



# Volleyball 101: A Spectator's Guide to USA Volleyball Rules

## Understanding the Sport your Child is Playing

This Quick Reference Guide has been created for volley-moms, volley-dads, and all fans in the Ohio Valley Region (OVR). The OVR is the largest of the 40 USA Volleyball regions with over 20,000 members. It is important to note that the rules which govern juniors' club competition differ significantly from National Federation high school/junior high rules. This guide presents summary points to better acquaint you with the major differences, thus enhancing your enjoyment of the USA Volleyball junior experience. USAV rules are derived directly from the International Volleyball Federation (FIVB), and are designed for fewer stoppages of play, which allows players to develop increased skill competency by encouraging "more touches of the ball", and exciting, spectacular play. The goal of the rules is to "keep the ball flying", and to make the competition a fulfilling experience for everyone involved. The FIVB/USAV rules represent the current state of development in our sport. Thank you for supporting your student athlete and enjoy the game!

Rule	Interpretation and Application of Rule
Net contact	It is a net fault for a player to touch the net between the antennas during the action of playing the ball. It is also a fault to take support from the net while playing the ball, or to create an advantage over the opponent or make any action to hinder the opponent's attempt to play the ball. It is not a fault to touch the net if the player is not in the action of playing the ball. It is not a fault to touch any part of the net or net equipment outside the antennas.
Centerline violation	A player may encroach into the opponent's court with any part of the body provided some part of the body remains on/above the center line and there is no interference with the opponent. Any body part that completely crosses the center line may not present a safety hazard to the opponents.
Ball lands on a line	Sidelines and end lines are part of the court, thus when the ball lands on any part of a line, it is in-bounds.
Block: Touch or no touch?	A block is the action of a player close to the net, reaching higher than the top of the net, in order to intercept the ball. A block contact is not counted as one of the three allowable team hits regardless of where the ball contacts the blocker during a blocking action (i.e., above/below net height).
Ball "in the plane" above the net	If any part of the ball is directly above the net, the ball is considered 'in the plane'. The ball may be legally played by either team provided contact is made with the part of the ball on their side of the net. Back-row player restrictions still apply.
Back-row player restrictions	If a back-row player in the front zone contacts the ball when the ball is entirely higher than the top of the net, it is a back-row attack if the ball crosses completely beyond the net plane or is touched by the opponent. If a back-row player near the net is reaching above the top of the net and the ball is blocked or hit back into them, it is an illegal back-row block.
First team contact: What is illegal?	Double contacts are allowed, provided they occur during one action of playing the ball. During this action, the ball may contact various parts of the body. The ball must not be caught or thrown. An "ugly" contact does not constitute an illegal contact.
Libero rules and restrictions	The Libero may only occupy a back-row position but is allowed to play in front of the 3-meter attack line. If the Libero uses an overhand setting action on the ball to direct it to a teammate, the teammate may not attack the ball while it is entirely above the top of the net IF the Libero was in the front zone when the ball was set. The Libero is a defensive player and may not complete an attack on the ball from anywhere on the court if, at the moment of contact, the ball is higher than the top of the net. The Libero may serve.
Work Team responsibilities and rules	Two members (scorer & second referee) must report to the first referee eight minutes prior to the end of the timed warm-up period. The remainder of the crew (line judges, assistant scorer and score card flipper) must report to the court four minutes prior to the end of the timed warm-up period.
"Spectacular Play"	For ball handling, the referee's judgment must be in accordance with the spirit of the rules to encourage longer rallies and spectacular actions; hence, only the most obvious violations will be whistled. The referees should enhance the excitement of volleyball by allowing the spectacular elements of the game, and highlighting the skill and athleticism of the players. Referees must judge the contact of the ball, not the technique or body position of the player.
Jewelry: what is allowed?	Only "hair control devices" such as barrettes, bobby pins, hair clips, ribbons, etc., are permitted. Earrings and other piercings, necklaces or chains, bracelets or watches/FitBit are not permitted. Players may NOT place tape over earrings or piercings. Players may tape religious medallions to their body or to the jersey inside the uniform.
Sport Court rules	When the ball is above a non-playing area, a part of the body must be in contact with the Sport Court at the moment the ball is contacted.
Errant balls from other courts	Replays may ONLY be awarded if: 1) the errant ball interferes, or has the potential to interfere with the play; or 2) there is a concern for player safety.

