

Above 1-1 and Pt. of Emphasis #1 Risk Management warnings about diving into pool and directions for summoning emergency assistance	Not present	Not present	Players enter the water feet first at all times. Referees shall meet with facility personnel for the purpose of knowing how to summon assistance (signals and knowledge of who will do it.
1-4 What is distance between the goal lines with floating goals?	Not more than 30m nor less than 20m for games played by men; not more than 25m nor less than 20m for games played by women.	Not more than 30m (100 feet) nor less than 22.9m (75 feet) for games played by men; not more than 25m (82 feet) nor less than 22.9m (75 feet) for games played by women.	25 meters or 75 feet for both boys and girls
1-4 What is the distance wall to wall in pools with wall goals?	Not described.	For men: wall to wall must not exceed 30m (100 ft) nor less than 22.9m (75 feet). For women: length must not exceed 25m (82 ft) nor less than 22.9m(75 feet)	25 meters or 75 feet for both boys and girls
1-4 What is the width of the field of play?	Not more than 20m nor less than 10m	Not more than 20m (66 feet) nor less than 13m (45 feet).	Same as NCAA
1-4 Responsibility of host to provide field of play that meets as closely as possible maximum measurements for length, width and equals or exceeds rec. depth	Not stated but is followed	Responsibility stated clearly in rules	No requirement for optimum size of pool but state associations may require maximum course length with floating goals for championships
1-6 Are course markings in meters or yards?	Markings only in meters	Markings only in meters	Meters required as of 7/1/2009 for 2yd/m line and for reentry area. (recommended. now). Yards permitted at this time for 2m area and reentry area
1-6 What is the color of the side of pool (deck and/or sideline) between 5m and half-distance line?	Green	Green or color other than yellow or red	Same as NCAA
1-6 May cones be used?	Not specified but may be used on deck	Can be used. Colors: white (goal line), red (2m line); yellow (5m line), white (half)	Same as NCAA
1-10 What are colors of desk flags?	Red, white, blue and yellow (for brutality)	Red, white and blue desk flags	Same as NCAA
1-11 Is there a rule prohibiting megaphone or whistling by coach	No	Yes	Same as NCAA
1-12 Is there a rule concerning videotaping of games?	Not stated	There is no NCAA rule against this; can't use video review during game. Can use it afterwards for detecting misconduct	Can record games but not use replay during game or afterwards to make decisions
2-1 In what system are dimensions of goal expressed?	metric	Effective 7/1/2011 can only use metric for new goals purchased and used	Same as NCAA
2-1, 23-2 Are wall goals permitted?	Not allowed; therefore, no description of them or position of goalkeeper in penalty throw	Wall goals are described and goalkeeper must have hips on goal line in penalty throw	Same as NCAA
3-1 What color balls are allowed?	No color specified. May be different colors or striped or paneled	Balls must be predominantly yellow or gold and may have colored panels.	Same as NCAA

3-5 How many balls must be provided for a game?	Not specified.	At least 5 balls required, 2 at each bench, 1 with referee; if ball goes out of bounds over end line, coach must have player from bench retrieve it (warning, then yellow card if not). See also 8-3 about ball retrieval.	Five game-quality balls must be provided for all championship games and are recommended for all others; remainder of rule same as NCAA See also rule 8-3 about ball retrieval.
4-1 What must be the color of the field players' caps?	Caps shall be of contrasting color (one does not have to be white), other than solid red, and must contrast with the color of the ball. A team may be required by the referees to wear white or blue caps if caps are not sufficiently different from those of the other team and from the ball .	Home team caps may be any dark color (including red) that contrasts with the color of the ball (caps may not be yellow, gold, orange, powder blue, light gray, pale green, or similar light colors); visiting team caps must be entirely white.	Same as NCAA
4-1 May the caps of field players be divided into thirds or paneled?	Not addressed	The caps of the home team field players may be divided into thirds or alternating panels with the panels consisting of two dark colors, such as medium blue and navy blue.	Same as NCAA
4-2 Ear guards may be what color?	Ear guards must be the same color as the team's caps except that the goalkeeper may have red ear guards.	The color of the ear guards must match the color of caps as closely as possible (dark earmuffs on dark caps, white earmuffs on white caps). The earmuffs on caps of the home goalkeeper may be red only if the home team caps are red.	Same as NCAA
4-3 What is the color of the goalkeeper caps?	The goalkeeper must wear red caps.	Goalkeepers' caps must be divided into thirds or alternating panels, red and white for the visiting goalkeeper and red and dark for the home goalkeeper.	Same as NCAA
4-4 How are caps numbered?	Numbered from 1 to 13, with red 13 reserved for the substitute goalkeeper (note: also need white and dark #13 if #13 is a field player).	Field players' caps are numbered beginning with #2; alternate goalies use 1A, 1B, etc.	Same as NCAA
4-4 What are the colors specified for the cap numbers on the field players caps?	Not specified but must be easily, clearly, and visibly different from the background or from a pattern when wet or dry. In practice they are white on the dark field players' caps and dark on the white field players' caps.	Numbers on dark caps must be white or yellow, those on white caps must be a contrasting dark color (may not be powder blue, light gray, pale green, orange or similar light colors. Numbers on both type caps must be a single solid color with no border.	Same as NCAA, but numbers may have a very narrow inconspicuous border, such as light grey. The large central part of number on dark cap must be white or yellow. The large central part of number on white cap must be a dark color (colors listed). Numbers must be clearly visible.
4-3 and 4-4 What are the colors specified for the cap numbers on the goalkeepers caps?	Not specified but in practice the color of the numbers often match color of the numbers on field players' caps.	Numbers on the cap of the home goalkeeper shall be white or yellow; numbers on the cap of the visiting goalkeeper shall be dark.	Same as NCAA
4-4 What height is specified for the cap numbers?	10 cm in height	At least 8 cm, preferably 10cm, in height	Same as NCAA

