



RULES OF THE GAME CASEBOOK

2007 Edition
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Compiled and Prepared
by the FIVB Rules of the Game Commission

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PREFACE

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 Klaus Fezer from original work by Yoshiharu Nishiwaki, 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 Gavriel Kraus, President of the International Refereeing Commission, along with other Members of his Commission.

This edition is based upon the 2005-2008 edition of the Rules Text whose mandate was approved by the FIVB Congress in 2004, and includes those modifications approved by the Board of Administration in 2005/6.

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, by synthesizing all of the above points, we may realize that a referee is not only the person who carries out the duty of directing the match and correctly applying the rules, but also the one who should consider the influences of the psychological, social and technical factors of the game. The referee is not only an organizer nor a referee, but also an educator and a promoter.

THE RULES FOR THE CASEBOOK 2006 EDITION

The 2006 Casebook is a reflection of the rules, which were put into effect by the 2004 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: Where teams and players have not been identified by name, as a means of properly understanding each situation outlined in the plays, the code letter "S" has been used to designate the serving team and members of that team. The code letter "R" has been used to designate the receiving team and players. In both cases, positions 2, 3, and 4 are front line players. S-1 is the correct server on the serving team and R-1 is the last receiver on the receiving team.

PART II: CASES

CHAPTER 1: FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT

NET HEIGHTS

<p>1.1 In a regional Under-13 Championships, the net height was set at 2.20 m. Is this permitted and are there different heights for net placement in accordance with the age and sex of the players?</p>	<p>Ruling: Yes! The various net heights for different recreational or educational purposes are not official around the world and are fixed by each National Federation to be standard in that country. However, for National Leagues, International and FIVB Competitions, the height of the net is defined in FIVB official rules. Rule 2.1.1</p>
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CHAPTER 2: PARTICIPANTS

WEARING FORBIDDEN OBJECTS

<p>2.1 The 2nd referee notices that a player reporting as a substitute has a prosthetic leg. Is such a device allowed?</p>	<p>Ruling: The 2nd referee will allow the entry provided that the device will not cause undue risk to the player or the other players in the game. On the other hand, a player wearing a cast is not allowed to play or sit on the bench. Rule 4.5.1</p>
<p>2.2 During a women's competition, a player wore a ring with a sharp diamond on her finger. The 1st referee asked her to remove the ring. She replied that it was impossible to remove it from her finger. Is she allowed to play with the ring?</p>	<p>Ruling: The principle of the rule is that she must remove her ring. If it is really impossible for her to remove it the ring must be taped so that she and the other players are protected from injury. It is important for the referee to tell both the player and the coach that the player in violation of the rule is liable for the consequences of any injury which is caused by this ring. Rule 4.5.1</p>

CAPTAIN

<p>2.3 In the Americas' Cup, the game captain of Argentina, Hugo Conte, on numerous occasions questioned the referee's decisions and asked questions as to why certain decisions were being made. What is the proper response by the 1st referee?</p>	<p>Ruling: When in the 1st referee's opinion this behaviour exceeds the limits of Rule 5.1.2, he should warn the game captain with no penalty as stated in Rule 21.1. If the behaviour continues beyond the limit of reasonable expression of disagreement, the game captain should be sanctioned for rude conduct with a yellow card (point and service to the opponents). Rules 5.1.2, 20.1, 20.2, 21.2, Diagram 9</p>
<p>2.4 In the Women's Norceca Championships, the game captain of the Puerto Rican team was not sure if the service order of her team was correct. She asked the 2nd referee to verify the positions of her players before play continued. Is this a permitted action by a game captain?</p>	<p>Ruling: This was a legal request. However, the right to make this request may not be abused by a team. Rule 5.1.2.2</p>
<p>2.5 The game captain of the serving team has trouble trying to determine which of the receiving team players are playing in the front line. As a means of making that determination, the game captain asks the 1st referee for a line-up check of the opponents. Is this allowed?</p>	<p>Ruling: If such request is of an infrequent nature, the 1st referee will direct the 2nd referee to make a line-up check of the opponents. However, the only information that will be provided to the opponents will be whether or not the players are correctly positioned. No information will be disclosed as to which players are front or back row players. Rule 5.1.2.2</p>

<p>2.6 The game captain sees a line judge signalling a touch of the ball by a block. The 1st referee does not see the signal of the line judge. How does the game captain legally and politely request him to ask the line judge for his signal?</p>	<p>Ruling: At the end of the rally, the game captain may raise one hand in a polite gesture to request to speak to the 1st referee. He may request an explanation for the interpretation of the judgment. The 1st referee must honour the request. Rules 5.1.2.1, 20.2.1</p>
<p>2.7 A decision, involving the failure of the 1st referee to impose a correct penalty, was protested by the game captain of "S". The 1st referee stated that a referee's decision was final and that no protest would be accepted. Is this a correct statement by the referee?</p>	<p>Ruling: The decision of the 1st referee was wrong. The referee must clearly state the reason for the decision. If not satisfied, the game captain may reserve the right to record the disagreement on the score sheet as an official protest at the end of the match or have the scorer record it on his/her behalf. Protests involving rules or the application of penalties are allowable and must be accepted. No discussion of the incident is permitted during the match. In FIVB competitions in which there is a Control Committee, the coach of the protesting team may ask the Game Jury President for the match to hold a Judge's Conference. Procedures for the Judge's Conference are given in the Refereeing Guideline and Instructions. Rules 5.1.2.1, 23.2.4</p>

