

# New York State Public High School Athletic Association, Inc.

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Robert E. Stulmaker, Assistant Director  
Todd Nelson, Assistant Director  
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TO: Executive Directors  
Executive Committee Members

FROM: Robert E. Stulmaker, CAA, Assistant Director

DATE: February 10, 2011

RE: Rules Differences

As you may recall, at the December 5-6, 2010 Executive Committee meeting there was a directive that by February 1, 2011 the sport committees that are not using NFHS Rules submit documentation showing the differences between the NFHS Rules and the rules they are currently using, along with the waivers for their sport.

The sports effected are softball, girls basketball, and boys and girls volleyball. These committees have met that directive.

Enclosed, please find the requested information. This information will help you to facilitate discussion in your Sections.

As per that meeting, this should now be a discussion item at the May Executive Committee meeting.

If you have any questions, please contact me.

Thank you.

## **NYS Girls Basketball Position Paper To Maintain the NCAA Rules**

The NYS Girls Basketball Committee voted unanimously to maintain the NCAA Rules. The committee is the day to day administrators of their sport. The vote reflected more than the casual statement, "If it isn't broken, don't fix it." The vote carried the desires of their coaches throughout the state. While one could debate the merits of the roughly 75 differences in rules, I will only highlight a few that impact our game. The timeouts are more educationally sound and are desirous by many boys' coaches. The free throw lane alignment and permission to enter during a free throw suit the girls' game better. The positioning of the officials is also an asset to the coaches and teams for communication.

Historically, the girls' game was different since its inception in 1892. If a debate centers on gender equity regarding rules, I would submit that not allowing the girls to maintain their own rules could lead to a gender equity issue. Further, it should be the right of the girls to play by their own rules as they have for 119 years. Change is not always welcomed by the majority.

There are six levels of basketball in New York State: College four year (M&W), College two year (M&W), and Scholastic (M &W) including modified, junior varsity, and varsity. If gender issue and gender equity were the main issue, then the boys' scholastic changing to NCAA would be the easier path to follow. IABO dictates the male game and there are various deviations throughout the country in rules.

Financially, there would be multiple consequences. From the uniforms that schools would have to obtain and the debate that most of the girls' officials would have to subscribe to IABO, etc. Further, NCAA Rule Books provide schools with a 50% savings as this book has a two year shelf life. That being said, I do not believe that the finance piece is the bottom line, however, there are significant costs associated with changing to the Federation side. It is unusual in this time frame that any additional costs would even be considered seeing the recent announcements by NYSPHSAA and the new governor.

The NYSPHSAA Girls Basketball Committee has compared NCAA rules with the NFHS rules on a regular basis for the past three decades and has not found that converting to NFHS rules presents any advantages for the High School Girls Basketball student-athletes in New York State. Conversely, the committee has endorsed the concept that one set of rules for Girls Basketball is consistent at every level of competition. This affords our athletes advantages and opportunities that female athletes from surrounding states do not have.

Would the rule change impact our female athletes? Yes! One could say that the athletes will adapt and time will erase older rules and learned traits. Why do they need to change? The girls' game has been unique and healthy for 119 years. If one is hoping to make the game more similar so that competition can go beyond the state borders then we need to look at the basis for competition. Several schools throughout our state play other states and countries. These competitions are more the exception than the rule. The assumption that we are high school and should play with high school rules is not consistent in our history or in other states. In the case for basketball change our committee and coaches request you not to change.

Finally, if the wishes of the committee are over turned, you risk damaging the relationship between the top of the organization and those representing you throughout the state.



# 2009-10 MAJOR BASKETBALL RULES DIFFERENCES

(Men's and Women's)



ITEM	NFHS	NCAA
Blood/Contacts	Player with blood directed to leave game (may remain with time-out); player with lost/irritated contacts may remain in the game	<b>Men</b> – Same as NFHS <b>Women</b> – Player with blood or lost/irritated contact may remain in game if remedied within 20 seconds
Coaching Box Size Loss of Use	State option, 14-foot box maximum If coach is charged with any technical foul	Extends from 28-foot mark to end line No rule
Delay-of-Game Warnings	One warning for any of four delay-of-game situations; subsequent delay for any of four – technical foul	One warning for each delay-of-game situation; subsequent delay for that situation – technical foul
Disqualification/Ejection Players/Bench Personnel  Player Participates after DQ	Disqualification – Fifth personal Ejection – Single flagrant; second technical  Direct technical foul charged to head coach	<b>Men</b> – Same as NFHS, except ejection on 2 <sup>nd</sup> Class A or 3 <sup>rd</sup> Class B technical foul <b>Women</b> – Same as NFHS <b>Men</b> – Flagrant technical foul charged to offender; also Class A to head coach <b>Women</b> – Flagrant technical to offender
Fighting	Ejection	Ejection. One game suspension followed by season suspension – team and coaches
Free-Throw Free-Thrower Injured  Players on Lane  Restrictions - Violation	Normal substitution permitted  Either offense or defense may occupy marked lane spaces two or three, within number limits  Restrictions end when ball touches ring, backboard or free throw ends	<b>Men</b> – If unable to attempt FT's, opposing coach selects from four remaining players unless intentional or flagrant foul <b>Women</b> – Same as NFHS <b>Men</b> – Same as NFHS <b>Women</b> – Offense and defense must only occupy designated marked lane spaces Restrictions end on release of the ball for players in marked lane spaces
Goaltending	Player touches the ball during a try/tap while it is in its downward flight entirely above the basket ring level and has the possibility of entering the basket in flight	Same as NFHS and includes a ball that is touched after it contacts the backboard when it is entirely above the ring level – considered to be on its downward flight
Guarding Closely-Guarded  Legal Position	Holding or dribbling in frontcourt at 6-foot distance  May be established anywhere on the court	<b>Men</b> – Same as NFHS <b>Women</b> – Holding only, front/back court, 3-foot distance <b>Men</b> – Not legal under the basket <b>Women</b> – Same as NFHS
Jump Ball	Re-jump must be by players involved before team control is established	Re-jump may be by any two players
Officials on Court – Jurisdiction Begins	Fifteen minutes before start	<b>Men</b> – One at 30 minutes <b>Women</b> - On floor at 15 min.; may leave at 10 min. and must return at 3 min.
Player-control Foul	Includes airborne shooter	<b>Men</b> – No airborne shooter <b>Women</b> – Same as NFHS
Player Out of Bounds	Violation called as soon as player leaves the court for an unauthorized reason	Violation called when player returns and is first to touch ball inbounds
Shot Clock	No rule	<b>Men</b> – 35 seconds <b>Women</b> – 30 seconds
Stop Clock	No rule	After made basket with 59.9 seconds or less in second half or overtime