4-4 Is team required to have a second set of caps?	Not in rule book, but a second set is required in major tournaments	Not required but is recommended to have second set at bench	Same as NCAA
4-5 What color is specified for swim caps?	Not in rule book but they have to match color of water polo caps	Must match water polo cap as closely as possible, white with white caps, dark with dark caps, red or white for visiting goalkeeper, red or dark for home goalie.	Same as NCAA
4-6 What is the penalty if a team's caps do not meet the requirements?	Teams may be required to wear white or blue caps	The team is required to change caps unless there is mutual agreement of both teams that the game will be played with non-conforming caps, as long as cap numbers clearly visible.	Same as NCAA
5-1 What team size is specified?	13 (but is 15 in certain tournaments)	No maximum number except in certain tournaments (such as conference and NCAA championships)	Same as NCAA
5-1 Do goals and fouls count if there is a player with 3 personal fouls in the pool who was not visibly red-flagged by the desk?	No. Exception: foul of misconduct, brutality or red card during the part to be replayed are not removed from the record of the game.	Offending team has right to choose if go back to time of 3 rd foul. If do, then goals and fouls removed except foul of misconduct, brutality, red or yellow card during the part to be replayed or can choose to keep current time and fouls, etc.	Same as NCAA
5-2 Where must substitutes be located?	On the team bench. Can't move away except between periods and during a timeout.	Same, but in inclement weather, with the mutual consent of both coaches, substitute players may be in the water behind goal line outside exclusion area, at least 2m from goal.	Same as NCAA
5-2 What is the penalty if an assistant coach stands while the team is on offense?	Warning or red card (head coach is the only individual person who can receive a yellow card)	Warning, followed by a yellow card and a red card for violation of this rule	Same as NCAA
5-2 What is the penalty if the assistant coach stands, moves up to 5-meter line and coaches?	Red card	Red card but rule clarified to make clear assistant coach can move behind bench to take care of or speak to a player behind bench	Same as NCAA
5-2 and 11-2 When do teams change ends?	At half time and at the end of the first overtime period.	Same, but if requested by one coach, teams change ends after each period and OT period.	Same as NCAA
5-2, Appendix A-2 When do referees change sides?	Referees change sides before start of any period when teams do not change ends (change at end of 1 st , 3 rd , and before 1 st OT period)	Same; however, if one coach has requested that teams change ends each period, referees do not change sides during game.	Same as NCAA
5-4 What are requirements for the women's suit?	Not described in rules but same suit as new NCAA rule is required in FINA championships. No penalty for exposure.	One piece, non-transparent for both sexes. High back with broad straps for field players and goalkeeper. Rule for exposure added to rules.	One piece, non-transparent for both sexes; suit must cover buttocks and breasts. Suits high back with broad straps. Style optional for goalkeeper. If goalkeeper's suit has zipper, must be zipped, just as for field players. Rule for exposure added to rules.

<p>5-4 What articles are listed as likely to cause injury?</p>	<p>Not listed, but rules prohibit any article which can cause injury</p>	<p>Including but not limited to jewelry, watches, swim goggles, protective helmets, sharp fingernails or toenails. Medical and religious medals not listed as articles likely to cause injury but would not be permitted. List modified to remove goggles and nose guards if prescription. List not all-inclusive. Mouth protectors ok to use without permission.</p>	<p>Including but not limited to jewelry, medical or religious medals, watches, swim goggles, protective helmets and sharp fingernails and toenails. Mouth protector ok to use without permission. Need permission for protective goggles, nose guards, face guards</p>
<p>5.4 Is the handling of zippers described?</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>Yes. Zipper should be zipped up at next appropriate stoppage (as in cap replacement rule). If broken, if suit available on bench, throw it in; otherwise remove player. Player can return after problem is corrected.</p>	<p>Same as NCAA</p>
<p>5-4 Is a memorial patch permitted?</p>	<p>No rule</p>	<p>Yes; size must not exceed maximum size of 2¼ square inches; preferred location is on suit</p>	<p>Same as NCAA but size not to exceed 4 square inches.</p>
<p>5-5 What is the penalty if grease or oil or article likely to cause injury such as nails is discovered on the body after the game has started?</p>	<p>Articles likely to cause injury not listed; but are handled same way as grease or oil (if found after game has started player out rest of game with immediate substitution from reentry area).</p>	<p>Should an offense be discovered after the game has started, the referee removes player to correct offense, substitute enters, and game resumed. That player can be subbed in later.</p>	<p>Players should not have grease or oil on body. Players needing to wear sun screen should use a product that is not oily or greasy in its final form. Remainder same as NCAA.</p>
<p>5-5 Is there a pre-game meeting?</p>	<p>No such meeting specified; referees not required to check nails although they often do once in a tournament.</p>	<p>Meeting specified with captains to discuss ground rules and then inspect all players for articles possibly causing injury, sharp nails, oil or grease and proper colored swim cap, suits. Coach may attend.</p>	<p>Same as NCAA</p>
<p>5-6 May players be substituted during a temporary stoppage of play?</p>	<p>Yes, players can be substituted from reentry area during the NCAA list of temporary stoppages of play such as while a player retrieves a cap, while referee is checking on an injury or resetting clock. Only time live time substitution is not allowed is between the time a referee awards a penalty throw and the taking of the penalty throw, except at a timeout. For a live-time sub, sub has to be in reentry area and original player leaving must swim directly there</p>	<p>No. Players cannot be substituted from side of pool or from reentry area) during a temporary stoppage of play such as while a player retrieves a cap, while referee is checking on an injury or resetting clock. Live-time substitution also not allowed between time a penalty throw is awarded and taken except at a timeout. Same procedure as FINA for live time substitution.</p>	<p>Same as NCAA</p>
<p>5-7 Must an excluded player go to reentry area before being substituted for during timeout or between periods or after goal?</p>	<p>Excluded player does not have to go to reentry area before being substituted if goal is scored or between periods, but must in case of timeout.</p>	<p>Excluded player does not have to go to reentry area before being substituted if goal is scored, between periods or in case of timeout.</p>	<p>Same as NCAA</p>
<p>6-1 May there be observers from visiting team at desk?</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>Minimum of one observer and up to two additional. All desk officials and observers must act in a neutral, professional manner.</p>	<p>Same as NCAA</p>