COACH

<p>2.8 In a match at the Olympic Games in Athens, the 1st referee noted that the Brazil Team's coach had an ear-piece and was communicating with a statistician seated behind advertising panels. Are such devices allowed?</p>	<p>Ruling: The use of such devices is allowed.</p>
<p>2.9 In sets one and two of a match between Germany and Canada, the German coach had disagreements with the 1st referee. The coach then walked to the 2nd referee and insisted on explanations about the judgment of the 1st referee. Twice the 2nd referee talked with him for more than ten seconds. Is this the correct application of the rules by the 2nd referee?</p>	<p>Ruling: According to Rule 5.1.2, only the game captain is authorized to speak to the referees to request explanations. The coach is not authorized to do so. The 2nd referee should refuse to talk with the coach and should ask him to return to his designated place. If this is not effective, the 2nd referee should immediately give notification to the 1st referee for the appropriate sanctions. Normally the 1st referee will warn the coach about the behaviour, communicating through the game captain. There is no penalty. If the behaviour of the coach continues, the 1st referee will sanction the coach by issuing a penalty (yellow card) for rude conduct, through the game captain, resulting in a point</p>

	and service to the opponents. Rules 5.1.2, 5.2.3, 5.2.3.4, 21.1, 21.2, 21.3
<p>2.10 At the Pan American Games in Argentina, the coach of the USA women's team stood up at the end of a rally and complained loudly about the referee's decision and asked the 1st referee to reconsider it. What is the correct response of the 1st referee?</p>	<p>Ruling: The 1st referee may issue, through the game captain, to the coach or any other team member not on the court, a minor misconduct warning. In extreme cases the 1st referee may sanction the coach with a penalty for rude conduct (yellow card) as described in the sanctioning scale, Diagram 9, Rule 21.3. Only the game captain is authorized to speak to the 1st referee to ask for an explanation of a decision. Rules 5.1.2, 5.2.3, 20.1, 21.2, 21.3</p>
<p>2.11 In a BSE-Galatasaray CEV Cup match the Hungarian Coach moved in the free zone near the sideline of the court. When he desired to request a time out, he signalled to the assistant coach to push the buzzer after which the coach gave the official signal for a time out. Is this an acceptable procedure to request a time out?</p>	<p>Ruling: This is an acceptable procedure to call a time-out. The coach has the responsibility to request a time-out which includes both pushing the buzzer and giving the hand signal. In order to facilitate the flow of the match along with the new rights of the coach to move in the free zone, he is allowed to authorize another team member, not necessarily the assistant coach, to push the buzzer but the coach must still give the official hand signal. Rules 5.2.1, 5.2.3.3, 5.3.1</p>
<p>2.12 During the Women's World Championships in Japan, the Japanese were playing against the Russians. During the match the assistant coach and the trainer of the Japanese team jumped off the bench and followed the coach by running along the side lines. The 1st referee did nothing to prohibit this behavior. Is this an acceptable behavior of the Japanese?</p>	<p>Ruling: The rules only allow the coach to move freely along the side line, between the extension of the attack line and the warm-up area. The other members of the staff must sit on the bench or be in the warm up area. The 1st referee should have warned the Japanese coach about this matter through the game captain, and have instructed the assistant coach and trainer to sit down. Rules 5.2.3.2, 5.2.3.4, 5.3.1</p>
<p>2.13 At the USA Open Volleyball Championships, the coach of the Dominican Republic women's team was standing very close to the court encouraging the play of his players. Sometimes the coach would be between the 2nd referee and the players on the court. When this occurred, the 2nd referee requested the Dominican coach to move away from the sideline to give the referee clear view of the court. The Dominican coach disputed this, stating that he was in a legal position. What is the correct ruling in this situation?</p>	<p>Ruling: Rule 5.2.3.4 states that "the coach may give instructions while standing or walking within the free zone in front of his/her bench without disturbing the match." In this instance, the coach was very close to the court lines, clearly interfering with the ability of the 2nd referee to see the events occurring on the court. Therefore the request by the 2nd referee was correct. Rule 5.2.3.4</p>
<p>2.14 In the European Cup between Nyborg and Austrat, the coach of Austrat entered the court by way of the back line to give</p>	<p>Ruling: The coach, and only the coach, has the right to walk between the extension of the attack line and the warm up area. The coach has no</p>

instructions to his Libero. On another occasion, the coach illegally stood between the extended attack line and the extension of the centre line. His position there blocked the scorer's view of the server. What is the correct response of the referees to this behaviour?

right to enter the court to carry out coaching functions. He was therefore not correct on three points. He is not allowed to:

1. be behind the court in the service zone
2. be within the extension of the attack line and the centre line
3. enter the court

On the first occurrence in the match, the first referee should issue, through the game captain, a minor misconduct warning to the coach. He should be reminded of the limits of the coaching freedom.

Rule 5.2.3.4

CHAPTER 3: PLAYING FORMAT

THE TOSS

<p>3.1 After winning the toss of the coin before the first or the fifth set of a match, the team captain of A asked for the left court and the service – did he have this right?</p>	<p>Ruling: The winner of the toss has the following options;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. to serve, 2. to receive the serve, 3. to choose the side of the court, . <p>Thus, if the winning team captain chooses a court, the losing team captain must take the other court and may also choose whether to serve or to receive. If the winning captain chooses to serve, the losing captain must receive but may choose the appropriate court. If the winning captain chooses to receive, the losing captain must take the service but may choose the appropriate court.</p> <p>Rule 7.1.2</p>
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POSITIONAL AND ROTATIONAL FAULTS

