

## PAVO/NCAA, USAV, NFHS/OHSAA/OHSBVA VOLLEYBALL RULE COMPARISON – 2010

RULE FOCUS	PAVO/NCAA	USA VOLLEYBALL	NFHS/OHSAA vs. OHSBVA
1. Playing surface	The playable surface consists of the court & at least 2 meters surrounding it, which must be flat & smooth. Additional playing area can have a lower surface by up to ½" as long as both surfaces are safe.	Entire playing surface must be flat, horizontal & uniform (e.g., playing surface ends at the edge of the Sport Court). The ball may be retrieved from beyond the free zone when the surface is lower by up to ½" or less and the area is free of obstructions.	There must be at least 6 feet (preferably 10 feet) of unobstructed space outside the boundary lines. <u>The court and the adjacent playable area must be flat, smooth and free of obstructions other than required equipment and padding.</u>
2. Playing restrictions	A player must be touching the playable surface to legally play a ball over a non-playable area.	Ball may be retrieved from beyond the free zone when the surface change is lower by ½" or less and the area is free of obstructions.	A player must be touching the playable surface to legally play a ball over a non-playable area.
3. Center line specifications	May have any or all of the following characteristics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> </ul> A shadow-bordered line with .64 centimeter (¼-inch) borders.	Must be a solid line.	May be solid or shadow-bordered. The border or outlines must be at least ¼" wide and within the total 2" width.
4. Attack lines extensions	Required.	Required for nationally-sanctioned competitions, optional for other competitions.	Not addressed.
5. Media location	Equipment and personnel cannot be in front of benches or in the front zone on the bench side. In other areas, must be within 1 meter of the barrier limiting the playable area.	Not specifically addressed, but 2 meters of free space surrounding the court are required.	Not specifically addressed, but 6 feet of free space surrounding the court are required. <b>[OHSBVA requires safety compliance by ensuring photographers are not on the playable surface where they or immobile equipment can cause possible injury to participants.]</b>

<b>RULE FOCUS</b>	<b>PAVO/NCAA</b>	<b>USA VOLLEYBALL</b>	<b>NFHS/OHSAA vs. OHSBVA</b>
6. Overhead clearance	12.5 meters (41 ft.) is recommended. For new facilities put into use after 2006, 7.62 meters (25 ft.) is required.	For nationally sanctioned competition, 7.01 meters (23 ft.) is required, & is recommended for all other competitions.	At least 23 feet (7 meters) is recommended.
7. Ceiling obstructions (over playable area)	Ball in play above 4.5m (15 feet); judgment replay below 4.5m.	Ball in play above 4.5m (15 feet); judgment replay below 4.5m.	In play.
8. Service zone	2 meters (6 ft., 6 in.) of depth beyond the end line with no allowance for extending this area onto the court.	If 2 meters (6 ft., 6 in.) of depth is not possible beyond the end line, a line is placed within the court boundaries to mark the required 2m.	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 (5 ft., 10 in.) of the sideline or service zone as long as substitutes' position does not interfere with the officials' duties.	Warm-up area starts at the end of the team bench or bench area and may be no nearer the court than the front of the team bench. Substitutes may not interfere with officials' duties.	The warm-up area must be in a non-playable area (for example, behind bench).
10. Backboards	Ruled same as ceiling.	Ruled same as ceiling.	Judgment replay for vertical backboard.
11. Penalty area	Not used.	Recommended – 1 x1 meter area, 1.5 meters behind each team's bench, with two chairs.	Not used.
12. Temperature	No minimum or maximum temperature designated.	Minimum temperature of 10 degrees Centigrade (50 degrees Fahrenheit).	Not addressed.
13. Lighting	Specifications per Illuminating Engineering Society of North America.	300 lux (27.9 foot candles) required.	Not addressed.
14. Exposed Cable	Must be covered.	Must be clearly identified.	Must be covered.
15. Band at top of net	May be 2" to 3 1/8"	May be 2" to 2 3/4"	2"
16. Net sleeves	Allowed on top of the net only, if secured in such a way that net height and play are not affected.	Not specifically addressed by rule.	Not prohibited by rules.

<b>RULE FOCUS</b>	<b>PAVO/NCAA</b>	<b>USA VOLLEYBALL</b>	<b>NFHS/OHSAA vs. OHSBVA</b>
17. Net markings	Advertising is allowed on top tape, bottom tape and/or tape outside antenna.	Not specifically addressed by rule.	Not permitted.
18. Net posts	Recommended distance from sideline is 1 meter (39"). For facilities constructed after 2008, 1 meter is required.	Distance from sideline is .5 meter to 1 meter (20" to 39").	Distance from sideline is 3 feet (1 meter) minimum.
19. Ball Characteristics	Surface must be a uniform, light color or a combination of colors with at least one-third of surface white or light.	Surface must be uniform, light color or combination of colors.	Surface must be white, with NFHS Authenticating Mark. Beginning 2010-11, may be solid white or a maximum of 3 colors and one-third of the panels solid white. (OHSBVA already allows multi-colored ball: Molten Pro-Touch volleyball, with or without NFHS authenticating mark.)
20. Rosters	Not used. Designated coaches must be listed on first set line-up sheets.	All team members, including managers, trainers, etc. are listed on roster. Players not listed on the roster cannot play.	Players can be added to the roster, but a loss of rally results.
21. Roster changes	No roster is used.	After roster is submitted, uniform number is correctable with team delay penalty (TYC). No player changes are allowed.	Roster violation or additions result in a loss of rally/point.
22. When rosters are due	No roster is used.	Ten minutes prior to start of match.	Ten minutes prior to end of timed warm-up.
23. Captain designation	One player must be designated as captain on the lineup sheet for each set and is captain whenever that player is on the court.	One team member (not the libero) must be designated as team captain on the roster and is captain whenever that player is on the court. If the team captain is not on the starting lineup, another player must be designated to serve as the game captain any time the team captain is not on the court.	One player must be designated as captain on the lineup sheet for each game. That player remains captain unless he/she leaves the game. (OHSBVA: The libero may be the team captain at captains/coaches meeting, but he may NOT be the playing/game/floor captain.)