6-2, 9-1-e Who times the timeouts?	Desk timer blows horn to award timeout, times the timeout and gives the warning signal and the end of the timeout. Timeout secretary awards timeout when signaled from team bench.	Game timer shall time timeouts and give warning signals instead of referee, provided that equipment available at desk to do so. Otherwise referee. Determine before game who times them. Desk timer may not signal a timeout – just times them.	Same as NCAA
6-2 Who times 30-second timeouts?	There are no 30-second timeouts	Referee	Same as NCAA
6-3 (NFHS), 7-10 (NCAA) Is there a tournament committee and tournament variations?.	No committee. Delegates make decisions	No description of tournament committee, but may rules on protest during tournament. Composition not described but usually not coaches.	Recommend one be composed of coaches and/or officials to make immediate decisions
7.1 At what time is the referee expected to arrive before the game?	One hour before game, must be on deck 30 minutes before game	30 minutes (when jurisdiction begins)	15 minutes (when jurisdiction begins)
7.1 Over whom does the referee have authority?	Same list but not specified: (players, coaches, team officials, goal judges)	Players, coaches, team officials. Goal judges and desk officials added to the list but this rule was understood before to include them.	Same as NCAA
7-1 During what time does the referee authority extend?	Authority during whole time referees and players are within the precincts of the pool. Referee stays for 30 minutes after game (until end of protest time).	Referee authority extends during the entire time referees, coaches, team officials and players are within the precincts of the pool, from 30 minutes before game to five minutes after the conclusion of the game or until any protest procedure has been completed.	Begins 15 minutes before game and ends 5 minutes after or when any protest filing procedure is complete.
7-1 Is referee uniform described	No but is same as NCAA	White shirt, trousers, shoes specified. Tour. director, head referee, chief assigner, conf. comm..may make exceptions for weather.	Same as NCAA; May be exceptions granted from state association if extreme heat and humidity.
7-1 May referees wear earplugs?	Not mentioned but can	Yes	Same as NCAA
7-3 May referees delay in issuing a red or yellow card?	Yes, but not described	Yes: added specifically to advantage rule.	Same as NCAA
7-4 Who may address the referee during the game?	No one may address referee during game	After the pregame meeting, the captain and the head coach are the only individuals authorized to address the referees and only at intervals between periods and during timeouts or with the permission of the referee or, in the case of the head coach, when filing a protest. The head coach and captain may discuss rule clarifications and misapplication of rules at these times but may not comment to or address referee during actual play of the game. Judgment calls are not an appropriate topic of discussion at any time.	Same as NCAA

7-4 If the coach is issued a red card, may the assistant coach then walk up to the 5m line on offense?	No, except when making substitutions or during a timeout.	Yes. – assistant coach takes over all duties and privileges of head coach so can coach, walk up to 5m line, etc.	Same as NCAA
7-4 Can a referee give a red card before or after the game?	Not specified, but not done. If a coach argues with a referee after a game, the delegate may suspend the coach for the next game.	Yes, for disruptive behavior of coach or player, anytime from 30 minutes before the game to 5 minutes after or until any protest procedure is completed.	No time specified. However, rules do not preclude a referee from giving a red card to an individual (coach, other team official or player) who accosts a referee after a game.
7-4, 21-10 Can a referee issue a red card to a player in the water?	Yes. Not specifically stated, but if the player is no longer entitled to participate in the game (such as if he has three fouls and refuses to leave or committed disrespect after the third), then he may be given a red card if he refuses to leave the water.	Yes, if a player refuses to leave the water when so ordered for misconduct. The referee has the power to abandon the game if the player continues to refuse to leave the water when so ordered. Also, if player commits misconduct on way out from 3 rd foul, penalty shot awarded, but if continues, then red card.	Same as NCAA
7-4 Can a referee give more than one warning to a team?	No	Yes	Same as NCAA
7-4 Can a referee give more than one yellow card to a team?	No It is given only to head coach	Yes; a yellow card may be given to the players on the bench, coach, and assistant coach, for example, but only one per person.	Same as NCAA
7-4 What is punishment for receipt of a red card?	Person must leave precincts of pool for remainder of game but may sit in spectator stands but not communicate with team. If this occurs in a tournament the player or coach is suspended for the next game. Penalty also carries over to next tournament of same type but not to ordinary game.	Coach, team official or player receiving a red card must leave pool deck, but may sit in spectator stands but not communicate with team. The person is also suspended from next game from time starting 30 minutes before game to 5 minutes after (or 15 minutes after if protest is being filed).	Coach and team official must leave from the entire pool area. Player may sit in bleachers under supervision. Person also suspended from next game. Coach may sit in bleachers at that time, in addition to players.
7-4 How is secretary notified of issuance of card?	No procedure.	Referee has to notify referee on scoring table side who then notifies secretary.	Same as NCAA
7-5 If a referee removes a player, substitute, spectator, coach or other team official whose behavior prevents the referees from carrying out their duties from the remainder of the game, does that individual receive a red card?	With exception of spectator, others receive a red card (not specifically stated).	With exception of spectator, others receive a red card. Host institution should take appropriate action with disruptive spectator.	Same as NCAA
7-6 Are there lightning guidelines for stopping a game?	No	Yes (Appendix D)	Same as NCAA but in front of book
7-7 Does the referee report issues with field of play, caps, red cards, abandonment and forfeit of games?	Not stated. However, delegate includes items such as these in his report to FINA.	Yes, to conference office(s) and assigning authority. Report any issues which require a game suspension plus others listed.	Same as NCAA