<p>3.2 In the USA National Championships, Sato, the centre back player, was standing clearly in front of Miller, the centre front player. Just before the service hit by the opposing team's server, Sato jumped into the air and was not in contact with the court in front of Miller when the ball was hit for the service. Was this a legal position for Sato's team?</p>	<p>Ruling: When players jump from the floor, they retain the status that they had at the point of last contact with the floor. Therefore, while Sato was in the air, the point of last contact with the floor was retained and Sato was considered to be in front of Miller and out of position, so loss of the rally should be the result.</p> <p>Rules 7.4, 7.4.2, 7.4.3</p>
<p>3.3 At the moment of the service hit, the centre back, R-6, is standing with both feet slightly behind the feet of the centre front, R-3. R-6 has a hand on the floor clearly in front of the feet of R-3 at the time the ball is contacted for service. Is this a legal position for the receiving team?</p>	<p>Ruling: Legal position. Only the feet, which are in contact with the floor, are considered when determining whether players make a positional fault.</p> <p>Rules 7.4.3, 7.5</p>
<p>3.4 When the opponent server hits the ball for service, the American setter, Jeff Stork, was standing with a part of a foot encroaching onto the opponent's court and the remainder of the foot on the centre line. The 2nd referee whistled Stork for being in faulty position by not being fully within the boundary lines of his court at the time the opponent server hit the ball for service. Is the 2nd referee's decision correct?</p>	<p>Ruling: Correct decision by the 2nd referee. Rule 1.3.3, 7.4</p>
<p>3.5 Brazil was playing a match at the Women's Grand Prix. In the third set, the receiving team, Brazil, won a rally. Player # 6 of Brazil should have rotated to serve. However, actually player # 5 served. This fact was missed by the scorer.</p>	<p>Ruling: Based on the information available to the referee, the decision by the 1st referee was correct. Rules 7.7.1, 23.2.3</p>

<p>Player # 5 served three points. After two more rallies it was again Brazil's turn to serve. Player # 11, who followed # 5, naturally rotated to serve.</p> <p>After the service hit, the scorer announced the fault of the incorrect server. A check on the score sheet showed, that the only fact that could be identified was, that # 5 should be the server. A later viewing of a video tape showed the facts, but these were unable to be determined from the score sheet.</p> <p>The referee decided to give a point and the service to the opponents because of the service of # 11 from Brazil, and Brazil had to return to the correct rotational position. There was no cancellation of points. Was the decision of the 1st referee correct?</p>	
<p>3.6</p> <p>The Korean team won the rally to earn a point and got the right to serve. Before rotating to serve, the game captain of Korea asked the 2nd referee for a line up check to determine the correct server. The scorer told the 2nd referee that player #10 was the correct server.</p> <p>Player #10 then served four points. Before #10 could serve again, the scorer informed the 2nd referee that in fact player #8 should have been the server for Korea.</p> <p>The 1st referee ruled that the four Korean points scored by player #10 would be cancelled. The Korean team returned to the score and position in which #8 should have served.</p> <p>All team time-outs and substitutions occurring during those four rallies were cancelled.</p> <p>Player #8 for Korea was then allowed to serve and the game continued from the point that the game captain of Korea requested to know the correct server.</p> <p>Was this the correct decision for the 1st referee to make?</p>	<p>Ruling:</p> <p>The referee's decision was correct.</p> <p>In situations like this, misconduct sanctions and Technical Time-Outs remain as played. The teams must revert to as close to their original line up as possible.</p> <p>These events must be recorded on the score sheet.</p>
<p>3.7</p> <p>After the whistle for service, the 1st referee noticed that there were only five players on the court. Both the Libero and the replacement player were still in the warm up area, with no apparent intention of entering to take part in the rally, What should be the action of the referees?</p>	<p>Ruling:</p> <p>The 1st referee should whistle for service when he is sure that the teams are ready to play and that the server is in possession of the ball. Common sense tells us that certain things are team responsibilities. For example, the referee will not inform a player if he/she is serving from the wrong place, or standing with one foot off the court at a service hit.</p> <p>Because the 1st referee only noticed the mistake after the whistle for service, the referee had only the following option: At the moment of the service hit, the referee should have whistled and indicated a positional fault.</p> <p>However, in the case where the 1st referee noticed in advance of the whistle that only five</p>

	<p>players had entered the court after a time-out, there was an opportunity to award a delay sanction to the team. In this case, the team would (depending on no earlier delays) retain service and possibly no point would have been awarded.</p> <p>Rules 7.5, 7.7, 12.3, 12.4.3</p>
<p>3.8 In a match between A and B, team A put the rally in play by a service hit. Just after the service hit, the line judge positioned #2 raised the flag to indicate that a part of the foot of player # 13 of Team B was outside of the court at the moment of the service hit. The 2nd referee did not see the action of the line judge, but the 1st referee saw the flag signal of the line judge, whistled and called the positional fault by the receiving Team B. Was the decision of the 1st referee correct?</p>	<p>Ruling: Yes, the decision of the 1st referee was correct to take up the flag signal of the line judge to call the positional fault. Because the 1st referee has authority over all members of the refereeing corps and the teams so that he can take up any indication by the refereeing corps for his judgment, even though he =did not see the fault and watched the serving team when the ball has been served</p> <p>Rules 7.5, 23.2.1</p>

