

APPENDIX A

	Rule or Commentary in Effect
Playable Area	<p>FIVB Rules in regular font. <i>USAV DCR Regulations or rule being tested in italic font.</i></p> <p><i>USAV 9: The ball may be retrieved from beyond the free zone when the surface change is 1.25 cm (1/2") or less, the secondary surface is lower than the free zone and the area is free of obstructions. If obstructions or other safety concerns prohibit retrieval from beyond the free zone, the player retrieving a ball over a non-playing area must be in contact with the playing surface when contact with the ball is made. USAV 12.3: The server must be on the playable area when the serve is authorized.</i></p>
Team Composition	<p>Rule 4.1.1 For the match, a team may consist of up to 15 players, plus one coach, a maximum of two assistant coaches, one team therapist and one medical doctor. Additional non-playing team members may sit on the bench if space permits. For FIVB, World and Official Competitions for Seniors: Up to 15 players may be recorded on the score sheet and play in a match.</p>
Ball "out"	<p>Rule 8.4: The ball is "out" when: Rule 8.4.1: all parts of the ball which contact the floor are completely outside the boundary lines Rule 8.4.2: it touches an object outside the court, the ceiling or a person out of play.</p>
Uniform - numbers	<p>Rule 4.3.3: Players' jerseys must be numbered from 1 through 24. In FIVB, World and Official Competitions for Seniors, where larger playing squads are used, numbers may be extended.</p>
Uniform – captain identification	<p><i>USAV 4.3.4: It is recommended that the captain be identified with an 8 cm x 2 cm (3"x3/4") stripe of a different color from the jersey, underlining the number on the front of the jersey.</i></p>
Uniform	<p><i>USAV 4.3.1: The color and design for the jerseys and shorts must be uniform for the team (except for the Libero).</i></p>
Jewelry and other objects	<p><i>USAV 4.5.1: It is forbidden to wear hats or casts (even if padded). Braces, jewelry, prosthetic limbs or headgear that may cause an injury or give an artificial advantage to the player must not be worn. If a brace, prosthetic limb or headgear is used, padding or covering may be necessary. A junior volleyball athlete participating in a junior event may wear jewelry.</i></p>
Score sheet and scoring system	<p><i>A Modified FIVB Official Score sheet will be used for all Divisions. The Team Captain and Coach will be asked to verify the team rosters and sign the scoresheet prior to the match.</i></p>
Scoring	<p>Rule 6.3 - To Win the Match 6.3.1 The match is won by the team that wins three sets 6.3.2 In the case of a 2-2 tie, the deciding (5th) set is played to 15 points with a minimum lead of 2 points.</p>

	Rule or Commentary in Effect	
	FIVB Rules in regular font. <i>USAV DCR Regulations or rule being tested in italic font.</i>	
Substitutions	Rule being tested and in use for the 2021 All Star Championships Event: <i>USAV 15.6a (modified): Six .1: Six substitutions are the maximum permitted per team per set. One or more players may be substituted at the same time.</i> <i>USAV 15.6b: A player in the starting line-up may leave the set and re-enter but only in his/her previous position in the line-up.</i> <i>USAV 15.6d (modified): Unlimited individual entries by a substitute within the team's allowable 6 substitutions are permitted. Each entry must be in the same position in the line-up.</i> <i>USAV 15.6e: More than one substitute may enter the set in each position.</i> Girls Future select – USAV 15.6.a (unmodified) Twelve substitutions are the maximum permitted per team per set. Substitution of one or more players is permitted at the same time.	
Exceptional Substitution	Rule 15.7: A player (except the Libero) who cannot continue playing due to injury or illness, should be substituted legally. If this is not possible, the team is entitled to make an EXCEPTIONAL substitution, beyond the limits of Rule 15.6 An exceptional substitution means that any player who is not on the court at the time of the injury/illness, except the Libero, second Libero or their regular replacement player, may be substituted into the game for the injured/ill player. The substituted injured/ill player is not allowed to re-enter the match.	
Change of Courts	18.2.1 After each set, the teams change courts, with the exception of the deciding set This rule is not in effect for this tournament and there will be NO change of court in any set.	
Sanction Cards	Rule 21.6 Warning: Stage 1 – no sanction. Stage 2 – no sanction. Penalty: sanction. Expulsion: sanction. Disqualification: sanction.	Symbol = verbal warning Symbol = yellow card Symbol = red card Symbol = yellow and red cards jointly Symbol = yellow and red cards separately.
Simultaneous contact by teammates	Rule 9.1.2.1: When two (three) teammates touch the ball simultaneously, it is counted as two (three) hits (with the exception of blocking). If they reach for the ball, but only one of them touches it, one hit is counted.	
Protests	<i>USAV 5.1.2.1: If an explanation of an application or interpretation of a rule is not satisfactory to the game captain, he/she must immediately indicate his/her disagreement and file a protest prior to the authorization of the next service. If the disagreement with the referee's explanation involves the last point of the game, the official protest must be recorded within the first 60 seconds of the timed interval between games. If the final point of the match is disputed, the protest must be recorded within the first 60 seconds of the final point. (Protest is ruled upon by the Championship Committee either immediately or prior to the start of the next game.)</i>	
Time-outs	Rule 15.4.1: All time-outs that are requested last for 30 seconds. In sets 1-4, one additional 60-second "technical time-out" is applied automatically when the leading team reaches the 13th point. In the deciding (5th) set, there are no "technical time-outs". Rule 15.4.4: During all time-outs, the players in play must go to the free zone near their bench.	
Floor mopping	<i>USAV 1.2.1 The players may mop the floor so long as the first referee does not judge the action to be a delay of the game.</i>	