ITEM	NFHS	NCAA
<p>Technical Fouls Types</p> <p>Count Toward</p> <p>Resuming Play</p>	<p>Direct &amp; Indirect – Only applies to the head coach; direct for his/her behavior, indirect for penalty to bench personnel</p> <p>Team-foul total</p> <p>Disqualification – five personal fouls (all team members)</p> <p>Ejection – two technical fouls (all team personnel)</p> <p>Throw-in to offended team opposite table</p>	<p><b>Men</b> – Class A and Class B technical fouls</p> <p><b>Women</b> – Same as NFHS</p> <p><b>Men</b> – Administrative technical fouls do not count toward team-foul total, disqualification or ejection; Class A count toward team-foul total, disqualification and ejection, Class B count toward ejection</p> <p><b>Women</b> – Same as NFHS</p> <p>Point of interruption, except</p> <p><b>Men</b> – flagrant and contact dead-ball technical fouls – throw-in at division line</p> <p><b>Women</b> – excessive time-out and flagrant – point of interruption with loss of ball</p>
<p>Ten-second Rule</p>	<p>Must advance from backcourt</p>	<p><b>Men</b> - Same as NFHS</p> <p><b>Women</b> - No rule</p>
<p>Throw-in – Opponent Crosses Plane</p>	<p>May not cross boundary plane until ball has been released by thrower – violation and team warning, followed by technical foul</p>	<p><b>Men</b> – May not cross boundary plane until ball has crossed boundary plane – violation</p> <p><b>Women</b> – Same as Men except warning followed by technical foul</p>
<p>Time-out(s) Excessive</p> <p>Number &amp; Length</p> <p>Reduction</p> <p>Request</p> <p>Return From</p>	<p>Technical foul</p> <p>Three 60-second and two 30-second time-outs per game</p> <p>Reduced if both teams are ready</p> <p>Recognized when a player is in control</p> <p>Technical foul for failure to have all players return at approximately the same time</p>	<p><b>Men</b> – Two shots and point of interruption</p> <p><b>Women</b> – Two shots and loss of ball</p> <p>Media – Four 30-second and one 60-second</p> <p>Non-Media – Four 75-second and two 30-second</p> <p>Reduced if calling team notifies official (non-media only)</p> <p>Shall not be recognized when an airborne player's momentum carries him/her out-of-bounds or into backcourt</p> <p><b>Men</b> – Same as NFHS</p> <p><b>Women</b> – No rule</p>
<p>TV Replay Monitor</p>	<p>Authorized by state association for game-ending situations in state tournament contests</p>	<p>Permitted for specific game situations</p>
<p>Unconscious Player</p>	<p>No return without MD or DO authorization</p>	<p>No rule</p>
<p>Uniforms Color of Jersey</p> <p>Jersey Design</p> <p>Pants/Shorts</p> <p>Undershirt</p> <p>Worn</p> <p>Penalty for illegal jersey/number</p>	<p>Home shall wear white and visitor contrasting dark</p> <p>Torso defined by area from base of neckline to bottom of jersey and from side insert to side insert; no design restrictions outside torso</p> <p>No rule</p> <p>Individual player must have same length sleeves</p> <p>Jerseys designed to be worn outside the game pants permitted; jerseys/pants may not be removed within visual confines of playing area</p> <p>Direct technical foul charged to head coach</p>	<p>Home shall wear light and visitor contrasting dark, except altered by mutual consent</p> <p>Neutral zone measured 4 inches from top of shoulder to bottom of jersey and 12 inches in width from center of neckline (front and back); only name/number and 15% tonal color shift permitted in neutral zone; no design restrictions outside neutral zone</p> <p>Must be the same predominant color of the neutral zone</p> <p>May not extend below the elbow</p> <p>Jerseys worn outside the game pants prohibited; no rule regarding removal</p> <p>Administrative technical foul</p>
<p>Videotape</p>	<p>Illegal to use during the game or intermission for coaching</p>	<p>Illegal only at courtside</p>

**NOTE:** These differences do not include court markings; equipment; length of periods, game and overtime; officials' signals and mechanics, etc.

January 13, 2010



## NEW YORK STATE GIRLS BASKETBALL OFFICIALS ASSOCIATION, INC.

January 28, 2011

One might be surprised to know that, according to John Molina, historian of girls' basketball in America, girls' basketball was first played at Smith College in 1892. That was thirty years before women won the right to vote! The rules used were somewhat different from Naismith's rules, in order to encourage teamwork and cooperation, rather than competition. One year later, the first game was played, and the gym doors were locked, so that no men could attend. Basketball for women was considered "socially unacceptable". You see, women's basketball is steeped in tradition, its own tradition; its own rules.

I really believe one of the special reasons for NYS to use Women's NCAA rules for HS girls is that they have as much right as men to play by their own rules. The NCAA rules are the rules they will be following when they go to college.

There are NCAA rules/mechanics that are GOOD for the girls' game. The basketball is smaller; our time outs are longer; we can use the time outs anytime where as the men have them by halves (this is better for the coaches who have the liberty to call timeouts WHEN needed); we have no 10 seconds in the back court; our 5 second closely guarded is anywhere on the court holding the ball – the boys is in the front court only not advancing to the basket; on foul shots the girls on the lane release when the shooter releases the ball and the boys wait till the ball hits the rim. One rule that is in the NCAA book and not Federation and makes SO MUCH sense is the matter of TEAM CONTROL. In NFHS, a team making a throw-in doesn't have team control.