7-8 Is referee recommended to check score after each period?	No	Yes – score and timeouts	Same as NCAA
7-9 What type of errors must referee correct in interest of fairness?	Not listed in one place but procedure would be same for each	Rule contains non-inclusive list of errors which must be corrected in interest of fairness. If several occur at once, referees must decide which to correct in interest of fairness.	Same as NCAA
7-9-a Is situation described when player removed for 3 personal fouls but discovered later has really 2?	Not described.	Yes – offended team can decide if go back and remove fouls and goals or if stay at same time.	Same as NCAA
7-10 By what time must a coach inform the referee that he is filing a protest? When must the protest procedure be completed by?	The protest must be filed in writing by 30 minutes after the end of the game. Pay 100 Swiss francs. Can not protest during game.	Coach must inform referee at time of incident (without taking advantage away) or within 5 minutes after the conclusion of game; written protest filing procedure must be completed within 15 minutes after game.	Same as NCAA
7-10 What may a protest be awarded for?	Not for judgment calls; can for misapplication of rules, etc. Essentially the same rule.	For misapplication of rules, equipment malfunction, errors in recording information or other desk errors. Not for judgment calls.	Same as NCAA except “other desk errors” eliminated
7-11 How long must team wait for late team before forfeit declared?	No rule – up to delegate	30 minutes unless by mutual consent they agreed to wait additional time	Same as NCAA
7-11 Can the guilty team advance by means of a forfeit?	Not specified. Up to delegate	No	Same as NCAA
8-2 Does the goal judge signal an improper entry of an excluded player or a substitute?	Yes.	No – just exclusion secretary or referee	Same as NCAA
8-3, 3-5, 19-1 Should goalkeeper retrieve ball over the goal line or player retrieve ball over side line?	No – should not leave the field of play without permission. Only if can reach it.	Player should retrieve ball only if immediately outside the field of play (end line or side line) when does not have to leave field of play. Otherwise need permission.	Same as NCAA
9-1-e and 6-2 Who times timeouts?	Game timer	See 6-2.	Same as NCAA
9-2 When is the possession clock turned off at end of period?	It may be turned off when less than 30 seconds remain in a period and a new 30-second period of possession is awarded or the shot clock might assume the same time as the game clock.	Is turned off when less than 35 seconds remain in a period and a new 35-second period of possession is awarded	Same as NCAA except that possession time is 30 seconds
10-1-c Does the secretary inform the referee after the substitution that a player has 3 personal fouls?	No	Yes, so referee will know that the player is an illegal player if player reenters game later.	Same as NCAA
10-1-d Are brutality and misconduct recorded?	Not specified, but such fouls and any game exclusion are recorded in “progress of game”.	Yes, in “progress of game” Also minor acts of misconduct (MAM) recorded.	Same as NCAA

11-1 What is the length of each period?	8 minutes	8 minutes	7 minutes; JV 6 and FS 5 minutes. can be tournament variations in period length, number of timeouts, type, length, or ties, as long as announced ahead of time
11-2 Can the interval at half-time be shortened or lengthened?	No	Yes, shortened with agreement of both coaches; only lengthened for TV or promotion with agreement of both coaches.	Can be shortened with agreement of both coaches but not lengthened
11-3 Can game end in a tie?	Yes	No	No except in tournaments if specified in tournament rules
11-3 How is winner of the game decided if score still tied after the two three-minute overtime periods?	A penalty shoot out is conducted with no change of benches by teams after the two regular overtime periods.	Successive 3 minute sudden-death overtime periods until goal is scored, with 2 minutes after each overtime period for change of ends	Same as NCAA but can be tournament variations
11-3 Is there a coin toss for ends before sudden death overtime or for deciding ends for the penalty shots?	No sudden death overtime. There is a coin toss to determine which team shoots penalty shots first but not for ends.	Yes, is a coin toss for ends before 1st sudden death overtime period – then teams alternate ends after each sudden death OT period	Same as NCAA (but call the periods sudden victory)
11-3 After the completion of two overtime periods and the score is still tied, what length of time must elapse before the penalty throws or the start of sudden-death OT?	If the tie is between the two teams who just completed the game, the penalty shootout starts immediately. Otherwise it is 30 minutes after the completion of the final game of that round or at the first practical opportunity.	Two minutes before start of sudden-death overtime and two minutes between each additional sudden-death overtime period until one team scores.	Same as NCAA (but call the periods sudden-victory)
12-1 How many timeouts are permitted?	Three timeouts per game but third allowed only in overtime (all three can be taken during overtime)	Three during regular play and one in overtime (timeouts not used in regulation time can not be carried over to overtime). (Also one 30-second timeout.)	Same as NCAA except that 30-second timeout is only a tournament option
12-1 What is duration of a timeout?	One minute	Two minutes (but can be shortened)	Same as NCAA
12-1 Who can call a timeout?	Coach	Coach or any player in the water	Same as NCAA
12-1 How does the coach signal the referee that he/she wishes a timeout?	The coach calls timeout and signals to the secretary or referee with the hands forming a T-shape (or uses an airhorn). The timeout secretary or referee blows the whistle to stop play and start the timeout.	The coach or any player in the water calls timeout and signals to the referee with the hands forming a T-shape or the coach may signal with an air horn if both coaches agree to use. The referee (not the timeout secretary) then blows whistle to stop play.	Same as NCAA
12-1, 12-5 When can the defensive team call a timeout?	Defensive team can't call a timeout. If the coach on defense does call a timeout, the referee (or desk timer) blows whistle for the timeout and awards a penalty throw to the opposing team and this is charged as a timeout to the defensive team.	Defensive team can call timeout after offensive team has called timeout but before the ball has been put into play; either team may call a timeout after a goal. Only coach on offense can before penalty shot taken. If coach on defense calls for timeout at time not allowed, referee blows whistle, stops play, awards a penalty foul. Doesn't charge TO.	Same as NCAA