	Rule or Commentary in Effect
	FIVB Rules in regular font. <i>USAV DCR Regulations or rule being tested in italic font.</i>
Penetration under the net	Rule 11.2.2: Penetration into the opponent's court, beyond the center line: To touch the opponent's court with a foot (feet) is permitted, provided that some part of the penetrating foot (feet) remains either in contact with or directly above the center line. To touch the opponent's court with any part of the body above the feet is permitted provided that it does not interfere with the opponent's play.
Designation of the Libero	Rule 19.1.1 - Each team has the right to designate from the list of players on the score sheet up to two (2) specialist defensive players: Liberos. Libero(s) are designated by the match.
Libero Actions	Rule 19.3.1.3 – The Libero may not serve, block or attempt to block. Rule 5: The Libero(s) cannot be either team or game captain.
Re-designation of a new Libero	Rule 19.4.1: The Libero becomes unable to play if injured, ill, expelled or disqualified The Libero can be declared unable to play for any reason by the coach or, in the absence of a coach, by the game captain. Rule 19.4.2.2: If the Acting Libero becomes unable to play. He/she may be replaced by the regular replacement player or immediately and directly to court by a re-designated Libero. However, a Libero who is the subject of a re-designation may not play for the remainder of the match. If the Libero is not on the court when declared unable to play, he/she may also be the subject of a re-designation. The Libero declared unable to play may not play for the remainder of the match. Or: Rule 19.4.3.1: Where a team has registered on the score sheet two Liberos, but one becomes unable to play, the team has the right to play with only one Libero. No re-designation will be allowed, however, unless the remaining Libero is unable to continue playing for the match.
Coaching	For Women's International Junior, Girl's National Youth, Boy's International, Girl's International Youth, Boy's National Youth Divisions and Girls International Select: Rule 5.2.3.4 – Coach may: Give instructions while standing or walking within the free zone in front of his/her team's bench from the extension of the attack line up to the warm-up area, without disturbing or delaying the match. The coach is restricted to performing his/her function behind the coach's restriction line. <u>Rule 5.3.1 – The assistant coach(es) sit(s) on the team bench, but has no right to intervene in the match.</u> For Girl's National Select, Boy's National Select, and Girls' Future Select Divisions: <i>USAV 5.2.3.4: During play, the coach may give these instructions while standing or walking within the free zone in front of his/her team's bench from the extension of the attack line up to the warm-up area, no closer to the court than 1.75 m (5'10") from the sideline.</i> <i>a. USAV 5.3.1: One assistant coach at a time may stand to give instructions to the players on the court but has no right to intervene in the match. During play, this assistant coach may give these instructions while standing or walking within the free zone in front of his/her team's bench from the extension of the attack line up to the warm-up area, and no closer to the court than 1.75 m (5'10") from the sideline and its extension, without disturbing or delaying the match. The extension of the attack line is drawn to a distance of 1.75 (5'10") from the sideline.</i>
Uniformity of coaches and non playing team members on the team bench.	For all Divisions: All coaches must wear <u>identical</u> team or delegation tops. All coaches must also wear acceptable not identical business casual bottoms; Pants and leggings (full length) of solid color or matching pattern are acceptable, (no jeans, shorts, sandals, flip-flops or headwear). Non-playing team members on the team bench must be dressed identically in team warm-up.