All tallied, there are approximately 75 rules differences between NFHS and NCAA Women's rules. There are approximately 25 MAJOR rules differences. The Girls' high school game is already healthy, why change something that works well? It is our opinion that NCAA rules lead the way in making the game better and sets the standard and model for change. (I.e. Shot clock, positions on the Free throw lane, # of time outs, etc.) The shot clock has been part of OUR rules for many years. NCAA has had the shot clock since the 80's for men and 70's for women. There are still many states across the country that play NFHS rules do not use the shot clock (the NFHS does not mention a shot clock anywhere in the rulebook), so you can see there are differences even among jurisdictions that use Federation rules.

There are deviations in other sports - Texas and Mass. play by modified NCAA football rules, Mass. also plays softball by ASA rules rather than the Federation rulebook. So if national uniformity is a goal it will not be met.

NCAA mechanics are more uniformed and communicate the situation more clearly than NFHS. One NCAA mechanic in point is having the Trail official position him/herself table side so that the coach can, if so desired, speak to the official, and the TO can respond, if appropriate. The general reaction to this change in mechanics was very well received by the girls' coaches. There is a list of the major differences in the two set of rules in our rulebook, how many make more sense for OUR game?



## NEW YORK STATE GIRLS BASKETBALL OFFICIALS ASSOCIATION, INC.

It is our position that NYS does it the right way, it always has. We prepare girls to play as women in college. I think girls are entitled to the same courtesy as boys, let them play by their own rules.

There are also monetary issues that would have to be addressed.

1. Substantial re-training of officials would be required (increased costs to Officials' Board)
2. NYSGBOA's MANDATORY written test would need to be reformatted and distributed, and the Floor Exam, and its criteria, would need to be revamped. (increased costs to NYSGBOA)
3. Some basketball boards across the state service both boys and girls, with separate leadership for both. Would they have to merge into one board? If we all move to NFHS rules, will the need to have Girls Basketball Officials' Boards still exist?
4. Some Sections offer three-person officiating crews for high school boys' regular season games. If we are all playing by the same rules, (i.e. NFHS), under Title IX, one would think that three-person officiating crews would have to be offered to girls regular season games, as well. This would present increased costs to those Sections.

Respectfully,

Louis Stellato, President NYSGBOA

Cc: Ms. Debra Archambalt, Vice-President, NYSGBOA  
Dr. George Roney, Secretary/Treasurer, NYSGBOA  
Mr. Alan Kellman, Interpreter, NYSGBOA  
Ms. Margaret Fraina, Member-at-Large, NYSGBOA  
Mr. Don Eastham, Member-at-Large, NYSGBOA  
Ms. Eileen Troy, Chairperson, NYSPHAA Girls Basketball Coordinator

# Currently Approved Waivers

## GIRLS BASKETBALL

### Waivers/Modifications

1. The game will consist of 4 quarters of eight (8) minutes each. Intermission will be 1 minute after the 1st and 3rd quarter and 10 minutes at the half. Extra periods shall be four (4) minutes in length. (Oct. 2003)
2. Modification of fouls and penalties, Rule 10, Sections 4, 6 and 8, have been approved. (Oct. 2000)
3. A waiver until 2011 of the requirement of the home team to wear a light colored uniform in girls' basketball. (Oct. 2008)
4. A waiver of the requirement for officials to request a physician's note when an athlete wears a "sleeve" on the arms or legs. (Oct. 2008)
5. For the 2010-2012 season, a waiver of the NCAA women's rules to allow for the sections that so desire to experiment with sixteen (16) minute halves. This waiver applies only to non-league contests at the varsity level upon mutual agreement of both schools (August 2010)
6. A waiver of the NCAA Rule Book requiring two (2) visible shot clocks, one (1) at each end of the court. If the shot clocks are not functional, the waiver would permit the game to be played with an alternate timing device. (Dec. 2009)
7. A waiver of the orange ball for the month of February if both teams agree. (Dec. 2010)
8. The NFHS Concussion Rule will be utilized. (Dec. 2010)

To: NYSPHSAA Central Committee Members

From: Cathy Allen -Softball Coordinator

RE: ASA softball rules

The State Softball Committee has been discussing the differences between ASA and Federation rules and the pros and cons of each set of rules for several years.

NYSPHSAA softball players have been using these rules for 30 years. In 1980, when the NAGWS dissolved, the NYS umpires and Committee attended many meetings to determine what rules to adopt. After comparing the ASA and NFHS rules it was determined that ASA would be the best set of rules for NYS softball athletes.

In 2007, the Committee decided to set up a sub- committee to review the rules and present to the Committee their findings. As a result of this report and many discussions on the rules, the Committee voted to remain with ASA rules. During the past year we have addressed this issue again and still feel that ASA is the best set of rules for our softball athletes.

The Committee would like to share some of our findings which will support our recommendation to remain with ASA rules.

----- ASA rules are age appropriate for the high school softball player. The ASA breaks down their rules into 14U, 16U and 18U JO levels. The high school players follow the 16U for all levels of play.

----- Softball athletes who play in recreational and travel leagues throughout the year use ASA rules and have developed their skills in accordance to these rules. Therefore, there is consistency for the athletes.

----- Officiating techniques would also be impacted by the change.

\_\_\_\_\_ There would need to be numerous waivers to many NFHS rules. Legal issues could arise concerning the double first base, catchers equipment and home coach calling game.

\_\_\_\_\_ There would be some financial impact to schools involving uniforms and equipment.

----- Gender equity is not an issue- baseball and softball are two completely different games on the field of play.

The attached chart will show the major rule changes between ASA and Federation and how these rule changes could have an impact on our athletes and our schools.

In closing, the Softball committee unanimously voted to retain these rules and strongly recommends to the Central Committee that ASA rules continue as the rules for NYSPHSAA softball.

If you have any questions please do not hesitate to contact Cathy Allen State coordinator or your Section Coordinator.

Thank you for your attention and consideration in the matter.



The chart below breaks down some of the major differences between ASA and Federation rules.

