2013-2015

Domestic Competition Regulations as Presented by USA Volleyball

Rules of the Game as authorized by the International Volleyball Federation at the XXXIIIrd FIVB World Congress, USA, 2012 and amended.

Editor: Kinda S. Lenberg Editor: Rick Laskey

Published by USA Volleyball

USA Volleyball has officially approved the modifications presented in this document in order to **promote the sport and encourage continuity of play** at the various organizational, local and recreational levels across the country.

For the official international rules of the game, which are used worldwide and developed and approved by the FIVB (Federation Internationale de Volleyball), please visit www.fivb.org or our web site at www.usavolleyball.org.

Printed by FuseCreates, Denver, Colo.

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Volleyball Associations/Federations worldwide endeavor to provide equal opportunities and maximum enjoyment for participants and spectators, maintaining the values of fair play and peaceful involvement.

USA Volleyball embraces this view, joining with all of its global partners to enable pleasurable participation from the broadest base of recreational play, to the highest levels of international competition. Volleyball can enrich the lives of all who play and watch it. It should be fun.

WE COMMIT THE RULES TO THIS END.



Suggested Retail Price: \$6.95

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Rules Commission and USA Volleyball would like to express their appreciation to the many individuals and organizations for their assistance in the editing of and providing information for this publication.

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Special thanks go to Rick Laskey, Nancy Funk, Ric Washburn, Lynne Updegraff, Jennifer Williams, Kathy Ferraraccio, Michael McPoyle and Marcia Alterman.

INDOOR VOLLEYBALL RULES
COVER DESIGN BY GREG KLEINERT DESIGN

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MODIFICATIONS

For all designated international competitions, the FIVB rules will be fully in effect. The original FIVB language is used at the highest levels of competition (such as Adult Opens, PVL and High Performance) unless otherwise noted in the gray box that refers to that rule. Modifications in the gray boxes apply to all other levels of competition. USA Volleyball recognizes that there are circumstances where grassroots development, sport development, safety or insurance requirements would indicate a need for a temporary rule modification (e.g., the number of substitutions might be expanded to include more participants at a school or recreational level).

Acknowledging that a rule may not be changed, in instances where the USAV member organizations feel that the promotion of the sport would be enhanced by temporary adjustments, they are encouraged to promote the advancement of the sport.

In an attempt to have continuity in the domestic play of the game, this document has inserted suggested guidelines in designated "USAV" boxed areas for some of the more common temporary adjustments used to promote the growth of the game.

FXAMPLE:

USAV 1.1a: The free zone may be a minimum of 2 m (6'6 3'4"). It is not required that the free zone be symmetrical.

Suggestions for additional temporary adjustments for inclusion in this document may be transmitted through members of the

Rules Commission, regional officials chairpersons or commissioners during the season. Explanation and rationale of proposed modifications must be in the chair's hands before **Feb. 1, 2014**, if they are to be considered at the annual meeting of the Rules Commission.

RULES INTERPRETATION

Questions regarding interpretation of the present rules and current practices may be addressed to: USA Volleyball Rules Interpreter Paul Albright, 1653 Spruce Pine Ct., Lilburn, GA 30047, Phone: Res (770) 367-7792, E-mail: vbinterp@usav.org. Contact by e-mail is preferred (vbinterp@usav.org); however, you may enclose a self-addressed, stamped envelope with your inquiry for prompt return. All inquiries will receive replies. Some queries may involve consultations, but answers will be forwarded as soon as possible.

For information relevant to the interpretation and application of the rules-specific match situations, please consult the USA Volleyball Web site at www.usavolleyball.org

INFORMATION FOR HEARING-IMPAIRED VOLLEYBALL PLAYERS

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Dial 711 for voice calls and give relay operator the TT number above.
To obtain a copy of *Volleyball in American Sign Language*, which illustrates more than 40 of the most important volleyball terms, contact USA Volleyball at 855-USVOLLEY or info@usav.org.

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2013-2015 DOMESTIC COMPETITION REGULATIONS SIGNIFICANT VOLLEYBALL (INDOOR) RULE CHANGES AND CLARIFICATIONS

Add to 4.1.1: "For the match, a team may consist of up to 12 players, plus Coaching Staff: one coach, a maximum of two assistant coaches; Medical Staff: one team therapist and one medical doctor. Only those listed on the score sheet may normally enter the Competition/Control Area and take part in the official warm up and in the match."

Add to USAV 4.3.3.1: "a) Uniform numbers must be clearly visible and centered (both horizontally and vertically) on the player's chest and upper back. b) Each jersey must use the same color and number height for all players, except for the Libero's jersey, which may have different color and size numbers, provided it still meets the minimum criteria stated in USAV 4.3.3.2. c) Color combinations such as purple/black, dark green/black, navy/black, white/light yellow or navy/maroon are not distinctive enough to comply with the rules."

Add to 4.3.3: "Players' jerseys must be numbered from 1 to 20."

Add to USAV 5.3.1: "One assistant coach at a time may stand to give instructions to players on the court, but has no right to intervene in the match. During play this assistant coach may give these instructions while standing or walking within the free zone in front of his/her team's bench from the extension of the attack line up to the warm-up area, and no closer to the court than 1.75m (5'10") from the sideline and its extension, without disturbing or delaying the match."

Add to 5.3.2: "Should the coach have to leave his/her team for any reason including sanction, <u>but excluding entering the court as a player, an assistant coach may assume the coach's functions for the duration of the absence, once confirmed to the referee by the game captain."</u>

Delete USAV 7.3.5.3

Add 7.3.5.4: "Where a player is found to be on court but he/she is not registered on the score sheet list of players, the opponent's points remain valid, and in addition they gain a point and service. The team at fault will lose all points and/or sets (0:25, if necessary) gained from the moment the non-registered player entered the court, and will have to submit a revised line-up sheet and send a new registered player into the court, in the position of the non-registered player."

Add to 7.5.1: "The team commits a positional fault, if any player is not in his/her correct position at the moment the ball is hit by the server. <u>This includes when a player is on court through illegal substitution.</u>"

Delete USAV 7.5.4

Add USAV 7.7.1: "A rotational fault is committed when a Libero serves in a second rotation position in the same set."

Delete USAV 7.7.2

Add 9.2.4: "It is a fault, during the reception of service, to make a double contact or catch using an overhand finger action."

Add USAV 11.2.2: "Encroachment into the opponent's court with any part(s) of the body is permitted, provided some part of the body remains either in contact with or directly

above the center line, and there is no interference with opponents. In addition, completely crossing the center line with the foot, feet or hands, or encroachment with other body parts, must not present a safety hazard to opponents."

Add USAV 11.4.3: "Regarding penetration by a player's foot (feet), see USAV 11.2.2."

Add to 12.5.2: "A player or a group of players of the serving team make(s) a screen by waving arms, jumping or moving sideways during the execution of the service, or by standing grouped to hide <u>the server and</u> the flight path of the ball." **Add 15.5.2:** "When the substitution is enforced through injury to a player in play this may be accompanied by the coach (or game captain) showing the corresponding hand signal."

Delete USAV 15.9.2.3b

Add to 15.10.3a: "The actual request for substitution starts at the moment of the entrance of the substitute player(s) into the substitution zone, ready to play, during an interruption. The coach does not need to make a substitution hand signal except if the substitution is for injury or before the start of the set."

Add USAV 19.1.1: "Each team has the right to designate from the list of players on the scoresheet up to two specialist defensive players: Liberos <u>per match or the team may choose</u> to designate one Libero <u>per set."</u>

Add to USAV 19.2: "NOTE: It is recommended now and required beginning Sept. 1, 2014, the Libero shall wear a uniform top that is immediately recognized from all angles as being in clear contrast to and distinct from the other members of the team. The Libero and his/her teammates shall wear a solid colored uniform top. Regarding the solid colored top:

(a) the solid color uniform top shall clearly contrast from the predominant color(s) of the teammates' uniform top. Predominant color(s) is the color(s) appearing on approximately half of the uniform; (b) sleeves shall be the same color as the body of the uniform top; (c) piping/trim not exceeding 2.5 cm (1") in total at its widest point may be placed along the seas and may be a different color(s) than the uniform top; (d) lettering and collars may be different color(s) than the uniform top; (e) uniform numbers shall be a contrasting color to the uniform top and meet all other specifications in USAV 4.3.3.1."

Add USAV 19.3.1.3a: "The Libero may not block or attempt to block."

Add USAV 19.3.1.3b: "In one position, a Libero may serve after replacing the player in position 1."

Add USAV 19.3.2.1: "In one rotation, a Libero can replace the player in position 1 and serve the next rally, even if he/she is already on the court in replacement of another player. In this situation, the Libero does not have to exit the court before replacing the player in position 1, and there does not need to be a completed rally between Libero replacements."

Add to 19.3.2.9: "An illegal Libero replacement should be considered in the same way as an illegal substitution: should the illegal Libero replacement be noticed before the start of the next rally, then this is corrected by the referees, and the team is sanctioned for delay; should the illegal Libero replacement be noticed after the service hit, the consequences are the same as for an illegal substitution."

Add to 19.5.1: "If the Libero is expelled or disqualified, he/she may be replaced <u>immediately</u> by the team's second Libero. Should the team have only one Libero, then it <u>has the right to make a re-designation."</u>

Add to 21.1: "Minor misconduct offenses are not subject to sanctions. It is the 1st referee's duty to prevent the teams from approaching the sanctioning level. This is done in two stages: Stage 1: by issuing a verbal warning through the game captain: Stage 2: by use of a YELLOW CARD to the team member(s) concerned. This formal warning is not in itself a sanction but a symbol that the team member (and by extension the team) has reached the sanctioning level for the match. It is recorded in the score sheet but has no immediate consequences."

Add to 21.2.2: "Offensive conduct: defamatory or insulting words or gestures or any action expressing contempt.

Add to 21.6: "Summary of Misconduct and Cards Used Warning: no sanction – Stage 1: verbal warning; Stage 2: symbol Yellow card

Penalty: sanction - symbol Red card

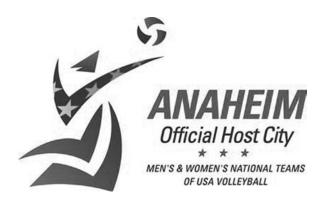
Expulsion: <u>sanction – symbol Red + Yellow cards jointly</u> Disqualification: sanction – symbol Red + Yellow card separately"

Add Diagram 9: Sanction Scales

USA Volleyball Thanks Its Corporate Partners









USA Volleyball Thanks Its Corporate Partners



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USA Men's and Women's National Volleyball Teams





Women's National Team

2013-2015 DOMESTIC COMPETITION REGULATIONS as Presented by USA VOLLEYBALL

GAME CHARACTERISTICS

Volleyball is a sport played by two teams on a playing court divided by a net. There are different versions available for specific circumstances in order to offer the versatility of the game to everyone.

The object of the game is to send the ball over the net in order to ground it on the opponent's court, and to prevent the same effort by the opponent. The team has three hits for returning the ball (in addition to the block contact).

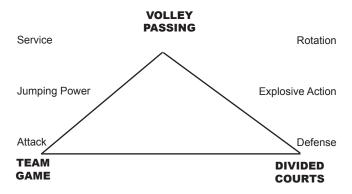
The ball is put in play with a service: hit by the server over the net to the opponents. The rally continues until the ball is grounded on the playing court, goes "out" or a team fails to return it properly.

In Volleyball, the team winning a rally scores a point (Rally Point System). When the receiving team wins a rally, it gains a point and the right to serve, and its players rotate one position clockwise.

Philosophy of Rules and Refereeing

Introduction

Volleyball is one of the most successful and popular competitive and recreational sports in the world. It is fast, it is exciting and the action is explosive. Yet, volleyball comprises several crucial overlapping elements whose complementary interactions render it unique among rally games:



In recent years, the FIVB has made great strides in adapting the game to a modern audience.

This text is aimed at a broad volleyball public – players, coaches, referees, spectators or commentators – for the following reasons:

- •Understanding the rules allows better play coaches can create better team structure and tactics, allowing players full reign to display their skills;
- •Understanding the relationship between rules allows officials to make better decisions

Volleyball is a Competitive Sport

Competition taps latent strengths. It exhibits the best of ability, spirit, creativity and aesthetics. The rules are structured to allow all of these qualities. With a few exceptions, volleyball allows all players to operate both at the net (in attack) and in the back of the court (to defend or serve).

William Morgan, the game's creator, would still recognize it because volleyball has retained certain distinctive and essential elements over the years. Some of these it shares with other net/ball/racquet games:

- service
- rotation
- attack
- defense.

Volleyball is, however, unique among net games in insisting that the ball is in constant flight — a "flying ball" — and by allowing each team a degree of internal passing before the ball must be returned to the opponents.

The introduction of a specialist defensive player – the Libero – has moved the game forward in terms of rally length and multi-phase play. Modifications to the service rule have changed the act of service from simply a means of putting the ball in play to an offensive weapon.

The concept of rotation is entrenched to allow for allaround athletes. The rules on player positions must permit teams to have flexibility and to create interesting developments in tactics. Competitors use this framework to contest techniques, tactics and power. The framework also allows players a freedom of expression to enthuse spectators and viewers.

And the image of volleyball is increasingly a good one. As the game evolves, there is no doubt that it will change – even better, stronger and faster.

The Referee Within This Framework

The essence of a good referee lies in the concept of fairness and consistency:

- •To be fair to every participant.
- •To be viewed as fair by the spectators.

This demands a huge element of trust – the referee must be trusted to allow the players to entertain:

- ·by being accurate in his/her judgment;
- ·by understanding why the rule is written;
- ·by being an efficient organizer;
- •by allowing the competition to flow and by directing it to a conclusion:
- •by being an educator using the rules to penalize the unfair or admonish the impolite;
- •by promoting the game that is, by allowing the spectacular elements in the game to shine and the best players to do what they do best: entertain the public.

Finally, we can say that a good referee will use the rules to make the competition a fulfilling experience for all concerned.

To those who have read so far, view the Rules that follow as the current state of development of a great game, but keep in mind why these preceding few paragraphs may be of equal importance to you in your own position within the sport.

Get involved! Keep the ball flying!

SPECTATOR/PARENT CODE OF CONDUCT

I WILL:

- 1. I WILL abide by the official rules of USA Volleyball.
- 2. I WILL display good sportsmanship at all times.
- I WILL educate myself on the unique rules of this facility and abide by them.
- 4. I WILL generate goodwill by being polite and respectful to those around me at this event.
- I WILL immediately notify the Event Director and/or Program Administrator in the event that I witness any illegal activity.
- 6. I WILL acknowledge that the spectator seating around the courts is for the primary use of those watching the match in progress.
- 7. I WILL acknowledge that spectators may rightfully choose to remain in a seat for an entire match without switching sides of the court when the teams switch.

I WILL NOT

- I WILL NOT harass or intimidate the officials, including line judges and scorers.
- I WILL NOT participate in any game or game-like activities unless I have a current membership with USA Volleyball.
- I WILL NOT bring and/or carry any firearms at any USA Volleyball event
- I WILL NOT bring, purchase, or consume alcohol at any Youth/ Junior volleyball event.

WARNING!

Injury from flying objects incidental to the sport of volleyball may occur at this event. Attend at your own risk. Please pay close attention to your surroundings and be alert at all times, especially during active play.

SECTION I - THE GAME

CHAPTER 1 FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT

1. PLAYING AREA

The playing area includes the playing court and the free zone. It shall be rectangular and symmetrical.

1.1 DIMENSIONS

The playing court is a rectangle measuring $18 \times 9 \text{ m}$ (59' $\times 29'6''$) surrounded by a free zone, which is a minimum of 3 m (9'10") wide on all sides. The free playing space is the space above the playing area, which is free from any obstructions. The free playing space shall measure a minimum of 7 m (23') in height from the playing surface.

USAV 1.1a: The free zone may be a minimum of 2 m (6'6 3/4"). It is not required that the free zone be symmetrical. USAV 1.1b: For nationally sanctioned competition and recommended for all other competitions, 7 m (23') is the minimum free playing space (ceiling height).

For FIVB World and Official Competitions, the free zone shall measure a minimum of 5 m (16'5") from the side lines and 8 m (26'3") from the end lines. The free playing space shall measure a minimum of 12.5 m (41') in height from the playing surface.

1.2 PLAYING SURFACE

1.2.1 The surface must be flat, horizontal and uniform. It must not present any danger of injury to the players. It is forbidden to play on rough or slippery surfaces.

USAV 1.2.1: Players may mop the floor provided the 1st referee does not judge the action to be a delay.

For FIVB World and Official Competitions, only a wooden or synthetic surface is allowed. Any surface must be previously approved by the FIVB.

USAV 1.2.1: For nationally sanctioned competition, USA Volleyball must approve the surface.

1.2.2 On indoor courts the surface of the playing court must be of a light color.

USAV 1.2.2: It is recommended the surface of the playing court be a light color or that other contrasting colors be used for the playing court and free zone.

For FIVB World and Official Competitions, white colors are required for the lines. Other colors, different from each other, are required for the playing court and the free zone.

1.2.3 On outdoor courts a slope of 5 mm per meter is allowed for drainage. Court lines made of solid materials are forbidden.

1.3 LINES ON THE COURT

1.3.1 All lines are 5 cm (2") wide. They must be of a light color which is different from the color of the floor and from any other lines.

USAV 1.3.1: Lines are not required to be of a light color as long as they contrast with the color of the floor.

1.3.2 Boundary lines

Two side lines and two end lines mark the playing court. Both side lines and end lines are drawn inside the dimensions of the playing court.

1.3.3 Center line

The axis of the center line divides the playing court into two equal courts measuring 9 x 9 m (29'6" x 29'6") each; however, the entire width of

the line is considered to belong to both courts equally. This line extends beneath the net from side line to side line.

1.3.4 Attack line

On each court, an attack line, whose rear edge is drawn 3 m (9'10") back from the axis of the center line, marks the front zone.

For FIVB World and Official Competitions, the attack line is extended by the addition of broken lines from the side lines, with five 15 cm (6") short lines 5 cm (2") wide, drawn 20 cm (8") from each other to a total length of 1.75 m (70"). The "coach's restriction line" (a broken line which extends from the attack line to the end line of the court, parallel to the side line and 1.75 meters [70"] from it) is composed of 15 cm (6") short lines drawn 20 cm (8") apart to mark the limit of the coach's area of operation.

USAV 1.3.4: For nationally sanctioned competitions, the extensions of the attack lines outside the court are required as described above. These extensions are optional for all other events. The coach's restriction line is optional for all events.

1.4 ZONES AND AREAS

1.4.1 Front zone

On each court the front zone is limited by the axis of the center line and the rear edge of the attack line. The front zone is considered to extend beyond the side lines to the end of the free zone.

1.4.2 Service zone

The service zone is a 9 m (29'6") wide area behind each end line

It is laterally limited by two short lines, each 15 cm (6") long, drawn 20 cm (8") behind the end line as an extension of the side lines. Both short lines are included in the width of the service zone. In depth, the service zone extends to the end of the free zone.

USAV 1.4.2: The service zone shall have a minimum depth of 2 m (6'6 3/4"). If this zone is fewer than 2 m (6'6 3/4") [Rule 1.4.2], a line shall be marked on the court to provide the minimum depth. After the service, the line is ignored and becomes part of the court.

1.4.3 Substitution zone

The substitution zone is limited by the extension of both attack lines up to the scorer's table.

1.4.4 Libero Replacement Zone
The Libero Replacement Zone is part of the free
zone on the side of the team benches, limited by
the extension of the attack line up to the end line.

1.4.5 Warm-up area

For FIVB World and Official Competitions, the warm-up areas, sized approximately 3×3 m (9'10" x 9'10"), are located in both of the bench-side corners, outside the free zone.

USAV 1.4.5: The warm-up area is at the end of the bench or bench area, and no nearer to the court than the front of the team bench. Substitutes must not interfere with play or the officials' duties.

1.4.6 Penalty Area

A penalty area, sized approximately 1 x 1 m (39" x 39") and equipped with two chairs, is located in the control area, outside the prolongation of each end line. They may be limited by a 5 cm (2") wide red line.

USAV 1.4.6: Inclusion of a penalty area is recommended.

1.5 TEMPERATURE

The minimum temperature shall not be below 10° C (50° F). For FIVB World and Official Competitions, the maximum temperature shall not be higher than 25° C (77° F) and the minimum not lower than 16° C (61° F).

1.6 LIGHTING

For FIVB World and Official Competitions, the lighting on the playing area should be 1000 to 1500 lux measured at 1 m (39") above the surface of the playing area.

USAV 1.6: For nationally sanctioned USA Volleyball competition, the lighting on the playing area should be 300 lux (27.9 foot candles) measured at 1 m (39") above the playing surface.

2. NET AND POSTS

2.1 HEIGHT OF THE NET

2.1.1 Placed vertically over the center line there is a net whose top is set at the height of 2.43 m (7'11^{5/8"}) for men and 2.24 m (7'4^{1/8"}) for women.

USAV 2.1: The height of the net may vary for specific age groups as follows:

AGE GROUPS	FEMALE/REVERSE CO-ED	MALE/CO-ED
70 years and above	2.19 m (7'2 1/8")	2.29 m (7'6")
55 years and above	2.19 m (7'2 1/8")	2.38 m (7'9 5/8")
45 years and above	2.19 m (7'2 1/8")	2.43 m (7'11 5/8")
15/18 years and under	2.24 m (7'4 1/8")	2.43 m (7"11 5/8")
13/14 years and under	2.24 m (7'4 1/8")	2.24 m (7'4 1/8")
11/12 years and under	2.13 m (7'0")	2.13 m (7°0°)
10 years and under	1.98 m (6'6")	2.13 m (7'0")

2.1.2 Its height is measured from the center of the playing court. The net height (over the two side lines) must be exactly the same and must not exceed the official height by more than 2 cm (3/4").

2.2 STRUCTURE

The net is 1 m (39") wide and 9.50 to 10 m (31'6"-33') long (with 25 to 50 cm [10"-191'2"] on each side of the side bands), made of 10 cm (4") square black mesh.

At its top a horizontal band, 7 cm (2 3/4") wide, made of two-fold white canvas, is sewn along its full length. Each extreme end of the band has a hole, through which passes a cord.

fastening the band to the posts for keeping its top taut.

USAV 2.2: At its top a horizontal band, 5 to 7 cm (2 to 2 3/4") wide, made of two-fold white canvas, is sewn along its full length.

Within the band, a flexible cable fastens the net to the posts and keeps its top taut.

At the bottom of the net there is another horizontal band, 5 cm (2") wide, similar to the top band, through which is threaded a rope. This rope fastens the net to the posts and keeps its lower part taut.

2.3 SIDE BANDS

Two white bands are fastened vertically to the net and placed directly above each side line.

They are 5 cm (2") wide and 1 m (39") long, and are considered as part of the net.

USAV 2.3: The side bands are optional.

2.4 ANTENNAE

An antenna is a flexible rod, 1.80 m (5'11") long and 10 mm (3/8") in diameter, made of fiberglass or similar material. An antenna is fastened at the outer edge of each side band. The antennae are placed on opposite sides of the net.

The top 80 cm (32") of each antenna extends above the net and is marked with 10 cm (4") stripes of contrasting color, preferably red and white.

The antennae are considered as part of the net and laterally delimit the crossing space.

2.5 POSTS

2.5.1 The posts supporting the net are placed at a distance of 0.50-1.00 m (20"-39") outside the side lines. They are 2.55 m (8'4") high and preferably adjustable.

For all FIVB World and Official Competitions, the posts supporting the net are placed at a distance of 1 m (39") outside the side lines.

2.5.2 The posts are rounded and smooth, fixed to the ground without wires. There shall be no dangerous or obstructing devices.

USAV 2.5.2: Ceiling mounted net systems are allowed.

2.6 ADDITIONAL EQUIPMENT

All additional equipment is determined by FIVB regulations. *USAV 2.6:*

- a. If the posts are secured by barrels or other supporting apparatus, there must be some means of clearly identifying the barrels or supporting apparatus. All other dangerous or obstructing devices must be eliminated. Metal cables, tensioning devices and other exposed wires may need to be covered if the referees determine these items may cause injury to players.
- b. All wires that support posts from the floor will be eliminated, or if that is not possible, then all exposed wires must be padded with at least 1.25 cm (1/2") thick, resilient, shock absorbing material throughout the entire length. The padding must be clearly recognizable.

- c. Posts shall be padded to a minimum height of 1.7 m (5'6") with at least 1.25 cm (1/2") thick, resilient, shock absorbing material.
- d. Basic equipment includes a referee stand, which should be adjustable to allow the referee's eye position to be approximately 50 cm (19") above the top of the net. It should be constructed so that it presents the least potential hazard for participants. Step ladders, jump boxes and other devices not specifically designed as referee stands shall not be used. If an appropriate referee stand cannot be provided, the 1st referee performs his/her functions from the floor.
- e. The front and sides of the referee's stand must be padded in the same manner as the posts to a height of 1.7 m (5'6").
- f. The scoreboard must be divided into two parts with numbers that provide the score for each team. The score displayed on the scoreboard is not official and may not be used as a basis of protest.

3. BALLS

3.1 STANDARDS

The ball shall be spherical, made of a flexible leather or synthetic leather case with a bladder inside, made of rubber or a similar material.

Its color may be a uniform light color, or a combination of colors. Synthetic leather material and color combinations of balls used in International Official competitions should comply with FIVB standards

Its circumference is 65-67 cm (25.6" to 26.4") and its weight is 260-280 g (9 to 10 oz).

Its inside pressure shall be 0.30 to 0.325 kg/cm^2 (4.26 to 4.61 psi) (294.3 to 318.82 mbar or hPa).

USAV 3.1: Twelve-and-under competition at the USAV Junior

National Championships will be conducted using a ball with the same circumference and inside pressure as listed in Rule 3.1, but with a weight of 198 to 227 g (7 to 8 oz).

3.2 UNIFORMITY OF BALLS

All balls used in a match must have the same standards regarding circumference, weight, pressure, type, color, etc. FIVB World and Official Competitions, as well as National or League Championships, must be played with FIVB approved balls, unless by agreement of FIVB.

USAV 3.2: For nationally sanctioned competition, USA Volleyball must approve the game balls.

3.3 THREE-BALL SYSTEM

For FIVB World and Official Competitions, three balls shall be used. In this case, six ball retrievers are stationed, one at each corner of the free zone and one behind each referee.

USAV 3.3: For nationally sanctioned USA Volleyball competitions, the three-ball system is recommended.

CHAPTER 2 PARTICIPANTS

4. TEAMS

4.1 TEAM COMPOSITION

- 4.1.1 For the match, a team may consist of up to 12 players, plus
 - Coaching Staff: one coach, a maximum of two assistant coaches:
 - Medical Staff: one team therapist and one medical doctor.

Only those listed on the score sheet may normally enter the Competition/Control Area and take part in the official warm up and in the match.

For FIVB World and Official Competitions, the medical doctor <u>and team therapist</u> must be accredited beforehand by the FIVB.

USAV 4.1.1: a. Players are the team members on the team court. Substitutes are team members in uniform who are not in the starting line-up of a set. b. A team may consist of a maximum of 15 players and five coaches/staff personnel (unless modified by the Specific Competition Regulations).

- 4.1.2 One of the players, other than the Libero, is the team captain, who shall be indicated on the score sheet.
- 4.1.3 Only the players recorded on the score sheet may enter the court and play in the match. Once the coach and the team captain have signed the score sheet (team list for electronic score sheet), the recorded players cannot be changed.

USAV 4.1.3

 The coach and captain do not need to sign the scoresheet before the match except for the Open Division of the USA Volleyball Open National

Championships.

b. At least 10 minutes before the start of each match, including tournament play, each team shall submit a roster listing the names and uniform numbers of players eligible to participate in the match. The coach or team captain must sign the roster. A roster may be changed at any time during the match, but only to correct a uniform number. However, if the coach or game captain requests such a number change, that team will be charged with a delay penalty. A roster may not be changed to add a player at any time after having been signed by the coach or team captain.

4.2 LOCATION OF THE TEAM

- 4.2.1 The players not in play should either sit on their team bench or be in their warm-up area. The coach and other team members sit on the bench, but may temporarily leave it.
 - The benches for the teams are located beside the scorer's table, outside the free zone.
- 4.2.2 Only the team <u>composition</u> members are permitted to sit on the bench during the match and to participate in the <u>official</u> warm-up session.
- 4.2.3 Players not in play may warm up without balls as follows: 4.2.3.1 during play: in the warm-up areas;
 - 4.2.3.2 during time-outs and technical time-outs: in the free zone behind their court.
- 4.2.4 During set intervals, players may warm up using balls within their own free zone.

USAV 4.2.4: During set intervals, players may warm up using balls on their court or in the free zone.

4.3 EQUIPMENT

A player's equipment consists of a jersey, shorts, socks (the uniform) and sport shoes.

- USAV 4.3: If undergarments, including but not limited to T-shirts, boxer shorts, tights, leotards, body suits, bicycle shorts, sports bras, etc., are worn in such a manner that they are exposed, they will be considered a part of the uniform. In that case, they must be similar and the same color for any team members (except the Libero) who wear such a uniform. Socks and sport shoes are not part of the uniform.
- 4.3.1 The color and the design for the jerseys, shorts and socks must be uniform for the team (except for the Libero). The uniforms must be clean.

 USAV 4.3.1: The color and design for the jerseys and shorts must be uniform for the team (except for the Libero).
- 4.3.2 The shoes must be light and pliable with rubber or composite soles without heels.
- 4.3.3 Players' jerseys must be numbered from 1 to 20.

 USAV 4.3.3: The players' jerseys must be numbered in a permanent manner from 1 to 99. Duplicate numbers are not allowed.
 - 4.3.3.1 The number must be placed on the jersey at the center of the front and of the back. The color and brightness of the numbers must contrast with the the color and brightness of the jerseys.

USAV 4.3.3.1

- Uniform numbers must be clearly visible and centered (both horizontally and vertically) on the player's chest and upper back.
- b. Each jersey must use the same color and number height for all players, except the Libero's jersey, which may have different color and size numbers, provided it still meets the minimum criteria stated in USAV 4.3.3.2.
- c. Color combinations such as purple/black, dark green/black, navy/black, white/light yellow or navy/maroon are not distinctive enough to comply with the rules.

4.3.3.2 The number must be a minimum of 15 cm (6") in height on the chest, and a minimum of 20 cm (8") in height on the back. The stripe forming the numbers shall be a minimum of 2 cm (3/4") in width.

USAV 4.3.3.2: The numbers must be a minimum of 10 cm (4") in height on the chest and a minimum of 15 cm (6") in height on the back. It is recommended that the numbers be a minimum of 15 cm (6") in height on the chest and a minimum of 20 cm (8") on the back.

4.3.4 The team captain must have on his/her jersey a stripe of 8 x 2 cm (3.15" x 8/10") underlining the number on the chest

USAV 4.3.4: It is recommended that the captain have a stripe on his/her jersey underlining the number on the chest.

4.3.5 It is forbidden to wear uniforms of a color different from that of the other players (except for the Liberos), and/or without official numbers.

USAV 4.3.5: For nationally sanctioned competition, uniforms must be identical with the exception of sleeve length and the Libero players. An exception will also be made for a single manufacturer's logo or trademark on the outside of the jerseys or shorts, provided that the logo or trademark does not exceed 14.6 square cm (2^{1/4} square inches).

4.4 CHANGE OF EQUIPMENT

The 1st referee may authorize one or more players:

- 4.4.1 to play barefoot,
- 4.4.2 to change wet or damaged uniforms between sets or after substitution, provided that the color, design and number of the new uniform(s) are the same,
- 4.4.3 to play in training suits in cold weather, provided that they are of the same color and design for the

whole team (except for the Liberos) and numbered according to Rule 4.3.3.

4.5 FORBIDDEN OBJECTS

- 4.5.1 It is forbidden to wear objects which may cause injury, or give an artificial advantage to the player.

 USAV 4.5.1: It is forbidden to wear hats or casts (even if padded). Braces, jewelry, prosthetic limbs or other headgear that may cause an injury or give an artificial advantage to the player must not be worn. If a brace, prosthetic limb or headgear is used, padding or covering may be necessary. A junior volleyball athlete participating in a junior event may not wear jewelry. An exception will be made for religious or medical medallions that are removed from chains and taped or sewn under the uniform.
- 4.5.2 Players may wear glasses or lenses at their own risk.

 USAV 4.5.2: If a player's equipment falls to the floor and creates a safety hazard, play is stopped and a delay sanction assessed.

5. TEAM LEADERS

Both the team captain and the coach are responsible for the conduct and discipline of their team members. The Liberos cannot be <u>either</u> the team captain or game captain.

5.1 CAPTAIN

- 5.1.1 PRIOR TO THE MATCH, the team captain signs the score sheet and represents his/her team in the toss.

 USAV 5.1.1: The captain does not sign the score sheet before the match.
- 5.1.2 DURING THE MATCH and while on the court, the team captain is the game captain. When the team captain is not on the court, the coach or the team captain

must assign another player on the court, but not the Libero, to assume the role of game captain. This game captain maintains his/her responsibilities until he/she is substituted, or the team captain returns to play, or the set ends

When the ball is out of play, only the game captain is authorized to speak to the referees:

5.1.2.1 to ask for an explanation on the application or interpretation of the Rules, and also to submit the requests or questions of his/her teammates. If the game captain does not agree with the explanation of the 1st referee, he/she may choose to protest against such decision and immediately indicates to the 1st referee that he/she reserves the right to record an official protest on the score sheet at the end of the match;

USAV 5.1.2.1: If an explanation of an application or interpretation of a rule is not satisfactory to the game captain, he/she must immediately indicate his/her disagreement and file a protest prior to the authorization of the next service. If the disagreement with the referee's explanation involves the last point of the set, the official protest must be recorded within the first 60 seconds of the timed interval between sets. If the final point of the match is disputed. the protest must be recorded before the referees leave the playing area. (Protest is ruled upon by the Championship Committee either immediately or prior to the start of the next set.) It is advisable to have an assigned Protest Committee available to rule upon a protest as soon as possible prior to the first service following the protest. Such action

should preclude playing the match over from the point of protest if the protest is upheld. Protests considered by the 1st referee (Protest or Tournament Committee) include: a 1) misinterpretation of a playing rule, 2) failure of the 1st referee to apply the correct rule to a given situation, or 3) failure to charge the correct penalty-sanction for a given fault. Protest facts recorded on the scoresheet include the: 1) score of the set at the time of the protest, 2) players and positions at the time of the protest, 3) player substitutions and team substitutions made up to the protest, 4) team time-outs taken up to the protest, 5) situation that caused the protest, and 6) signatures of the scorer, captains and 1st referee, indicating the facts are correct.

- 5.1.2.2 to ask authorization:
 - a) to change all or part of the equipment,
 - b) to verify the positions of the teams,
 - c) to check the floor, the net, the ball, etc.;

USAV 5.1.2.2: For nationally sanctioned 14and-under competition, the coach may act instead of the game captain to perform the functions stated in 5.1.2.1 and 5.1.2.2.

- 5.1.2.3 in the absence of the coach to request time-outs and substitutions.

 USAV 5.1.2.3: The captain may request a time-out.
- 5.1.3 AT THE END OF THE MATCH, the team captain:
 - 5.1.3.1 Thanks the referees and signs the score sheet to ratify the <u>result;</u>
 - 5.1.3.2 may, when it has been notified in due time to the 1st referee, confirm and record on the score sheet an official protest regarding

the referee's application or interpretation of the Rules.