RULE FOCUS	PAVO/NCAA	USA VOLLEYBALL	NFHS/OHSAA vs. OHSBVA
24. Limit to team members	No limit to the number of players on a team or the number of coaches/staff.	Limited to 15 players and 5 coaches/staff.	No limit to the number of players on a team or the number of coaches/staff.
25. Non-disruptive coaching – ball in play	<p><u>During play, non-playing team members will be required to stand at least 1.75 meters from the court and completely outside the substitution zone.</u></p> <p>During play, non-playing team</p>	<p><u>During play, the coach may stand or walk within free zone in front of team bench and at least 1.75 meters from the court without disrupting the match.</u></p> <p><u>One assistant coach may stand to instruct players on the court, with the same location restrictions.</u></p>	<p><u>During play, the head coach may stand at least 6 feet from the sideline in the libero replacement zone to coach his/her players. Privilege is lost if any team member on the bench is assessed a card for unsporting conduct. Assistant coaches shall remain seated on the bench during a set.</u></p> <p><b>(OHSBVA: While ball is in play, one and only one coach may stand between the attack line and the end line without disrupting play or officials' view of the court. Card issued for disruptive coaching is given to head coach.)</b></p>
26. Non-disruptive coaching – ball out of play	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No restriction on coach's location while on bench.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Coach must not remain in substitution zone during play after a rule clarification.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If seated, the coach is required to sit on bench nearest the scorekeeper.</li> <li>• The coach may stand or walk within free zone in front of team bench without disrupting the match.</li> <li>• One assistant coach may stand to instruct players on the court.</li> </ul>	<p>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. <b>(OHSBVA: Any number of coaches may stand in libero replacement zone to coach their players. All but one coach must be in the act of being seated as R1 puts arm out to authorize service. Coaches do not lose the privilege to stand and coach for receiving a sanction card, including a card for disruptive coaching.)</b></p>

RULE FOCUS	PAVO/NCAA	USA VOLLEYBALL	NFHS/OHSAA vs. OHSBVA
27. Designated coaches	All coaches must be designated on the lineup sheet for the first set. Any coach may call for interruptions and instruct players.	The coach must be designated. Only the coach may request interruptions.	Not addressed. (However, whichever coach attends the pre-match is considered the head coach for standing to coach privilege. If the head coach is not present for good cause (temporarily), rather than delay the coaches/captains meeting, the meeting may be held with the understanding that the head coach will be present to coach the team for the match. <b>(OHSBVA: Not an issue. One coach at a time may stand on live ball. Only head coach may request game interruptions.)</b> )
28. Number of players	Must have at least 6 players to start match; must have at least 6 eligible players to continue play.	Must have at least 6 players to start match; must have at least 6 eligible players to continue play	Must have at least 6 players to start match; may continue with less than 6 players due to injury, illness or disqualification. (If team has 6 healthy players, coach may not choose to play with less than 6 players.)
29. Assessing individual sanctions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Warning – Yellow card held in one hand.</li> <li>• Penalty – Red card held in one hand.</li> <li>• Expulsion – Red &amp; yellow cards held in one hand.</li> <li>• Disqualification – Red &amp; yellow cards held in separate hands.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Warning – No card shown –verbal or hand communication only (not recorded on scoresheet).</li> <li>• Penalty – Yellow card in one hand.</li> <li>• Expulsion – Red Card held in one hand.</li> <li>• Disqualification – Red &amp; yellow cards held in one hand.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Warning – Yellow card held in one hand.</li> <li>• Penalty – Red card held in one hand.</li> <li>• Expulsion – Rules do not include an expulsion sanction. Behavior requiring a sanction beyond penalty points results in disqualification for the match.</li> <li>• Disqualification (from match) – Red &amp; yellow cards held in separate hands.</li> <li>• Forfeit.</li> </ul> <p>(May be modified by state association).</p>

<b>RULE FOCUS</b>	<b>PAVO/NCAA</b>	<b>USA VOLLEYBALL</b>	<b>NFHS/OHSAA vs. OHSBVA</b>
<b>30. Expulsion &amp; Disqualification</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Both sanctions result in penalty point for the opponent, who then serves next.</li> <li>Expelled players remain seated on bench for remainder of game; expelled coaches leave the player &amp; spectator areas.</li> <li>Disqualified team members must leave team and spectator areas for the remainder of the current match and the entire next match.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No penalty point assessed.</li> <li>If a penalty area is available, expelled team members must remain seated there for remainder of set. If no penalty area is available, expelled players or substitutes remain seated on bench for remainder of set. Other expelled team members must leave playing, bench and warm-up area.</li> <li>Disqualified team members must leave playing, bench, warm-up and spectator areas for the remainder of the current match.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Loss of rally/point is assessed for a disqualification.</li> <li>Disqualified player will leave team bench for remainder of match if supervision available. Disqualified adult will leave premises.</li> </ul>
<b>31. Use of red &amp; yellow cards</b>	Used only by first referee.	Used only by first referee.	Carried by both officials; second referee uses cards to signal need for sanction to first referee.
<b>32. Improper request technique</b>	Without a sanction card, hold palm of one hand against the opposite wrist.	"Wave off" request with one hand/arm.	Not applicable.
<b>33. Team sanctions (Unnecessary delay)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Team Delay Warning – yellow card held against opposite wrist.</li> <li>Team Delay Penalty – red card held against opposite wrist.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Delay Warning – No card displayed: one hand held against the opposite wrist.</li> <li>Delay Penalty – yellow card held against opposite wrist.</li> </ul>	Time-out charged for unnecessary delay. If a team has used both time-outs, a loss of rally results. If neither referee whistles to acknowledge request, it may be ignored with no penalty.
<b>34. Duration of sanctions</b>	For the set.	For the match.	Individual sanctions, for the match. Unnecessary delay, for the set.

