

FEDERATION INTERNATIONALE DE VOLLEYBALL



RULES OF THE GAME CASEBOOK For Beach Volleyball 2013 Edition

Compiled and Prepared
by the FIVB Rules of the Game Commission

©2013 Fédération Internationale de Volleyball

INDEX

Page	Topic of Rulings	Cases
1	INDEX	
2	PREFACE	
3-5	PART I: THEORETICAL PRINCIPLES OF APPLICATION	
7	THE RULES FOR THE 2013 EDITION	
7-55	PART II: CASES	1.1-10.28
7-10	CHAPTER 1: FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT	1.1-1.15
7-8	Playing Area	1.1-1.8
9	Net and Posts	1.9-1.11
9-10	Ball	1.12-1.15
10-13	CHAPTER 2: PARTICIPANTS	2.1-2.16
10	Teams	2.1-2.2
10-11	Players Equipment	2.3-2.9
11-13	Rights and Responsibilities of the Participants	2.10-2.16
13	CHAPTER 3: POINT, SET AND MATCH WINNER	3.1-3.2
13	Scoring System	3.1-3.2
14-15	CHAPTER 4: PREPARATION OF THE MATCH, STRUCTURE OF PLAY	4.1-4.4
14	Preparation of the Match	4.1-4.3
15	Team line up / Players Positions	4.4-4.4
15-27	CHAPTER 5: PLAYING ACTIONS	5.1-5.53
15	States of Play	5.1-5.8
17	Playing Faults	5.9-5.9
17-19	Playing the Ball	5.10-5.19
19-20	Ball at the Net	5.20-5.21
20-23	Player at the Net	5.22-5.32
23-25	Service	5.33-5.45
25-26	Attack Hit	5.46-5.50
26-27	Block	5.51-5.53
27-32	CHAPTER 6: TIME OUTS AND DELAYS	6.1-6.20
27	Timeouts	6.1-6.3
27-28	Delays to the Game	6.4-6.8
28-31	Exceptional Game Interruptions	6.9-6.18
31-32	Court Switches and Intervals	6.19-6.20
32-35	CHAPTER 7: MISCONDUCT	7.1-7.12
32	Minor Misconduct	7.1-7.2
32-35	Misconduct Leading to Sanctions	7.3-7.11
35-40	CHAPTER 8: REFEREEING CORPS AND PROCEDURES	8.1-8.18
35-36	Refereeing Corps and Procedures	8.1-8.1
36	First Referee	8.2-8.3
36-38	Second Referee	8.4-8.9
38-39	Scorer	8.10-8.11
39	Line judge	8.12-8.14
39-40	Official's Signals	8.15-8.18
40-46	CHAPTER 9: SPECIAL CASES	9.1-9.18
47-55	CHAPTER 10: SCORERS CASES	10.1-10.28
55-60	PART III TERMINOLOGY	

PREFACE

Beach Volleyball is a great game – just ask the millions of people who play it, watch it, analyze it and referee it. It has been actively promoted in recent years and has developed tremendously as a top competitive sport. Increased excitement, speed, explosive action, a clean healthy image and huge TV audience figures have created an impetus to develop the game even further, to make it simpler and more attractive to an even wider range of viewing public.

This is the background to the continued development of the Rule Text.

However, to make a correct and uniform application of these rules on a world stage is also very important for the further development of the game.

The Casebook is a collection of plays with Official Rulings approved by the Rules of the Game Commission and based upon the most up-to-date edition of the Rules. These rulings expand on and clarify the spirit and meaning of the Official Rules, and are the official interpretations to be followed during all sanctioned competitions.

In publishing the FIVB Casebook, key situations are highlighted to promote and unify the decision-making process. It is anticipated that this edition of the book will therefore continue to be of great benefit to players, coaches and especially to referees, so that everyone can be confident of consistent decision-making, regardless of who directs the match or at what level of competition.

This edition of the Casebook has been compiled by Carlos Cimino and Joep van Iersel from original work by Mr. Andrew Hercus and Mr Jose Casanova based on a format by the late Dr Jim Coleman. This foreword acknowledges special help and contributions from other Members of the Rules of the Game Commission, and Mr Hassan Mohamed, President of the International Refereeing Commission, along with other Members of his Commission.

This edition is based upon the 2013-2016 edition of the Rules Text whose mandate was approved by the FIVB Congress at Anaheim, USA, in September 2012.

Sandy Steel
President, FIVB Rules of the Game Commission

PART I: THEORETICAL PRINCIPLES OF APPLICATION

The referee is the one who puts the rules into practice. For the correct application of the rules, the referees have to know the rules faultlessly and apply them decisively and correctly within the context of the game. But the more important thing is that they should acquire the basic principles of rule formulation. If not, they could never have the correct comprehensive understanding of the rules and naturally would have great difficulty in applying the rules properly. Especially when a situation, occurs which has not been clearly stated in the rules, the referees can correctly make decisions with authority. **Rule 23.2.3** states, "The referee has the power to decide any matter involving the game, including those not provided for in the rules". Only on the basis of full acquisition of the fundamental principles of formulation and application of the rules can this be done.

For the purpose of correct application of the rules, the referees should have a complete knowledge about the following principle functions and theoretical principles of formulation and application of the rules.

1. The Function of the Rules:

Naturally, if you want to apply the rules correctly, you must know what the functions of the rules are. Generally speaking, the Rules as a whole have the following functions:

A. Characterization of the Game:

The rules give the characteristics of the game and differentiate volleyball from other sports.

- a. The rules stipulate the conditions, facilities and equipment of the game, the court surface and measurements, the regulations of the net and the balls, etc.
- b. The rules regulate the number of participants, the number of players in play and their positions, rotational order, etc.
- c. The rules set up the methods of play, how to keep the ball in play, the crossing space, and how to win a point, a set and a match.

B. Legalization of Techniques:

Many of the Rules give the clear definition and distinct differentiation of the proper techniques from improper and illegal techniques. These rules, under the category of techniques, are the rules which need to be studied and clarified very definitely by the referees for their correct application.

C. Play Under Fair Conditions:

All the rules concerning court, facilities and equipment, techniques or even conduct are equal for all the players of both teams. That is "FAIRNESS". This is a very critical point for refereeing. If the application of the rules is different for the teams that are playing, even if it is not intentionally applied by the referee, it will be unfair. So, accuracy in understanding and application of the rules is the basic element of fairness and justice.

D. Educational Function:

To have Sportsmanlike Conduct is a basic behavioral objective for athletes in all kinds of sports. Chapter Seven, "Participants' Conduct", is stated especially for this purpose. All

referees must put their emphasis on this function for this is the core of sports. The aim of the sport is not only to compete, but also to create an atmosphere of sportsmanship and fairness and to develop understanding and universal friendship.

2. The Influential Factors in Formulation of the Rules:

The rules must be in accordance with the demands of the development of sports. So in formulation and modification of the Rules, the following factors should naturally be taken into consideration:

A. Technical and Tactical Development:

The rules should not only fit the demands of technical and tactical development, but also take the initiative in *leading* the development of the sport as well.

B. The Spectacular Requirements:

The promotion of any sport event, to a considerable extent, depends on its attractiveness. The attractiveness is shown by the level of the emotional motivation of the crowds. That is, therefore, a measure of the SPECTACULAR components generated by the game.

C. The Social Publicizing Requirements:

The development of modern sport depends greatly on the social element, the society. Publicity is the most important and effective way to build up the interest and acceptance of the public to the sport. This is one of the core factors to be considered.

D. The Economical Requirements:

Naturally, in promoting any kind of sport, it is absolutely necessary to have a financial support. Certain concessions should be made for this factor.

3. The Fundamental Principles of the Application of the Rules:

The fundamental principles of the application of the rules are naturally based on the above two phases: the function of the rules and the influential factors. On the basis of the requirements of the above two phases, the following points may be recognized as the prominent principles for the application of the rules:

A. Good and Fair Conditions of Play:

The very basic principle is to give all the possible proper conditions and chances to allow the players to play at their highest level of performance. The level of performance shows the level of the sport. Athletes have been trained for years in order to participate in the competition. So, the competition is an important circumstance for athletes to show and to evaluate their training effect and their real playing level. The fair evaluation of the level of athletes, or the real result of a match or competition, comes only from the full exhibition and utmost performance of the players. For a referee, it is necessary to be conscious of the fact that every single technical judgment will have an obvious psychological influence on the players. Any psychological influence will cause a positive or negative effect. Therefore, one of the fundamental requirements for the referees is to give the proper chances for the highest level of performance of the players. From this point of view, the very critical point regarding the judgment of the referee is its evenness and stability. The material basis of evenness and stability of judgment is

accuracy, and the mental basis is fairness. Another point for referees to facilitate a high level of performance is to control properly the tempo of playing. It should be neither too fast nor too slow.

B. Encourage the Spectacular:

Spectacle is a very core element in the promotion of the sport. To arouse the enthusiasm of the spectators is also a factor, which should be fully considered by the referee. For example, the referee should consider how to reduce and shorten the interruptions, and how to develop more highlights during play. The referee may not take the initiative to motivate the spectators, but at least the referee must neither discourage the crowds nor dampen their enthusiasm. The referee also has a responsibility to promote the sport.

C. The Collaboration of the Officials:

The administrative basis for the best refereeing work, the proper match direction, is the collaboration within the refereeing corps. Each member of the referee corps has particular authorities and responsibilities as stipulated in the rules. Each member of the refereeing corps has a special position on the court optimally designated to carry out the duty assigned. Although this position may cause a limitation to the over-all vision of the game by that person, it is designated so that the refereeing team may have a better view of the total game. Thus, full collaboration between officials is the only way to insure correct judgment and to carry out exactly the duties and responsibilities assigned.

In conclusion, REFEREES not only have to perform their duties and direct the match according to the Text of the rules and its spirit, but their REFEREEING performance is also governed by contributing factors such as health (physical and mental), legal factors (health and safety laws, drug testing and Code of Conduct) and social factors which are not purely technical in nature. REFEREES should always remember that they are not only there to officiate; each one is also a teacher, promoter and administrator and may be required to assist the Referee Delegate if requested. In this way all REFEREES have a delegated responsibility to act in the best interests of the FIVB and its various stakeholders. REFEREES should be closely aware of these factors, conduct their duties following ethical considerations, both on and off the court, while also directing the match accordingly under the rules.

THE RULES FOR THE CASEBOOK 2013 EDITION

The 2013 Casebook is a reflection of the rules, which were put into effect by the 2012 FIVB Congress. While other rules and philosophical changes are always likely to be considered, as a sport and its society changes, it is worth remembering that the rulings shown here are those relating to the rules in force *today*.

Note: The teams are marked with 'A' or 'B'.

Some cases are renumbered, and some are replaced.

Some cases are due to the application of the recent implemented rules removed from this casebook.

PART II: CASES

CHAPTER 1: FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT

Playing Area

<p><u>1.1</u> During a match, the players discover a large piece of wood under the sand in the middle of the playing court. The referee stops play and quickly allows the object to be removed; the sand is levelled and the court checked before play is resumed. Is this correct handling of this situation?</p>	<p>Ruling The referees are correct in taking this action. Players' safety is an important consideration at all times. Rules 1.2.1, 1,2,3, D1a, D1b, D2</p>
<p><u>1.2</u> During their pre-match inspection of the court the referees notice that there were exposed metal anchors at the corner lines and exposed metal wires securing the net and post. The referee delayed the match until both pieces of equipment had been protected. Is this the correct handling of this situation?</p>	<p>Ruling The referees are correct in delaying the start of the match. The match should not commence until the playing court and equipment is safe for the players. This must be checked prior to the commencement of play, being part of a referee's pre-match inspection of the equipment and playing court. Rules 1.2.1, 1,2,3, 1.3.2, D1a, D1b, D2</p>
<p><u>1.3</u> During a rally the player dives to retrieve the ball. In making this play the line is strongly pulled and the anchors are removed from the ground in one corner. The court is now irregular in shape. Should the referee allow play to continue?</p>	<p>Ruling Play should not continue, as the court does not comply with Rule 1.1.1. Additionally the court lines and anchors may now present a danger to the player(s). The 1st referee should immediately whistle and call a replay if there is any chance that the ball will remain in play. Rule 1.1.1</p>
<p><u>1.4</u> During a match a player runs to recover a ball near the sideline. In making this play his foot contacts a metal anchor just under the sand, which has been used to secure the court lines. The resulting injury means that the player is unable to continue the match. What should the referees have done, in order to potentially avoid this situation?</p>	<p>Ruling The referees in their pre-match inspection of the court should have found this potential danger to the players and should have resolved the problem. This injury could have been prevented by correct preventative action by the referees. Rules 1.2.1, 1.3.2</p>
<p><u>1.5</u> At the start of a match the team captains state to the 1st referee that the court has not been correctly raked and levelled between matches and that it presents a danger to both teams. What should be the response of the referee?</p>	<p>Ruling The referee should initially verify the accuracy of the teams' request, allowing the raking to take place if the players are correct. Rule 1.2.1</p>

<p>1.6 The teams were playing on a court that had signage at the back of both service lines. However it was not completely surrounding the back of the court on one side. The player went back to serve. He walked between the signs and stood outside the line of the signage, waiting for authorization to serve. Should the 1st referee authorize service?</p>	<p>Ruling The 1st referee must not authorize service but should insist that the player move inside the line of the signage. The player cannot serve from outside the free zone even though in this case it is not completely regular in shape. Rules 1.1.1, 1.1.2</p>
<p>1.7 In a match the Captains of both teams approach the 1st referee requesting that he stop play due to the strong rain. What are the procedures the referee(s) should follow in making this decision?</p>	<p>Ruling The referee(s) must remember that the decision to completely stop playing is made by the Tournament's Organizing Committee. Therefore a referee should in these circumstances: (1) Continue play until the Supervisor communicates a clear decision to stop play (not the players). (2) Authorize requests such as a Timeout. (3) Request the use of additional equipment such as towels, protective coverings and balls to enable the match to continue. (4) Stop play and ask the players to return to their designated chairs only if there is a decision communicated by the Supervisor, or if there is a significant danger to the players from lightning, sudden wind gusts, etc, and the decision makers are unavailable. Rules 22.2.3, 22.2.5, Referee Guidelines and Instructions</p>

<p>1.8 During the pre match protocol the captain requests that the 1st referee authorise the watering of the court before the match starts. The referee declines this request considering that the court is in an acceptable playing condition. Later during the set the same captain leaves the playing area without permission of the officials and then proceeds to utilise a watering hose to water only his side of the court (upon returning to the court). What actions should the officials take in this circumstance?</p>	<p>Ruling There are a number of factors to consider in this situation. Firstly while it is a 1st referees responsibility to consider the safety of players (e.g.: condition of the court) the Supervisor is required to make a final authorisation on some areas that potentially delay or change the pace of the game significantly (watering of court in protocol, time between rallies, shifting the sand etc). Before the match has commenced the 1st referee should request that the Supervisor authorise the watering of the court. During the match any watering of the court can be dealt with by the referee within the time between sets / timeout / Technical Timeout but it should be conducted so as not to delay the match and should benefit both teams equally. The player should be sanctioned (assuming no prior delay sanctions) initially for ignoring the requests of the referees (Delay Warning) and then subsequently for delaying the match by watering the court (Delay Penalty). 18.2.2, 18.2.3, 22.2.3, 22.2.5, Referee Guidelines and Instructions</p>
--	---

Net and Posts

<p>1.9 During the official warm up one captain - requests that the referees verify the height of the net. How should the referees respond to this request?</p>	<p>Ruling The referees must quickly check the net again. Rule 22.2.5, Referee Guidelines and Instructions</p>
<p>1.10 In a match at the score 0-3, to team "A" one of the captains tells the 1st referee that the net height is incorrect and requests that it be checked. After having checked the net, the height is found to be 3 centimetres too low, in the centre. The 1st referee asks the court manager to fix the net height and subsequently the match is resumed with no change to the score. Was the 1st referee correct in these actions?</p>	<p>Ruling The referee is correct in these actions, as there is no way to determine exactly when the net height was originally incorrect. Rule 22.2.5, Referee Guidelines and Instructions</p>

<p>1.11 During a TV match there was extensive use of TV microphones / earpieces attached to the 1st referee. This equipment took over one minute to attach to / detach from the 1st referee. Under these circumstances is it compulsory for the 1st referee to undertake the toss prior to the 3rd and deciding set given the potential time delays it would create?</p>	<p>Ruling No, it is not compulsory for the 1st referee to undertake the coin toss for the 3rd set. However he / she must: (1) Have this action authorised by the relevant Supervisor. (2) Explain the situation to the players at the first coin toss. The 2nd referee must make the 3rd set coin toss. Rules 7.1, 22.3.1.2, 23.2.9, Referee Guidelines and Instructions</p>
---	--

Ball

<p>1.12 In an FIVB Beach Volleyball tournament, 10 playing courts were used. Due to a low number of auxiliary officials and a shortage of balls some courts used only a 1-ball system instead of a 3-ball system. Is this a correct interpretation of the rules?</p>	<p>Ruling This is a correct interpretation. Under exceptional circumstances this is allowable, providing it is approved by the Tournament Supervisor and is consistently applied during the match (es). The 1-ball system should be clearly explained to the players, especially what to do with the ball between rallies. Rule 3.3</p>
<p>1.13 In a Tournament the temperatures are often very hot. One captain often requested that the referees check the pressure of the ball. What should the referees do to avoid this problem?</p>	<p>Ruling Referees must authorize this and ensure that the ball does not get exposed to direct sun for long periods, thus significantly altering its pressure. Rule 1.5, Referee Guidelines and Instructions</p>
<p>1.14 In a Tournament during the monsoon (wet season) play is often affected by rain. What should a referee do so that the ball pressure and weight remain constant?</p>	<p>Ruling Referees must ensure that the ball does not get very wet or moist, thus altering its pressure and weight. Rules 3.1, 3.2</p>
<p>1.15 During a match, the 2nd referee notices that there are 4 balls being utilised by the ball retrievers. The 2nd referee chooses one of the balls and places it on the scorer's table. Later in the match one of the match balls flies over the grandstand and lands in the nearby sea. The 2nd referee then replaces the wet match ball with the reserve ball and the match resumes. What procedures should a 2nd referee follow in monitoring the reserve balls both before and during a match?</p>	<p>Ruling It is clearly the 2nd referee's responsibility to oversee the process of utilisation of match balls. The 2nd referee should: (1) Initially check that three match balls are ready to be used at the start of the match (2) Always ensure that a minimum of 1 suitable reserve ball is available Rule 3.3</p>