ASA Rule	Federation Rule
Pitching- delivery and wind up are extremely	different and will have an impact on pitchers
Two feet in contact with the pitching rubber	One foot in contact
First step must be forward	Allowed first step backward
Can use either foot as pivot foot	Must have pivot foot same as pitching hand
May have 2 revolutions on wind up	May only have 1 _ revolutions on delivery
Delivery arm may go above shoulder after release	Delivery arm may not go above the shoulder
Stride can be outside the 24” pitchers plate	Stride must remain within 24” pitchers plate
Possession of ball in circle- must have ball in hand or in the glove hand	Possession of ball may be between legs, arm not necessarily in hand or glove
No restriction on how many times a pitcher may be removed and the returned to pitch in the same inning	A pitcher may be removed as a pitcher and return as a pitcher only once per inning
Illegal pitch options if the ball is hit	
All runners and batter/runner advance	Coach has an option of the result of the play or penalty
Bunt Attempts	
Must move bat toward the ball for a swinging strike if the ball is outside the zone	Must pull the bat back – holding the bat in the zone is considered and attempt
Illegal Bat	
Can have multiple outs during play and the batter/runner is out	Batter is out and a team warning
Courtesy Runner- first inning regulations-	
If CR is used in the top of the first inning and someone else plays the position in the bottom of the first-	If the CR used in the first inning and someone else plays the position in the bottom of the first the replacement is:
No penalty	Illegal player and is replaced
Double first Base	
Mandated	Not mandated
Batting helmets	
Chin straps required	No chin straps required

ASA	NFHS
Intentionally removing helmet	
Player called out	Team warning- next offense coach- next offense the coach is restricted to the dugout
Signs	
Must have one foot in box	No mention
Conferences	
Not a charge conference if pitching change	Conference charged whenever time is out
Bat Grips	
Flare or cone shaped grip allowed	Illegal
Uniforms	
Team may have a mixture of pants or shorts must be like colors	Team must have either pants or shorts- not a mixture

<b>Fitness for Game</b>	
Umpire in charge of starting or stoppage of game due to playing condition	Home team coach makes decision on game due to playing conditions
Playing short handed	
May begin with 8 –May use short- handed rule unless due to ejection	Must begin with 9 May continue game with no less than 8
Back to 9 after short handed	
May go to 9 and the new player must enter the game or become ineligible, the player who left cannot return	May go back to 9, the new player may enter the game, the injured player may re enter the game
<b>Double first base</b>	
<b>Mandated- must be orange</b>	<b>Not mandated but can be adopted by state association- any color other than white</b>
<b>Team Huddles-No mention- currently done in HS</b>	<b>NO team huddles allowed on the field between innings</b>
<b>Tie Game-Resume at point where game was stopped</b>	<b>Game can end in tie</b>
<b>Catchers equipment</b>	
<b>Mask with earflaps</b>	<b>No earflaps required</b>

# **Currently Approved Waivers**

## **SOFTBALL**

### **Waivers/Modifications:**

Metal cleats are prohibited on all levels of play. (Dec. 2010) beginning with the 2010 season. (Dec. 2009)

### **Tie Breaker:**

The tie-breaker rule will be employed after 9 innings. This rule is mandatory.

### **Unannounced Substitution:**

There is NO PENALTY for an unannounced substitution.

**REASONS TO STAY WITH NCAA RULES FOR GIRLS AND BOYS VOLLEYBALL (AMENDED 1/31/2011):**

1. Boys' volleyball moved to NCAA rules to be equitable with girls' volleyball and reduce the number of modifications to 7. Five of these modifications are procedural and 2 are playing rules.
2. To avoid moving backwards we would need 28 modifications of the NFHS rules in addition to the present modifications.
3. No expenses would be reduced or saved by making the switch from NCAA to NFHS rules. In fact if modifications were not approved schools may incur costs to purchase different uniforms, to purchase libero shirts rather than continue using bibs, and to make the center line solid.
4. The NYSPHSAA Girls and Boys Volleyball Committees have compared the NFHS rules with the USA and NCAA rules at least every 2 years and neither committee has ever recommended moving to NFHS rules.
5. We received the following from Sally Wise, President of the New York State Certified Volleyball Officials Assoc. "Several officials in New York State officiate both college and high school programs. I recently spoke with several board chairs and many of the 26 chapters will lose approximately 45% of their officials. Fingerprinting costs have cut the numbers recently as well. This is a big concern of mine."
6. We acknowledge that the Girls and Boys Volleyball Committees makes recommendations and that the Executive Committee makes the final decision on playing rules. If you force the use of NFHS Volleyball Rules you will be damaging your rapport with your coaches.

Patti Perone  
Girls Volleyball Coordinator

Judy Hartmann  
Boys Volleyball Coordinator

# The highlighted areas are what we would request to modify:

## SUMMARY COMPARISON – NCAA/USAV/NFHS

### VOLLEYBALL RULE DIFFERENCE 2010

#### NCAA

#### National Federation

1. Playing surface	The playable surface consists of the court & at least 2 meters surrounding it, which must be flat & smooth. Additional playing area can have a lower surface by up to <b>•••</b> ” as long as both surfaces are safe.	There must be at least 6 feet (preferably 10 feet) of unobstructed space outside the boundary lines. The court and the adjacent playable area must be flat, smooth and free of obstructions other than required equipment and padding.
2. Playing restrictions	A player must be touching the playable surface to legally play a ball over a non-playable area.	A player must be touching the playable surface to legally play a ball over a non-playable area.
3. Center line specifications	<p>May have any or all of the following characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A solid (uninterrupted) line.</li> <li>• A solid interrupted line: 4-inch line, 2-inch break, 4-inch line, 2-inch break, etc.</li> <li>• A shadow-bordered line with .64-centimeter (<b>••-inch</b>) borders.</li> </ul>	May be solid or shadow-bordered. The border or outlines must be at least <b>•••</b> ” wide and within the total 2” width.
4. Attack line extensions	Required	Not addressed.
5. Media location	Equipment and personnel cannot be in front of benches or in the front zone on the bench side. In other areas, must be within 1 meter of the barrier limiting the playable area. <u>During timeouts and between sets, media personnel may enter the court.</u>	Not specifically addressed, but 6 feet of free space surrounding the court is required.
6. Overhead clearance	12.5 meters (41 ft.) is recommended. For new facilities put into use after 2006, 7.62 meters (25 ft.) is required.	At least 23 feet (7 meters) is recommended.
7. Ceiling and obstructions (over playable area of team making last contact)	Ball in play above 4.5m (15 ft.); judgment replay below 4.5m.	In play.
8. Service zone	Required to have 2 meters (6 ft. 6 in) of depth past the end line, with no allowance for extending this area into the court.	If 6 ft. of depth is not possible beyond end line, a line is placed within the court boundaries to mark the required 6 ft.