### **Information & Points of Emphasis from the Ohio Valley Region**

**Sportsmanship:** With the rise of unsporting behavior in gyms, on athletic fields, and professional sport arenas around the USA and abroad, we ask parents to model and nurture good sporting attitudes and behaviors for their young athlete(s). As adults, it is our responsibility to ensure that our youth learn positive behaviors for future translation off the court. We ask that you offer praise and encouraging words for all athletes, including your child's opponents. Never openly berate, tease, or demean any student athlete, coach, or referee while attending a USA volleyball event in the OVR or around the country. And remember, the work crew is comprised of children the same age as your child. Treat them the way you would want your child to be treated.

**Work Crew Responsibilities:** The work crew consists of six players from a team that is not playing in the current match. That team will provide a second referee, a scorer, an assistant scorer, a scoreboard operator and two line judges. Two members of the crew (second referee and scorer) are required to report to the first referee eight minutes prior to the end of the timed warm-up period. However, they should ideally be there for the coin toss. The remainder of the work crew is required to report to the first referee four minutes prior to the end of the timed warm-up period. No electronic devices (cell phones, MP3 players, iPods or other media players) are allowed courtside or at the score table. The work crew is required to faithfully fulfill the duties to the best of their ability.

The coach from the work crew must be at the scorer's table throughout the entire match and must be available to assist at the score table if necessary. Should a junior player not be able to fulfill the duties of a scorer or second referee, the player's coach must assume this responsibility.

Individuals not listed on a team's roster may not fulfill any of the work crew duties. USAV membership is required.

To ensure that work crews abide by the OVR policies regarding pre-match arrival time and electronic devices, there are penalties for non-compliance that may be assessed to the work team by the tournament director.

**Team Warm-ups:** During the warm-up period prior to a match, spectators or other individuals not listed on the team's roster may not be on the court for any purpose, including ball retrieving during a team's hitting/serving warm-ups. However, these individuals may choose to stand around the outermost perimeter of the playing area to prevent errant practice balls from interfering with a match on an adjacent court. Only registered USAV members who are on the team's roster may participate in warm-up drills and activities on the court.

**First Referee Responsibilities:** The first referee has the ultimate responsibility for the administration of the match. The R1 has the authority to over-rule other members of the officiating team, if necessary. It is also within the R1's scope of responsibility to replace a member of the officiating team who is not performing satisfactorily. However, in the OVR, referees are encouraged to work with all members of the support crew, and to teach them how to properly assist with the officiating of a match. Only in extreme cases may a referee find it necessary to replace a member of the support crew.

Because the first referee is located approximately 8-10 feet above the court, they will typically have the best view of the play, thus providing the best position to make the correct call. Line judges usually have the most advantageous view when it comes to calls involving a court boundary line. They are positioned to be looking directly down their respective sideline or end line. But in all cases, it is important to remember that while a play may have seemed clear or obvious from your vantage point courtside, the official (referee, line judge) on the court may be screened by a player(s) on the court, among other things.

**Visual Score:** The visual scoreboard or flip score is not the official score. The official score is recorded on the score sheet. The visual score is a courtesy for the fans. It is there for your pleasure. If the score is not pleasing to you, please do not look at it or complain about it.

**OVR Flash Photography Policy:** The OVR prohibits the use of flash photography during match play. Videotaping a team other than your own is also prohibited.

For additional information regarding playing rules and OVR procedures, please visit [www.ovr.org](http://www.ovr.org).