

SUMMARY COMPARISON – NCAA/USAV/NFHS VOLLEYBALL RULE DIFFERENCE 2012



NOTE: No NAIA or NJCAA modifications are included in this document.

	NCAA (Women)	USA Volleyball	National Federation
1. Playing surface	The playable surface consists of the court & at least 2 meters surrounding it, which must be flat & smooth. Additional playing area can have a lower surface by up to ½” as long as both surfaces are safe.	Entire playing surface must be flat, horizontal, & uniform (e.g. playing surface ends at the edge of the Sport Court). The ball may be retrieved from beyond the free zone when the surface is lower by up to ½” or less and the entire area surrounding the court is free of obstructions.	There must be at least 6 feet (preferably 10 feet) of unobstructed space outside the boundary lines. The court and the adjacent playable area must be flat, smooth and free of obstructions other than required equipment and padding.
2. Playing restrictions	A player must be touching the playable surface to legally play a ball over a non-playing area.	Ball may be retrieved from beyond the free zone when the surface change is lower by ½” or less and the area is free of obstructions. If this condition does NOT exist, then a player must be touching the playable surface to play a ball over a non-playing area.	A player must be touching the playable surface to legally play a ball over a non-playable area.
3. Center line specifications	May have any or all of the following characteristics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A solid (uninterrupted) line. • A solid interrupted line: 4-inch line, 2-inch break, 4-inch line, 2-inch break, etc. • A shadow-bordered line with .64-centimeter (¼-inch) borders. 	Must be a solid line.	May be solid or shadow-bordered. The border or outlines must be at least ¼” wide and within the total 2” width.
4. Attack line extensions	Required	Required for nationally sanctioned competitions, optional for other competitions.	Not addressed.
5. Media location	Equipment and personnel cannot be in front of benches or in the front zone on the bench side. In other areas, must be within 1 meter of the barrier limiting the playable area. During timeouts and between sets, approved/credentialed media personnel may enter the court.	Not specifically addressed, but 2 meters of free space surrounding the court is required.	Not specifically addressed, but 6 feet of free space surrounding the court is required.
6. Overhead clearance	12.5 meters (41 ft.) is recommended. For new facilities put into use after 2006, 7.62 meters (25 ft.) is required.	For nationally sanctioned competition, 7.01 meters (23 ft.) is required, & is recommended for all other competitions.	At least 23 feet (7 meters) is recommended.
7. Ceiling and obstructions (over playable area of team making last contact)	Ball in play above 4.5m (15 ft.); judgment replay below 4.5m.	Ball in play above 4.5m (15 ft); judgment replay below 4.5m.	In play.

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8. Service zone	Required to have 2 meters (6 ft. 6 in) of depth past the end line, with no allowance for extending this area into the court.	If 2 meters (6 ft. 6 in) of depth is not possible beyond end line, a line is placed within the court boundaries to mark the required 2 m.	If 6 ft. of depth is not possible beyond end line, a line is placed within the court boundaries to mark the required 6 ft.
9. Warm-up area	Warm-up area begins at the end line or the end of the team bench, whichever is nearer to the scorekeeper's table. It may extend to within 1.75 meters of the sideline or service zone, as long as substitutes' position does not interfere with the officials' duties.	Warm-up area starts at the end of the team bench or bench area, and may be no nearer the court than the front of the team bench. Substitutes must not interfere with officials' duties.	Warm-up area must be in a non-playable area (for example, behind bench).
10. Backboards	Ruled same as ceiling.	Ruled same as ceiling.	Judgment replay for vertical backboard.
11. Penalty area	Not used.	Recommended – 1x1 meter area 1.5 meters behind each team's bench, with two chairs.	Not used.
12. Temperature	No minimum or maximum temperature specified.	Minimum temperature of 10 degrees Centigrade (50 degrees F.)	Not addressed.
13. Lighting	Specifications per Illuminating Engineering Society of North America.	300 lux (27.9 foot candles) required.	Not addressed.
14. Referee platform	Required. <u>Referee's platform and ladder must be distributed evenly behind the net pole, and the ladder must be distributed evenly at the back of the referee platform.</u>	Considered basic equipment. If an appropriate referee stand cannot be provided, the first referee performs his/her functions from the floor. Must present the least potential hazard for participants.	Required, and must elevate the referee's head 2 to 3 feet above the top of the net.
15. Net length and width	1 meter (39 inches) wide and at least 9.5 meters (31 feet, 2 inches) long.	1 meter (39 inches) wide and 9.5 to 10 m (31'6"-33') long.	36" – 39" wide and 31'6" – 33' long.
16. Exposed cable	Must be covered.	Must be clearly identified and must be covered if cables present safety concern.	Must be covered.
17. Band at top of net	May be 2" to 3 1/8 "	May be 2" to 2 3/4"	May be 2" to 2 3/4"
18. Net sleeves	Allowed on top of net only, if secured in such a way that net height and play are not affected, and not greater than 3 3/8" wide.	Not specifically addressed by rule, but sleeves are typically permitted if net height and net integrity are not affected.	Allowed on top of net only, secured to net, shall not affect height of net or interfere with play; not greater than 3 3/8" wide.
19. Net markings	Advertising is allowed on top tape, bottom tape, and/or tape outside antenna.	Not specifically addressed by rule.	Permitted on <u>top</u> white net tape or white sleeve.
20. Net posts	Recommended distance from sideline is 1 meter (39"). For facilities constructed after 2008, 1 meter is required.	Distance from sideline is .5 meter to 1 meter (20" to 39").	Distance from sideline is 3 feet (1 meter).
21. Ball characteristics	Surface must be a uniform, light color or a combination of colors with at least one-third of surface white or light.	Surface must be uniform, light color or combination of colors.	Surface must be smooth and all panels must be white or a maximum combination of three colors, with one-third of the panels all white.