9. Warm-up area	Warm-up area begins at the end line or the end of the team bench, whichever is nearer to the scorekeeper's table. It may extend to within 1.75 meters of the sideline or service zone, as long as substitutes' position does not interfere with the officials' duties. <b>Ruled same as ceiling.</b>	Warm-up area must be in a non-playable area (for example, behind bench).
<b>10. Backboards</b>		<b>Judgment replay for vertical backboard.</b>
11. Penalty area	Not used.	Not used.
12. Temperature	No minimum or maximum temperature specified.	Not addressed.
13. Lighting	Specifications per Illuminating Engineering Society of North America.	Not addressed.
14. Referee platform	Required.	Required.
15. Exposed cable	Must be covered.	Must be covered.
16. Band at top of net	May be 2" to 3 1/8 "	2"
17. Net sleeves	Allowed on top of net only, if secured in such a way that net height and play are not affected, and not greater than 3 3/8" wide.	Not prohibited by rules.
18. Net markings	Advertising is allowed on top tape, bottom tape, and/or tape outside antenna.	Not Permitted.
19. Net posts	Recommended distance from sideline is 1 meter (39"). For facilities constructed after 2008, 1 meter is required.	Distance from sideline is 3 feet (1 meter).
<b>20. Ball characteristics</b>	Surface must be a uniform, light color or a combination of colors with at least one third of surface white or light.	<b>All panels must be white or a maximum combination of three colors, with one-third of the panels solid white.</b>
21. Rosters	Not used. Designated coaches must be listed on first set line-up sheets.	All players must be listed. Players can be added to the roster, but a loss of rally results.

No roster is used.

Roster violation or additions result in a loss of rally/point)

## 22. Roster changes

No roster is used.

Ten minutes prior to end of timed warm-up.

## 23. When rosters are due

One player must be designated as captain on the lineup sheet for each set, and is captain whenever that player is on the court.

One player must be designated as playing captain on the lineup sheet for each set. That player remains captain unless she leaves the set.

No limit to the number of players on a team, or the number of coaches/staff.

No limit to the number of players on a team, or the number of coaches/staff.

## 25. Limit to team members

During play, non-playing team members will be required to stay at least 1.75 meters from the court, and completely outside the substitution zone.

- During play, the head coach may stand in the libero replacement zone at least 6 feet from the sideline to coach. If a team member on bench is assessed a card for unsporting conduct, privilege is lost.
- Assistant coaches shall remain seated on the bench during a set.

## 27. Non-disruptive coaching – ball out of play

- No restriction on coach's location while on bench.
- Only one coach at any time may address referee to clarify non-judgment ruling or confirm TO/sub information. Coaches may not enter the substitution zone to discuss a judgment decision.
- Coach(es) must not remain in substitution zone during play after a rule clarification.

- No restriction on coach's location while on bench.
- During a dead ball, head coach may stand in libero replacement zone to instruct players. Privilege is lost if any team member on bench is assessed a card for unsporting conduct.

All coaches must be designated on the line-up sheet for the first set. Any coach may request interruptions and instruct players.

Not addressed.

Must have at least 6 players to start match; must have at least 6 eligible players to continue play.

Must have 6 players to start match; may continue with less than 6 players due to injury, illness or disqualification.

## 29. Number of players

- Warning – Yellow card held in one hand.
- Penalty – Red card held in one hand.
- Expulsion – Red & yellow cards held in one hand.

- Warning – Yellow card held in one hand.
- Penalty – Red card held in one hand.
- Expulsion – Rules do not include an expulsion sanction. Behavior requiring a

## 30. Assessing individual sanctions

sanction beyond a penalty point results in disqualification for the match.

- Disqualification – Red & yellow cards held in separate hands.
- Forfeit. (State assoc. may modify)

- Disqualification – Red & yellow cards held in separate hands.

### 31. Expulsion & Disqualification

- Both sanctions result in penalty point for the opponent, who then serves next.
- Expelled players remain seated on bench for remainder of set. Expelled coaches leave the player & spectator areas.
- Disqualified team members must leave team and spectator areas for the remainder of the current match and the entire next match.

Used only by first referee.

### 32. Use of red & yellow cards

Without a sanction card, hold palm of one hand against the opposite wrist.

Carried by both referees; second referee uses cards to signal need for sanction to first referee.

N/A

### 33. Improper request technique

### 34. Team sanctions (Unnecessary delay)

- Delay Warning– yellow card held against the opposite wrist.
- Delay Penalty – red card held against opposite wrist.

Time-out charged for unnecessary delay. If a team has used both time-outs, a loss of rally results.

For the set.

For the match.

### 35. Duration of sanctions

### 36. Sanction procedures

- When a player on court receives sanction, the captain must go to the stand to acknowledge the sanction.
- When a team member on bench is sanctioned, or a team delay sanction is assessed, the second referee immediately & clearly informs a coach.
- When an improper request is assessed, the second referee informs a coach at the end of the rally.

Hold card(s) in the hand on the offending team's side, head high. Tell the second referee who is receiving card. Second referee verifies that scorer records information.