CHAPTER 2: PARTICIPANTS

Teams

<p><u>2.1</u> After the whistle for the end of a timeout, one team is seen communicating with their coach who is outside the free zone. The players are slow in returning to the court from the timeout, thus delaying the match. The referee sanctions the team with a Delay warning. Is this correct action by the referee?</p>	<p>Ruling The referee is correct in sanctioning the team in this way. The referee should also request that the Supervisor should come to the side of the court to investigate the issue of coaching. Rule 4.1.4</p>
<p><u>2.2</u> In a match one captain brings to the referee's attention the fact that the other team is being continually coached and is receiving tactical information. What should the referee do?</p>	<p>Ruling Request that the Supervisor come to the side of the court. Rule 4.1.4, Referee Guidelines and Instructions</p>

Players Equipment

<p><u>2.3</u> In a match the referee noticed a player with a sharp diamond ring on her finger during the official warm up. The 1st referee asked her to remove the ring. She replied that it was impossible to remove it from her finger. How should the referee respond?</p>	<p>Ruling The referee should insist that the ring be taped so as not to cause any possible injury to the participants. Referees should always check for jewellery or other dangerous objects during the warm up period, bringing any concerns to the attention of the players. Rule 4.5</p>
<p><u>2.4</u> During the official warm up period the referee notices that the teams have the same coloured playing uniforms. What should the referee do? Reference: Case 10.1</p>	<p>Ruling Referees should, as much as possible, deal with this situation between the two teams before the match without involving the Supervisor. Players must enter the playing area in correct uniform, so the referees should check for this problem just prior to the entry of the teams. The referee should act quickly so as to avoid a lengthy delay: (1) Initially try to establish a resolution of the problem by agreement of the teams. (2) Conduct a coin toss in accordance with Rule 5.2.1. Notify a Supervisor of this problem, only if the problem cannot be resolved. Rule 4.4</p>
<p><u>2.5</u> Prior to the start of the match, one player approaches the referee to check that her under shorts are legal. He/she explains that she has a medical injury. The referee allows the player to play with the under shorts. Is this correct?</p>	<p>Ruling The referee can authorize a player to play with under shorts, under shirts or similar items of apparel in exceptional circumstances. However, referees are required to refer these questions to the Supervisor for consistency of application under the FIVB's regulations. Rule 4.4.3</p>

<p>2.6 A player's shorts accidentally became badly torn during the match. The referee allowed the player to replace the shorts with a matching pair, without significant delay to the match. Is this correct procedure by the referee?</p>	<p>Ruling The referee has acted correctly in fixing this situation quickly. The teams would not be charged a time out or delay sanction. Rule 4.4.2</p>
<p>2.7 During an FIVB Beach Volleyball match the referee notices that one player is wearing a watch during the official warm up period. He takes no action and allows the player to play the match wearing the watch. Is this correct?</p>	<p>Ruling The referee is correct. A player can legally wear a watch. Rule 4.5.1, Decision of the FIVB</p>
<p>2.8 Due to extreme heat the sand is very hot. One player approaches the referee and requests that he be allowed to play in socks. The referee allows the player to play in socks. Is this correct application of the rules?</p>	<p>Ruling Players may request that they be able to wear footwear of various types including socks, rubber booties or shoes. Referees should accept this request unless it presents a danger to the participants. Rules 4.3.2, 4.4.1, Referee Guidelines and Instructions</p>
<p>2.9 In a match the players of the team "A" are discovered (at the score of 1:6 in Set 1) to be playing in uniforms that do not correspond with their registered names on the score sheet (i.e.: they have the wrong tops on). How should the referees correct this error? Reference: Case 10.2</p>	<p>Ruling This situation is corrected quickly by changing one or a combination of the uniforms. No penalty shall apply. The score remains 1:6 and the respective serving team will recommence the match. Rule 4.4</p>

Rights and Responsibilities of the Participants

<p>2.10 At the end of a rally one player sees a line judge signal the touch of the ball off a block. The 1st referee does not see the signal of the line judge. Can the captain request that the 1st referee asks the line judge to repeat the flag signal?</p>	<p>Ruling The captain may request to speak to the 1st referee and then may request an explanation of the interpretation of the call. The referee must respond to their request and the line judge may be asked to repeat the flag signal. Rule 5.1.2.1</p>
--	---

<p>2.11 A play involving a clear misinterpretation of the rules by the 1st referee occurs. The captain approaches the referee and he/she states that the referee's decision is final and that no protest would be allowed. Is this a correct statement by the 1st referee?</p>	<p>Ruling The referee is clearly incorrect and should not respond in this manner. Initially the referee should repeat and explain the decision to the captain using the official hand signals. Only the captain has the right to question the 1st referee in this way. If the captain does not accept this explanation he/she may state his intention to protest under the Protest Protocol regulations. The 1st referee must determine whether the request satisfies the criteria for a protest and, if so, does not have the right to refuse the teams protest and must institute the Protocol and call the Referee Delegate. Rule 5.1.2.1, Referee Guidelines and Instructions</p>
<p>2.12 In a match the ball is attacked by team "A", and lands on the service line of the team "B" court. The line judge signals out. The 1st referee decides to initiate a Ball Mark Protocol. As the 1st referee walks to the ball mark, one of the team "B" players wipes away the ball mark with his foot before the 1st referee can check the mark. The 1st referee after getting back to the stand, then signals to give to the team "A", the right to serve, then "ball in", (to clarify the decision) but takes no action against to the team "B" player. Is this correct?</p>	<p>Ruling The 1st referee is not correct; he/she cannot decide ball in or out. The Ball Mark Protocol cannot be initiated, because there isn't any ball mark. Clearly the team "B" player has made an action designed to cover up a fault and should be penalised immediately under the Misconduct scale (red card). Rule 20.2.1, 20.3.1</p>

<p>2.13 In an FIVB Beach Volleyball match the team "A" attacks the ball and the ball lands near the line. The referee immediately makes his decision and calls the ball out. At this moment, the team "A" player after the decision "ball out" was made by the 1st referee repositions the line that he had previously moved slightly with his leg while trying to dig the ball. Following this action the captain of the team "B" requested a red card for player of the team "A", based on the fact that he had changed the court line conditions before the referee was able to check the ball mark. The 1st referee informed the captain of the team "B" that he had sufficient information (all officials agreed that even if the line was moved slightly out by the action of the defending player, the contact of the ball with the ground was still out by a few centimetres) to make the call out and therefore the action of the player did not prevent him from making the final decision. He then formally warned the concerned player from team "A" with a yellow card for minor misconduct. Is this correct?</p>	<p>Ruling Yes, the 1st referee made a correct decision. Clearly the referees had all the information necessary to make the right call. The player has, in any case, made an action which could be interpreted as aiming to cover up a fault and should therefore be the object of the relevant warning/sanction. In this case, as the action of the player did not prevent the 1st referee from being 100% sure of the correct final call. Rules 20.1, 20.2</p>
<p>2.14 The captain of a team on a number of occasions questions the referee's ability to make decisions and his neutrality. What should the 1st referee do?</p>	<p>Ruling A referee should not allow such behaviour. The referee should where possible utilise verbal warnings followed by a formal warning (yellow card) and then as appropriate consider use of misconduct penalties. A referee should always answer all questions in a professional manner and show good judgement as to what behaviour is or is not acceptable. Rules 20.1, 20.2, 20.3</p>
<p>2.15 At the end of a long and difficult match the players of one of the teams leave the playing court immediately and the captain is unable to be found to sign the score sheet. What should the 1st referee do to complete the score sheet? Reference: Case 10.3</p>	<p>Ruling If the captain is not found and the score sheet remains unsigned by this team Captain, the 1st Referee must note this fact at the Remarks Section of the score sheet before addressing it to the Referee Delegate. Rule 5.1.3.1, Scoresheet Instructions</p>

CHAPTER 3: POINT, SET AND MATCH WINNER

Scoring System

<p>3.1 Prior to the match, the Technical Supervisor and the team “A” player approached the referees. The player confirmed her wish to Default her next match due to a medical injury, which was accepted by the Supervisor. What procedures should the referee follow to record this default on the score sheet? Reference: Case 10.4</p>	<p>Ruling The referees should make sure that the score sheet is completed with all the details required, noting the cause of this default in the remarks section of the score sheet. It is not necessary to conduct a coin toss, or warm up period. Both teams should sign the score sheet verifying the result. The referee must call the official medical staff to the court and inform all players, relevant Supervisor(s), tournament organisers and officials of the situation regarding the default. The 1st referee remains in overall control of the recording of the default proceedings on the score sheet. Rule 6.4, Referee Guidelines and Instructions</p>
<p>3.2 In a match the referees do not confirm the service order of the teams between the 1st and 2nd sets. At the start of the second set the serving teams' player is different from that recorded on the score sheet. What actions should referees undertake between sets to prevent this situation?</p>	<p>Ruling Between the 1st and 2nd sets it is the responsibility of the referees to: (1) Initially ask the team that lost the coin toss before the 1st set for their decision. (2) Ask the other team for their decision based on the remaining alternatives. These two steps should determine the team to serve and the respective sides of the court. Additionally the referees should determine (3) The teams service order Rule 7.6</p>

CHAPTER 4: PREPARATION OF THE MATCH, STRUCTURE OF PLAY

Preparation of the Match

<p>4.1 The captains of the teams conduct the coin toss. Having won the coin toss, the team “B” captain asks permission to go onto the court for a minute, to help decide which side to choose due to strong winds. The team “B” captain signs the score sheet and then goes to his partner on the court. Should the referee have insisted on receiving their decision before allowing the captain to return to the court? Reference: Case 10.6</p>	<p>Ruling This is acceptable as long as the decision is made quickly and allows the scorer enough time to be ready to commence the match at the end of the official warm up period. Rule 7.1</p>
--	--

<p>4.2 In a match at the end of the official warm up time, the player requests to the 1st referee for permission to go to the toilet / bathroom. The 1st referee authorized this request, which slightly delayed the start of the match. Was the referee correct in authorizing this request?</p>	<p>Ruling Yes, however, if a player delays the normal sequence of the game while using the toilets, a medical time-out will be assigned to this team/player. Upon a request by a player to use the toilets, his/her team must be advised that the 1st Referee will start the counting of a medical time-out to be assigned to the relevant player once the time before the start of the match, or the duration of the regular stoppage (TO, TTO, interval, 12" between rallies) has been used for that purpose. The 2nd Referee must always accompany the player while the first Referee will supervise the situation close to the scorer's table. Rule 17.1.2, Referee Guidelines and Instructions</p>
<p>4.3 The players of both teams are warming up on the centre court. The players ask the referees how long they will have for their official warm up period. The referee replies 3 minutes as they have had a warm up court available. The players are surprised and they request 5 minutes due to the fact that the warm up courts were outside the stadium, exposed to strong winds and aligned in a different direction. How should the referee reply?</p>	<p>Ruling This should have been decided by the Organizing Committee and communicated by the Supervisor to all parties before the start of the competition. However, being this not the case, the referee should accept this request, as there is a substantial difference in the conditions from the match court and the warm up court. Players should be allowed time to utilise the match court in order to acclimatise to the new conditions. Rule 7.2</p>

Team Line Up / Players Positions

<p>4.4 The teams finish their official protocol and enter the court to start their match. The first server from team "A" (player #1) goes to the serving position. The Scorer immediately draws the referee's attention to the fact that the score sheet states that the first server should be player #2. Should the referees insist that #2 serve? Reference: Case 10.5</p>	<p>Ruling Initially the referees must check the score sheet to determine its correctness. If there is any possibility of an error in the communication or recording of the service order, this should be corrected and player #1 be allowed to serve. A referee should generally accept this request as it does not change the nature of the match substantially and no comparative advantage is gained. Rules 7.3, 7.7</p>
---	---

CHAPTER 5: PLAYING ACTIONS

States of Play

<p>5.1 During a match the ball is disputed at the net with a series of quick play actions. It is unclear who touches the ball last. After these actions the ball lands outside the sideline of team “A”, near the 2nd referee. How should both referees signal this situation?</p>	<p>Ruling The 2nd referee should initially move into the side of the team committing the fault and indicate ball in or out (to assist the 1st referee only). The 1st referee should observe the line judge and 2nd referee’s signal(s) and then signal team to serve, nature of the fault and, if necessary, the player at fault. The 2nd referee should follow the 1st referee’s signalling. If the 1st referee decides that the contact was simultaneous, then the result should be “ball out”, and the fault is against the team on the opposite side of the net from where the ball landed. Rules 9.1.2.2, 21.2.3.1</p>
<p>5.2 The team “A” attacks the ball. It clearly falls on the ground just outside the boundary line. The line jumps and moves due to the ball’s impact near it. Both of the team “A” players insist to the referees that the line moved, so the ball must be called as in. How should the referee reply to the players?</p>	<p>Ruling The referee should respond to the players that the ball must contact the line to be called “in”. Referees should be aware that the ball may land out, but has struck the line, which is in a raised position, causing it to move. The line moving although it was not contacted is very common due to the nature of the court surface and lines. The referee should be able to give the players a precise and correct definition of “ball in” clarifying any misinterpretation. Rule 8.3</p>
<p>5.3 The team “A” attacks the ball. It lands near the line, in front of the 2nd referee. Quickly the line judge signals out, while the 2nd referee indicates “in”. The players of both teams approach the 2nd referee gesturing in and out respectively. How should each of the referees deal with this circumstance?</p>	<p>Ruling The 1st referee must: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Decide whose signal to accept, based on what he/ she has seen him/herself. (2) He / she should quickly whistle and indicate to both teams to go back to their positions away from the 2nd referee. (3) If both officials were in a good position to signal, the 1st referee may make a call if 100% sure of his/ her decision or decide that a Ball Mark Protocol should be initiated. The 1st referee can then make a final decision based on the review of the ball mark (if absolutely necessary he he/she may get the feedback of the 2nd referee). Rule 8.3, 8.4, Referee Guidelines and Instructions</p>
<p>5.4 A player from team “A” spikes the ball very close to the line. The Line judge signals “out”, but the referees both believe that the ball touched the line. How should both referees deal with this situation?</p>	<p>Ruling The 1st referee must overrule the line judge (signalling the ball as “in”). If the ball touches the line is “in”. Rule 8.3</p>

<p>5.5 With the score at 4-7 in the 1st set, player n° 1 from team “A” hit, with a shot, the opponent court on the line. While the line judge signalled the ball in, the team “B” players complained that at a prior exchange during the same rally, they had displaced the line out when digging the ball, claiming that the referee should reposition the line before making the call. The 1st referee decided to reposition the line and then judged the ball as “out” based on the ball mark. The line had been moved out about 10cm. Is this a correct action by the 1st Referee?</p>	<p>Ruling Yes, the 1st referee is correct. If during the rally a line has moved substantially, this must be replaced and then a decision is made. Rules 8.3, 8.4, Referee Guidelines and Instructions</p>
<p>5.6 In a match with the score at 17-17 in the 2nd set, player n°1 from team “A” while retrieving the ball near his side line, displaced the line about 2cm making his court wider in this area. The rally continued and the last action of the opponent team sent the ball directly to this spot and the ball slightly contacted the line. The USA player claimed that the ball was “out” and that the referee should reposition the line before making the call. The 1st referee called the ball “in”.</p>	<p>Ruling The 1st referee was correct. Small movement of the lines during a rally shall not result in the replacement of the line and a decision would be made with the line in its position at the end of the rally. However, if a line is moved during the very final stages of the rally (including from the attack action until the ball lands), then the line should be replaced to its normal position and a decision made regardless of how much the line moved. Rules 8.3, 8.4, Referee Guidelines and Instructions</p>
<p>5.7 A team “A” (M) player serves a sky ball. The ball passes legally over the net through the crossing space but then due to the very strong head winds, passes back under the net (from the team “B” side), without contacting either the net or the receiving team “B” players. Is this a point for team “A” or a side out to team “B”?</p>	<p>Ruling This is a very unusual circumstance. The receiving team did however have the opportunity to play the ball while it was in the space above its playing court, the ball having legally travelled through the crossing space. Therefore the point should be awarded to team “A”. Rules 10.1.1, 12.6.2.1</p>
<p>5.8 A team “A” player serves. The receiver team passes the ball, over the antenna, back to the opposing court and play continues with team “A” playing the ball. The 2nd referee notices that the ball does not pass completely inside the crossing space but does not blow his whistle, allowing play to continue. Is this correct by the 2nd referee?</p>	<p>Ruling No. The 2nd referee has within their authority the right to whistle and signal this fault if this occurs on his/her side of the court. They should do so at the time it contacts the team “A” player as at this time play cannot continue legally. Active and competent line judges play an important role on this kind of play. Rules 10.1.2; 23.3.2.4</p>

Playing Faults

<p>5.9 In a match the ball is played legally by both teams above the net, in a joust and then lands outside the court of Team "A". Who now has the serve?</p>	<p>Ruling The team "A" will serve, because after the joust and the ball get out, the fault was committed by the team in the opposite side where the ball touched the ground. Rules 9.1.2.2, 9.1.2.3, 9.2.2.2</p>
--	--