RULE FOCUS	PAVO/NCAA	USA VOLLEYBALL	NFHS/OHSAA vs. OHSBVA
35. Sanction procedures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• When a player on court receives sanction, the captain must go to the stand to acknowledge the sanction.</li> <li>• When a team member on bench is sanctioned, or a team delay sanction is assessed, the second referee immediately &amp; clearly informs a coach.</li> <li>• When an improper request is assessed, the second referee informs a coach at the end of the rally.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A player on court who receives a sanction must go to the referee stand to acknowledge the sanction.</li> <li>• When a team member on bench is sanctioned, the game captain must go to the referee stand and the first referee explains the sanction. The captain communicates the information to that team member, who acknowledges the sanction with a raised hand.</li> <li>• When a team delay sanction is assessed, the captain must go to the referee stand and the first referee explains the sanction. The captain or second referee informs the head coach if needed.</li> <li>• When an improper request is assessed, the second referee informs the head coach (or the first referee informs the captain) at the first opportunity without delaying the match.</li> </ul>	<p>Hold card(s) in hand (or hands) on the offending team's side, head high. Tell the second referee who is receiving the card. Second referee verifies that scorer records information. [Technique used by second referee to request first referee issue a sanction is to show card or cards in chest area.]</p>
36. Uniforms	<p>All players except the libero must be dressed identically. If more than one player wears a particular article of clothing as an exposed undergarment, all must be identical.</p>	<p>All players except the libero must be dressed similarly. If more than one player (other than the Libero) wears exposed undergarment, they must be similar.</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 shorts may be worn as uniform bottom.</p>

<b>RULE FOCUS</b>	<b>PAVO/NCAA</b>	<b>USA VOLLEYBALL</b>	<b>NFHS/OHSAA vs. OHSBVA</b>
37. Uniform sleeve length	Uniforms must have identical sleeve length (except libero).	Short sleeve and long sleeve jerseys are considered identical.	Differing sleeve lengths allowed.
38. Uniform number placement	Numbers must be centered on the back. In the front, the number must be either centered or placed on one shoulder with the top of the number no more than 5" down from shoulder seam.	Numbers must be centered on the front of the jersey.	Numbers must be located on the upper front and back. On the front, the top of the number must be no more than 5" down from the shoulder seam, or centered and no more than 5" below the bottom edge of any neckline, ribbing, placket or seam.
39. Uniform logo specifications	Logos permitted. Size restrictions per NCAA guidelines [see Rule 7.1.3].	Logos permitted. Size restrictions are not addressed.	State Association approved American flag or commemorative patch (max. 4" x 4") may be worn (max. 2"x3"). Single manufacturer's logo permitted on each piece of uniform (<2 ¼" square).
40. Logos and lettering on uniforms	Not considered when determining legality of uniforms provided logo no larger than 2 ¼ square inches.	Not considered when determining legality of uniforms.	Not considered when determining legality of uniforms providing logo is no larger than 2 ¼ square inches.
41. Uniform	Not addressed; safety of players is paramount.	Not addressed; safety of players is paramount.	Uniforms must be free of all hard and unyielding items like buttons, zippers, snaps, etc. Body paint or glitter prohibited.

RULE FOCUS	PAVO/NCAA	USA VOLLEYBALL	NFHS/OHSAA vs. OHSBVA
42. 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 or 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 contrast in color with that of the predominant colors of the other members of the team.</li> <li>The libero's shorts may differ from teammates.</li> <li>Only a re-designated libero may wear a bib or vest. 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. 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. (OHSBVA: Jacket, vest/"pinnie" may be worn over regular uniform jersey and, if so, number does not have to be visible. However, libero's number must match the player's regular roster number.)</li> </ul>
43. Illegal uniforms	Not allowed to play.	Not allowed to play.	Not allowed to play until corrected. Attempting to enter or entering in illegal uniforms results in unnecessary delay.
44. 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 allowed on hands/arms if padded and no advantage is gained.</li> <li><u>Casts are not allowed.</u></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, <u>except unadorned bobby pins no longer than 2 inches</u> and soft hair devices worn to control hair.</li> </ul>
45. Jewelry during play	Not allowed (exception – medical/ religious identification may be removed from chain and taped or sewn under the uniform); team delay sanction is assessed for jewelry discovered during play.	Not allowed (exceptions – medical/religious identification may be removed from chain and taped or sewn under the under the uniform and, for adult competition, a flat band ring may be worn on a finger); delay sanction is assessed for jewelry discovered during play.	Not allowed (exception – medical or religious identification may be removed from chain and taped under the uniform); unnecessary delay (TO) is charged for jewelry discovered during play.