37. Uniforms	<p>All players except the libero must be dressed identically. If more than one player (other than the libero) wears a particular article of clothing as an exposed undergarment, all must be identical.</p> <p>Uniforms must have identical sleeve length (except libero).</p>	<p>All players, except libero, must be in like colored uniforms. Exposed undergarment under top must match predominant color of uniform top. No visible undergarment permitted under uniform bottom. Compression short may be worn as uniform bottom. Differing sleeve lengths allowed.</p>
38. Uniform sleeve length	<p>Uniforms must have identical sleeve length (except libero).</p>	
39. Uniform number placement	<p>Numbers must be centered on the back. In the front, the number must be either centered or placed on one shoulder with the top of the number no more than 5" down from shoulder seam.</p>	<p>Numbers must be located on the upper front and back. On the front, the top of the number must be no more than 5" down from the shoulder seam, or centered and no more than 5" below the bottom edge of any neckline ribbing, placket or seam.</p>
40. Uniform logo specifications	<p>Logos permitted. Size restrictions per NCAA guidelines [see Rule 7.1.3].</p>	<p>State Association approved American flag (max 2" x 3") or commemorative patch (max 4" x 4") may be worn. Single manufacturer's logo permitted on each piece of uniform (&lt; 2 1/4" square).</p>
41. Lettering and manufacturer's logos on uniforms	<p>Not considered when determining legality of uniforms provided logo is no larger than 2 •• square inches.</p>	<p>Not considered when determining legality of uniforms provided logo is no larger than 2 •• square inches.</p>
42. Uniform "adornment" restrictions	<p>Not addressed; safety of participants is paramount.</p>	<p>Uniforms must be free of all hard and unyielding items like buttons, zippers, snaps, etc. Body paint or glitter prohibited.</p>
43. Libero uniform	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The libero's jersey must be different from any color that appears on more than 25% of the body of her teammates' jerseys.</li> <li>Libero's shorts must be identical to teammates.</li> <li>Libero may wear a bib/vest to differentiate from teammates, but libero's shirt must always display a visible number.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The libero's jersey must be different from any color that appears on more than 25% of the body of her teammates' jerseys.</li> <li>The libero's shorts must be like-colored to teammates'.</li> <li>Libero may have two uniform numbers, one as libero, one as non-libero.</li> </ul>
44. Illegal uniforms	<p>Not allowed to play.</p>	<p>Not allowed to play until corrected. Attempting to enter or entering in illegal uniforms results in unnecessary delay.</p>
45. Player equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Splints/braces/casts allowed on arms or hands if padded and no advantage is gained.</li> <li>Hair devices allowed.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Splints/braces/casts not allowed on finger, hand, wrist or forearm. Casts on other body parts may require padding.</li> <li>Hair devices not allowed, except</li> </ul>

unadorned bobby pins no longer than 2 inches, flat clips and soft hair devices worn to control hair.

Not allowed (exception - medical or religious identification may be removed from chain and taped to body under the uniform); unnecessary delay (TO) is charged for jewelry discovered during play. Not allowed. No penalty unless player does not comply with directive to remove (unsporting conduct).

Treat as injured player. Any blood on uniform requires the uniform to be cleaned or changed.

Not addressed.

If equipment falls to floor, play must be stopped and started with replay. Multiple problems result in unnecessary delay.

A rally is the sequence of actions ended by a fault, resulting in point.

If a team is not ready to start play, unnecessary delay (time-out) is charged. If a team has used all time-outs, a point (loss of rally) is awarded to the opponent.

When referee signals teams to the appropriate benches

Not addressed in rules, but "Points of Emphasis" section states the importance of adequate warm-up according to the sport to be performed, the level of play and the condition of competition.

Not allowed (exception - medical/religious identification may be removed from chain and taped or sewn under the uniform); delay sanction is assessed if jewelry removal delays the match.

Preventive officiating recommended first. If a player does not comply promptly to a directive to remove jewelry, a delay sanction is assessed.

Allow reasonable time to change uniform. No duplicate numbers in same set, but other number changes allowed.

Allow reasonable time to change uniform.  
No duplicate numbers may be worn by teammates playing in the same match.

If a player's necessary equipment falls to the floor and creates a safety hazard, play is stopped and a replay results.

A rally is the sequence of playing actions from the moment of the service hit by the server until the ball is out of play. A completed rally is the sequence of playing actions which results in a point.

If a team is not ready to play at the start of a set, a team delay is issued. Each additional 30 seconds of delay (for a maximum of five minutes), results in a team delay penalty. After five minutes, the set is defaulted.

When the first referee signals change of sides to the teams (or, before a deciding set, when captains are released after coin toss).

- Warm-up protocols are defined by rule.
- When both teams are on court, all warm-up activities must be on the team's own playing area.
- When one team has exclusive use of the

46. Jewelry during play

47. Jewelry during warm-ups

48. Blood on uniform

49. Damaged uniform

50. Control of player equipment

51. Definition of a rally

52. Reporting after the interval between sets.

53. When set officially ends & interval between sets begins

54. Pre-match warm-up

court, the other team must remain off of the playable surface or at their bench.

- Neither shared hitting nor shared serving are allowed.

Neither hitting nor serving is allowed between sets. Players may use balls on their own side of the playing area only.

Neither hitting nor serving is allowed between sets. Players may use balls only on their own side of the playing area.

55. Warm-up between sets

56. Coin toss and choice of playing area

- Any team representative may attend pre-match and deciding set coin toss.
- Home team designates their playing area for the first set one hour before the match.
- Pre-match coin toss is for serve/receive only, and is called by the visiting team representative.
- Deciding set coin toss is called by the home team representative, and is for serve/receive or playing area.

- Head coach and captain(s) must attend Home team selects playing area/bench for set #1 upon entering the facility. Pre-match coin toss is for serve/receive only.
- Deciding set coin toss is called by the home team playing captain (on the floor at the end of set 4), and is for serve/receive or playing area.

Allowed off-court.

Not allowed.

57. Ball use during timeout

YES.

Teams do not switch sides.

58. Switch courts in deciding set

59. Teams to end line at end of sets

- Teams do not go to the end line at the end of set.
- Teams do go to end line at end of match.
- Before deciding set, players on court are released to benches during coin toss. Court change, if necessary, occurs near score table.
- Teams do not go to end line before changing courts in the middle of the deciding set.

- Teams go to end line at the end of all sets. Players on the court are then directed to change courts (or to bench if deciding set coin toss results in no court change).
- Before deciding set, players are released to team benches while captains report for coin toss.
- Teams do not change courts in middle of the deciding set.

At the three-minute mark on the countdown clock timing the warm-ups. If used, libero number must be marked on lineup sheet for each set.