Playing the Ball

<p>5.10 In a match the ball is attacked by team "A" and slightly touches the block of team "B" The team "B" then uses 3 more contacts to return the ball over the net. The rally continues with team "B" winning a point. Immediately at the end of the rally the Captain of the team "A" states to the 1st referee that he believes there were 4 contacts. The 2nd referee upon request of the 1st referee confirms that there were 4 contacts and the referee then awards the serve to team "A" Was this good officiating technique by both officials?</p>	<p>Ruling No. In this case the 1st referee must, where the possibility of a slight block touch exists, check whether their 2nd referee and line judges are signalling or not. Rules 14.1.3, 14.4.1</p>
<p>5.11 The team "A" serves the ball. The receiving player of team "B" plays the ball overhand, like (hard driven ball defence) and makes an extended contact or "CATCH". Play continues. At the end of the rally the captain of the team "A" complains to the referee that this technique is not legal when receiving service. The referee replies that he considered the serve a hard driven ball. Who is correct?</p>	<p>Ruling The captain is correct. The service is a specific exception to the rules that define a hard driven ball. It is illegal to receive a served ball in this way. If the player contacts the ball overhand with fingers, (i.e.: setting the ball) this contact must be clean. Rules 9.2.2.1, 9.2.3, 9.2.3.2, 9.3.3, 9.3.4</p>
<p>5.12 A player sets the ball to his partner using a technique that involves a quick but mistimed contact with the fingers (double contact). In considering this setting technique what factors should the referee look at?</p>	<p>Ruling The referee must consider only the rules. The referee should not consider the player's position prior to, during or after the set. A player can potentially complete a legal set from any position. Rule 9.2, Refereeing Guidelines and Instructions</p>
<p>5.13 The player of team "A" receives the ball as a first contact from an attack from a team "B" player. What factors should the referee consider in judging this contact?</p>	<p>Ruling The referee should consider his/her judgment in 2 stages. Initially he/ she should decide if the ball is a hard driven attack or a soft attack. Factors in judging this include: (1) Does the player have time to change his technique? (2) The time and distance between the attack and the defensive action (3) Did the speed of the ball change due to a block or hitting the net? (4) Is the action offensive or defensive in nature? Rule 9.2.2.1</p>

<p>5.14 A player from team “A” spikes the ball towards the opponent’s court with great speed. It slightly touches the block of team “B” and doesn’t alter its speed or direction substantially. The other player of the team “B” defends the ball by making a contact with open hands (hard driven defence). Should the referee in this case allow this defensive action?</p>	<p>Ruling Yes. Although this contact is the second contact of the team “B”, it is legal to play the ball in this way. The referee must be sure that the ball still satisfies the criteria of a hard driven ball especially regarding the time the defensive player has to change their technique of playing the ball. If the block touch significantly changed the speed of the ball (effectively making it not a hard driven ball), the contact would be penalised according to the nature of the contact. Rule 9.2.2.1, 9.2.3.2, 9.3.3, 9.3.4</p>
<p>5.15 A player of team A jumps and spikes the ball with great speed and force. Its trajectory then takes the ball into contact with the top of the net which slows the speed of the ball quickly. The player of team “B” in defending plays it with open hands, slightly extending the contact (hard driven ball defence). Should the referee allow this defensive action?</p>	<p>Ruling No. Because in this situation the ball has substantially changed its speed and therefore the ball is now not hard driven, so it’s a CATCH fault. Rules 9.2.2.1, 9.3.3</p>
<p>5.16 During a match there is wind and poor ball control. In many rallies, the women of both teams attack the ball from a standing position to each other. Some of these attacks are defended in a slightly extended with overhand finger action (hard driven ball defence) manner. What criteria should the referee look at in judging this contact?</p>	<p>Ruling The referee must particularly focus on the time the player had to change her technique in playing the ball. Did she have enough time to change her technique from being defensive to being offensive? In this way it is a matter for the referee to consider time and distance. It is not relevant if the player hit the ball as hard as she could or used unusual techniques. Rule 9.2.2.1</p>
<p>5.17 The player of team “A” sets the ball to his partner using a technique that involves a long and protracted contact time (CATCH) with the hands. In considering this setting technique what factors should the 1st referee look at?</p>	<p>Ruling The referee should consider how clean was the contact. Were the hands/ fingers simultaneous in contacting with the ball, and was the ball played with one quick motion with the ball not visibly resting in the player's hands. Rules 9.3.3, 9.3.4, Referee Guidelines and Instructions</p>
<p>5.18 During a match the ball is attacked very strongly by the team “A” attacking player. The defending team “B” player reacts in defending the hard driven ball by utilizing a defensive technique with open stretched forearms and fingers pointing downwards to the ground on both hands and extends his contact with the ball momentarily. The 1st referee whistles and calls the team “B” player for a CATCH. Is this decision correct given that the ball was hard driven and the player’s action purely defensive in nature?</p>	<p>Ruling Yes, the decision of the referee is correct. While much of the criteria for a hard driven ball have been met, (speed, player’s action etc) the rules specifically state that this situation is illegal. Because this technique involves both wrists being inverted (thus fingers pointing downwards to the ground and thumbs facing sideways) the referee can potentially consider this a CATCH. Rules 9.2.2.1, 9.3.3</p>

<p>5.19 During a match there is a joust at the net. However, near the end of this simultaneous contact (joust) at the net the player of team “A” clearly redirects (changes the direction) of the ball in another direction from that of the original actions by both participating players. This action of redirecting the ball is still, however, while the ball is being contacted by both players. Is a redirection of the ball legal while the ball is being simultaneously contacted within a joust?</p>	<p>Ruling Yes, it is legal within a joust to redirect (change the direction) of the ball. However a referee should be very clear within their observations as to: (1) If the joust action was simultaneous i.e.: both contacting the ball. (2) If the timing of the release from the joust was simultaneous. i.e.: if one player then contact the ball after the joust was completed and in this case if that the player made a new action redirecting the ball. Rule 9.1.2.3</p>
<p>5.20 The team “A” spiked the ball, hitting the team “B” block. The ball returned quickly to the team “A” court and was played by the other team “A” player as a hard driven ball (i.e.: by momentary extended contact with hands). Is this defence legal against a ball that has been blocked?</p>	<p>Ruling Yes. This is legal. The ball rebounding or being deflected off the block is considered as an attack hit and in this case the ball may be caught momentarily with hands. It may also be double contacted with fingers. The 1st referee must carefully check that the defensive action satisfies the requirements of a hard driven ball defence (i.e.: that the action was defensive not offensive, etc). Rule 9.2.2.1</p>

Ball at the Net

<p>5.21 The team “A” player serves the ball. Its trajectory takes it over the antennae near the 2nd referee and the receiving team player then plays it. Play continues but the 2nd referee neither blows his whistle nor indicates to the 1st referee his/her observations. What should the 2nd referee have done in this situation?</p>	<p>Ruling This is a situation where the 2nd referee must blow his / her whistle as play cannot legally continue (as the ball must pass completely between the antennae after a serve) and it lies with the jurisdiction of the 2nd referee. Active and competent line judges play an important role in such plays. Rules 10.1.1.2, 23.3.2.4</p>
<p>5.22 The ball is set by a team “A” player towards his partner who prepares to attack. Simultaneously with the spike of the team “A”, the team “B” player with one hand blocks the ball. Is this a legal block by team “B”?</p>	<p>Ruling For the block to be considered legal, any part of the ball must be on the defending team’s side of the net or the opponent attack hit is completed. If the ball is completely on the attacking side it is illegal for the blocker to contact before or simultaneously with the attack hit. The attacking player must be allowed to hit the ball first. Rule 14.3</p>

Player at the Net

5.23

During one match, the team “A” player attacks the ball over the team “B” player’s block. In this action the team “A” player, upon landing, passes under the net and contacts the team “B” player causing him to touch the net while in the final stage of the block action. The 2nd referee whistles immediately for this contact and signals interference. Is this correct?

Ruling

There are several aspects to consider in judging this play:

- (1) Hitting the lower part of the net is not a fault unless it interferes with play. So unless if this net contact created an advantage over the opponent, this should not be considered in the judgment. However if the net contact created an advantage over the opponent, then the 2nd referee is correct in immediately whistling for interference, as the contact by the player of team “A” while penetrating into the opponent’s space caused that net contact by the player of team “B”.
- (2) If the net contact did not create an advantage, then it would be a fault only if the contact by the player of team “A” would have interfered with the team “B” players' ability to make a play on the ball in the immediate sequence of the block action, or after his/her partner having dig the ball. In this case, the 2nd referee is incorrect in immediately whistling for interference. However, he/she may have to whistle for interference few seconds later, depending on the sequence of the play.

Rules 11.2.1, 11.3.1, 11.4.2, 11.4.3, Referee Guidelines and Instructions

5.24

In a match the ball is served strongly by the team “A” player forcing the receiving player into a poor reception, which sends the ball near the net. The other receiving player makes a spectacular diving save near the net but in this action crosses under the net and is laying in the team “A” court. The team “A” blocking player sees that the ball is coming over the net prepares to block but stops before jumping seeing that if he jumps he will contact the team “B” player. The 2nd referee whistles for interference although no physical contact has taken place. Is this a correct interpretation?

Ruling

Yes, although no contact has occurred. It is a fault if the player through contact or the threat of contact prevents a player from making a play on the ball, when they in the referee’s judgment would have been able to play this subsequent shot. The blocking player has been prevented by the team “B player’s position from playing the ball while having no potential play on the ball themselves.

Rules 11.2.1, 11.4.2, 11.4.3, Referee Guidelines and Instructions

<p>5.25 During one match, the player of team “A” attacks the ball over the block of the player of team “B”. In this action the player of team A, upon landing, passes under the net and contacts the player of team “B” slightly. The 2nd referee whistles immediately for this contact and signals interference. Meanwhile the captain of team “A” requests the 1st referee to replay the point as the team “B” had no possible play on the ball and the contact was incidental. What should the 1st referee do?</p>	<p>Ruling After considering all of the relevant facts the 1st referee should replay the point if it is clear there was no interference. He / she may need to verify this with the 2nd referee. Physical contact does not mean that interference has definitely occurred. Interference is not determined by whether there is contact (slight or major) but by the player having no or a reduced ability to play the ball (this may also apply to the teams' subsequent or later contacts). Rules 11.2.1, 11.4.2, 11.4.3, Referee Guidelines and Instructions</p>
<p>5.26 The ball is dug by team “A” and it goes past the 2nd referee and remains legally in play as it passes outside the antenna. The other player from team “A” having just attempted to block near this position sees that he can retrieve the ball legally by going under the net and returning the ball outside the same antennae. The team “B” player who has just spiked moves his position deliberately to put himself between the ball and the team “A” player. Is this a fault?</p>	<p>Ruling Yes. This is a form of interference although a physical contact has not occurred. It is illegal for a player, to substantially alter his/ her position in order to prevent the opponents from making a play on the ball. Rules 10.1.2, 10.1.2.1, 11.4.3, Referee Guidelines and Instructions</p>
<p>5.27 During an exciting rally the team “A” player makes a successful block. However in this action he falls to the ground and lies partly under the net. The blocked ball hits the top of the net and falls down on the team “B” side of the net striking the team “A” player on the body before it contacts the surface. The team “B” players request for interference although they had no potential play on the ball. How should the referee respond?</p>	<p>Ruling Interference would only occur if the player of team A would hinder an opponent's legitimate attempt to play the ball. As this was not the case, the referee should treat this ball as if it landed on the ground, with the blocking team consequently and correctly winning the rally. In a similar situation, if the opponent's team would have a potential play on the ball, then the blocker would have committed a fault. Rules 11.2.1, 11.4.3</p>

<p>5.28 During the rally the ball is attacked with great force by a player of team "A". The defending player of team "B" defends the hard driven ball but it passes back over the net completely between the antennae and close to the "A" team's sideline near the 1st referee. The player of team "B" believing that he may still have an opportunity to play the ball crosses under the net and moves in a path directly to play the ball. Immediately upon seeing the player of team "B" crossing under the net the player of team "A" moves deliberately in a direction so as to create an obstruction upon the player of team "B". The two players collide near the sideline. In the meantime the ball has fallen 1 metre outside the sideline on the "A" team's side of the court. Seeing the deliberate obstruction by the player of team "A" the 1st referee awards the service to the receiving "B" team. Is the decision of the 1st referee correct?</p>	<p>Ruling No, the overriding consideration must be that the "B" team does not have a legal play on the ball because the ball passed completely between the antennae. Rules 10.1.1, 13.1.2</p>
<p>5.29 In a match one of the team "A" players close to the 1st Referee crossed under the net to the opponent's court whilst trying to recover a ball that had passed the vertical plane of the net through the crossing space. The player of team "B" whilst playing the ball in his defensive action was contacted by the player of team "A" slightly reacting to the situation. The referees made no decision and let the play continue and the player of team "B" after receiving the ball back from his partner hit it inside the opponents' court.</p>	<p>Ruling In this scenario there was always interference involved - either by the player of team "A" if the ball crossed inside the crossing space, or by the player of team "B" if the ball crossed outside the crossing space (including over the antenna). Rule 11.4.3</p>
<p>5.30 In a match the ball is received by team "A", and travels into the net. The player of team "B", seeing the ball in the net, deliberately moves his hand close to the net so that the ball will push the net into contact with his hand and then fall to the playing court with the team "A" having no potential play on the ball. The referees do not penalize this fault, giving the service to the team "B". Is this correct?</p>	<p>Ruling No. This is a fault and is a form of interference. It is penalised as a net touch, as the player is considered to have touched the net, not the net touching the player. The referee must clearly see that the player has deliberately altered his/her position in order to initiate this contact through the net, creating an advantage. A player would generally not be penalised if he/she was in a pre existing position or had a potential to play the ball. Rule 11.4.3</p>

5.31

In a match in the 3rd set with the score at 13-13 the ball hit the top of the net whilst the team “A” player was blocking. The 2nd Referee blew his whistle and indicated a net contact by the player. The ball went out of the court on the team “A” side but at the moment the whistle was blown by the 2nd Referee the ball was still in play. The captain of the team “A” protested that the 2nd referee had mistakenly called a net touch when in fact the net had touched the player due to the ball hitting the net. The 1st Referee, after confirming with the 2nd Referee that he was not 100% sure if the player had touched the top of the net or the net had touched the player, called a replay. The team “B” did not accept this decision and requested a Protest Protocol. The Referee Delegate came to the court and collected the evidence from the referees and players and after considering all the information decided to uphold the decision of the 1st Referee. This was based on the fact that it was not possible to confirm the net contact by the team “A” player and that as the ball was still in play a replay was the only solution. The PP was rejected at level 1. The team “B” then asked for a PP at Level 2. The Executive Committee gathered the evidence from the referees, players and RD and confirmed that the decision of the referee and RD was correct and rejected the protest at level 2.

Ruling

Rules concerned:

Rule 11.3.3

When the ball is driven into the net, causing it to touch an opponent, no fault is committed.

Rule 8.2

The ball is out of play at the moment of the fault which is whistled by one of the referees; in the absence of a fault, at the moment of the whistle.

NOTE: Under the current regulations, the 1st Referee must first determine whether the protest is legitimate by considering the criteria under which a protest can be lodged before initiating the Protest Protocol.

Further, also under the current regulations, the Protest Protocol at Level 2 will not be considered at the time of the protest. The details of the protest must be recorded on the score sheet and the Organizing Committee will consider the Level 2 Protest after the conclusion of the match.

Rules 8.2, 12.3.3

Service

5.32

In a match the #1 player of team “A” goes back to serve at the end of the rally. The 1st referee checks the receiving team is ready then the #2 player from team “A” and then looks at the #1 player from team “A”. The referee notices that he/she is standing outside the extension of the sidelines awaiting authorization to serve. The 1st referee whistles and authorizes service. Is this allowed?

Ruling

Yes. A player can be authorized to serve although they are outside the extension of the sidelines. The criteria the referee should apply before authorization for serve should be if:

- (1) All other players and officials are ready.
- (2) The serving player in possession of the ball and is he/she in a position ready to serve. i.e. is the serving player in his/her team’s free zone and behind the service line or its imaginary extension.
- (3) The correct player to serve is according to the service order.