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22. Rosters	Not used. Designated coaches must be listed on first set line-up sheets.	Rosters are used at the discretion of the tournament manager. When used, all team members, including managers, trainers, etc. are listed on roster. Players not listed on the roster cannot play.	All teammates must be listed. Teammates can be added to the roster, but a loss of rally results.
23. Roster changes	No roster is used.	After roster is submitted, uniform number is correctable with delay penalty. No player changes allowed.	Roster violation or additions result in a loss of rally, point to opponent.
24. When rosters are due	No roster is used.	Ten minutes prior to start of match.	Ten minutes prior to end of timed warm-up.
25. Captain designation	One player must be designated as captain on the lineup sheet for each set, and is captain whenever that player is on the court.	One team member (not the Libero) must be designated on the roster as team captain, and is captain whenever he/she is on the court. Anytime the team captain is not on the court, another player must be designated to serve as the game captain.	One player must be designated as playing captain on the lineup sheet for each set. That player remains captain unless she leaves the set and another player must be designated as captain.
26. Limit to team members	No limit to the number of players on a team, or the number of coaches/staff.	Limited to 15 players and 5 coach/staff.	No limit to the number of teammates on a team, or the number of coaches/staff.
27. Non-disruptive coaching – ball in play	During play, non-playing team members will be required to stay at least 1.75 meters from the court, and completely outside the substitution zone.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During play, the coach may stand or walk within free zone in front of team bench and at least 1.75 meters from the court without disrupting the match. • One assistant coach may stand to instruct players on the court, with the same location restrictions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During play, the head coach may stand in the libero replacement zone at least 6 feet from the sideline to coach. If a team member on bench is assessed a card for unsporting conduct, privilege is lost. • Assistant coaches shall remain seated on the bench during a set.
28. Non-disruptive coaching – ball out of play	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No restriction on coach's location while seated on bench. • Only one coach at any time may address referee to clarify non-judgment ruling or confirm TO/sub information. Coaches may not delay the resumption of play to discuss a judgment decision. • Coach(es) must not enter the substitution zone to request a rule clarification. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If seated, the coach is required to sit on bench nearest the score table. • During a dead ball, the coach may stand or walk within free zone in front of team bench without disrupting the match. • One assistant coach may stand to instruct players on the court. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No restriction on coach's location while on bench. • During a dead ball, head coach may stand in libero replacement zone to instruct players. Privilege is lost if any team member on bench is assessed a card for unsporting conduct.
29. Designated coaches	All coaches must be designated on the line-up sheet for the first set. Any coach may request interruptions and instruct players.	The coach must be designated. Only the coach may request interruptions. Assistant coaches may not intervene in the match.	Specific designation not addressed, but only the head coach may request interruptions.
30. Team member signatures on scoresheet	No.	For junior competition, each team's coach signs the scoresheet after the match. For adult competition, each team's captain signs the scoresheet after the match.	No.