12-1 Who times a timeout?	Game timer or special timeout timer	Game clock timer or timeout secretary or referee (determine which before game)	Same as NCAA
12-2 When is warning signal given for end of timeout?	At :45	At 1:45 or if team shortens timeout before that time, at the time of the notification.	Same as NCAA
12-2 Can the timeout be shorter than the designated time (2 minutes in NCAA, 1 minute in FINA/USWP)?	No	Yes. The coach or captain of the team that called the timeout may inform the referee when that team is ready to resume play. The referee blows the whistle as a signal that play will start in 15 seconds and verbally notifies the other team that play will start in 15 sec. Referee may not shorten TO on his own.	Same as NCAA
12-2 When is excluded player not required to go to reentry area before substitute may enter?	After a goal or between periods	During timeout or between periods or after a goal	Same as NCAA
12-3 How is ball put in play after timeouts?	Desk blows whistle when 15 seconds remain of the timeout and when time is up. Referee blows whistle and starts play immediately when timeout period is ended at or behind the half distance line; players can take any position in field of play which they deem to be most advantageous. The referee is not obligated to wait until there is no advantage to either team before putting the ball into play.	Referee or timekeeper blows whistle when 15 seconds remain and for end of TO. If the team calling the TO does not come out from the TO after the referee blows the whistle, the referee shall throw the ball to the offensive player closest to and behind the half-distance line and start play. If the team calling the TO is ready to resume play at the conclusion of the TO, but the other team is not, the referee must warn the coach on the first offense, ask the coach to call a TO or receive the appropriate card on the second offense; ask the coach to call a TO or receive the appropriate card on subsequent offenses.	Same as NCAA
12-6 What happens if a timeout is called by a team when neither team has possession of the ball?	Penalty throw awarded; and counts as a timeout for team which called the timeout.	Referee blows his whistle and awards the ball to the team which did not call timeout. Does not count as a timeout and no penalty shot.	Same as NCAA
12-7 Are there 30-second timeouts?	No	Yes – one per game, only called by offense Time changed from 20 to 30 seconds.	May be a tournament option. Same description of the TO
12-7 (11-5 in NFHS) What may be the position of the coach and team during a 30-second timeout?	No 30-second timeouts	Coach may move up to half-distance line. Team does not go back to defensive end but can huddle at side.	Same as NCAA
12-8 What is maximum length of television timeout?	Not described.	Ten minutes (only called after goal, before neutral throw or corner throw, equipment failure, cap or suit replacement, injury. Ball put in play in usual way after these).	No television timeouts

13-1 When is the coin toss performed before the game and by whom?	No time specified. Captain performs toss. (but in practice it is the referee). Team in white caps usually if there is no toss, starts to table's left.	The referee performs the coin toss at least 10 minutes before the start of the game, the winning captain to have the choice of ends.	Same as NCAA unless there are pre-assigned ends
13-2 Where do players line up for start of period?	On goal line. If false start, start shall be retaken, just as in case of an extra player. (very rare)	Heads on goal line; if both can push off from end, start by grasping end no higher than water level; if both can't grasp ends, both start with heads on goal lines or 2-meter line.	Same as NCAA
14-3 A goal may not be scored on a direct shot on goal outside 5 meters directly from the restart following any other delay in the game (in addition to the ones listed). What are examples of other game delays?	None listed but they are the same as NCAA. Sweeping usually allowed but not described.	Additional examples added when goal may not be scored (during the issuance of a yellow or red card, and when correcting a clock error). Definition of sweeping added.	Same as NCAA
14-5, 6 Is there a list of when goals count and when do not count?	No, but would be the same	Yes	Same as NCAA
16-2 Is there an explanation of when goalie takes goal throw and when field player does?	No, but is the same	Yes. If goes out of field of play behind goal line goalie takes goal throw; if behind goal line but still in field of play, closest player puts ball in play	Same as NCAA
19-1 Can field player retrieve ball when over side line?	Same, but not stated.	Yes, if in easy reach, without leaving the field of play.	Same as NCAA
20-6 Is there a definition of tackling and challenged?	No, but is called the same way	Definition of tackling and challenged was added in ball under.	Same as NCAA
20-8, 14-4, 22-2 How is foul described to play or touch the ball with two hands?	14-4 two hands or arms; 20-8 two hands; 22-2 two hands	Two hands used in rule (2 hands or 2 arms in interpretations) Called the same in all rules.	Same as NCAA
20-12 Should referee penalize offensive player who momentarily enters 2-meter area?	Not stated but same as NCAA	No, if does not interfere with play, but if continues to stay there, should penalize him	Same as NCAA
20-17 What is the possession time?	30 seconds	35 seconds	Same as FINA – 30 seconds
20-18 How should wasting time be called throughout the game?	In the last minute, the referees must be certain that there is intentional wasting of time before applying this rule	Wasting time should be called consistently throughout the game. It is the responsibility of the team on offense to advance the ball towards the offensive end; it is not necessary for the team to pass or shoot the ball. Ball can be passed back to goalkeeper or another player if at least one other offensive player is in that end but must still advance the ball.	Same as NCAA with addition that the team is not required to make a bad pass to advance the ball from the back court to the front court