Rule 12.3

<p>5.33 The start of the 2nd set in a match play commenced with the wrong team serving (Team "A") . The Scorer knew that the wrong team was about to commence serving, prior to the service being made but did not have the confidence to interject during the rally. The 2nd referee also knew who should be serving, but due to being involved with repairing the net prior to the service, forgot the service order and interjected after the finish of the first rally (won by team "B"). Both teams subsequently acknowledged that the wrong team had commenced serving. What should the 1st Referee now do?</p>	<p>Ruling The correct outcome of this situation should be that the set should be recommenced. While the overriding fact is that the wrong team served it is also clear that: (1) The Scorer and the 2nd Referee have not indicated and / or whistled for any fault (in this case it would include both before and during the rally). (2) If a wrong player serves and the rally is completed a team can only maintain any points gained if the correct team was serving (not as in this case the incorrect team). Rule 12.1.1</p>
<p>5.34 During a match the player of team "A" goes back to the service zone to serve. Upon authorization to serve, he tosses the ball into the air, but it then slightly contacts an overhead television boom camera, which is positioned above the player. What should the referee do?</p>	<p>Ruling The referee should call a replay and re-authorize service. There has been external interference to the service. Referees should check, before authorizing service that no potential obstruction such as this exists. It may act to distract the server or the receiving team. The server could be requested to move his/her position slightly to solve the problem or to wait for a short time for the camera to move. Rules 12.3, 17.2</p>
<p>5.35 The player of team "A" serves the ball. During this action her foot is placed very close to the line causing the sand to be moved thus moving the line. The 1st referee sees the line move and penalizes the player of team "A" for a foot fault. There is no signal from the line judges. Is this good refereeing technique?</p>	<p>Ruling This situation can easily lead to a 1st referee error. The 1st referee is at a higher position (being on the referee's stand) and a long distance from the potential fault. The line may move due to sand pushing the line. Although no fault has been committed, this may look like a fault. Rule 12.4.3</p>
<p>5.36 The player of team "A" goes back to serve the ball. After being authorized to serve by the 1st referee he/she drops the ball. The 1st referee penalizes this as a service fault. Is this correct?</p>	<p>Ruling No. The referee should in this case consider that the player has not released the ball (tossed), with the intention of initiating a service. He/she should be authorized to serve again. A referee must understand that players have many unique serving action techniques that may involve the ball actually leaving the players hands (e.g.: from one hand to another, spinning etc) before the final toss for initiating service. Rules 12.4.1, 12.4.2</p>

<p>5.37 The player of team “A” goes back to serve. After being authorized to serve by the 1st referee he/she takes a long time before serving the ball. After 5 seconds the 1st referee blows his/her whistle and signals service to the team “B”. What guidelines should a referee use in judging this circumstance?</p>	<p>Ruling The referee must consider the player’s normal service routine. Has the player clearly seen the service authorization (or heard the whistle) or is the player clearly intending to delay the service. Rule 12.4.4</p>
<p>5.38 During a match player #1 of team “A”, after having been authorized to serve drops the ball during in the action of preparing to toss the ball for service. The 1st referee observed that the ball was partly wet due to contact with the players wet top. After whistling and then signalling for the rally to be replayed the 1st referee also requested that a new ball be utilized for the new service attempt. Are the actions by the 1st Referee correct?</p>	<p>Ruling Yes, the actions of the 1st Referee are correct. The referee has clearly considered the following in making this decision: (1) That there was no deliberate attempt to delay the game. (2) That the action of dropping the ball was accidental and was not an intentional tactic to delay. (3) The spirit of the rules of the game. (4) To ensure that normal playing conditions are maintained a new ball should be utilized. This may involve the wet ball being replaced. Rule 3.1</p>
<p>5.39 During a match the player of team “A” serves from outside the extension of the sidelines. The line judge signals this fault utilizing the correct signal but the 1st referee is unsure as to what signal to utilize. What is the official signal for this fault?</p>	<p>Ruling The correct signal would be signal 22 indicating that the server touched the ground outside the service zone. This is done by pointing to the ground in the extension of the line that the player has served outside. Rule 12.4.3, Signal 22</p>
<p>5.40 The player of team “A” goes to the service zone to serve. Upon authorization to serve, he/she serves a very high sky ball service. In the serving action it looks like the ball was still resting on the player’s hand when it was struck by the players other hand for service. The 1st referee whistles and indicates the team “B” to serve as the ball was not released at time of service. Is this a correct call?</p>	<p>Ruling This is a very difficult call to make, so referees should act conservatively. The referee should only penalize the server if the ball is clearly held and he / she has made no attempt to release it. Players often release the ball fractionally before contact by the other hand. The sky ball serve is a unique and spectacular technique to beach volleyball that should be encouraged; only being penalised when no doubt exists as to whether the serve was legal. Rule 12.4.1</p>

<p>5.41 The team “A” is about to serve the ball with the score 19-20 in the first set against team “B”. The serving player serves a jump service, which lands, inside the court of team “B” for a point. The 1st referee indicates initially that team “A” now has the service. However in this action the 1st referee then notices that the line judge located at the “A” teams side of the court is waving his flag and indicating foot fault by the team “A” serving player (having done so since the fault). The 1st referee then confirms by use of a short conference the observations of the line judge and then signals service to team “B” (thus ending the set). Is this a correct procedure by the 1st referee?</p>	<p>Ruling The referee has followed a correct sequence of events to make a final decision by clarifying with the line judge the nature of their signal. However at the time immediately after the service it is good technique for the 1st referee to check momentarily for any possible signal from the respective line judges. Rule 12.6.1.2, Referee Guidelines and Instructions</p>
---	---

Attack Hit

<p>5.42 After the service, the ball is dug and set by the players of team “A”. The set is very close to the net and thus is close to the serving team’s block. The player of team “A” reaches towards the ball with his open hand and pushes the ball into the block of team “B”. Play continues and team “A” wins the rally. Immediately, at the end of the rally, the team “B” requests an attack hit fault. How should the referee respond?</p>	<p>Ruling The referee should call an attack hit fault on team “A” if the action by the player of team “A” was prior to the block by team “B”. However, if the block and the team “A” action were simultaneous, there would be no fault and play should continue, as long as part of the ball was on each team’s side (i.e.: making each team’s play legal). Rule 13.2.3</p>
<p>5.43 In a match the ball is passed close to the net. The defending team “A” is unsure if the ball is coming over and jumps late in their blocking action. Their blocking action is slightly back from the net and resembles a set. This action redirects the ball in a line not straight with the player’s shoulders. Should the referee penalize this as a fault?</p>	<p>Ruling The referee should look to see the intention of the shot is a block and not merely allowing the ball to pass well over the net and then setting it from a position off the ground (i.e.: jumping). If the player’s action is not regarded as being a block then the referee may need to look at how clean was the contact (catch or double contact) and the trajectory of the ball after the contact. Rules 9.3.3, 9.3.4, 13.2.5</p>
<p>5.44 The ball is received by the player of team “A” and passed to a position near the net. His/her partner approaches the ball and at the last minute intentionally sets the ball in a reverse direction over his/her shoulders into the opponent’s court. Is this a legal attack hit?</p>	<p>Ruling Yes, provided that the ball travels in a trajectory perpendicular to the line of the player’s shoulders, and that the player has established his/her shoulder position before the initial contact is made. The player has not ‘set’ the ball to her partner but instead deliberately ‘set’ the ball over the net (either in a forward or backward direction). Rule 13.2.5, Referee Guidelines and Instructions</p>

<p>5.45 In a match the ball was set cleanly by the player of team “A” towards his/her partner. However, the ball was then blown over the net by the wind. The 1st referee blew his whistle and penalised team “A” for an attack hit fault. Is this correct?</p>	<p>Ruling No. This is a common misinterpretation of the rules and is not a fault. If the intention of the team “A” player is to set the ball to their partner, no fault exists. The wind causing the ball to cross over the net or the trajectory of the ball not being in line with the player’s shoulders is irrelevant in deciding on this fault. Rule 13.2.5, Referee Guidelines and Instructions</p>

Block

<p>5.46 During a match the player of team “A” serves a sky ball. The receiving player of team “B” sees that the trajectory of the service is very close to the net. At the last minute the player jumps and blocks the ball onto the net and then plays the ball a second time to his partner. The referee allows play to continue. Is this correct?</p>	<p>Ruling No. This is a fault. It is not legal to block a service. The first contact is not legal so the 1st referee should have whistled a fault as soon as the player blocked the ball. Rules 14.1.1, 14.1.3, 14.5, 14.6.3</p>
<p>5.47 The team “A” player in receiving service near the net passes the ball back over the net. The team “B” blocking player, seeing the ball coming over to him/her prepares to spike the ball. The other team “A” player now sees that he/she must block. He/she runs from a deep position and at the time of the spike, jumps straight upward, 1 metre from the net, in a blocking action. The ball hits the player’s hands, rebounds onto the top of the net and the same team “A” player hits the ball a second time. Is this a fault?</p>	<p>Ruling The referee must penalize, as a double contact fault if he believes the first contact of team “A” player did not satisfy the requirements of a block. The distance from the net is important, as a block must be completed close to the net. Rules 9.3.4, 14.1.1</p>
<p>5.48 The ball is poorly passed by the team “A” player. The team “B” blocker, seeing the ball slightly on his side of the net aggressively blocks the ball, slightly extending the contact and redirecting the ball away from the defending team “A” players. What criteria should the referee use to judge this blocking contact?</p>	<p>Ruling While the block is a defensive action it does not follow the same criteria as a hard driven ball defence. The referee should not allow prolonged contact (i.e.: catch) of the block. The ball can be redirected by a block provided that it satisfies the definition of a block and the contact time is not prolonged. Rule 14.2</p>

CHAPTER 6: TIME OUTS AND DELAYS

Time Outs

<p>6.1 In a match the captain of team “A” called a timeout but the team decided to remain on the playing court, not returning to their designated players’ chairs. Is this allowed?</p>	<p>Ruling No, this is not allowed. During all regular interruptions and set intervals, players must go to the designated players’ area. Rule 15.4.4, Referee Guidelines and Instructions</p>
<p>6.2 The captain of team “A” calls a timeout and proceeds to their designated players’ chairs. At the end of 45 seconds the 2nd referee whistles and indicates for the teams to return to the playing court. After another 15 seconds, (i.e.: 60 seconds total duration) the players have not moved from their chairs to return to the court. The 1st referee issues a delay warning to team “A”. Is this correct?</p>	<p>Ruling The players have correctly received a delay warning. If after 15 seconds the players have not returned to the court then the delay is significant. It is very important that the 2nd referee be very active at the end of the timeout encouraging both teams to return to the playing court. Rules 15.4.1, 16.1.1, Referee Guidelines and Instructions</p>
<p>6.3 The captain of the team “A”, at the end of the “B” team’s timeout, requests a timeout. What procedure should the referees now follow? Reference: Case 10.7</p>	<p>Ruling The referees should accept this request for a time out, blowing the whistle and repeating the official hand signals. The timing of the 30 seconds should commence when both teams are back at their designated chairs (or as appropriate). They should not receive 45 seconds as the extra 15 seconds is allocated for teams to leave the playing court. The teams have already left the playing court. At the completion of the 30 seconds the referees should whistle, signal and verbally request the teams to return to the playing court. The 2nd referee should at this time indicate to both teams that they have no timeouts remaining. Rule 15.2.1, Referee Guidelines and Instructions</p>

Delays to the Game

<p>6.4 During a match the referee after a few small verbal warnings and hand gestures for delaying the match, sanctions the team “A” with a Delay Warning. Later in the set the team “A” again delays the match and the referee again speaks to the captain of the team “A”, sanctioning them with a second Delay Warning. Is this correct action by the 1st referee? Reference: Case 10.8</p>	<p>Ruling The 1st referee should not give 2 delay warnings to the team “A”. This sanction applies collectively to the team “A”, not the players individually (so a team cannot be warned twice in the same set or the same match for a delay). Delay warnings are recorded on the score sheet so the scorer should immediately notify the 1st referee (via the 2nd referee) of this error. Rules 16.2.1, 16.2.1.1, 16.2.1.2, 16.2.2, 16.2.3</p>
---	--

<p>6.5 During a match which both teams frequently delay the game, being slow into position, wiping their glasses and cleaning sand from their bodies. As a result the time between rallies was often extended beyond 12 seconds. The referee does not verbally warn the players or issue any team with delay warnings. The 1st referee allows this behaviour to continue for the whole match. Is this good refereeing technique?</p>	<p>Ruling This is poor officiating. The referee should maintain control of the pace of the match, not being controlled by the players. By extending the time between rallies beyond 12 seconds there has been a delay. The referee must control the time between rallies, verbally warning where appropriate. Then when a team deliberately or repeatedly delays the match, issue a formal delay warning. Rule 16.1.3</p>
<p>6.6 The players of team "A" return to their positions after the completion of the rally to receive serve. After 10 seconds they request to the 1st referee for permission for one player to go to their designated chairs to wipe their face due to sand being in their eyes. Should the 1st referee authorize this request?</p>	<p>Ruling The referee should in this case decline this request as the players are prolonging the time between rallies beyond 12 seconds. At the completion of the rally the team "A" player should have left the court quickly to wipe her face. The referee should only authorize this request if there is (1) a substantial danger existing to the player and (2) the player has not intentionally created this delay. Rule 16.1.3, Referee Guidelines and Instructions</p>
<p>6.7 The player of team "A" requests to the 1st referee for permission to wipe his glasses immediately at the end of the rally. He/she, with the referee's permission, goes to the line judge and wipes his glasses. He/she then proceeds to wipe his head and arms with the small towel. The referee whistles and requests that the player return to the court while also verbally issuing the player a warning. Is this correct? Reference: Case 10.9</p>	<p>Ruling Yes, this is good refereeing. Initially the player has left the court within the 12 seconds between rallies and is legally allowed to use the line judge's small towels for cleaning their glasses. They do not need to request permission from the 1st referee permission to wipe their glasses. However these towels are not for cleaning player's bodies, they are only for glasses. The referee is correct in requesting the player to stop his action, verbally warning them and requesting them to resume the match. Rule 16.1.3, Referee Guidelines and Instructions</p>
<p>6.8 Prior to the match the team "A" deliberately delayed the official protocol, not coming on to the playing court when requested. Consequently the start of the match was delayed by 2 minutes. The 1st referee began the match with a delay warning to the team "A". Was this a correct interpretation of the rules? Reference: Case 10.12</p>	<p>Ruling Yes, a team which delays the match prior to it starting may be penalised with a delay warning prior to the first service being authorized. Rule 16.2.2</p>

Exceptional Game Interruptions

<p><u>6.9</u> During a match the team “A” player is injured. The player confirms to the 2nd referee that he is injured and requires medical time-out. He/she does not wait for the medical staff but instead leaves the court, without either referee’s permission. After 5 minutes the 1st referee (after consulting with the Supervisor), declares the team incomplete, as the player has been unable to be found by the referees or Supervisors. What should have happened in order to avoid this problem? Reference: Case 10.10</p>	<p>Ruling The referees must as soon as a player is injured and requests medical time-out ensure:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) That the accredited medical staff and Supervisor(s) are requested to come to the court immediately. Note that as a precaution the accredited medical staff must be requested to come to the court in all cases of injury whether requested by the player or not. (2) That the player(s) remain within the playing area or the respective team’s area. (3) That if a referee allows an injured player to leave the playing area or the respective team’s area, a referee should initially accompany this player. (4) That the scorer has correctly recorded all important information. (5) That the other players are informed of all relevant information. <p>In this case the player’s team has correctly been declared incomplete and the match finished. Rule 17.1.2</p>
<p><u>6.10</u> A player gets a minor cut on his/her arm (involving blood) after diving to retrieve a ball. The referees allow the player to quickly clean and bandage the cut without use of a timeout or using his/her Medical Injury timeout. Is this correct? Reference: Case 10.11</p>	<p>Ruling Yes. The referees must be very careful in their enforcement of regulations related to blood for the safety of all match participants. If the injury is small, the referees can allow (without charging a delay, timeout or Medical Injury timeout to the team), sufficient time to fix the injury. Referee Guidelines and Instructions</p>
<p><u>6.11</u> As the players are entering the court at the start of the match a player from team “A” requests a medical injury timeout as he is having trouble breathing due to asthma. Should the 1st referee authorise this request?</p>	<p>Ruling Yes. The 1st referee should authorise this request, although the teams have not commenced playing the match (first serve). A team can legally request a medical injury timeout and / or a timeout although no play has occurred. All referees must ensure that all medical time-out is available to players even before and after a match, not just during actual play. Rule 17.1.2, Referee Guidelines and Instructions</p>

<p>6.12 The player of team “A” requests a medical injury timeout and the referees follow the correct procedure requesting the Supervisor(s) and accredited medical staff come to the court. After some considerable time a first aid attendant comes to the court. The injured player does not accept this attendant as being medically capable of providing a service to the injured player. Some 20 minutes later a medical doctor comes to the court. Are the actions of the referees correct?</p>	<p>Ruling Yes, the actions of the referees are correct. It is up to the Supervisor(s) to determine the suitability of the accredited medical staff in performing their function. The referees must follow the Medical Injury Protocol recording all required information in the remarks section. Rule 17.1.2, Referee Guidelines and Instructions</p>
<p>6.13 A player falls to the ground, at the end of a rally, complaining about an injured ankle. The 2nd referee asks the player if he requires medical time-out. The player replies “no” and that he will be OK in a short time. After about 25 seconds the player resumes his position and the match is recommenced. Was this correct application of the rules by the referees?</p>	<p>Ruling The referees have acted correctly in allowing this player a short time to resume the match. The delay in allowing the player to recover must be short. The 2nd referee must, strictly supervise the player during this time. They should also indicate to the 1st referee and scorer that they do not require medical attention and that no medical injury timeout is to be recorded on the score sheet. Referees should note that unless for extreme cases where the official medical personnel can oppose, it is always the player’s final decision whether they are fit to resume the match. The referees should, in all cases of injury, call the authorised medical personnel to the court regardless of whether a medical time-out is enacted or not. Rule 17.1.2, Referee Guidelines and Instructions</p>
<p>6.14 With team “A” leading in the first set 12-10 the captain of team “B” requests that the referee stops the match due to lack of light. After consideration of the request by the 1st referee and then the Supervisor, the match is stopped and started again the next day with the score 0:0. What criteria would a Supervisor use to decide if the match is to continue? Reference: Case 10.13</p>	<p>Ruling The Supervisors would consider the following: (1) For natural lighting the minimum light should be 1000 lux at 1 metre above the playing surface. (2) Whether normal playing conditions are possible for the players during the whole of the rest of the match. (3) Whether the captains wish to stop the match. Both teams can agree to continue the match. (4) The availability of artificial lights to possibly continue the match. (5) The next day’s playing schedule. Rule 1.6</p>

<p>6.15 In a match with the team “A” serving, the team “A” is successful in blocking the attack of the team “B” #1 player. However before the play is completed team “B” #1 player falls to the ground yelling in pain and clutching his hand. The 1st referee immediately blows his whistle and indicates replay. The team “B” #1 player upon seeing this immediately ceases yelling in pain and stands up and proclaims that the injury is now ok and that he is able to continue play. The team “A” players vigorously complain to the 1st referee that the team “B” player has faked the injury, as his/her team was about to lose the rally (and thus a point). What should the 1st referee do in this circumstance?</p>	<p>Ruling The referee must allow the decision that finished the rally to stand. Under the rules of the game a referee must whistle when he / she believes that a serious injury has occurred and / or if a player may be further injured if play continues. This whistle (if it occurs during a rally) results in a replay. If the whistle occurs after the rally has been completed the result of the rally as completed stands. The referee should not enter into a debate about the validity of the injury with any of the players. Rule 17.1.1, Referee Guidelines and Instructions</p>
<p>6.16 During a match a player of team “A” becomes seriously injured with a back injury. The officials follow the correct Medical Injury Protocol allowing the player to stay on the playing court and requesting appropriate medical staff to come to the court. The injured player of team “A”, however, before the medical staff arrives, requests that the 2nd referee assist his/her in stretching her back to alleviate the pain. How should the 2nd referee respond to this request?</p>	<p>Ruling While it is the responsibility of officials to ensure safe conditions for the players this does not include providing personal medical time-out. The referee’s prime responsibility in situations such as this is to ensure access to medical staff is as quick as possible (by following the Medical Injury Protocol). Referees must act with professionalism on and off the court at all times, showing themselves as a role model. In this case the official should not have treated the player personally but should have allowed personal medical staff to enter the playing court without delay. Rules 17.1.2, 23.2.7</p>
<p>6.17 Near the completion of the 1st set the captain of the team “A” requests to the 1st referee that accredited medical staff are available to treat a player who is injured between sets 1 and 2. Should the 1st referee accept this request?</p>	<p>Ruling Yes. This request is legal and should be initiated as soon as possible by both officials. A player has the right to request and then utilise medical attention in their designated seats for the whole duration of the time between sets (also during Technical Timeouts and Timeouts). Referee Guidelines and Instructions</p>