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31. Number of players	Must have at least 6 players to start match; must have at least 6 eligible players to continue play.	Must have at least 6 players to start match; must have at least 6 eligible players to continue play.	Must have 6 players to start match; may continue with less than 6 players due to injury, illness or disqualification.
32. Assessing individual sanctions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Warning – Yellow card held in one hand. • Penalty – Red card held in one hand. • Expulsion – Red & yellow cards held in one hand. • Disqualification – Red & yellow cards held in separate hands. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Warning – No card shown – verbal or hand communication only (not recorded on scoresheet). • Penalty – Yellow card held in one hand. • Expulsion – Red card held in one hand. • Disqualification – Red & yellow cards held in one hand. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Warning – Yellow card held in one hand. • Penalty – Red card held in one hand. • Expulsion – Rules do not include an expulsion sanction. Behavior requiring a sanction beyond a penalty point results in disqualification for the match. • Disqualification – Red & yellow cards held in separate hands. • Forfeit. (State assoc. may modify)
33. Expulsion & Disqualification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Both sanctions result in penalty point for the opponent, who then serves next. • Expelled players remain seated on bench for remainder of set. Expelled coaches leave the player & spectator areas. • Disqualified team members must leave team and spectator areas for the remainder of the current match and the entire next match. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No penalty point assessed. • If a penalty area is available, expelled team members must remain seated there for remainder of set. If no penalty area is available, expelled players or substitutes remain seated on bench for remainder of set. Other expelled team members must leave playing, bench and warm-up area. • Disqualified team members must leave playing, bench, warm-up and spectator areas for the remainder of the current match. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of rally/point is assessed for a disqualification. • Disqualified teammate will leave team bench for remainder of match if supervision available. Disqualified adult will leave premises.
34. Use of red & yellow cards	Used only by first referee.	Used only by first referee.	Carried by both referees; second referee uses cards to signal need for sanction to first referee.
35. Improper request technique	Without a sanction card, hold palm of one hand against the opposite wrist.	“Wave off” request with one hand/arm.	N/A
36. Team sanctions (Unnecessary delay)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delay Warning– yellow card held against the opposite wrist. • Delay Penalty – red card held against opposite wrist. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delay Warning – No card displayed; one hand held against the opposite wrist. • Delay Penalty – yellow card held against opposite wrist. 	Time-out charged for unnecessary delay. If a team has used both time-outs, a loss of rally results, point awarded to opponent.
37. Duration of sanctions	For the set.	For the match.	For the match.
38. Sanction procedures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When a player on court receives sanction, the captain must go to the stand to acknowledge the sanction. • When a team member on bench is sanctioned, or a delay sanction is 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A player on court who receives a sanction must go to the referee stand to acknowledge the sanction. • When a team member on bench is sanctioned, the game captain goes to the 	First referee holds card(s) in the hand on the offending team's side, head high, and informs the second referee who is receiving card. Second referee verifies that the scorer records information.

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	<p>assessed, the second referee immediately & clearly informs a coach.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> When an improper request is assessed, the second referee informs a coach at the end of the rally. <u>The second referee whistles when requesting any sanction from the first referee.</u> <u>The first referee whistles when assessing an individual sanction, unless the sanction was requested by the second referee.</u> 	<p>referee stand for explanation. Captain communicates information to that team member, who acknowledges sanction with a raised hand.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> When a delay sanction is assessed, the captain must go to the referee stand and the first referee explains the sanction. The captain or second referee informs the head coach if needed. When an improper request is assessed, the second referee informs the head coach (or the first referee informs the captain) at the first opportunity without delaying the match. The second referee does not whistle when requesting a sanction from the first referee. The first referee whistles when assessing a sanction. 	
39. Electronic Aids	<u>Statistical data may be transmitted from another location to the bench; audio or video transmissions to the bench are prohibited.</u>	Not addressed.	<u>Using electronic equipment other than a computer for coaching purposes during the match is prohibited.</u>
40. Uniforms	All players except the libero must be dressed identically. If more than one player (other than the libero) wears a particular article of clothing as an exposed undergarment, all must be identical.	All players except the Libero must be dressed identically, with the exception of small manufacturer logos. If more than one player (other than the Libero) wears an exposed undergarment, they must be similar and of the same color.	All players, except libero, must be in like colored uniforms. Exposed undergarment under top must match predominant color of uniform top. No visible undergarment permitted under uniform bottom. Compression shorts may be worn as uniform bottom.
41. Uniform sleeve length	Uniforms must have identical sleeve length (except libero).	Short sleeve and long sleeve jerseys are considered identical.	Differing sleeve lengths allowed.
42. Uniform number placement	Numbers must be centered on the back. In the front, the number must be either centered or placed on one shoulder with the top of the number no more than 5" down from shoulder seam.	Numbers must be centered on the front and back of the jersey.	Numbers must be located on the upper front and back. On the front, the top of the number must be no more than 5" down from the shoulder seam, or centered and no more than 5" below the bottom edge of any neckline ribbing, placket or seam.
43. Uniform logo specifications	Manufacturer logos permitted. Size restrictions per NCAA guidelines [see Rule 7.1.3].	Manufacturer logos permitted. Logos smaller than 2 ¼ sq inches do not have to be identical.	State Association approved American flag (max 2" x 3") or commemorative patch (max 4" x 4") may be worn. Single manufacturer's logo permitted on each piece of uniform (< 2 1/4" square). School logos permitted.