RULE FOCUS	PAVO/NCAA	USA VOLLEYBALL	NFHS/OHSAA vs. OHSBVA
46. Jewelry during warm-ups	Preventive officiating recommended first. If warm-up is interrupted to remove, team delay sanction is assessed.	Not addressed, but referees are responsible for safety of participants during warm-up period and should ask players to remove jewelry. (“You can’t warm up or play wearing jewelry.”)	Not allowed. No penalty unless player does not comply with directive to remove (unsporting conduct). Request goes through a coach to facilitate compliance.
47. Blood on uniform	Allow reasonable time to change uniform; no duplicate numbers in same set, but other number/roster changes allowed.	Allow reasonable time to change uniform; no duplicate numbers in same set, but other number changes allowed.	Treat as injured player. Any blood on uniform requires the uniform to be cleaned or changed.
48. Control of player equipment	If a player’s necessary equipment falls to the floor and creates a safety hazard, play is stopped and a replay results.	<u>If a player’s equipment falls to the floor and creates a safety hazard, play is stopped and a delay sanction assessed.</u>	If equipment falls to floor, play must be stopped and started with replay. Multiple problems result in unnecessary delay.
49. Definition of a rally	A rally is considered to be either a service contact or a point resulting from a sanction.	<u>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.</u>	A rally is the sequence of actions ended by a fault, resulting in a point.
50. Reporting after the interval between sets/games	If a team is not ready to play at the start of a game, a team delay is issued. If the delay continues, each additional 30 seconds for a maximum of five minutes results in a team delay penalty. After five minutes, the game is defaulted.	A team that, without justifiable reason, does not appear on court on time defaults the match.	If a team is not ready to start play, it is unnecessary delay (time-out) is charged. If a team has used all time-outs, a point (loss of rally) is awarded to the opponent.
51. When game officially ends & interval between sets begins	When the first referee signals change of sides to the teams (or, before a deciding set, when captains are released after coin toss).	When the first referee signals the final point of the set.	When first referee signals teams to the appropriate benches.

RULE FOCUS	PAVO/NCAA	USA VOLLEYBALL	NFHS/OHSAA vs. OHSBVA
52. Pre-match warm-up	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Warm-up protocols are defined by rule, including availability of court 1 hour prior to match time.</li> <li>When both teams are on court, all warm-up activities must be on the team's own playing area.</li> <li>When one team has exclusive use of the court, the other team must remain off of the playable surface or at their bench.</li> <li>Neither shared hitting nor shared serving are allowed.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Warm-up protocols are defined by rule for specific tournaments and divisions.</li> <li><u>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.</u></li> </ul>	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.
53. Warm-up between sets	Neither hitting nor serving is allowed between sets. Players may use balls on their own side of the playing area only.	Players may warm-up with balls in their own free zone only.	Neither hitting nor serving is allowed between games. Players may use balls only on their own side of the playing area.
54. Coin toss and choice of playing area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Any team representative may attend pre-match meeting and coin toss.</li> <li>Home team designates their playing area for the first set one hour prior to the match.</li> <li>Pre-match coin toss is for serve/receive only and is called by the visiting team.</li> <li>Deciding set coin toss is called by home team playing captain (on the floor at the end of set 4) and is for serve/receive or playing area.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Captains must attend the coin toss.</li> <li>Both pre-match coin toss and deciding set coin toss are for serve/receive or choice of playing area.</li> <li>Current game captain for each team attends deciding game coin toss.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Head coach and captain(s) must attend. Home team selects playing area/bench for set #1 upon entering the facility.</li> <li>Pre-match coin toss is for serve/receive only.</li> <li>Deciding game 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.</li> </ul>

RULE FOCUS	PAVO/NCAA	USA VOLLEYBALL	NFHS/OHSAA vs. OHSBVA
55. Ball use during timeout	Allowed off-court.	Allowed off-court.	Not allowed.
56. Switch courts in deciding set	YES.	YES.	Teams do not switch sides. (OHSBVA: Teams switch sides at 8 points in a deciding game played to 15 or at 13 points in a deciding game played to 25 by going behind the R1's stand and outside the net pole on the R2 side.)
57. Teams to end line at end of sets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Teams do not go to the end line at the end of set.</li> <li>• Teams do go to end line at end of match.</li> <li>• Before deciding set, players on court are released to benches during coin toss. Court change, if necessary, occurs near score table.</li> <li>• Teams do not go to end line before changing courts in the middle of the deciding set.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Teams do not go to end line at the end of set.</li> <li>• Teams <u>do</u> go to end line at end of match.</li> <li>• Before deciding set, players on court are released to benches during coin toss. Court change, if necessary, occurs near score table.</li> <li>• Teams do not go to end line before changing courts in the middle of the deciding set.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Teams go to end line at the end of all sets and then players on the court are directed to change courts (or to bench if deciding game coin toss results in no court change).</li> <li>• Before deciding game, players <u>are released to team benches while captains report for coin toss.</u></li> <li>• Teams do not change courts in middle of the deciding set.</li> </ul> <p>(OHSBVA: Teams do change courts in the middle of the deciding set.)</p>
58. Line-ups due for first set	At the end of all timed warm-up periods on the court. If used, libero number must be marked on line-up sheet for each set.	Two minutes before start of match. If used, libero number must be marked on line-up 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 game. (OHSBVA: Coach may submit lineup in list form with first server on top line or in player floor position. R2 ensures proper recording by scorer and libero tracker for each set.)