Two minutes prior to end of timed warm-up in list form, with the first server on the top line). If used, libero's number must be marked on lineup sheet for each set.

60. Lineups due for first set

For set one, lineups may be changed until the one-minute mark on the clock timing the warm-ups. Within one-minute of set one, and for all other sets, must use

Substitutions allowed prior to the start of a set.

61. Change in lineup after submitted

substitution.

**62. Third timeout request**

Improper request unless the timeout is acknowledged (whistled), then a team delay sanction is assessed.

If time-out request is acknowledged, the penalty is a loss of rally/point and play shall be resumed immediately

**63. Length of timeouts**

Default is 60 seconds. By coaches' agreement, the length of all timeouts in a non-broadcast match may be extended to the length of a media timeout (75-90 seconds). Warning whistle is blown 15 seconds before end of timeout period. No location restriction; must be cleaned up by end of 60 seconds.

60 sec. Warning whistle is blown 15 seconds before end of time-out period.

**64. Water during timeout**

Unnecessary delay is called when the cleaning up of liquid or other substances causes a delay in resumption of play.

Yes, if both teams are ready to play.

Yes, if both teams are ready to play.

**65. Timeout ending early**

**66. Substitution requests**

Can be verbally requested by coach or captain. A substitute entering the substitution zone also constitutes a request.

Can be verbally requested by coach. A substitute entering the substitution zone also constitutes a request.

**67. Requesting a timeout, substitution, or lineup check**

- Designated coach(es) or captain may make request.
  - Coach(es) must be in the bench or warm-up area to make request.
  - Not allowed between authorization of the service and the end of the next rally.
- Allowed if play is stopped for safety after service contact.

- Playing captain may request time-out or line-up check for own team from second referee.
- Coach may request time-out, substitution, or line-up check verbally or with appropriate hand signal.
- Allowed if play is stopped for safety after authorization but before service contact.

**68. Teams required to leave courts during timeouts**

No. During a timeout, all team members may go anywhere in the facility except in the opponent's team area.

No. Coach may enter court. Teams may confer with their coaches only on the court or at their team bench area.

**69. Who can request substitution**

Any designated coach, or the playing captain.

Coach.

**70. Exceptional substitution**

- Does NOT count as a team substitution.
- Player replaced by exceptional substitute may not return to that set.

- Counts as a team substitution if fewer than 18 have been used.
- Player replaced by exceptional substitute may not return to that set.

	Twelve team substitutions per set.	Eighteen team substitutions per set.
71. Maximum team substitutes		
72. Illegal substitutes	Team delay sanction.	Unnecessary delay (time-out).
73. Notification of number of substitutions	Scorekeeper informs second referee who then notifies coach when 9 <sup>th</sup> – 12 <sup>th</sup> substitutions are used.	Scorekeeper informs second referee when 15 <sup>th</sup> – 18 <sup>th</sup> substitutions are used.
74. Substitution requests in conjunction with timeouts	A substitution request may be followed immediately by a timeout request. Any number of substitution requests may be made during a timeout; an additional request may be made at the end of the timeout.	Only one substitution request can be made in each dead ball period, even if a time-out is granted.
75. Substitution protocol during timeouts	Coach or captain can report number to second referee. Substitution procedure is followed at end of timeout. Allowed.	Coach or substitute can report the numbers to the second referee. Players may exchange during time-out. Allowed.
76. Libero as captain.		
77. Libero service restrictions	Libero may serve in one rotation in a set.	Libero may serve in one rotation in a set.
78. Libero replacements	A rally must take place between two libero replacements <b>unless</b> the next action the libero will take is to serve.	A rally must take place between two libero replacements <b>unless</b> the next action the libero will take is to serve.
79. Incorrect libero replacement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Can be corrected by the team prior to the next service contact without fault.</li> <li>• If officials get involved with correction, a team delay is charged.</li> <li>• If play begins (service contact) with incorrect replacement, a position fault occurs.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Can be corrected by the team prior to the service beckon without fault.</li> <li>• Officials can make correction before service authorization; unnecessary delay (time-out) is charged.</li> <li>• If there is an incorrect replacement on the court at the time of the service authorization (beckon), illegal alignment occurs.</li> </ul>
80. Redesignation of injured libero	When the libero is injured and another player is redesignated as libero, the injured libero cannot play in the remainder of that set.	When the libero is injured and another player is redesignated as libero, the injured libero cannot play in the remainder of that set.

### 81. Toss for service

- One toss for service after the service is authorized.
- Ball must be tossed or released before contact
- Time allowed for service contact – eight seconds.

- After the ball is released for service, it may be caught or allowed to drop to the floor to get a re-serve.
- Only one re-serve per player per term of service.
- Ball does not need to be tossed/released before contact.
- Time allowed for service (contact) – five seconds.

### 82. Points removed due to wrong server or illegal player on the court

Timeouts by the team not at fault, as well as substitutions, libero replacements, and team sanctions by either team during that span of points are removed. Timeouts taken by the team at fault and individual sanctions assessed to either team are not removed.

If discovered before the opponent serves, points known to have been scored during a term of service in which an illegal substitute is discovered in the set are canceled.

Anywhere on body is legal.

Anywhere on body is legal.

### 83. Legal contact

Cannot attack the serve if the ball is in the front zone and entirely above the top of the net.

Cannot attack the serve from in front of or behind attack line, if the ball is entirely above the top of the net.

### 85. Ball near or in the vertical plane of the net

A ball penetrating the vertical plane of the net over the net may be returned to a team's playing area by a player on that team provided the ball has not completely crossed the vertical plane when the contact is made.

A ball penetrating the vertical plane of the net over the net may be returned to a team's playing area by a player on that team provided the ball has not completely crossed the vertical plane when the contact is made.

### 86. Net contact

Contact with the net is not a fault unless it is made while playing the ball or it interferes with play.

Contact is always a fault except contact by loose hair.

### 87. Retrieving the ball from the opponent's free zone ("pursuit rule")

Assuming 2 meters of clearance outside net pole, referee stand or other court equipment: If, after first contact, the ball travels over or outside the antenna to the opponent's free zone, a player may retrieve that ball as long as no center line fault occurs. The return path of the ball must be over or outside the antenna.