CHAPTER 4: PLAYING ACTIONS

PLAYING THE BALL

<p>4.1 In the Grand Champions Cup for men, Narita was the setter of the Japanese team playing against the Netherlands. The Japanese receiver passed the Netherlands' service very poorly and the ball passed over the net outside of the antenna. Narita pursued the ball into the Netherlands' free zone and hit it in the general direction to the Japanese court. Unfortunately for Narita, the ball, he hit, did not pass over the net, but went toward the net on the Netherlands side where the Netherlands middle blocker caught the ball. The 1st referee whistled before the ball was caught by the Netherlands middle blocker and the signal of "ball out" was given by the referees. Is this the correct signal by the referees? At what moment does the ball become "out"?</p>	<p>Ruling: The signal of the referee was correct, because the ball was "out". The ball becomes out when it completely leaves the space above the free zone on the Netherlands' side of the net. Thus, the ball is out when it completely crosses the sideline on the Netherlands' side of the net. The ball would also be out if it hit a Netherlands' player in the free zone so long as the Netherlands' player was not attempting to prevent an opponent's return of the ball to the Japanese side of the net. Rules 10.1.2, 10.1.2.2</p>
<p>4.2 In an attempt to play the first ball in the back row, Papi, the Italian spiker, hit the ball with one hand with the palm of the hand up. The 1st referee allowed the play to continue. Was this the proper response of the 1st referee?</p>	<p>Ruling: The hit must be judged by the quality of the ball contact – i.e. whether or not the ball was caught and/or thrown. the 1st referee must not be too hasty in whistling this play unless he can clearly see that the ball is caught and/or thrown. Rules 9.2.1, 9.2.2, 9.3.3, 9.3.4</p>
<p>4.3 In a women's match between the USA and China, Li from China spiked the ball into a block by Elaina Oden. The ball rebounded back into the Chinese court where Li attempted to play the ball with her forearms. The ball rebounded from one arm to the other arm and then onto her chest during one action and without being caught or thrown. The 1st referee allowed the play to continue. Is this correct?</p>	<p>Ruling: The decision of the 1st referee was correct. This was the first team hit of a ball being received from the opponent. Therefore, successive contacts are legal since they occurred during one playing action of Li and she did not catch or throw the ball. There are a number of "first hit" cases in which successive contacts are allowed. Among these are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reception of the service. 2. Reception of an attack hit. This can be either a soft or a hard attack. 3. Reception of a ball blocked by one's own team. 4. Reception of a ball blocked by the opponent. <p>Rule 9.2.3.2</p>
<p>4.4 At the Pan American Games, a Brazilian player attempted to block an attack hit of Tee Williams from the USA. The ball hit the Brazilian's hands and dropped between the blocker and the net. The blocker retrieved</p>	<p>Ruling: The contact of the ball will determine whether it is legal or a "catch". Since it is a first team hit of the ball for Brazil, the Brazilian blocker does have the right to successive contacts so long as she makes</p>

<p>the ball with an underhand swing of one arm. The ball briefly hit the arm and body of the Brazilian blocker. The 1st referee whistled and signalled a "catch". Is this a correct call?</p>	<p>only one action to play the ball. It is possible, however, to whistle a "catch" or "throw" on the first hit. Rules 9.2.2, 9.2.3.2</p>
<p>4.5 In a match between Canada and Brazil in the Pan American Games, a Brazilian player received the service. She passed the ball over the net where the Canadian front row centre player, in a blocking action, "redirected" the ball to the floor of Brazil. Is this legal?</p>	<p>Ruling: It is legal to block the ball and direct it back to the opponent's court. The 1st referee must decide upon the legality of the blocker's contact with the ball. The only consideration is whether the ball was legally hit or "caught and/or thrown". The illegal contact of "catch" is possible to occur in blocking. Rule 9.2.2</p>
<p>4.6 The American player, Dan Landry, while playing against the Netherlands, jumped into the air to try to retrieve the ball near the spectator seats. After contacting the ball, Landry landed in the seats. Is this a legal action by Landry?</p>	<p>Ruling: Legal play. A player is allowed to play a ball beyond his/her own side of the free zone. In order to reach the ball, a player may take support from a team-mate or any structure outside of the playing area, but only on his/her side of the court. Rule 9, 9.1.3</p>
<p>4.7 The USA women were playing against Canada. During a rally, a Canadian player chased the ball into the spectator stands. Just as the player was about to hit the ball, a spectator reached up to catch the ball. The Canadian coach requested a replay because of the spectator's interference. The referee refused. Was this a correct decision of the 1st referee?</p>	<p>Ruling: Yes. The player is allowed to retrieve the ball from his/her own side of the spectator stands or anywhere outside the playing area including the team bench. Rule 10.1.2 On the other hand, while the player has priority for the ball within the playing area, the player has no such priority outside of the playing area. Rules 9, 9.1.3, 10.1.2</p>
<p>4.8 In a World Championship match between the women of Japan and the Soviet Union, there was a very powerful attack by a Soviet player. The receiving hit of the Japanese player was not very successful and the ball rebounded far off the court. Another Japanese player raced after the ball and made a sensational set as she fell over the advertising panels marking the edge of the free zone. Because of the extraordinary effort which drew great applause from the crowd. However, the 1st referee blew his whistle and signalled that the ball was caught and thrown. The crowd was quite vocal in expressing displeasure with the referee's decision. Was the referee correct, and how should the 1st referee control his whistle in this situation?</p>	<p>Answer: The referee should not be considered only as a person who directs the match and mechanically applies the rules, but also as someone who has the responsibility for promotion of the sport of volleyball. Allowing spectacular action is the very core element in the promotion of volleyball. The referee should not initiate action for the pleasure of the crowd, but he also should not discourage it! He should make an appropriate balance between the technical and the social effects of his actions. Practically speaking, it is absolutely necessary, to a certain extent, to sacrifice something technically for some more basic social effects. This is the "art" of refereeing!</p>
<p>4.9 Player R-5 received a very strong straight line attack directly from the opponent's spiker S-2. The ball bounced far outside of the playing area into the spectators. R-6 jumped over the panels limiting the free zone</p>	<p>Ruling: The decision of the 1st referee was correct. The ball may be retrieved from beyond the free zone as stated in Rule 9. "Assisted hits" are only penalized if they are within the playing area. Concerning the ball contact,</p>

<p>and ran up the spectator stands to retrieve the ball. The hit was with a "doubtful" contact of the ball. The crowd was highly motivated and cheered by this spectacular play. The 1st referee did not whistle neither an "assisted hit" nor for a "catch". Is this correct?</p>	<p>each contact must be judged separately by the referee. The modification to Rule 9.2.3.2 was made with the aim of allowing better defence play and more attractive, sensational volleyball. Even though this was not the "first hit", it is very important to improve the "art of refereeing" to allow such spectacular plays so that volleyball will become more attractive and popular.</p> <p>Rule 9.2.3.2</p>
<p>4.10 In a match between Japan and Italy in the Men's World Cup, an Italian attacked the ball into the Japanese blocker. The ball went off the blocker's hands, over the antenna partially outside the crossing space and over the 1st referee into the free zone of Italy. A Japanese back row player pursued the ball to play it back to the Japanese side of the net. The line judge signalled the ball "out" and the 1st referee whistled with the decision being in favour of the Italian attacker. The Japanese argued that the ball had passed over the antenna partially through the external space and thus was playable by the Japanese player. Was this the correct ruling by the 1st referee?</p>	<p>Ruling: The 1st referee's decision was not correct. The ball passed over the antenna into the opponent's free zone partially through the external space. Therefore it was legal for the Japanese to return the ball to their own court through the external space on the same side of the court. The line judge should have given no signal while the ball was still in play.</p> <p>Rule 10.1.2</p>