RULE FOCUS	PAVO/NCAA	USA VOLLEYBALL	NFHS/OHSAA vs. OHSBVA
59. Change in lineup after submitted	By substitution.	By substitution.	OHSAA: Not allowed (may substitute only for injury or illness). <b>(OHSBVA: The starting line-up may be changed by substitution for any player. This substitution shall count toward the team total. There is no free replacement option for injured/ill players; a change requires the team to substitute.</b>
60. Third timeout request	Improper request unless the timeout is acknowledged (whistled); then a team delay sanction is assessed.	Improper request unless the timeout is acknowledged (whistled); then a delay sanction is assessed.	If time-out request is acknowledged, the penalty is a loss of rally/point and play shall be resumed immediately.
61. Length of timeouts	Default is 60 seconds. <u>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).</u> Warning whistle is blown 15 seconds before end of timeout period.	30 seconds. No warning whistle is blown before end of time-out period.	60 seconds. Warning whistle is blown 15 seconds before end of timeout period.
62. Water during timeout	No location restriction; must be cleaned up by end of 60 seconds.	Clean up must not delay resumption of game.	Unnecessary delay is called when the cleaning up of liquid or other substances causes a delay in resumption of play.
63. Timeout ending early	Yes, if both teams are ready to play.	No.	Yes, if both teams are ready to play.
64. Substitution requests	Can be verbally requested by coach or captain. A substitute entering the substitution zone also constitutes a request.	<u>Can only be requested by a substitute entering the substitution zone. Coach or captain may request in the case of an exceptional substitution.</u>	Can be verbally requested by coach or captain. A substitute entering the substitution zone also constitutes a request.

RULE FOCUS	PAVO/NCAA	USA VOLLEYBALL	NFHS/OHSAA vs. OHSBVA
65. Requesting a timeout, substitution or lineup check	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Designated coach(es) or captain may make request.</li> <li>Coach(es) must be <u>in the bench or warm-up area</u> to make request.</li> <li>Not allowed between authorization of the service and the end of the next rally. Allowed if play is stopped for safety after service contact.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The coach or captain may make request for timeout or lineup check.</li> <li>The coach must be in the bench area to make request.</li> <li>Not allowed between authorization of the service and the end of the next rally. Allowed if play is stopped for safety after service contact.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Playing captain may request timeout or line-up check for own team from second referee.</li> <li>Coach may request time-out, substitution or line-up check verbally or with appropriate hand signal.</li> <li>Allowed if play is stopped for safety after authorization but before service contact.</li> </ul>
66. Teams required to leave courts during timeouts	No. During a timeout, all team members may go anywhere in the facility except in the opponent's team area.	No, although referees may direct teams to benches for administrative purposes. Coaches and non-playing team members may not enter court.	No. Coach may enter court. Teams may confer with their coaches only on the court or at their team bench area.
67. Multiple substitution procedure	Only one incoming substitute can be in the substitution zone at a time.	Only one incoming substitute for a team can be in substitution zone at a time.	<u>Only one incoming substitute for a team can be in substitution zone at a time.</u>
68. Exceptional substitution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Does NOT count as a team substitution.</li> <li>Player replaced by exceptional substitute may not return to that set</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Does NOT count as a team substitution.</li> <li>Player replaced by exceptional substitute may not return to the match.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Counts as a team substitution if fewer than 18 have been used.</li> <li>Player replaced by exceptional substitute may not return to that set.</li> </ul>
69. Maximum team substitutes	Twelve team substitutions per set.	Twelve team substitutions per set.	Eighteen team substitutions per set.
70. Illegal substitutes	Team delay sanction.	Team delay sanction.	Unnecessary delay (time-out).
71. 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 who then notifies coach when 9 <sup>th</sup> – 12 <sup>th</sup> substitutions are used.	Scorer informs second referee when 15 <sup>th</sup> – 18 <sup>th</sup> substitutions are used.
72. Substitution requests in conjunction with timeouts	A substitution request may be followed immediately by a timeout request. Any number of substitution requests may be made during a timeout; an additional request may be made at the end of the timeout.	Only one substitution request can be made in each interruption (dead ball) even if time-out is granted.	Only one substitution request can be made in each dead ball period even if time-out is granted.

RULE FOCUS	PAVO/NCAA	USA VOLLEYBALL	NFHS/OHSAA vs. OHSBVA
73. Substitution protocol during timeouts	Coach or captain can report number to second referee. Substitution procedure is followed at end of timeout.	Coach or captain can report number to second referee. Substitution procedure is followed at end of timeout.	Coach or substitute can report the numbers to the second referee. Players may exchange during timeout. [OHSBVA: R2 should be sure to show R1 and other team (as courtesy) that a substitution occurred.]
74. Libero as captain	Allowed.	Not allowed.	Allowed. (OHSBVA: Libero may be team captain but not playing captain.)
75. Libero service restrictions	Libero may serve in one rotation in a set.	Libero may not serve.	Libero may serve in one rotation in a set. (OHSBVA: Libero CAN serve.)
76. Libero replacements	A rally must take place between two libero replacements UNLESS the next action the libero will take is to serve.	A rally must always take place between two libero replacements.	A rally must take place between two libero replacements UNLESS the next action the libero will take is to serve (legally).
77. 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 next service contact without fault.</li> <li>• Officials do not correct errors, even if recognized prior to next service contact.</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 authorization (beckon) without fault.</li> <li>• Officials can make correction before service authorization; unnecessary delay 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> <p>(OHSBVA: This could be clearer. If R1 scans properly and gives time for libero exchanges, when the R'1s arm is out to begin service authorization, any incorrect replacement should already have been corrected. If the libero correction is made that point, it's a UD. If the R1 whistles for serve, it's considered illegal alignment fault.)</p>