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44. Lettering and manufacturer's logos on uniforms	Not considered when determining legality of uniforms provided logo is no larger than 2 ¼ square inches.	Not considered when determining legality of uniforms provided logo is no larger than 2 ¼ square inches	Not considered when determining legality of uniforms provided logo is no larger than 2 ¼ square inches.
45. Uniform "adornment" restrictions	Not addressed; safety of participants is paramount.	Not addressed; safety of participants is paramount.	Uniforms must be free of all hard and unyielding items like buttons, zippers, snaps, etc. Body paint or glitter prohibited.
46. Libero uniform	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The libero's jersey must be different from any color that appears on more than 25% of the body of her teammates' jerseys. Libero's shorts must be identical to teammates. Libero may wear a bib/vest to differentiate from teammates, but libero's shirt must always display a visible number. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Libero's jersey must contrast in color with that of the predominant colors of the other members of the team. The Libero's shorts may differ from teammates. Only a re-designated Libero may wear a bib or vest. Libero's shirt must always display a visible number. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The libero's jersey must be different from any color that appears on more than 25% of the body of her teammates' jerseys. The libero's shorts must be like-colored to teammates'. Libero may have two uniform numbers, one as libero, and a second as non-libero.
47. Illegal uniforms	Not allowed to play.	Not allowed to play.	Not allowed to play until corrected. Attempting to enter or entering in illegal uniforms results in unnecessary delay.
48. Player equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Splints/braces/casts allowed on arms or hands if padded and no advantage is gained. Hair devices allowed. A headband, head sweatband or bandanna worn as a sweatband is permitted; however, hats and other bandannas are not permitted. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Splints/braces allowed on hands/arms if padded and no advantage is gained. Casts are not allowed. Hats are not allowed. Headgear that may cause an injury or give an artificial advantage must not be worn. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Splints/braces/casts not allowed on finger, hand, wrist or forearm. Casts on other body parts may require padding. Hair devices not allowed, except unadorned bobby pins, flat clips, and flat barrettes no longer than 2", and soft hair devices no more than 2" wide.
49. Jewelry during play	Not allowed (exception – medical/religious identification may be removed from chain and taped or sewn under the uniform); delay sanction is assessed if jewelry removal delays the match.	A junior athlete participating in a junior event may not wear jewelry (medical/religious identification may be removed from chain and taped or sewn under the uniform); delay sanction is assessed if jewelry removal delays the match.	Not allowed (exception - medical or religious identification may be <u>worn</u> and taped to body); unnecessary delay (time-out) is charged for jewelry discovered during play.
50. Jewelry during warm-ups	Preventive officiating recommended first. If a player does not comply promptly to a directive to remove jewelry, a delay sanction is assessed.	Not addressed, but referees are responsible for safety of participants and should ask junior players to remove all jewelry, and adult players to remove that jewelry which they deem unsafe.	Not allowed. No penalty unless player does not comply with the referee's directive to remove (unsporting conduct).
51. Blood on uniform	Allow reasonable time to change uniform. No duplicate numbers in same set, but other number changes allowed.	Allow reasonable time to change uniform; no duplicate numbers in same set, but other number changes allowed.	Treat as injured player. Any blood on uniform requires the uniform to be cleaned or changed.
52. Damaged uniform	Allow reasonable time to change uniform. No duplicate numbers may be worn by teammates playing in the same match.	Player may change uniform numbers between sets or after a substitution or time-out; the team is assessed a penalty point.	Not addressed.

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53. Control of player equipment	If a player's necessary equipment falls to the floor and creates a safety hazard, play is stopped and a replay is directed.	If a player's equipment falls to the floor and creates a safety hazard, play is stopped and a delay sanction assessed.	If equipment falls to floor, play must be stopped and started with replay. Multiple problems result in unnecessary delay.
54. Definition of a rally	A rally is the sequence of playing actions from the moment of the service hit by the server until the ball is out of play. A completed rally is the sequence of playing actions which results in a point.	A rally is the sequence of playing actions from the moment of the service hit by the server until the ball is out of play. A completed rally is the sequence of playing actions which results in a point.	A rally is the sequence of actions ended by a fault, resulting in point.
55. Reporting after the interval between sets.	If a team is not ready to play at the start of a set, a delay sanction is assessed. Each additional 30 seconds of delay results in a delay penalty up to a maximum of 5 minutes, after which the set is defaulted.	A team that, without justifiable reason, does not appear on court on time defaults the match.	If a team is not ready to start play, unnecessary delay (time-out) is charged. If a team has used all time-outs, a point (loss of rally) is awarded to the opponent.
56. When set officially ends & interval between sets begins	When the first referee signals change of sides to the teams (or, before a deciding set, when captains are released after coin toss).	When the first referee signals the final point of the set.	When first referee signals teams to the appropriate benches.
57. Pre-match warm-up	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Warm-up protocols are defined by rule. • When both teams are on court, all warm-up activities must be on the team's own playing area. • When one team has exclusive use of the court, the other team must remain off of the playable surface or at their bench. • Neither shared hitting nor shared serving are allowed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Warm-up protocols are defined by rule for specific tournaments and divisions. • For junior competition, when one team has exclusive use of the court, the other team must either be at its team bench or out of the playing area. Warming up with balls at the team bench or in spectator walkways is not permitted. • Neither shared hitting nor shared serving are prohibited in adult competition. In junior competition, neither shared hitting nor shared serving are allowed. 	Not addressed; state association policy.
58. Warm-up between sets	Neither hitting nor serving is allowed between sets. Players may use balls on their own side of the playing area only.	Players may warm-up with balls on their court or in the free zone.	Neither hitting nor serving is allowed between sets. Players may use balls only on their own side of the playing area.
59. Coin toss and choice of playing area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any team representative may attend pre-match and deciding set coin toss. • Home team designates their playing area for the first set one hour before the match. • Pre-match coin toss is for serve/receive only, and is called by the visiting team representative. • Deciding set coin toss is conducted near the score table <u>by the second referee</u>; the toss is for serve/receive or playing area and is called by the home team representative. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Team captains must attend both the pre-match and deciding set coin toss. • Both pre-match coin toss and deciding set coin toss are for serve/receive or choice of playing area. • Deciding set coin toss is conducted near the score table by the first referee, or the second referee if designated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Head coach and captain(s) must attend. Home team selects playing area/bench for set #1 upon entering the facility. Pre-match coin toss is for serve/receive only. • Deciding set coin toss is conducted at <u>the official's table by the second referee</u>; the toss is called by the home team playing captain (on the floor at the end of set 4), and is for serve/receive or playing area.