APPENDIX B

Protest Procedures

There are times where a team may question the interpretation or application of a rule by the first referee. These procedures for lodging a protest are based on having a protest committee available to hear the protest and make an immediate ruling before the next beckon for serve. Once there has been another beckon for serve to start the next rally, there may be no protest of the previous rally. If the protest has to do with the last rally of a set or the last rally of a match, the team has 60 seconds to lodge the protest. After that time, no protest will be accepted.

If a team disagrees with an interpretation or application of a rule from the previous rally, they may lodge a protest. This must happen before the next beckon for serve and must be lodged properly. To lodge a protest, the game captain must inform the first referee they would like to protest and why they are protesting. For 14 and under competition, the head coach may act in place of the game captain but may NOT cross the court to lodge the protest. They must send the captain to the first referee to tell them they would like to protest. For any level, if the game captain is not sure or has a hard time explaining what they are protesting, the first referee should come off the stand and talk to the coach that is requesting the protest.

Once the captain or coach has explained what they are protesting, the first referee must decide if the protest is accepted or denied. Only the first referee may accept or deny a protest. If it is a protest based on a rule or application of a rule, they should accept the protest and contact the protest committee to start the protest procedure. If the protest is only about a judgment call, the protest should be denied, and a delay sanction may be issued if it is clear that the coach was attempting to delay the match by protesting a clear judgment call. Judgment calls may not be protested.

Things that may be protested:

- 1) Misinterpretation of a playing rule
- 2) Failure of the first referee to apply the correct rule to a given situation
- 3) Failure to charge the correct penalty/sanction for a given fault
- 4) Score sheet (score)

Once the first referee has accepted a protest, they must contact the protest committee. It is advisable to have an assigned Protest Committee available during the tournament to rule upon a protest as soon as possible. This could include someone available by phone if needed.

The referees will stay at the court and will send a responsible player or coach from the work team to the Championship desk or designated area to inform them there has been a protest. During this time, the referees will stand on their respective sides of the court on their sideline (Diagram A). There should be NO TALKING to each other or with any coach, player, or spectator during this time. Any attempts by either team to communicate with referees during this time should be respectfully declined, and the teams should be reminded that once the protest has been accepted, they must wait for the protest committee. Coach and player behavior during this time MAY STILL BE SANCTIONED, and sanctions are assessed once play has resumed.

When the protest committee has assembled, they will start the protest procedures. They will initially talk to the first referee to see who protested and confirm that the protest was lodged properly. They

will then proceed to the protesting team to ask what they are protesting. Again, for 14 and below, the head coach may help or may act in place of the captain. For ages 15 and above, the captain must be the one who primarily talks to the protest committee. If the captain has difficulty communicating with the protest committee, the head coach may help as long as they behave in a sporting manner. Players and coaches MAY STILL BE SANCTIONED during this time. The protest committee also has the right to request a sanction to a player or coach if they believe their behavior is unsporting. These sanctions will be assessed before the next beckon for serve.

Based on the nature of the protest, the protest committee will approach the officiating team as needed. This could include one or both referees, the line judges, or the scorers in the case of a score sheet protest. The protest committee will collect the facts and then make a decision based on the information they collect.

Once the decision has been made by the protest committee, they will let both teams know the decision. After both teams have been informed, they will assist the officials (if needed) in getting the players on the court in the correct positions and making sure the score and score sheet are correct before resuming play. If there are sanctions that need to be given, they will be assessed at this time. Play then resumes.

The decision of the protest committee may not be protested. If a coach would like to discuss the decision of the protest, they may talk to the protest committee after the match.