RULE FOCUS	PAVO/NCAA	USA VOLLEYBALL	NFHS/OHSAA vs. OHSBVA
78. Redesignation of injured libero	When the libero is injured and another player is re-designated as libero, the injured libero cannot play in the remainder of that set.	When the Libero is injured and another player is re-designated as Libero, the injured libero cannot play in the remainder of the match.	When the libero is injured and another player is re-designated as libero, the injured libero cannot play in the remainder of that set.
79. Toss for service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One toss for service after the service is authorized.</li> <li>• Ball must be tossed or released before contact.</li> <li>• Time allowed for service contact – eight seconds.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One toss for service after the service is authorized.</li> <li>• Ball must be tossed or released before contact.</li> <li>• Time allowed for service contact – eight seconds.</li> <li>• Exceptions – 14 and under divisions &amp; regional development divisions – two tosses and 5 seconds to serve allowed after each beckon.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• After the ball is released for service, it may be caught or allowed to drop to the floor to get a re-serve.</li> <li>• Only one re-serve per player per term of service.</li> <li>• Ball does not need to be tossed/released before contact.</li> <li>• Time allowed for service (contact) – five seconds.</li> </ul>
80. Points removed due to wrong server or illegal player in the game	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.	Time-outs by the team not at fault, libero replacements, substitutions, and team sanctions by either team during that span of points are removed. Time-outs 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 game are canceled.
81. Legal contact	Anywhere on body is legal.	Anywhere on body is legal.	<u>Anywhere on body is legal.</u>
82. Attacking the Serve	Cannot attack the serve if the ball is in the front zone and entirely above the top of the net.	Cannot attack the serve if the ball is in the front zone and entirely above the top of the net.	Cannot attack the serve from in front of or behind attack line if the ball is entirely above top of the net. <b>(OHSBVA: Can attack serve from back zone even if entirely above top of net. Not illegal from front zone until attack is completed – judged by plane of back edge of attack line.)</b>

RULE FOCUS	PAVO/NCAA	USA VOLLEYBALL	NFHS/OHSAA vs. OHSBVA
83. Ball near or in the vertical plane	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.	The player's contact with the ball must be made within his/her own playing space. The point of contact with the ball, not necessarily the position of the ball, is the determining factor.	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.
84. Net contact	Contact with the net is not a fault unless: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• contact is made in the act of playing the ball, or</li> <li>• the contact interferes with play.</li> </ul>	Contact with the net is not a fault unless: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• contact is made in the act of playing the ball, or</li> <li>• the contact interferes with play.</li> </ul>	Contact is always a fault except contact by loose hair.
85. Retrieving the ball from the opponent's free zone	Assuming 2 meters of clearance outside net pole & referee stand: if, after first contact, the ball travels over or outside the antenna to the opponent's free zone, a player may retrieve that ball by traveling outside the net pole. The return path of the ball must be over or outside the antenna.	Assuming 2 meters of clearance outside net pole, referee stand or other court equipment: if, after first contact, the ball travels over or outside the antenna to the opponent's free zone, a player may retrieve that ball as long as no center line fault occurs. The return path of the ball must be over or outside the antenna.	Ball is out of play as soon as it completely crosses the center line. A player may cross the center line outside the court and play a ball that has not completely crossed the center line.
86. Contacting the ball that is in the net on opponent's side	If the player initiates contact with the net by moving toward the path of the ball, either before or while the ball is in the body of the net, a net fault results.	<u>If the player initiates contact with the net by moving toward the path of the ball, either before or while the ball is in the body of the net, a net fault results.</u>	Net fault, if contact with the ball is ruled intentional to prevent further play.
87. Contact with net cables outside the net	Legal, unless contact interferes with play, or used for support while playing the ball.	Legal unless contact interferes with play or used for support while playing the ball.	Net violation.

RULE FOCUS	PAVO/NCAA	USA VOLLEYBALL	NFHS/OHSAA vs. OHSBVA
88. Contact with net supports	Legal contact.	Legal contact.	If deemed dangerous contact, illegal (loss of rally). (OHSBVA. Contact with the net support is legal regardless of severity of the contact. Contact with the first referee stand is NOT legal if deemed excessive or dangerous, i.e., a full-blown collision that almost knocks R1 off the stand.)
89. Crossing the center line	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 penetrate the opponent's court with an entire foot or hand or any other body part(s), provided the encroachment does not present a safety hazard, does not interfere with the opponents and some body part is on/over the center line.	Player can touch opponent's court with feet or hands, providing some part of extremity is on or above the center line, and the penetration does not interfere with opponent's play.	Player can touch opponent's court with feet or hands, providing some part of extremity is on or above the center line.
90. Match length	All matches will be the best 3 out of 5 games (exception for some high school and NJCAA play).	Matches may be the best 2 out of 3 games, or 3 out of 5 games.	Matches are best of 5 games (best of 3 is allowed by state association; if so, all games are 25 points). This is typically for sub-varsity matches and varsity non-dual meets. (OHSBVA: Same, but emphasis is needed due to problems last year.)

RULE FOCUS	PAVO/NCAA	USA VOLLEYBALL	NFHS/OHSAA vs. OHSBVA
91. Protest procedure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protest may be lodged by coach or captain. <u>Coach signs protest documents.</u></li> <li>• If not the final point of a set, must be lodged prior to next service.</li> <li>• If final point of a set, must be lodged within 60 seconds.</li> <li>• If final point of match, must be lodged before referees leave playing area.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protest must be lodged by captain. Captains sign protest documents. The coach may act as the captain for 14-and-under play.</li> <li>• If not the final point of a set, must be lodged prior to next service.</li> <li>• If final point of a set, must be lodged within 60 seconds.</li> <li>• If final point of match, must be lodged before referees leave playing area.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coach must request timeout to review a rule-based decision.</li> <li>• Request must be made during dead ball following situation in question.</li> <li>• If referees' decision stands, time-out charged to team. If no time-outs remain, loss of rally.</li> </ul>
92. Referee signal sequence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If the fault is whistled by the R1, 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).</li> <li>• If the fault is whistled by the R2, the R2 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 R2 repeats that signal.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If the fault is whistled by the R1, the R1 first indicates which team wins the rally by extending the arm in the direction of the team that will serve (palm perpendicular to floor), then the nature of the fault and the player at fault if necessary.</li> <li>• If the fault is whistled by the R2, the R2 will indicate the nature of the fault and player at fault if necessary. The R1 then indicates which team wins the rally by extending the arm in the direction of the team that will serve and the R2 repeats that signal. The R1 does not signal the fault or the player at fault.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If the fault is whistled by the R1, 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).</li> <li>• If the fault is whistled by the R2, the R2 will signal the nature of the fault and the player at fault if necessary, which the R1 repeats. The R1 then indicates which team wins the rally by extending the arm in the direction of the team that will serve, and the R2 repeats that signal.</li> </ul>