20-19 Is it an ordinary foul to fail to be ready at the beginning of the period?	Not stated but would be treated as ordinary foul and ball is awarded to the opposing team at the half-distance line.	Yes. Ball is awarded to the opposing team at the half-distance line.	Same as NCAA
21-2 How do you define field of play?	Not defined but would be the same. "Leaving water" means going up on deck.	Area between the end (boundary) lines and the side lines.	Same as NCAA
21-2 From where does an excluded player leave play for reentry area?	Under goal line and swim directly to reentry area	May swim under goal line or side line and swim directly to reentry area	Same as NCAA
21-2 What happens if no player or an incorrect player leaves the field of play after an exclusion foul is called?	If two players leave, the wrong one can enter at any time from reentry area. If correct one did not leave, referee could call penalty foul for interference with play or could just straighten out the error and reset clocks.	Referee should stop play quickly, allow incorrect player(s) to reenter, exclude correct, instruct both timers to reset both clocks and commence play. Incorrect player does not have to reenter from exclusion area.	Same as NCAA
21-2 What is the difference between a player leaving the field of play or leaving the pool (water)?	Misconduct if excluded player leaves pool to walk to exclusion area. Exclusion foul if player leaves field of play without permission	Same.	Same
21-2 What is penalty if excluded player if ball turns over, turns around before reaching exclusion area and goes into the play?	Penalty throw and additional personal foul Must go to exclusion area. Same as NCAA.	Penalty throw and additional personal foul. Must go to exclusion area as he was excluded. If penalty throw scores	Same as NCAA
21-4 What is penalty for player leaving water during play going on to the deck?	Exclusion foul if it is without permission.	Same as FINA	Same as NCAA
21-10 What is penalty for a player committing misconduct after a third personal foul?	Not specified. Referee could ignore it, warn player, award a penalty shot (for interference) or a red card.	Penalty throw. If continues to be disrespectful to referee, then red card.	Same as NCAA
21-10 What is the penalty if player on way out of pool for misconduct commits another act of misconduct?	Player was already removed for remainder of game for misconduct, so give a red card for next act of misconduct or penalty throw if very severe.	Exclusion for remainder of game for misconduct; penalty throw for additional misconduct with substitute in reentry area. If still disrespectful also a red card.	Same as NCAA
21-10 Is obscene language defined as misconduct?	Rule refers to unacceptable language. If bad and directed at referee could be misconduct.	Yes	Same as NCAA
21-10 What is the punishment for a minor act of misconduct?	There is no foul described as a minor act of misconduct. Referee must decide if it is misconduct or not.	Minor act of disrespect changed to minor act of misconduct and includes minor acts of misconduct against player. A 20-second period of exclusion will be awarded for minor acts of misconduct as defined that are not sufficient to warrant exclusion for the remainder of the game. Signal added and abbreviation (MAM).	Same as NCAA

<p>21-10 What is the penalty if a player commits a minor act of misconduct immediately after his first or second exclusion foul?</p>	<p>Player would be removed for remainder of game for misconduct if he says something to referee after an exclusion foul. There is no minor misconduct. Referee has to decide.</p>	<p>If after his first exclusion foul, player receives another exclusion foul, his second, and is excluded for 20 seconds; If after his second, player receives another exclusion foul, his third, so would be removed for remainder of game, with substitution after 20 seconds..</p>	<p>Same as NCAA</p>
<p>21-10 What is punishment if player commits a minor act of misconduct as leaves pool after a third personal foul?</p>	<p>No minor act of misconduct. Referee could ignore any misconduct, warn player, award a penalty shot (for interference) or a red card.</p>	<p>Penalty throw. If player commits MAM after penalty foul is called, immediate substitution and two penalty throws are awarded (1st dead, 2nd live). If player commits MAM after exclusion foul, sub in reentry area, penalty throw and sub can't enter for 20 seconds or earliest occurrence of event in 21.3</p>	<p>Same as NCAA</p>
<p>21-10 How do you restart the game after a minor act of misconduct committed during interval between periods, a timeout, or prior to restart after a goal?</p>	<p>No such foul as minor act of misconduct. Referee would have to decide to call misconduct or ignore it.</p>	<p>The player is excluded for 20 seconds, the substitute enters immediately, and the teams start even up in all 3 cases. Start with sprint if it is committed in the interval between periods, after a timeout with a free throw as after a timeout by the team in possession of the ball, or, after a goal, with a free throw by team which was defending before the goal was scored. The excluded player can return later to the game.</p>	<p>Same as NCAA</p>
<p>21-10 Must a player excluded from the remainder of the game for misconduct leave the team bench for the bleachers?</p>	<p>Yes, player must leave, just as for brutality and receipt of a red card.</p>	<p>No. The player must remain on the bench with the cap on.</p>	<p>Same as NCAA</p>
<p>21-11 Is biting included in definition of brutality?</p>	<p>Not specifically mentioned.</p>	<p>Is now included in the definition of brutality</p>	<p>Same as NCAA but brutality is now called flagrant misconduct</p>
<p>21-11-2 What is penalty if player leaves the bench during a fight?</p>	<p>Not described, but if the player enters the water is a penalty shot as is an 8th player.</p>	<p>Assessed brutality foul</p>	<p>Assessed flagrant misconduct foul</p>
<p>21-11 If player commits brutality is he excluded from next game? Where must he sit?</p>	<p>Excluded from next game. Can sit in bleachers or not be in area.</p>	<p>Same as FINA</p>	<p>If player is at the pool, must sit in bleachers.</p>

<p>21-11 What is the penalty for brutality committed during dead time or live time?</p>	<p>Player excluded for remainder of game, must leave bench area (can sit in bleachers), live time penalty shot awarded, substitute can not enter for 4 minutes actual play, even if penalty shot scored, (doesn't have to stay in corner entire time). If penalty shot scores, start play as after a goal. If penalty shot missed, play continues as after a missed penalty shot. Exclusion secretary waves player in with yellow flag and flag corresponding to cap color. Player suspended from next game in this or next tournament sponsored by same organizing committee but not necessarily in a friendly game between 2 countries.</p>	<p>Player excluded for remainder of game, must leave bench area (can sit in bleachers), a dead-time penalty throw awarded, that team gets ball back at half if made or missed, start as after a timeout, and substitute still out for 20 seconds or until earliest occurrence of 21-3. The player is also suspended for the next game (can sit in bleachers) in all brutality and fighting fouls.</p>	<p>Same as NCAA</p>
<p>21-11 What is penalty if brutality committed during timeout or after a goal?</p>	<p>Offending player excluded for remainder of game with substitution after 4 minutes. Play restarted by referee blowing whistle to start play in normal manner as after a timeout or goal, then immediately stopping play to take the penalty throw. If penalty shot is scored, the defending team starts play with a free throw at half as after a goal. If missed, play continues in the usual manner as with a missed penalty throw.</p>	<p>Player excluded for remainder of game, a dead-time penalty throw awarded, that team gets ball back at half if made or missed, start as after a timeout, and player still out for 20 seconds or until earliest occurrence of 21-3 after the penalty shot..</p>	<p>Same as NCAA</p>
<p>21-11 What is penalty if brutality committed between periods?</p>	<p>Offending player excluded for remainder of game with substitution after 4 minutes. Play restarted by referee blowing whistle to start play in normal manner as after a period break, then immediately stopping play to take the penalty throw. If penalty shot is scored, the defending team starts play with a free throw at half as after a goal. If missed, play continues in the usual manner as with a missed penalty throw.</p>	<p>Player excluded for remainder of game, a dead-time penalty throw awarded, that team gets ball back at half if made or missed, starting the period at that time (without sprint), as after a timeout, same general way, player still out for 20 seconds or until earliest occurrence of 21-3.</p>	<p>Same as NCAA</p>