<p>6.18 In a match the ball is tossed for service and contacts an overhanging branch of a tree. The 1st referee immediately signals serve for the receiving team “A”. The team “B” protests the decision and the 1st referee institutes a Protest Protocol. After consideration of the relevant facts the Supervisor decides that the team “B” should replay the service. What factors would the Supervisor have considered in making this decision?</p>	<p>Ruling The Supervisor has considered all of the following factors in making this decision regarding the possibility of external interference if:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The overhanging branch created external interference. (2) The reduced free space had been approved by the Supervisor(s) and this was communicated to the players- (3) The action of the player was deliberate or accidental. (4) The ball contacted the branch(s). (5) The reduced free space was now the same as was approved previously by the Supervisor. <p>Rules 1.1, 8.4.2, 17.2</p>
---	--

Court Switches and Intervals

<p>6.19 During final match (3rd set) the play continues until the score reaches 3-3. It is only at this time that the 2nd referee indicates to the teams to switch courts. The 1st referee does not alter the score and authorizes a side switch. Has the referee acted correctly?</p>	<p>Ruling Teams must change sides as soon as the error has been noticed. The referees have acted correctly in recording this court switch on the score sheet although it was in error. Rule 18.2.2</p>
<p>6.20 During the final match the 1st referee has many requests from the TV co-coordinator for a delay in the authorization for service due to TV replays being utilized. The 1st referee feels that the requests are overly influencing the pace of the match, are too numerous in number and excessively lengthy. What should the referee do in this circumstance?</p>	<p>Ruling It is important that the 1st referee at the most convenient moment communicates this information to the Supervisor(s). While it is the responsibility of the match officials to work co-operatively with the TV co-ordinator and their staff, they also represent the FIVB (player’s officials etc) and the spirit of the Rules of the Game. The Supervisor should be informed of any circumstance when a referee(s) consider that the match conditions are being compromised. It is also appropriate in this situation for the 1st referee to talk to the players outlining the situation. Rule 16.1.3, Referee Guidelines and Instructions</p>

CHAPTER 7: MISCONDUCT

Minor Misconduct

<p>7.1 During the match both players of team A commit a number of minor misconducts. After this, the 1st referee verbally warns the players through the captain with a misconduct warning. Additionally he warns both the players of team A that any further misconduct will result in a misconduct penalty. Is this correct by the 1st referee? Reference: Case 10.14</p>	<p>Ruling The referee is correct in his action of verbally warning the players when they commit minor misconduct. However the referee is incorrect in giving the warning to both players "that any further misconduct will result in a misconduct penalty". In fact, for any further minor misconduct after a verbal warning, the referee must issue a formal warning through a yellow card shown to the relevant player, or to the captain, in case of a collective reaction. Either the verbal warning or the formal warning is to the TEAM, and by giving the yellow card formal warning the referee is signaling to the team that it has reached the sanctioning level. After this, the referee must treat each case of misconduct individually and sanction an individual player as appropriate. Rules 20.1, 20.2, Referee Guidelines and Instructions</p>
<p>7.2 In a match in Set 1 a player receives a verbal warning for minor misconducts and then receives a misconduct formal warning. Later in this set, the same player receives a misconduct penalty for another repetition of misconduct. In Set 2, the same player commits another minor misconduct. The referee gave a misconduct penalty. Reference: Case 10.15</p>	<p>Ruling The referee was right. After giving a misconduct formal warning, every new action of minor misconduct by any player in that team during the match will result in a misconduct penalty. Rule 20.1, Referee Guidelines and Instructions</p>

Misconduct Leading to Sanctions

<p>7.3 At the end of a rally a player kicks the ball deliberately out of the playing area after the referee calls his team for a ball-handling fault. The 1st referee gives a red card (misconduct penalty) for rude conduct. Is this correct? Reference: Case 10.16</p>	<p>Ruling The referee is correct in sanctioning the player for rude conduct, as the offence is deliberate, substantial and showing disapproval with the referee's decision. Rules 20.2.1, 20.3.1</p>
---	--

<p>7.4 In a match a player receives a misconduct penalty for rude conduct. Later in the same set the same player is penalised for rude conduct. The referee again gives a misconduct penalty to the player. Is this the correct application of the sanction scale by the referee? Reference: Case 10.17</p>	<p>Ruling The referee is correct. On each of these two rude conduct penalties in the same set, the team is sanctioned with a point and service to the opponents. However, a third rude conduct by that same player in the same set would be sanctioned with expulsion. Rule 20.3.1</p>
<p>7.5 During a Match, a player pulled the net with such force that it broke a post holding the net. The match was subsequently restarted on another court with the same score after a 1-hour delay and no penalty to the offending player. Were the referee's and Supervisors decisions correct? Reference: Case 10.18</p>	<p>Ruling Initially the referee should have sanctioned the player with a misconduct penalty for rude conduct. The pulling on the net was intentional, aggressive and deliberate. The decision by the Supervisor to use another court was correct if the match court was now unusable, as was the maintaining of the existing points. If a different court is used the match must continue from this point. However if the correct sanction would have been applied to the player one point would have been awarded to the opponent team. Under the current regulations if the correct sanction would have been applied to the player, he/she would in addition have been fined in due accordance to the "Misconduct sanction fee scale". Rules 20.2.1, 20.3.1, Referee Guidelines and Instructions</p>
<p>7.6 At the completion of the first set of a match, the players are sitting in their respective designated chairs. The 2nd referee hears one of the players make a derogatory comment loudly about the 1st referee. What should the referees now do?</p>	<p>Ruling Initially the 2nd referee must report this action to the 1st referee during the interval between sets. The 1st referee should sanction or warn the player, as they believe appropriate. The referee must closely look at the circumstances and the level of the offence and warn or sanction accordingly. Because the offence occurred between sets it must be applied at the start of the next set. This also applies to misconduct before the match, which is applied before the first serve of the match. Rules 20.1, 20.2, 20.4</p>
<p>7.7 Between the second and third set of a match a player of team A makes a derogatory remark about the officials. A misconduct penalty is given by the 1st referee to commence the third set. Team A has the first service for the third set. What is the correct action by the 1st referee and scorer? Reference: Case 10.19</p>	<p>Ruling The 1st referee, after he / she has given the misconduct penalty to team A, must show the team B to serve This counts as the first service of team A and should be recorded in the "I" box for service order. The team B now has the service (player "II" in the service order). Rules 20.3.1, 20.4, Score sheet Instructions</p>

<p>7.8 With the score at 11:13 (Set 3) a player from team A receives a misconduct penalty for rude conduct (score now 11:14). The player is upset with this decision and in anger tears his playing uniform completely in half. Immediately the 1st referee penalizes the player with a misconduct penalty, which finishes the match. Should the referee have penalised the player in this way or is this a delay of the game? Reference: Case 10.20</p>	<p>Ruling The referee is correct in his decision. The action of the player ripping his playing top configures an equipment abuse scenario "playing uniform abuse" which should be sanctioned with a rude conduct red card. A player may receive two penalties for rude conduct in the same set. Rule 20.3.1 Rule 20.3.1</p>
<p>7.9 With the score at 13:14 the player of team A spikes the ball which slightly touches the block and lands out. The 1st referee signals ball out ending the match. After approaching the 1st referee's stand and protesting, the captain becomes upset and pulls down the protective padding and court number from the referee's chair. Should the referee record this action on the score sheet although it occurred after the completion of the match? Reference: Case 10.21</p>	<p>Ruling Yes. The referee should record such actions on the back (remarks section) of the score sheet. Rule 20.4, Refereeing Guidelines and Instructions</p>
<p>7.10 During a match the coach of team A made many derogatory comments about the referees and waved his hands continuously in a manner suggesting disgust with the referees' decisions which could be clearly heard and seen by the referees and players. What should the referees do in this situation?</p>	<p>Ruling The referee cannot penalize the coach directly for misconduct, as he is not a participant in the match. They are in this way like a spectator unless for the fact that they should be accredited. Additionally the players cannot be penalised for any misconduct by the coach. The referees should immediately call for the Technical Supervisor to come to the court. Coaching is not legal in Beach Volleyball and can be regarded as a form of external interference. At the end of the match, the referees should write down at the remarks section of the score sheet that they have called the Supervisor due to potential external assistance. Additionally the referees may be requested by the Supervisor to put in writing the details of the coach's behavior. This can lead to a sanction such as the coach losing his/her accreditation for the reminder of that tournament. Rules 4.1.1, 4.1.4, Referee Guidelines and Instructions</p>

7.11

In a match in the 3rd set when the score was 13-11 to team A, a player of team B hit a very strong spike which landed very close to the line. A ball mark protocol was then initiated by the 1st referee, with the 1st referee and the line judge going to the ball mark. After reviewing the ball mark the 1st referee made the decision that the ball was "OUT". The team B then called a Time Out. The players' area of team B was on the other side of the playing area and right in front of the concerned ball mark. After going to his chair one of the team B players got a camera out of his bag and took a picture of the ball mark. A few minutes after the match both players of team B looked for the Referee Delegate claiming that the picture was clear evidence that the mark showed the ball "IN" instead of "OUT". At the time of the incident no decision was made by the referees, play continued until the end of the match.

Ruling

The player concerned should have been found in violation of Rules 19.1.2 and 19.1.3 and therefore sanctioned for Rude Conduct in accordance with Rule 20.2.1.

Any FIVB officials should refuse to consult any pictures of this type as they are not the official footage and there is no proof that they relate to the specific incident during that match.

Rules: 19.1.2, 19.1.3, 20.2.1

CHAPTER 8: REFEREES

Refereeing Corps and Procedures

<p>8.1 In a match the 1st referee makes many decisions without collaborating with his other officials. With the score at 21-20 in the 1st set, the ball is spiked clearly touching the block. This is signalled by 2 line judges, but the 1st referee immediately, without looking at the line judges signals the end of the set. The captain of the team losing the set request the 1st referee to check with his line judges. The referee refuses and a Protest is correctly requested by that team. Is this protest legal? Has the referee used good officiating techniques?</p>	<p>Ruling This protest although correctly requested by the team was not accepted by the relevant Supervisor, as it involved no misinterpretation of the rules etc (the Protest Protocol was rejected). Rule 22.2.1 states that “the 1st referee’s decisions are final”. The referee has called the ball out. However a serious problem existed in the 1st referees’ officiating techniques. Collaboration is very important in officiating. A referee cannot by himself or herself, make every decision in a match 100% correctly. Communication is required to increase the chances of a correct decision. A 1st referee should quickly, each time after the play has finished, check with all other officials who potentially might convey / signal information necessary to complete an accurate decision. The 2nd referee may in some cases have to initiate the communication process in order to convey information to the 1st referee. NOTE: The 1st Referee must first determine whether the protest is legitimate by considering the criteria under which a protest can be lodged before initiating the Protest Protocol. Rule: 21.2, Referee Guidelines and Instructions</p>
--	--

First Referee

<p>8.2 During a match both players of team A cross under the net to dispute a line judges call. The 1st referee takes no action in penalizing this fault, as he has no set of Red and Yellow cards with him or on the post near the 1st referee. Is this correct by the referee?</p>	<p>Ruling No. Two things are incorrect in the referee’s actions. Any player who passes under the net or its imaginary extension to review a ball mark should receive a misconduct penalty from the referee (for each of the players who crossed under the net in this case). The referee is also in error for not carrying with him a set of personal cards and for not checking in the official warm up period that there was a set attached to the post. Rules: 22.3.1.1, 22.3.2.2, Referee Guidelines and Instructions</p>
<p>8.3 In a match the 1st referee finds that his whistle is no longer functioning correctly, as it is broken. The match is delayed until he can retrieve a new one from his bag in the referee’s room. How should the referee have prevented this problem?</p>	<p>Ruling Referees should at all times carry with them a set of personal equipment including cards, a coin and whistles. A referee cannot rely on equipment always being available or working every time. They should prepare for this possibility. Rule: 22.3, Referee Guidelines and Instructions</p>

Second Referee

<p>8.4 In a match one player soft attacks the ball. It lands on the sand just before the defending player can successfully retrieve it. Play continued as the 1st referee was unsure if the ball contacted the sand or not as he was unsighted by the players. The 2nd referee made no signal to the 1st referee even though he knows that it contacted the sand. At the end of the rally he tells the 1st referee that the ball contacted the sand. Are the actions of the 2nd referee correct?</p>	<p>Ruling The 2nd referee is in error for several aspects. According to rule 23.3.2.5, the 2nd referee is allowed to whistle that the ball has contacted the sand when the 1st referee is not in position to see the contact. This should have been immediately whistled by the 2nd referee at the time of the contact. Additionally, the actions of the 2nd referee in reporting the ball contacting the sand at the end of the rally are correct but late. The 1st referee is, due to his / her position on the referee's stand, in a difficult position to judge this fault and they should expect their fellow officials to assist them in making this call. Rule: 23.3.2.5</p>
<p>8.5 A player serves a low, fast serve that slightly touches the net near the 2nd referee. Only the 2nd referee notices this. He blows his whistle and stops play signalling a net fault and indicating the team to serve. The 1st referee repeats the hand signals giving the service to team B. Is this a correct action by the 1st referee?</p>	<p>Ruling No. This is an incorrect interpretation by both officials. The ball touching the net after the service is not a fault. The 1st referee should call a tie ball (replay) and re authorize a new service. The 2nd referee has additionally incorrectly stopped play for a presumed fault which was outside his jurisdiction. Rules 12.6.2.1, 23.3</p>

<p>8.6 At the time of the service by the team B the 2nd referee is talking to the receiving, team A. The serving player stops until the receiving team is clearly ready but the 1st referee having already signaled for service charges the team B with a 5 seconds service penalty. The 2nd referee does not indicate any problem to the 1st referee despite the protests of the team B. How should this have been correctly resolved?</p>	<p>Ruling There are a number of aspects to correctly resolving this circumstance.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The 1st referee should after the protest of team B, have checked with the 2nd referee as to his / her explanation of the offence. (2) The 2nd referee is obliged to convey this important information to the 1st referee, as it would change the decision. They are in error for not telling the 1st referee in this case. <p>There is an expectation that officials will collaborate with each other to convey information, even when they might appear to contradict each other. In this way the 1st referee can make a final decision based on all available information. A referee when confronted with a difficult decision in which they may not have all the information necessary to make an accurate decision should try to check with all relevant officials to gain this additional information. The 1st referee must not authorize service without ensuring that the receiving team is ready to receive service.</p> <p>Rules: 12.3, 21.2</p>
<p>8.7 At the time of the service the 2nd referee has changed his position so that he can see both the receiving and serving teams. The serving player serves from outside the extension of the sideline and the 2nd referee whistles and indicates a fault. Is this correct?</p>	<p>Ruling No. The 2nd referee has whistled outside their jurisdiction. They have initially shown good technique to watch for and assist in signaling this fault. However they should only indicate to the 1st referee, not blow their whistle. Their position at the time of service should be such that they can watch both the server and the receiving team. Watching the receiving team is however the primary functions of the 2nd referee at the time of the service.</p> <p>Rule: 23.3, Referee Guidelines and Instructions</p>
<p>8.8 During a match the ball is attacked strongly by a player of team A. The player of team B is unable to easily control the ball and it travels low to the ground in the direction of the net. His teammate, who has just blocked manages to retrieve the ball but only after it has passed completely the vertical plane of the net. The 1st referee does not notice this action but the 2nd referee directly blows his whistle indicating a fault by this player. What decision should the 1st referee now take?</p>	<p>Ruling According to rule 23.3.2.6, this fault is now within the jurisdiction of the 2nd referee. Accordingly, the 1st referee must wait for the 2nd referee to indicate the nature of the fault and the player at fault if necessary, and then indicate the team to serve.</p> <p>Rule: 23.3.2.6</p>

<p>8.9 During a match the ball is served by a player of team “A”. The player of team “B” receives the ball and it flies to a position very near the sign boards that mark the outside of the playing area. The partner seeing that the ball is very high in the air believes that he has potential play on the ball and runs very quickly towards the ball and is in a position to play the ball just inside the signboards. At the moment just before the player can play the ball a ball retriever reaches above the player and catches the ball. The 1st referee calls a replay. Is the referee correct in this decision?</p>	<p>Ruling Yes, The referee is correct in replaying the point. It is considered in this case that the ball retriever has initiated the contact with the ball. The referees, TV staff and auxiliary officials within the free zone are considered as not causing external interference unless they initiate the contact (or threat of contact) with the player and or the ball. An official in their normal working position does not therefore constitute interference. The official should however take all practical steps so as to not initiate the external interference. Rule: 17.2, Referee Guidelines and Instructions</p>
--	--

Scorer and Assistant Scorer

<p>8.10 Player #1 serves the ball and gains a point. After some discussion the Scorer then notifies the 2nd referee that #2 should have served the previous service. How should the referees correct this situation? Reference: Case 10.22</p>	<p>Ruling The serving team maintaining all its points gained and the service resuming, with #2 serving, corrects this. The score sheet may need correction to recommence the match. If an illegal player is found to have served they can only be penalised by loss of service if the Scorer (or one of the referees), had correctly notified them that they are an illegal server, prior to their serving. In this case the Scorer and the Assistant Scorer have committed an error in their procedures by not having indicated the incorrect server prior to the serving. Rules: 12.2.1, 12.2.2, 12.3, 12.6.1.1, 24.2.2.2, 25.2.2.1, 25.2.2.2</p>
<p>8.11 During the match the captain of one of the teams approaches the Scorer and asks how many timeouts the other team has requested (0 or 1). What is the correct response from the Scorer? Reference: Case 10.23</p>	<p>Ruling The Scorer should not respond to this request but should notify the 2nd referee, who should then ask the teams to resume the match. Captains may only request the number of timeouts their team has used and may not do so repeatedly in order to delay the match. Due to teams only having one timeout each per set (in the first 2 sets), referees should be very strict on not accepting this delaying tactic. Rules: 15.1, 16.1, 24.2</p>