<b>RULE FOCUS</b>	<b>PAVO/NCAA</b>	<b>USA VOLLEYBALL</b>	<b>NFHS/OHSAA vs. OHSBVA</b>
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 and downward motion with one arm from the shoulder with the forearm and hand. Two motions are sufficient.	Extend one arm and hand straight up from the shoulder and then bend the arm at the elbow to lower the forearm and open hand in front of the face to about chin level.	Place one arm to the side of the body at head height, elbow bent at a right angle, and then make a forward and downward motion with one arm from the shoulder with the forearm and hand. Two motions are sufficient.
94. Illegal block/screen signal	Raise both hands to the side at head height, elbows bent at right angles, palms facing away from body.	Completely extend both arms straight up from the shoulders (elbows are not bent), palms facing away from the body.	Raise both hands to the side at head height, elbows bent at right angles, palms facing away from body.
95. Ball crosses under net signal	Point to the center line with an extended index finger.	Point to the center line with an extended index finger.	Point to center of the court (attack area) using “ball lands inbounds” signal. (OHSBVA: Point to center line with an extended index finger (same as signal for centerline fault) as soon as ball can no longer be retrieved by team that last contacted it.)
96. Second referee “ready” signal	Traditionally indicated by extending one hand/arm toward first referee and making eye contact.	Traditionally indicated by holding both hands in front of body at head height, palms toward the first referee.	Traditionally indicated by extending one hand/arm toward first referee and making eye contact.
97. Signal for 3 <sup>rd</sup> and 4 <sup>th</sup> team contact by same player	Signal “four hits.”	Signal “double contact.”	Signal “four hits.”
98. Indication of which player(s) contacted the net	Referee making the net call indicates the number of the player(s) at fault to other referee; the other referee repeats the number.	Indicate the player at fault by pointing with an open hand.	Not addressed but Case Book shows that umpire signals number of player(s) at fault. Whichever official makes the net call signals the number of the player(s) at fault.

RULE FOCUS	PAVO/NCAA	USA VOLLEYBALL	NFHS/OHSAA vs. OHSBVA
99. Substitutions by both teams on same dead ball	Second referee whistles to acknowledge first request, and may administer both teams' substitutions without repeating the whistle (unless necessary).	Second referee should whistle to acknowledge first request and repeat the whistle to acknowledge the second team's request also.	Second referee whistles to acknowledge first request, and may administer both teams' substitutions without repeating the whistle (unless necessary).
100. Line judge position during timeouts	At intersection of attack line & sideline, near first referee.	At mid-point of end line.	At intersection of attack line & sideline, on the first referee's side of the court.
101. Line judge position when server is within one meter of line judge's position	At the first referee's direction, the line judge may take a position along either the sideline or the end line extension until service contact. Line judge will quickly return to base position at corner.	Line judge will take a position behind the server along the extension of the sideline until contact of the serve. Line judge will quickly return to base position at corner.	Line judge will take a position behind the server along the extension of the sideline until contact of the serve. Line judge will quickly return to base position at corner. At the first referee's direction, the line judge may take a position along the end line extension to help with possible foot faults. Line judge will quickly return to base position at corner after contact of the serve.
102 Timeout administration	<p>Teams not required to leave court; timeout may be held anywhere in the facility except the opponent's team area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• R2 whistles 15 seconds prior to the end of the timeout if teams have not re-taken court.</li> <li>• Teams may re-take court at any time; timeout may end early if both teams are ready to play.</li> </ul>	<p>Teams are not required to leave the court and go to the bench area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• R2 whistles at end of 30 seconds.</li> <li>• Teams may re-take court prior to expiration of time-out, unless necessary for court to remain clear; however, time-out will not end early.</li> </ul>	<p>Teams are not required to leave the court; if held anywhere else, timeout must be at the team bench area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• R2 whistles (or buzzer sounds) at 15 seconds prior to the end of the timeout if teams have not re-taken court.</li> <li>• Teams may re-take court at any time; timeout may end early if both teams are ready to play.</li> </ul>