USAV 5.1.3: For junior competition, both coaches sign the score sheet after the match to verify the results.

5.2 COACH

- 5.2.1 Throughout the match, the coach conducts the play of his/her team from outside the playing court. He/ she selects the starting line-ups, their substitutes, and takes time-outs. In these functions his/her contacting official is the 2nd referee.
- 5.2.2 PRIOR TO THE MATCH, the coach records or checks the names and numbers of his/her players on the score sheet, and then signs it.

 [USAV 5.2.2: The coach does not sign the

USAV 5.2.2: The coach does not sign the score sheet before the match.

- 5.2.3 DURING THE MATCH, the coach:
 - 5.2.3.1 prior to each set, gives the 2nd referee or scorer the line-up sheet(s) duly filled in and signed;
 - 5.2.3.2 sits on the team bench nearest to the scorer, but may leave it;
 - 5.2.3.3 requests time-outs and substitutions;
 - 5.2.3.4 may, as well as other team members, give instructions to the players on the court. The coach may give these instructions while standing or walking within the free zone in front of his/her team's bench from the extension of the attack line up to the warm-up area, without disturbing or delaying the match.

For FIVB World and Official Competitions, the coach is restricted to performing his/her function behind the coach's restriction line.

USAV 5.2.3: During the match the coach is autho-

rized to speak to the referees to verify the positions of the teams.

USAV 5.2.3.4: During play, the coach may give these instructions while standing or walking within the free zone in front of his/her team's bench from the extension of the attack line up to the warm-up area, no closer to the court than 1.75 m (5'10") from the sideline and its extension without disturbing or delaying the match. The extension of the attack line is drawn to a distance of 1.75 m (5'10") from the sideline.

5.3 ASSISTANT COACH

5.3.1 The assistant coach sits on the team bench, but has no right to intervene in the match.

USAV 5.3.1: One assistant coach at a time may stand to give instructions to the players on the court, but has no right to intervene in the match. During play, this assistant coach may give these instructions while standing or walking within the free zone in front of his/her team's bench from the extension of the attack line up to the warm-up area, and no closer to the court than 1.75 m (5'10") from the sideline and its extension, without disturbing or delaying the match. The extension of the attack line is drawn to a distance of 1.75 m (5'10") from the sideline.

5.3.2 Should the coach have to leave his/her team for any reason including sanction, but excluding entering the court as a player, an assistant coach may assume the coach's functions for the duration of the absence, once confirmed to the referee by the game captain.

CHAPTER 3 PLAYING FORMAT

6. TO SCORE A POINT, TO WIN A SET AND THE

6.1 TO SCORE A POINT

6.1.1 Point

A team scores a point

- 6.1.1.1 by successfully grounding the ball on the opponent's court:
- 6.1.1.2 when the opponent team commits a fault;
- 6.1.1.3 when the opponent team receives a penalty.
- 6.1.2 Fault

A team commits a fault by making a playing action contrary to the rules (or by violating them in some other way). The referees judge the faults and determine the consequences according to the Rules:

- 6.1.2.1 If two or more faults are committed successively, only the first one is counted.
- 6.1.2.2 If two or more faults are committed by opponents simultaneously, a DOUBLE FAULT is called and the rally is replayed.
- 6.1.3 Rally and completed 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 the award of a point.

- 6.1.3.1 if the serving team wins a rally, it scores a point and continues to serve;
- 6.1.3.2 if the receiving team wins a rally, it scores a point and it must serve next.

6.2 TO WIN A SET

A set (except the deciding, 5th set) is won by the team which first scores 25 points with a minimum lead of two points. In the case of a 24-24 tie, play is continued until a two-point lead is achieved (26-24; 27-25; ...).

6.3 TO WIN THE MATCH

- 6.3.1 The match is won by the team that wins three sets.
- 6.3.2 In the case of a 2-2 tie, the deciding 5th set is played to 15 points with a minimum lead of 2 points.

USAV 6.3:

- a. For tournament play, the match is won by the team that wins two sets out of three. A set (except the deciding third set) is won by the first team to score 25 points with a minimum lead of two points.
- b. A playoff set is considered a match and only one set will be played. The match is won by the team that scores either 15 or 25 (as specified in the tournament guidelines) with a two-point advantage. Teams change courts when one team has scored eight or 13 points, respectively.

6.4 DEFAULT AND INCOMPLETE TEAM

- 6.4.1 If a team refuses to play after being summoned to do so, it is declared in default and forfeits the match with the result 0-3 for the match and 0-25 for each set.
- 6.4.2 A team that, without justifiable reason, does not appear on the playing court on time is declared in default with the same result as in Rule 6.4.1.
- 6.4.3 A team that is declared INCOMPLETE for the set or for the match loses the set or the match. The opponent team is given the points, or the points and the sets, needed to win the set or the match. The incomplete team keeps its points and sets.

USAV 6.4: Matches that are two sets out of three would have a default match score of 0-2.

7. STRUCTURE OF PLAY

7.1 THE TOSS

Before the match, the 1st referee carries out a toss to decide upon the first service and the sides of the court in the first set. If a deciding set is to be played, a new toss will be carried out.

- 7.1.1 The toss is taken in the presence of the two team captains.
- 7.1.2 The winner of the toss chooses:

FITHER

- 7.1.2.1 the right to serve or to receive the service,
- 7.1.2.2 OR the side of the court.

The loser takes the remaining choice.

7.2 WARM-UP SESSION

- 7.2.1 Prior to the match, if the teams have previously had a playing court at their disposal, they are entitled to a 6-minute official warm-up period together at the net; if not, they may have 10 minutes.
- 7.2.2 If either captain requests separate (consecutive) official warm-ups at the net, the teams are allowed 3 minutes each or 5 minutes each.

USAV 7.2.2

- a. For adult competition, it is recommended that teams warm up together at the net for 10 minutes if both team captains agree; otherwise, each team will have five minutes separately. For consecutive warm-up periods, the team with first service has the court first.
- b. 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 the spectator walkways is not permitted.

- c. For nationally sanctioned competitions, the protocols described on pages 228 and 229 will be used.
- 7.2.3 In the case of consecutive official warm-ups, the team that has the first service takes the first turn at the net.

7.3 TEAM STARTING LINE-UP

- 7.3.1 There must always be six players per team in play. The team's starting line-up indicates the rotational order of the players on the court. This order must be maintained throughout the set.
 - USAV 7.3.1: If failure to adhere to Rule 7.3.1 is due to insufficient players on a team to begin a match, the team defaults the first set at match time. After a team defaults the first set of a match, an interval of up to 10 minutes shall be allowed for the team to produce sufficient players to play the next set. If the team has six players present prior to the expiration of this interval, play shall begin immediately. If, after the 10-minute interval a team does not have at least six players present and ready to play, the second set shall be declared a default. If the match consists of the best three out of five sets, an additional 10-minute interval shall be allowed before declaring the match a default.
- 7.3.2 Before the start of each set, the coach has to present the starting line-up of his/her team on a line-up sheet. The sheet is submitted, duly filled in and signed, to the 2nd referee or the scorer.

USAV 7.3.2: At least two minutes before the end of the timed warm-up period and 30 seconds prior to the expiration of the interval between sets, a coach or game captain submits the team's starting line-up on a signed line-up sheet to the 2rd referee or scorer.

- 7.3.3 The players who are not in the starting line-up of a set are the substitutes for that set (except for the Liberos).
- 7.3.4 Once the line-up sheet has been delivered to the 2nd referee or scorer, no change in line-up may be authorized without a regular substitution.
- 7.3.5 Discrepancies between players' positions on court and on the line-up sheet are dealt with as follows:
 - 7.3.5.1 When such a discrepancy is discovered before the start of the set, players' positions must be rectified according to those on the line-up sheet—there will be no sanction:
 - 7.3.5.2 When, before the start of the set, <u>any</u> player on court is found not to be registered on the line-up sheet of that set, this player must be changed to conform to the line-up sheet—there will be no sanction;
 - 7.3.5.3 However, if the coach wishes to keep such non-recorded player(s) on the court, he/she has to request regular substitution(s), by use of the corresponding hand signal, which will then be recorded on the score sheet. If a discrepancy between players' positions and the line-up sheet is discovered later, the team at fault must revert to the correct positions. The opponent's points remain valid and in addition, they receive a point and the next service. All points scored by the team at fault from the exact moment of the fault up to the discovery of the fault are cancelled.
 - 7.3.5.4 Where a player is found to be on the court but he/she is not registered on the score sheet list of players, the opponent's points remain valid, and in addition, they gain a

point and service. The team at fault will lose all points and/or sets (0-25, if necessary) gained from the moment the non-registered player entered the court, and will have to submit a revised line-up sheet and send a new registered player into the court, in the position of the non-registered player.

7.4 POSITIONS

At the moment the ball is hit by the server, each team must be positioned within its own court in the rotational order (except the server).

- 7.4.1 The positions of the players are numbered as follows:
 - 7.4.1.1 The three players along the net are frontrow players and occupy positions 4 (frontleft), 3 (front-center) and 2 (front-right);
 - 7.4.1.2 The other three are back-row players occupying positions 5 (back-left), 6 (back-center) and 1 (back-right).
- 7.4.2 Relative positions between players:
 - 7.4.2.1 Each back-row player must be positioned further back from the net than the corresponding front-row player;
 - 7.4.2.2 The front-row players and the back-row players, respectively, must be positioned laterally in the order indicated in Rule 7.4.1.
- 7.4.3 The positions of players are determined and controlled according to the positions of their feet contacting the ground as follows:
 - 7.4.3.1 each front-row player must have at least a part of his/her foot closer to the center line than the feet of the corresponding back-row player;
 - 7.4.3.2 each right- (left-) side player must have at

least a part of his/her foot closer to the right (left) side line than the feet of the center player in that row.

USAV 7.4.3: The position of the players is judged according to the position of the foot last in contact with the floor at the time the ball is contacted for service.

7.4.4 After the service hit, the players may move around and occupy any position on their court and the free zone

7.5 POSITIONAL FAULT

- 7.5.1 The team commits a positional fault, if any player is not in his/her correct position at the moment the ball is hit by the server. This includes when a player is on court through illegal substitution.
- 7.5.2 If the server commits a serving fault at the moment of the service hit, the server's fault is counted before a positional fault.
- 7.5.3 If the service becomes faulty after the service hit, it is the positional fault that will be counted.
- 7.5.4 A positional fault leads to the following consequences:7.5.4.1 the team is sanctioned with a point and service to the opponent:
 - 7.5.4.2 players' positions must be rectified.

7.6 ROTATION

- 7.6.1 Rotational order is determined by the team's starting line-up, and controlled with the service order and players' positions throughout the set.
- 7.6.2 When the receiving team has gained the right to serve, its players rotate one position clockwise: the player in position 2 rotates to position 1 to serve, the player in position 1 rotates to position 6, etc.

7.7 ROTATIONAL FAULT

7.7.1 A rotational fault is committed when the SERVICE is not made according to the rotational order. It leads to the following consequences:

USAV 7.7.1: A rotational fault is committed when a Libero serves in a second rotation position in the same set.

- 7.7.1.1 the team is sanctioned with a point and service to the opponent;
- 7.7.1.2 the players' rotational order <u>must be</u> rectified.
- 7.7.2 Additionally, the scorer should determine the exact moment when the fault was committed and all points scored subsequently by the team at fault must be cancelled. The opponent's points remain valid. If that moment cannot be determined, no point(s) cancellation takes place, and a point and service to the opponent is the only sanction.

CHAPTER 4 PLAYING ACTIONS

8. STATES OF PLAY

8.1 BALL IN PLAY

The ball is in play from the moment of the hit of the service authorized by the 1st referee.

8.2 BALL OUT OF PLAY

The ball is out of play at the moment of the fault, which is whistled by one of the referees; in the absence of a fault, at the moment of the whistle.

USAV 8.2: In the case of an inadvertent whistle, the rally is ended. The 1st referee must make a ruling that will not penalize either team.

8.3 BALL "IN"

The ball is "in" when it touches the floor of the playing court including the boundary lines.

8.4 BALL "OUT"

The ball is "out" when:

- 8.4.1 the part of the ball which contacts the floor is completely outside the boundary lines;
- 8.4.2 it touches an object outside the court, the ceiling or a person out of play:

USAV 8.4.2: A ball, other than a served ball, shall remain in play if it contacts the ceiling or other overhead objects 4.6 m (15') or more above the playing area.

a. If benches, bleachers, low-hanging baskets or other floor obstructions are fewer than 2 m (6'6 3/4") from the court and interfere with play of the ball, the ball becomes out of play and a playover may be

directed at the 1st referee's discretion.

- b. The ball is out of play when:
 - Rule 10.1.2 is not in effect, and the ball makes contact with the ceiling or obstruction above the opponent's playing area.
 - ii. Rule 10.1.2 is in effect, and a ball that cannot be legally retrieved from the opponent's free zone contacts the ceiling or obstruction over the opponent's playing area.
 - iii. The ball contacts the ceiling or obstruction above the team's playing area and crosses the plane of the net into the opponent's court.
- c. A ball, other than a served ball, is out of play and a playover directed if it contacts overhead object(s) or the supports (e.g., basketball backboard) fewer than 4.6 m (15') above the playing area and would have remained playable if the object had not been present.
- d. A ball is out of play if it contacts the ceiling or overhead objects, regardless of height, over non-playing areas.
- A ball is out of play and a playover is directed if the ball comes to rest on an overhead object above the team's playing area and is still a playable ball.
- f. If an official, media equipment or personnel or spectator interferes with a player's legal attempt to play the ball, a playover shall be directed.
- 8.4.3 it touches the antennae, ropes, posts or the net itself outside the side bands;
- 8.4.4 it crosses the vertical plane of the net either partially or totally outside the crossing space, except in the case of Rule 10.1.2;
- 8.4.5 it crosses completely the lower space under the net

9. PLAYING THE BALL

Each team must play within its own playing area and space (except Rule 10.1.2). The ball may, however, be retrieved from beyond the free zone.

USAV 9: The ball may be retrieved from beyond the free zone when the surface change is 1.25 cm (1/2") or fewer, the secondary surface is lower than the free zone and the area is free of obstructions.

If obstructions or other safety concerns prohibit retrieval from beyond the free zone, the player retrieving a ball over a non-playing area must be in contact with the playing surface when contact with the ball is made.

Non-playing areas are defined as the: (1) walls, bleachers or other spectator seating areas; (2) team benches and any area behind the team benches; (3) area between the scorer's table and the team benches; (4) any other area outlined in the pre-match conference by the 1st referee. [Rule 23.2.5]

- a. If nets or dividers are separating courts, only the player attempting to play the ball may move the net or divider to play the ball.
- b. When competition is scheduled or is occurring on adjacent court(s), it is a fault for a player to enter the adjacent court(s) to play a ball or after playing a ball. The free zone, including the service zone on an adjacent court, is a playing area.

9.1 TEAM HITS

A hit is any contact with the ball by a player in play. The team is entitled to a maximum of three hits (in addition to blocking), for returning the ball. If more are used, the team commits the fault of: "FOUR HITS."

9.1.1 CONSECUTIVE CONTACTS

A player may not hit the ball two times consecutively (except Rules 9.2.3, 14.2 and 14.4.2).

9.1.2 SIMULTANEOUS CONTACTS

Two or three players may touch the ball at the same moment.

- 9.1.2.1 When two (or three) team-mates touch the ball simultaneously, it is counted as two (or three) hits (with the exception of blocking). If they reach for the ball, but only one of them touches it, one hit is counted. A collision of players does not constitute a fault.

 USAV 9.1.2.1: When two or more teammates touch the ball simultaneously, it is counted as one hit. If teammates collide, no fault is committed. Any player may play the ball next if the simultaneous hit is not the third team hit.
- 9.1.2.2 When two opponents touch the ball simultane ously over the net and the ball remains in play, the team receiving the ball is entitled to another three hits. If such a ball goes "out," it is the fault of the team on the opposite side.
- 9.1.2.3 If simultaneous hits by two opponents over the net lead to extended contact with the ball, play continues.

9.1.3 ASSISTED HIT

Within the playing area, a player is not permitted to take support from a team-mate or any structure/ object in order to hit the ball.

However, a player who is about to commit a fault (touch the net or cross the center line, etc.) may be stopped or held back by a team-mate.

9.2 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE HIT

- 9.2.1 The ball may touch any part of the body.
- 9.2.2 The ball must not be caught and/or thrown. It can rebound in any direction.

- 9.2.3 The ball may touch various parts of the body, provided that the contacts take place simultaneously.
 Exactions:
- Exceptions:
 - 9.2.3.1 at blocking, consecutive contacts may be made by one or more <u>player(s)</u> provided that the contacts occur during one action;
 - 9.2.3.2 at the first hit of the team (except 9.2.4), the ball may contact various parts of the body consecutively provided that the contacts occur during one action.
- *9.2.4 It is a fault, during reception of service, to make a double contact or catch using an overhand finger action.

9.3 FAULTS IN PLAYING THE BALL

- 9.3.1 FOUR HITS: a team hits the ball four times before returning it.
- 9.3.2 ASSISTED HIT: a player takes support from a team-mate or any structure/object in order to hit the ball within the playing area.
- 9.3.3 CATCH: the ball is caught and/or thrown; it does not rebound from the hit.
- 9.3.4 DOUBLE CONTACT: a player hits the ball twice in succession or the ball contacts various parts of his/ her body in succession.

10. BALL AT THE NET

10.1 BALL CROSSING THE NET

- 10.1.1 The ball sent to the opponent's court must go over the net within the crossing space. The crossing space is the part of the vertical plane of the net limited as follows:
 - 10.1.1.1 below, by the top of the net;
 - 10.1.1.2 at the sides, by the antennae, and their imaginary extension;
 - 10.1.1.3 above, by the ceiling.

^{*}The application of this rule (9.2.4) has been postponed following the Board of Administration decision of April 5, 2013.

10.1.2 The ball that has crossed the net plane to the opponent's free zone totally or partly through the external space may be played back within the team hits, provided that:

USAV 10.1.2: A minimum of 2 m (6'6 3/4") clearance beyond the court equipment on both sides is required.

- 10.1.2.1 the opponent's court is not touched by the player;
- 10.1.2.2 the ball, when played back, crosses the net plane again totally or partly through the external space on the same side of the court. The opponent team may not prevent such action.
- 10.1.3 The ball that is heading towards the opponent's court through the lower space is in play until the moment it has completely crossed the vertical plane of the net.

10.2 BALL TOUCHING THE NET

While crossing the net, the ball may touch it.

10.3 BALL IN THE NET

- 10.3.1 A ball driven into the net may be recovered within the limits of the three team hits.
- 10.3.2 If the ball rips the mesh of the net or tears it down, the rally is cancelled and replayed.

11. PLAYER AT THE NET

11.1 REACHING BEYOND THE NET

- 11.1.1 In blocking, a <u>player</u> may touch the ball beyond the net, provided that he/she does not interfere with the opponent's play before or during the latter's attack hit.
- 11.1.2 After an attack hit, a player is permitted to pass his/her hand beyond the net, provided that the contact has been made within his/her own playing space.

11.2 PENETRATION UNDER THE NET

- 11.2.1 It is permitted to penetrate into the opponent's space under the net, provided that this does not interfere with the opponent's play.
- 11.2.2 Penetration into the opponent's court, beyond the center line:
 - 11.2.2.1 To touch the opponent's court with a foot (feet) is permitted, provided that some part of the penetrating foot (feet) remains either in contact with or directly above the center line:
 - 11.2.2.2 To touch the opponent's court with any part of the body above the feet is permitted provided that it does not intefere with the opponent's play.

USAV 11.2.2: Encroachment into the opponent's court with any part(s) of the body is permitted, provided some part of the body remains either in contact with or directly above the center line, and there is no interference with opponents.

In addition, completely crossing the center line with the foot, feet, or hands, or encroachment with other body parts must not present a safety hazard to opponents.

- 11.2.3 A player may enter the opponent's court after the ball goes out of play.
- 11.2.4 Players may penetrate into the opponent's free zone provided that they do not interfere with the opponent's play.

11.3 CONTACT WITH THE NET

- 11.3.1 Contact with the net by a player is not a fault, unless it interferes with the play.
- 11.3.2 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.
- 11.3.3 When the ball is driven into the net, causing it to touch an opponent, no fault is committed.

11.4 PLAYER'S FAULTS AT THE NET

- 11.4.1 A player touches the ball or an opponent in the opponent's space before or during the opponent's attack hit
- 11.4.2 A player interferes with the opponent's play while penetrating into the opponent's space under the net.
- 11.4.3 A player's foot (feet) penetrates completely into the opponent's court.

USAV 11.4.3: Regarding penetration by a player's foot (feet), see USAV 11.2.2.

- 11.4.4 A player interferes with the opponent's play by (amongst others):
 - touching the top band of the net or the top 80 cm (2' 7.49") of the antenna during his/her action of playing the ball, or
 - taking support from the net simultaneously with playing the ball, or
 - creating an advantage over the opponent by touching the net, or
 - making actions which hinder an opponent's legitimate attempt to play the ball.

12. SERVICE

The service is the act of putting the ball into play, by the back-right player, placed in the service zone.

12.1 FIRST SERVICE IN A SET

- 12.1.1 The first service of the first set, as well as that of the deciding 5th set, is executed by the team determined by the toss.
- 12.1.2 The other sets will be started with the service of the team that did not serve first in the previous set.

12.2 SERVICE ORDER

12.2.1 The players must follow the service order recorded

- on the line-up sheet.
- 12.2.2 After the first service in a set, the player to serve is determined as follows:
 - 12.2.2.1 when the serving team wins the rally, the player (or his/her substitute) who served before serves again:
 - 12.2.2.2 when the receiving team wins the rally, it gains the right to serve and rotates before actually serving. The player who moves from the front-right position to the back-right position will serve.

12.3 AUTHORIZATION OF THE SERVICE

The 1st referee authorizes the service, after having checked that the two teams are ready to play and that the server is in possession of the ball.

USAV 12.3: The server shall be on the playing surface to receive authorization for service.

12.4 EXECUTION OF THE SERVICE

- 12.4.1 The ball shall be hit with one hand or any part of the arm after being tossed or released from the hand(s).
- 12.4.2 Only one toss or release of the ball is allowed. Dribbling or moving the ball in the hands is permitted.
- 12.4.3 At the moment of the service hit or take-off for a jump service, the server must not touch the court (the end line included) or the floor outside the service zone. After the hit, he/she may step or land outside the service zone, or inside the court.

USAV 12.4.3: The entire service action must take place on the playing area.

12.4.4 The server must hit the ball within 8 seconds after the 1st referee whistles for service.

USAV 12.4.4: For 14-and-under age groups:

- a. The server must contact the ball within 5 seconds after the 1st referee whistles for service.
- b. If the ball, after having been tossed or released by the server, lands without touching the player, it is considered a service tossing error.
- c. After a service tossing error, the referee must authorize the service again (re-serve) and the server must execute it within the next 5 seconds.
- d. One service tossing error is permitted for each service.
- 12.4.5 A service executed before the referee's whistle is cancelled and repeated.

USAV 12.4.5: After the whistle for the service, no other actions (requests for line-up check, time-out, substitution, etc.) may be considered until after the ball has been served and the rally completed. This is true even if a request has been made after a server has initiated service action and legally permitted the ball to fall to the floor. A re-serve is considered to be part of a single effort to serve and must be completed before any requests may be considered.

12.5 SCREENING

- 12.5.1 The players of the serving team must not prevent their opponent, through individual or collective screening, from seeing the server <u>and</u> the flight path of the ball.
- 12.5.2 A player, or group of players, of the serving team make(s) a screen by waving arms, jumping or moving sideways, during the execution of the service, or by standing grouped to hide <u>the server and</u> the flight path of the ball.

USAV 12.5.2: The factors to be weighed when judging whether a screen has been committed are the: (a) relative positions of the players on the serving team; (b) path of the serve; (c) speed of the

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serve; and (d) trajectory of the serve. If the players of the serving team are positioned close to each other, the serve passes over these players, is fast and has a low trajectory, the probability is greater that a screen has been committed. The probability that a screen has been committed is lower if the: (a) players of the serving team are not positioned close to each other or are attempting to prevent the commission of a screen (i.e., bending over); (b) path of the serve is not over the players; (c) speed of the serve is slow; or (d) trajectory of the serve is high.

12.6 FAULTS MADE DURING THE SERVICE

12.6.1 Serving faults

The following faults lead to a change of service even if the opponent is out of position. The server:

- 12.6.1.1 violates the service order;
- 12.6.1.2 does not execute the service properly.

 USAV 12.6.1.2: It is a serving fault if the service toss touches any obstruction before the service contact.
- 12.6.2 Faults after the service hit

After the ball has been correctly hit, the service becomes a fault (unless a player is out of position) if the ball:

- 12.6.2.1 touches a player of the serving team or fails to cross the vertical plane of the net completely through the crossing space;
- 12.6.2.2 goes "out";
- 12.6.2.3 passes over a screen.

USAV 12.6.2: After the ball has been correctly hit, the service becomes a fault if the ball touches any overhead obstruction.

12.7 SERVING FAULTS AND POSITIONAL FAULTS

- 12.7.1 If the server makes a fault at the moment of the service hit (improper execution, wrong rotational order, etc.) and the opponent is out of position, it is the serving fault which is sanctioned.
- 12.7.2 Instead, if the execution of the service has been correct, but the service subsequently becomes faulty (goes out, goes over a screen, etc.), the positional fault has taken place first and is sanctioned.

13. ATTACK HIT

13.1 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ATTACK HIT

- 13.1.1 All actions which direct the ball toward the opponents, with the exception of service and block, are considered as attack hits.
- 13.1.2 During an attack hit, tipping is permitted only if the ball is cleanly hit, and not caught or thrown.
- 13.1.3 An attack hit is completed at the moment the ball completely crosses the vertical plane of the net or is touched by an opponent.

13.2 RESTRICTIONS OF THE ATTACK HIT

- 13.2.1 A front-row player may complete an attack hit at any height, provided that the contact with the ball has been made within the player's own playing space (except Rules 13.2.4 and 13.3.6).
- 13.2.2 A back-row player may complete an attack hit at any height from behind the front zone:
 - 13.2.2.1 at his/her take-off, the player's foot (feet) must neither have touched nor crossed over the attack line;
 - 13.2.2.2 after his/her hit, the player may land within the front zone.

- 13.2.3 A back-row player may also complete an attack hit from the front zone, if at the moment of the contact part of the ball is lower than the top of the net.
- 13.2.4 No player is permitted to complete an attack hit on the OPPONENT'S service, when the ball is in the front zone and entirely higher than the top of the net.

13.3 FAULTS OF THE ATTACK HIT

- 13.3.1 A player hits the ball within the playing space of the opposing team.
- 13.3.2 A player hits the ball "out."
- 13.3.3 A back-row player completes an attack hit from the front zone, if at the moment of the hit the ball is entirely higher than the top of the net.
- 13.3.4 A player completes an attack hit on the opponent's service, when the ball is in the front zone and entirely higher than the top of the net.
- 13.3.5 A Libero completes an attack hit if at the moment of the hit the ball is entirely higher than the top of the net.
- 13.3.6 A player completes an attack hit from higher than the top of the net when the ball is coming from an overhand finger pass by a Libero in his/her front zone.

USAV 13.3 If an attack-hit fault occurs simultaneously with a blocking fault by the opponents, a double fault is committed.

14. BLOCK

14.1 BLOCKING

14.1.1 Blocking is the action of players close to the net to intercept the ball coming from the opponent by reaching higher than the top of the net, regardless of the height of the ball contact. Only front-row players are permitted to complete a block, but at the moment of contact with the ball, a part of the

body must be higher than the top of the net.

14.1.2 Block Attempt

A block attempt is the action of blocking without touching the ball.

14.1.3 Completed Block

A block is completed whenever the ball is touched by a blocker.

14.1.4 Collective Block

A collective block is executed by two or three players close to each other and is completed when one of them touches the ball.

14.2 BLOCK CONTACT

Consecutive (quick and continuous) contacts with the ball may occur by one or more blockers, provided that the contacts are made during one action.

USAV 14.2: A block is the interception of a ball coming from the opponents. Accordingly, it is a double contact fault if a player has successive contacts while using a blocking action when directing a ball toward the opponent during the execution of the second or third team hit.

14.3 BLOCKING WITHIN THE OPPONENT'S SPACE

In blocking, the player may place his/her hands and arms beyond the net provided that this action does not interfere with the opponent's play. Thus, it is not permitted to touch the ball beyond the net until an opponent has executed an attack hit. USAV 14.3: Blocking the ball beyond the net above the

- opponent's team area shall be permitted, provided:

 a. the block is made after the opponents have hit the ball
- in such a manner that the ball would, in the 1st referee's judgment, clearly cross the net if not touched by a player, and no member of the attacking team is in a position to make a play on the ball.
- b. the ball is falling near the net, and no member of the

attacking team could, in the 1st referee's judgment, make a play on the ball.

14.4 BLOCK AND TEAM HITS

- 14.4.1 A block contact is not counted as a team hit. Consequently, after a block contact, a team is entitled to three hits to return the ball.
- 14.4.2 The first hit after the block may be executed by any player, including the one who has touched the ball during the block.

14.5 BLOCKING THE SERVICE

To block an opponent's service is forbidden.

14.6 BLOCKING FAULTS

- 14.6.1 The blocker touches the ball in the OPPONENT'S space either before or simultaneously with the opponent's attack hit.
- 14.6.2 A back-row player or a Libero completes a block or participates in a completed block.
- 14.6.3 Blocking the opponent's service.
- 14.6.4 The ball is sent "out" off the block.
- 14.6.5 Blocking the ball in the opponent's space from outside the antenna.
- 14.6.6 A Libero attempts an individual or collective block.

USAV 14.6: If a blocking fault is committed simultaneously with an attack-hit fault by the opponent, a double fault is committed and the rally shall be replayed.

CHAPTER 5

INTERRUPTIONS, DELAYS AND INTERVALS

15. INTERRUPTIONS

An interruption is the time between one completed rally and the 1st referee's whistle for the next service. The only regular game interruptions are TIME-OUTS and SUBSTITUTIONS

15.1 NUMBER OF REGULAR GAME INTERRUPTIONS

Each team may request a maximum of two time-outs and six substitutions per set.

USAV 15.1: See USAV 15.6 for limitations of substitutions under USAV Domestic Competition Regulations.

15.2 SEQUENCE OF REGULAR GAME INTERRUPTIONS

- 15.2.1 Request for one or two time-outs, and one request for substitution by either team may follow one another, within the same interruption.
- 15.2.2 However, a team is not authorized to make consecutive **requests** for substitution during the same interruption. Two or more players may be substituted at the same time within the same request.
- 15.2.3 There must be a completed rally between two separate substitution requests by the same team.

USAV 15.2: Rule 15.2.2 limits player(s) substitutions to one request during a game interruption. A subsequent request(s) by the same team during the same game interruption will result in an improper request.

15.3 REQUEST FOR REGULAR GAME INTERRUPTIONS

15.3.1 Regular game interruptions may be requested by the

coach, or in the absence of the coach, by the game captain, and only by them.

USAV 15.3.1: The captain may request a time-out.

15.3.2 Substitution before the start of a set is permitted, and should be recorded as a regulat substitution request.

USAV 15.3.2: A time-out before the start of a set is permitted.

15.4 TIME-OUTS AND TECHNICAL TIME-OUTS

15.4.1 Time-out requests must be made by showing the corresponding hand signal, when the ball is out of play and before the whistle for service. All requested time-outs last for 30 seconds.

For FIVB World and Official Competitions it is obligatory to use the buzzer and then the hand signal to request time-out.

- 15.4.2 For FIVB, World and Official Competitions, in sets 1-4, two additional 60-second "Technical Time-Outs" are applied automatically when the leading team reaches the 8th and 16th points.
- 15.4.3 In the deciding (5th) set, there are no "Technical Time-Outs"; only two time-outs of 30 seconds duration may be requested by each team.
- 15.4.4 During all time-outs, the players in play must go to the free zone near their bench.

USAV 15.4.4: The players may remain on the court or go to the free zone near their team bench. Any member of the team listed on the roster may participate in the time-out. Coaches and non-playing team members may not enter the court. Referees may direct teams to move to the free zone near their team bench for administrative purposes. Teams may return to the court when permitted by the referees.

15.5 SUBSTITUTION

- 15.5.1 A substitution is the act by which a player, other than the Libero or his/her replacement player, after being recorded by the scorer, enters the game to occupy the position of another player, who must leave the court at that moment.
- 15.5.2 When the substitution is enforced through injury to a player in play this may be accompanied by the coach (or game captain) showing the corresponding hand signal.

15.6 LIMITATION OF SUBSTITUTIONS

- 15.6.1 A player of the starting line-up may leave the game, but only once in a set, and re-enter, but only once in a set, and only to his/her previous position in the line-up.
- 15.6.2 A substitute player may enter the game in place of a player of the starting line-up, but only once per set, and he/she can only be substituted by the same starting player.

USAV 15.6:

- a. Twelve substitutions are the maximum permitted per team per set. Substitution of one or more players is permitted at the same time.
- b. A player in the starting line-up may leave the set and re-enter, but only in his/her previous position in the line-up (Exception 15.7).
- c. A substitute may enter a set in the position of a team mate in the starting line-up.
- d. Unlimited individual entries by a substitute within the team's allowable 12 substitutions are permitted. Each entry must be in the same position in the line-up.
- e. More than one substitute may enter the set in each position.

15.7 EXCEPTIONAL SUBSTITUTION

A player (except the Libero) who cannot continue playing due to injury or illness should be substituted legally. If this is not possible, the team is entitled to make an EXCEPTIONAL substitution, beyond the limits of Rule 15.6.

An exceptional substitution means that any player who is not on the court at the time of the injury/<u>illness</u>, except the Libero, <u>second Libero</u> or <u>their</u> replacement player, may be substituted into the game for the injured/ill player. The substituted injured/ill player is not allowed to re-enter the match.

An exceptional substitution cannot be counted in any case as a regular substitution, <u>but should be recorded on the score sheet as part of the total substitutions in the set</u> and the match.

USAV 15.7a: Priority for exceptional substitution:

- by the starter or a substitute who has played in the position of the injured player, or by any substitute who has not already participated in the set;
- ii. by any substitute on the bench, regardless of position previously played;
- iii. by the Libero.

USAV 15.7b: If an injured player is unable to play and a legal or exceptional substitution cannot be made, the referee must grant a special time-out of up to three minutes. Play will be resumed as soon as the injured player is able to continue. In no case shall the special injury time-out exceed three minutes. After the special time-out, a team may request a legal time-out. If, after three minutes, or at the expiration of time-outs granted subsequent to the special time-out, the injured player cannot continue to play, the team is declared incomplete. No player may be granted more than one three-minute injury time-out during any match. If a player becomes injured to the extent that a second injury time-out would be required, the team is declared incomplete.

15.8 SUBSTITUTION FOR EXPULSION OR DISQUALIFICATION

An EXPELLED or DISQUALIFIED player must be substituted immediately through a legal substitution. If this is not possible, the team is declared INCOMPLETE.

15.9 ILLEGAL SUBSTITUTION

15.9.1 A substitution is illegal, if it exceeds the limitations indicated in Rule 15.6 (except the case of Rule 15.7), or an unregistered player is involved.

