending occurs when: ART. 1 . . . A defensive player touches the ball during a try or tap for field goal while the ball is in its downward flight entirely above the basket ring level, has the possibility of entering the basket in flight and is not touching the basket cylinder; ART. 2 . . . A defensive player touches the ball outside the cylinder during a free-throw attempt.	15:3:E
2	4-22-3	SECTION 22 GOALTENDING ART. 3 . . . When the ball contacts the backboard, it is considered to be on its downward flight. In such a case, it is goaltending when the ball is touched by a player as long as it has a possibility of entering the basket.	15:3:G
3	4-34-1	SECTION 34 PLAYERS/BENCH PERSONNEL/SUBSTITUTES/TEAM MEMBERS ART. 1 . . . A player is one of the five team members who are legally on the court at any given time, except during time-outs or intermissions.	18:2:D Play 18-2-2
4	7-5-4	SECTION 5 RESUMPTION-OF-PLAY PROCEDURE, THROW-INS ART. 4 . . . Officials shall determine the designated spot by using the ~~an imaginary line drawn from the intersection of the end line with the sideline to each lane line where it intersects with the free-throw line including the semicircle~~ three-point line. If the stoppage of play occurs ~~inside the imaginary line~~, on or within the three-point line, the designated spot shall be the nearest point on the end line 3- feet outside the lane line. (See Number 1 on Diagram 5.) If the stoppage occurs outside the three-point line, ~~imaginary line~~, the designated spot shall be the nearest sideline at the 28-foot line. (See Number 2 on the Diagram 5.)	9:2:B-D, F, I
5	9-2-2, 9-3-4	SECTION 2 THROW-IN PROVISIONS ART. 2 . . . The thrower shall not purposely and/or deceitfully delay returning after legally being out of bounds and then become the first player to touch the ball after returning to the playing court.	9:3:Q (new) Play 9-3-10
6	10-4-4b 4-6-1a & b (NEW)	SECTION 4 PLAYER TECHNICAL ART. 4 . . . Illegally contact the backboard/ring by: a. Placing a hand on the backboard or ring to gain an advantage. ~~b. Intentionally slapping or striking the backboard or causing the ring to vibrate while a try or tap for the field goal is in flight or touching the backboard or is in the basket or cylinder above the basket.~~ SECTION 6 BASKET INTERFERENCE ART. 1 . . . Basket Interference occurs when a player: a. ~~ART. 1~~ . . . Touches the ball or any part of the basket (including the net) while the ball is on or within either basket. b. Slaps or strikes the backboard causing the backboard or basket to vibrate while the ball is on or within either basket or is touching the backboard or within the cylinder.	15:3:C (new)

		Editorial Revisions	
1	4-19-3c	SECTION 19 FOUL ART. 3 . . . An intentional foul is a personal or technical foul that may or may not be premeditated and is not based solely on the severity of the act. Intentional fouls include, but are not limited to: c. Contact that is not a legitimate attempt to play the ball/player ~~specifically designed to stop the clock or keep it from starting~~.	11:9:E
2	4-47	SECTION 47 WARNING FOR DELAY A warning to a team for ~~delay~~ actions that cause the game to be delayed is an administrative procedure by an official which is recorded in the scorebook by the scorer and reported to the head coach:	19:1
3	5.2.1c	THREE-POINT TRY 5.2.1 SITUATION C: A1 throws the ball from behind the three-point line. The ball is above the level of the ring and/or has a chance to go in. The ball is legally touched by: (a) B1 who is in the three-point area; (b) B1 who is in the two-point area; (c) A2 who is in the three-point area; or (d) A2 who is in the two-point area. The ball continues in flight and goes through A's basket. RULING: In (a) and (b), three points are scored since the legal touching was by the defense and the ball was thrown by A1 from behind the three-point line. In (c), score three points since the legal touch by a teammate occurred behind the three-point line. In (d), score two points since the legal touch by a teammate occurred in the two-point area. COMMENT: In all situations, when there is no possibility of the ball entering the basket from above and the touching/deflection causes the goal to be successful, it shall be a two-point goal.	Plays 5-2-1 thru 5-2-4
4	6-3-2a, 6-3-5b	SECTION 3 JUMP-BALL ADMINISTRATION ART. 2 . . . When the official is ready and until the ball is tossed, nonjumpers shall not: a. Move onto the center restraining circle (within 3 feet). b. Change position around the center restraining circle. ART. 5 . . . Until the tossed ball is touched by one or both jumpers, nonjumpers shall not: a. Have either foot break the plane of the center restraining circle cylinder. b. Take a position in any occupied space (within 3 feet of the center restraining circle).	7:4:B, 7:4:H
5	10-5-2	SECTION 5 BENCH TECHNICAL ART. 2 . . . Enter the court unless ~~by permission of an official~~ it is to attend to an injured player.	18:3:C
6	10-2-5	SECTION 2 TEAM TECHNICAL ART. 5 . . . Fail to have all players return to the court at approximately the same time following a time-out, or intermission, or substitution process.	19:3:A