<p>21-11 What is the penalty if simultaneous brutalities occur during live time or dead time?</p>	<p>Both players excluded for remainder of game with substitution after 4 minutes. The first dead-time penalty throw shall be taken by the team last in possession of the ball. After the second penalty throw has been taken, the game shall be restarted with a free throw on or behind half by the team which last had possession of the ball. Players can be located any place in pool. as after a timeout.</p>	<p>Both players excluded for remainder of game (with substitution after 20 seconds). First dead-time penalty throw taken by team last in possession of the ball. After the 2nd penalty throw has been taken, the game restarted with free throw on or behind half by team which last had possession of the ball as after a timeout. Both substitutes out until earliest occurrence of 21-3</p>	<p>Same as NCAA</p>
<p>21-11 What happens if simultaneous brutalities or a fight are committed in the interval between periods?</p>	<p>Both players out with substitution after 4 minutes. Start with sprint. Once one team gains possession on sprint, game stopped. First shot taken by team which gained possession. Play stopped and 2nd penalty shot taken by other team, which results in goal or no goal. Then team which won the sprint is given a free throw at half as after a goal (players from each team on their own side of half). No FINA procedures are described for multiple penalty shots if more than one on team.</p>	<p>Both players out with substitution after 20 seconds. Start with sprint. Once one team gains possession, game stopped. Take dead-time penalty shots. First shot taken by team which gained possession. Play stopped and 2nd penalty shot taken by other team. Then team which won the sprint is given a free throw at half, start as after a timeout, with the substitutes out for 20 seconds out or until earliest occurrence of 21-3.</p>	<p>Same as NCAA</p>
<p>21-11 What happens if simultaneous brutalities are committed during a timeout or after a goal?</p>	<p>Both players out with substitution after 4 minutes. First penalty shot taken by team which would normally have possession of ball. Play stopped and 2nd penalty shot taken, which results in goal or no goal. Then referee awards a free throw on half to team that would normally have had possession after the timeout or after the goal. If after a timeout, players may be anywhere; if after a goal, players on their side of half.</p>	<p>Both players out with substitution after 20 seconds. Dead-time penalty shots. First penalty shot taken by the team in possession of the ball. If the penalty shots are made or missed, both subs still out until earliest occurrence in 21-3, and referee awards a free throw on half to team that would normally have had possession after the timeout or after the goal as after a timeout.</p>	<p>Same as NCAA</p>
<p>21-11 What if brutality is committed by a substitute not in water?</p>	<p>Substitute is out for game, one player removed from water by captain, live time penalty throw conducted, and game continues with one less player for 4 minutes playing time.</p>	<p>Substitute out for game, one player removed from water by captain, dead-time penalty throw, team retains possession of ball if made or missed, the player removed or that player's sub is out for 20 sec. or earliest occurrence of event in 21-3</p>	<p>Same as NCAA</p>

<p>21-11 Is there a fighting penalty?</p>	<p>No – fighting is an example of brutality so use procedure for double brutalities with a penalty throw awarded for each player involved. (questionable if more than one awarded to each team). There may be additional tournament penalties as well. Play restarts as after a goal or as after a timeout, whichever is appropriate, with team which had possession of ball with a free throw at half with excluded players’ substitutes out for 4 minutes , .</p>	<p>Yes – penalty includes alternate penalty shots taken for each participant involved, starting with team last in possession of the ball. Subs out for 20 seconds, suspension from the remainder of the game and the next game. If any penalty throws scored, subs still out until change of possession; play restarts by team which last had possession as after a timeout. If fight occurs between periods, players out, subs in reentry area, next period begins with a sprint. After one team gains possession, then start with penalty throw by team which won sprint. Continue on. Then referee awards free throw at half to the team that gained possession on the sprint.</p>	<p>Would be the same but not described</p>
<p>21-11 What if brutality occurs after game completed?</p>	<p>No set penalty but is excluded from at least one additional game.</p>	<p>Players suspended from next game but no penalty shots</p>	<p>Same as NCAA</p>
<p>21-18-b, A-13 How is play restarted if there is simultaneous award of penalty throws to both teams?</p>	<p>The first penalty throw shall be taken by the team last in possession of the ball. After the second penalty throw has been taken, made or missed, the game shall be restarted by a neutral throw at half.</p>	<p>First penalty throw taken by team last in possession of ball. After the second penalty throw has been taken, made or missed, the game starts with a free throw on or behind the half-distance line by the team which last had possession of the ball as after a timeout.</p>	<p>Same as NCAA</p>
<p>21-18c, A-10 How is play restarted if there is simultaneous award of penalty throw and exclusion foul, one on each team?</p>	<p>Both players excluded and neutral throw awarded</p>	<p>Both receive personal fouls, player awarded exclusion foul is excluded for 20 seconds, player charged with penalty foul stays in the water, and dead-time penalty throw conducted. Team that last had possession of the ball restarts play with free throw on or behind half as after a timeout with excluded player in reentry area.</p>	<p>Same as NCAA</p>
<p>21-20 What is the difference between the rules on excluded player intentionally interfering with play?</p>	<p>Player receives another personal foul, penalty throw taken with excluded player in exclusion area for 20 seconds. If penalty shot scored, then player can enter immediately.</p>	<p>Player receives another personal foul, penalty throw taken with excluded player in exclusion area for 20 seconds. If penalty shot scored, then player can enter. Rule also applied to substitute in water in inclement weather who interferes with play.</p>	<p>Same as NCAA</p>