USAV 15.9.1: The following substitutes are illegal:

- a. player not on the roster;
- b. player with illegal number or uniform;
- c. exceeds the number of total team substitutions;
- d. player expelled or disqualified;
- e. player replaced by exceptional substitution.
- 15.9.2 When a team has made an illegal substitution and the play has been resumed the following procedure shall apply, in sequence:
 - 15.9.2.1 the team is penalized with a point and service to the opponent,
 - 15.9.2.2 the substitution must be rectified,
 - 15.9.2.3 the points scored by the team at fault since the fault was committed are cancelled. The opponent's points remain valid

USAV 15.9.2.3: No substitution will be charged to the team or player(s), even if required to correct the wrong entry. In addition, any player or team substitutions charged at the time of the wrong entry shall be removed from the score sheet as though they had never occurred.

15.10 SUBSTITUTION PROCEDURE

- 15.10.1 Substitution must be carried out within the substitution zone.
- 15.10.2 A substitution shall only last the time needed for recording the substitution on the score sheet, and allowing entry and exit of the players.
- 15.10.3a The actual request for substitution starts at the moment of the entrance of the substitute player(s) into the substitution zone, ready to play, during a regular interruption. The coach does not need to make a substitution hand signal except if the substitution is for injury or before the start of the set.
- 15.10.3.b If the player is not ready, the substitution is not granted and the team is sanctioned for a delay.
- 15.10.3c The request for substitution is acknowledged and announced by the scorer or 2nd referee, by use of the buzzer or whistle, respectively. The 2nd referee authorizes the substitution.

For FIVB World and Official Competitions, numbered paddles are used to facilitate the substitution.

15.10.4 If a team intends to make simultaneously more than one substitution, all substitute players must enter the substitution zone at the same time to be considered in the same request. In this case, substitutions must be made in succession, one pair of players after another. If one is illegal, the legal one(s) is/are granted and the illegal is rejected and subject to a delay sanction.

USAV 15.10.4

Any significant delay between incoming substitutes entering the substitution zone shall result in the team being limited to one substitute.

15.11 IMPROPER REQUESTS

- 15.11.1 It is improper to request any <u>regular</u> game interruption: 15.11.1.1 during a rally or at the moment of, or af
 - ter the whistle to serve,
 - 15.11.1.2 by a non-authorized team member,
 - 15.11.1.3 for a second substitution by the same team during the same interruption, except in the case of injury/illness of a player in play.
 - 15.11.1.4 after having exhausted the authorized number of time-outs and substitutions.
- 15.11.2 The first improper request by a team in the match that does not affect or delay the game shall be rejected, but it must be recorded on the score sheet without any other consequences.
 - USAV 15.11.2: If a change in request is due to a referee's mind change, the request will be honored and no sanction assessed.
- 15.11.3 Any further improper request in the match by the same team constitutes a delay.

USAV 15.11: A request for first or second time-out may be honored immediately subsequent to an improper request for substitution because of wrong player or excess team substitution. A proper request for substitution may be honored immediately subsequent to an improper request for time-out.

16. GAME DELAYS

16.1 TYPES OF DELAYS

An improper action of a team that defers resumption of the game is a delay and includes, among others:

- 16.1.1 delaying regular game interruptions;
- 16.1.2 prolonging interruptions, after having been instructed to resume the game;
- 16.1.3 requesting an illegal substitution;
- 16.1.4 repeating an improper request;

16.1.5 delaying the game by a team member.

USAV 16.1: A request for an illegal substitution or excess time-out shall result in an improper request. However, if such a request is acknowledged (i.e., whistled), a delay sanction shall result. Any substitution request that is improper or causes a delay is denied. No additional request for game interruption from that team may be made until the next completed rally.

16.2 DELAY SANCTIONS

- 16.2.1 "Delay warning" and "delay penalty" are team sanctions.
 - 16.2.1.1 Delay sanctions remain in force for the entire match.
 - 16.2.1.2 All delay sanctions are recorded on the score sheet.
- 16.2.2 The first delay in the match by a team member is sanctioned with a "DELAY WARNING."
- 16.2.3 The second and subsequent delays of any type by any member of the same team in the same match constitute a fault and are sanctioned with a "DELAY PENALTY": a point and service to the opponent.
- 16.2.4 Delay sanctions imposed before or between sets are applied in the following set.

17. EXCEPTIONAL GAME INTERRUPTIONS

17.1 INJURY/ILLNESS

17.1.1 Should a serious accident occur while the ball is in play, the referee must stop the game immediately and permit medical assistance to enter the court. The rally is then replayed.

USAV 17.1.1: If the injured player cannot continue playing within 30 seconds, the player must be replaced by substitution, a legal Libero replacement (if the Libero is not on the court at the time of the injury), or the team must take a legal time-out if

the player is to remain in the set.

- a. If the referees are informed within 30 seconds that a substitute will replace the injured player, no time-out will be charged regardless of the time required to remove the player safely from the playing area.
- No substitution requests may be made by the injured player's team until the injury situation is resolved.
- 17.1.2 If an injured/ill player cannot be substituted, legally or exceptionally, the player is given a 3-minute recovery time, but not more than once for the same player in the match. If the player does not recover, his/her team is declared incomplete.

17.2 EXTERNAL INTERFERENCE

If there is any external interference during the game, the play has to be stopped and the rally is replayed.

17.3 PROLONGED INTERRUPTIONS

- 17.3.1 If unforeseen circumstances interrupt the match, the 1st referee, the organizer and the Control Committee, if there is one, shall decide the measures to be taken to re-establish normal conditions.
- 17.3.2 Should one or several interruptions occur, not exceeding 4 hours in total:
 - 17.3.2.1 if the match is resumed on the same playing court, the interrupted set shall continue normally with the same score, players (except expelled or disqualified ones) and positions. The sets already played will keep their scores;
 - 17.3.2.2 if the match is resumed on another playing court, the interrupted set is cancelled and replayed with the same team members and the same starting line-ups (except

expelled or disqualified ones) and the record of all sanctions will be maintained. The sets already played will keep their scores.

17.3.3 Should one or several interruptions occur, exceeding 4 hours in total, the whole match shall be replayed.

18. INTERVALS AND CHANGE OF COURTS

18.1 INTERVALS

An interval is the time between sets. All intervals last 3 minutes. During this period of time, the change of courts and line-up registrations of the teams on the score sheet are made. The interval between the second and the third set can be extended up to 10 minutes by the competent body at the request of the organizer.

18.2 CHANGE OF COURTS

- 18.2.1 After each set, the teams change courts, with the exception of the deciding set.
- 18.2.2 In the deciding set, once the leading team reaches 8 points, the teams change courts without delay and the player positions remain the same. If the change is not made once the leading team reaches 8 points, it will take place as soon as the error is noticed. The score at the time that the change is made remains the same.

CHAPTER 6

THE LIBERO PLAYER

19. THE LIBERO PLAYER

19.1 DESIGNATION OF THE LIBERO

19.1.1 Each team has the right to designate from the list of players on the score sheet up to two (2) specialized defensive players: Liberos.

USAV 19.1.1: Each team has the right to designate from the list of players on the score sheet up to two specialist defensive players: Liberos for the match or the team may choose to designate one Libero per set.

- 19.1.2 All Liberos must be recorded on the score sheet in the special lines reserved for this.
- 19.1.3 The Libero on court is the Acting Libero. If there is another Libero, he/she is the second Libero for the team. Only one Libero may be on court at any time.

19.2 EQUIPMENT

The Libero player(s) must wear a uniform (OR JACKET/BIB FOR THE RE-DESIGNATED Libero) which has a different dominant color from any color of the rest of the team. The uniform must clearly contrast with the rest of the team. The Libero uniforms must be numbered like the rest of the team. For FIVB World and Official Competitions, the

For FIVB World and Official Competitions, the re-designated Libero <u>should</u>, if possible, wear the same style and color of jersey as the original Libero, but <u>should</u> keep his/her own number.

USAV 19.2

a. The Libero player's jersey must contrast in color with that of the predominant colors of the jerseys of the other team members. Color combinations such as purple/black, dark green/ black, navy/maroon, and white/light yellow are not distinctive enough to comply with the rules.

- NOTE: It is recommended now and required beginning Sept. 1, 2014, the Libero shall wear a uniform top that is immediately recognized from all angles as being in clear contrast to and distinct from the other members of the team. The Libero and/or his/her teammates shall wear a solid colored uniform top. Regarding the solid colored top:
- (a). The solid color uniform top shall clearly contrast from the predominant color(s) of the teammates' uniform top. Predominant color(s) is the color(s) appearing on approximately half of the uniform.
- (b). Sleeves shall be the same color as the body of the uniform top.
- (c). Piping/trim not exceeding 1 inch in total at its widest point may be placed along the seams and may be a different color(s) than the uniform top.
- (d). Lettering and collars may be different color(s) than the uniform top.
- (e). Numbers shall be a contrasting color to the uniform top and meet all other specifications in USAV 4.3.3.1.
- b. A jacket or bib can only be wom by the redesignated Libero. If a jacket or bib is worn by the redesignated Libero, the uniform number must still be visible.

19.3 ACTIONS INVOLVING THE LIBERO

- 19.3.1 The playing actions
 - 19.3.1.1 The Libero is allowed to replace any player in a back-row position.
 - 19.3.1.2 He/she is restricted to perform as a backrow player and is not allowed to complete an attack hit from anywhere (including playing court and free zone) if at the moment of the contact, the ball is entirely higher than the top of the net.

19.3.1.3 He/she may not serve, block or attempt to block

USAV 19.3.1.3:

- a. <u>The Libero may not block or attempt to block.</u>
- b. <u>In one position a Libero may serve after</u> replacing the player in position 1.
- 19.3.1.4 A player may not complete an attack hit when the ball is entirely higher than the top of the net, if the ball is coming from an overhand finger pass by a Libero in his/her front zone. The ball may be freely attacked if the Libero makes the same action from outside his/her front zone.

19.3.2 Libero Replacements

19.3.2.1 Libero replacements are not counted as substitutions. They are unlimited, but there must be a completed rally between two Libero replacements (unless a penalty causes the team to rotate and the Libero to move to position four, or the Acting Libero becomes unable to play, making the rally incomplete).

USAV 19.3.2.1: In one rotation, a Libero can replace the player in position 1 and serve the next rally, even if he/she is already on the court in replacement of another player. In this situation, the Libero does not have to exit the court before replacing the player in position 1, and there does not need to be a completed rally between Libero replacements.

19.3.2.2 The regular replacement player may replace and be replaced by either Libero.
The Acting Libero can only be replaced by

- the regular replacement player for that position or by the second Libero.
- 19.3.2.3 At the start of each set, the Libero cannot enter the court until the 2nd referee has checked the line-up and authorized a Libero replacement with a starting player.
- 19.3.2.4 Other Libero replacements must only take place while the ball is out of play and before the whistle for service.
- 19.3.2.5 A Libero replacement made after the whistle for service but before the service hit should not be rejected; however, at the end of the rally, the game captain must be informed that this is not a permitted procedure, and that repetition will be subject to delay sanctions.
- 19.3.2.6 Subsequent late Libero replacements shall result in the play being interrupted immediately and the imposition of a delay sanction. The team to serve next will be determined by the <u>level</u> of the delay sanction.
- 19.3.2.7 The Libero and the replacing player may only enter or leave the court through the Libero Replacement Zone.
- 19.3.2.8 Libero replacements must be recorded on the Libero Control sheet (if one is used) or on the electronic score sheet.
- 19.3.2.9 An illegal Libero replacement can involve (amongst others)
 - –no completed rally between Libero replacements
 - -the Libero being replaced by a player other than the <u>second Libero</u> or the regular replacement player.
 - An illegal Libero replacement should be

considered in the same way as an illegal substitution; should the illegal Libero replacement be noticed before the start of the next rally, then this is corrected by the referees, and the team is sanctioned for delay; should the illegal Libero replacement be noticed after the service hit, the consequences are the same as for an illegal substitution.

19.4 RE-DESIGNATION OF A NEW LIBERO

- 19.4.1 The Libero becomes unable to play if injured, ill, expelled or disqualified. The Libero can be declared unable to play for any reason by the coach or, in the absence of a coach, by the game captain.
- 19.4.2 Team with one Libero
 - 19.4.2.1 When only one Libero is available for a team according to Rule 19.4.1, or the team has only one registered, and this Libero becomes or is declared unable to play, the coach (or game captain if no coach is present) may re-designate as Libero for the remainder of the match any other player (replacement player excepted) not on the court at the moment of re-designation.
 - 19.4.2.2 If the Acting Libero becomes unable to play, he/she may be replaced by the regular replacement player or immediately and directly to court by a re-designated Libero. However, a Libero who is the subject of a re-designation may not play for the remainder of the match. If the Libero is not on court when declared unable to play, he/she may also be the subject of a re-designation. The Libero declared unable to play may not play for the remainder of the match.
 - 19.4.2.3 The coach, or game captain if no coach is

- present, contacts the second referee in forming him/her about the re-designation.
- 19.4.2.4 Should a re-designated Libero become or be declared unable to play, further redesignations are permitted.
- 19.4.2.5 If the coach requests the team captain to be re-designated as the new Libero, this will be permitted—but the team captain must in this case relinquish all leadership priveleges.
- 19.4.2.6 In the case of a re-designated Libero, the number of the player re-designated as Libero must be recorded on the score sheet remarks section and on the Libero control sheet (or electronic score sheet if one is used).

19.4.3 Team with two Liberos

19.4.3.1 Where a team has registered on the score sheet two Liberos, but one becomes unable to play the team has the right to play with only one Libero. No re-designation will be allowed, however, unless the remaining Libero is unable to continue playing for the match.

19.5 SUMMARY

19.5.1 If the Libero is expelled or disqualified, he/she may be replaced <u>immediately</u> by the team's <u>second</u> Libero. Should the team have only one Libero, then it <u>has</u> the right to make a re-designation.

CHAPTER 7

PARTICIPANTS' CONDUCT

20. REQUIREMENTS OF CONDUCT

20.1 SPORTSMANLIKE CONDUCT

20.1.1 Participants must know the "Official Volleyball Rules" and abide by them.

USAV 20.1.1: Participants must also know the "Domestic Competition Regulations" and abide by them.

- 20.1.2 Participants must accept referees' decisions with sportsmanlike conduct, without disputing them. In case of doubt, clarification may be requested only through the game captain.
- 20.1.3 Participants must refrain from actions or attitudes aimed at influencing the decisions of the referees or covering up faults committed by their team.

20.2 FAIR PLAY

- 20.2.1 Participants must behave respectfully and courteously in the spirit of FAIR PLAY, not only towards the referees, but also towards other officials, the opponents, team-mates and spectators.
- 20.2.2 Communication between team members during the match is permitted.

21. MISCONDUCT AND ITS SANCTIONS

21.1 MINOR MISCONDUCT

Minor misconduct offenses are not subject to sanctions. It is the 1st referee's duty to prevent the teams from approaching the sanctioning level. <u>This is done in two stages:</u> Stage 1: by issuing a verbal warning through the game captain; Stage 2: by use of a YELLOW CARD to the team member(s) concerned. This formal warning is not in itself

a sanction but a symbol that the team member (and by extension the team) has reached the sanctioning level for the match. It is recorded in the score sheet but has no immediate consequences.

Note: Yellow card warnings are assessed to individuals, but are in force for the entire team. This means that each team may only receive one yellow card per match.

21.2 MISCONDUCT LEADING TO SANCTIONS

Incorrect conduct by a team member towards officials, opponents, team-mates or spectators is classified in three categories according to the seriousness of the offense.

- 21.2.1 Rude conduct: action contrary to good manners or moral principles.
- 21.2.2 Offensive conduct: defamatory or insulting words or gestures or any action expressing contempt.
- 21.2.3 Aggression: actual physical attack or aggressive or threatening behavior.

21.3 SANCTION SCALE

According to the judgment of the 1st referee and depending on the seriousness of the offense, the sanctions to be applied and recorded on the score sheet are: Penalty, Expulsion or Disgualification.

21.3.1 Penalty

The first rude conduct in the match by any team member is penalized with a point and service to the opponent.

21.3.2 Expulsion

21.3.2.1 A team member who is sanctioned by expulsion shall not play for the rest of the set, must be substituted legally and immediately if on the court and must remain seated in the penalty area with no other consquences. An expelled coach loses his/her right to

intervene in the set and must remain seated in the penalty area.

USAV 21.3.2.1: When facility space does not allow for a penalty area, a player or substitute who is sanctioned by expulsion shall not play for the rest of the set and must remain seated on his/her bench for the remainder of the set. Any other team member sanctioned by expulsion must leave the playing area, bench and warm-up area for the remainder of the set.

- 21.3.2.2 The first offensive conduct by a team member is sanctioned by expulsion with no other consequences.
- 21.3.2.3 The second rude conduct in the same match by the same team member is sanctioned by expulsion with no other consequences.

21.3.3 Disqualification

- 21.3.3.1 A team member who is sanctioned by disqualification must be substituted for legally and immediately if on court and must leave the Competition Control Area for the rest of the match with no other consequences.

 USAV 21.3.3.1: As a minimum, the Competition Control Area includes the playing area, bench, warm-up area and spectator area.
- 21.3.3.2 The first physical attack or implied or threatened aggression is sanctioned by disqualification with no other consequences.
- 21.3.3.3 The second offensive conduct in the same match by the same team member is sanctioned by disqualification with no other consequences.

21.3.3.4 The third rude conduct in the same match by the same team member is sanctioned by disqualification with no other consequences.

21.4 APPLICATION OF MISCONDUCT SANCTIONS

- 21.4.1 All misconduct sanctions are individual sanctions, remain in force for the entire match and are recorded on the score sheet.
- 21.4.2 The repetition of misconduct by the same team member in the same match is sanctioned progressively (the team member receives a heavier sanction for each successive offense).
- 21.4.3 Expulsion or disqualification due to offensive conduct or aggression does not require a previous sanction.

21.5 MISCONDUCT BEFORE AND BETWEEN SETS

Any misconduct occurring before or between sets is sanctioned according to Rule 21.3 and sanctions apply in the following set.

21.6 SUMMARY OF MISCONDUCT AND CARDS USED

Warning: no sanction - Stage 1: verbal warning

Stage 2: symbol Yellow card

Penalty: sanction - symbol Red Card

Expulsion: <u>sanction – symbol Red + Yellow cards jointly</u> Disqualification: <u>sanction – symbol Red + Yellow card</u>

separately

SECTION II THE REFEREES, THEIR RESPONSIBILITIES AND OFFICIAL HAND SIGNALS

CHAPTER 8

REFEREES

22. REFEREEING CORPS AND PROCEDURES

22.1 COMPOSITION

The refereeing corps for a match is composed of the following officials:

- the 1st referee
- the 2nd referee
- the scorer
- four (two) line judges

Their location is shown in Diagram 10.

For FIVB World and Official Competitions, an assistant scorer is compulsory.

USAV 22.1: For all USAV competition, the assistant scorer is a compulsory member of the referee corps.

22.2 PROCEDURES

22.2.1 Only the 1st and 2nd referees may blow a whistle during the match:

USAV 22.2.1: The scorer may use an audible device, including a whistle, to notify the referees of a rotational fault.

- 22.2.1.1 the 1st referee gives the signal for the service that begins the rally;
- 22.2.1.2 the 1st and 2nd referees signal the end of the rally, provided that they are sure that a fault has been committed and they have identified its nature

- 22.2.2 They may blow the whistle when the ball is out of play to indicate that they authorize or reject a team request.
- 22.2.3 Immediately after the referee's whistle to signal the completion of the rally, they have to indicate with the official hand signals:
 - 22.2.3.1 If the fault is whistled by the 1st referee, he/she will indicate in order:
 - a) the team to serve,
 - b) the nature of the fault,
 - c) the player at fault (if necessary). The 2nd referee will follow the 1st referee's hand signals by repeating them.
 - 22.2.3.2 If the fault is whistled by the 2nd referee, he/she will indicate:
 - a) the nature of the fault
 - b) the player at fault (if necessary)
 - c) the team to serve following the hand signal of the 1st referee.
 - In this case, the 1st referee does not show either the nature of the at fault or the player at fault, but only the team to serve.
 - 22.2.3.3 In the case of an attack hit fault by backrow or Libero players, both referees indicate according to 22.2.3.1 and 22.2.3.2 above.
 - 22.2.3.4 In the case of a double fault both referees indicate in order:
 - a) the nature of the fault
 - b) the players at fault (if necessary)
 - c) the team to serve as directed by the 1st referee.

23. 1ST REFEREE

23.1 LOCATION

The 1st referee carries out his/her functions <u>standing</u> on a referee's stand located at one end of the net <u>on the opposite side to the scorer</u>. His/her view must be approximately 50 cm (191/2") above the net.

23.2 AUTHORITY

23.2.1 The 1st referee directs the match from the start until the end. He/she has authority over all members of the refereeing corps and the members of the teams.

During the match the 1st referee's decisions are final. He/she is authorized to overrule the decisions of other members of the refereeing corps, if it is noticed that they are mistaken.

The first referee may even replace a member of the refereeing corps who is not performing his/her functions properly.

- 23.2.2 The 1st referee also controls the work of the ball retrievers, floor wipers and moppers.
- 23.2.3 The first referee has the power to decide any matter involving the game including those not provided for in the rules.
- 23.2.4 The first referee shall not permit any discussion about his/her decisions.

However, at the request of the game captain, the 1st referee will give an explanation on the application or interpretation of the Rules upon which he/she has based the decision.

If the game captain does not agree with the explanation of the first referee and chooses to protest against such decision, he/she must immediately reserve the right to file and record this protest at the conclusion of the match. The 1st referee must

authorize this right of the game captain.

USAV 23.2.4: For the Protest Procedures, see USAV 5.1.2.1.

23.2.5 The 1st referee is responsible for determining before and during the match whether the playing area equipment and the conditions meet playing requirements.

23.3 RESPONSIBILITIES

- 23.3.1 Prior to the match, the first referee:
 - 23.3.1.1 inspects the conditions of the playing area, the balls and other equipment;
 - 23.3.1.2 performs the toss with the team captains;
 - 23.3.1.3 controls the teams' warming-up.
- 23.3.2 During the match, he/she is authorized:
 - 23.3.2.1 to issue warnings to the teams;
 - 23.3.2.2 to sanction misconduct and delays;
 - 23.3.2.3 to decide upon:
 - a) the faults of the server and of the positions of the serving team, including the screen;
 - b) the faults in playing the ball;
 - the faults above the net, and the faulty contact of the player with the net, primarily on the attacker's side;
 - d) the attack hit faults of the Libero and back-row players;
 - e) the completed attack hits made by a player on a ball above net height coming from an overhand pass with fingers by the Libero in his/her front zone;
 - f) the ball crossing completely the lower space under the net;
 - g) the completed block by back-row players or the attempted block by the Libero.

23.3.3 At the end of the match, he/she checks the score sheet and signs it.

24. 2nd REFEREE

24.1 LOCATION

The 2nd referee performs his/her functions standing outside the playing court near the post, on the opposite side facing the 1st referee.

24.2 AUTHORITY

- 24.2.1 The 2nd referee is the assistant of the 1st referee, but has also his/her own range of jurisdiction. Should the 1st referee become unable to continue his/her work, the 2nd referee may replace him/her.
- 24.2.2 He/she may, without whistling, also signal faults outside his/her range of jurisdiction, but may not insist on them to the 1st referee.
- 24.2.3 He/she controls the work of the scorer(s).
- 24.2.4 He/she supervises the team members on the team bench and reports their misconduct to the first referee.
- 24.2.5 He/she controls the players in the warm-up areas.
- 24.2.6 He/she authorizes the <u>regular</u> game interruptions, controls their duration and rejects improper requests. *USAV 24.2.6: The 2nd referee is responsible for starting and ending the Technical Time-out.*
- 24.2.7 He/she controls the number of time-outs and substitutions used by each team and reports the 2nd time-out and 5th and 6th substitutions to the first referee and the coach concerned.
 - USAV 24.2.7: The 2nd referee reports substitutions 9, 10, 11 and 12 to the 1st referee and the appropriate coach, or game captain.
- 24.2.8 In the case of an injury of a player, he/she authorizes an exceptional substitution or grants a 3-minute

- recovery time.
- 24.2.9 He/she checks the floor condition, mainly in the front zone. He/she also checks, during the match, that the balls still fulfill the regulations.
- 24.2.10 He/she supervises the team members in the penalty areas and reports their misconduct to the 1st referee. For FIVB, World and Official Competitions, the duties recorded under 24.2.5 and 24.2.10 are carried out by the Reserve Referee.

24.3 RESPONSIBILITIES

- 24.3.1 At the start of each set, at the change of courts in the deciding set and whenever necessary, the 2nd referee checks that the actual positions of the players on the court correspond to those on the line-up sheets.
 - USAV 24.3.1: The 2nd referee's check of the line-up is a courtesy. The responsibility to ensure that the correct players are on the court rests with the captain and/or coach.
- 24.3.2 During the match, he/she decides, whistles and signals:
 - 24.3.2.1 penetration into the opponent's court, and the space under the net;
 - 24.3.2.2 positional faults of the receiving team;
 - 24.3.2.3 the faulty contact of the player with the net primarily on the blocker's side and with the antenna on his/her side of the court,

 USAV 24.3.2.3: The 2nd referee decides, whistles and signals the faulty contact by a player with any portion of the net.
 - 24.3.2.4 the completed block by back-row players or the attempted block by the Libero; or the attack hit fault by back-row players

or by the Libero:

USAV 24.3.2.4: The 1st referee and the 2nd referee decide, whistle and signal the attack-hit faults of the Libero and back-row players.

- 24.3.2.5 the contact of the ball with an outside object;
- 24.3.2.6 the contact of the ball with the floor when the 1st referee is not in a position to see the contact;
- 24.3.2.7 the ball that crosses the net totally or partly outside the crossing space to the opponent court or contacts the antenna on his/her side of the court.
- 24.3.3 At the end of the match, he/she <u>checks and</u> signs the score sheet.

USAV 24.3.3: At the end of the match, he/she is not required to sign the score sheet, but is still required to check the score sheet for accuracy.

25. SCORER

25.1 LOCATION

The scorer performs his/her functions seated at the scorer's table on the opposite side of the court facing the 1st referee.

25.2 RESPONSIBILITIES

He/she keeps the score sheet according to the rules, cooperating with the 2nd referee.

He/she uses a buzzer or other sound device to notify irregularities or give signals to the referees on the basis of his/her responsibilities.

- 25.2.1 Prior to the match and set, the scorer:
 - 25.2.1.1 registers the data of the match and teams, including the names and numbers of the Liberos, according to the pro-

- cedures in force and obtains the signatures of the captains and the coaches; USAV 25.2.1.1: The captains and coaches do not sign the scoresheet before the match.
- 25.2.1.2 records the starting line-up of each team from the line-up sheet. If he/she fails to receive the line-up sheets on time, he/ she immediately notifies this fact to the 2nd referee.
- 25.2.2 During the match, the scorer:
 - 25.2.2.1 records the points scored;
 - 25.2.2.2 controls the serving order of each team and indicates any error to the referees immediately after the service hit;
 - 25.2.2.3 is empowered to acknowledge and announce requests for player substitutions by use of the buzzer, controlling their number; and records the substitutions and time-outs, informing the 2nd referee;
 - 25.2.2.4 notifies the referees of a request for <u>regular</u> game interruption that is out of order;
 - 25.2.2.5 announces to the referees the ends of the sets and the scoring of the 8th point in the deciding set;
 - 25.2.2.6 records <u>misconduct</u> warnings, sanctions and improper requests;
 - 25.2.2.7 records all other events as instructed by the 2nd referee, i.e. exceptional substitutions, recovery time, prolonged interruptions, external interference, re-designation, etc.
 - 25.2.2.8 controls the interval between sets.

 USAV 25.2.2.8: This function is performed by the referees.

- 25.2.3 At the end of the match, the scorer:
 - 25.2.3.1 records the final result;
 - 25.2.3.2 in the case of protest, with the previous authorization of the 1st referee, writes or permits the team/game captain to write on the score sheet a statement on the incident protested.
 - 25.2.3.3 signs the score sheet him/herself, before obtaining the signatures of the team captains and then the referees.

USAV 25.2.3.3: The 2nd referee is not required to sign the score sheet(s). For junior competitions, each team's coach signs the score sheet(s) after the match to verify the results. For adult competitions, in the absence of a coach, the captains sign the score sheet(s) after the match to verify the results.

26. ASSISTANT SCORER

26.1 LOCATION

The assistant scorer perfoms his/her functions seated beside the scorer at the scorer's table.

26.2 RESPONSIBILITIES

He/she records the replacements involving the Libero. He/she assists with the administrative duties of the scorer's work.

Should the scorer become unable to continue his/her work, the assistant scorer substitutes for the scorer.

- 26.2.1 Prior to the match and set, the assistant scorer: 26.2.1.1 prepares the Libero control sheet 26.2.1.2 prepares the reserve score sheet.
- 26.2.2 During the match, the assistant scorer: 26.2.2 I records the details of the Libero

replacements/re-designations;

USAV 26.2.2.1: In addition to recording the details of the Libero replacements, the assistant scorer records all substitutions.

- 26.2.2.2 notifies the referees of any fault of the Libero replacement by using the buzzer;
- 26.2.2.3 starts and ends the timing of the Technical Time-out;

 USAV 26.2.2.3: The 2nd referee is responsible for starting and ending the Technical Time-out.
- 26.2.2.4 operates the manual scoreboard on the scorer's table;

USAV 26.2.2.4: It is recommended that someone other than the assistant scorer operate the visual scoreboard.

- 26.2.2.5 checks that the scoreboards agree;
- 26.2.2.6 if necessary, updates the reserve score sheet and gives it to the scorer.
- 26.2.3 At the end of the match, the assistant scorer:
 - 26.2.3.1 signs the Libero control sheet and submits it for checking.
 - 26.2.3.2 signs the score sheet.

For FIVB, World and Official Competitions, the Assistant Scorer acts with the Scorer to announce the substitutions and identify the Libero replacements.

USAV 26.2.3: The assistant scorer does not sign the Libero control sheet or the score sheet.

27. LINE JUDGES

27.1 LOCATION

If only two line judges are used, they stand at the corners of the court closest to the right hand of each referee, diagonally at 1 to 2 m (39" to 6'6^{3(4")}) from the corner. Each one of them controls both the end line and side line on his/her side.

USAV 27.1: If two line judges are used, they stand at the corners of the court closest to the right hand of each referee.

For FIVB World and Official Competitions, it is compulsory to have four line judges. They stand in the free zone at 1 to 3 m (39" to 9'10") from each corner of the court, on the imaginary extension of the line that they control.

27.2 RESPONSIBILITIES

- 27.2.1 The line judges perform their functions by using flags (40 X 40 cm) (16" X 16") as shown in Diagram 12 to signal:
 - 27.2.1.1 the ball "in" and "out" whenever the ball lands near their line(s),
 - 27.2.1.2 the touches of "out" balls by the team receiving the ball,
 - 27.2.1.3 the ball touching the antenna, the served ball and the third hit of the team crossing the net outside the crossing space, etc.,
 - 27.2.1.4 any player (except the server) stepping outside of his/her court at the moment of the service hit,
 - 27.2.1.5 the foot faults of the server,
 - 27.2.1.6 any contact with the top 80 cm (32") of the antenna on their side of the court by any player during his/her action of playing the ball

or interfering with the play,

USAV 27.2.1.6: The decision regarding any contact with the antenna by any player during his/her action of playing the ball or interfering with the play is that of the 1st and 2nd referee. The decision is not a responsibility of the line judge.

27.2.1.7 the ball crossing the net outside the crossing space into opponent's court or touching the antenna on his/her side of the court.

USAV 27.2.1: When flags are not used, the line judges will perform their functions as shown in Diagram 11, Official Hand Signals 9, 14, 15, 22, and 24.

27.2.2 At the 1st referee's request, a line judge must repeat his/her signal.

28. OFFICIAL SIGNALS

28.1 REFEREES' HAND SIGNALS

The referees must indicate with the official hand signal the reason for their whistle (nature of the fault whistled or the purpose of the interruption authorized). The signal has to be maintained for a moment and, if it is indicated with one hand, the hand corresponds to the side of the team which has made the fault or the request.

28.2 LINE JUDGES' FLAG SIGNALS

The line judges must indicate with the official flag signal the nature of the fault called, and maintain the signal for a moment.

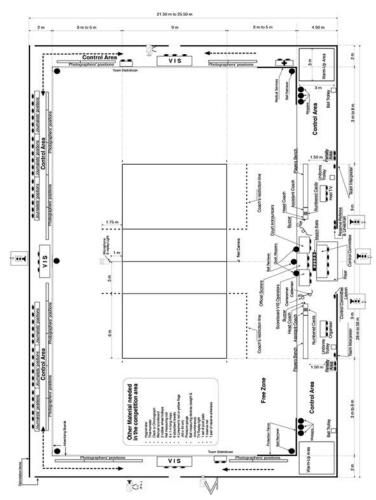


Diagram 1a

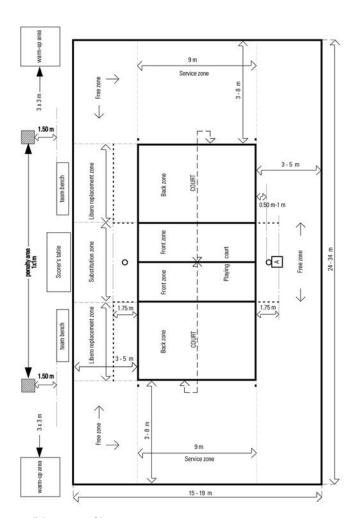


Diagram 1b

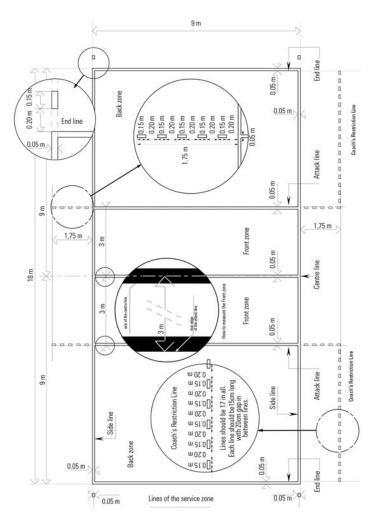
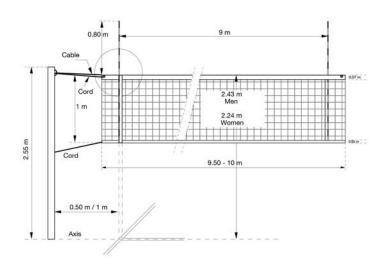
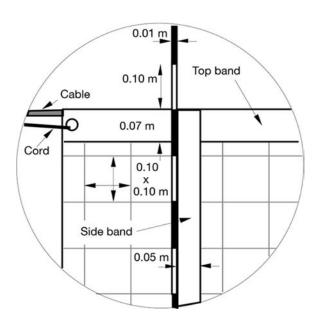
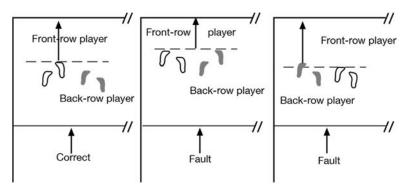


Diagram 2



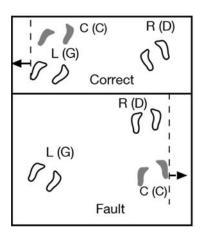


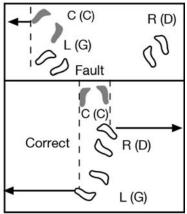
Determination of the positions between a front-row player and the corresponding back-row player



Example B:

Determination of the positions between players of the same row

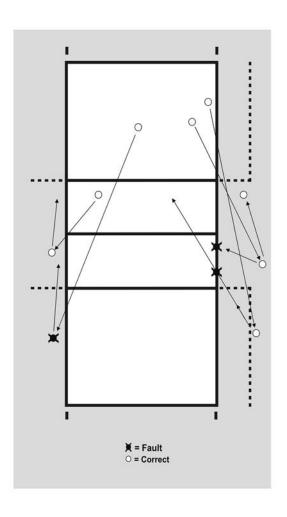


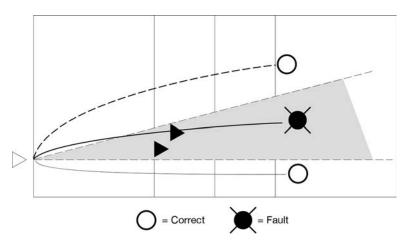


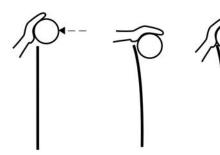
C (C) = Center player

R (D) = Right player

L(G) = Left player









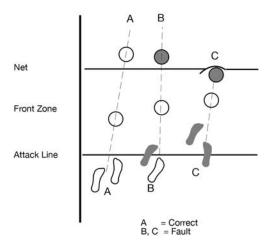


Ball above the net

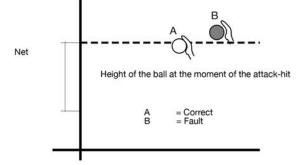
Ball lower than the top of the net

Ball touches the net

Ball bounces off the net

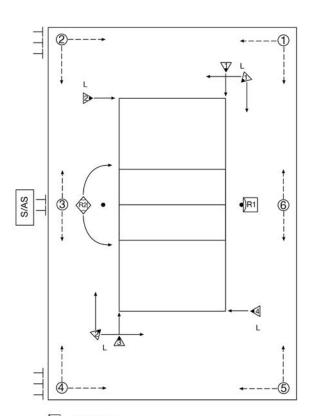


The curved line in "c" means that the ball was legally blocked.