Line Judges

<p>8.12 The player of team A is about to serve. The 1st referee whistles and authorizes service, but at the same time the receiving team (B) is standing upright and complaining about the position of the line judge who is obscuring the server. Quickly the 2nd referee whistles and indicates tie ball (replay) conveying his thoughts to the 1st referee. The 1st referee also calls tie ball (replay) and authorizes a new service. Is this a correct decision of the 1st referee?</p>	<p>Ruling Yes, this illustrates good collaboration between the officials. The 1st referee should primarily watch the receiving team between rallies, until they are clearly in a position ready to receive and all possible screens by the serving team are not being signaled. They should then quickly check the serving team players and then authorize service. If the server significantly alters their position after authorization to serve the referee must again check the reception team for possible new screens being signalled. The 2nd referee has acted correctly in watching the receiving teams for possible late screening calls, ball on the court etc while also controlling the speed of the match so that no delay occurs. Rules: 21.2, 22.3, 23.3, Referee Guidelines and Instructions</p>
<p>8.13 During a match the ball is spiked by team A taking a slight touch off the block of team B and landing outside the court. The Line judge on that side of the court signals out, however the Line judge on the other side of the court signals 'touch'. The referee signals out accepting only the signal of the Line judge on the side of the court where the ball went out. Is this correct?</p>	<p>Ruling No, the referee should have accepted the signal of both line judges regardless of the position on the court and then made a final decision based on their signals. Often a line judge on the other side of the court is in a better position to see small touches off a block. Rules: 26.2.1.1, 26.2.1.8, Referee Guidelines and Instructions</p>
<p>8.14 In a match, at the start of a long rally there is a foot fault by team "A" momentarily indicated by the line judge and not seen by any other officials. Play continues and team "A" wins the rally. Team "B" complains to the referee who checks with the 2nd referee and they both indicate they saw nothing. The referee awards the point to the serving team (A). Is this correct handling of this situation?</p>	<p>Ruling No. The referee should have asked the Line judge to repeat their signal. Additionally it is also acceptable for the referee to speak to the Line judge about their decision and request them to maintain their signal for a longer time. After a player's service the 1st referee should quickly check if any Line judge is signalling for foot-fault or ball outside the crossing space. Rules: 21.2, 26.2.1.3, 26.2.1.5, 26.2.2</p>

Official's Signals

<p>8.15 During a match a player serves the ball. In the action of serving he puts his foot clearly under the service line. The line judge signals waving their flag and pointing to the line. Immediately the 1st referee blows their whistle. What hand signal should the referee then use to show the nature of the fault?</p>	<p>Ruling The 1st referee should use signal 22 by pointing to the respective line. The referee must use this signal in order to clearly show or clarify the nature of the fault. Rules: 12.4.3, Signal 22</p>
--	--

<p>8.16 During a match the 2nd referee penalizes a team A player for a net touch whistling immediately. He then shows the team to serve and then the nature of the fault. Is this a correct order of hand signals?</p>	<p>Ruling No. The order of hand signals is different for the 1st and 2nd referee When they whistle a fault, the 2nd referee should then show the nature of the fault. After this, if necessary, the player at fault and then finally wait for the 1st referee to signal the team to serve and follow his / her signal. There is also a slight difference in the order of hand signals for a double fault. Rules: 21.2.3.2, 21.2.3.3</p>
<p>8.17 The player of team A serves the ball and it hits her partner (who is standing near the net) in the back. The 1st referee signals that the team B now has the serve but wonders if he should also signal the nature of the fault although it was an obvious fault. Advise the referee on the correct signals in this situation.</p>	<p>Ruling The 1st referee should signal the team to serve (signal 2), followed by signal 19 “served ball fails to pass to the opponent through the crossing space”. Rules: 12.6.2.1, signals 2 and 19</p>

CHAPTER 9: SPECIAL CASES

<p>9.1 With the score 15:14 (3rd set) in the match, team A serves an ace that lands clearly on the line. The line judge signals out. The 1st referee consults all officials and signals team B to serve and then out. The team A captain vigorously protests to all the officials and then formally requests for a Protest Protocol based on the wrong judgment by all officials involved. The Protest Protocol is held and the ball is called as “in” thus finishing the match. Is this decision correct?</p>	<p>Ruling A Protest Protocol can only be “Initiated” if a legal protest is requested (i.e.: that satisfies one or more of the three criteria listed in the Protest Protocol). The 1st Referee must first determine whether the protest is legitimate by considering the criteria under which a protest can be lodged before initiating the Protest Protocol. In this case, the 1st Referee should have refused to initiate the Protest Protocol as ball in/out is a judgment call and cannot be protested. Rules: 5.1.2.1, 22.2.1, Referee Guidelines and Instructions</p>
---	--

<p>9.2 During an FIVB Beach Volleyball match, the players of one of the teams wanted the match to be played at a very quick pace while the other team intentionally slowed the match down due to the heat. How should the referee respond to both teams actions?</p>	<p>Ruling The referees should try as much as possible to keep the pace of the match constant. They should especially not allow the match to be excessively delayed, especially between rallies. The time between rallies may be shortened, to be less than 12 seconds, if both teams are ready. However, this time between rallies cannot be extended without permission of the Supervisor (to 15 seconds). Additionally, the referees in this circumstance must be seen to be neutral and equitable in their handling of the pace of the match favoring neither team and warning or penalizing as appropriate. Rule: 16.1.3, Referee Guidelines and Instructions</p>
<p>9.3 During a match, one of the players of team A raced quickly after the ball and made a sensational dig as he fell over the sponsorship. The player's extraordinary effort drew great applause from the crowd. However the player's contact was slightly carried and the 1st referee blew his whistle and signalled the ball as held ball. The crowd was very vocal in expressing displeasure with the referee's decision. Was this call correct?</p>	<p>Ruling The referee should remember that they are not only the person who administers the match under the rules but they allow under their guidance a promotion of the sport of Beach Volleyball. Spectacularly is an important aspect of any sports promotion. The referee must keep a balance between applying rigidly the technical requirements of the sport with the promotional, cultural and societal aspects of a sport. It is necessary for the referee to allow this spectacular action of the game to be emphasized at the expense of its technical nature. Rule: Philosophy of Rules and Refereeing, Referee Guidelines and Instructions</p>
<p>9.4 During the match there is a disagreement over the correct server of team A. Initially the 2nd referee and Scorer confer and respond that it is player #1. Then after further protests from the team the 1st referee correctly ascertains that it is in fact #2 who should serve. The situation is corrected. What is the procedure for checking the service order? Reference: Case 10.24</p>	<p>Ruling The score sheet is designed to allow the service order to be checked easily. There are 4 boxes labeled I to IV (1-4) which corresponds to the service order. The number of the player is inserted next to this box. The team that serves first will be serving # I and # III in the serving order. The other team # II and # IV. The scorer follows a regular pattern in recording the services, regardless of which team commences the service, A (left side) or B (right side). It is important that the 2nd referee check that the very first service of the match is recorded next to the top box # I. This will ensure that the service order is correctly initially recorded. Rule: 7.6, Score sheet Instructions</p>

<p>9.5 During an FIVB Beach Volleyball match, the hat of one of the players falls from her head during a block and touches the net at the top band during its fall. The referee calls a net fault and awards the serve to the opponents. Is this a correct interpretation of the rules?</p>	<p>Ruling No, while the hat is considered part of the player's uniform and therefore part of the player (who may not touch the net) this only applies if the hat is physically contacting (i.e.: on) the player. In addition to this, the contact would have to have interfered with the play. This rule would also apply to a watch, glasses, jewellery or any other equipment or accessory that the player was wearing. Rule: 11.3.1, Referee Guidelines and Instructions</p>
<p>9.6 During a match the captain of one of the teams questions a referees interpretation of an interference call with the score 13:13 (Set 2). He, after hearing the referee's explanation of the circumstances, appears satisfied with it. However, after losing the match he records a protest on the score sheet within 20 minutes, protesting the interpretation of the interference call and asks for the match to be replayed from this point. Should the Supervisor allow the protest? Reference: Case 10.25</p>	<p>Ruling This protest should not be accepted as the captain at the time of the interference did not register formally a protest (i.e.: request a Protest Protocol). At the time of the dispute, in case disagreeing with the referee's explanation, the player must state his/her wish to Protest. If they resume play, then no later protest on this interpretation of the referee is possible. Protests must be requested at the time of the occurrence. It may then be either referred to a Protest Protocol by the Supervisor immediately (Level 1), or after the match (Level 2), depending on the circumstances. Rules: 5.1.2.1, Referee Guidelines and Instructions</p>
<p>9.7 In a FIVB Beach Volleyball match, the referee makes a number of difficult calls. The players formally protest a number of times but no Protest Protocol is initiated by the referee during the match. After the match the referee admits to the Supervisors that he made a number of misinterpretations of the rules. What should the Supervisor now do?</p>	<p>Ruling This situation presents a very difficult decision for the Supervisor. If all of the following had occurred, the Supervisor should accept the Protest of the players, hold a Protest Protocol (Level 2) and consider the possibility of replaying the match at the appropriate starting point:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) At the time of the protest the teams correctly signified their intention to protest to the 1st referee. (2) The protest was reaffirmed correctly as a Level 2 protest after the match within 20 minutes and signed by the respective captain. (3) The protest satisfies the criteria for holding a Protest Protocol (misinterpretation etc). (4) The 1st referee (or other officials) verifies that there was a misinterpretation etc (i.e.: the protest is correct). (5) That the protest was material to the result of the match <p>Rules: 5.1.2.1, 5.1.3.2, Referee Guidelines and Instructions</p>

<p>9.8 The player of team A is about to serve. At this time the 2nd referee is watching the receiving team (B) who are possibly going to call a timeout as late as possible before the service. In quick succession the team's B captain signals timeout, the 1st referee whistles for service and the 2nd referee whistles for the timeout. Should the referees allow the timeout?</p>	<p>Ruling The referees should not allow the timeout even if the request for timeout was prior to the signal for service. The timing of the whistles from the respective officials determines whether the timeout signal is accepted. As the 1st referee had already authorized service, the timeout request should not be accepted. It is the responsibility of the captain to signal for timeout early enough so that the referee may whistle before the authorization for service. This circumstance should be dealt with very quickly, by the 1st referee, so as to not cause a delay, in effect giving the team, a free time out. They should quickly call a tie ball (replay) and then re-authorize service. Rule: 15.5.1</p>
<p>9.9 The players of both teams switch sides when the court scoreboard reads 2:3 (Set 3). However the Scorer points out quickly that the score is still 2:2 and so no side change should have taken place. How should the referees correct this situation? Reference: Case 10.26</p>	<p>Ruling The teams should quickly be requested to return to their previous court sides and the match resumed. This situation is different from a switch of sides greater than a multiple of 5 (or 7) in that the error can be corrected to enable teams to switch sides at a correct multiple of 5 (or 7). If teams do switch courts incorrectly (with a multiple greater than 5 (or 7)) one team is clearly disadvantaged,—as no subsequent alteration is made in the score. They resume the match with the existing score at the time the error has been noticed and continue to change at multiples of 5 (or 7) for the eventual next court switches. Rules: 18.2.1, 18.2.2</p>
<p>9.10 During the match the 1st referee at the score 13:12 calls a double contact fault on team B giving team A a point. Believing team A had scored a point the captain of team B calls a Timeout (score now 14:12). However very quickly the referees notice that a line judge is signaling foot fault on team A After discussion among the referees the 1st referee signals foot fault, reverses the point gained by team A, awards team B the service but what should the referees do about the Timeout called? Reference: Case 10.27</p>	<p>Ruling The referee has acted correctly in changing the decision based on the line judges foot-fault signal. The time out although legally requested should now be cancelled and the players requested to return to the court. The players incorrectly called the timeout in reaction to the awarding of the 14th point. By cancelling this point the referees should resume the match at its exact previous situation regarding timeouts. This same interpretation would not apply to any misconduct penalties applied after the 14th point was awarded. Rule: 22.2.1</p>

<p>9.11 A player from team A is about to serve. At this time a player from the receiving team (B) raises her hand to request that the ball retriever change their position (as they are creating a screen or distraction). The 2nd referee blows their whistle before the 1st referee can authorize the service. After a short delay the ball retriever changes their position and the service is then authorized by the 1st referee. Who has the responsibility to monitor the work of the ball retrievers?</p>	<p>Ruling It is primarily the responsibility of the 1st referee to monitor the work of the ball retrievers. They should importantly ensure that ball retrievers: (1) At the time of service the ball is not being transferred and that the ball retrievers' position does not represent a screen or distraction to any of the players. (2) That during the rally the ball is not being transferred. This should be done immediately at the end of the rally. (3) That a ball is always available for the server in ball retrievers positions 2 and 5 and that it is in correct condition (not sandy, dry etc.) Rules: 3.3, 22.2.2, Referee Guidelines and Instructions</p>
<p>9.12 During a match, the ball is spiked and lands out very close to the line gaining team A a sideout. The captain of team B disputes this decision very strongly and both players receive a formal warning (yellow card shown to the captain for misconduct) from the referee. After being requested to return to the court to continue the match, team B refuses to do so and player #1 receives a Misconduct penalty for rude conduct. After further debate between the players and the officials the #1 player of team B receives a second Misconduct penalty for rude conduct. The Supervisor is then requested by the Referee to come to the court to convene a Protest Protocol. After hearing the referee's explanations for the decisions, the Supervisor decides to remove one of the 2 Misconduct penalties issued to team B and to recommence from that point in the match. Is this a correct decision by the Supervisor?</p>	<p>Ruling No, this is an incorrect application of the rules by the Supervisor. The 1st referee has been correct in his application of the rules regarding both the interpretation of "out" and the offences that lead to the penalization of the player with a Misconduct penalty for rude conduct on two subsequent occasions. The referee has clearly given the team a final formal warning, which signifies the team had reached the sanctioning level. It is not correct to reverse misconduct penalties if the referee's original decision (out) was misinterpreted or the referee has shown a lack of control or judgment previously during the match. Each act or decision (in this case 3) must be treated individually within the Rules and Spirit of the Game. Rules: 20.1, 20.3.1, 22.2.1, Referee Guidelines and Instructions</p>
<p>9.13 The referee notices a player going into the referee's rest room complaining about a series of decisions from the previous match. In a timeout in the next match in which this player is involved and this referee is acting as 1st referee, the 1st referee calls that player too him and tells him that his behaviour is not correct. After the match the 1st referee again confronts the player about his actions and continues to argue him. Is this acceptable professional behaviour from the 1st referee?</p>	<p>Ruling No. At all times before, during and after a match a referee must behave in a professional manner. The behaviour of the player should be reported by the relevant officials and dealt with only by the Supervisors, not fellow officials. It is extremely important that referees maintain their professional integrity, neutrality and use common sense when dealing with unusual circumstances such as misconducts after matches. Rule: Philosophy of Rules and Refereeing, Referee Guidelines and Instructions</p>

9.14

In a match, a player attempts to spike. In his run up he trips when he steps into a large hole in the sand. The player is unsuccessful in his attack hit. The referee does not call a replay. Is this correct?

Ruling

This is a very difficult situation. The referee must judge if the court presented a danger to the players, which affected the player's ability to play the ball.

If a player stood on an object under the sand and clearly was affected by this then this would be considered as external interference and a replay called. However in the case of the level of the sand being uneven this is not considered to constitute normally a danger to the players.

A player may between rallies request that the referee consider leveling the court or a specific area. This situation can largely be prevented by the referees requiring the court to be leveled between matches and the officials monitoring the condition of the court during the match.

Rules: 17.2, 22.2.5, Referee Guidelines and Instructions

9.15

During a match the 1st referee has cause to request to discuss a playing action with a line judge and 2nd referee (following one of the teams protesting of a decision). Based on the evidence of the officials the 1st referee feels that it is appropriate to commence a Protest Protocol. During the conducting of the Protest Protocol it becomes obvious to the Supervisor that a line judge is not competent to continue in this function. Is the Supervisor able to replace the line judge during a match?

Ruling

This process is in general incorrect in all aspects involved. The followings steps should have been considered:

- (1) First, it is not up to the 1st referee to commence a Protest Protocol before a team's captain declaring that they wish to protest. Followed by determining if the protest meets the requirements for being commenced.
- (2) Second, during the match, only the 1st referee has the authority to replace a member of the refereeing corps who is not performing their functions properly. So, while realizing that the line judge is not competent to continue in this function, and having in mind that this should only be utilized in extreme circumstances, the 1st referee should have assumed what he/she would have considered the best decision in such a way that it respects individuals dignity, is transparent in nature and follows the spirit of the FIVB's Code of Conduct.
- (3) Depending on the conclusions of the discussion and the decisions taken by the 1st referee, the players of either teams should be formally informed about the outcome of any potential overrule and any potential replacement of any member of the refereeing corps.

