SLIDE 1
Title Slide – Rules Changes, Major Editorial Changes, Points of Emphasis and Rules Interpretations

SLIDE 2
Title Slide – NFHS Volleyball Rules Book

SLIDE 3
Scoring Points
Rule 1-3-1

Clarifies when a point is scored at end of rally.

- This change in language in the rule is minor and has been included to clarify the scoring of a point and the end of the rally.

SLIDE 4
Suspension – Forfeit
Rule 1-7-2

Should the head coach be removed from the premises for unsporting conduct and no other school personnel is present, the match shall be declared a forfeit, unless determined otherwise by the state association.

- School personnel include faculty and administrators unless defined in broader terms by the state association.
- For example, a state association may include a non-faculty coach or another employee of the district who would be eligible to coach in their state should the head coach be removed from the bench.

SLIDE 5
Libero Replacement Zone
Rule 2-1-8

The physical location of the libero replacement zone is the area near the sideline between the attack line and the end line. Specific markings on the floor are not necessary.
The libero replacement zone has been a part of the rules for several years but was never defined in Rule 2.

This inclusion of the definition identifies the exact physical location of the replacement zone on the floor.

No identifying lines are required to be placed on the floor.

SLIDE 6
Non-team Members
Rules 2-5, 9-8-1f

If a non-team member (media personnel, officials, etc.) is in playable area and in the referee’s judgment interferes with a player’s legitimate effort to play the ball, a replay is declared. Substitutes, coaches and trainers are considered team members.

This definition identifies who is considered a non-team member as opposed to a team member.

The delineation is helpful when determining when action such as a replay should occur when there has been interference with a player’s legitimate effort to play the ball by a person who is not a team member.

Examples would be a line judge or media personnel.

SLIDE 7
Team Members, Teammates and Players
Rules 6-1, 6-2 and 2-5

Team members are all school representatives in the team bench area; teammates are all players in the same uniform and players are those teammates on the court.

Definitions for team members, teammates and players are now part of rules 6-1 and 6-2.

Team members include all school representatives located on or in the team bench area.

Team members would include coaches, teammates on the bench, managers, statisticians, etc.

Teammates are simply all those athletes in the same team uniform.

Players now refers to those teammates on the playing court in the set at the time.

SLIDE 8
Non-team Members, Team Members and Players
Rules 2-5, 6-1, 6-2 and 9-1-1

Revised terminology and definitions delineate the difference between non-team members, team members, teammates and players.

Non-team members – includes but not limited to authorized officials, media personnel (including equipment), and spectators located in playable area.
Team members – all school representatives in team bench area (coaches, teammates, managers, trainers, etc.)
Teammates – all players on the same team in uniform
Players – teammates currently on the court

- Here you see all definitions of those involved with a volleyball match.

**SLIDE 9**
Equipment and Accessories
Rules 4-1-1, 2, 3 and 4

Updates and clarifications, with assistance from the NFHS Sports Medicine Advisory Committee, were made to the rules regarding braces, casts and prostheses.

- The various types of casts, braces and supports have and continue to undergo change to better address the needs of athletes. The rules, with input from the NFHS Sports Medicine Advisory Committee, have been modified to update rules 4-1 thru 4 to be current.
- With improvement in braces, it is no longer necessary to require additional padding to that provided by the manufacturer.
- Should a player want additional padding that is acceptable.
- The wearing of a prosthesis, meeting rules requirements, needs only the approval of the state association and the letter of authorization provided to the first referee before competition.
- In the sport of volleyball, there are certain locations where it is neither practical nor fair to allow the wearing of a cast or brace.
- In this illustration you can see in the first PlayPic that wearing a brace, support, cast etc. on the fingers, wrist, hand or forearm is not legal. For specific langue on restrictions read Rule 4-1-1. The brace on the knee or elbow for example is legal.

**SLIDE 10**
Hair Devices
Rule 4-1-6

Unadorned bobby pins and flat clips, no longer than two inches, may be worn in the hair. Both of these items may be of assistance as players control their hair.

- The types of devices that may be legally worn in the hair were expanded to include unadorned, flat clips that are no longer than 2 inches in length.
- The unadorned bobby pins and flat clips do not create concern for a risk of injury and both can be securely fastened in the hair and serve as an efficient means to control a player’s hair.
- Barrettes and other items such as in the third PlayPic are more likely to pose a risk of injury and not remain securely fastened in the hair.
Hair Devices
Rule 4-1-6

Hair devices made of soft material or unadorned bobby pins and unadorned flat clips, no longer than two inches, are legal.