<p>22-2-b Is it a penalty foul if a defending player intentionally plays or attempts to play or blocks a shot with two hands inside the 5 or is it just if a probable goal?</p>	<p>It is any shot – wording needs to be improved.</p>	<p>Worded clearly that it is any shot, not just a probable goal. Shot does not have to be taken nor does it have to be a probable goal.</p>	<p>Same as NCAA</p>
<p>22-2-f What is penalty if goalkeeper pushes off wall to block a shot?</p>	<p>Not described as no wall goals</p>	<p>Penalty throw. If shot goes into goal, goal scores. If it is blocked penalty throw awarded.</p>	<p>Same as NCAA</p>
<p>22-3 What is penalty for kicking or striking or for brutality or fighting committed within the 5-meter area?</p>	<p><u>Kicking or striking within 5-meter area:</u> penalty throw <u>Brutality or fighting:</u> Player excluded for remainder of game, substitute can not enter for 4 minutes, and live-time penalty shot awarded. Even if this scored, substitute still out for 4 minutes actual time.</p>	<p><u>Kicking or striking within 5-meter area:</u> penalty throw <u>Brutality or fighting:</u> Player excluded for remainder of game, dead-time penalty shot awarded, offended team gets ball back at half as after a timeout, whether made or missed; substitute still out for 20 seconds or earliest occurrence of one of events in Rule 21-3.</p>	<p>Same as NCAA</p>
<p>22-7 Is penalty shot awarded if the coach of the team not in possession of the ball requests a timeout or if a team official takes any action to prevent a probable goal?</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Yes if team on defense calls for timeout more than permitted or when timeout not permitted. No if timeout is called if neither team has possession of the ball (just turned over) Yes if team official takes any action to prevent a probable goal.</p>	<p>Same as NCAA</p>
<p>22-8 When may coach select option of electing to maintain possession of ball instead of penalty throw?</p>	<p>Last minute of game or last minute of second overtime period</p>	<p>Last minute of game or last minute of second overtime period or at any time during sudden-death overtime periods</p>	<p>Same as NCAA</p>
<p>22-8 How do you restart play in this rule?</p>	<p>Same as NCAA</p>	<p>Start either with live-time penalty shot or with free throw on or behind half as after a timeout</p>	<p>Same as NCAA</p>
<p>23-3 Does the second referee line up the goalkeeper during a penalty shot? Where does the front-court referee, who is lining up the shooter, stand?</p>	<p>No duties are specified for the second referee (who watches backcourt). Although rule does not specify, the front court referee stays on the 5m line as there are usually goal judges to line up goalkeeper.</p>	<p>No duties are specified for the second referee (who watches backcourt). The referee controlling the throw stays either at 5m line or at the position that referee determines most advantageous to watch shooter, defense and the goalkeeper.</p>	<p>Same as NCAA</p>

<p>23-4 When can the shooter move inside the 5-meter line? When can the defenders move inside the 5-meter line?</p>	<p>Same as NCAA, although not stated.</p>	<p>Shooter can not move inside 5-meter line until ball leaves the shooter's hand. After whistle, defenders can move forward at an angle towards the goal as long as the player does not interfere with the penalty shot. After ball is released, the defensive players may move towards the shooter.</p>	<p>Same as NCAA</p>
<p>25-2 How is bleeding handled?</p>	<p>Immediately remove player. After bleeding has stopped, the player is permitted to be a substitute in the ordinary course of the game.</p>	<p>Same as FINA.</p>	<p>Immediately remove player. After bleeding has stopped, the wound covered, the suit or body appropriately cleaned and/or suit changed, the player may return to competition as a substitute</p>
<p>25-3, -5 Is there an injury timeout and can the injured player return later to the game?</p>	<p>If a player is injured, play suspended for not more than 3 minutes; if the player is removed, the player can not return later to game. If bleeding, player removed immediately and can sub in later.</p>	<p>No injury timeout. Injured player is replaced immediately, just as with bleeding, and can return later to game as a substitute</p>	<p>Same as NCAA</p>
<p>App. A, #19 Which referee has responsibility for determining if a 5-meter direct shot is taken properly?</p>	<p>Not stated but same as NCAA</p>	<p>The referee who calls the foul should determine if that foul is outside 5-meter line. The back court referee has the primary responsibility to determine if shot is taken correctly (without delay and behind 5m)</p>	<p>Same as NCAA</p>
<p>App. B, Fig. D-I Does referee call out cap numbers?</p>	<p>No – just uses hand signals visible to both player and table.</p>	<p>Uses hand signals visible to player and table. After ball put into play, the referee calls out color and number to the table.</p>	<p>Same as NCAA</p>
<p>App. B-Fig. AA How do you signal cap numbers above ten?</p>	<p>Clenched fist with one hand; with other hand showing additional fingers to make up the sum of the player's number (up through 15)</p>	<p>Same but signals added for cap numbers 16-19</p>	<p>Same as NCAA</p>
<p>App. B, Fig. BB How do you signal cap numbers above 20?</p>	<p>No such signal as no cap numbers this high</p>	<p>Use 2 clenched fists for cap number 20 then fingers on one hand for 21-25; then also use other hand if 26-29.</p>	<p>Same as NCAA</p>