		Other Changes	
1	4.11.2A	A-1 has ended his/her dribble in the free throw lane; In (a) is stepping toward the basket; (b) is pivoting toward the basket; In both cases, B-1 fouls A-1. In (a), legally finishes his/her last step. In (b), complete the pivot; before immediately jumping to attempt a try. RULING: In (a) and (b), if the try is successful, the goal counts. If the try is unsuccessful, A1 will be awarded 2 free throws as it was a 2-point attempt. A player with the ball is pivoting or stepping when fouled may complete the usual foot or body movement in any activity while holding the ball. (4-11-2, 4-41-3) COMMENT: The try starts when the player begins the motion, which habitually precedes the release of the ball. After a player ends a dribble and is stepping or pivoting toward the goal when fouled, the player should be considered in the act of shooting if the player continues the motion and releases the ball on a try.	Plays 12-2-1, 12-2-2
2	4.12.2C	**PLAYER AND/OR TEAM CONTROL** 4.12.2 SITUATION C: With 3.9 seconds remaining in the 4th quarter, A-1's throw-in pass is deflected into the air by B-1. While the ball is in the air, an official inadvertently sounds his/her whistle. After the whistle, the game clock still shows 3.9 seconds remaining in the quarter. RULING: The clock shall remain at 3.9 seconds, with Team A awarded a throw-in at the out-of-bounds spot nearest to where the ball was deflected by B-1. While the ball remains live, a loose ball always remains in control of the team whose player last had control. Team A maintained control, and they will be awarded a throw-in nearest to where the ball last in contact with a player on the court when the whistle sounded. The officials would not have rule support to take time off the clock as no player on the court ever gained control of the ball (4-12-4, 4-36-2a, 4-42-5a).	6:3:B Play 6-3-5 (new)
3	4.15 Comment	DRIBBLE – LEGAL AND ILLEGAL MOVEMENT 4.15 COMMENT: It is not possible for a player to travel during a dribble. A player is not dribbling while slapping the ball during a jump, when a pass rebounds from a player's hand, when a player fumbles, or when a player bats a rebound or pass away from other players who are attempting to get it. The player is not in control under these conditions. It is a dribble when a player ~~stands still and bounces the ball~~ is in control of the ball, bats, throws, or pushes the ball to the floor, and is the first to touch the ball after it returns from the floor. It is not a dribble when a player stands still and holds the ball and touches it to the floor once or more than once.	Play 15-6-1
4	4.19.3G (new)	INTENTIONAL FOUL 4.19.3 Situation G: Late in the fourth quarter Team A leads by three points and Team B wishes to foul to stop the clock. B-1 from behind a) places two hands; b) places and keeps one hand; or c) is unable to keep a hand on the back of the dribbler A1 as they move into the frontcourt. RULING: In (a) and (b), even though B1 was unable to reach for the ball, they made a legitimate play of the dribbler and committed a common foul. In (c), This is incidental contact, play should continue, and the clock should continue to run.	Play 11-9-1
5	4.25.1	HELD BALL Must each opponent have two hands on the ball to cause a held ball? RULING: No. A held ball could occur if one or both opponents have one or both hands on the ball. When officials judge that the ball cannot be controlled by a player without causing undue roughness, a held ball should be called. This may (or may not) occur if opponents have one or both of their hands on the ball.	Play 8-6-3 (new)

6	9.9.1H	FRONTCOURT – BACKCOURT 9.9.1 SITUATION H: A1 holding the ball in the frontcourt. A-1 steps a) on, but not over, the division line; or b) into the backcourt. RULING: This is a backcourt violation; the ball will be awarded to Team B in their frontcourt at the 28-foot mark closest to where the violation occurred.	Play 15-1-10 (new)
7	10.4.2B	DELAY RETURNING TO COURT 10.4.2 SITUATION B: After a lengthy substitution process involving multiple substitutions for both Team A and Team B, A5 goes to the bench and remains there, mistakenly believing a replacement has been made. The ball is put in play even though Team A has only four players on the court. Team A is bringing the ball into A's frontcourt when the coach of Team A realizes they have only four players. The coach yells at A5 to return and the player sprints directly onto the court and catches up with the play. RULING: ~~No technical foul is charged to A5. A5's return to the court was not deceitful, nor did it provide A5 an unfair positioning advantage on the court.~~ Team A is charged with a Team Technical for failing to have all players return to the court at approximately the same time. (Rule 10-2-5) Rationale: This interpretation has several flaws in it, in my opinion. Firstly, the officials can't know that A5, in this situation, was one of the players who was legally on the court before the substitutions. A5 "could be" an illegal substitute who had NOT reported to the scorer and was definitely not "beckoned" onto the court to be a legal substitute. Secondly, it's impossible to state that Team A would not gain an "unfair positioning advantage." The play as written, states that, but it is all dependent on where all the players for each team are located. Asking the officials to use "advantage" to determine "legality" is a slippery slope. "Advantage," as with "beauty" is in the "eye of the beholder." Lastly, as written, it states there were "multiple substitutions by both Team A and Team B." What exactly does that mean. What if Team A had two, but Team B only had one...would that meet the criteria. There are too many "unknowns" in this current play and ruling to be consistent and fair. By changing the ruling to a "Team Technical" for "failing to return all players to the court at approximately the same time," it clears this up AND makes it consistent with Case Book 10.2.5 Situation (failing to return all players to the court at approximately the same time, following a charged time-out.)	Play 19-3-8 (new)