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60. Ball use during timeout	Allowed off-court.	Not allowed.	Not allowed.
61. Switch courts in deciding set	YES.	YES.	Teams do not switch courts during deciding set.
62. Teams to end line at end of sets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Teams do not go to the end line at the end of set. Teams do go to end line at end of match. Before deciding set, players on court are released to benches during coin toss. Court change, if necessary, occurs near score table. Teams do not go to end line before changing courts in the middle of the deciding set. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Teams do not go to end line at the end of set. Teams do go to end line at end of match. Before deciding set, players on court are released to benches during coin toss. Court change, if necessary, occurs near score table. Teams do not go to end line before changing courts in the middle of the deciding set. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Teams go to end line at the end of all sets. Players on the court are then directed to change courts (or to bench if deciding set coin toss results in no court change). Before deciding set, players are released to team benches while captains report for coin toss Teams do not change courts during deciding set.
63. Lineups due for first set	At the three-minute mark on the countdown clock timing the warm-ups. If used, the libero's number must be marked on lineup sheet for each set.	Two minutes before end of timed warm-up period. If used, Libero number(s) must be marked on the scoresheet before the match.	Two minutes prior to end of timed warm-up in list form, with the first server on the top line). If used, the libero's number must be marked on lineup sheet for each set.
64. Change in lineup after submitted	For set one, lineups may be changed until the one-minute mark on the clock timing the warm-ups. Within one-minute of set one, and for all other sets, must use substitution.	By substitution.	Substitutions allowed prior to the start of a set.
65. Third timeout request	Improper request unless the timeout is acknowledged (whistled), then a delay sanction is assessed.	Improper request unless the time-out is acknowledged (whistled), then a delay sanction is assessed.	If time-out request is acknowledged, the penalty is a loss of rally/point and play shall be resumed immediately
66. Length of timeouts	Default is 60 seconds. By coaches' agreement, the length of all timeouts in a non-broadcast match may be extended to the length of a media timeout (75-90 seconds). Warning whistle is blown 15 seconds before end of timeout period.	30 seconds. No warning whistle is blown before end of time-out period.	60 sec. Warning whistle is blown 15 seconds before end of time-out period.
67. Water during timeout	No location restriction; must be cleaned up by end of 60 seconds.	Clean up must not delay resumption of play.	Unnecessary delay is called when the cleaning up of liquid or other substances causes a delay in resumption of play.
68. Timeout ending early	Yes, if both teams are ready to play.	No.	Yes, if both teams are ready to play.
69. Substitution requests	Can be verbally requested by coach or captain. A substitute entering the substitution zone also constitutes a request.	Can only be requested by a substitute entering the substitution zone. Coach or captain may request in the case of an exceptional substitution.	Can be verbally requested by head coach. A substitute entering the substitution zone also constitutes a request.