CATEGORIES	OCCURRENCE	OFFENDER	SANCTION	CARDS	CONSEQUENCE
RUDE CONDUCT	First	Any member	Penalty	Red	A point and service to the opponent
	Second	Same member	Expulsion	Red + Yellow jointly	Player leaves playing area and stays in the penalty area for the remainder of the set
	Third	Same member	Disqualification	Red + Yellow separately	Player leaves the Competition-Control Area for the remainder of the match
OFFENSIVE CONDUCT	First	Any member	Expulsion	Red + Yellow jointly	Player leaves the playing area and stays in the penalty area for the remainder of the set
	Second	Same member	Disqualification	Red + Yellow separately	Player leaves the Competition-Control Area for the remainder of the match
AGGRESSION	First	Any member	Disqualification	Red + Yellow separately	Player leaves the Competition-Control Area for the remainder of the match

DELAY SANCTION SCALE								
CATEGORIES	OCCURRENCE	OFFENDER	DETERRENT or SANCTION	CARDS	CONSEQUENCE			
DELAY	First	Any member of the team	Delay Warning	Hand signal No. 25 with Yellow card	Prevention – no penalty			
	Second and subsequent	Any member of the team	Delay Penalty	Hand signal No. 25 with Red card	A point and service to the opponent			



R1 = First Referee

= Second Referee

S/AS = Scorer/Assistant Scorer

= Lines Judges (numbers 1-4 or 1-2)

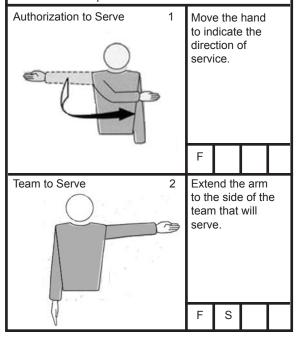
(4) = Ball Retrievers (numbers 1-6)

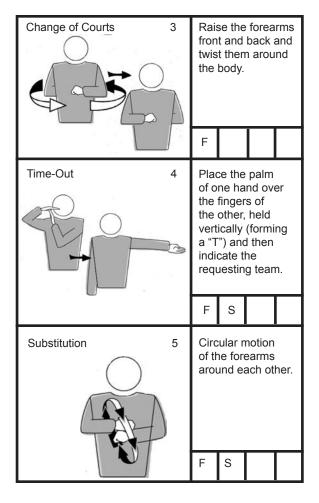
= Floor Moppers

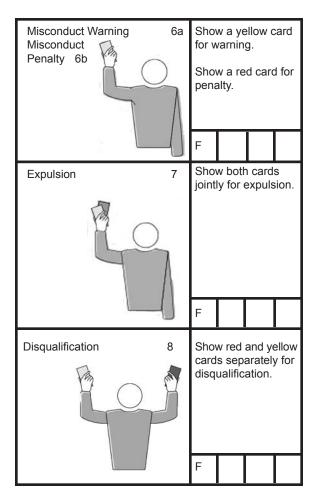
Diagram 10

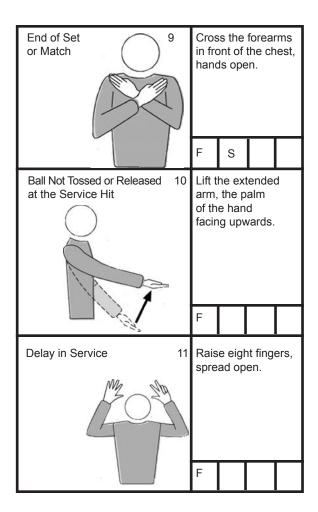
Diagram 11: Official Hand Signals (Indoor)

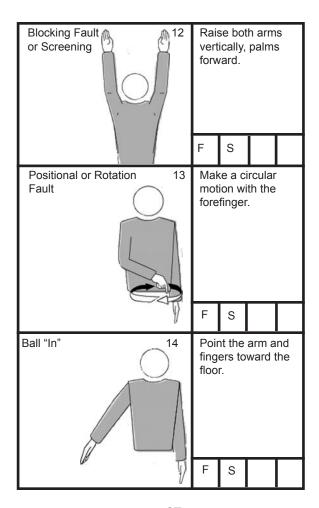
- 1. All signals which are made with one hand shall be made with the hand on the side of the team that commits the fault or makes the request.
- 2. After the signal is made, the referee gestures to the player who has committed the fault or the team that has made the request.

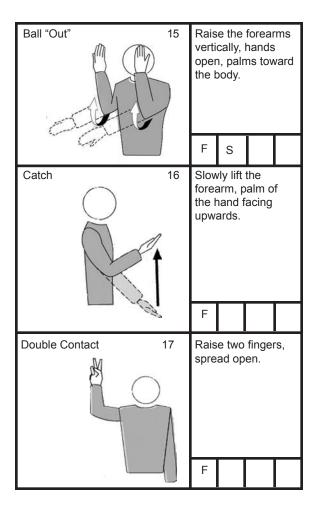


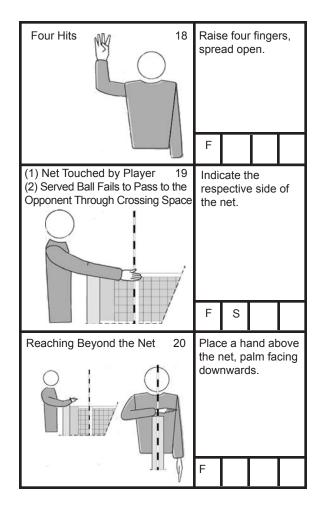


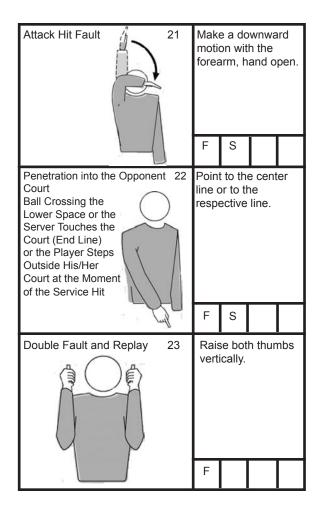


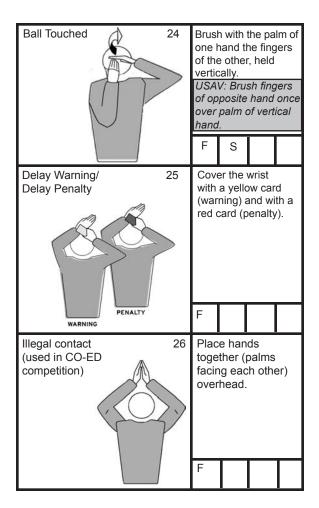


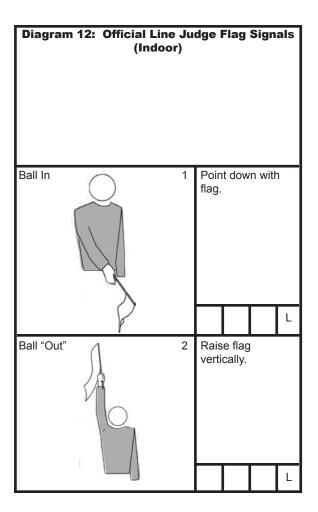


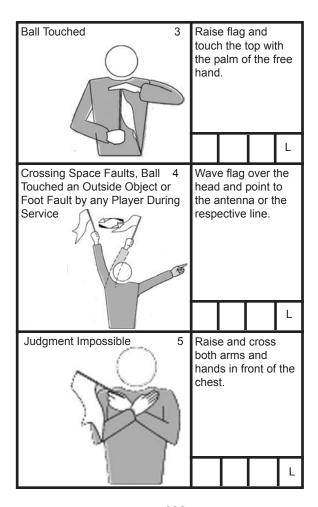












DEFINITIONS

COMPETITION/CONTROL AREA: The Competition/Control Area is a corridor around the playing court and free zone, which includes all spaces up to the outer barriers or delimitation fence. See diagram/fig 1a.

ZONES: These are sections within the playing area (i.e. playing court and free zone) as defined for a specific purpose (or with special restrictions) within the rule text. These include: Front Zone, Service Zone, Substitution Zone, Free Zone, Back Zone, and Libero Replacement Zone.

AREAS: These are sections of the floor OUTSIDE the free zone, identified by the rules as having a specific function. These include: warm-up area and penalty area.

LOWER SPACE: This is the space defined at its upper part by the bottom of the net and the cord joining it to the posts, at the sides by the posts, and the bottom by the playing surface.

CROSSING SPACE: The crossing space is defined by:

- -The horizontal band at the top of the net
- -The antennae and their extension
- -The ceiling

The ball must cross to the opponent's COURT through the crossing space.

EXTERNAL SPACE: The external space is in the vertical plane of the net outside of the crossing and lower spaces.

SUBSTITUTION ZONE: This is the part of the free zone through which substitutions are carried out.

UNLESS BY AGREEMENT OF FIVB: This statement recognizes that while there are regulations on the standards and specification of equipment and facilities, there are occasions when special arrangements can be made by FIVB in order to promote the game of volleyball or to test new conditions.

FIVB STANDARDS: The technical specifications or limits as defined by FIVB to the manufacturers of equipment.

PENALTY AREA: In each half of the competition/control area, there is a Penalty Area located behind the prolongation of the end line, outside the free zone, which should be placed a minimum of 1.5 metres behind the rear edge of the bench.

FAULT: a) A playing action contrary to the rules; b) A rule violation other than a playing action.

DRIBBLING: Dribbling means bouncing the ball (usually as a preparation to tossing and serving). Other preparatory actions could include (amongst others) moving the ball from hand to hand.

TECHNICAL TIME-OUT: This special mandatory time-out is, in addition to time-outs, to allow the promotion of volleyball, analysis of the play and to allow additional commercial opportunities. Technical Time-Outs are mandatory for FIVB, World and Official competitions.

BALL RETRIEVERS: These are personnel whose job it is to maintain the flow of the game by rolling the ball to the server between rallies.

RALLY POINT: This is the system of scoring a point whenever a rally is won.

INTERVAL: The time between sets. The change of courts in the 5th (deciding) set is not to be regarded as an interval.

RE-DESIGNATION: This is the act by which a Libero, who cannot continue or is declared by the team "unable to play," has his/her role taken by any other player (except the regular replacement player) not on the court at the moment of the re-designation.

REPLACEMENT: This is the act by which a regular player leaves the court and either Libero (if more than one) takes his/her place. This can even include Libero for Libero exchanges. The regular player can then replace either Libero. There must be a completed rally between replacements involving any Libero.

INTERFERING: Any action which will create an advantage against the opponent team or any action which prevents an opponent from playing the ball.

OUTSIDE OBJECT: An object or a person which while outside the playing court or close to the limit of the free playing space provides an obstruction to the flight of the ball. For example: overhead lights, the referee's chair, TV equipment, scorer's table, and net posts. Outside objects do not include the antennae since they are considered as the part of the net.

SUBSTITUTION: This is the act by which one regular player leaves the court and another regular player takes his/her place.

U-VOLLEY RULES

Height Restrictions

All players shall conform to the height restrictions as prescribed by FIVB rules, which are "under 185 centimeters" (approximately 72.83 inches) for men and "under 175 centimeters" (approximately 68.89 inches) for women.

Height measurement will be in stocking feet or bare feet (without shoes). All players close to this limitation are subject to individual measurement prior to competition during pretournament check-in and during random checks throughout the tournament.

USAV: For ease of administration, the height of 6'1" for men and 5'9" for women may be used for recreational play.

CO-ED RULES

The following Rules govern co-ed and reverse co-ed competition. The Rules Commission solicits comments and suggestions from volleyball groups and organizations that conduct and sponsor special competitions such as doubles, triples, mixed doubles, etc.

1. CO-ED PLAY

The Domestic Competition Regulations in general shall govern play for females and males on the same team with the following exceptions:

- 1.1 The serving order and positions on the court at service shall be male and female alternated or vice-versa.
 - 1.1.1 A team may list two specialized defensive players, "Liberos," per match or one Libero per set. More information can be found under Rule 19 and USAV 19.1.1.
 - 1.1.1.1 Alternating male and female service order must be maintained. A female Libero may only replace regular female players. A male Libero may only replace regular male players. All other Libero rules and restrictions apply.
- 1.2 When the ball is played more than once by a team, a female player shall make at least one of the contacts. Contact of the ball during blocking shall not constitute playing the ball. There is no requirement for a male player to contact the ball, regardless of the number of hits by a team.
 - 1.2.1 If a team contacts the ball more than one time during offensive action, one of the contacts must be by a female player, but there is no restriction preventing all three team hits from being made by female play-

- ers. Contact of the ball during blocking action does not count as one of the three team hits. Therefore, after a block, a male player may play the ball back over the net as such contact would be considered the first team hit.
- 1.2.2 A ball contacted more than once by a team, without a female player having contacted it, remains live and does not become an illegal hit until it fully crosses the plane of the net or is contacted by an opponent.
- 1.2.3 An illegally hit ball blocked by an illegal blocker results in a double fault, and a playover is directed.
- 1.3 Uniforms of players shall be identical within the following provisions:
 - 1.3.1 All female players shall be attired in identical jerseys and shorts or one-piece uniforms.
 - 1.3.2 All male players shall be attired in identical jerseys and shorts or one-piece uniforms.
 - 1.3.3 All uniforms shall be numbered in compliance with USAV Rule 4.3.3. There shall be no duplicate numbers, regardless of color of the jerseys or gender of the player.
- 1.4 When only one male player is in the front row at service, one male back-row player may be forward of the attack line for the purpose of blocking. The remaining back-row player must be behind the attack line until the ball has been contacted by the blocker(s) or has been hit in such a manner that no block is possible.
- 1.4 Commentary: If a back-row player is not participating in a block, there is no restriction on both backrow male players being in the attack zone.
 - 1.4.1 The provisions of Rule 13.2.2 shall govern male back-row players when playing the ball in other than blocking actions.

- 1.4.2 No female back-row player may participate in a block
- 1.5 The height of the net for mixed-six play shall be 2.43 m (7'11^{5/8}").
 - 1.5.1 Where age group mixed-six competition is conducted, the height of the net shall be that prescribed for men's competition in the respective age group. In order to protect the safety of the competitors, this shall not be modified.

2. REVERSE CO-ED PLAY

The Domestic Competition Regulations as Presented by USAV in general shall govern play for females and males on the same team with the following exceptions:

- 2.1 The serving order and positions on the court at service shall be male and female alternated or vice-versa.
- 2.2 When the ball is played more than once by a team, a male player shall make at least one of the contacts. Contact of the ball during blocking shall not constitute playing the ball. There is no requirement for a female player to contact the ball, regardless of the number of hits by a team.
 - 2.2.1 If a team contacts the ball more than one time during offensive action, one of the contacts must be by a male player, but there is no restriction preventing all three team hits from being made by male players. Contact of the ball during blocking action does not count as one of the three team hits. Therefore, after a block, a female player may play the ball back over the net as such contact would be considered the first team hit.
 - 2.2.2 A ball contacted more than once by a team, without a male player having contacted it,

remains live and does not become an illegal hit until it fully crosses the plane of the net or is contacted by an opponent.

- 2.3 Uniforms of players shall be identical within the following provisions:
 - 2.3.1 All female players shall be attired in identical jerseys and shorts or one-piece uniforms.
 - 2.3.2 All male players shall be attired in identical jerseys and shorts or one-piece uniforms.
 - 2.3.3 All uniforms shall be numbered in compliance with USAV Rule 4.3.3. There shall be no duplicate numbers, regardless of color of the jerseys or gender of the player.
- 2.4 When only one female player is in the front row at service, one female back-row player may be forward of the attack line for the purpose of blocking. The remaining female back-row player must be behind the attack line until the ball has been contacted by the blocker(s) or has been hit in such a manner that no block is possible.
- 2.4 Commentary: If a back-row player is not participating in a block, there is no restriction on both back-row female players being in the attack zone.
 - 2.4.1 The provisions of Rule 13.2.2 shall govern female back-row players when playing the ball in other than blocking actions.
 - 2.4.2 No male player may participate in a block.
- 2.5 Male players may attack the ball from above the height of the net and direct it to enter the opponent's court so long as the ball has an upward trajectory immediately after contact.
- 2.6 The height of the net for reverse co-ed play shall be 2.24 m (7'41'8").

GUIDE TO DISABLED VOLLEYBALL

From minimal disability to major handicaps, statistics indicate seven percent of any population is disabled. This guide gives you the opportunity to promote volleyball to those with whom you may cross paths who are disabled and want to play our great game! Volleyball easily fits with the motto of Disabled Sports/USA: "If I Can Do This, I Can Do Anything."

Along with wheelchair basketball, sitting volleyball has become one of the most widely played and most popular sports in the disabled society. In some parts of the world, the matches are televised. Disabled volleyball is played with participants standing, sitting and in wheelchairs. The sport allows for participation by amputees, as well as cerebral palsy athletes.

We urge you to take the time to teach anyone how to play the sitting version, even if over a rope in a classroom on a night you might have lost the main gym. Please take the time to find those athletes aspiring to play volleyball and join with them in training, either in standing or sitting versions...you'll be amazed.

Volleyball — An Ideal Sport for the Disabled

Volleyball is a team sport which can be played by the disabled and able-bodied. It can be played by youth, juniors, adults and seniors in any combination. Unlike many sports, volleyball can be played at all levels co-educationally, creating a gregarious and integrating atmosphere that is appreciated by all involved.

Volleyball is a uniquely universal sport, as it includes persons of minor disability, as well as people who are more severely handicapped. Top international sitting teams use setters who are double-leg amputees and these athletes are much faster in on-court movement.

Volleyball practice is economical, especially for sitting volleyball, since no expensive prostheses, wheelchairs and

special sport equipment are needed. All that is needed is floor space, a rope or net, and a ball.

Disabled Volleyball History

The need for disabled people to compete in sport arose during and after World War II. The rehabilitation process for disabled veterans progressed at a quicker pace when a sporting activity was involved in stimulating recovery. After the war, sitting volleyball was invented in The Netherlands. The first competitive international match was played in 1957.

Disabled Sports/USA (DS/USA), founded in 1976, is the national organization chartered to provide access to year-round, grassroots sports and recreational programs for children and adults with disabilities. The organization supports the vertical integration of disabled athletes into the National Governing Bodies (NGBs) of the United States Paralympics (USP) on an equivalent basis. The USP was formed in 2001 as part of the U.S. Olympic Committee (USOC) and works with USA Volleyball (USAV) in the development and training of the USA Women's and Men's National Sitting Teams for international World Championships and the Paralympics. The USA Men's Standing Team is self-supported at this time.

The international governing body for volleyball for athletes with physical disabilities is the World Organisation Volleyball for Disabled (WOVD). WOVD oversees international championships and tournaments, including zonal championships, World Championships and the Paralympic Games. For more information, log on to http://www.wovd.info.

Standing Volleyball

Standing volleyball is played by regular volleyball rules with one exception: on-court player rankings of "A", "B" or "C". The six players on court must include a minimum of one "C"

class player, and may include a maximum of one "A" class player. If a Libero is on court, the six players must still satisfy this requirement. This is known as a classification system. Players are not classified "A", "B" or "C" by their ability to play, but by the severity of their disability. "A" is considered a minimum disability and "C" would be someone with a more severe disability.

A complete set of rules for standing volleyball can be found and downloaded from the World Organisation Volleyball for Disabled website at www.wovd.info.

Wheelchair Volleyball

Wheelchair volleyball is now being developed in Europe, and is played on a court 7 m x 12 m, over a net about 1.75 m in height. For more information, contact the World Organisation Volleyball for Disabled (WOVD) at WOVD Headquarters, Secretary General Mr. J.A.J. Herrebrugh, Kraaivenstraat 45 B, 2820 Rijmenam, Belgium. E-mail: sg@wovd.info.

Sitting Volleyball

A complete set of rules for sitting volleyball can be found and downloaded from the World Organisation Volleyball for Disabled website at www.wovd.info.

The regulation sitting court size is 6 m x 10 m. Boundary lines are included in the court. The centerline divides the court into two courts, 6 m x 5 m each. A racquetball court is almost perfectly sized, especially when using a lowered Wallyball net. The lines of a regular court using two linked nets down the middle allow for three courts (end line to 3-meter line; 3-meter line to 3-meter line; 3-meter line to end line).

Most programs use a normal net that is 1 m wide and 10 m long attached to the standards of a 9 m x 18 m court. (Internationally, a regulation net is 80 cm wide and 6.5 m long).

The net height is 1.15 m for men and 1.05 m for women.

The attack lines are drawn parallel to the centerline, 2 m from the middle of the centerline. The service zone is marked with two lines, each 15 cm long and placed inside the service zone at the end of each court, 20 cm behind and perpendicular to the end line. Both are drawn as an extension of each sideline.

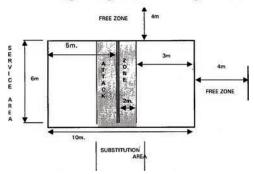
The court size and height of the net may be modified for sitting volleyball. Modifications to gym space are acceptable for local play, as long as both courts are equal in size.

Key Rule Modifications for Sitting Volleyball

- •The position of each player is determined and controlled by the position of his/her bottom. This means that at the time of service, the hand(s) and/or legs of back-court players may lie in the attack zone, and that the hand(s) and/or legs of oncourt players may lie off court.
- •"Bottom" is defined as the upper part of the body, from the shoulder to one's buttocks.
- •Touching the opponent's court beyond the centerline with a hand is permitted, if some part of the penetrating hand remains either in contact with or directly above the centerline. The players' legs may penetrate into the opponent's court or space under the net, provided there is no interference with the opponent.
- •At all times during playing actions, the players must contact the court with some part of the body between the buttocks and the shoulders, except that a *short* loss of contact with the court is permitted when playing the ball, excluding the service, the block and attack hit when the ball is completely higher than the top of the net. To stand up, raise the body or take steps is forbidden.
- •The back-row player may perform any type of attack-hit from any height, if at the time of the hit the bottom does not touch or cross over to the attack line.

- •The referee's official hand signal of "lifting from the court" is made by raising the upper hand and forearm positioned parallel to the floor and mirror imaging the lower hand and forearm.
- •Referees in sitting volleyball must stand to the sides of the court because of the height of the net and the fact that the players are in a seated position.
 - ·Blocking a served ball is allowed.

Sitting Volleyball Court Diagram



Paralympics

Volleyball has been a Paralympic discipline for more than 20 years. The first Paralympics were conducted in 1960 in Rome, although the expression "The Paralympic Games" was first used in 1984. Although in the beginning it only included men's competition, women's sitting volleyball was added to the Athens 2004 Summer Paralympics. In the 2004 Athens Games, the U.S. women's sitting team earned a bronze medal; and the men, although ending up in sixth place, earned valuable international experience.

The U.S. women's sitting team won the silver medal at the 2008 Paralympics in Beijing, China. The U.S. men narrowly missed the opportunity to compete in Beijing by virtue of a defeat

at the hands of Brazil at the 2007 Parapan American Games.

The USA needs to identify and train the top American athletes for men's and women's sitting and men's standing volleyball. In 2009, Bill Hamiter was selected as the first high performance director and resident head coach for the U.S. Sitting Teams, which are based at the University of Central Oklahoma (UCO) in Edmond. He will work closely with Elliot Black, the sitting volleyball coordinator at UCO.

USA National Championships

The U.S. Standing Volleyball Team competed in the "A" Division at the 2003 U.S. Open Championships in Minneapolis, Minn. – an event designed for non-disabled athletes. The Sitting Men's and Women's Teams also use Nationals and various Junior Qualifiers as training and talent awareness stops on their quadrennial journey to the Paralympics.

Disabled Sports/USA annually holds the National Amputee and Les Autres Games, including the Standing and Sitting Volleyball National Championships. Teams need only three disabled on the roster and two disabled players on the court at all times.

Resources

•If you would like to play, organize or coach a disabled volleyball team, including establishing a volleyball program in your area, please check out the web sites of www.dsusa.org and www.usavolleyball.org.

•For more information on WOVD officiating in the United States, contact Joe Campbell at (713) 849-8226 (work), (713) 702-9516 (cell) or iokepa1@yahoo.com.

•For more information on the sitting team programs at UCO, contact Elliot Blake at (405) 974-3153 or jblake1@uco. com or Bill Hamiter at (405) 974-3138, bill.hamiter@usav.org.

2013-2015 DOMESTIC COMPETITION REGULATIONS (INDOOR) TECHNIQUES, MECHANICS & PROCEDURES

Referee Techniques

1. Roster verification:

Rosters, if used, are verified pre-match by the scorer, assisted by the 2nd referee. Both referees visually review uniforms for legality.

2. Coin toss procedures:

USA Volleyball does not designate "home" or "visitor" teams, so the 1st referee will designate a side of the coin for each team during the pre-match and deciding set coin tosses. The coin is tossed and caught, and the result immediately revealed without turning the coin over. If the coin is dropped, it shall be re-tossed. The captain who wins the coin toss has the options of serve or receive the serve, or the side of the court to occupy. The opposing captain then chooses from the remaining options.

3. Pre-set line-up check 2nd referee: When checking line-ups at the start of each set, the 2nd referee will stand at the sideline of each team's court with both teams' line-up sheets in hand to verify player positions. The 2nd referee should not enter the court. The game ball remains at the scorer's table until line-ups have been verified and Libero replacements authorized. Once the line-up sheets have been returned to the scorer, the game ball is tossed or rolled to the first server.

4. Referee signal sequence:

a. If the fault is whistled by the 1st referee, the 1st referee indicates which team wins the rally by extending the arm in the direction of the team that will serve next (palm perpendicular to floor), then the nature of the fault and the player at fault, if necessary. All signals are repeated by the 2nd referee except

- the authorization to serve and a served ball that fails to pass to the opponent through the crossing space.
- b. If the fault is whistled by the 2nd referee, the 2nd referee indicates the nature of the fault and the player at fault, if necessary. The 1st referee then indicates the next team to serve and the 2nd referee repeats that signal. The 1st referee does not signal the fault or player at fault (Rule 22.2.3.2).

5. 2nd referee position at end of rally:

- a. When the 2nd referee's whistle ends a rally, he/ she always steps to the offending team's side of the net before signaling the fault.
- b. When the 1st referee's whistle ends the rally, the 2nd referee will attempt to step to the offending team's side of the net and repeat the signals of the 1st referee. When facilities do not present enough space for the 2nd referee to accomplish this easily, the 2nd referee will simply step laterally away from the post and repeat the 1st referee's signal sequence.

NOTE: When the 2nd referee has relevant playing-ending information or is offering discreet assistance, he/she must avoid transitioning and signaling simultaneously, which will result in the information or signal being obstructed by the net post or equipment.

6. Attack Hit Fault signal (Signal 21):

Completely extend the arm straight up, above the shoulder, hand open, and then bending at the elbow, make a downward motion toward the opposing team. The final position of the arm should not obstruct the referee's view.

- 7. Blocking fault/screening signal (Signal 12): Completely extend both arms straight up from the shoulders (elbows are not bent), palms facing away from the body.
- 8. Improper request signal & technique: An improper request is signaled with a "wave off" – a

sweeping motion with the arm extended, open hand, palm facing away from the body, on the offending team's side of the court. The 2nd referee communicates this to the coach (or 1st referee to the captain) at the earliest opportunity, without delaying the match. The improper request is recorded on the scoresheet at the end of the rally.

- 9. Same player makes third and fourth team hits: Signal "double contact" (Signal 17).
- Indication of which player(s) contacted the net: Indicate the player at fault by pointing toward the player with an open hand.

11. Completed attack-hit from an overhand set by a Libero in the front zone:

Signal attack hit fault (Signal 21), and then indicate the Libero by pointing toward the Libero with an open hand.

12. Identification of game captain:

During pre-match line-up checks, the 2nd referee indicates the game captain to the 1st referee by placing the arm in the chest area, hand open and palm facing the floor, and then pointing, open hand, toward this player. This technique should also be used when the captain is replaced by substitution or the Libero. The captain should acknowledge this designation by raising a hand. It is not necessary for the 2nd referee to repeat this procedure at the start of each set unless the game captain changes or the 1st referee requests the information.

13. 2nd referee "ready" signal:

Indicate by holding both hands in front of body, just above head height, palms toward 1st referee. Used by a 2nd referee after any regular game interruption or a delay to the resumption of play. Also used by the scorer upon completion of recording a substitution(s), or at the end of a time-out. "Ready" means that the scorer has recorded all necessary information, the 2nd referee is in proper

position, all players have taken their positions on the court, and the 2nd referee is ready for play to resume. The 1st referee is still obligated to complete a court scan, check that the server has the ball, and ensure team readiness before authorizing the next serve.

14. Time-out administration:

- a. Second (or First) referee whistles to acknowledge time-out request. Both referees make the time-out signal (Signal 4) with the vertical hand of the signal on the side of the requesting team, and point toward the requesting team's bench with an open hand; 2nd referee will informally display each team's time-out status to 1st referee at the beginning of the time-out.
- Players are not required to leave the court and go to the bench area. Coaches and non-playing team members may not enter the court.
- c. 2nd referee whistles at end of 30 seconds and ensures both teams re-take the court.
- d. Upon conclusion of each team's second time-out, the 2nd referee will notify the coach (or captain, if necessary) by visually displaying the time-out signal (Signal 4) and then showing two fingers. The 2nd referee will then notify the 1st referee in the same manner after getting into position for the resumption of play and before signaling "ready."
- e. It is not necessary to notify teams after their first time-out unless requested to do so by the coach/ captain. Similarly, the referees do not visually display each team's time-out status at the end of any time-outs unless necessary for clarification.
- f. Teams may re-take the court prior to expiration of the time-out, unless necessary for the court to remain clear.

15. Substitution notification:

With the ninth, 10th, 11th and 12th team substitutions,

the 2nd referee will notify the coach by displaying the substitution signal (Signal 5), followed by the number of team substitutions used during the set (10 – clenched right fist, 11 – clenched right fist plus index finger of left hand, 12 – clenched right fist plus index and middle finger of left hand). The 2nd referee will notify the 1st referee of a team's 12th substitution in the same manner after getting into position for the resumption of play and before signaling "ready." If requested by the 1st referee, the 2nd referee will also inform the 1st referee of the ninth. 10th and 11th substitutions in this manner.

16. Multiple substitutions by one team:

Only one incoming player may be in the substitution zone at a time awaiting authorization to enter. Subsequent substitutes must wait outside the substitution zone until the first pair of players has been authorized to enter by the 2nd referee. For multiple substitutions by a team during the same dead ball, there can be no significant delay between substitutions.

17. Substitution request procedure:

A request for substitution requires that the incoming substitute has entered the substitution zone before the request is acknowledged (whistled). Verbal or hand-signal requests for substitution by the coach or captain do not constitute a formal request and will not be acknowledged (whistled). **NOTE:** Referees must facilitate this procedure and ensure that teams are educated in its use.

18. Requests for game interruption by opponents during same dead ball:

When opponents request a game interruption (time-out, substitution, etc.) during the same dead-ball period, the 2nd referee will acknowledge each team's request with a separate whistle. Multiple substitutions by the same team require only one whistle.

19. 1st/2nd referee duties:

- a. 1st referee controls player conduct during the prematch warm-ups. First Referee also times the warm-ups but may request the Second Referee to assist while 1st referee instructs line judges or attends to other pre-match duties.
- Either referee may whistle net faults, and attack-hit or blocking faults.
- 2nd referee calls (whistles) antenna faults on his/ her side of the court.
- At the end of the match, the 1st referee checks the scoresheet for accuracy, and then signs it.

20. 2nd referee discreet assistance techniques:

Discreet assistance from the 2nd referee should only be offered when, from the 2nd referee's view, a fault has occurred. Discreet assistance should not be used for possible faults, e.g., to indicate that no opposing player touched the ball after a team's third contact. Expectations regarding these techniques should be the subject of referees' pre-match briefings. NOTE: Discreet signals which are indicated using only one hand (ex: 2 hits, 4 hits, attack-hit fault, etc.) should be signaled with the hand corresponding to the team at fault. If the view of the 2nd referee is obstructed, the discreet signal may be made with the more visible hand.

- a. 2 hits vs 4 hits: The 2nd referee should use the appropriate discreet assistance only after the same player has hit the ball twice in succession ("2 hits") or after a team has touched the ball four times and the third and fourth hits were not by the same player ("4 hits"). NOTE: "4 hits" should not be used to indicate "no touch" by the blocking team.
- Attack-hit fault: The attack fault signal (Signal 21) should be shown in the chest area, and the 2nd referee should allow the 1st referee the opportunity

- to whistle the fault or to communicate that the play was legal before whistling this fault (USAV 24.3.2.4).
- c. Blocking fault: The 2nd referee may whistle this fault immediately, or a discreet blocking fault signal (Signal 12) may be shown in the chest area with hands only, shoulder-height.
- d. Requesting an individual sanction: The 2nd referee should whistle, step to the offending team's side of the court, and verbalize the sanction and offending team member. Other hand signals are not necessary to request an individual sanction.
- e. Requesting a delay sanction: Display the delay sanction signal, without a card in chest area.
- f. Ball in/pancake play: Step to the side of the court where the ball hit the floor, maintain a position visible to the 1st referee, and give the "ball in" signal. If the 1st referee does not see this assistance, the signal should be made more visible. If the 1st referee does not quickly recognize the assistance, the 2nd referee should whistle this fault.
- g. Ball handling opinions: The 2nd referee should not offer ball handling opinions during a match. Only if the 1st referee has requested such assistance during unusual plays (i.e., the 1st referee is screened from viewing the play) should the 2nd referee offer an opinion.
- h. Touch information: At the end of a rally in which the 2nd referee has observed a player touching the ball before it lands out of bounds, the 2nd referee should offer a visible "touch" signal (Signal 24). If the 1st ref eree does not notice this assistance, the signal should quickly be made more visible and the 2nd referee should step laterally, away from the post.