Ball is out of play as soon as it completely crosses the center line. A player may cross the center line outside the court and play a ball that has not completely crossed the center line.

### 88. Contact with net, post or cables outside the net

- Contacting the net outside the antenna is judged like all other net contacts.
- Contact with post, ropes, or cables is legal unless contact interferes with play, or

Contacting the net or net cables is a net foul. Dangerous contact with or gaining an advantage from the cables, standards or referee platform is a net foul.

used for support while playing the ball.

Player can touch opponent's court with feet or hands, providing some part of extremity is on or above the center line. Players may also touch the opponent's court with an entire foot or hand or any other body part(s), provided the encroachment does not present a safety hazard, does not interfere with the opponents, and some body part is on/over the center line.

All matches will be the best 3 out of 5 sets (exception for some high school & NJCAA play).

Player can touch opponent's court with feet or hands, providing some part of the extremity is on or above the center line.

Matches are the best 3 out of 5 sets (best 2 of 3 is allowed by state association; if so, all sets are 25 pts).

### 89. Crossing the center line

### 90. Match length

### 91. Protest procedure

- Protest may be lodged by coach or captain. Coach signs protest documents.
- If not the final point of a set, must be lodged prior to next service.
- If final point of a set, must be lodged within 60 seconds.
- If final point of a match, must be lodged before referees leave playing area.

- Coach must request to review a decision by requesting a time-out.
- Request must be made during dead ball immediately following situation in question.
- If the referees' decision stands, time-out charged to team. If no time-outs remain (loss of rally).

### 92. Referee signal sequence

- If the fault is whistled by the first referee, the referees first indicate the nature of the fault, the player at fault if necessary, and then indicate which team wins the rally by extending the arm in the direction of the team that will serve (palm perpendicular to the floor).
- If the fault is whistled by the second referee, the second referee will signal the nature of the fault and the player at fault if necessary, which the first referee repeats. The first referee then indicates which team wins the rally by extending the arm in the direction of the team that will serve, and the second referee repeats that signal.

- If the fault is whistled by the first referee, the referees first indicate the nature of the fault, then the player at fault if necessary, and then indicate which team wins the rally by extending the arm in the direction of the team that will serve (palm perpendicular to the floor).
- If the fault is whistled by the second referee, the second referee will signal the nature of the fault and the player at fault if necessary, which the first referee repeats. The first referee then indicates which team wins the rally by extending the arm in the direction of the team that will serve, and the second referee repeats that signal.

### 93. Illegal attack signal

Place one arm to the side of the body at head height, elbow bent at a right angle, and then make a forward & downward motion with one arm from the shoulder with the forearm & hand. Two motions are

Place one arm to the side of the body at head height, elbow bent at a right angle, and then make a forward & downward motion with one arm from the shoulder with the forearm & hand. Two motions are sufficient.

sufficient.

Raise both hands to the side at head height, elbows bent at right angles, palms facing away from body.

Raise both hands to the side at head height, elbows bent at right angles, palms facing away from body.

Extend one arm with an open hand (fingers together), palm toward net, and point toward floor area between the attack line and net on offending team's side.

Point to the center line area with an extended index finger.

Traditionally indicated by extending one hand/arm toward first referee and making eye contact.

Traditionally indicated by extending one hand/arm toward first referee and making eye contact.

Signal "four hits".

Signal "four hits".

Not addressed.

Both hands on hips with elbows out to side.

Referee making the net call signals the number of the player(s) at fault to other referee, who repeats the number signal.

Yellow or red card held against the back of the opposite wrist.

Second referee whistles to acknowledge first request, and may administer both teams' substitutions without repeating the whistle (unless necessary).

Second referee whistles to acknowledge first request, and may administer both teams' substitutions without repeating the whistle (unless necessary).

At intersection of the attack line and the sideline on the first referee's side of the court.

At intersection of the attack line and the sideline on the first referee's side of the court.

94. Illegal block/screen signal

95. Ball (other than a serve) crosses under net signal

96. Second referee "ready" signal

97. Signal for 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> team contact by same player.

98. Indication of which player(s) contacted the net

99. Signal for delay sanction (unnecessary delay)

100. Substitutions by both teams on same dead ball.

101. Line judge position during timeouts



# Currently Approved Waivers

## BOYS AND GIRLS VOLLEYBALL

### Waivers/Modifications:

#### A. Girls and Boys Volleyball:

1. Two score keepers are permitted with the home score book as the official score book. (Feb. 2008)
2. With Section approval, the use of lines people during league play may be waived. (May 2007)
3. Teams can warm-up behind or adjacent to the court during the warm-up period. (May 2005)
4. If uniform specifications are not compliant, these procedures will be followed: (April 2004)
  - a. Notify the coach of the team at fault of the violation. The team will attempt to legalize the uniform of the team member(s) in questions.
  - b. If the uniform fault cannot be legalized, meet with the opposing coach to determine whether a protest will be filed.
    - c. If no protest is filed at this time, no future protest will be accepted on this issue.
    - d. If protest is filed, follow protest procedure and play the match.
    - e. The libero uniform is exempt from this modification.
5. The time length of all time outs is 60 seconds (August 2009).
6. Jewelry Rule: A waiver of NCAA Rule 7.2.3 to permit, if a substitution request is acknowledged (whistled), and the player is wearing an illegal uniform or jewelry or has illegal equipment, the substitution is denied and a delay sanction assessed. If warm-up activities or play must be interrupted because of a player wearing an illegal uniform, jewelry or equipment, that team is assessed a delay sanction. The jewelry must be removed before the player can participate further. If, during the warm-up period, a player responds promptly to a referee's request to remove jewelry or illegal equipment, a delay sanction is not assessed. (May 2010)

#### B. Boys Volleyball:

1. The use of NCAA Volleyball Rules with the same modifications used in girls' volleyball beginning in the fall of 2009 (Jan. 2009).
2. A player may touch the opponent's court with hand(s) or feet, provided some part of the hand(s), foot/feet remain either in contact with or directly above the center line, and the penetration does not interfere with the opponents play.