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70. Requesting a timeout, substitution, or lineup check	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Designated coach(es) or captain may make request. Coach(es) must be in the bench or warm-up area to make request. Not allowed between authorization of the service and the end of the next rally. Substitution and timeout requests only allowed after a completed rally. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The coach or captain may make request for timeout or lineup check. The coach must be in the bench area to make request. Not allowed between authorization of the service and the end of the next rally. Substitution and timeout requests only allowed after a completed rally. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Playing captain may request time-out or line-up check for own team from second referee. Head coach may request time-out, substitution, or line-up check verbally or with appropriate hand signal. Allowed if play is stopped for safety after authorization but before service contact.
71. Teams required to leave courts during timeouts	No. During a timeout, all team members may go anywhere in the facility except in the opponent's team area.	No, although referees may direct teams to benches for administrative purposes. Coach and non-playing team members may not enter court.	No. Coach may enter court. Teams may confer with their coaches only on the court or at their team bench area.
72. Who can request substitution	Any designated coach, or the playing captain.	The coach or playing captain, but only in the case of an exceptional substitution, or injury.	Coach.
73. Exceptional substitution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does NOT count as a team substitution. Player replaced by exceptional substitute may not return to that set. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does NOT count as a team substitution. Player replaced by exceptional substitute may not return to the match. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Counts as a team substitution if fewer than 18 have been used. Player replaced by exceptional substitute may not return to that set.
74. Maximum team substitutes	<u>Fifteen</u> team substitutions per set.	Twelve team substitutions per set.	Eighteen team substitutions per set.
75. Illegal substitutes	Delay sanction.	Delay sanction.	<u>Before whistle/signal for serve - unnecessary delay (time-out). After whistle/signal for serve – illegal alignment.</u>
76. Notification of number of substitutions	Scorekeeper informs second referee who then notifies coach when <u>12th – 15th</u> substitutions are used.	Scorer informs second referee who then notifies coach when 9 th – 12 th substitutions are used.	Scorekeeper informs second referee when 15 th – 18 th substitutions are used; second referee then informs coach.
77. Substitution requests in conjunction with timeouts	A substitution request may be followed immediately by a timeout request. Any number of substitution requests may be made during a timeout; an additional request may be made at the end of the timeout.	Only one substitution request can be made in each interruption (dead ball), even if a time-out is granted.	Only one substitution request can be made in each dead ball period, even if a time-out is granted.
78. Substitution protocol during timeouts	Substitution procedure is followed at end of timeout.	Substitution procedure is followed at end of time-out.	Coach or substitute can report the numbers to the second referee. Players exchange at the end of the time-out without normal procedure.
79. Number of liberos allowed	One libero may be designated for each set.	Two Liberos may be designated for each match.	One libero may be designated for each set.
80. Libero as captain.	Allowed.	Not allowed.	Allowed.
81. Libero service restrictions	Libero may serve in one rotation in a set.	<u>In one rotation in a set, either Libero may serve.</u>	Libero may serve in one rotation in a set.

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82. Libero replacements	A completed rally must take place between two libero replacements except in the case of injury/illness or when there is a forced rotation caused by penalty. Exception: when the next action the libero will take is to serve, no rally is required.	A completed rally must take place between two libero replacements except in the case of injury/illness or when there is a forced rotation caused by penalty. Exception: when the next action the libero will take is to serve, no rally is required.	A rally must take place between two libero replacements unless the next action the libero will take is to serve.
83. Incorrect libero replacement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can be corrected by the team prior to the next service contact without fault. • If officials get involved with correction, a delay sanction is assessed. • If play begins (service contact) with incorrect replacement, a position fault occurs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can be corrected by the team prior to the next service contact without fault. • Officials do not correct errors, even if recognized prior to next service contact. • If play begins (service contact) with incorrect replacement, a position fault occurs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can be corrected by the team prior to the service beckon without fault. • Officials can make correction before service authorization; unnecessary delay (time-out) is charged. • If there is an incorrect replacement on the court at the time of the whistle/signal for serve, illegal alignment occurs.
84. Redesignation of injured libero	When the libero is injured and another player is redesignated as libero, the injured libero cannot play in the remainder of that set.	Redesignation is only allowed if neither Libero can continue play. Original Liberos may not return to the match.	When the libero is injured and another player is redesignated as libero, the injured libero cannot play in the remainder of that set.
85. Toss for service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One toss for service after the service is authorized. • Ball must be tossed or released before contact • Time allowed for service contact – eight seconds. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One toss for service after the service is authorized. • Ball must be tossed or released before contact. • Time allowed for service contact – eight seconds. • Exceptions - 14 and under divisions & regional development divisions – 2 tosses and 5 sec. allowed after each beckon. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After the ball is released for service, it may be caught or allowed to drop to the floor to get a re-serve. • Only one re-serve per player per term of service. • Ball does not need to be tossed/released before contact. • Time allowed for service (contact) – five seconds.
86. Points and actions removed due to wrong server or illegal player on the court	If discovered before the opponent serves, points known to have been scored during a term of service in which an illegal substitute or wrong server is discovered are canceled. Timeouts by the team not at fault, as well as substitutions, libero replacements, and team sanctions by either team during that span of points are removed. Timeouts taken by the team at fault and individual sanctions assessed to either team are not removed.	If discovered before the opponent serves, points known to have been scored during a term of service in which an illegal substitute or wrong server is discovered are canceled. Timeouts by the team not at fault, as well as substitutions, libero replacements, and team sanctions by either team during that span of points are removed. Timeouts taken by the team at fault and individual sanctions assessed to either team are not removed.	If discovered before the opponent serves, points known to have been scored during a term of service in which an illegal substitute or wrong server is discovered are canceled.
87. Attacking the serve	Cannot attack the serve if the ball is in the front zone and entirely above the top of the net.	Cannot attack the serve if the ball is in the front zone and entirely above the top of the net.	Cannot attack the serve from in front of or behind attack line, if the ball is entirely above the top of the net.
88. Ball near or in the vertical plane of the net	A ball penetrating the vertical plane of the net over the net may be returned to a team's	The player's contact with the ball must be made within his/her own playing space. The	A ball penetrating the vertical plane of the net over the net may be returned to a team's