- A player may wear hair devices made of soft material or unadorned bobby pins and flat clips.
- Here we see a sweat or headband meeting these requirements as well as the bobby pin and flat clip.
- Hair adornment may also be worn providing it is made of a soft material and no more than 2 inches wide.

Accessories
Rule 4-1-8

Modifications of player equipment/accessories or uniform (due to medical or religious reasons), pending approval, requires a letter of authorization from the state association and shall be made available to the referee at or prior to the prematch conference.

- The rules now include what has been an accepted practice by state associations when addressing requests to modify the rules to accommodate a student due to medical or religious reasons.
- The protocol is now officially part of the rules and the state association will continue to make the final decision for a reasonable accommodation based on an individual basis for the student involved and within the spirit of the rules.

End-of-Set Protocol
Rule 5-3-4e

For the end of match set, the first referee must visually confirm the score with the second referee before blowing the whistle and releasing the players from the end line. Any further end of match protocol shall be determined by the state association.

- The teams are no longer required by rule to go directly to the team benches once the R1 visually confirms the score of the final set of the match.
- The R1 now confirms the score with the R2 then blows the whistle and releases the teams from the end lines.
- Any specific end of match protocol, such as teams shaking hands, will be determined by state association policy, a local conference/league or individual schools.
- This change more accurately reflects what has been most common with the end of match team actions.
A substitution request prior to a set is allowed, but it counts as one of the allowable substitutions. Lineup changes are not permitted.

- Rather than beginning the set with a penalty of a loss of rally/point and confusion for the players and spectators due to an error by the coach when completing the lineup, the head coach is now allowed to request and be granted a substitution prior to the start of the set.
- This will count as one of the allowable substitutions.
- A coach is not allowed to change the lineup, the position of players on the court and within the serving order.

Procedure for substitution prior to the start of the set:
- Lineup submitted, deadline for submission has passed and prior to signal for serve
  - R2 shall recognize a request and permit the substitution(s)
  - after checking the lineup for the requesting team
  - R2 will administer substitution(s) requested following regular substitution procedure
- R2, while checking the lineup, discovers the incorrect player is on the court and does not appear on starting lineup
  - R2 has the correct player enter the court and incorrect player leave the court without delay
  - A request for substitution may be made and permitted
  - R2 completes the lineup check for that team and then administers substitution following regular procedure

When substituting before the set, the procedure to follow once the lineup for the team is verified is the standard substitution procedure.

In this first scenario, the coach is just changing his/her mind of which player he/she wants to start the set. A request for substitution is made, granted and the regular sub procedure followed.

In the second scenario, the incorrect player is on the court compared to the player listed on the lineup. The coach, after the correct player is on the court, requests, is granted a substitution and the regular sub procedure is followed.
SLIDE 16
Substitution Requests
Rules 7-1-2 and 10-1-4

- R2, while checking the lineup, discovers the incorrect player on the court and the number of the player listed on the submitted lineup sheet does not exist (e.g. no #12 on team)
  - R2 completes the lineup check for that team and notifies the head coach of the violation for submitting inaccurate lineup
  - Confirms the problem/violation with official and visiting scorers
  - The original player on the court remains on the court
  - Notifies opposing coach
  - The offending team is penalized loss of rally/point for submitting an inaccurate lineup to start the set

- In this third scenario, the incorrect player is on the court compared to the lineup, but when trying to correct it, it is determined there is no such player with the number listed on the lineup.
- In this case, the player on the court must stay and become the starting player and the lineup is corrected.
- The offending team is penalized with loss of rally/point for submitting an inaccurate lineup.

SLIDE 17
Substitutes – Player Safety
Rule 10-3-5

A player shall be removed from the match if he/she exhibits signs, symptoms or behaviors consistent with a concussion. He/she shall not return to play until cleared by an appropriate health-care professional.

- The official need only stop play for the injury time-out and the coach and appropriate health-care professional shall evaluate the student.
- He/she shall not return to play until cleared by an appropriate health-care professional.
- Each state association will work with their schools to clarify what positions will fall into the “appropriate health-care professional.”
- For more information on management of concussions, refer to Appendix B, NFHS Suggested Guidelines for Management of Concussions on page 65 of the 2010-11 Volleyball Rules Book.
SLIDE 18
Unsporting Conduct
Rules 12-2-8d, 12-2-9d

A display of disrespect for the match officials, referees, line judges, scorer, timer and libero tracker shall be considered unsporting conduct.