21. Deciding set coin toss:

For the deciding set coin toss, the 1st referee conducts the coin toss near the scorer's table or may request the 2nd referee to do so. During this time, teams are released to their benches while each team's game captain attends the toss. The coin toss takes place during the three-minute interval between sets. After the coin toss, the 1st referee will blow a whistle to direct teams to change courts or to remain at their current benches for the start of the deciding set; the scorer will be immediately notified of the result in order to prepare the deciding set scoresheet; and, if the 1st referee conducted the toss, the 1st referee will immediately return to the stand.

22. Change of courts during deciding set:

The 1st referee will signal for teams to change courts immediately after the eighth point has been scored by a team. Teams are not directed to the end lines during this court change but they should change sides by going counter-clockwise around the post to their respective right side (or under the net near the sideline if space does not permit the players to pass outside the posts). To prevent teams from crossing under the net in the middle of the court, the 2nd referee will enter the court to his/her right and direct the team on the right to change sides as described above. The 2nd referee will also ensure the team on the left changes side accordingly. The 2nd referee will return to the scorer's table after the court change to ensure the scorer is ready to resume. and may confirm each team's court positions before continuing.

23. Set/Match point:

The 2nd referee will verbally/visually confirm set or match point with the scorer and then place an index finger against the shoulder corresponding to that team. For example, if the team to the 2nd referee's left has earned set/match point, the index finger of the right hand will be placed against the left shoulder (or vice versa for the team on the right).

24. Ball hitting an antenna:

When the ball is hit into an antenna, the referee will whistle and signal "out," and if necessary, will indicate with an open hand the player who hit the ball into the antenna. The referee does not point toward the antenna before or after signaling "out" for the antenna fault. If the First Referee whistles the antenna fault, he/she will first show the team to serve next before signaling the antenna fault.

25. First Referee whistling positional faults on receiving team:

The 1st referee will normally check position faults for the serving team only; the 2nd referee is authorized to check position faults for receiving team only. If the 2nd referee does not call a blatant positional fault after ample communication/notification by the 1st referee, the 1st referee may whistle this fault. This will occur only on very rare occasions.

26. Sanction procedures:

- a. For a player on court: The player being sanctioned must approach the 1st referee's stand to acknowledge the sanction. In the case of a penalty, the 1st referee will first award a point to the team to serve next, display the appropriate card(s) to the sanctioned player, and then verbalizes, "This penalty (or expulsion or disqualification) is for you for unsporting conduct."
- b. For a team member on the bench: The 1st referee will call the game captain to the stand. In the case of a penalty, the 1st referee will first award a point to the team to serve next, display the appropriate card(s), and verbalize, "This penalty (or expulsion or disqualification) is for player (or coach) 'X'. Please

- inform him/her of the sanction." The captain should go immediately to the bench to inform the team member, who will acknowledge the sanction while the 1st referee continues to display the card(s).
- c. For delay sanctions: The 1st referee will call the game captain to the stand, indicate the team to serve next if in the case of a delay penalty, and verbalize "This delay sanction is for [delay action]," while displaying the appropriate signal. The captain may inform the coach of the sanction for clarification purposes.
- d. For verbal (official) warnings: Verbal or hand signal warnings must be accompanied by a whistle and are notified directly to the team member being warned or through the game captain. Multiple warnings to the same team member during the same set/match are permitted for minor unsporting conduct.
- e. For simultaneous sanctions to opponents: When individual sanctions are assessed to opponents for simultaneous unsporting acts, the team member from the serving team shall be sanctioned first, followed by the team member from the receiving team. The sanctions are administered following the above procedures.

27. Notification of illegal Libero replacement:

The assistant scorer shall notify the 2nd referee of an illegal Libero replacement after the contact of the serve. A positional fault is the resulting fault.

28. Line judge position during time-outs: At midpoint of respective end line.

29. Line judge position when server is within 1-2 meters of the line judge:

When a server takes a position within 1-2 meters of the line judge, the line judge must step behind the server along the sideline extension. When space permits step-

ping behind the server, it is appropriate to stand along the end line extension. After the service contact, the line judge should quickly return to the position at the intersection of the end line and sideline.

Points of Emphasis

1. Warm-ups:

- a. For adult competition: When one team has exclusive use of the court, the opposing team may warm up with practice balls in the free zone surrounding the court but may not interfere with the warm-up of the opponent on the court, including serving practice.
- b. 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. The team may also retrieve balls for the opposing team. Warming up with balls at the team bench or the spectator walkways is not permitted.
- The Serve: The server must be on the playing surface before the serve is authorized. The entire service action must take place on the playing surface.

3. Coaches' Location:

a. All coaches must remain 1.75 meters (5'10") from the court while the ball is in play. During dead-ball periods, coaches may briefly approach the court to give instructions to players on the court but must step away from the court when the 1st referee pre pares to authorize the service. If a coach fails to adhere to this rule after being reminded to do so, a delay sanction may be assessed.

NOTE:

When the distance between the sideline and the team bench/bench area is fewer than 2 meters, the coach must remain in the free zone nearer to the team bench/

- bench area while the ball is in play. Coaches may not enter the substitution zone.
- b. The coach or one assistant coach may give instructions to a player in the warm-up area but may not remain there for any extended length of time.
- 4. Assistant Coaches: One assistant coach at a time may leave the bench to give instructions to the players on the court. During play, this assistant coach may give these instructions while standing or walking within the free zone in front of his/her team's bench from the extension of the attack line up to the warm-up area, no closer to the court than 1.75 meters (5'10") from the sideline and its extension, without disturbing or delaying the match. Assistant coaches may not address the referees.
- Disruptive Coaching: Includes loud or abusive language, comments to officials or to opposing teams, throwing of objects, and displaying disgust in an overt manner.

6. The Libero:

- a. Up to two Liberos may be designated on the line-up sheet at the start of the match. If zero or one Libero is designated on the line-up sheet, the coach may select a different Libero for subsequent sets, but may not have two Liberos. If two Liberos are designated on the line-up sheet for Set 1, those are the only two Liberos who may play for that team for the match.
- b. The Libero's jersey or jacket must contrast in color to the color of the jersey worn by other members of the team. (Please note USAV 19.2a.) The Libero jerseys do not have to match, but they must both be contrasting from the other members of the team.
- If a Libero wears an exposed undergarment as noted in USAV 4.3, that undergarment may differ from exposed undergarments worn by teammates.

- d. A Libero may replace an injured player in the back row after the 30-second injury evaluation if no Libero was on the court at the time of the injury.
- e. Only one Libero per team may be on the court in replacement of a teammate at any given time.

7. Player Equipment:

- a. If a player's towel falls to the floor during a rally, which consequently requires a stoppage of play, a delay sanction must be issued. The rally should not be stopped unless a referee judges that a safety hazard exists. A delay sanction can be avoided if the team takes steps to mitigate the risk hazard in this situation.
- b. Player equipment (eyeglasses, contact lenses, etc.) is worn at the player's own risk (Rule 4.5.2). If a stoppage of play results due to a concern for safety, a delay sanction is assessed and a replay will be granted. A similar rationale, as noted above in 7a, should be used to determine if a safety hazard exists. If a player is injured as his/her lenses fall to the floor, the injury takes precedence and the provisions of Rule 17.1 should be applied.
- Casts are not permitted, regardless of covering or padding.
- Bobby pins, barrettes and hard plastic headbands may be used to control the hair. Such items do not need to be covered or padded.
- For adult competition, jewelry may be worn provided its nature does not present a concern for safety, e.g., extremely long necklaces and/or necklaces with large medallions, or large hoop earrings.

8. Interference with Play:

 A player who places a hand/hands near the net in the path of a ball to deflect the natural rebound of a ball that has been passed into the net by the oppo-

- nent has committed a net fault according to the FIVB/USAV interpretation of "interferes with play."
- b. If a player contacts an official (2nd referee or line judge) during an attempt to play the ball legally, the 1st referee may award a replay if the physical interference impeded that player's attempt.
- c. A ball that contacts an official (referee or line judge) is ruled "out" per Rule 8.4.2.

9. Improper Requests (See also Referee Techniques #8):

- A request for an illegal substitution shall result in an improper request. However, if such a request is acknowledged (i.e., whistled), a delay sanction shall result.
 - Despite any previous delay sanction, a team's first improper request of the match is rejected, and the improper request is assessed without further sanction.
- 10. Line-up Checks: A line-up check is not considered a regular game interruption and is permitted prior to reauthorizing the serve for a rally that was not completed. A line-up check may not be requested after the service authorization, and before the service contact, even if the 1st referee must authorize the serve a second time due to external interference (i.e., a ball on the court, for example). Coaches or captains may request a line-up check.

2013-2015 INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE OF THE OFFICIAL INDOOR VOLLEYBALL SCORESHEETS

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PRELIMINARY

The scorer prints all information (except the signature) in CAPITAL letters on the scoresheet. Certain information must be written in blue or black ink as indicated in the instructions. At other times, pencil or pen (blue or black ink) is acceptable.

Before the start of a match, the scorer prepares the scoresheet(s) for the match (sets 1 and 2 for a best-of-three match; sets 1 through 3 for an "automatic three-set" match or a best-offive match) by printing the match information in blue or black ink. The heading section at the top of the scoresheet includes: Name of the Competition

City, State

Hall NAME OF FACILITY

Pool/Phase Use number or letter for Pool; playoff

bracket (e.g. GOLD, SILVER, BRONZE,

etc.) for Phase

Division X the appropriate box, Men, Women or

Co-Ed

Match NoMatch number, or SEMI, FINAL, etc.CategoryX the appropriate Adult or Junior box

Level Write in the level of play (A, BB,16O, 14C, 40s, etc.).

On the next line print the complete names of the playing teams for the match; TEAM

NAME **vs** TEAM NAME.

In the upper right corner:

Date MM/DD/YY or MM-DD-YY (06/02/14; [with

leading zero when necessary])

Court Number

Time Scheduled Match Time, HH:MM in international

time

Leave blank if the scheduled time is based solely on the previous match's end time [with lead-

ing zeroes when necessary]

9:10am = 09:10 1:15 pm = 13:15

Complete, using ink, in the **OFFICIALS PRINTED NAMES** section of the scoresheet as follows:

1st LAST NAME, FIRST NAME of 1st Referee 2nd LAST NAME, FIRST NAME of 2nd Referee

Scorer LAST NAME, FIRST NAME

Work Team TEAM NAME

Region REGION of the Work Team

Recording set number

Record the set number in the **Set** box, located on the right side, in the middle of the page.

Team Designation

After the coin toss and the determination of the serving team and the playing area, the scorer prints, in ink, in the **TIME&TEAM** section, the names of the teams (the team name may be shortened to fit in the provided space) on the sides where they will begin play.

The team that begins the match (Set 1) on the left side of the court is designated as Team **A**. On the left side of the scoresheet, the scorer records an "A" in the empty **A/B** circle next to the team name. The team that begins the match on the right side is designated as Team **B**. The scorer records a "B" in the empty **A/B** circle next to that team name on the right side.

Note: The letter designation for each team will remain the same for the entire match. For all non-deciding sets the teams will switch sides of the court and scoresheet. In Set 2, Team B will be on the left side of the court and scoresheet and Team A will be on the right.

The scorer should record the team names and the appropriate **A** and **B** designations in the **A/B** circles on all remaining non-deciding set scoresheets. On many scoresheets, the team **A** and **B** designations may already be pre-printed.

Indicating serve and receive

The scorer places an "X" through the for the team that is serving first, and then places an "X" through the for the receiving team.

Since the receiving team will not serve first, the scorer places an "X" in box 1 of the **SERVICE ROUNDS** section for the player in **SERVICE ORDER I**. On all remaining non-deciding set scoresheets, the scorer should mark the "X"s on the and and the first **SERVICE ROUNDS** box of the receiving team.

ROSTERS

The scorer obtains a signed roster from each team.

Note: Rosters may not be provided for all Regional play.

The scorer verifies that all players' uniform numbers are correct and accurate by checking the roster. No changes may be made to the roster once submitted to the scorer, except to correct a uniform number. Uniform number changes result in a delay penalty (red card).

LINE-UPS

The scorer also obtains a **LINE-UP SHEET**, previously distributed, from each team. The scorer confirms a coach or team captain has signed the **LINE-UP SHEET**, indicated the floor captain and has Libero(s) designated.

Libero Designation

At the start of the match, each team must decide to designate two (2) Liberos for the match **OR** one (1) or zero Liberos per set. This decision must be recorded on the **LINE-UP SHEET** for set 1 of the match.

•If two (2) Liberos are recorded, they are designated for all sets of the match.

•If one (1) or zero Liberos are recorded, they are permitted to be changed each set identifying one or zero Liberos per set.

The Libero number(s) is written in the box by each team's name on the **LINE-UP SHEET**.

An "X" will be recorded in the second box (R) if a team chooses to use one Libero for the set.

An "X" will be recorded in both boxes if a team is choosing to use zero Liberos for the set.

If using two (2) Liberos, both Liberos will be recorded in the first set, filling both Libero boxes. For remaining sets the Libero numbers will remain unchanged as these are the 2 Liberos designated for the match. Prior to the start of the match, record the two Libero numbers in the Libero boxes for sets 1 and 2 for a best-of-three match or sets 1 through 3 for an "automatic 3 set" match or a best-of-five match

Verifying Line-up Numbers

If a roster is provided, the scorer verifies the numbers on the **LINE-UP SHEET** are consistent with the numbers on the roster. No changes may be made to the players' numbers on the **LINE-UP SHEET** after it is submitted to the scorer. However, substitutions prior to any set are permitted.

Entering Line-ups

Using the LINE-UP SHEETS, the scorer writes the starting players' uniform numbers in position order in the SERVICE ORDER section.

The scorer records in ink the player number from the **LINE-UP SHEET** onto the scoresheet, matching the Roman numeral box on the **LINE-UP SHEET** to the corresponding Roman numeral on the scoresheet. The numbers should be written in the middle of the top line of each box.

Note: The position order of the players (and thus the way the line-up is recorded) is the same for both teams, regardless of which team is serving first.

Start	Team BL	.UE	95 55	8 ^{Lib}	ero# A S
1	II	III	IV	٧	VI
2	16	5c	10	7	4

Opponents may not see line-ups submitted by the other team or the Libero Control Sheet and scoresheet after line-ups have been entered

Recording Team Captain

The scorer indicates the playing captain for each team by marking a small "c" next to the player number in the **SERVICE ORDER** section. <u>The small</u> "c" is always written as shown.



Checking Players on the Court

The 2nd referee will use the **LINE-UP SHEETS** to check the players' starting positions on the court, while the scorer simultaneously uses the scoresheet to verify the players' positions.

START TIME

The start time is when the 1st referee whistles for the first serve. The time the set starts is recorded, using ink, in the **START** section using the International time format HH:MM: (leading zeros when necessary). Refer to sample formats shown in the upper right section of the scoresheet.



DURING THE MATCH Controlling Service

One **SERVICE ROUNDS** box is used for the entire term of service for each position, whether the player serves once or multiple times. The scorer should verify the correct server has the ball and is preparing to serve <u>each time</u> a player enters the service zone.

All **SERVICE ROUNDS** information may be recorded in pencil or ink.

The first time the correct server serves in a particular service round, the scorer records a small check (\checkmark) on top of the number in the corner of the appropriate **SERVICE ROUNDS** box beneath the serving player's number. Check should extend from lower left



When the serving team wins the rally, the scorer slashes the appropriate point in the POINTS COLUMN for the serving team. (Slashes should always be drawn in the same direction.)

to upper right of the number.

F	Points						
×	13	25					
2	14	26					
3	15	27					

When the receiving team wins the rally, the scorer records in the checked **SERVICE ROUNDS** box the serving team's total cumulative points, called the exit score.



The scorer will also immediately record the *rally point* for the receiving team by slashing the appropriate point in that team's POINTS COLUMN.

Note:

The slashed rally point should be 1 point more than that team's previous exit score unless points have been removed due to a fault.

Libero Servina

A Libero is permitted to serve in only one rotation during each set. The first time a Libero serves in each set, the scorer will draw a triangle around the position number (the Roman numeral) in the SERVICE ORDER area of the scoresheet.

Start 09:	00 Team BL	UE		8"	ero# A S
1		III	IV	٧	VI
2	16	5c	10	7	4

When a Libero serves, if the point is scored by the serving team, it will be recorded by drawing a triangle covering the number rather than a slash in the **POINTS COLUMN**

F	oi	nt
1	13	25
Z	14	26
Δ	15	27
⅓	16	28
5	17	29

Rally Being Replayed

When play is stopped and the rally is replayed due to external interference of the rally, the scorer does not record anything.

Note:

The scorer should verify the visible scoreboard reflects the correct score and no point was inadvertently added.

Rotational Fault (Incorrect Server)

If an incorrect player is in the service area preparing to serve, the scorer must wait until the incorrect player contacts the ball for service. Immediately after an incorrect player contacts the ball, the scorer must notify the 2nd referee. The scorer then records the exit score in the **SERVICE ROUNDS** box of the player **who should have served**. This situation is not recorded in the **SANCTIONS** or **REMARKS** section.

If a team has earned points with the rotational fault (incorrect server) before the scorer notifies the 2nd referee, these points must be removed from the scoresheet. The scorer must include an appropriate statement in the **REMARKS** section.

REMARK	S
ROTATIONAL FAULT,	CANCELLED
PTS 10-11,B,SET 2,11	. -9

Service Fault (Time Violation)

If a server fails to contact the ball in the allotted time period, or for any other reason does not actually contact the ball for

service after the 1st referee beckons for service, the scorer records the exit score in the **SERVICE ROUNDS** box of that player. This situation is not recorded in the **SANCTIONS** or **REMARKS** section.

Recording the Service Round

If the incorrect server, time violation, or serving team penalty occurs on the first service for that round, the scorer does not place a check on the **SERVICE ROUNDS** number.



If it occurs after the player's first service for that round, the scorer records the exit score in the **SERVICE ROUNDS** box of that player and does not do anything additional.



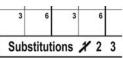
Substitutions

When the 2nd referee whistles and indicates a substitution for a team, the scorer verifies the legality of the substitution (player listed on the roster if a team roster is provided, player entering in the correct position; sufficient team substitutions remaining), and records the substitution information while the 2nd referee authorizes the substitute to enter the game. If the substitution is not legal, the scorer must immediately notify the 2nd referee (ideally before the substitution is recorded on the scoresheet).

The substitution is recorded in the **SCORE** at **SUBSTITUTION** section by recording the number of the player entering the set in the left box and the score at the moment of the substitution in the right box. the score of the team requesting the substitution is written to the left of the colon and the opponent's score is written to the right.

Start 09:00		Team BL	J.	
	1		Ш	Γ
2		16		
9	3:2			
	:		:	
_				+

The scorer slashes the next available substitution number in the Substitutions row beneath the SERVICE ROUNDS section to indicate the number of total team substitutions used.



If one team has multiple substitutions at the same time, the 2nd referee will authorize the first pair to exchange, followed by the second pair. If both teams substitute during the same dead ball the scorer should record the substitution that the 2nd referee administers first.

After completing the procedures for <u>each</u> substitution and providing necessary substitution information to the 2nd referee, the scorer raises both hands, palms toward the court, to indicate he/she is ready (ready signal) for the set to proceed. If there are multiple substitutions the scorer should show the ready signal after each completed substitution. This will help confirm that all substitutions have been acknowledged and recorded.

If the playing captain is subbed out, the scorer must inform the 2nd referee, who will ask the coach or captain for the number of the replacement captain. The scorer will write a "c" next to the number of the replacement captain slashing the "c" next to the subbed out captain.

T
2

If the starting captain returns to the set, the scorer will automatically write a "c" next to the number of the starting captain and slash through the alternate "c".

If the Libero replaces the playing captain, the scorer does not record the replacement captain in the SERVICE ORDER section. However, the scorer should write the number of the replace-

		OC	
Start 09:0	0	Team C	c
I		II	
2	Ŀ	16c	

ment captain above the **TIME & TEAM** section of the scoresheet for guick reference.

Number of Substitutions

Each team is allowed a total of 12 team substitutions per set. Players may enter the set an unlimited number of times within the team substitution limit, but always in the same position in relation to teammates. An unlimited number of players are allowed to enter in a given position.

The scorer informs the 2nd referee when either team has used its ninth, 10th, 11th, and 12th substitutions.

If more than eight (8) substitutions occur in one position, use the available SCORE at SUBSTITUTION boxes in an adjoining column. Draw a dark line around the adjoining SCORE at SUBSTITUTION column area to indicate this information belongs with the original substitution position.

1	П		III		IV	V	VI
2	16		5	1	lOc	7	4
:	:	3	1:2		:	:	
:	:	5	2:4		:	:	
:	;	3	8:7		:	:	
:	:	5	9:8		:	:	
:	:	3	12:12	3	21:17	:	
:	:	5	13:12	5	22:18	:	
:	:	3	18:14	3	24:24	:	
:	:	5	19:15	5	25:24	:	

Exceptional Substitution Procedure

An injured or ill player (except a Libero) who cannot continue playing should be substituted legally or, if in the back row, legally replaced by the Libero. If this is not possible, the team is entitled to make an exceptional substitution. An injured/ill player replaced by exceptional substitution is not allowed to play for the remainder of the match. Additionally, an exceptional substitution is not counted as one of the team's allowable team subs

Circle the injured player's number in the SERVICE ORDER or SCORE at SUBSTITUTION section to indicate that the player is prohibited from returning to the match. Record the incoming player's number in the next available substitution box. Do not record the score in the

Start (9:	00	Tea	"E	٩G
	1		1	1	
	2		(1	9	
	:	12		:	
3					

SCORE at SUBSTITUTION section.

A comment is written in the **REMARKS** section, noting the action (EX SUB), the uniform numbers of the incoming player and injured player, the team name or letter designation, the set number, and the score at the time of the exceptional sub (record the subbing team's score first).

REMARKS						
EX SUB,	#12 FOR #16,A,SET 1,9-12					

If more sets are played in the match, then this remark must be recorded onto all subsequent scoresheets.

As the last option, a Libero may be used as the exceptional substitute

If the team is using two Liberos, either Libero may be selected as the exceptional substitute and the team will be limited to one Libero for the remainder of the match. If the team is using one Libero, the team will play the remainder of the match with no Libero. The selected Libero must change into a matching team uniform.

Record a comment in the **REMARKS** section as shown.

REMARKS		
EX SUB,LIBERO #11	FOR #16,A,	
SET 1,9-12		

If more sets are played in the match, then this remark must be recorded onto all subsequent scoresheets.

Record the exceptional substitution using the Libero number by slashing the Libero number in the Libero# box next to the team name and also on the Libero Control Sheet.

No score is recorded in the SCORE at SUBSTITUTION.

Set 1					
Start 09:	00 Team EA	GLES	to c	14	eroll A
- 1	II	111	IV	٧	VI
2	16)	5c	12	7	4
:	11 :				

When two (2) Liberos are designated for the match.

If more sets are played in this match, then this slash must be recorded onto all subsequent sets and scoresheets and the Libero Control Sheet.

Set 2	W-1	
RAB Libero# 3	Team EAGLES	End :

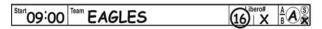
Libero(s) Declared Unable to Continue

When any Libero is declared unable to continue, record an appropriate statement in the **REMARKS** section.

REMARKS	
LIBERO #16 UNABLE TO CON	IT,A,
SET 1,8-6	

If more sets are played in the match, then this comment must be recorded onto all subsequent scoresheets.

Circle the number of the Libero unable to continue (next to the team name) and this player will be unable to play for the remainder of the match. Additionally, the Libero number should be circled on the Libero Control Sheet.



When two (2) Liberos are designated for the match.

If more sets are played in this match, then this circle must be recorded onto all subsequent sets and the Libero Control Sheet.

Set 2



Libero(s) Expelled

When any Libero is expelled, record in the **SANCTIONS** box.

•	W Warn	P Penity	E Expel	D DisQ	A B	SET	SCORE
A			16		Α	1	8:6

Circle the number of the expelled Libero (next to the team name) to indicate the player may not return for the set.

Additionally, the Libero number should be circled on the Libero Control Sheet

Set _1_		and the second s
Start 09:00	Team EAGLES	(16) X A X

Libero(s) Disqualified

When any Libero is disqualified, record in the **SANCTIONS** box.

٩	W Warn	P Penity	E Expel	D DisQ	(A) (B)	SET	SCORE
A				16	A	1	8:6

When one (1) Libero is designated for the set.

Circle the number of the disqualified Libero (next to the team name) to indicate the player may not return for the set. Additionally, the Libero number should be circled on the Libero Control Sheet

Start 09:00 Team EAGLES	16 X A A
-------------------------	----------

When two (2) Liberos are designated for the match.

If more sets are played in this match, then this circle must be recorded onto all subsequent sets, and the Libero Control Sheet

Set 2



Redesignation of the Libero

Refer to Rules 19.4 and 19.5 for specific guidelines for redesignating the Libero.

If the team redesignates a Libero, record the redesignation in the **REMARKS** section as shown.

	REMARKS
RED	ESIGNATED LIBERO #8,A,
SET	1,10-8

Write the number of the redesignated Libero above the Libero box (next to the team name).

				8	
Start 09:0	OO Team EAG	LES	200	(16)ber	X A A X
1	II	Ш	IV	V	VI
2	8	5c	12	7	4
:	12 8:7	:	:	:	:

When two (2) Liberos are designated for the match.

If more sets are played in this match, then this redesignated Libero number must be recorded onto all subsequent sets, and the Libero Control Sheet.

Set 2

0012		
R A B (16) 3	Team EAGLES	End :

Time-Outs

Time-outs are recorded in the **TIME OUTS** box located under the team's **POINTS COLUMN** section, listing first the score of the team taking the time-out, followed by the score of the opponent.

Time Outs	Time Outs
7:10	12:13
22:20	:

The first time-out is listed in the top box, the second time-out in the lower box

Immediately after recording the time-out, visually signal the number of time-outs <u>taken</u> by each team to the 2nd referee. At the conclusion of the time-out, the scorer should raise both hands, palms toward the court, making eye contact with the 2nd referee to indicate he/she is ready for the set to proceed.

Set Score Exceeds POINTS COLUMN

If the score goes beyond point 36 for one or both teams, use the blank column in the **POINTS COLUMN** to write and slash each additional point needed. If the scorer writes more points in the column than used, the unused points must be "hour glassed" at the end of the set.



Correcting Mistakes

If the scorer makes an error that was originally recorded in pencil, the scorer must completely erase the error and rewrite the correct entry. The scorer should not scribble over the mistake. The scorer should "X" through any mistakes written in ink and write the correct action legibly. As an alternative the scorer may use correction fluid/tape and rewrite the correction action legibly.

Removing Points - NEW starting in 2013-2014 season

- •Some faults are penalized by removal of points scored. In those cases, all points scored after the first occurrence of the fault will be removed.
- •All points are removed regardless of whether the opponents have served.
- •On the scoresheet the scorer will cancel all points in the **POINTS COLUMN**, completely erasing them or using correction tape and rewriting the point(s) or placing an X through the point and then rewriting the point(s) next to the "X".
- •A remark must be recorded in the **REMARKS** section.
- •If the fault is discovered while the team at fault is serving, the scorer will write an exit score that reflects the score after all point(s) have been removed. No previously recorded exit scores will be changed. The team at fault is penalized by a loss of rally.
- •If the fault is discovered while the opposing team is serving, point(s) will be removed from the team at fault. Points are cancelled as explained above. No previously recorded exit scores will be changed.
- •If two (2) Liberos are recorded, they are designated for all sets of the match.

When the team at fault receives the serve they will start at the revised score and the exit score will reflect the new score. Thus the team at fault may have a current exit score less than the previously recorded exit score.

1	4	4	4	7	4	10 [*]	4	14	4	1Ő	4
2	5	2	5	2	5	2	5	2	5	2	5

REMARKS

ILLEGAL PLAYER ON CT,PTS 11-14
REMOVED,B,SET 2,14-11

IMPROPER REQUEST

The **IMPROPER REQUEST** section is used to denote that a team has made an improper request. Record an "X" over the appropriate A or B for the team that made the improper request.



Note: A team may be charged with an improper request after being sanctioned with a delay.

If more sets are played in this match, then this Improper Request must be recorded onto all subsequent scoresheets.

SANCTIONS and REMARKS Sections

The **SANCTIONS** and **REMARKS** sections are used any time a noteworthy situation occurs and is pertinent to the progress of the set. They are not to be used for a scorer's frivolous remarks.

Note: If information is recorded in the **SANCTIONS** section, no further notation is required in the **REMARKS** section

Sanctions

The **SANCTIONS** section is used to record sanctions given by the 1st referee. Each recorded sanction should include the specific sanction - delay warning or misconduct warning, delay or misconduct penalty, expulsion or disqualification with player number or bench personnel code (if applicable), the team at fault (use A or B team designation), the set number and the score at the time of the sanction. Record the score of the team at fault to the left of the colon and the opponent's score to the right of the colon.

If more sets are played in this match, then **ALL Sanctions** must be recorded onto all subsequent scoresheets.

1. Delay Warning (yellow card placed on opposite wrist) Record a D in the W Warn column, record the team at fault, the set number, and the score.

٥	W Warn	P Penity	E Expel	D DisQ	(A) (B)	SET	SCORE
A	D				В	3	8:5

2. Misconduct Warning (yellow card)

Record the player number or bench personnel code (refer to the legend next to the **SANCTIONS** box) in the **W Warn** column, record the team at fault, the set number, and the score. Remember there is only one yellow card misconduct warning per team/per match.

•	W Warn	P Penity	E Expel	D DisQ	(A) (B)	SET	SCORE
A	С				Α	1	7:6

3. Delay Penalty (red card shown on wrist)

Slash and circle the opposing team's next point in the **POINTS COLUMN** to indicate it was awarded by a penalty.

Record a "D" in the **P Penalty** column, the team at fault, the set number, and the score <u>before the</u> penalty point has been awarded.

۰	W Warn	P Penity	E Expel	D DisQ	(A) (B)	SET	SCORE
A		D			Α	2	3:4

Points							
1	13	25					
2	14	26					
Z	15	27					
#	16	28					
B	17	29					

Note: If a sanction is recorded in the **Penalty** column, there must be a corresponding penalty point awarded in the opponent's **Points** column.

4. Misconduct Penalty (red card)

Slash and circle the opposing team's next point in the **POINTS COLUMN** to indicate it was awarded by a penalty. Record the player number or bench personnel code (refer to the legend next to the **SANCTIONS** box), the team at fault, the set number, and the score <u>before</u> the penalty point has been awarded.

•	W Warn	P Penity	E Expel	D DisQ	(A) (B)	SET	SCORE
A		5			В	3	3:2

Points								
1	13	25						
2	14	26						
0	15	27						
4	16	28						
5	17	29						

Note: If a sanction is recorded in the **Penalty** column, there must be a corresponding penalty point awarded in the opponent's **Points** column.

5. Expulsion (red and yellow card together)

Indicates a team member is expelled for the remainder of the set.

Record the player number or bench personnel code (refer to the legend next to the **SANCTIONS** box), in the **E Expel** column, the team at fault, the set number, and the score (*no penalty point is awarded*).

•	W Warn	P Penity	E Expel	D DisQ	(A) (B)	SET	SCORE
A			8		В	2	8:5

Expelled team member must sit in Penalty Area for the remainder of the set. If Penalty Area is not available, refer to USAV 21.3.2.1.

When a player is expelled, the team at fault must make a legal substitution in order to complete the set (exceptional substitutions are not permitted).

Circle the expelled player's number in the **SERVICE ORDER** or **SCORE AT SUBSTITUTION** section to indicate the player is prohibited from returning for the remainder of the set.

Complete the substitution procedure by recording the score and slashing the next available team substitution number.

1	II	III	IV	٧	VI
2	8	5c	12	7	4
	6 8:5	:	:	:	
ubstituti	ons # 2 3 4	5 6 7 8	9 10 11 1	2	

6. Disqualification (red and yellow cards apart). Indicates a team member is disqualified for the remainder of the match

Record the player number or bench personnel code (refer to the legend next to the **SANCTIONS** box), in the **D DisQ**

column, the team at fault, the set number, and the score (<u>no penalty point is awarded</u>).

٩	W Warn	P Penity	E Expel	D DisQ	(A) (B)	SET	SCORE
A				3	В	2	8:7

Disqualified team member must leave the playing area, bench, warm-up area and spectator area for the remainder of the match. If a player is disqualified, the team at fault must make a legal substitution in order to complete the set (exceptional substitutions are not permitted).

Circle the disqualified player's number in the **SERVICE ORDER** or **SCORE AT SUBSTITUTION** section to indicate the player is prohibited from returning for the remainder of the match.

Complete the substitution procedure by recording the score and slashing the next available team substitution number.

					•••
2	8	5c	12	7	4
: (33:4	:	:	:	
:	6 8:7	:	:	:	

REMARKS SECTION

The **REMARKS** section is used to record information that cannot be recorded in the **SANCTIONS** box. This information includes DEFAULTs, exceptional subs [EX SUB], CAN-CELLED PTs, etc., player number or bench personnel code (if applicable), team (A or B), set number and score at the time of the incident.

The *preferred* technique is to record information in the

REMARKS section in the same order as the **SANCTIONS** box. However, the order in which the information is recorded in the **REMARKS** section is not critical as long as all the necessary information is noted. The reason for the referee action is only required in the following situations: defaulted set, points cancelled by the referee, and any unusual delays to the set other than delay sanctions.

Any penalty that cannot be recorded in the **SANCTIONS** section, such as a LATE WORK TEAM, violations of event rules, etc. is recorded in the **REMARKS** section. Any awarded penalty points are recorded in the **POINTS COLUMN** by slashing and circling each point.

Points

		REMA	RKS		
LATE	WORK	TEAM	PRIOR	матсн,	Α,
3 PT I	PENALT	ГУ			

Protest

When a protest is filed and accepted by the 1st referee, a Protest Committee makes a ruling on immediately (before the match resumes), the scorer does not record the facts of the protest on the scoresheet

Note: Any significant time delay required to resolve the protest should be recovered in the **REMARKS** section. Otherwise, the scorer should refer to USAV 5.1.2.1 for the specific information that is recorded on the scoresheet.

Set Point

The scorer notifies the 2nd referee when either team's next point would end the set. This is indicated by placing the index finger on the front of the shoulder on the side of the team with the possible set point. It is not necessary to repeat the "set point" signal unless a different set point situation occurs.

POST SET PROCEDURES

When the final point is earned by the winning team, the scorer slashes the final point and then crosses forearms in front of the chest (palms facing toward body), indicating the end of the set/match. The scorer then records the final point total in the

SERVICE ROUNDS box as the final exit score. If the final point was won on the opponent's loss of service, do not draw a check through the checkmark on the **SERVICE ROUNDS** number.

25

From this point forward, use blue or black ink to complete the scoresheet.

The end time of the set is recorded in the END section when the referee ends the final rally (HH:MM, international time, with leading zeros

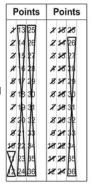
when necessary).

[™]09:47

<u>Circle the final exit score</u> in the **SERVICE ROUNDS** box for each team.