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	playing area by a player on that team provided the ball has not completely crossed the vertical plane when the contact is made.	point of contact with the ball, not necessarily the position of the ball, is the determining factor.	playing area by a player on that team provided the ball has not completely crossed the vertical plane when the contact is made.
89. Net contact	Contact with the net is not a fault unless it is made while playing the ball or it interferes with play.	Contact with the net is not a fault unless it interferes with play. Note: touching the net below the top band, even during the action of playing the ball is not a fault, unless it interferes with play.	Contact is always a fault except contact by loose hair.
90. Retrieving the ball from the opponent's free zone ("pursuit rule")	Assuming 2 meters of clearance outside net pole, referee stand or other court equipment: If, after first contact, the ball travels over or outside the antenna to the opponent's free zone, a player may retrieve that ball as long as no center line fault occurs. The return path of the ball must be over or outside the antenna.	Assuming 2 meters of clearance outside net pole, referee stand or other court equipment: If, after first contact, the ball travels over or outside the antenna to the opponent's free zone, a player may retrieve that ball as long as no center line fault occurs. The return path of the ball must be over or outside the antenna.	Ball is out of play as soon as it completely crosses the center line. A player may cross the center line outside the court and play a ball that has not completely crossed the net or net plane.
91. Contact with net, post or cables outside the net	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contacting the net outside the antenna is judged like all other net contacts. • Contact with post, ropes, or cables is legal unless contact interferes with play, or used for support while playing the ball. 	Players may touch the post, ropes, or any other object outside the antennae, including the net itself, provided that it does not interfere with play.	Contacting the net or net cables is a net fault. Dangerous contact with or gaining an advantage from the cables, standards or referee platform is a net fault.
92. Crossing the center line	Player can touch opponent's court with feet or hands, provided some part of extremity is on or above the center line. Players may also touch the opponent's court with an entire foot or hand or any other body part(s), provided the encroachment does not present a safety hazard, does not interfere with the opponents, and some body part is on/over the center line.	Player can touch opponent's court with feet providing some part of foot/feet is in contact with or directly above the center line, and the penetration does not interfere with the opponents' play. Players may touch the opponent's court with any body part above the feet provided the penetration does not interfere with the opponent's play.	Player can touch opponent's court with feet or hands, provided some part of the extremity is on or above the center line.
93. Match length	All matches will be the best 3 out of 5 sets (exception for some high school & NJCAA play).	Matches may be the best 2 out of 3 sets, or 3 out of 5 sets.	Matches are the best 3 out of 5 sets (best 2 of 3 is allowed by state association; if so, all sets are 25 pts).
94. Protest procedure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protest may be lodged by coach or captain. Coach signs protest documents. • If not the final point of a set, must be lodged prior to next service. • If final point of a set, must be lodged within 60 seconds. • If final point of a match, must be lodged before referees leave playing area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protest must be lodged by the captain. Captains sign protest documents. The coach may act as the captain for 14-and-under play. • If not the final point of a set, must be lodged prior to next service. • If final point of a set, must be lodged within 60 seconds. • If final point of a match, must be lodged before referees leave playing area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coach must request to review a decision by requesting a time-out. • Request must be made during dead ball immediately following situation in question. • If the referee's decision stands, time-out charged to team. If no time-outs remain (loss of rally).