PENETRATION UNDER THE NET

<p>4.11 The Netherlands were playing against Cuba in the Men's World Cup. At one point the dramatic Cuban spiker Joel Despaigne was a back row player. Despaigne hit a set ball which was in front of the attack line. He jumped from behind the attack line, made a sensational attack and landed with his heels on the centre line, but with most of his feet on the feet of the Netherlands blocker Ron Zwerver. Zwerver made an attempt to play the next ball but could not move rapidly enough to get to the ball. Zwerver appealed to the 2nd referee for interference, but he ignored his appeal. Similar confrontations occurred numerous times during the match and were ignored each time by the 2nd referee. Is this a correct ruling by the 2nd referee?</p>	<p>Ruling: If in this specific case there was an interference cannot be determined in this Casebook.</p> <p>Rule 11.2.1 states, "It is permitted to penetrate into the opponent's space under the net, provided that this does not interfere with the opponent's play." It is quite clear that interference is not allowed. It is reasonable to assume that a player who is entirely on his own court and is hit or is stepped on by an opponent has experienced "interference". In this case, the offending player should be penalized. It is one of the responsibilities of the 2nd referee to observe this potential fault and whistle the fault when it occurs, as in this case.</p> <p>Rules 11.2.1, 11.2.2.1, 11.2.4</p>
<p>4.12 A Brazilian spiker swung a foot so that it accidentally hit the Netherlands blocker under the net. The contact prevented the Netherlands player from playing the ball rebounding from the block and the Netherlands Team lost the rally. What should be the response of the 2nd referee?</p>	<p>Ruling: The 2nd referee should have whistled the Brazilian player for an illegal action since he interfered with the Netherlands player. The rally should have been won by the Netherlands.</p> <p>Rule 11.2.1</p>

PLAYER AT OR CONTACTING THE NET

<p>4.13 The USA women's team was receiving. Lori Endicott, back row player, was the American setter. Tee Williams passed the ball poorly and Endicott was forced to move into the back zone to set the ball. As Endicott returned to the back zone to set the ball, she slightly touched the net. The referee did not whistle this net contact. Was the decision correct?</p>	<p>Ruling: The decision was correct. Since the action of playing the ball is separate from, and later than, the movement off the net, Endicott's contact of the net was not a fault. Rule 11.3.1</p>
<p>4.14 After playing the ball, Brazilian player, Ana Moser, made a turning movement near the net and her hair contacted the net. What was the correct ruling in this case?</p>	<p>Ruling: This was not a fault. Contact with the net by any part of the body, including hair, wiping towel, or any part of the uniform, is a fault only when the player is in the action of playing the ball. Rules 11.3.1, 11.4.4</p>
<p>4.15 In the Olympic Games in a men's match between Argentina and the USA, the USA player passed the ball toward the net. The ball penetrated the vertical plane of the net. Stork, the USA setter, reached across the plane of the net and set the ball so that his attacker, Buck, could make an attack hit. The 1st referee whistled the play as a fault. Is this play illegal?</p>	<p>Ruling: The decision of the 1st referee was correct. Above the top of the net, a player is not allowed to penetrate the vertical plane to contact the ball and return it to his own court. Thus, the play by Stork was not legal. A similar play under the net is different. Under the net the play is illegal only if the ball has completely crossed the vertical plane of the net. Rules 9, 11.2.1</p>
<p>4.16 At the Women's World Championships in a match between Japan and the Soviet Union, a Japanese spiker attacked the ball which was set on top of the net. A Soviet blocker contacted the ball at the same time without reaching beyond the net. After the simultaneous contact, the ball landed outside the Soviet's court. The 1st referee awarded the rally to the Japanese. Was this a correct decision by the 1st referee?</p>	<p>Ruling: The decision of the 1st referee was wrong. If the ball does not come to rest during a simultaneous contact by opponents, and the ball lands outside a court, the fault was made by the team on the side of the net opposite to the position of the landing point of the ball. The rally should have been won by the Soviets. However, if the Soviet blocker touched the ball beyond the net during the simultaneous contact, it is a fault of the Soviet blocker. According to the decision of Congress 2006, if the contact of the ball by the two opponents on the top of the net is of an extended duration, the rally is simply allowed to continue. Rule 9.1.2.2; 9.1.2.3</p>
<p>4.17 The Chinese blocker Lai Yawen was blocking the American attacker Tammy Liley. As Lai was blocking, Liley's spiked ball drove the net into Lai's forearms. The 1st referee did not signal a touch of the net even though Lai was in the action of playing the ball. Is this correct?</p>	<p>Ruling: The 1st referee's decision was correct. If the net hits the blocker, there is no fault. If the blocker hits the net during the blocking action, the blocker commits a fault. Rule 11.3.3</p>

