

Volleyball Rules Changes - 2024-25

By NFHS on March 06, 2024

volleyball

4-2-3a, 7-1-1 NOTE: Allows a player to change uniform numbers without penalty when a uniform is damaged in addition to when a uniform has blood on it.

Rationale: Adds language to *Rule 4: Uniforms* regarding the proper procedure for a legal uniform number change and expands to include a damaged uniform as a legal reason for changing a uniform number. Aligns language in Rules 4 and 7.

5-4-3c(1): Allows all players on the roster, not just starting players, to stand on their respective end lines prior to the first set.

Rationale: Encourages the inclusion of all players in the prematch announcements.

5-9-2b NOTE (NEW), State Association Adoption Chart: Requires line judges to switch sides of the court between sets when, by state association adoption, teams remain on the same benches throughout the match.

Rationale: Aligns with the original intent of the rule allowing line judges to alternate between each set to promote fair officiating.

11-4-1b: Allows teams to substitute during an injury time-out for the libero replacement if the libero is injured or ill.

Rationale: Allows for the immediate substitution of the libero replacement who may be playing out of position due to the injury to the libero.

2024-25 Volleyball Major Editorial Changes

Suggested Prematch Protocol (NEW) - Provides guidance for establishing standardized prematch protocols as well as timed warm-ups.

2024-25 Volleyball Editorial Changes

4-1-7a,b; 5-4-3c(5); 9-5-1a(2); 9-5-1a(4); 9-5-1b(1); 9-5-1b(4); 9-5-6b; 12 NOTES 1

2024-25 Volleyball Points of Emphasis

1. Ball Handling
2. Scoring Best Practices
3. Host Management Best Practices

NET [RE]MINDERS

For referees, plays at the net can be difficult to adjudicate. For Kim Weed, Sioux Falls, S.D., there is a lot to sort out on this play for her and her partner to properly rule on it. For the purpose of this illustration, assume the player in blue is the setter and she is attempting to make a play, which would be the team's second contact, on an overpass by one of her teammates. The referees must ponder the following to correctly rule on this play.

1 Is the ball in the plane of the net? If so, it is fair game for both players to play. If not, the player in red may be guilty of a fault for reaching over the net.

2 Is the setter in the front row or back row? If she is a front-row player, this contact is legal, regardless of the height of the ball. If she is in the back row, this may be an illegal attack or an illegal block by her. See No. 3.

3 If the setter is in the back row, the height of the ball matters. If the ball is not completely above the height of the net, no issues. If the ball is completely above the height of the net and the setter touches the ball first, causing the ball to contact the red player's hands, the setter is guilty of a back-row attack. If the player in red played the ball first (or it is simultaneous contact) and the setter is contacting the ball completely above the height of the net, it is an illegal block by the setter.

4 Neither player must touch the net in this situation. With both players having body parts close to the net, it is important for the second referee to keep focus at the net and make sure neither player makes contact with the net, either on the way up or on the way down.

5 Assuming everything about this play is legal, the final factor to consider is the feet of the players at the net. When the players return to the floor, it is important to make sure neither player commits a centerline violation.