X	4	3	4	5	4	10 [′]	4	18	4	2ž	4
24	5	25	5	2	5	2	5	2	5	2	5
3	6	9	6	3	6	3	6	3	6	3	6

The final slashed points in the **POINTS COLUMN** are never circled unless the final point is scored on a penalty or default. Using a straightedge, the scorer neatly draws an hourglass for each column of the **POINTS COLUMN**. The top bar is just above the first unused point and the bottom bar is just below the last unused point in each column. This should be done at the end of each set; do not wait until the end of the match.



Note: In some regional competitions, sets may begin at 4 or another

point determined by the tournament. When this occurs, draw an hourglass

over these points at the beginning of the set.

The winning team and its **Score** are written in the top box (**Winning**) in the **SET RESULTS** box with the losing team and its **Score** written in the lower box (**Losing**).

TEAM	SET RESULTS	Score	
Winning	EAGLES	25	
Losing (COBRAS	10	

The scorer reviews the scoresheet for completeness (start time, end time, substitutions areas all agree). Take special care to verify that the scores written in the **SET RESULTS** box agree with the last point of each team that is circled in the **SERVICE ROUNDS** area and slashed in the **POINTS COL-UMN**, and that the correct winning team is noted.

The scorer then signs the scoresheet in the **SIGNATURES** box. (If using the 2-up scoresheet the scorer signature does not need to be completed until the completion of both sets on the page.)

SIGNATURES	
Team (A)	
Team B	
Scorer Scorer's Signature	
1st Referee	

When the scoresheet is completed, if more sets are played in this match, then all sanctions and all pertinent remarks that affect the administration of the remaining sets must be recorded onto all subsequent scoresheets.

POST MATCH PROCEDURES

At the completion of the match, record the match results in the **MATCH WINNER** box of all scoresheets used. Record the winning team name and number of sets won (**W**) and lost (**L**).

TEAM	MATCH WINNER	Sets	W	L
EAGLES			2:	1

After the match, in the **SIGNATURES** box, the team **A** captain and team **B** captain will sign each scoresheet in the box marked **TEAM A** and **TEAM B**, respectively (**EXCEPTION**: For junior competition, each coach will sign the scoresheet instead of the captain.) The 1st referee signs each scoresheet to verify the final results are correct.

Forfeit or Default

If the forfeit occurs before the first serve of the match, the scorer prepares the scoresheet for set 1 by filling in the heading, officials' names, team names and starting line-ups of those present. The start and end times should be written for the first forfeited set. The scorer fills in the numbers of all the forfeited sets in the SET box (for example, "1/2" or "1/2/3" and records the appropriate scores and winning/losing team names in the RESULTS section. If the 2-set scoresheet is used, the scores and winning/losing team names should be written in the RESULTS section for sets 1 and 2.

The scorer writes "FORFEIT" (in large letters) across the entire scoresheet. It is not necessary to slash and circle the points in the **POINTS COLUMN**.

Comments regarding the circumstances of the forfeit should be noted in the **REMARKS** section



If the forfeit occurs after the completion or default of set 1, the scorer prepares the scoresheet(s) for the additional set(s) needed to win the match. For each forfeited set, the scorer fills in the set number, the appropriate scores and winning/losing team names in the **RESULTS** section, and writes "FORFEIT" across the scoresheet. If more than one set is needed to complete the match, any sets with the same scoring format may use one scoresheet for multiple sets (for example, "2/3" or "2/3/4") and an additional scoresheet for a deciding set with a different scoring format.

A set is defaulted if one team is unable to continue playing after the set has started. The team that defaults retains any accumulated points. The winning team is awarded additional points up to a winning score. The additional points for the winning team are circled and slashed in the Points column.

A comment is recorded in the **REMARKS** section regarding the reason for the default. All other appropriate post-set procedures should then be completed.

	REMARKS
DEFAULT,	INSUFFICIENT # OF
PLAYERS,	B,SET 1,18-22

DECIDING SET PROCEDURES

A deciding set scoresheet is used for multiple match situations. If the final set of a best-of-three or best-of-five match is needed to determine a winner, the deciding set is played to 15 points with a minimum two-point advantage (teams switch sides at eight points). If the match is a single-set playoff, the set is played to 25 points with a minimum two-point advantage (teams switch sides at 13 points). Occasionally, the third set of an "automatic 3 set" match is treated like a deciding set (played to 25 points, with a second coin toss and the teams switch sides at 13 points).

If a deciding set is necessary, the scorer prepares the deciding set scoresheet by recording all heading information and all officials' names from the previous scoresheets. All sanction information and pertinent information in the **REMARKS** section must also be recorded onto the deciding set scoresheet.

Write number 5, 3 (or 1, if this is a playoff set) in the SET box.

After the coin toss and the determination of the serving team and the playing area, the scorer prints, in the **TIME & TEAM** section, the name of the team that will begin on the left court on the left section of the scoresheet and the name of the team which will begin on the right court in the middle section. The name of the team on the left section will be reprinted on the far right section.

Additionally, the starting line-up of the team on the left section will be duplicated on the far right section.

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Team Designation

Write in the **A** and **B** team designation letters in the corresponding circles. If this is the final set of the match, use the teams' designations of **A** or **B** from set one. If this is a single-set playoff, the team that starts on the left will be team **A** and the team that starts on the right will be team **B**.

Record Serve and Receive

The scorer places an "X" through the for the team that is serving first and places an "X" through the for the receiving team. Since the receiving team will not serve first, the scorer places an "X" in box 1 of the SERVICE ROUNDS section for the player in SERVICE ORDER I. If the receiving team is starting on the left, do NOT duplicate the "X" in the SERVICE ROUNDS box on the far right side.



During the first half of the deciding set (before the teams switch sides), all actions for the team on the left court are recorded on the far left side of the scoresheet and all actions for the team on the right court are recorded in the middle section.

Additionally, for the team on the far left, <u>all substitution actions</u> (including **SCORE AT SUBSTITUTION** and slashed team substitu-tions) and <u>time-outs</u> are also duplicated on the far right side of the scoresheet as they occur (before the teams switch courts).

Do not duplicate the slashed points or the exit scores for the team on the left to the right side.

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Switch Point Procedures

The deciding set proceeds in the same manner as a regular set until one of the teams reaches eight points (or 13 points for a 25-point set).

If a team earns point 8 (or point 13 for a 25-point set) from the opponent's serve, the scorer must complete the necessary actions (exit score for opponent and slash rally point for the team) before recording the court switch actions. The scorer should notify the 2nd referee when this midway point is reached. At this time, the teams will switch courts as directed by the 1st referee.

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While the teams are switching courts, make sure the visual scoreboard is changed to reflect the teams switching sides. The scorer will write the current score of the team from the left side in the **Points at Chg** circle on the far right next to the team name. The first point that will be slashed for the team on the far right will be the number after the score that is written in the **Points at Chg** circle.

The **anchor point** for the team on the far right will be the **last** exit score in the **SERVICE ROUNDS** box from the far left. Copy this exit score (without the corresponding checkmark) to the appropriate box on the far right.

Note: The "anchor point" will be the last exit score from the far left whether that team is the serving team or not. If the team on the far left continues as the serving team after the switch, then the server's SERVICE ROUNDS box on the far left will have a check mark with no exit score. When the serving team loses the serve on the far right, the exit score will be recorded in the appropriate SERVICE ROUNDS box on the far right, with no check mark. Above illustrates the situation where the team on the far left served and won point 8, then eventually lost the serve after the court switch. Once the teams switch sides, the far left side of the scoresheet is no longer used. The set continues with the same procedures as a non-deciding set.

End of Set

<u>At the end of the set</u>, only the unused points in the middle section and the far right side of the scoresheet are "hour-glassed." On the far left side, points that were earned prior to the court switch are not slashed or "hour glassed."

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The set is completed using the rest of the post-set procedures.



Libero Control Sheet

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II III IV			III IV

Enter the Libero number(s) in the Libero boxes and starting players' numbers in the SP column. When the Libero enters, write L or R, showing which Libero entered, next to the exiting player's number. When the Libero leaves, write the returning player's number or L or R if replaced they do wher Libero. If a regular sub occurs, slash the player number and enter the new number. If a libero serves, place a triangle around the Roman numeral for that service position.

L6L621LR216

Libero Control Sheet

Terminology:

Acting Libero: The Libero on the court

Second Libero: The Libero (if two are designated)

that is not on the court

The assistant scorer will use the Libero Control Sheet to identify each team's designated Liberos, record the Libero replacements and team substitutions, and confirm the Libero replacements are correct. Additionally, after time-outs and the deciding set court switch, the assistant scorer will verify that the correct players return to the court before completing any Libero replacements.

The number of the first designated Libero will be recorded in the box marked L. The second Libero, if designated, will be recorded in the box marked R. If there is only one designated Libero they will always be in the L box.

The assistant scorer should communicate the following information to the 2nd referee:

- 1) If each team's Libero is on or off the court.
 - a. If a Libero is on the court hold the hand palm down over the table corresponding to the side of the court the team is on.
 - b. If no Libero is on the court, hold the hand up with the palm facing the shoulder corresponding to the side of the court the team is on.
- If requested by the 2nd referee, identify which Libero is on the court if the team has designated two Liberos for the match.

Replacements involving the Libero can take place at the start of each set after the 2nd referee has checked the starting lineup, after a dead ball or after a completed rally. A completed rally is defined as "a sequence of playing actions starting from the moment of service contact by the server, which results in the award of a point." A Libero is allowed if a penalty causes a rotation of the Acting Libero to position 4, or the Acting Libero is unable to play, resulting in an incomplete rally.

If a team has designated two Liberos, either Libero may enter the match on the first rally of the match.

Since teams are allowed to designate up to two Liberos for each match, the assistant scorer must be able to identify which Libero is the Acting Libero at all times. On the Libero Control Sheet, use **L** to represent the Libero recorded in the first box and **R** to represent the Libero recorded in the second box.

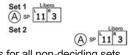
The assistant scorer must also record all substitutions to ensure the Libero Control Sheet reflects the correct players on the court and the Libero replacements involve the proper players. Substitutions are to be recorded by slashing the exiting player's number and writing the number of the substitute to the right. If a player is replaced by a substitution and a Libero replaces the substitute, the assistant scorer must observe that the substitute ultimately replaces the Acting Libero. The previous player may then return to the set with a substitution.

An illegal Libero replacement (wrong regular player replaces the Libero, no completed rally between Libero and player replacements) becomes illegal when the Illegal Libero enters the court and the consequence is the same as an illegal substitution. Immediately the assistant scorer should notify the 2nd referee of the illegal Libero replacement. If noticed prior to the next rally the team is sanctioned for a delay. If the illegal Libero replacement is noticed after the service hit, a point and serve are awarded to the opponent.

Preparation and Use of the Libero Control Sheet

The team names are written next to the CORRAS appropriate A and B designations for sets 1 15 11 8 1 and 2 (consistent with the scoresheet). III 10c Record the starting line-up for each team in IV 47 V 23 the Starting Players column (SP). The floor VI 2 captain is indicated with a small "c" written on the line next to the player number.

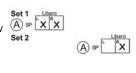
If a team designates two Liberos on the SET 1 LINE-UP SHEET, they are designated for the match, record the two numbers in the L & R Libero boxes for all non-deciding sets.



If the team designates one Libero on the SET 1 LINE-UP SHEET, record the Libero number in the **L** box for Set 1 only. Draw an "X" in the R box for all non-deciding sets.



If the team designates zero Libero on the SET 1 LINE-UP SHEET, draw an "X" in the L box for Set 1 only. Draw an "X" in the R box for all non-deciding sets.



The team may designate a different Libero or zero Liberos for each set of the match. Before each set, record the Libero number or an "X" (if zero Liberos are designated) in L box for this set only.

Record substitutions by slashing through the exiting player number and writing the substitute's number to the right. Do not use a slash mark when recording Libero replacement. When the Libero replaces a player, write L or R next to the exiting player to designate which Libero entered the set as a replacement for the player. When the player replaces the Acting Libero, write the number next to the Libero letter.

(A) sp 11 3 1 15 L 15 11 8 III 6c IV 47 L R 47 V 28 6 23 VI 2

If the substitute replaces the floor captain, assist the scorer in notifying the 2nd referee. who will request the number of the acting captain from the coach or captain. Place a "c" next to the acting captain. If the original floor captain is subbed back in, he/she automatically becomes the captain. Write a "c" next to the original captain slash through the "c" next to the acting captain.

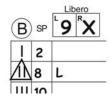
(A)	SP	11 3 CC
1	15	gr .
П	8	
Ш	60	10 6c
IV	47	LR 47
٧	28	£ 23
VI	2	

If the Acting Libero replaces the floor captain, notify the 2nd referee who must request the captain or coach for the number of the acting captain. Place a "c" next to the acting captain. If the original floor captain replaces the Acting Libero, he/she automatically becomes the captain. Write a "c" next to the original captain and slash through the "c" next to the acting captain.

A	SP	Libero
1	15	gr ·
П	8	
Ш	6с	L 6c
IV	47	LR 47
٧	28	£∕23

Libero Serving

The first time a Libero serves in each set. draw a triangle around the position number numeral) in the Service Order area of the Libero Control Sheet.



If the Libero has been redesignated, circle the appropriate number in the Libero box and record the number of the new Libero next to or above the circled number. If two Liberos were designated at the start of the match repeat these actions for the remaining non-deciding sets in the match. The Libero who was replaced may not return for the rest of the match in any position.

B	10	9 X FA
-	2	O A CA
П	8	gr.
Ш	60	10 6c
IV	32	
٧	23	L 23
VI	7	14 7

Deciding Set

For a deciding set, record the name of the team starting on the left in the far left and far right sections, and the team starting on the right in the middle section. Write the appropriate A or B designation next to the team name. Record the starting line-ups and Libero numbers for both teams. The line-up for the team starting on the left is copied on the far right.

E	8 SP	Libero 16 20 EAGLES	A	B SP	Libero 11 RX COBRAS	B	SP EAGLES
ı	3		1	18		ı	3
II	1		11	47		11	1
Ш	14	ı	III	6с	I	III	14
IV	5c	li li	٧	12	ı	٧	5c
٧	7	,	٧	4	1	٧	7
VI	9	\	V١	1	\	۷I	9

Record the triangle around the appropriate position number in the Service Order area on both the left and right sides of the **Libero Control Sheet** if a Libero serves for the team on the left before the court switch. If the Libero serves for the first time in the set after the court switch the triangle is only recorded on the right side of the **Libero Control Sheet**.

Ao	ng Sp	Libero	Aor	8 SP	Libero Libero BLUE	18 19 19	SP SILVER
1	5c		1	20	1	5	С
M	17	L	II	8	M	1	7
III	1		Ш	10	III	1	
IV	9		IV	12	IV	9	
٧	4		٧	4	V	4	
VI	2		VI	1	V	2	

During the first half of the deciding set (before the teamsswitch courts), all substitutions for the team on the left court are recorded on the far left side and far right side of the Libero Control Sheet; <u>however</u>, the Libero replacements are recorded on the far left side only. All substitutions and Libero replacements for the team on the right court are recorded in the middle section.

Æ	3) SP	16 20 EAG	LES A	8)sp	11 X COBRAS	ČE		EAGLES
ī	3		1	18	L	1	3	
11	X	22 R L	11	47	8	11	x	22
Ш	14	4	III	6c		III	14	4
I۷	5c		IV	12		IV	5c	
٧	7	L7	٧	4		٧	7	
VI	9		VI	1		VI	9	

When the eighth point (or 13th point for a 25-point set) is won and the 1st referee directs the teams to switch courts, Libero replacements may not take place until after the court switch. If the Libero for the team on the left is on the court when the 1st referee directs the teams to switch courts, copy the appropriate Libero letter to the far right section.

Ao E	18 SP	Libero L16 R20 EAG	LES	B SP	Libero 11 R COBRAS	Ao E		EAGLES
ı	3		1	18	L	1	3	
II	X	22 R L	11	47	8	11	X	22 L
Ш	14	4	III	6c		III	14	4
IV	5c		IV	12		IV	5c	
٧	7	L7	V	4		V	7	
VI	9		VI	1		VI	9	

After the teams switch courts, track the Libero replacements and team substitutions in the middle and far right sections for the remainder of the set

NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP TOURNAMENTS PROCEDURES ONLY

National scorers should use the following techniques and procedures at all National Championship events:
The scorer uses blue or black ink throughout the match.
The scorer obtains a clean, unmarked roster (excluding verification initials) from each team and verifies all players' uniform numbers and bench personnel with the assistance of the 2nd referee. To facilitate this task and avoid marking the official roster, the scorer should write the roster numbers on a separate paper. If requested by the Championship Desk, team members' photo identification will be checked at this time.

After the roster has been initialed and the line-up has been submitted, use the roster numbers from the separate paper to verify and mark the numbers of the starting players for each set. The procedure helps the scorer identify the legal substitutes. The indicated captain on the official tournament roster is the playing captain whenever he/she is in the set. Legal substitute numbers are written on the scoresheet in the Legal Substitutes section between the Substitutions Row for each team. Do not write the Libero number in this section. If the roster captain is one of the legal substitutes, write a "K" next to the number as a helpful reminder (ex, 6K). If a team has no legal substitutes, record "NO SUBS" in this section. When a substitution request is made, the number of the substitute is verified as being legal and is slashed or dotted in this section.

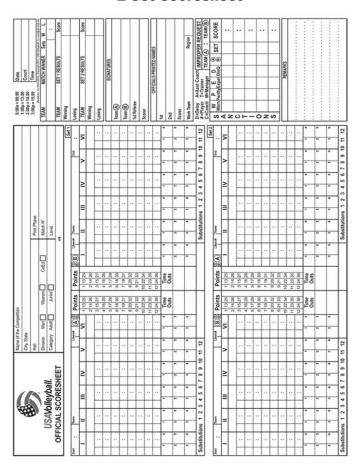
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1 Set Scoresheet

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2 Set Scoresheet



Deciding Set Scoresheet

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Libero Control Sheet

A SP LIBERO	B sp L R	
II	Ш	
111	III	
IV	IV	
V	V	
VI	VI	
Libero	WishComputing LiberoCtrl3_13.cdr - 05/10/13 Copyright 2013 USA V Libero	folleyball
B SP R	A SP L R	
1		\neg
11	П	\neg
Ш	111	\neg
IV	IV	\neg
V	V	\neg
VI	VI	
AorB Libero	AorB SP Libero AorB SP	
1	1	
11	11	
III		
IV	IV IV	
٧	v v	
VI	VI VI	

Enter the Libero number(s) in the Libero boxes and starting players' numbers in the SP column. When the Libero enters, write L or R, showing which Libero entered, next to the exiting player's number. When the Libero leaves, write the returning player's number or L or R if replaced by the other Libero. If a regular sub occurs, slash the player number and enter the new number. If a libero serves, place a triangle around the Roman numeral for that service position.

IV 6 L 6 L 6 21 L R 216

SCORING EXAMPLES (SAMPLE SETS)

Explanation of Scoring Example Non-Deciding Set

Information

Action

The tournament is the 2014 USAV Open Championships held in Phoenix, Ariz., at the Convention Center

This is the first set of a Women's 50s adult match, pool R1G5P3. match #2.

It will be played May 27, 2014, on court 10: scheduled match time is 9·05 a m

The Cobras of Emerald City are playing the Eagles of Neverland. The 1st referee is Jane Doe, the 2nd referee is John Smith and the scorer is Sam Uncle The work team is PANTHERS from the XY region.

SCORER

Record pre-match information using blue or black ink and all CAPITAL LETTERS. If not preprinted, prior to the first set of the match, complete all **HEADING** information. In the vs. box write the full names of both teams Print "1" in the SET box In the OF-FICIALS PRINTED NAMES box, print the names of the 1st referee. 2nd referee and scorer (LAST NAME. FIRST NAME). Also, print the work team name and region two-letter code. NOTE: In the sample sets, the teams will be referenced as COBRAS and FAGLES

FAGLES win the coin toss and choose to receive.

the left of the scorer

SCORER Using blue or black ink, print "COBRAS" on the left side and "EAGLES" on the right side in the TIME&TEAM section NOTE: A shortened version of COBRAS choose the court to the team name may be used as the full team name is written in the **HEADING**. If not preprinted. print an "A" in the A/B circle next to COBRAS and "B" in the A/B circle next to FAGLES

Action

SCORER

Draw an "X" through the R for the receiving team and an "X" through the S for the serving team.

Draw an "X" in the EAGLES

Draw an "X" in the EAGLES **SERVICE ROUNDS** column **I**, box **1**.

Continued From Previous Page

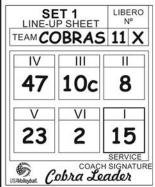
On the Libero Control Sheet

For all non-deciding sets
Print "COBRAS" next to the Libero
boxes for team A. Print "EAGLES"

next to the **Libero** boxes for team B. **NOTE:** The Assistant Scorer will be completing the **Libero Control Sheet** during the sample sets.

SCORER

COBRAS and EAGLES submit their line-ups.



Using blue or black ink, enter the line-ups in the **SERVICE ORDER** section.

Print the player numbers from the LINE-UP SHEET in the matching columns of the SER-VICE ORDER section on the scoresheet.

For each team, print a small "c" on the line next to the playing captain.

Action

COBRAS and EAGLES submit their line-ups.



		1960	
		Libero	
A	SP	11 X COBRA	4.5
$\frac{\circ}{1}$	15		
ii	8		
III	10c		
_	47		
-	23		
VI	2		

SCORER

In the **Libero#** boxes next to the

Team names COBRAS: Print #11 in the left

Libero# box and an "X" in the right Libero# box.

For all non-deciding sets on the scoresheet and all remaining sets on the LINE-UP SHEET

Draw an "X" in the right Libero# box.

EAGLES: Print #16 in the left **Libero#** box and #20 in the right **Libero#** box.

For all non-deciding sets on the scoresheeet and all remaining sets on the LINE-UP SHEET

Print #16 in the left **Libero#** box and #20 in the right **Libero#** box.

ASSISTANT SCORER COBRAS

Enter the line-up in the column marked SP. Place a small "c" on the line next to the playing captain. For set 1 only

Print#11 in the **Libero** box marked L. For all non-deciding sets

Draw an "X" in the **Libero** box marked **R**.

NOTE: Teams will change sides each non-deciding set

Action

Continued From **Previous Page**

ASSISTANT SCORER

NOTE: COBRAS may choose a different player to be the Libero in each set of this match That number will be recorded in the L Libero box.

(B) SP 16 20 EAGLES

1	9	
Ш	3	
Ш	1	
IV	14	
	5c	
1/1	7	

ASSISTANT SCORER EAGLES

Enter the line-up in the column marked SP. Place a small "C" on the line next to the playing captain. EAGLES have designated #16 and #20 as Liberos for the entire match

For all non-deciding sets

Print #16 in the L Libero box and #20 in the R Libero box

NOTE: Teams will change sides each non-deciding set.

RECOMMENDED SUBSTITUTION PROCEDURE Rosters are not Available at all **Events Required for National** Scorers

SCORER When Rosters are Available

Record, using blue or black ink, each team's legal substitutes in the Legal Substitutes section.

After checking the rosters, the legal substitutes for the COBRAS are #6, #14 and #18. The legal substitutes for the EAGLES are player is legal. #4 and #22.

Use the recorded legal substitutes to confirm the incoming

Action

5	C	OB	RAS	EAGL	EŜ	5	-
6	3	6	:	:	3	6	-
2	6 14	18			4	22	Su

SCORER

Dot or slash through the number to indicate the substitute was used

SCORER

While checking the EAGLES line-up, the 2nd referee and is on the court instead of #14.

Check EAGLES Legal Substitutes. Dot or slash through #4 to indicate this substitue was used Record the substitution in the scorer notice that EAGLES #4 EAGLES SCORE at SUBSTITU-TION column IV.

FAGLES #14 is not courtside. so the team requests a substitution. #4 for #14.

In the first row under #14, print #4 in the left box and the score "0:0" in the right box.

Slash through 1 in the EAGLES Substitutions row.

ASSISTANT SCORER

FAGLES PLAYER section Slash through #14. Print #4 to right of #14.

ASSISTANT SCORER

After, the 2nd referee and scorer check the EAGLES line-up, EAGLES Libero #16 replaces #7.

FAGLES PLAYER section Print "L" to the right of #7. Do not slash through #7.

Information	Action
	SCORER
l	The sanction may be recorded
After the 2nd referee checks	using either pencil or blue or
the COBRAS line-up, COBRAS	
#2 goes to the bench to fix her	In the first row of the SANCTIONS
jersey.	box, Print
The 1st referee issues a delay	"D" in W Warn column,
warning.	"A" in A/B column.
	"1" in SET column,
	"0:0" in SCORE column.
	ASSISTANT SCORER
COBRAS Libero #11 replaces	
#23.	Print "L" to right of #23.
	Do not slash through #23.
	SCORER
The 2nd referee and scorer have	After the line-up check is com-
completed the line-up check for	'
both teams.	and scorer, raise both hands
	palms facing out, make eye

SCORER

beckons for serve at 9:05 a.m.

The 1st referee whistles and Using blue or black ink, enter the time "09:05" in the START box.

contact with 2nd referee to show you are ready to proceed (ready

(OPTIONAL) Pencil May Be Used At This Point

Information	Action
COBRAS #15 serves and wins a point.	SCORER When the ball is contacted draw a small checkmark (*) through the 1 in the COBRAS SERVICE ROUNDS column I, box 1, under #15. Slash through 1 in COBRAS POINTS COLUMN.
COBRAS #15 serves an ace.	SCORER Slash through 2 in the COBRAS POINTS COLUMN.
COBRAS #15 serves the next ball out of bounds.	SCORER Record exit score "2" in the COBRAS SERVICE ROUNDS column I, box 1, under #15. Slash through 1 in the EAGLES POINTS COLUMN.
	SCORER
EAGLES #3 serves and wins the rally on a close line call.	Draw a small checkmark (🗸) through 1 in the EAGLES SERVICE ROUNDS column II, box 1, under #3. Slash through 2 in the EAGLES POINTS COLUMN.
The COBRAS captain complains persistently about the line call and the 1st referee issues a verbal warning.	SCORER The verbal warning is not recorded on the scorsheet.
EAGLES #3 serves again and wins the next point.	SCORER Slash through 3 in the EAGLES POINTS COLUMN.

	4.5
Into	rmation

Action

SCORER

Check COBRAS **Legal Substitutes**. Dot or slash through #14 to indicate this substitute was used.

Record the substitution in the COBRAS SCORE at SUBSTITUTION column I.

COBRAS make a substitution, #14 for #15.

In the first row under #15, print #14 in the left box and the score "2:3" in the right box.

Slash through 1 in the COBRAS **Substitutions** row.

Show the ready signal.

ASSISTANT SCORER

COBRAS **PLAYER** section Slash through #15. Print #14 to the right of #15.

SCORER

In the first available row of the **SANCTIONS** box, print

#10 in **W Warn** column,

"A" in **A/B** column,

"1" in **SET** column,
"2:3" in **SCORF** column

Record the score at the time of sanction, COBRAS score first then EAGLES score. Show the ready

signal.

As the substitution is being administered, the COBRAS captain argues over a ball-handling no-call and the previous line call. The 1st referee sanctions COBRAS #10 with a yellow card.

Information	Action
COBRAS take a time-out.	Record the score at the start of the time-out, COBRAS score first then the EAGLES score. In the Time Outs box, under the COBRAS POINTS COLUMN record the score "2:3". Show the 2nd referee how many time-outs each team has used. At the end of the time-out, show the ready signal.
EAGLES #3 serves and wins the rally.	SCORER Slash through 4 in the EAGLES POINTS COLUMN.
COBRAS make a substitution #6 for #47.	Check COBRAS Legal Substitutes. Dot or slash through #6 to indicate this substitute was used. Record the substitution in the COBRAS SCORE at SUBSTITUTION column IV. In the first row under #47, print #6 in the left box and the score "2:4" in the right box. Slash through 2 in the COBRAS Substitutions row. Show the ready signal.

Action
ASSISTANT SCORER COBRAS PLAYER section Slash through #47. Print #6 to the right of #47.
SCORER
Slash through 5,6 in the EAGLES POINTS COLUMN. Record the exit score "6" in the EAGLES SERVICE ROUNDS column II, box 1, under #3. Slash through 3 in the COBRAS POINTS COLUMN.
ASSISTANT SCORER
COBRAS PLAYER section Print #23 to right of the L. Do not slash through the L. Print "L" to right of #8. Do not slash through #8.
SCORER
Draw a small checkmark () through the 1 in the COBRAS SERVICE ROUNDS column II, box 1, under #8. Place a triangle around the II to indicate the Libero serving position for the set. Triangle around 4 in the COBRAS POINTS COLUMN to show the point was scored when a Libero served.

Information	Action
Continued From Previous Page	ASSISTANT SCORER COBRAS PLAYER section Place a triangle around II to indicate the Libero serving position for the set.
The Libero's next serve results in the loss of rally.	COBRAS SERVICE ROUNDS column II, box 1, under #8.
51015047	Slash through 7 in EAGLES POINTS COLUMN. ASSISTANT SCORER
EAGLES #7 replaces the Libero.	EAGLES PLAYER section Print #7 to the right of the L. Do not slash through the L.
	SCORER Check EAGLES Legal Substitutes. Dot or slash through #22 to indicate this substitute was used.
EAGLES make a substitution, #22 for #1.	SCORER Check EAGLES Legal Substitutes. Dot or slash through #22 to indicate this substitute was used. Record the substitution in the EAGLES SCORE at SUBSTITUTION column III.
,	SCORER Check EAGLES Legal Substitutes. Dot or slash through #22 to indicate this substitute was used. Record the substitution in the EAGLES SCORE at SUBSTI-

Information	Action
Continued From Previous Page	ASSISTANT SCORER EAGLES PLAYER section Slash through #1. Print #22 to right of #1.
EAGLES #22 serves and wins three points.	SCORER Draw a small checkmark (V) through the 1 in the EAGLES SERVICE ROUNDS column III, box 1, under #22. Slash through 8, 9, 10 in the EAGLES POINTS COLUMN.
	SCORER
COBRAS make a substitution, #18 for #2.	Check COBRAS Legal Substitutes . Dot or slash through #18 to indicate this substitute was used.
	Record the substitution in the COBRAS SCORE at SUBSTITUTION column VI.
	In the first row under #2, print #18 in the left box and the score "4:10" in the right.
	Slash through 3 in the COBRAS Substitutions row.
	Show the ready signal.
	ASSISTANT SCORER
	COBRAS PLAYER section Slash through #2. Print #18 to right of #2.

Information	Action
EAGLES #22 serves and wins two more points, then serves the ball out.	SCORER Slash through 11,12 in the EAGLES POINTS COLUMN. Record the exit score "12" in EAGLES SERVICE ROUNDS column III, box 1, under #22. Slash through 5 in COBRAS POINTS COLUMN.
EAGLES Libero #20 replaces #22.	ASSISTANT SCORER EAGLES PLAYER section Print "R" right of #22. Do not slash through #22.
COBRAS #6, a wrong server, prepares to serve the ball.	The scorer should be aware of <u>a</u> <u>wrong server</u> preparing to serve, but must wait until the contact of service to inform the 2nd referee of a rotational fault.
COBRAS #6, a wrong server, serves the ball.	When #6 contacts the ball for service, the scorer verbally notifies the 2nd referee. Since #10 never served the ball during this term of service, no checkmark (🗸) is drawn through the 1 in the COBRAS SERVICE ROUNDS column III, box 1, under #10. Record the exit score "5" in the same SERVICE ROUNDS box. Slash through 13 in the EAGLES POINTS COLUMN. No remark is required.

Information	Action
The COBRAS captain requests a line-up check.	If requested, by the 2nd referee, the scorer uses the scoresheet to inform the 2nd referee of the COBRAS correct rotation.
	SCORER
EAGLES #4 serves, when a ball rolls on the court, the 1st referee issues a replay.	Since a legal serve occurred, draw a small checkmark () through the 1 in the EAGLES SERVICE ROUNDS column IV, box 1, under #4.
	The scorer does not record the replay.
	Verify the visible scoreboard displays the correct score and that no point was inadvertently added.
	SCORER
After the 1st referee whistles to authorize the serve, EAGLES#1 enters the substitution zone. The 2nd referee denies the request without whistling, and the rally continues. EAGLES win the rally. The 1st referee sanctions EAGLES with an improper request.	Slash through 14 in the EAGLES POINTS COLUMN. Draw an X over the B in the IMPROPER REQUEST box. Show the ready signal.
	SCORER
	Slash through 15 in the EAGLES POINTS COLUMN .

Information	Action
EAGLES Libero #16 comes in for Libero #20.	ASSISTANT SCORER EAGLES PLAYER section Write "L" to the right of the R. Do not slash through the R.
	SCORER
COBRAS make a substitution, #15 for #14.	Note this is a legal substitution. Record the substitution in the COBRAS SCORE at SUBSTITUTION column I. In the first row under #14, print #15 in the left box and the score "5:15" in the right. Slash through 4 in the COBRAS Substitutions row. Show the ready signal.
	ASSISTANT SCORER
	COBRAS PLAYER section Slash through #14. Print #15 to right of #14.
	SCORER
EAGLES make a substitution, #14, who has arrived after the set started, for #4.	Note this is a legal substitution. Record the substitution in the EAGLES SCORE at SUBSTITUTION column IV. In the first row under #4, print #14
	in the left and the score "15:5" in the right. Slash through 3 in the EAGLES Substitutions row.
	Show the ready signal.

<u>Information</u>	Action
Continued From Previous Page	ASSISTANT SCORER EAGLES PLAYER section Slash through #4. Print #14 to the right of #4.
EAGLES #14 serves and COBRAS win the rally.	Record the exit score "15" in EAGLES SERVICE ROUNDS column IV, box 1, under #10. Slash through 6 in the COBRAS POINTS COLUMN.
COBRAS #6 serves and wins a point.	SCORER Draw a small checkmark (✔) through the 1 in COBRAS SER- VICE ROUNDS column IV, box 1, under #6. Slash through 7 in the COBRAS POINTS COLUMN.
Immediately after indicating the COBRAS won the rally, the 1st referee realizes the line judge signaled an antenna violation against COBRAS. The 1st referee changes the call and signals that EAGLES won the rally.	In the COBRAS POINTS COLUMN If using pencil Erase the slash over the 7. If using ink, and correction tape is available Cover the slashed 7. Reprint the "7". Otherwise Draw an "X" through the slashed 7. Print "7" next to the "X". Record the exit score "6" in COBRAS SERVICE ROUNDS column IV, box 1, under #6. Slash through 16 in the EAGLES POINTS COLUMN.

Information	Action
	SCORER
EAGLES #5 serves and	Draw a small checkmark (🗸)
EAGLES win the rally on a	through the 1 in the EAGLES
great block.	SERVICE ROUNDS column V,
	box 1, under #5. Slash through 17 in the EAGLES
	POINTS COLUMN.
	SCORER
EAGLES #5 serves again but	Record the exit score "17" in
commits a foot fault.	EAGLES SERVICE ROUNDS
	column V, box 1, under #5.
	Slash through 7 in the COBRAS POINTS COLUMN.
	No other action is needed for a
	foot fault.
	ASSISTANT SCORER
COBRAS #8 returns for the	COBRAS PLAYER section
Libero.	Print #8 to the right of the L. Do not slash through the L.
	SCORER
COBRAS are confused and	In the next available Time Outs
request a time-out to regroup.	box on COBRAS side, record the
request a time out to regroup.	score "7-17". Visually show the 2nd referee how many time-outs
	have been taken by each team.
At the conduct the times and	SCORER
At the end of the time-out COBRAS players were wiping	
up a large water spill on the	In the first available row of the
court sideline, which delays	SANCTIONS box, print "D" in P Penalty column,
the game.	"A" in A/B column,
The 1st referee issues a	"1" in SET column,
delay penalty.	"7:17" in SCORE column.