<p>4.18 During the World Championship for men, a Japanese blocker blocked a ball which was spiked very hard by a Korean attacker. The ball bounced off the hands of the Japanese blocker and far beyond the end line of his court. The Japanese Libero ran off the court and made a diving slide to retrieve the ball. All of the spectators concentrated on this exciting play and cheered the great play of the Japanese Libero. After the Japanese blocker landed from the block, finishing his blocking movement, he then turned to prepare to continue play. Just as he turned, he slightly touched the net with his shoulder. The 2nd referee whistled for a fault of touching the net. Should this have been called a fault?</p>	<p>Ruling: The decision of the 2nd referee was not correct. Rule 11.3.1 states that contact of the net is not a fault except when a player touches the net during his/her action of playing the ball. Especially when there is a very spectacular performance beyond the end line, far from the net, the touch should not be penalized. The whistle for the fault makes the player discouraged and the spectators astonished and disappointed. Rule 11.3.1</p>
<p>4.19 In the World Cup, a Cuban player attacked the ball which missed the American blocker. The ball was retrieved by Eric Sullivan who was in the American back court. Before the American blocker, Jeff Nygaard, landed from the block, he touched the net. The 1st referee whistled a fault. Was this a fault?</p>	<p>Ruling: Yes, the decision of the 1st referee was correct. Since the action of playing the ball caused the blocker to touch the net, the net touch is a fault. Note the difference between this case and the previous one. In this case the contact of the net resulted from the continuation of playing the ball at the net. In the former case, the contact of the net occurred after the completion of the playing action at the net. Rule 11.3.1</p>
<p>4.20 The USA Men were playing against Cuba in a crucial match in the Men's World Cup. Cuba was on offence and the US players were preparing to block. Cuba ran three attackers toward the net and the Cuban setter, Diago, set a very deceptive ball to his attacker in position 4. The USA block deflected the ball and it was continuously played in the USA back court. At the same time, as the Cuban attacker hit the ball from position 4, an American blocker hit the net trying to block the Cuban attacker in position 2. The 2nd referee whistled because the American blocker touched the net. Is this the correct response for the 2nd referee?</p>	<p>Ruling: No, the decision of the 2nd referee was not correct. The attack was from Cuban position 4 and the net violation was in Cuban position 2. Since neither the attacker nor the blocker were involved with playing the ball in any way, and the touch of the net did not interfere with play, the touch of the net is a legal action and play should not have been stopped. Rule 11.3.1</p>
<p>4.21 At the Men's World Cup, the Brazilian setter jumped close to the net to set the ball. After he set the ball he landed on the floor. As he turned to go to his defensive position he touched the net. The 2nd referee did not call a fault. Was this correct?</p>	<p>Ruling: The decision of the 2nd referee was correct. Since the setter was not in the act of playing the ball, touching the net accidentally was not a fault. Rule 11.3.1</p>
<p>4.22 In a match between Arizona State University and the University of Oregon in the US NCAA Leagues, the following event</p>	<p>Ruling: The decision of the 1st referee was correct. The Oregon middle blocker was "playing the ball," even though the ball contacted</p>

<p>occurred. The Arizona State University middle attacker approached to hit the ball. The Arizona State setter mistimed the set and it went over the attacker's head and fell to the floor untouched by any other player. The Oregon middle blocker touched the net while attempting to block the Arizona State middle attacker. The net touch occurred before the ball touched the Arizona court. The referee whistled a fault on the Oregon middle blocker. Was the decision of the 1st referee correct?</p>	<p>neither the attacker nor the blocker.</p>
<p>4.23 The Japanese men's team was running a quick combination play with two attackers and the setter in the middle of the court. Instead of setting to the middle, the Japanese setter set the ball to an attacker in position 4. As he did so, the Korean middle blocker reached over the net and touched it while attempting to stop the combination play. The 1st referee whistled the Korean middle blocker for a net fault. Is the decision correct?</p>	<p>Ruling: Yes, the decision was correct. The Korean middle blocker was indeed <i>in or close to the action of playing the ball</i> (even though he did not touch the ball) when the Japanese setter cleverly set the ball to position 4. Therefore the Korean blocker who touched the net is considered to have committed a "net fault". Rule 11.3.1</p>
<p>4.24 In the Japanese Women's League Championships Daiei received the service for match point. After attacking the ball, the attacker landed on the floor a little off balance, took two steps and slightly brushed against the net outside of the antenna while the ball was still in play. The 1st referee whistled the fault which ended the match. Was this the correct decision by the 1st referee?</p>	<p>Ruling: The part of the net outside the antenna is still part of the net and the 1st referee must consider this in his decision. In this case, under the 2005-8 rules, the decision by the 1st referee was not correct. Since the attacker took two steps before touching the net, since outside the net is away from the play of the ball, and since there was <i>no interference of the play</i>, the net touch is not a fault. Rule 2.2, 11.3.1, 11.3.2</p>
<p>4.25 In a match between China and Korea at the Women's World Championships, the Korean setter, S. J. Lee, set the ball to attacker Yoon-Hee Chang. As Chang hit the ball, she also hit Lee with her knee. The hit of Lee caused her to brush against the net. The 2nd referee called a fault on Lee. Is this a correct interpretation of the rule?</p>	<p>Ruling: The decision of the 2nd referee was correct, because Chang was in the action of playing the ball when she caused Lee to contact the net. The action of playing the ball includes the take off and landing of the attacker. It was during this time that the contact of the net took place. Had Lee just casually brushed the net <i>after</i> setting the ball and/or was preparing for the <i>next</i> play of the ball, the net contact would have been an incidental contact, which the 2nd referee would not have whistled as fault. Rule 11.3.1</p>
<p>4.26 In an effort to set the ball coming from his receiver, the front row setter of team A jumped and hit the ball with one hand over the net so that at the moment of the hit his</p>	<p>Ruling: The decision of the 1st referee was correct. According to Rule 9, each team must play the ball within its own playing area and space (except in the case of Rule 10.1.2).</p>

<p>fingers were in the opponent's space. The ball was not totally in the opponent's space and flew parallel to the net toward an attacker of team A. The blocker of team B touched the ball before the player of team A, so that the team A player could not execute the attack hit. The 1st referee whistled a fault by the setter for setting the ball while penetrating into the opponent's space. Did the 1st referee make the correct decision?</p>	<p>Therefore, since the setter has hit the ball in the opponent's space, the setter committed a fault. The blocker also committed a fault by touching the ball in the opponent's space before the attack hit. However, only the first fault is penalized.</p>
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SERVICE