Rules: 5.1.2.1, 22.2.1, Referee Guidelines and Instructions

<p>9.16 While a match is being played both referees observe that the coach of one of the teams is standing behind the opponent's team and conveying their signals and giving instruction to their own team. What action should the match officials take in this situation?</p>	<p>Ruling The referee(s) should inform the Supervisor(s) of the situation as soon as is practicable. It is desirable that this causes as little delay to the match as is possible. The Supervisors are then responsible for dealing with this situation. It may be required by the Supervisor(s) that the match officials quickly summarize their observations (after the match). It is not possible for the referees to directly sanction Coaches (as they are not participants) but if their actions cause a delay to the match a delay sanction must be applied to their team. Rules: 4.1.4, 16.1, Referee Guidelines and Instructions</p>
<p>9.17 During a match there are a number of difficult decisions for the 1st referee. After one decision the captain of one of the teams protests to the 1st referee who authorizes the use of a Protest Protocol. The relevant Supervisor who has not seen the action being protested is called to the court. Just before the Supervisor entered the playing court the coach of the team that protested requests to him that he views the video tape of the action being protested as a way of assisting him to make a decision in the Protest Protocol. The Official declines this request and proceeds to enact the Protest Protocol. Can the Supervisor(s) choose to view the video at some point during a Protest Protocol?</p>	<p>Ruling The Protest Protocol procedures do not allow a Supervisor at Level 1 to view video footage from an unofficial source (the JPN coach). No video footage from an unofficial source can be used at any level of protest. The only situation where a Supervisor(s) can review video footage is that this is official TV or official video footage and in the case this is more appropriate at Level 2 Protests or a protest about scoring aspects of a match- Rule: 5.1.2.1, Referee Guidelines and Instructions</p>

9.18

In a match player No (2) of team (A) brushed against a stationary handheld TV camera during his run up for a spike. This was not visible from the outside and had no impact on his attack and play of the ball. The player hit the ball OUT. He then complained to the referee about the contact asking for a replay. The 1st referee, after consulting with the 2nd referee, decided that a replay was not appropriate as the cameraman, although close to the court, was in a stationary position. Team A then formally protested the decision and the interpretation of the rules by the 1st referee and a Protest Protocol was then requested. The Referee Delegate came to the court and after obtaining all the evidence from the referees, players and cameraman, decided to uphold the decision of the referee. Team A then requested a Level 2 Protest Protocol. The Organizing Committee members were called to the court and after evaluating all the information from the RD, Referee, Players and Cameraman, upheld the decision of the RD and communicated this to both captains.

Ruling

Point 17.12 of the Refereeing Guidelines states: The 1st Referee has the responsibility to judge all areas of external interference including members of the auxiliary corps, spectators and other objects/persons (Rules 17.2, and 17.3).

The 1st Referee after consulting the 2nd Referee decided not to replay the point based on the fact the cameraman was in a stationary position close to the court.

This meant that there was no movement towards the player or ball and did not interfere with the players approach.

All personnel in the playing area (members of the refereeing crew, auxiliary corps etc. as well as court competition equipment, TV cameras, microphones, etc.) whose or which presence inside the free zone has been sanctioned before the start of the match, cannot be considered as external interference unless:

- (1) There is a significant alteration to their initial position (e.g.: net camera falls during play)
- (2) Or a deliberate movement towards the player who is in the action of playing the ball (e.g. a ball retriever runs towards the ball or rolls the ball during play affecting the playing action of the player.)

NOTE: Under the current regulations, the Level 2 protest would be stated by the team's captain at the time of the communication of the decision for Level 1 and then recorded on the score sheet at the end of the match, and only evaluated by the Organizing Committee after the conclusion of the match.

Rules: 5.1.2.1, 17.2, Referee Guidelines and Instructions

CHAPTER 10: SCORERS CASES

The following cases are all written from a scorer's perspective only, and can be utilised for training courses and instruction of scorers.

<p>10.1 During the official warm up period the referee notices that the teams have the same coloured playing uniforms. Should the scorer also check the teams playing uniforms? Reference: Case 2.4</p>	<p>Ruling The scorer and the assistant scorer should check all aspects of a team's uniform prior to the match especially during the official warm up time. This includes that the correct players are wearing the correct uniform numbers 1 and 2 as listed on the score sheet, and by the assistant scorer that the colours and the player numbers displayed at the scoreboards are in line with the player's uniforms and the scoresheet. Any concerns should immediately be conveyed to the referees. Rules: 4.3, 24.2.1.1, 25.2.1.1, Referee Guidelines and Instructions</p>
<p>10.2 In a match the players of team A are discovered (at the score of 1:6 in Set 1) to be playing in uniforms that do not correspond with their registered names on the score sheet (i.e.: they have the wrong tops on). How should the scorer correct this error? Reference: Case 2.9</p>	<p>Ruling This situation is corrected by changing one or a combination of the uniforms, score sheet and the serving player depending on the situation. No penalty shall apply. The score remains 1:6 and the respective serving team will resume the match. When the captains sign the Pre match Signature box on the score sheet, the scorer is specifically required to check that the player's name and uniform number matches. The captain in signing the score sheet is verifying that their teams recorded details are correct. Rules: 24.2.1, 5.1.1, 7.7.2, Referee Guidelines and Instructions</p>
<p>10.3 At the end of a long and difficult match the players of one of the teams leave the playing court immediately and the captain is unable to be found to sign the score sheet. What action should the scorer take in this circumstance? Reference: Case 2.15</p>	<p>Ruling The scorer should immediately inform the referees that they have not received the captain's signature on the score sheet, when the referees approach the scorer's table to verify the matches' score sheet (after trying unsuccessfully themselves). It is the scorer's responsibility to complete the score sheet except for the official's signatures and in some cases the remarks section. It is the referee's responsibility to obtain the captains signature and to inform the Supervisor(s) in case any captain does not show up to sign the score sheet. Rules: 5.1.3.1, 24.2.3.3, Scoresheet Instructions</p>

<p>10.4 Prior to the match the Technical Supervisor and the team A player approached the referees. The player confirmed her wish to Default her next match due to a medical injury, which was accepted by the Supervisor. What procedures should the scorer follow to record this default on the score sheet? Reference: Case 3.1</p>	<p>Ruling The scorer must record sufficient details on the score sheet to complete the match with a 21-0, 21-0 (2-0) result. This includes the Pre-match / Post Match signatures, match result at Results box and set score at Team-Points row for set 1 and 2 (0-21 crossed off and circled in both sets), etc. As instructed by the 1st referee, the scorer should write the remarks section information before this and the final result being verified and signed by the referees. This score sheet may be completed away from the court to enable the next match to commence. This is done under the control of the 1st referee at all times. Rules: 6.4, 24.2.2.7, Score sheet Instructions</p>
<p>10.5 The teams finish their official protocol and enter the court to start their match. The 1st server for team "A" (player #1) goes to the serving position. The Scorer immediately draws the referee's attention to the fact that the score sheet states that the first server should be #2. What should the scorer now do? Reference: Case 4.4</p>	<p>Ruling The scorer should wait until the referees have finished determining if there is the possibility of an error in communication of the service order. If the 1st referee authorizes the #1 player of team A to serve, the scorer should just change the team's A service order box. However, if the #2 player is made to serve, no change to the score sheet is necessary. The scorer is correct in informing the officials and players of this problem but they cannot insist the players change server. This is the responsibility of the referees. Rules: 7.7.2, 22.2.1, 22.3.1.2, 24.2.1.1, 24.2.2.2, Referee Guidelines and Instructions</p>
<p>10.6 The captains of the respective teams conduct the coin toss. Having won the coin toss, the captain of team B asks permission to go onto the court for a minute, to help decide on which side to choose, due to the strong winds. The team's captain signs the score sheet and then goes to his partner on the court. What should the scorer do to ensure that this information is received? Reference: Case 4.1</p>	<p>Ruling The scorer should be active in obtaining the decision for court and service order from the team B. If neither the referees nor team have conveyed the decision to the scorer after 1 minute, the referees (usually 2nd referee) should be informed of this. The match must not commence until this information has been received. Rule 7.1, 24.2.1.2, Referee Guidelines and Instructions, Score sheet Instructions</p>

<p>10.7 The captain of the team “A”, at the end of the “B” team’s timeout, requests a timeout. What procedure should the scorers follow now? Reference: Case 6.3</p>	<p>Ruling The scorer should initially verify which team called the timeout and then record it in the appropriate box. While the teams are at their designated chairs the scorer should indicate to the 2nd referee the team’s respective number of timeouts used (both one). In the case of both teams no more timeouts are allowed. This would then be communicated by the 2nd referee, not the scorer, to the 1st referee and to the teams at the end of the timeout. Rules: 23.2.6, 24.2.2.3</p>
<p>10.8 During a match the referee after a number of small verbal warnings and hand gestures for delaying the match, issues a Delay warning to the team A. Later in the match the team A again delays the match and the referee again speaks to the captain of the team A sanctioning them with a second Delay warning. What should the scorer do when the referee issues a 2nd Delay warning to team A? Reference: Case 6.4</p>	<p>Ruling As the first delay is already correctly recorded on the score sheet and delay sanctions apply to a team, not an individual, it is not possible to have a second delay warning. They must receive a delay penalty. The scorer must immediately inform both officials that this team had previously received a delay warning. It may be necessary to ask the 2nd referee to come to the scorer’s table to discuss this circumstance so that he / she can confirm before conveying the information to the 1st referee. Rules: 16.2.1, 24.2</p>
<p>10.9 The player of team A requests to the 1st referee for permission to wipe his glasses immediately at the end of the rally. He/she, with the referee’s permission, goes to the line judge and wipes his glasses. He/she then proceeds to wipe his head and arms with the small towel. The referee whistles and requests that the player return to the court while also verbally issuing the player a warning. Should the scorer record this warning on the score sheet? Reference: Case 6.7</p>	<p>Ruling No. This is only a verbal warning. The referee has not used the official hand signal for a Delay Warning. A Delay Warning would require the use of a yellow card and would be recorded on the score sheet in the appropriate box. Scorers must carefully check as to whether the team has received a verbal warning or a Delay warning. If the scorer is unsure, he / she should always check with the referees. Rules: 16.2, 24.2.2.6, Referee Guidelines and Instructions</p>

10.10

During a match the team A player is injured. The player confirms to the 2nd referee that he is injured and requires a medical time-out. He does not wait for the medical staff but instead leaves the court, without either referee's permission. After 5 minutes the 1st referee (after consulting with the Supervisor), declares the team incomplete, as the player has been unable to be found by the referees or Supervisors. What steps should the scorer take to record all the circumstances of this medical injury?

Reference: Case 6.9

Ruling

It is important that the scorer records 3 sets of times:

- (1) When did the 2nd referee ask if the player required medical assistance
- (2) When did the official medical staff arrive at the playing court, and
- (3) When did the 5 minutes (maximum recovery time allowed for an injury) medical injury time finish.

In this case the official medical staff did not arrive at the court (as the player went to it) so the start time for the recovery time allowed for the injury, must be established from the moment the player left the court.

This recording should be done in hours / minutes / seconds.

Additionally the scorer should record in the remarks section the current score and the team and player serving at the time the referee stopped the match due to the injury. The scorer should record sufficient details to potentially enable the match to be re recommenced in exactly the same position or for a Supervisor to clearly calculate the duration of any stoppage. It is the responsibility of the 1st referee and Supervisor to record the reasons for the decision to declare the team incomplete in the remarks section of the score sheet.

Rules: 6.4.3, 17.1, 23.2.7, 24.2.2.7, Referee Guidelines and Instructions, Score sheet Instructions

10.11

A player gets a minor cut on his arm (involving blood) after diving to retrieve a ball. The referees allow the player to quickly clean and bandage the cut without use of Timeouts or using his Medical time-out. Should the scorer record any remarks about this short delay?

Reference: Case 6.10

Ruling

No. The referees have correctly allowed a short time to be used to correct this problem.

The scorer should not record on the score sheet a delay or misconduct sanction or record details of a medical injury on the back of the score sheet (remarks section).

The recording of these 3 possibilities must only be commenced after an official hand signal (sanctions) or upon verbal request of the referee for a medical injury time-out.

Referee Guidelines and Instructions

<p>10.12 Prior to the match the team A deliberately delayed the official protocol, not coming on to the playing court when requested. Consequently the start of the match was delayed by 2 minutes. The 1st referee began the match with a delay warning to the team A. How would this be recorded on the score sheet? Reference: Case 6.8</p>	<p>Ruling The scorer should record the time the match started after the delay (e.g. 09: 02) in the 1st Set start time box. In addition, the team A must have recorded in its Delay sanction box the score of 0:0. Nothing should be written at this time in the remarks section of the score sheet. Rule: 24.2.2.6, Score sheet Instructions</p>
<p>10.13 With team A leading 12-10 in the first set, the team B captain requests that the referee stops the match due to lack of light. After consideration of the request by the 1st referee and then the Supervisor, the match is stopped and started again the next day with the score 0:0. How should the scorer record details of this decision? Reference: Case 6.14</p>	<p>Ruling The scorer should not change any part of the score sheet except for recording in the remarks section of the score sheet, the exact time, current score and the team and player serving at the time the referee stopped the match due to lack of light. These same details should be recorded each time a match is stopped due to such events as rain, light or wind. The scorer should record sufficient details to potentially enable the match to be recommenced in exactly the same position or for a Supervisor to clearly calculate the duration of any stoppage. It is the responsibility of the 1st referee and Supervisor to record the reasons for the decision to stop play and then recommence the next day, in the remarks section of the score sheet. Rule: 17.3, 24.2.2.7, Referee Guidelines and Instructions, Score sheet Instructions</p>
<p>10.14 During the match both players of team "A" commit a number of minor misconduct's. After this, the 1st referee verbally warns the players through the captain. Additionally he warns both the team "A" players that any further minor misconduct will result in a misconduct penalty. How should the scorer record these warnings to the players? Reference: Case 7.1</p>	<p>Ruling Verbal warnings given by the 1st referee are not recorded on the score sheet. It is up to the referee to remember that the player has received a warning. Only if a misconduct formal warning would have been issued by the referee through the use of a yellow card, this would be recorded at the appropriate box by the scorer. Rule 20.1, Score sheet Instructions</p>

<p>10.15 In a match in Set 1 a player receives a number of verbal warnings for minor misconducts and then receives a misconduct formal warning. Later in this set, the same player receives a misconduct penalty for another repetition of misconduct. In Set 2, the same player commits another minor misconduct and is sanctioned by the 1st referee with a misconduct penalty. What should the scorer now do? Reference: Case 7.2</p>	<p>Ruling The scorer should record the misconduct formal warning and the misconduct penalty on the score sheet at the appropriate boxes for Set 1. Then, before the start of the 2nd Set, the scorer should cross off the formal warning boxes for that team. In set 2 the scorer should directly record the penalty at the respective player's misconduct sanctions first penalty box for that set. Note that from the moment the team reaches the sanctioning level for the match, or for any misconduct action leading to sanctions, the misconduct sanctions scale is individual and not cumulative from one individual set to another. Rules: 20.1, 20.2, 20.3, Score sheet Instructions</p>
<p>10.16 At the end of a rally a player kicks the ball deliberately out of the playing area after the referee calls his team for a ball-handling fault. The 1st referee gives a red card (misconduct penalty) for rude conduct. Where should the scorer record this on the score sheet? Reference: Case 7.3</p>	<p>Ruling This should be recorded in the misconduct sanctions section of the score sheet in the box corresponding to the penalised player. The score at the time of the penalty (not after) should be entered, as there is a point scored it should be circled in the point's row. The scorer must signal to the referees when he / she is finished recording the details of this sanction. At the end of the game, this offence must be recorded accurately in the remarks section of the score sheet while clearly identifying the nature (type) of the offence in accordance to the "Misconduct sanction fee scale" description. Rule 20.3.1, Score sheet Instructions</p>
<p>10.17 In a FIVB Beach Volleyball match a player receives a misconduct penalty for rude conduct. Later in the same set the same player is penalised for rude conduct. The referee again gives a misconduct penalty to the player. What should the scorer do in this situation? Reference: Case 7.4</p>	<p>Ruling The scorer should fill in the penalty at the respective player's second misconduct sanctions penalty box for that set, and inform the 2nd referee that the player has reached his limit for misconduct penalties in that set. Rule: 20.3.1, Score sheet Instructions</p>

10.18

During an FIVB Beach Volleyball match, a player pulled the net with such force that it broke a post holding the net. The match was subsequently restarted on another court with the same score after a 1-hour delay and no penalty to the offending player. How would the scorer record the 1-hour delay on the score sheet?

Reference: Case 7.5

Ruling

The scorer should not change any part of the score sheet except for recording in the remarks section of the score sheet, the exact time, current score and the team and player serving at the time the referee stopped the match due to net system failure.

He/she should latter record again at the remarks section of the score sheet, the exact time the match recommenced and the new court. These remarks should contain sufficient details to potentially enable the match to be recommenced in exactly the same position or for a Supervisor to clearly calculate the duration of any stoppage.

It is the responsibility of the referee and Supervisor to record the reasons for the decision to stop play and then recommence on another court without penalty, on the back of the score sheet (remarks section).

Rule: 17.3, Score sheet Instructions

10.19

Between the second and third set of a match a player of team A makes a derogatory remark about the officials. A misconduct penalty is given by the 1st referee to commence the third set. Team A has the first service for the third set. What is the correct action by the scorer?

Reference: Case 7.7

Ruling

The 1st referee after he / she has given the misconduct penalty to the team A player, must show the other team to serve (B). This counts as the first team A service and should be recorded by the scorer in the 1st box for service order. The team B now has the service (player II in the service order). With each service resulting in a team winning a point, the team B now should have 1 point in the points row, which should be circled because it came from a penalty. In addition to this the scorer should record the sanction at the appropriate player's misconduct sanctions penalty box for the third set, with the score 0:0

At the end of the game, this offence must be recorded accurately in the remarks section of the score sheet clearly identifying the nature (type) of the offence in accordance to the "Misconduct sanction fee scale" description.