Information	Action
	SCORER
Continued From Previous Page	Record the score at the time the sanction occurs, prior to awarding the penalty point, COBRAS score first, then the EAGLES score. The penalty results in a loss of rally for COBRAS. Since #23 never served during this term of service, no checkmark (*/) is drawn through the 1 in the COBRAS SERVICE ROUNDS column V, box 1, under #23. Slash through 18 and draw a circle around the slashed 18 in the EAGLES POINTS COLUMN. No remark is required. Show the ready signal.
While the 2nd referee and work team are distracted by the water spill, the EAGLES Libero #16 is replaced by #1.	ASSISTANT SCORER Failed to notice this illegal Libero replacement. (Libero #16 was in for #22.)
EAGLES #7 serves the ball and wins the rally.	Draw a small checkmark (🗸) through the 1 in the EAGLES SERVICE ROUNDS column VI, box 1, under #7. Slash through 19 in the EAGLES POINTS COLUMN.
EAGLES #7 serves again, winning the rally.	SCORER Slash through 20 in the EAGLES POINTS COLUMN.

Information	Action
COBRAS Libero #11 replaces #23.	ASSISTANT SCORER COBRAS PLAYER section Print "L" to the right of #23. Do not slash through #23.
	SCORER
EAGLES #7 serves the next ball into the net.	Record the exit score "20" in EAGLES SERVICE ROUNDS column VI , box 1 , under #7. Slash through 8 in the COBRAS POINTS COLUMN .
	SCORER
EAGLES #7 serves the ball and wins the rally.	Draw a small checkmark (🗸) through the 1 in the COBRAS SERVICE ROUNDS column VI, box 1, under #18. Slash through 9 in the COBRAS POINTS COLUMN.
COBRAS #18 serves an ace.	Scorer Slash through 10 in the COBRAS POINTS COLUMN.
	SCORER
COBRAS #18 serves the ball out of bounds.	Record the exit score "10" in COBRAS SERVICE ROUNDS column VI , box 1 , under #7. Slash through 21 in the EAGLES POINTS COLUMN .

All **SERVICE ROUNDS** boxes labeled with the number 1 have now been used. For the next round of serves, the scorer will use the **SERVICE ROUNDS** boxes labeled with the number 2.

Information	Action
	SCORER
EAGLES #9 serves and wins the rally.	Draw a small checkmark (🗸) through the 2 in the EAGLES SERVICE ROUNDS column I, box 2, under #9. Slash through 22 in the EAGLES POINTS COLUMN.
	ASSISTANT SCORER
EAGLES Libero #20 replaces #7.	EAGLES PLAYER section Print "R" to the right of #7. Do not slash through #7. While reviewing the Control Sheet, the assistant scorer realizes that an EAGLES previous illegal Libero replacement during the COBRAS time-out was missed. The 2nd referee is informed, who then confers with the 1st referee.
	SCORER
The 1st referee signals that the EAGLES have an illegal player on the court. #22 returns to the court for the illegal #1. The 2nd referee directs the scorer to remove EAGLES points 19-22.	In the REMARKS box, record "ILLEGAL PLAYER ON CT. PTS. 19-22 REMOVED, EXIT SCORE 18, B, SET 1, "22-10". Record the exit score "18" in EAGLES SERVICE ROUNDS column I, box 2, under #9. Note: The exit score will be less than the previous exit score. This reflects the score after the removal of all points scored after the illegal player first entered the court.

Information	Action
	SCORER
	Cancel 19, 20, 21, 22 in the
	EAGLES POINTS COLUMN
	<u>If using pencil</u>
	Erase the slashes over 19, 20, 21, 22
	If using ink, and correction tape
	<u>is available</u>
Continued From	Cover the slashed 19, 20,
Previous Page	21, 22.
	Reprint "19", "20", "21", "22".
	Otherwise
	Draw "Xs" through the slashed 19, 20, 21, 22 next to the "Xs".
	Slash through 11 in the COBRAS
	POINTS COLUMN.
	Show the ready signal.
	SCORER
COBRAS #15 serves twice	Draw a small checkmark (🗸)
and wins 2 points.	through the 2 in the COBRAS
	SERVICE ROUNDS column I, box
	2, under #15.
	Slash through 12, 13 in the COBRAS POINTS COLUMN.
	FOINTS COLUMN.
	SCORER
EAGLES make a substitution, #1 for #22.	Note this is a legal substitution.
	Record the substitution in the EAGLES SCORE at SUBSTITU-TION column III .

Information	Action
	SCORER
Continued From Previous Page	In the first row under #22, print #1 in the left box and the score "18:13" in the right. Slash through 4 in the EAGLES Substitutions row. Show the ready signal. ASSISTANT SCORER EAGLES PLAYER section Slash through #22. Print #1 to right of #22.
COBRAS #15 serves and wins a point.	SCORER Slash through 14 in the COBRAS POINTS COLUMN.
	SCORER
At the end of the previous rally, COBRAS #10 twists an ankle and cannot continue to play. COBRAS make an exceptional substitution, #47 for #10. The 2nd referee asks #10 who will be the new playing captain. COBRAS #6 is designated as the replacement captain.	In the REMARKS box, record "EX SUB#47 FOR#10,A, SET 1, 14-18" Circle#10 in the COBRAS SERVICE ORDER column III (indicating #10 cannot play for the rest of the match). Record the exceptional substitution in the EAGLES SCORE at SUBSTITUTION column III. In the first row under #10, print #47 in the left box. For exceptional substitutions do not record the score and do not slash through the next number in the COBRAS Substitutions row. Record a small "c" on the line next to #6. Show the ready signal.

Information	Action
Continued From Previous Page	ASSISTANT SCORER COBRAS PLAYER section Draw a circle around #10. Print #47 next to #10. Record a small "c" on the line next to #6.
	SCORER
COBRAS #15 serves the ball into the net.	Record the exit score "14" in COBRAS SERVICE ROUNDS column I, box 2, under #15. Slash through 19 in the EAGLES POINTS COLUMN.
	SCORER Note the first in a least substitution
	Note this is a legal substitution. Record the substitution in the EAGLES SCORE at SUBSTITU- TION column IV.
EAGLES make a substitution, #4 for #14.	In the first row under #14, print #4 in the left box and the score "19:14" in the right. Slash through 5 in the EAGLES Substitutions row.
	Show the ready signal.
	ASSISTANT SCORER
	EAGLES PLAYER section Slash through #14. Print #4 to right of #14.

Information	Action
	SCORER
EAGLES #3 serves and wins four quick points.	Draw a small checkmark (🗸) through the 2 in the EAGLES SERVICE ROUNDS column II, box 2, under #3. Slash through 20, 21, 22, 23 in the EAGLES POINTS COLUMN.
	SCORER
EAGLES #3 serves again and loses the rally.	Record the exit score "23" in EAGLES SERVICE ROUNDS column II , box 2 , under #3. Slash through 15 in the COBRAS POINTS COLUMN .
	ASSISTANT SCORER
COBRAS #8 is the next server. COBRAS #23 replaces the Libero #11. Libero #11 replaces #8 to serve.	COBRAS PLAYER section Print #23 to the right of the L. Do not slash through the L. Print "L" to the right of #8. Do not slash through #8.
	SCORER
COBRAS #11 serves the ball and scores 2 points.	Draw a small checkmark (🗸) through the 2 in the COBRAS SERVICE ROUNDS column II, box 1, under #8. Triangle around 16, 17 in the COBRAS POINTS COLUMN to show the points were scored when a Libero served.

Information	Action
	SCORER
COBRAS #11 then serves the ball into the net.	Record the exit score "17" in COBRAS SERVICE ROUNDS column II, box 1, under #8. Slash through 24 in the EAGLES POINTS COLUMN. Notify referees of set point.
	SCORER
EAGLES #1 serves and wins set point.	Draw a small checkmark (🗸) through the 2 in the EAGLES SERVICE ROUNDS column III, box 2, under #1. Slash through 25 in the EAGLES POINTS COLUMN. Record the final score "25" in EAGLES SERVICE ROUNDS column II, box 1, under #8.
The set ends at 9:22 a.m.	SCORER Using blue or black ink record the end time "09:22" in the END box.

Post-Set Procedures

Scorer Actions Using Blue or Black Ink

In the **SERVICE ROUNDS** section

Circle the final exit score for each team.

COBRAS 17 AND EAGLES 25

In the **SET RESULTS** boxes, record the teams

Winning (name and score) "EAGLES" "25" Losing (name and score) "COBRAS" "17"

In the **POINTS COLUMN**

Draw an hourglass through the unused points.

The top line of the hourglass will be above the first unused number and the bottom line will be below the last num ber in each column.

NOTE: Draw a <u>separate</u> hourglass through <u>each column</u> of points.

Check Scoresheet for Completeness and Accuracy

Set number is printed (if not pre-printed)

Start and End Times

Number of substitutions matches in all areas

Last point recorded in POINTS COLUMN

Last exit scores entered and circled

Hourglasses are drawn

The correct teams and scores are listed in the **RESULTS** section

At the end of each set (or 2nd set if using 2-up scoresheet)

If the scoresheet is complete and accurate the scorer signs the scoresheet in the SIGNATURES box.

Next Set Preparation Procedures

Use Blue or Black Ink

From Previous Set Scoresheet(s)

If using the 2-up scoresheet this information will not need to be repeated for the second (or fourth if 3/5 set)

If not pre-printed

Copy all information in the **HEADINGS** section Copy all information in the SANCTIONS section Copy all information in the **IMPROPER REQUEST** section Copy all pertinent information in the **REMARKS** section Any information which affects the playing of this set such as exceptional subs, libero redesignations

Copy all information in the OFFICIALS section

Team A from Set 1 remains team A for the entire match Teams switch sides of court for each non-deciding set For the deciding set, a coin toss is used to determine starting sides of court for the teams

Record Team Names on correct side of scoresheet If not pre-printed, record "A", "B" in the correct A or B circles Libero# boxes

If team had zero or 1 Libero designated in the previous set Draw an "X" in the right side of the **Libero#** box for that team. If team had two Liberos designated in the previous set, Copy all the Libero# box information from the previous set.

FINISHED Set 1 Libero Control Sheet NON-DECIDING SET A se 11 X COBRAS (B) sp 16 20 EAGLES **EXAMPLE** 1 15 14 15 1 9 1 8 L8L 11 3 11100 47 III X 22 R L 20 1 IV 47 6c IV X X X 4 V 23 L 23 L V 5c VI 2 18 VI 7 L 7 R

SET 1 NON-DECIDING SET EXAMPLE

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SCORING EXAMPLES (SAMPLE SETS)

Explanation of Scoring Example Deciding Set

Information

Action

The tournament is the 2014 USAV Open Championships held in Phoenix. Ariz.. at the Convention Center.

This is the **Set 3**, a deciding set of a Women's 50s adult match, pool R1G5P3, match #2.

It will be played on May 27, 2014. on court 10; scheduled match referee, 2nd referee and scorer time is 9:05 a.m.

Cobras of Emerald City are plaving Eagles of Neverland

The 1st referee is Jane Doe, the 2nd referee is John Smith and the scorer is Sam Uncle. The work team is It is not necessary to copy the PANTHERS from XY region. EAGLES won set 1 25:17 COBRAS won set 2 25:20

There were no SANCTIONS or pertinent REMARKS in set 2.

EAGLES win the coin toss for Using blue or black ink the deciding set and choose the In the **TIME&TEAM** section court on the right. COBRAS choose to receive.

SCORER Complete all HEADINGS information using blue or black ink and all CAPITAL LETTERS.

Print "3" in the **SET** box. Print "1" in the SET box In the OFFICIALS PRINTED NAMES box, print the names of the 1st

(LAST NAME, FIRST NAME). Also, print the work team name and region two-letter code.

Copy all **SANCTIONS** and any pertinent REMARKS from Set 1 and Set 2 to the Set 3 scoresheet

removal of points remark from Set 1 to the Set 3 scoresheet.

SCORER

In the far left and right boxes Print "COBRAS" In the middle box

Print "FAGLES"

204

1 6 -		4:	
Into	rma	ıtion	ı

Action

SCORER

Record A or B depending on the team designation from the first set. COBRAS are team A since they began the match on the court tO the left of the scorer. EAGLES are team B.

On the far left and right

Print "A" in the **A/B** circle for COBRAS.

In the middle section

Print "B" in the **A/B** circle for COBRAS.

Draw an "X" through the R for the receiving team ②BRAS and an "X" through the S for the serving team EAGLES.

On the far left side only
Print an "X" in the COBRAS

SERVICE ROUNDS column I.

ASSISTANT SCORER

On the Libero Control Sheet print "COBRAS" next to the Libero# boxes and "A" in the A/B circles. On the far left and right sections print "EAGLES" next to the Libero# boxes and "B" in the A/B circle in the middle section. NOTE: The Assistant Scorer will be completing the Libero Control Sheet during the sample sets.

Continued From Previous Page

Information

Action

COBRAS and EAGLES submit their line-ups.

LINE-UI	T 3 SHEET	LIBERO Nº
EAM CC	BRAS	2 X
IV	111	- 11
23c	6	47
V	VI	
11	15	18
\$ C	bra L	SERVICE H SIGNATU

SE LINE-U	T 3 P SHEET	LIBERO Nº
TEAM E	AGLES	16 20
IV	111	II
5с	14	1
V	VI	
7	9	3
\$ F	agle B	SERVICE H SIGNATUI

SCORER

Use blue or black ink to enter the line-ups in the **SERVICE ORDER** section, print a small "c" on the line next to the playing captains.

On the far left and right SER-VICE ORDER sections record COBRAS line-up.

In the middle SERVICE ORDER section, record EAGLES line-up. In the Libero# boxes next to the Team names

COBRAS: Print #2 in the left **Libero#** box and draw an "X" in the right **Libero#** box.

EAGLES: Print #16 in the left **Libero#** box and #20 in the right **Libero#** box.

RECOMMENDED SUBSTITUTION PROCEDURE

Rosters are not available at all events required for National Scorers

The legal substitutes for the EAGLES are #4 and #22.

The legal substitutes for the COBRAS are #8, #10, #14.

SCORER

When Rosters are Available

Record, using blue or black ink, each team's legal substitutes in the **Legal Substitutes** section.

Use the recorded legal substitutes to confirm the incoming player is legal. Dot or slash through the number to indicate the substitute was used.

Information

Action

Continued From Previous Page

î	12	4	22		8 (10) 1	4		Su
1	. 6	3	6	:		3	6	-
1	5	ΕÂ	GĽ	ES:	CO	BRA	เร	
Ī	4	1	4	Time Outs	Time Outs	1	4	

SCORER

COBRAS #10 left set 1 in an exceptional substitution and cannot re-enter match. Indicate this by drawing a circle around #10 in the COBRAS Legal Substitutes section.

Show the ready signal.

ASSISTANT SCORER

COBRAS

Write COBRAS line-up in the far left and far right column labeled **SP**

Print a small "c" on the line next to the playing captain. Write #2 in the **Libero L** box. Draw an "X" in the **Libero R** box

NOTE: For this set, COBRAS have changed their Libero.

EAGLES

Write EAGLES line-up in the middle section **SP** column. Print a small "c" on the line next to the playing captain. Print #16 in the **Libero L** box and #20 in the **Libero R** box middle section.

A	SP 2 X	COBRAS B	8 SP	6 20 EAGLES	Ac	S COBRAS
1	18	1	3		1	18
II	47	11	1		11	47
Ш	6	101	14		III	6
IV	23c	IV	5c		IV	230
٧	11	V	7		٧	11
VI	15	VI	9		VI	15

Information	Action
After the 2nd referee and scorer check the line-ups, EAGLES Libero #20 replaces #7.	EAGLES PLAYER section Print "R" to the right of #7. Do not slash through #7.
Set 2 ended at 9:47 a.m. At 9:30 a.m. the 1st referee beckons for service	SCORER Using blue or black ink, write the the time "09:50" in the START box.
(OPTION Pencil May Be Us	,
EAGLES #3 serves and EAGLES win the rally.	SCORER When the ball is contacted draw a small checkmark (✔) through the 1 in the Eagles SERVICE ROUNDS column I, box 1, under #3. Slash through 1 in EAGLES POINTS COLUMN.
EAGLES #3 serves again and wins the next three points.	SCORER Slash through 2, 3, 4 in EAGLES POINTS COLUMN.
·	SCORER
COBRAS request a time-out.	In both far left and far right Time Outs boxes under the COBRAS POINTS COLUMN
	Record the score at the start of the time-out.
	The COBRAS score followed by the EAGLES score.
	Write the score "0:4".

Information	Action		
	SCORER		
Continued From Previous Page	Show the 2nd referee how many time outs each team has used. At the end of the time-out, show the ready signal.		
	SCORER		
EAGLES #3 serves and loses the rally.	On the far left only Record the exit score "4" in the EAGLES SERVICE ROUNDS column II, box 1, under #3.		
	On the far left only Slash through 1 in the COBRAS POINTS COLUMN.		
	ASSISTANT SCORER		
COBRAS Libero #2 replaces #47.	On the far left only COBRAS PLAYER section Write "L" to the right of #47. Do not slash through #47.		
	SCORER		
COBRAS Libero #2 serves.	On the far left only Draw a small checkmark () through the 1 in the COBRAS SERVICE ROUNDS column II, box 1 under #47. On the far left and far right Draw a triangle around the II to indicate the Libero serving posi-		
	tion for the set.		

Information	Action
	ASSISTANT SCORER
Continued From	On the far left & far right
Previous Page	Draw a triangle around the II to
	indicate the Libero serving posi-
	tion for the set.
	SCORER
COBRAS win the point.	On the far left only
	Triangle around 2 in the
	COBRAS POINTS COLUMN to
	show the point was scored when a Libero served.
	SCORER
COBRAS Libero #2 serves and	On the far left only
wins two more points.	Triangle around 3, 4 in the
will two more points.	COBRAS POINTS COLUMN.
	SCORER
	On the far left only
COBRAS Libero's next serve	Record the exit score "4" in the
lands out of bounds.	COBRAS SERVICE ROUNDS
	column II, box 1, under #47.
	Slash through 5 in
	EAGLES POINTS COLUMN.
	EAGLES PLAYER section
EACLES #7 replaces the Libera	Print #7 to right of the R.
EAGLES #7 replaces the Libero.	Do not slash through the R.
	Do not siasif through the K.
	SCORER
COBRAS make a substitution	Check COBRAS Legal
#8 for #18.	Substitutes.
	Dot or slash through #8 to indi-
	cate this substitute was used.

Information	Action		
	SCORER		
	On the far left & far right		
	Record the substitution in the		
	EAGLES SCORE at SUBSTI-		
	TUTION, column I.		
	In the first Row under #18,		
	Print #8 in the left box and the		
Continued From	score "4:5" in the right box.		
Previous Page	On the far left & far right		
	Slash through 1 in the COBRAS		
	Substitutions row.		
	Show the ready signal.		
	ASSISTANT SCORER		
	On the far left & far right		
	COBRAS PLAYER section		
	Slash through the #8.		
	Print #8 to right of the #18.		
	SCORER		
	Draw a small checkmark()		
	through the 1 in the EAGLES		
FACIFC #1 comics and Facility	SERVICE ROUNDS column II, box 1, under #1.		
EAGLES #1 serves and Eagles lose the rally.	Record the exit score "5" in the		
lose the rally.	same box.		
	On the far left only		
	Slash through 5 in the COBRAS		
	POINTS COLUMN.		
	ASSISTANT SCORER		
EAGLES Libero #16 replaces	EAGLES PLAYER section		
#1.	Print 'L' to right of #1.		
	Do not slash through #1.		

Information	Action		
	SCORER		
COBRAS #6 serves and earns two points.	On the far left only Draw a small checkmark(✔) through the 1 in the COBRAS SERVICE ROUNDS column III, box 1 under #6. Slash through 6, 7 in the COBRAS POINTS COLUMN.		
	SCORER		
COBRAS #6 serves the next ball and EAGLES win the rally.	On the far left only Record the exit score "7" in the COBRAS SERVICE ROUNDS column III, box 1, under #6. Slash through 6 in EAGLES POINTS COLUMN.		
	SCORER		
EAGLES #14 serves the ball and loses the rally.	Draw a small checkmark(🗸) through the 1 in the EAGLES SERVICE ROUNDS column III, box 1, under #14. Record the exit score "6" in the same box.		
	On the far left only Slash through 8 in the COBRAS POINTS COLUMN .		
FROM THIS PO	FROM THIS POINT FORWARD		
Nothing Else is Recorded on the Far Left of the Official Scoresheet or Libero Control Sheet			

	•			4 .		
m	to	rm	9	•	•	m

Action

SCORER

While the teams switch courts On the far right side

Write '8' in the Points at Cha circle on the TIME&TEAM line above the COBRAS POINTS COLUMN.

The next point slashed in this POINTS COLUMN, when scored, will be point 9.

From the far left COBRAS column III, box 1 under #6.

SERVICE ROUNDS column III. box 1 under #6, copy the last recorded exit score '7', without the checkmark, to the far right COBRAS SERVICE ROUNDS

As the teams switch courts verify that all substitutions and time outs recorded on the far left side were copied to the far riaht side.

Show the ready signal.

ASSISTANT SCORER

On the far right side

COBRAS PLAYERS section

Print "L" next to #47. Do not slash through #47.

As the teams switch courts, verify that all substitutions and time outs recorded on the far left side were copied to the far riaht side.

The 1st referee whistles and signals for the teams to switch courts

Information	

EAGLES request a time-out at the same time that COBRAS #18 enters the substitution zone. The 2nd referee acknowledges the time-out and informs #18 that the substitution will be administered after the time-out.

Action

Record the score at the start of the time-out, EAGLES score followed by COBRAS score. In the Time Outs box, under the EAGLES POINTS COLUMN Record the score "6:8". Show the 2nd referee how many time outs each team has used. At the end of the time-out, show the ready signal.

SCORER

This is a legal substitution.
Record the substitution in the
COBRAS SCORE at SUBSTITUTION column I.

COBRAS request a substitute #18 for #8.

In the first row under #8, print #18 in the left box and the score "8:6" in the right box. Slash through 2 in the COBRAS **Substitutions** row.

ASSISTANT SCORER

COBRAS **PLAYER** section Slash through #18. Print #8 to right of #18.

ASSISTANT SCORER

COBRAS #47 returns to the court for the Libero.

COBRAS **PLAYER** section Record #47 to right of L. Do not slash through L.

Information	Action
	SCORER
COBRAS #23 serves the ball and scores a point.	Draw a small checkmark() through the 1 in the COBRAS SERVICE ROUNDS column IV, box 1, under #23. Slash through 9 in the COBRAS POINTS COLUMN.
	SCORER "6"
COBRAS #23 then serves out of bounds.	Record the exit score "9" in the COBRAS SERVICE ROUNDS column IV, box 1, under #23. Slash through 7 in the EAGLES POINTS COLUMN.
	SCORER
EAGLES substitute #4 for #14	Check EAGLES Legal Substitutes. Dot or slash through #4, #22 to indicate these substitutes were used. Record the substitutions in the EAGLES SCORE at SUBSTITUTION column III and column IV.
and #22 for #9.	In the first row under #14, print #4 in the left box and the score "7:9" in the right box.
	In the first row under #9, print #22 in the left box and the score "7:9" in the right box.
	Slash through 1, 2 in the EAGLES Substitutions row. Show the ready signal.

Information	Action		
Continued From Previous Page	ASSISTANT SCORER EAGLES PLAYER section Slash through #14. Print #4 to right of #14. Slash through #9. Print #22 to right of #9.		
	SCORER		
EAGLES #5 serves and wins three points.	Draw a small checkmark() through the 1 in the EAGLES SERVICE ROUNDS column IV, box 1, under #5. Slash through 8, 9, 10 in the EAGLES POINTS COLUMN.		
	SCORER Record the score at the start of		
COBRAS take a time-out.	the time-out, COBRAS score first followed by EAGLES score. In the second Time Outs box, under the COBRAS POINTS COLUMN . Record the score "9:10". Show the 2nd referee how many time-outs each team has used. At the end of the time-out, show the ready signal.		
	SCORER		
EAGLES #5 serves the ball into the net.	Record the exit score "10" in the EAGLES SERVICE ROUNDS column IV, box 1, under #5. Slash through 10 in the COBRAS POINTS COLUMN.		

Information	Action
-------------	--------

	SCORER		
COBRAS #11 serves and loses	Draw a small checkmark(✔)		
	through the 1 in the COBRAS		
	SERVICE ROUNDS column V,		
the rally.	box 1 , under #11.		
	Record the exit score "10" in the		
	same box.		
	Slash through 11 in the		
	EAGLES POINTS COLUMN.		
	ASSISTANT SCORER		
EAGLES #1 replaces the Libero	EAGLES PLAYER section		
#16.	Record #1 to right of L.		
	Do not slash through L.		
	SCORER		
	Check COBRAS Legal Sub-		
	stitutes. Dot or slash through		
	#14 to indicate this substitute		
	was used.		
	Record the substitution in the		
	COBRAS SCORE at SUBSTI-		
COBRAS make a substitution	TUTION column II.		
#14 for #47.	In the first row under #47,		
	print #14 in the left box and the		
	score "10:11" in the right box.		
	Slash through 3 in the COBRAS		
	Substitutions row.		
	Show the ready signal.		
	ASSISTANT SCORES		
	ASSISTANT SCORER		
	COBRAS PLAYER section		
	Slash through #47.		
	Print #14 to right of #47.		

Information	Action

	SCORER
	Draw a small checkmark(✔)
EAGLES #7 serves the ball out	through the 1 in the EAGLES
of bounds.	SERVICE ROUNDS column V,
	box 1, under #7.
	Record the exit score "11" in the
	same box.
	Slash through 11 in the
	COBRAS POINTS COLUMN.
	ASSISTANT SCORER
EAGLES Libero #20 replaces	EAGLES PLAYER section
 #7.	Print "R" to right of #7.
	Do not slash through #7.
	SCORER
	Draw a small checkmark()
	through the 1 in the COBRAS
	SERVICE ROUNDS column VI,
COBRAS #15 serves and	box 1 , under #15.
EAGLES win the rally.	Record the exit score "11" in the
	same box.
	Slash through 12 in the EAGLES POINTS COLUMN .
	SCORER
	This is a legal substitution.
	Record the substitution in the
	EAGLES SCORE at SUBSTI-
	TUTION column VI.
	In the first row under #22.
EAGLES make a substitution	print #9 in the left box and the
#9 for #22.	score "12:11" in the right box.
	Slash through 3 in the EAGLES
	Substitutions row.
	Show the ready signal.

		4.	
Info	rma	itio	n

Action

Continued From Previous Page

ASSISTANT SCORER

EAGLES **PLAYER** section Slash through #22. Print #9 to right of #22.

SCORER

EAGLES #9 serves the ball and a ball from another court stops play, resulting in a replay.

EAGLES #9 goes back to serve again.

Since a legal serve occurred, draw a small checkmark (✔) through the 1 in the EAGLES SERVICE ROUNDS column VI, box 1, under #9.

The scorer does not record the replay.

Verify the visible scoreboard displays the correct score and that no point was inadvertently added.

EAGLES #4 makes an extremely rude comment through the net toward the opponents.

the 1st referee sanctions EAGLES #4 with a misconduct penalty (Red Card).

SCORER

In the first available row of the **SANCTIONS** box

Print

#4 in **P Penalty** column,

"B" in **A/B** column,

"3" in **SET** column, "12:11" in **SCORE** column

Record the score at the time the sanction occurs, prior to awarding the penalty point, EAGLES score first, then the COBRAS score.

The penalty results in a loss of rally for EAGLES.

Information

Action

Continued From **Previous Page**

SCORER

Record the exit score "12" in EAGLES SERVICE ROUNDS column VI, box 1, under #9. Slash through 12 and draw a circle around the slashed 18 in the COBRAS POINTS COLUMN No remark is required. Show the ready signal.

FAGLES #14 enters the substitution zone. However, there was no completed rally between the EAGLES two substitution requests. The 2nd referee denies the substitution (without whistling). Since this is the EAGLES second improper request the 1st referee issues a delay warning. (Yellow Card on Wrist)

SCORER

In the first available row of the SANCTIONS box

Print

"D" in W Warn column.

"B" in A/B column.

"3" in **SET** column.

"12:12" in SCORE column.

Record the score at the time of the sanction.

No remark is required. Show the ready signal.

All **SERVICE ROUNDS** boxes labeled with the number 1 have now been used. For the next round of serves, the scorer will use the **SERVICE ROUNDS** boxes labeled with the number 2.

COBRAS #18 serves into the net

SCORER

Draw a small checkmark() through the 2 in the COBRAS SERVICE ROUNDS column I, box 2. under #18.

Record the exit score "12" in the same box

Slash through 13 in the EAGLES POINTS COLUMN.

Information	Action
	SCORER
EAGLES substitute #14 for #4.	This is a legal substitution. Record the substitution in the EAGLES SCORE at SUBSTITUTION column III. In the first row under #4, print #14 in the left box and the score "13:12" in the right. Slash through 4 in the EAGLES Substitutions row. Show the ready signal.
	ASSISTANT SCORER
	EAGLES PLAYER section Slash through #4. Print #14 to right of #4.
	SCORER
EAGLES #3 serves and wins the next point.	Draw a small checkmark() through the 2 in the EAGLES SERVICE ROUNDS column I, box 2, under #3. Slash through 14 in the EAGLES POINTS COLUMN.
	Notify referees of match point.
	SCORER
EAGLES #3 serves the ball outside the antenna.	Record the exit score "12" in the EAGLES SERVICE ROUNDS column I , box 2 , under #3. Slash through 13 in the COBRAS POINTS COLUMN .

Information	Action
	SCORER
	Draw a small checkmark (🗸) through the 2 in the COBRAS SERVICE ROUNDS column I, box 2, under #14. Record the exit score "13" in the COBRAS SERVICE ROUNDS column I, box 2, under #3.
COBRAS #14 serves and EAGLES win the point on a kill.	Slash through 15 in the EAGLES POINTS COLUMN . Record the final score "15" in EAGLES SERVICE ROUNDS column II , box 2 , under #1.
	Since the point was not scored on an EAGLES serve,
	<u>Do not</u> draw a checkmark (✔) through the 2.
	SCORER
The set ends at 10:17 a.m.	Using blue or black ink record the end time "10:17" in the END box.

Post-Set Procedures

Scorer Actions Using Blue or Black Ink

- In the SERVICE ROUNDS section, Circle the final exit score for each team.
 COBRAS 13 and FAGLES 15
- In the SET RESULTS boxes, record the teams
 Winning (name and score) "EAGLES" "15"
 Losing (name and score) "COBRAS" "13"
- In the POINTS COLUMN on the right side of scoresheet Draw an hourglass through the unused points.
 The top line of the hourglass will be above the first unused number and the bottom line will be below the last number in each column.

NOTE: <u>DO NOT hourglass unused points in the far left</u>
POINTS COLUMN.

Draw a <u>separate</u> hourglass through <u>each column</u> of points.

Check Scoresheet for Completeness and Accuracy

- Set number is printed (if not pre-printed)
- · Start and End Times
- · Number of substitutions matches in all areas
- Last point recorded in POINTS COLUMN
- Last exit scores entered and circled
- Hourglasses are drawn
- The correct teams and scores are listed in the RESULTS section

If the scoresheet is complete and accurate, the scorer signs the scoresheet in the SIGNATURES box.

Post-Match Procedures

Scorer Actions Using Blue or Black Ink

On all the scoresheets used for the match

 In the MATCH WINNER box on the upper right corner of the scoresheet

Record the winning team and SETS won and lost.

TEAM	MATCH WINNER	Sets	W	L
EAGLES			2	1

Check all Scoresheets for Completeness/Accuracy

- · Set numbers are printed or written for all sets
- · Start and End Times
- Number of substitutions matches in all areas Last point recorded in POINTS COLUMN
- · Last exit scores entered and circled
- · Hourglasses are drawn
- Correct winning and losing teams and scores are entered in all RESULTS boxes
- MATCH WINNER box completed
- Signatures of both teams are completed
- 1st referee has signed all scoresheets

Submit Completed Scoresheets to Tournament Management

SET 3 DECIDING SET EXAMPLE

00	8	Libero	Aor	8	Libero EAGLES	AO		COBRAS
1	18	8	I I	3	10 20 CAGLES		_	& 18
'n	47	L	II	1	L 1	1	47	L 47 14
III	6		III	14	A 14	III	6	
٧	23c	9	IV	5c		IV	230	
٧	11		V	7	R 7 R	V	11	
٧I	15		VI	8	22 9	VI	15	

SET 3 DECIDING SET EXAMPLE

15:00 Time 09:05	0.0000000000000000000000000000000000000	MATCH WINNER Sets	2	SET RESULTS		COBRAS	SIGNATURES	Cobra Leader	Eagle Boss	** San Vacle	John Smith	OFFICIALS PRINTED NAMES	OE, JANE	MITH, JOHN	UNCLE, SAM	am PANTHERS Region XY	Set 3	COBRAS	III IV V VI	6 23c 11 15	-				-				7 9 10 11	. 7
330		TEAM		Sk Voleybal, rc. maniguri-out-net	Winning	Losing		Team (A	Team (B	1st Refe	Scorer		Δ ¥	S put 2	Scorer	Work Te				18 47	A 8 4 : 5 14 10:1	. 188:6		44	-				Time 1:	Suss 1 4 1 0 0: 4 12 (13)
G5P3		_	OF NEVERL	IGNAC, SL BISSORIL CONNECTOR, U		80												Points 8	N /	6	22 7:9 / 1	\neg		40	7			· X	Sile sile	. A Supplemental S
Pool Phase R1	Match N 2	Level 50	** EAGLES	Deck	REMARKS	SET 1, 14-1												46LES	۸ ۸۱	5c 7	-				-	-			10 11	10 11
SENTER	□ coed□		ALD CITY			2 #10, A,												200	=======================================	1 14	: 4 7:9	: 14 13:12		-	-			-	5, 6	5,
VENTION	len Women					JB #47 FO												Points (8 B) A 1	- 6 /	8 %						-			Time 4	June 4" *
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BASIC PROCEDURES FOR CONDUCTING A USA VOLLEYBALL MATCH/COMPETITION FOR REFEREES

These are the basic procedures to be followed when conducting official USA Volleyball matches or competitions. More detailed information for each of these items can be found in the "USAV Referee Guidelines and Instructions."

1. OFFICIALS

- a. The officials should be certified USA Volleyball referees and scorers
- b. The prescribed USA Volleyball uniform and certification patch should be worn by all referees.
- c. At a minimum, referee equipment includes a whistle with lanyard, a set of yellow/red cards, a flipping coin and a watch or timing device.

2. ARRIVAL

- a. Referees should arrive at the playing venue no fewer than 30 minutes prior to the start of the competition.
- b. The tournament director or event manager should be located at that time, and playing formats, ground rules, warm-up procedures and other protocols should be determined.

3. MATCH PREPARATION

- a. Referees should examine the court and playing equipment prior to the first match: identify court lines, playing area, and any floor obstructions; determine rulings for overhead obstructions; examine the playing equipment (including net, antennas, posts, referee stand and game balls); and verify the net height and ball pressure.
- Scorers should ensure pens, pencils, scoresheets and Libero control sheets are available at the score table.
 Line-up sheets and rosters may also be required.