<b>RULE FOCUS</b>	<b>PAVO/NCAA</b>	<b>USA VOLLEYBALL</b>	<b>NFHS/OHSAA vs. OHSBVA</b>
103. Roster verification	Rosters not utilized, although referees still visually review team uniforms and player numbers for legality.	Rosters verified pre-match by scorekeeper, assisted by second referee. Both referees visually review uniforms for legality.	Rosters verified pre-match by R1 and R2 if player numbers are viewable. Both officials visually review uniforms for legality.
104. Improper request technique	Without card, hold palm of one hand against the opposite wrist. Second referee communicates to a coach at the end of the rally.	"Wave off" request with one hand/arm. Second referee communicates to coach (or first referee to captain) at earliest opportunity, without delaying the match.	No signal. If no delay has been created, the request is ignored without penalty. If there is an unnecessary delay created by the request, the UD is whistled and signaled and the penalty charged (timeout or, if none remain, loss of rally).
105. First referee whistling positional faults on receiving team	First referee should only whistle receiving team faults when second referee is unable to identify the fault after discreet assistance from first referee. Before whistling the fault, first referee must be certain a fault has occurred and that the second referee has not recognized it.	First referee should only whistle receiving team faults when second referee is unable to identify the fault after discreet assistance from first referee. Before whistling the fault, first referee must be certain a fault has occurred and that the second referee has not recognized it.	R1's primary focus is on illegal alignment by the serving team, but R1 may discreetly signal the R2 an illegal alignment on the receiving team. If the fault is not called, the R1 should confer with the R2 rather than ignore a clear illegal-alignment situation. If the R2 is still unable to identify an illegal alignment fault on the receiving team, the R1 is authorized to whistle the fault. The pre-match should address how the referees will communicate regarding these types of situations.
106. Referee technique at end of set/game preceding an extended intermission	Dismiss teams to their benches.	Referee signals for teams to change courts after each set.	No extended intermissions. R1 signals for teams to change courts after each non-deciding game.
107. Who can request substitution	Any coach designated as such on line-up for Set 1 or the playing captain.	Head coach or playing captain.	Head coach. However, if the playing captain attempts to do so, the R1 or R2 would logically look to the head coach to verify request rather than penalize this.

RULE FOCUS	PAVO/NCAA	USA VOLLEYBALL	NFHS/OHSAA vs. OHSBVA
108. Prolonged delays	If a delay due to usual circumstances results in a match being resumed (at any place/ time), it will always be resumed from the point of delay.	Less than 4 hours delay: if same court resume match at point of interruption. Less than 4 hours delay: if different court, replay the set in progress at point of interruption. If more than 4 hours, replay match.	Discussed with host (home team) management and both coaches or – if present – athletic department representatives, with every effort made to NOT postpone the match.
109. First/second referee duties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• First referee controls player conduct during the pre-match warm-ups. Second referee times the warm-ups.</li> <li>• Either referee should call net faults; first referee hesitates briefly to avoid double whistles on net faults.</li> <li>• Second referee calls (whistles) antenna faults on either antenna.</li> <li>• Referees do not check scoresheet for accuracy after the match is completed.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• R1 controls player conduct during the pre-match warm-ups. R1 also times the warm-ups.</li> <li>• R1 has primary responsibility for net faults on the upper part of the net but can whistle any net fault. Second referee can whistle any net fault.</li> <li>• R2 calls (whistles) antenna faults on his/her side of the court.</li> <li>• Referees review the scoresheet for accuracy at the end of the match, and the R1 signs the scoresheet.</li> </ul>	<p>R1 and R2 discuss responsibility for overseeing warm-ups during pre-match meeting. Where possible, during warm-ups, both referees attempt to ensure that players are legally equipped, in legal uniforms and that the numbers of players warming up match the player numbers on each team’s submitted roster.</p> <p>Either referee may whistle a net fault. The R2 may whistle the antenna on his/her side of the court. The R2 initials for each game to verify the final score was correct, and both referees review and sign scoresheet at the end of the match.</p>
110. Scoring system	Rally scoring used in all sets for the match. Non-deciding sets played to at least 25 points (win by 2). Deciding sets will be played to at least 15 points (win by 2).	Rally scoring used in all sets of the match. Non-deciding sets played to at least 25 points (win by 2). Deciding sets will be played to at least 15 points (win by 2).	Rally scoring used in all games of the match. Non-deciding games played to at least 25 points (win by 2) while deciding games are played to at least 15 points (win by 2) except non-dual-meet varsity matches and sub-varsity matches to 25 points. (OHSBVA: Matches OHSAA/NFHS but emphasis is needed due to problems.)

RULE FOCUS	PAVO/NCAA	USA VOLLEYBALL	NFHS/OHSAA vs. OHSBVA
111. Back-row blocker	<p>Blocking is defined as the action of a player(s) close to the net that deflects the ball coming from an opponent by reaching higher than the top of the net at contact.</p> <p>Back-row player who meets the definition of a blocker is illegal on contact of block or contact by collective block.</p>	<p>Blocking is defined as the action of a player(s) close to the net that deflects the ball coming from an opponent by reaching higher than the top of the net at contact.</p> <p>Back-row player who meets the definition of a blocker is illegal on contact of block or contact by collective block.</p>	<p>Blocking is defined as the action of a player(s) close to the net that deflects the ball coming from an opponent by reaching higher than the top of the net at contact. IF a back-row player who meets the definition of a blocker contacts the ball while reaching above net height and near the net in a passive or blocking action (i.e., anything other than in a attacking or directing action, this is illegal upon contact of block or contact by a collective block in which a back-row player is participating (near the block, above net height, near the net). If there is simultaneous contact in the plane of the net involving a back-row player, this is a back-row block and is illegal. A libero at net and reaching higher than net near where ball is directed is an illegal blocking attempt by the libero. (OHSBVA: Same but needs emphasis due to problems.)</p>
112. Back-row attacker	<p>If a back-row player plays the ball above the height of the net while on or in front of the attack line, the next player to touch the ball must be a teammate. If the ball enters the plane of the net &amp; is legally blocked by an opponent, it is an illegal attack by the back-row player.</p>	<p>If a back-row player plays the ball above the height of the net while on or in front of the attack line, the next player to touch the ball must be a teammate. If the ball enters the plane of the net &amp; is legally blocked by an opponent, it is an illegal attack by the back-row player.</p>	<p>If a back-row player plays the ball above the height of the net while on or in front of the attack line and the flight of the ball is toward a teammate, the ball remains in play if legally contacted by an opponent before the ball passes untouched beyond the vertical plane of the net.</p>