<p>4.27 In the Women's NORCECA Championships, the scorer noticed that the American server, Elaine Youngs, had moved into the serving position instead of the correct server Stephanie Thater. As soon as Youngs had hit the ball for service, the scorer signalled to the 2nd referee who stopped the play. Is this the correct action by the scorer?</p>	<p>Ruling: Correct action by the scorer. When a wrong server is ready to serve the ball, the scorer must wait until the service action has been completed before notifying the referees of the infraction. The scorer may have a bell, buzzer or some other sound device to signal the fault. Rules 7.7.1, 12.2.1, 12.7.1, 25.2.2.2</p>
<p>4.28 At the Olympic Qualification Tournament in France, after a Technical Time-Out, a wrong server was preparing to serve. The 1st referee whistled for service. The serving team recognized the mistake and the correct server entered the service zone ready to serve. The referee whistled to authorize the service again. Is this a correct action by the referee?</p>	<p>Ruling: The decision of the referee is wrong. Authorization for the service is made only once by means of the whistle and hand signal - the service must be made by the correct player within 8 seconds from that authorization.</p>
<p>4.29 In a NORCECA match between Puerto Rico and Mexico, the Puerto Rican server threw the ball up into the air, but then let it drop. She then caught the ball from the bounce and immediately served before the expiration of the 8 seconds allowed for service. Was this a legal action for the server?</p>	<p>Ruling: The action of the server was not legal. The ball must be hit with one hand or any part of the arm after being tossed or released from the hand(s). Any action considered by the 1st referee to be a "toss for service" must end with the ball being hit for the service. Rule 12.4.2</p>
<p>4.30 The served ball touched the net and the antenna before being played by the receiving team. The 1st referee whistled for a service fault. Is this a correct decision by the 1st referee?</p>	<p>Ruling: The decision of the 1st referee is correct. A ball touching the antenna is "out". Rule 8.4.3</p>
<p>4.31 In the Westcup, in Norway, during the match between Klepp and Oslo, the served ball hit the net just under the white band at the top of the net. The 1st referee whistled immediately to stop the play. When should he whistle?</p>	<p>Ruling: The 1st referee whistled at the correct time. The served ball <i>must</i> pass through the crossing space. If it does not, the service is automatically a fault and must be whistled by the 1st referee at that moment. The 1st referee must not wait until the ball hits the floor or a player of the serving team. Rule 12.6.2.1</p>
<p>4.32</p>	<p>Ruling:</p>

<p>Team G.B. is in possession of the ball in preparation to serve. The game captain requests confirmation of the correct server. The scorer gives the information that player #6 is the server. The game captain doubts this information and insists again on player #6 to be the server. The game captain is still not satisfied and while attempting to approach him, the 1st referee whistles for service. Amidst confusion, Team G.B. is penalized for not serving within the allowed 8 seconds. In rechecking the score sheet, it is found that the coach of Team G.B. had submitted an incorrect line-up, which had player #6 in two positions. It should have been #6 and #1. Number #1 should have been serving as the game captain surmised. What is the correct ruling by the 1st referee?</p>	<p>Common sense must prevail in resolving this case. The initial error was that of the coach of Team G.B. when he submitted his incorrect line up. This was compounded by the inattention of the 2nd referee and the scorer. Therefore, Team G.B. should not be penalized for the incorrect server, and player #1 should be allowed to serve.</p> <p>On the other hand, the original error of the coach caused a delay of the game, thus a delay sanction must be applied. Further, the 2nd referee must request a new line-up sheet from the coach.</p>
<p>4.33 In a World Cup match for men, a Canadian service hit the net and dropped toward the floor on the Canadian side of the net. A Spanish player on the opposite side of the net reached under the net and caught the ball before it hit the floor. Is this allowed?</p>	<p>Ruling: The ball is in play until the 1st referee determines that the ball will not cross the net legally and that a fault has occurred. The 1st referee must whistle when she/he determines that the ball will remain on the serving team's side of the net. Thus, the Spanish player may catch the ball as soon as the referee blows the whistle to indicate a fault.</p> <p>Rule 12.6.2.1</p>

ATTACK HIT

<p>4.34 Lloy Ball, a back row setter of the USA men's team, jumped from within the attack zone and set the ball while the ball was completely above the height of the net. He set the ball towards an attacker. Before the attacker could contact the ball, it penetrated the vertical plane of the net where it was blocked by the Brazilian setter Lima. The 1st referee allowed the rally to continue. Is this correct?</p>	<p>Ruling: The 1st referee's decision was not correct. The set by Ball became an illegal attack hit by a back row player when the attack hit was completed (in this case by contacting Lima's block). As soon as the ball was touched by the opponent, even though it had not completely crossed the plane of the net, the attack hit was completed and was illegal. The rally should have been won by Brazil.</p> <p>Rule 13.1.3</p>
<p>4.35 On a second team hit, Lima, a back row setter for Brazil, jumped from within the front zone and contacted the ball while it was fully above the height of the net. Instead of setting the ball to a teammate, he decided to tap the ball across the net past the blocker Hernandez of Cuba. Before the ball reached the vertical plane of the net, Hernandez reached fully beyond the plane of the net and blocked the ball. What was the correct call of the 1st referee?</p>	<p>Ruling: The correct decision is that Cuba won the rally, because the completed attack hit was made within the front zone by back row player Lima who contacted the ball entirely above the height of the net.</p> <p>Any action which directs the ball towards the opponent, except service and block, is an attack hit, which is completed at the moment the ball completely crosses the plane of the net or is touched by an opponent blocker. In this case, as soon as the ball was touched by the blocker Hernandez, the attack hit was completed.</p> <p>Rules 13.1.1, 13.1.3, 13.2.2, 13.3.3</p>