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95. Referee signal sequence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>If the fault is whistled by the first referee, the referees first signal which team wins the point, and then the nature of the fault and, if necessary, the player at fault.</u> • <u>If the fault is whistled by the second referee, the second referee will signal the nature of the fault and, if necessary, the player at fault. The first referee (if in agreement) first repeats the indication of the player at fault, then signals which team wins the point. The second referee repeats the point signal. The first referee does not signal the fault.</u> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the fault is whistled by the first referee, the referees first signal which team wins the point, and then the nature of the fault and, if necessary, the player at fault. • If the fault is whistled by the second referee, the second referee will signal the nature of the fault and, if necessary, the player at fault. The first referee (if in agreement) then indicates which team wins the point and the second referee repeats that signal. The first referee does not signal the fault or player at fault. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the fault is whistled by the first referee, the referees first signal the nature of the fault, then the player at fault if necessary, and then signal which team wins the point. • If the fault is whistled by the second referee, the second referee will signal the nature of the fault and, if necessary, the player at fault, which the first referee repeats. The first referee then indicates which team wins the point, and the second referee repeats that signal.
96. Line Judge Duties	<u>It is not the line judges' responsibility to signal a fault when a non-server is off of the court when the service is contacted.</u>	It is the line judges' responsibility to signal a fault when a non-server is off of the court when the service is contacted.	It is not the line judges' responsibility to signal a fault when a non-server is off of the court when the service is contacted.
97. Line Judge Flag Specifications	<u>Minimum – approximately 30 cm x 30 cm (12" x 12"), maximum – approximately 40.5 cm x 40.5 cm (16" x 16").</u>	Flags should be 40 cm x 40 cm (16" x 16").	<u>Minimum – approximately 30 cm x 30 cm (12" x 12"), maximum – approximately 40.5 cm x 40.5 cm (16" x 16").</u>
98. Illegal attack signal	Place the arm on the offending team's side to the side of the body at head height, elbow bent at a right angle, and then make a forward and downward motion with one arm from the shoulder with the forearm and hand. Indicate the player at fault if necessary by pointing with an open hand.	Completely extend one arm and hand straight up from the shoulder and then bend the arm at the elbow to lower the forearm and open hand in front of the face to about chin level.	Place one arm to the side of the body at head height, elbow bent at a right angle, and then make a forward & downward motion with one arm from the shoulder with the forearm & hand. Two motions are sufficient.
99. Illegal block/screen signal	Raise both hands to the side at head height, elbows bent at right angles, palms facing away from body.	Completely extend both arms straight up from the shoulders (elbows are not bent), palms facing away from the body.	Raise both hands to the side at head height, elbows bent at right angles, palms facing away from body. <u>(Also used for illegal alignment before start of set.)</u>
100. Ball (other than a serve) crosses under net signal	Point to the center line area with an extended index finger.	Point to the center line area with an extended index finger.	Extend one arm with an open hand (fingers together), palm toward net, and point toward floor area between the attack line and net on offending team's side.
101. Second referee "ready" signal	Traditionally indicated by extending one hand/arm toward first referee and making eye contact.	Traditionally indicated by holding both hands in front of body at head height, palms toward first referee.	Traditionally indicated by extending one hand/arm toward referee and making eye contact.
102. Signal for 3 rd and 4 th team contact by same player.	Signal "four hits".	Signal "double contact".	Signal "four hits".
103. Indication of which player(s) contacted the net	Indicate the player at fault by showing the jersey number, using one or both hands.	Indicate the player at fault by pointing with an open hand.	Indicate the player at fault by showing the jersey number, using one or both hands.

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104. Signal for delay sanction (unnecessary delay)	Yellow or red card held against the back of the opposite wrist.	Open hand (warning) or yellow card (penalty) held against the back of the opposite wrist	Both hands on hips with elbows out to side.
105. Improper request technique	Without card, hold palm of one hand against the opposite wrist. Second referee communicates to a coach at the end of the rally.	<u>“Wave off” request with one hand/arm. Second referee communicates to coach (or first referee to captain) at earliest opportunity, without delaying the match.</u>	Not applicable.
106. Substitutions by both teams on same dead ball.	Second referee whistles to acknowledge first request, and may administer both teams’ substitutions without repeating the whistle (unless necessary).	Second referee should whistle to acknowledge first request and repeat the whistle to administer the second team’s request also.	Second referee whistles to acknowledge first request, and may administer both teams’ substitutions without repeating the whistle (unless necessary).
107. Notification of substitutions used	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Second referee notifies coach when the 12th, 13th, 14th, and 15th substitutions are used.</u> • <u>Second referee notifies first referee when 15th substitution is used.</u> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Second referee notifies coach and first referee when 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th substitutions are used. • Second referee notifies first referee when 12th substitution is used. 	Second referee notifies coach when the 15 th , 16 th , 17 th , and 18 th substitutions are used.
108. Change of court signal	Using fists, move the hands/arms from position A (arms dropped to the side) directly to position B (elbows bent, forearms parallel to body, right arm in front of body and left arm behind body).	Using fists, move the hands/arms to position A (elbows bent, forearms parallel to body, right arm behind body and left arm in front of body) to position B (elbows bent, forearms parallel to body, right arm in front of body and left arm behind body).	Using fists, move the hands/arms from position A (arms dropped to the side) directly to position B (elbows bent, forearms parallel to body, right arm in front of body and left arm behind body).
109. Line judge position during timeouts	At intersection of the attack line and the sideline on the first referee’s side of the court.	At mid-point of each end line.	At intersection of the attack line and the sideline on the first referee’s side of the court.

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Revised: August, 2012

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