- Addressing any of the officiating crew in a disrespectful manner is not acceptable and considered unsporting.
- Although implied, the rules language had not clearly stated that under rules 12-2-8d and 12-2-9d it would be considered unsporting conduct to act in a disrespectful manner to line judges, the scorer, timer and libero tracker who are all part of the officiating crew.

SLIDE 19
Official’s Mechanics

Official Signal #8 is not simply referred to as “ILLEGAL ATTACK” as it is not necessary to reference illegal attack of serve or back-row attack as both are illegal attacks.

- Whether an illegal attack on the serve or a violation of a back-row player with an illegal attack, the result of the player action is the same, an illegal attack.
- It is not necessary for the name of the signal to specify both foul descriptions since the ultimate outcome is an illegal attack.

SLIDE 20
Official’s Mechanics

The R1 does not need to touch the net when signaling a net foul or net serve, signal #6.

- There is no change in the signal other than to clarify the actual touching of the net is no longer a part of the mechanics for the net serve signal.

SLIDE 21
Informal Official’s Signal
Point of Emphasis

The second referee signals ready to play to the first referee after an R2 interruption (injury, substitution, time-out or scorekeeping clarification) once the R2 has confirmed both teams are ready to play and table officials are ready for play to resume.

- To enhance the communication between the referees and assist with efficiency in keeping the play moving along, the Ready to Play signal has been included with several other informal signals to be used by the second referee.
SLIDE 22
Informal Signals
Point of Emphasis

- Before turning the set back to the R1 to resume play, the R2
  - confirms line judges and table officials are ready
  - confirms both teams are ready
  - moves to the receiving team’s side of the net and makes good eye contact with the R1
  - gives the ready to play signal

- *It is important the R2 completes all of these tasks before giving the ready to play signal.*
- *The R2 should not be on the move from serving to receiving team’s side of the net when giving the signal.*
- *The R2 should have good eye contact with R1 and not looking elsewhere giving the appearance of not being focused on the set or working as a team with his/her R1.*
- *Extend the outside arm with elbow slightly bent toward the first referee with open hand and fingers together in a vertical position, chest height to indicate ready to play.*

SLIDE 23
Title Slide – 2010 Volleyball Major Editorial Changes

SLIDE 24
The Ball
Rule 3-2-1

All panels of the ball shall be solid white or a maximum combination of three colors (with each panel being a solid color) in which case at least one-third of the panels shall be solid white

- *The change to permit the use of a color-paneled volleyball was adopted last year with a 2010-11 implementation date.*
- *As a reminder if using color, no more than three colors may be used with one of those being white.*
- *One third of the panels are to be white and each panel is to be a solid color.*
- *The NFHS Authenticating Mark is of course required the same as on any competition ball.*

SLIDE 25
Editorial Changes

- Rule 1-7-2 *School personnel* refers to faculty or administrator unless defined otherwise by state association
• Rule 4-1-5  Delete phrase “to control the hair” thus, referee does not have to judge intent of an otherwise legal device worn in the hair
• Rule 10-2-5a  Deleted phrase “but enter the sub zone one at a time”

❖ Use of the term school personnel makes language consistent throughout the rules when referring to the eligible replacements to assume coaching responsibilities when a head coach is removed from the bench area.
❖ The removal of this phrase in 4-1-5 assists the referees as they do not have to judge intent as to whether or not the device in the hair is for control or adornment so long as it meets all other requirements for devices being worn in the hair.
❖ During a time-out, it is not necessary for substitutes to enter the sub zone one at a time so this phrase is no longer needed.

SLIDE 26
Editorial Changes

• Rule 10-4-2d  Included in the rules the procedure that was commonly followed for a libero replacement to enter the set at the end of a time-out
• Rule 12-2-6 NOTE  The NOTE emphasizes only the head coach may stand
   NOTE:  The privilege to stand during play shall not be designated to an assistant coach.
• Added Appendix B  Suggested Guidelines for Management of Concussions

❖ The change in 10-4-2d is merely including the procedure currently utilized.
❖ The addition of the note to 12-2-6 serves to clarify that the privilege to stand rests with the head coach and cannot be transferred to another coach.
❖ The Suggested Guidelines for Management of Concussions should be reviewed by the coaches, players and officials.  These guidelines will help one understand and recognize the symptoms of a concussion and proper management before returning to competition.