Rules 20.3.1, 20.4, Score sheet Instructions

<p>10.20 With the score at 11:13 (Set 3) a player receives a misconduct penalty for rude conduct (score now 11:14). The player is upset with this decision and in anger tears his playing uniform completely in half. Immediately the 1st referee penalizes again the player for rude conduct, which finishes the set and the match (because it is the 3rd set). How should the scorer record both of these penalties? Reference: Case 7.8</p>	<p>Ruling The scorer should cross off the 14th and 15th points in the respective Team-Points row. As these points were gained by sanctioning penalty they should additionally be circled. In the misconduct sanctions respective penalty boxes, the scores 11:13 (penalty) and 11:14 (penalty) should be entered to show the 2 misconduct sanctions The recording of both offences in the remarks section of the score sheet must be written accurately while clearly identifying the nature (type) of each of the offences in accordance to the “Misconduct sanction fee scale” description.</p> <p>Rule 20.3.1, Score sheet Instructions</p>
<p>10.21 With the score at 13:14 a player spikes the ball which slightly touches the block and lands out. The 1st referee signals ball out ending the match. After approaching the referees chair and protesting to the 1st referee the player becomes upset and pulls down the protective padding and court number from the referee’s chair. Should the scorer allow recording of remarks about this action, although the match has been completed? Reference: Case 7.9</p>	<p>Ruling Yes. The scorer does not make the decision about whether to let a player or referee write in the remarks section of the score sheet. This is the responsibility of the referees and Supervisor. The referee should use the remarks section to record information about this problem even after the match has been completed and the result verified.</p> <p>Rule 20.4, Referee Guidelines and Instructions</p>
<p>10.22 Player #1 serves the ball and gains a point. After some discussion the Scorer then notifies the 2nd referee that #2 should have served the previous service. What is the next step for the scorer? Reference: Case 8.10</p>	<p>Ruling The serving team maintaining all its points gained and the service resuming, with #2 serving, corrects this. The score sheet may need correction to recommence the match. If an illegal player is found to have served they can only be penalised by loss of service if the Scorer (or one of the referees), had correctly notified them that he / she is an illegal server, prior to them serving. In this case the Scorer and the Assistant Scorer have committed an error in their procedures by not having indicated the incorrect server prior to the serving.</p> <p>Rules: 12.2.1, 12.2.2, 12.3, 12.6.1.1, 24.2.2.2, 25.2.2.1, 25.2.2.2</p>
<p>10.23 During the match the player of one of the teams approaches the Scorer and asks how many timeouts the other team has had. What is the correct response from the Scorer? Reference: Case 8.11</p>	<p>Ruling The Scorer should not respond to this request but should notify the 2nd referee who should ask the teams to resume the match. Players may only request the number of Timeouts their team has used and may not do so repeatedly in order to delay the match.</p> <p>Rules: 15.1, 16.1, 24.2</p>

<p>10.24 During the match there is a disagreement over the correct server of the team A. Initially the 2nd referee and Scorer confer and respond that it is player #1. Then after further protests from the team the 1st referee correctly ascertains that it is in fact #2 who should serve. The situation is corrected. What is the procedure for checking the service order by the scorer? Reference: Case 9.4</p>	<p>Ruling The score sheet is designed to allow the service order to be checked easily. There are 4 boxes labeled I to IV (1-4) which corresponds to the service order. The number of the player is inserted next to this box. The team that serves first will be serving #I and #III in the serving order. The other team #II and #IV. The scorer follows a regular pattern in recording the services, regardless of which team commences the service, A (left side) or B (right side). It is important that the 2nd referee check that the very first service of the match is recorded next to the top box #I. This will ensure that the service order is correctly initially recorded. Rule: 24.2.2.2, Score sheet Instructions</p>
<p>10.25 During a match the captain of one of the teams questions a referees interpretation of an interference call with the score 13:13 (Set 2). He, after hearing the referee's explanation of the circumstances, appears satisfied with it. However, after losing the match he records a protest on the score sheet within 20 minutes, protesting the interpretation of the interference call and asks for the match to be replayed from this point. Should the scorer have allowed the recording of this protest? Reference: Case 9.6</p>	<p>Ruling No. The scorer can only permit the captain concerned to write a statement on the incident being protested with the authorization of the 1st referee. Rule: 24.2.3.2, Referee Guidelines and Instructions</p>
<p>10.26 The players of both teams switch sides when the court scoreboard reads 2:3 (Set 3). However the Scorer points out quickly that the score is still 2:2 and so no side change should have taken place. What techniques should a scorer use to prevent this error? Reference: Case 9.9</p>	<p>Ruling The scorer should always announce point to switch to the 2nd referee (e.g. 2:2) and then announce side switch (e.g. 3:2). Referees should appropriately acknowledge both of these announcements from the scorer. In this case the scorer was correct in quickly correcting the incorrect side switch so as to avoid a long delay to the match. Rules: 18.2.1, 24.2.2.5</p>

10.27

During the match the 1st referee at the score 13:12 calls a double contact fault on team B giving team A a point. Believing team A had scored a point the captain of team B calls a Timeout (score now 14:12). However very quickly the referees notice that a line judge is signaling foot fault on team A

After discussion among the referees the 1st referee signals foot fault, reverses the point gained by team A, awards team B the service but what should the referees do about the Timeout called?

Reference: Case 10.27 **Reference: Case 9.10**

Ruling

The scorer should cancel the recording of the timeout and correct the score row and service order boxes so that team B now has the serve with the score team B 13, team A 13.

Rules: 22.2.1, 24.2.2.1, 24.2.2.2, 24.2.2.3

10.28

During an FIVB Beach Volleyball match, at the end of the 1st set, player n^o 2 from team A requested a medical time-out. The official medical staff and the FIVB physiotherapist arrived at the court 2 minutes later. After being assisted for 5 minutes the player declared her inability to resume play and consequently (after consultation with the Supervisor) her team was declared incomplete due to injury of player n^o 2. What steps should the scorer take to record all the circumstances of this medical injury?

Ruling

It is important that the scorer records 3 sets of times:

- (1) When did the 2nd referee ask if the player required medical assistance
- (2) When did the official medical staff arrive at the playing court, and
- (3) When did the resumed

This recording should be done in hours / minutes / seconds.

Additionally the scorer should record sufficient details to potentially enable the match to be resumed as soon as the player is ready to play, or to complete the score sheet in case the team is declared incomplete. This includes recording in the second set concerned boxes all relevant information provided by the 2nd referee (serving team, service order of either teams, etc).

In this case the medical time-out was given during the interval and the second set never started.

The scorer should therefore, for final duration of the game, consider the duration of the 1st set, the total duration of the stoppage, acquired by the medical time-out (from the 1st timing to the 3rd timing), plus the duration of the second set (which is technically 0 minutes).

Rules: 6.4.3, 7.1.2.3, 17.1, 23.2.7, 23.3.1, 24.2.1, 24.2.2.7, Score sheet Instructions

PART III: TERMINOLOGY

Antennae	A flexible rod, 1.8m in length, placed vertically and above the outer edge of the sidelines to mark the outer limit of the crossing space. The antennae are placed on opposite sides of the net. The ball must cross the net completely between the 2 antennae to be considered “in”. Contrasting 10cm coloured strips are used to 80cm height above net.
Attack Hit	The action of directing the ball into the opponents, court. Serving is not considered an attack hit. Considered completed when the ball completely crosses the vertical plane of the net or touches a block.
Ball mark	The disturbance or movement of the sand created on the court surface by the contact of the ball with the sand. This mark may be checked to determine if the ball is “in” or “out”.
Ball Mark Protocol	A procedure initiated by the 1 st referee for establishing whether the ball has landed in or out of the court. Conducted as per the FIVB Ball Mark Protocol procedures.
Between rallies	The time between the whistle for completion of a rally and the whistle for service authorization. Under normal circumstances this is a maximum of 12 seconds.
Cap / Hat	Apparel worn on the player’s head. Considered, as part of player’s uniform when physically on the player. Some aspects are governed by FIVB regulations.
Coin Toss	The action of the 1 st referee prior to the match, of requesting the captains of each team to come to an area in front of the scorer’s table. This process determines the team to serve the starting side of the court for each team and player service orders.
Court Lines (boundary lines)	These lines delimit the playing area. They are made of resistant material, contrast in colour to the sand and are 5-8 cm wide. The ball must physically contact the line to be considered as “in”.
Court Manager	Tournament official responsible for maintaining the court and equipment to the specified technical requirements for the tournament.
Court switches (side changes)	The interval in which the teams change their sides of the playing court. Occurs every 7 points (Sets 1 and 2) and 5 points (3 rd Set).
Cover up a fault	A misconduct where a player acts deliberately so that an official will not be able to ascertain a fault (i.e.: they obscure the fault from the officials). E.g.: removing a ball mark
Crossing space	The area above the net and inside the antennas (and their imaginary extension upward) through which the ball must pass (by the attacking team) completely for play to continue legally by the defending team. This area does not include external and lower spaces. Play in some cases may continue even if the ball crosses the net outside the crossing space as long as the team can retrieve the ball and play it legally within its 3 hits through the crossing space.
Default	Where a team is unable to commence the match legally with its players. It forfeits the match and gains no points.
Defensive player (Defending player)	The player(s) from the team who currently have not committed the last contact. The player(s) on the opposite side of the court to the ball.
Designated chairs	The chairs allocated to each team for its use during match protocol and intervals. Located 3-5 metres from scorers’ table. Each team uses the same chairs for the entire match. Usually separate and non-metal in construction.
Diagonals (Long / Short)	The distance diagonally across the corners of the rectangular shaped 16x8 m playing court (long) or across from one corner to the corner immediately under the net (short) of one side of the playing court (8x8m).

Double fault (replay)	Two faults occurring at the same time. Results in a replay (the same person serving again with no point scored).
External space	The imaginary area outside the antennas and also not below the bottom of the net between the net poles. The area not including the Crossing and lower spaces.
Extension of sideline	The imaginary line extended from the 2 sidelines in a straight line from the corners until the edge of the free zone. A service must be completed from within the area delimited by these imaginary lines.
Free Zone	The area outside the playing court but inside the panels, signage etc which delimits the outer edges of the free zone.
Foot faults	The illegal action of a player, who at the time of serving or jumping to serve contacts the line has their foot under the line or their foot, contacts the playing court.
Forbidden objects	A player's personal apparel item that may cause injury or give advantage to that or another player. May include jewellery, glasses and plaster casts.
Hard driven ball	An attack hit that is travelling with sufficient speed (quickly) and over distance such that the defending player only has time to only play the ball in an uncontrolled (reflexive) defensive manner. The time and distance of the balls trajectory (speed of the ball) does not allow the player to substantially control or alter their techniques for receiving the ball.
Hoses	The devices used to spread water on the playing court and free zone to reduce the surface temperature of the sand. Located near the outside of the free zone.
Ice box (Ice chest).	Item of equipment located in or near players designated area for storage of liquids or ice for use by players and / or officials.
Illegal server	When a player serves contrary to the service order recorded on the score sheet and advice of the scorer. The other team gains the right to serve and a point.
Incidental contact	Contact by a player with an opponent that did not have an effect on that player's ability to complete a subsequent play on the ball freely.
Incomplete team	When a team commences but is unable to legally complete a match with its two players. I.e.: due to injury, the other team would then gain enough points to complete the match.
Interference	When a player through physical contact or threat of contact prevents an opponent from a potential play on the ball. It may be the next shot or a subsequent shot.
Improper requests	When a player requests an interruption to the match that is not legal. For example, asking for a Timeout after the referee has authorized service.
Joust	Two players simultaneously contacting the ball with open fingers above the height of the net.
Judges' Conference (-2001) Protest Protocol (2002+)	The formal process under the control of the Supervisor(s) in which the validity of a team's Protest is considered. This may occur during or after a match. Applied under FIVB Protest Protocol Regulations.
Jump Serve	The action of a serving player, who at the time of the service is not in contact with the ground. The action of jumping must commence legally from within the service zone but on landing may contact any part of the playing court or free zone.

Levelling the sand / Raking	The process of flattening or levelling the playing court and its immediate surrounding area. This is usually done prior to the match commencing.
Line judges	Auxiliary officials responsible for assisting the referees in determining faults esp. ball "in", "out" and "touched". Either 2 or 4 people can be used, situated at corners of the court.
Lower space under net	The area below the bottom of the net between the net posts. The area not including the Crossing and External spaces.
Match format	Determines the structure of the match sets. Format for FIVB competition is best of 3 sets, the first 2 being played to 21 (with 2 point advantage) and the 3 rd set to 15 (with a 2 point advantage), both with no maximum score.
Measuring rod / stick or pole	A device for measuring the height of the net. Indicative marks are present for all net heights. Should be kept near to the scorer's table.
Medical Injury Protocol	The FIVB regulations controlling the circumstance of a player being injured. Applied under FIVB Medical Injury Protocol.
Metal fastening devices	An illegal method of securing the lines under the sand. Fastening devices must be of soft flexible material.
Momentarily overhand with fingers / beach dig / beach defence	A playing action (receiving a ball) that may be legally used if the ball is hard driven. Players are allowed legally to hold or carry the ball overhand slightly longer than is usually allowed. The hands must be held with fingers up, i.e.: not inverted to point downwards.
Misconduct sanction fee scale	Swatch-FIVB World Tour specific regulation establishing the fines to be issued in case players abusing court equipment or officials (this is to be enforced in due accordance to sanctions issued by the 1st referee during the match).
Nature of the fault	What type of error has occurred or what has happened. The referee may signal what has happened, e.g.: ball in.
Net	The piece of equipment consisting of many small square meshes hung between two posts that separate the two sides of the court. Dimensions are 8.5 x 1 metre.
Net area	The area immediately below the bottom of the net between the posts. It consists of the playing surface and imaginary space above it.
Normal playing conditions	Playing conditions which are free from external interference from weather (e.g.: wind, rain). Generally based on whether players can accurately hand set the ball.
Number paddles	The equipment used by the scorer to indicate the player to serve next (i.e.: service order of the team now serving). Located on Scorer's Table. #1 and #2
Offensive player (attacking player)	The player(s) from the team who currently have committed the last contact. The player(s) on the same side of the court as the ball.
Overhand finger action	The playing action of setting the ball or passing the ball with 2 hands fingers spread, contacting the ball. It is not legal to carry the ball with underhand finger action (i.e.: wrists inverted)
Padding	Protective equipment located on the net posts and referee's chair for the protection of the players.

Perpendicular trajectory	A ball that travels in a straight line from the player's shoulders either forwards or backwards. The player's position at the time of first contact determines the trajectory the ball should legally follow.
Player's uniforms	The player's personnel apparel covering the body. Includes shirt, shorts and optional cap. Applied under FIVB Uniform regulations.
Playing Court	The area bounded by the court lines. A rectangle measuring 16 x 8 metres. The lines are included in this area and the ball is therefore considered "in" if it touches the line.
Point of contact (instant of contact)	The moment that a player first contacts the ball. Initial contact time or time of contacting.
Protocol	The time from the end of the previous match to the commencement of the next match. Applied under FIVB Protocol Regulations and specific Tournament regulations
Protest (see Protest Protocol)	The action of requesting a Protest Protocol. Made if a player wishes to formally question a decision of a referee. Applied under FIVB Protest Protocol Regulations.
Rain	Weather condition involving moisture or precipitation. If strong and normal playing conditions are not possible may result in play being suspended.
Rally	The time that the ball is legally in play, from the contact with the ball by the server, to the time of a fault by either team or when the ball hits the ground.
Replay (tie ball)	When the referee authorizes a service to be made again with no point or sideout being made to either team. This could be as a result of e.g.: simultaneous fault, incorrect decision or external interference.
Roll shot	Legal technique using rigid, closed fingers in an overhead single hand action to complete an attack hit. Usually travels a short distance into the opponent's court.
Rubber booties / sand-shoes / socks	Personal player's equipment for protection of their feet. Usually used if sand is too hot / cold or player is injured. Requires the referee's permission before use.
Sand	The material composing the court surface. Must be flat, uniform, and safe for participants and at least 40cm in depth.
Sand Anchors	The device, which secures the lines by use of a cord to the court, surface (50 cm below the ground minimum). Material must be soft and flexible.
Sand Levellers (rakers)	Auxiliary officials responsible for keeping the court surface in good condition.
Screen	The action of preventing the player(s) receiving service from having a clear and unobstructed view of the serving player. A screen is illegal and a screening player must move if requested to move.
Service order	The order in which players can legally serve. Recorded on the score sheet after the coin toss has been made. Must be maintained throughout the match.
Service Zone	The area in which the player serves the ball. Bounded by the base (back line), the extension of the two sidelines and the outside of the free zone (usually delimited by panels).
Service reception positions	The positions that the team receiving service adopts prior to the referee authorizing service. Usually in the middle of each side of the playing court.
Spike	The play action of jumping and striking with one hand the ball as an attack hit.

Sun (Sunlight / Light)	Weather condition essential for play. Light must be a minimum of 1000 Lux.
Sunglasses	Player's personnel equipment for protection from weather and sand in the eyes.
Supervisor	Official(s) with responsibility to run the tournament. Two types (Jobs defined by FIVB Beach Volleyball Handbook): - Technical Supervisor (responsibility for Technical matters /overall responsibility) - Refereeing Delegate (responsibility for Refereeing matters).
Tarp	A large material cover for protecting the surface of the court from weather conditions. Usually 16 x 8 m minimum size.
Technical Timeout	An official 30 second interruption to the match that occurs in sets 1 and 2 when the sum of both teams points is 21.
Time of contact	The duration that the ball was in contact with a player hands in completing a shot.
Timeout	A 30-second match interval requested by a player. Maximum of 1 per set per team. Must be approved by the officials.
Tip / Dink	Illegal technique using open fingers (spread fingertips) to complete an attack hit.
Toss	The action of releasing the ball from the players hands in the service zone with the intention of hitting a service.
Towels	Equipment used by players for drying or cleaning their body. Equipment used by officials for drying or cleaning the match balls. Comes in various sizes.
Umbrella	Equipment for protection from the weather esp. sun. Located in players' designated areas and behind the scorer's table.
Warm up Period (Official warm up)	The time before the match officially allocated for teams to prepare on the court for the match. Commences at the whistle (signal) of the 1 st referee after the signing of the score sheet. Applied under FIVB Protocol regulations.
Water bucket	Equipment used for storage of water. May be used in case of injury or for court watering.
Watering the Court	The action of spreading water over the playing court and free zone for the purpose of lowering the surface temperate of the sand. Usually done prior to the start of the match.
Wind	Weather condition. Strength should be low enough to enable normal playing conditions.
5 minute recovery period (Injury Timeout)	The time allowed for the player to recover from an injury. Controlled by the 2 nd Referee. Applied under FIVB Medical Injury Protocol.