4. REFEREE'S PRE-MATCH DUTIES

- a. Prior to the coin toss, the 1st and 2nd referees must discuss their match responsibilities, as well as communication techniques that will be used between them during the match. This should include: discreet help from the 2nd referee; addressing conduct issues; and ensuring consistent application of ground rules.
- Preferably prior to the coin toss, or immediately thereafter, the referees will meet with the officiating crew to give instructions to the line judges (1st referee) and scoring crew (1st or 2nd referee).
- c. Conduct a coin toss between the team captains prior to the start of the timed warm-up period. Once tossed, the coin should be caught and the result immediately revealed.
- d. After the coin toss, the 1st referee will supervise warmup periods and may request the 2nd referee to time their duration. Note: In the event a team does not choose to use its time on the court, the court shall remain unoccupied.
- e. During the warm-up period, the 1st referee must verify the legality of each team's player and Libero uniforms.
 All players must wear uniforms as prescribed in Rule 4.3.
- f. At the end of the warm-up period, the 1st or 2nd referee will blow a whistle to indicate that the warm-up period is over and players are to clear the court.
- g. Referees and other officials take their assigned places.

5. START OF THE FIRST SET OF THE MATCH

- a. Teams line up on the end line of their respective team courts. When both teams are ready, the 1st referee will blow a whistle and motion for players to take their positions on their court.
- b. The 2nd referee, using each team's submitted line-up sheet, and the scorer, using the scoresheet, will verify that players are in the correct positions on the court. No corrections may be made unless an error or omission has

- been made by the scorer prior to the start of play under the provisions of Rules 4.1.3, 7.3.2 and 7.3.4. No other changes may be made in the line-ups to correct an error made by teams in preparing the line-up sheets. NOTE: A substitution prior to the start of any set is permitted.
- c. Upon completing the line-up check, the 2nd referee will permit Libero replacements to occur and confirm that the assistant scorer has recorded them.
- d. The 2nd referee then retrieves the game ball from the score table and delivers it to the first server of the match. The 2nd referee will then take a position on the receiving team's side of the net and indicate "ready" to the 1st referee. The 1st referee whistles and beckons for the first service of the set. This marks the time the set officially begins.
- e. Prior to the contact of the serve, serving team players should be in their correct positions on the court, with no distracting movements. Continual or distracting movement may be construed as screening. The 1st referee must be aware of screening during all service actions.

6. DURING THE MATCH

- Each referee has specific duties and responsibilities during the match as outlined in Rules 23 and 24.
- b. Judgment and ball handling decisions, as well as match control, flow and tempo, are very important for any 1st referee.
- c. Match administration (substitutions, time-outs, etc.), communication with the team benches and score table, and positioning/focus during net play are important aspects of working as a 2nd referee.
- d. Scorer, assistant scorer and line judge duties are clarified in Rules 25, 26 and 27, respectively.

7. PROCEDURES FOR REGULAR GAME INTERRUPTIONS

 Substitutes should enter the substitution zone and wait for the authorization to enter given by the 2nd

- referee. Only entry into the substitution zone is considered a request for substitution. For multiple substitutions by the same team during one dead ball period, each player and his/her substitute must enter the substitution zone in succession, one pair at a time, and must wait until entry is authorized by the 2nd referee. For multiple substitutions by the same team, there can be no delay between incoming substitutes. When opponents request substitutions simultaneously, the 2nd referee must ask that one team wait while the other team's substitution is administered and recorded. After this substitution has been recorded, the 2nd referee will whistle to recognize the substitution for the other team and then authorize the substitute to enter the game.
- b. When the coach or playing captain requests a time-out, the 2nd (or 1st) referee should immediately whistle, show Signal 4, Time-out, and then indicate the team by pointing, open-handed, toward that team's bench. The 2nd referee will then visually inform the 1st referee of the number of time-outs each team has taken. After 30 seconds have elapsed, the 2nd referee must whistle to end the time-out. Teams should immediately retake the court. The 2nd referee will then verbally and visually notify each team's coach only when that team's second time-out has been taken. The 1st referee prepares for the next rally.

8. END OF THE SET AND START OF THE NEXT SET

a. A set officially ends when the whistle is blown for the fault resulting in the winning point. The set interval begins when the 1st referee executes Signal 9, End of Set. Following the whistle indicating the end of a set, the referee will direct the teams to change playing areas and benches immediately, with the exception of the interval before the deciding set. In all but the deciding set, the players proceed to their right until they reach

- their new bench area with the team on the left passing behind, or if court space is limited, directly in front of, the 1st referee and proceeding to the bench.
- b. The 2nd referee will collect the line-ups from both teams as quickly as possible during the set interval; however, lineups must be submitted within two minutes and 30 seconds during the set interval. With 30 seconds remaining in the interval, the 2nd referee will blow a whistle and teams shall immediately report to the court and line up in their proper positions to start the set.
- c. When a deciding set will be necessary, the teams follow a different procedure at the end of the set prior to the deciding set. Following the whistle indicating the end of the set, the 1st referee will release the teams to their respective benches. The game captains for each team then immediately meet at the scorer's table, where the 1st (or 2nd) referee will conduct the coin toss for the deciding set. Once the choice of sides has been determined, the 1st referee whistles and directs the teams to their appropriate team areas, using the procedure specified in 8a above if a change of court is necessary. The procedure for the start of the deciding set is the same as stated in 8b.

9. CHANGE OF TEAM AREAS DURING A DECIDING SET

- a. When teams change team areas during a deciding set of a match (Rule 18.2 & USAV 6.3b), the 1st referee will blow a whistle and show Signal 3, Change of Courts. Teams will change playing areas as noted in 8a above, without delay and with player positions remaining the same.
- Substitutes and other team personnel will change team areas in front of the score table.
- c. If requested, the 2nd referee will verify that players are in their correct positions on the court.

10. AT THE END OF THE MATCH

- a. Following the whistle indicating the last rally of a match, the 1st referee will whistle again and display Signal 9, End of Match, and direct the players of each team to line up on the end line of their team court.
- b. When both teams are in position, the 1st referee will blow a final whistle and motion for the teams to proceed to the center of the court to shake hands with the opponents.
- c. The 2nd referee will ensure that the game ball is returned to the designated area for safekeeping.
- d. Both team captains shall thank the referees.
- e. The 1st referee will then review the scoresheet to verify the final results. The second referee will locate the coaches (or captains for adult competition) to sign the scoresheet(s). After the captains/coaches have signed the scoresheet(s), the 1st referee will sign the scoresheet(s).
- f. Referees will then immediately depart the playing area.

USA Volleyball Match Protocol for Use at the USA Volleyball Open National Championships

Countdown to First Serve	Activity in Control Area
10:00	REFEREES: Check net height.
	TEAMS: Stretch/pepper on own courts.
9:30	REFERES/CAPTAINS/HEAD COACHES:
	Coin toss; captains sign scoresheet, followed
	by head coach's signature; second referee
	delivers line-up sheets.
	TEAMS: Continue to stretch/pepper on own courts.
8:30	REFEREES: First referee whistle starts 6
	minutes (or 3/3) warm-up; instruct line judges
	and scorers; check equipment.
0.00	TEAMS: Teams warm up on (off) court.
6:00	REFEREES: Second referee collects line-
(5.20)	ups from coaches, submits to scorer.
(5:30) 2:30	(1st REFEREE ends/starts 1st/2nd warm-up.)
2.30	REFEREES: First referee whistles end of warm-up. TEAMS: Go to benches/prepare for presen-
	tation of match.
2:00	REFEREES: Line-up on sideline in front zone
2.00	near scorer's table.
	TEAMS: Line up on sideline in back zone
	(captain first).
	RFS/TMS: 1st leads all to center/whistles to
	shake hands/then teams return to benches
	for final talk.
1:00	REFEREES: Presentation/shake hands,
	then to positions.
	TEAMS: All at benches/prepare for start.
:30	REFEREES: 2nd checks line-ups/gives ball
	to first server.
	TEAMS: Starters line up on court/Libero
	awaiting 2nd's approval/substitutes seated at
-00	bench or in warm-up area.
:00	REFEREES: 1st whistles for first service.
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USA Volleyball Junior Match Protocol

	Con rondybun dumor muton rictors	•
AM Wave Countdown		otocol Sequence First Match
07:44:00 AM	REFEREES: Check net height Start TEAMS: Stretch/Pepper on own courts. Minutes Sh	
07:44:30 AM	REFEREES/CAPTAINS: Coin Toss Head Coaches receive line-up forms from 2nd Referee. TEAMS: Continue to Stretch/Pepper on own courts.	
07:46:00 AM	REFEREES: 2nd Referee whistles start of 4-min. warm-up for serving team. 1st Referee instructs line judges; 2nd Referee instructs Scorers; both referees inspect equipment. TEAMS: Serving team has entire court; receiving team warms up off court.	Start of 1st 4-minute warm- up
07:50:00 AM	REFEREES: 2nd Referee whistles end of 4-min. warm-up for serving team and start of warm-up for receiving team. TEAMS: Receiving team has entire court; serving team warms up off court.	Start of 2nd 4-minute warm- up
07:52:00 AM	REFEREES : 2nd Referee collects line-ups from coaches for the scorer.	Two minutes remaining in warm-up
07:54:00 AM	REFEREES: 2nd Referee whistles end of warm-up period TEAMS: Go to benches for final talk.	End of 4-minute warm-ups Conclusion of warm-ups
07:55:00 AM	REFEREES: Line up on bench sideline in front zone. TEAMS: Line up on bench sideline in back zone (captain first, starting libero second).	Immediately
07:55:30 AM	NATIONAL ANTHEM]
07:59:00 AM	REFEREES/TEAMS: 1st referee leads all to center and whis- tles for teams to shake hands, after which the substitutes immedi- ately return to their benches, the starters go to their court positions, and the referees shake hands and go to their positions.	As soon as all are in-line
07:59:30 AM	TEAMS : Starting Libero awaits 2nd referee's approval to enter the court; substitutes are in the warm-up area (if they are standing) or are seated on the bench. REFEREES : 2nd referee checks line-ups and gives the game ball to the first server.	Prior to the start of the match
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Match begins

08:00:00 AM REFEREES: 1st referee whistles for first service.

GUIDELINES FOR CONDUCTING INDOOR TOURNAMENTS/LEAGUES

To assure maximum efficiency and consistency throughout USA Volleyball in the conduct of sanctioned competition, as well as fair and equitable treatment of teams and players, principles and guidelines have been established by USA Volleyball. These should be considered as the national minimum standard and should be an integral part of the sanction agreement with USA Volleyball and/or the Regional Volleyball Association.

It is recognized that not all organizations and facilities have the minimum resources available to meet these minimum standards continually. In these cases, reasonable alternatives should be provided.

The rules offer many options to allow for a wide range of use. It is the responsibility of the Tournament or League Director to specify in writing which options or modifications to the rules will be enforced. Players must be notified of all Tournament/League Regulations prior to the start of play and preferably before the acceptance of any entries.

Guidelines for specific nationally-sanctioned tournaments can be found on the web site at www.usavolleyball.org.

A. GENERAL INFORMATION

- All tournament regulations must be within the guidelines of the governing organization.
- Common sense may dictate that adaptations to the rules may enhance the playing experience in certain situations.
- 3. All adaptations to the rules and tournament guidelines must be for the improvement of the game for the

- participants involved. Principles of fairness and increased participation should guide decisions to adapt playing rules.
- 4. When in doubt, contact the volleyball authority within your organization.

B. APPLICATION/PREPARATION

- Tournament Directors should apply for and receive sanction from their respective state, regional or national authority. Requests for any waivers to the rules should be submitted to the appropriate authority at this time or as soon as the need has been determined.
- Obtain the correct forms and equipment to have available at the site such as:
 - Appropriate equipment (nets, standards, antennae, volleyball, etc.) to conduct competition consistent with the rules.
 - A copy of the current Domestic Competition Regulations and any specific tournament/league guidelines.
 - USA Volleyball scoresheets, line-up sheets and Libero control sheets. These may be printed from the web site at
 - www.volleyballreftraining.net/resources_scoring_materials.php OF purchased through the on-line store at
 - www.em2sports.com/officiating-amp-coaching-tools.html.
- 3. For large, multi-court tournaments, the following is recommended:
 - A non-playing tournament director/manager with the sole responsibility of keeping the tournament on schedule and properly recorded; OR
 - A court manager for every 1-4 courts, all of whom are collectively charged with the above responsibilities; AND
 - c. A non-playing certified referee in charge who shall

- be designated to handle all referee assignments.
- d. The duties of the Head Referee may include identifying a protest committee and working with the tournament director to identify ground rules. He/she may also be charged with setting a referee schedule when certified match officials are used.
- For smaller tournaments and leagues, some of these duties may be combined.
 - A one-court facility may require only one person to act as the site director and the head referee.
 - A two- to four-court facility with a paid referee on each court might require only one tournament/league director, who may also act as head referee.

C. FEES/AWARDS

- Each tournament situation is unique. The entry fee should be commensurate with expenses incurred. Some considerations should be:
 - a. paid officials.
 - cost of facilities, equipment and administrative supplies/costs,
 - c. awards.
 - sale of food items, merchandise, etc., to help defray expenses,
 - e. contribution to USA Volleyball Foundation, Endowment Fund or other charity,
 - f. payment of expenses to team(s).
- Selection of awards is generally dependent upon the number of teams entered, the age of the participants and the financial resources available. Awards may include:
 - a. team trophies or plaques,
 - individual awards such as medals, plaques, t-shirts or other merchandise.
 - money back in the form of expenses or future tournament entry fees.

D. TYPES OF TOURNAMENTS

- Double Elimination: Because of the obviously limited play potential for the weaker teams, this type of tournament is discouraged.
- Round Robin: This is more universally accepted because all teams are guaranteed a reasonable number of sets/matches. It also is more practical for the assignment of support officials. A multi-court round robin in the same division/class will require a championship playoff. A single-court round robin does not require a playoff. Such an arrangement is discouraged.
- Many large national-level and festival-type tournaments have more than one round of pool play (round robin) culminating in a single- or double-elimination round.

E. SCHEDULING PARAMETERS

1. Scheduling matches for a tournament must be realistic. These time allowances provide for a six-minute warm-up between matches and three minutes between sets. Usually, only the results of full matches (two out of three or three out of five 25 rally point sets with the deciding set to 15 rally points) are acceptable for seeding purposes for national-level events. Playing formats may be adjusted to fit the needs of the tournament. For example, if a team drops out at the last moment, three sets to 25 points might be played to ensure that a minimum number of sets are played by the remaining teams.

Two 25 rally point sets 50 minutes Two 21 rally point sets 45 minutes 2/3 25 rally point sets per 1 hr. 5 min.

match (15-pt. third set)

2/3 21 rally point sets per 1 hour (JOV format)

match (15-pt. third set)

One 15 rally point set 20 minutes
One 25 rally point set 26 minutes
3/5 25 rally point set 1 hr. 45 min.

per match (15-pt. fifth set)

- At least five additional minutes of warm-up shall be allotted for the first match for each team except in those facilities that provide an adequate warm-up area not in conflict with the playing areas.
- 3. Teams should play at the announced time when their match is sequentially ready to be played, regardless of the time schedule. The time schedule is only a guideline. EXCEPTION: The first match of the day for each team should be governed by the announced/scheduled starting time only. Some large tournaments (national level) may have their own written guidelines for their tournament schedules. For example, it is standard at large junior tournaments for pool play matches to start at the scheduled time with the provision that a match may start no more than 10 minutes early, provided both playing teams and the referees agree.
- The tournament schedule and forfeit procedures should be clearly posted and all teams informed.
- Samples of various round robin schedules (officiating team in parentheses):

4-TEAM	4-TEAM	4-TEAM	4-TEAM	4-TEAM
1 vs. 3 (2)	1 vs. 4 (3)	2 vs. 3 (1)	2 vs. 4 (3)	1 vs. 4 (3)
2 vs. 4 (1)	2 vs. 3 (1)	1 vs. 4 (2)	1 vs. 3 (4)	2 vs. 3 (1)
1 vs. 4 (3)	1 vs. 3 (4)	2 vs. 4 (3)	2 vs. 3 (1)	1 vs. 3 (4)
2 vs. 3 (1)	2 vs. 4 (3)	1 vs. 3 (2)	1 vs. 4 (3)	2 vs. 4 (3)
3 vs. 4 (2)	1 vs. 2 (4)	3 vs. 4 (1)	3 vs. 4 (2)	3 vs. 4 (2)
1 vs. 2 (4)	3 vs. 4 (2)	1 vs. 2 (4)	1 vs. 2 (4)	1 vs. 2 (4)

4-TEAM

- 1 vs. 4 (2)
- 2 vs. 3 (1)
- 1 vs. 3 (4)
- 2 vs. 4 (3)
- 3 vs. 4 (2)
- 1 vs. 2 (3)

5-TEAM

3 vs. 5 (1)
2 vs. 4 (3)
1 vs. 3 (5)
4 vs. 5 (1)
1 vs. 2 (4)

6 TEAMS ON 2 COURTS

Court 1	Court 2
4 vs. 6 (1)	3 vs. 5 (2)
1 vs. 6 (4)	2 vs. 5 (3)
1 vs. 4 (6)	2 vs. 3 (5)
4 vs. 5 (1)	3 vs. 6 (2)
30-minute lu	ınch break
1 vs. 5 (3)	2 vs. 6 (4)
1 vs. 3 (5)	2 vs. 4 (6)
3 vs. 4 (1)	5 vs. 6 (2)
1 vs. 2 (3)	

6 TEAMS ON 2 COURTS

<u>un 2 cuuris</u>
Court 2
2 vs. 5 (3)
1 vs. 5 (6)
2 vs. 3 (1)
3 vs. 5 (2)
lunch break
1 vs. 3 (5)
5 vs. 6 (3)
3 vs. 6 (5)

5-TEAM

2 vs. 5 (4)	4 vs. 5 (1)
1 vs. 4 (3)	2 vs. 3 (4)
3 vs. 5 (1)	1 vs. 5 (2)
2 vs. 4 (5)	3 vs. 4 (5)
1 vs. 3 (2)	1 vs. 2 (3)

7 TEAMS ON 2 COURTS

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Court 1	Court 2
3 vs. 7 (6)	2 vs. 5 (1)
4 vs. 7 (5)	1 vs. 6 (2)
4 vs. 5 (7)	2 vs. 3 (6)
6 vs. 7 (4)	1 vs. 3 (2)
2 vs. 4 (7)	1 vs. 5 (3)
30-minute	lunch break
3 vs. 6 (4)	5 vs. 7 (1)
2 vs. 6 (3)	1 vs. 4 (5)
2 vs. 7 (6)	3 vs. 5 (1)
1 vs. 7 (3)	4 vs. 6 (5)
3 vs. 4 (7)	5 vs. 6 (2)
1 vs. 2 (4)	

JOV FORMAT

Round	Four-Team Pools	Three-Team Pools	Five-Team Pools on 2 courts
Match 1	1 vs. 3 (ref 2)	1 vs. 3 (ref 2)	1 vs. 5 and 2 vs. 4 (ref 3)
Match 2	2 vs. 4 (ref 1)	2 vs. 3 (ref 1)	1 vs. 4 and 2 vs. 3 (ref 5)
Match 3	1 vs. 4 (ref 3)	1 vs. 2 (ref 3)	Break
Match 4	2 vs. 3 (ref 1)		1 vs. 3 and 4 vs. 5 (ref 2)
Match 5	3 vs. 4 (ref 2)		2 vs. 5 and 3 vs. 4 (ref 1)
Match 6	1 vs 2 (ref 4)		1 vs 2 and 3 vs 5 (ref 4)

F. METHOD OF PLAY

(ONE-DAY TOURNAMENTS)

- When round robin competition is scheduled, a maximum of five teams only should be accepted per available court.
- When round robin play qualifies teams for a championship playoff, no more than 50 percent of the teams entered should advance to the championship playoff bracket
- 3. The championship bracket is not to exceed eight teams.
- 4. When two four-team brackets are scheduled, a championship and consolation pool may be formed from a first-round robin competition. Subsequent competition utilizing the top two and bottom two teams will determine first, second, third from the championship pool and fourth place by winning the consolation pool.
- 5. In round robin play the following will prevail:
 - a. If five teams are entered and a championship playoff is scheduled, matches may consist of either
 two 21 rally point sets or two 25 rally point sets.
 Time might not allow the use of either the best of
 three or three-set matches.
 - b. If five teams are entered and a championship playoff is not scheduled, matches may consist of either two 21 rally point sets or two 25 rally point sets. Time may not allow the use of the best of three or three-set matches.
 - c. If four teams are entered, matches may consist of any format, as long as it meets a reasonable time frame and is fair to all team entries proportionate to their entry fee and travel time. Some options include four-team pool play three sets to 25 rally points or best two-out-of-three 25 rally point sets (15 rally point third set).
 - d. Where there is only one pool, and a total round robin is scheduled, additional matches are not

- recommended. If a championship playoff is scheduled, the following criteria should be met:
 - (1)Projected time schedule will permit such additional scheduling.
 - (2) Playoffs should be restricted to the first- and second-place teams only.
 - (3)The second-place team should win at least 75 percent of its sets in round robin competition.
- Finals should be scheduled to begin no later than 9 p.m. and earlier if possible.

G. WARM-UP PROCEDURES Adult Competition:

- Usually, because of limited time, the teams preparing to play the next match must be ready to take the court immediately at the end of the previous match. Warm-up time for the teams will probably vary from 5 to 10 minutes, depending on the tournament guidelines.
- After the coin toss, one of the following warm-up procedures is specified:
 - a. The warm-up time is split evenly in two, with the serving team taking the court for the first half and the receiving team taking the court for the second half. The teams may use the entire court in whatever manner they choose during their time, including serving practice.
 - b. Shared hitting both teams using the court to practice hitting at the net. The court should be split down the middle, perpendicular to the net so that the teams are hitting from their left side and down the line. Each team may practice blocking its own players. For the safety of the players, the referees should monitor that teams are not hitting into each other. If the teams are unable or unwilling to control their hitting, the referee

- would have the teams revert to option a or c.
- c. A variation of "a" and "b" is to allow both teams to serve together for the last minute or two of the warmup period. For example, if the total warm-up time is five minutes, the teams would share the court for four minutes and serve together for one minute (option a) or each would use the court for two minutes separately and then serve together for one minute (option b).
- d. Pre-match Protocol for Adult Open Divisions can be found on page 194.

Junior Competition:

 For National Junior Volleyball events, the 2-4-4 format is used and should be used at all events. The first two minutes are for ball handling on a team's own side of the court, followed by four minutes of the entire court use by the serving team and then 4 minutes for the receiving team. Serving is conducted during each team's four minutes. Shared hitting/serving is prohibited at Junior events. Pre-match Protocol for the Junior National Championships can be found on page 195.

H. GENERAL GUIDELINES FOR THE DETERMINATION OF PLAYOFF POSITION(S) IF TIED – METHOD ONE

- Teams qualifying for the playoffs, but tied for position only, should not compete in a playoff set to determine position; rather, position assignment should be determined by the priority system listed below based on point differential to the extent possible.
 - Results of the match(es) between the tied teams, first on the won-lost record, and second on the point spread. If still tied, then;
 - comparison of the point differential based on the total round robin competition. Point differential should be determined by subtracting the total

points lost from the total points won. The highest plus or the lowest minus remainder should be considered the superior team for tie-breaking purposes. If still tied, then;

- c. coin toss.
- If there are more teams tied for the playoffs than there are positions, the tied teams must compete for the position(s) in further direct competition. Teams should NOT be eliminated from assignment to championship competition by point differential or any other non-competition system.
- 3. If two or more teams are tied for a single playoff position, the minimum number of one additional 25 rally point set should be played. Teams should change sides at 13 points. No cap shall be in effect. Where tournament guidelines stipulate, 15-point sets may be used. For example:
 - a. Two teams tie for last position: One 25 rally point set.
 - b. Three teams tie for last position: Superior as determined by the criteria in G1 shall be the bye team and play the winner of the match between the two remaining teams. Two 25 rally point sets total.
 - c. Four teams tie for last position: As determined by the criteria in G1, team 1 vs. 4, 2 vs. 3 and winners playoff. Three 25 rally point sets total.
- 4. If three teams tie for two playoff positions, the team with the greater point spread shall be awarded first place. The other two teams shall play one 25 rally point set for the remaining playoff position. The same priorities as listed in G1 shall prevail, except that if a tie shall exist after the second priority, the flip of a coin shall determine the bye team, and all teams must play for position as follows:
 - Team Blue wins over Team White and gains one playoff berth.
 - b. Team Red plays the loser, in this case Team White,

- for the second playoff berth. Two 25 rally point sets total.
- These are only guidelines. Other methods are acceptable, as long as they are printed and distributed before the start of the event

I. TIE BREAKER PROCEDURES FOR NATIONAL-LEVEL JUNIOR COMPETITION

Check the USAV website for the most updated procedure for specific events including National Qualifiers, National Bid Tournaments and National Championship Events. At the conclusion of a pool, teams in the pool will be ranked according to their match records. If a tie-in-match record exists between two or more teams, tie(s) will be broken using these USA Junior National Tie Break Formats for competition in which there is an opportunity to win a bid. The following policies apply to all tie-breaking situations:

•Divisions playing 3-out-of-5 sets: If there are more teams tied by match record for advancing positions into the Gold Level than there are available positions, advancement will be decided by the win/loss ratio for the total number of sets played in the pool. If a tie still exists, the remaining tie-breaking procedures will be followed.

•All tie-breaking sets will be played to 25 points, with one team winning by two points and no point cap.

•In a tie breaker situation of three teams or more, if more than one team leaves the site, the remaining teams will play for position. The team(s) that left will be placed lower than the team(s) that remained. The position of all teams that left the site will be decided following the tie breaker procedure for nongold division divisions (set percentage, point w/l, and coin flip).

Two-way Ties (two teams tied in match record)

The first place team will be the team that won the pool play match between the two tied teams (head-to-head).

This procedure will be used for all two-way ties, even when there is an opportunity to win a bid. The rationale is that the tied teams have already determined the better team through head-to-head competition.

Three-way Ties (three teams tied in match record)

There are several situations in which three-ways ties can occur. The resolution for each tie-breaking situation depends on:

- •The number of teams that will advance from the pool.
- •Which pool placement finish is at stake for the tied teams.
- •For tie breaking purposes, all ties will be broken using match % as the first criteria, including those cases where a third set is played regardless of the outcome of the first two sets

Scenario One

No. Teams Advancing	Pool Finish	Applications
1	First place	4-team pools: All teams have 2-1 match records
		3-team pools: All teams have 1-1 match records

•All three teams will participate in tie-breaking sets. The seeds for the tie-breaking playoffs will be determined in this order:

- Win/loss ratio of the total number of sets played in the pool: Sets won divided by total sets played.
- Point percentage: Each team's total points scored divided by the total points scored by the team's opponents in that pool.
- 3. Coin toss.

•Set 1: the #2 seed will play the #3 seed and the #1 seed will officiate. The loser of Set 1 will be third place in the pool and will officiate the next tie-breaking set.

*Set 2: the winner of Set 1 will play the #1 seed and the loser of Set 1 will officiate. The winner of Set 2 will be first in

the pool and the loser will be second.

If one of the teams in a three-way tied pool leaves the site before the determination that a tie-break is necessary, that team will automatically become the third-place team and the other two teams will play one tie-breaking set.

Scenario Two

No. Teams Advancing	Pool Finish	Applications
2	First place	4-team pools: All teams have 2-1 match records
		3-team pools: All teams have 1-1 match records

- •The seeds for the tie-breaking playoffs will be determined in this order:
 - Win/loss ratio of the total number of sets played in the pool: Sets won divided by total sets played.
 - Point percentage: Each team's total points scored divided by the total points scored by the team's opponents in that pool.
 - 3. Coin toss.
- •The #1 seed does not have a playoff set. The #1 seed finishes first in the pool.
- •The #2 seed will play the #3 seed and the #1 seed will officiate. The winner will be second place in the pool and the loser of this set will be third place in the pool.

If one of the teams in a three-way tied pool leaves the site that team will be ranked third in the pool. The remaining two teams will finish first and second in the pool based on the tie-break seeding process. No other penalty will be applied and no tie-breaking set is played.

Scenario Three

No. Teams Advancing	Pool Finish	Applications
2	Second	4-team pools: All teams have 1-2 match records

- •All three teams will participate in tie-breaking sets. The seeds for the tie-breaking playoffs will be determined in this order:
 - Win/loss ratio of the total number of sets played in the pool: Sets won divided by total sets played.
 - Point percentage: Each team's total points scored divided by the total points scored by the team's opponents in that pool.
 - Coin toss.
- •Set 1: the #2 seed will play the #3 seed and the #1 seed will officiate. The loser of Set 1 will be fourth place in the pool and will officiate the next tie-breaking set.
- •Set 2: the winner of Set 1 will play the #1 seed and the loser of Set 1 will officiate. The winner of Set 2 will be first in the pool and the loser will be third.

If one of the teams in a three-way tied pool leaves the site before the determination of a tie-break is necessary, that team will automatically become the fourth-place team and the other two teams will play one tie-breaking set.

Scenario Four

No. Teams Advancing	Pool Finish	Applications
3	Second place	4-team pools: All teams have 1-2 match records

- •The seeds for the tie-breaking playoffs will be determined in this order:
 - Win/loss ratio of the total number of sets played in the pool: Sets won divided by total sets played.

- Point percentage: Each team's total points scored divided by the total points scored by the team's opponents in that pool.
- Coin toss.
- •The #1 seed does not have a playoff set. The #1 seed finishes second in the pool.
- •The #2 seed will play the #3 seed and the #1 seed will officiate. The winner will be third place in the pool and the loser of this set will be fourth place in the pool.

If one of the teams in a three-way tied pool leaves the site and does not fulfill the officiating assignment, that team will be ranked fourth in the pool. The remaining two teams will finish second and third in the pool based on the tie-break seeding process. No other penalty will be applied and no tie-breaking set is played.

Non-elimination Scenarios

If no team is eliminated from an opportunity to win a bid, there will be no tie-breaking sets. In three-way ties, ties will be broken, without repetition, in this order:

- 1. Pool match record.
- 2. Head-to-head results.
- 3. Set percentage: Sets won divided by total sets played.
- 4. Point percentage: Each team's total points scored divided by the total points scored by the team's opponents in that pool.
- 5. Coin toss.

J. DUTIES OF COURT MANAGERS

- The court manager is responsible for getting matches and officials on and off the court.
- The officials for each match at major tournaments include a first referee, second referee, scorer, assistant scorer, timekeeper/visual scoreboard operator and two line judges.

3. The court manager needs to check equipment (nets, standards, volleyballs, antennas, etc.) to make certain they are in good condition at all times.

K. PROCUREMENT/ASSIGNMENT OF REFEREES

- All referees assigned to sanctioned USA Volleyball or Regional competition should be duly certified USA Volleyball referees unless otherwise approved by the Regional Referees Chair.
- Non-player certified referees, as well as available certified player referees, may be used in all sanctioned competition.
- All non-player USAV certified referees are required to wear the approved volleyball officials' uniform.
- All match assignments shall be made by the designated Head Referee. In the absence of a Head Referee, the Tournament Director will act in this capacity.
- Other organizations that sponsor volleyball activities may want to contact the USA Volleyball Regional Commissioner or Referees Chair to obtain clinic and certification information and gain access to the USA Volleyball certified officials in the area.

L. ASSIGNMENT OF SUPPORT OFFICIALS

- The primary responsibility for the assignment of support officials should lie with the Tournament Director.
- Participating teams may be expected to furnish required support officials as requested. Required officials are the second referee, the scorer, the assistant scorer, two line judges and visual scoreboard operator. It is recommended that only USA Volleyball certified scorers should serve in the capacity of scorer.
- A working schedule, including playoff sets, should be posted prior to the first match of the day so teams will be properly informed as to respective responsibilities. In

- addition, teams assigned to work the first scheduled matches should be notified at least three days in advance of the tournament. Those work teams failing to meet this obligation may be subject to discipline within their organization.
- 4. As part of item "3" above, teams playing in the final round robin match of the day, if not otherwise a participating team, will be assigned to the first level of the playoff matches. Losers of the playoff matches will be required to work the next level of the playoffs. Teams not fulfilling these assignments may be subject to discipline within their organization.
- 5. Any penalties for teams that do not fulfill their officiating responsibilities should be posted prior to play. One commonly used method is to penalize the assigned officiating team one point per minute up to a maximum of 25 points (one set), which would be imposed at the beginning of the team's next match. The penalty points would begin at the start of the second team's warm-up period.

GUIDELINES FOR DEALING WITH BLOOD

If a player incurs an injury that causes bleeding, the first or second referee shall immediately stop the set in accordance with Rule 17.1.1. The player shall leave the court for evaluation/treatment. If the player cannot continue play and must be replaced, this should be done within the guidelines of Rule 15.6 or 15.7. If substitution cannot be made, refer to Rule 17.1.2. If a player's uniform becomes saturated with blood, a change of uniform will be authorized. This change should be accomplished as quickly as possible to cause no additional delay of set. The replacement uniform should be of a similar color and style. Though duplicate numbers will not be allowed, no sanction will be assessed if the player's uniform number is different than the original number. If a replacement uniform is not available, the player must be replaced by a legal substitution. If the referee observes blood on the playing surface or equipment, the set shall be stopped immediately and measures taken to clean any contaminated area or equipment using universal precautions.

ABBREVIATIONS

meter m foot (feet) centimeter cm inches gm grams mbar millibars kg/cm² kilograms per square centimeter lbs/sq in pounds per square inch = lbs/sq in = 68.0 mbar =0.0703 kg/cm²

°C = degrees Celsius °F = degrees Fahrenheit

METRIC CONVERSIONS

Length of playing cou	ırt	18 m	=	59'
Width of playing cour	t	9 m	=	29'6"
Diagonal of half the p	laying court	12.728 r	n=	41'81/2"
Minimum length of ne	et	9.5 m	=	32'
Minimum width of fre	e zone	3 m	=	9'10"
Recommended heigh	nt of posts	2.55 m	=	8'4"
Height of men's net		2.43 m	=	7'115/8"
Height of women's ne	et	2.24 m	=	7'41/8"
Height of 12 & under	net	2.13 m	=	7'
Height of 10 & under	net	1.98 m	=	6'6"
Length of antenna		1.8 m	=	5'11"
Net width:				
Max. side line – po	ost distance	1 m	=	39"
Length of antenna ab	ove net	0.8 m	=	32"
Circumference of bal	l	65-67 cr	n=	25 ^{1/2} -27"
Referee's view above	e net	50 cm	=	19 ^{1/2} "
Sand depth:				
Min. side line – po	st distance	30 cm	=	12"
Size of net mesh squ	ares	10 cm	=	4"
Max. width of side lin	e band	8 cm	=	31/8"
Min. width of side line	e band	5 cm	=	2"
Max. width of side lin	e rope	1 cm	=	3/8"
Min. width of side line	rope	0.5 cm	=	3/16"
Max. distance of net	height			
From side line to	center	2 cm	=	3/4"
Min. temperature		10° C	=	50° F
Weight range of ball	260-2	280 gm	=	0.5-0.6 lb
Internal air pressure				
of ball (indoor)	0.30-0.325	kg/cm ²	=	4.3-4.6 lb/sq
				in
Internal air pressure				
of ball (outdoor)	0.175-0.225	kg/cm ²	=	2.5-3.2 lb/sq



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