<p>4.36 On the US Team's second hit, Liley passed the ball near the net toward the Chinese court. The ball did not penetrate the vertical plane of the net. In the 1st referee's opinion, no American player could possibly reach the ball. The Chinese blocker, Qi, reached across the plane of the net and blocked the ball. What is the correct decision of the 1st referee?</p>	<p>Ruling: Even though it was only the second team hit, if the ball is moving in the direction to the opponent's court, it is considered as an attack hit. Because, in the referee's opinion, no American player could possibly have reached the ball, the block of Qi was legal. Rules 13.1.1, 14.3</p>
<p>4.37 In the World Cup for women, Toson, a back row player for Egypt, took off in front of the attack line and spiked the ball as Egypt's second hit, which was higher than the top of the net. After having hit the top of the net, the ball rebounded into Egypt's court. The 1st referee did not whistle. Was the decision of the 1st referee correct?</p>	<p>Ruling: The referee's decision was correct in allowing the rally to continue. Since the ball neither crossed the plane of the net nor was contacted by the blocker, the attack hit by Toson was not completed. Team Egypt had a third hit remaining to direct the ball into the opponent's court. Rules 9.1, 13.1.3, 13.2.2,13.3.3</p>
<p>4.38 In a match between the women of the USA and China, China served. The American receiver Tee Williams jumped from behind the attack line and contacted the served ball from completely above the height of the net. The contact took place behind the attack line and the ball returned to the serving team's side of the net. Was the decision of the 1st referee correct in allowing this play to continue?</p>	<p>Ruling: Legal action. Although it is illegal to block or to complete an attack on the service from completely above the height of the net over the front zone, the attack by Williams was legal since the contact point of the hit was completely behind the attack line. However, it would have been illegal if it had been the Libero who had blocked or attacked the service from completely above the height of the net, even if the hit was made behind the attack line. Rule 13.3.4, 19.3.1.3</p>

BLOCK

<p>4.39 In the Women's NORCECA Olympic Qualifying Tournament, Sawatzke, the Canadian setter who was a back row player, penetrated into the front zone for a jump set. Soucy passed the received ball so that it came down near the net. The ball was too high for Sawatzke to reach and the ball crossed the plane of the net. Then the Dominican Republic's middle attacker hit the ball across the net against the raised arm of Sawatzke who was still above the height of the net. The ball then rebounded across the net into the Dominican's court. Was the decision of the referee correct when he whistled an illegal block?</p>	<p>Ruling: Yes, Sawatzke's block was illegal because she was a back row player. Even though she had not intentionally attempted to block, her contact of the ball higher than the top of the net and near the point of the ball crossing the net made her a blocker. Rules 14.1.1, 14.1.3, 14.6.2</p>
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<p>4.40 In a match between the women's teams of Korea and Germany, a German player reached over the net to block the second hit of the Korean setter. The 1st referee did not blow his whistle. Is it legal for the blocker to reach over (beyond) the net to block an opponent's "setting" action?</p>	<p>Ruling: It is absolutely necessary for the 1st referee to determine the action of the setter. He must know whether the set was made parallel to the net or was going toward the net, thus making it an attack hit. In the first case, the blocker would be at fault because the ball was not "coming from the opponent". In the second case, the set was "coming from the opponent" and should therefore be considered to be an attack hit which may be blocked. According to Rule 14.3, it is not a fault to block an attack hit beyond the net. It is important for the referee to be able to differentiate between a "set" and an attack using an overhand pass. Rules 14.1.1, 14.3</p>
<p>4.41 Sarmientos of Cuba blocked the attack of Timmons of the USA. Buck, the USA middle blocker then blocked the block by Sarmientos. Is it legal to block a blocked ball?</p>	<p>Ruling: Yes, to block is to intercept a ball coming from the opponent's side, thus it is legal to block an opponent's block. Rule 14.1.1</p>
<p>4.42 In a match between the Netherlands and Greece at the Men's World Championships, two blockers from the Netherlands made a successful block. Just before the ball landed on the Greek floor, the ball slightly touched the penetrating foot of one of the Netherlands' blockers who had landed legally partially on the Greek side of the centre line. The 1st referee ruled a successful block. Is this correct?</p>	<p>Ruling: Correct ruling by the 1st referee. The foot position was legal and the ball touching the foot should be treated as though it had landed on the floor. Netherlands consequently and correctly won the rally. In a similar situation, if the ball had struck the foot of the blocker before the foot was in contact with the floor, the blocker would have interfered with the opportunity of the Greek team to play the ball and therefore the blocker would have committed a fault. Rule 11.2.1</p>
<p>4.43 The American blocker, Karch Kiraly, contacted the ball on the Soviet's side of the net. The ball travelled several meters parallel to the net then the American front row player Doug Partie hit the ball with a blocking action down to the floor on the Soviet's side of the net. The ball had never penetrated into the air space of the American team. The 1st referee signalled a fault on the block of Partie. Was this a correct decision by the 1st referee?</p>	<p>Ruling: The decision of the 1st referee was correct. The action of Partie was not legal. It has not been "one action" with that of Kiraly and could not be considered to be a collective block. Therefore it was an attack hit by Partie carried out immediately after the block of Kiraly within the Soviet's air space. Rules 11.1.2, 14.1.1, 14.2, 14.3 If after the block by Kiraly, the ball had penetrated the plane of the net, the initial contact (attack hit) by Partie would have had to be made on the American side of the net to be legal. Rules 13.2.1, 13.3.1, 14.1.1, 14.2</p>
<p>4.44 The American player Tammy Liley passed the received ball so, that it would have crossed the net if not touched by another American player. The US setter, Endicott,</p>	<p>Ruling: The 1st referee's decision was correct, and the block was illegal. Blockers may not contact the ball across the net until the attack hit is executed, except when in the judgment</p>

<p>was in position to make a legal play on the ball. The Chinese blocker, Li reached across the vertical plane of the net and blocked the ball before Endicott had an opportunity to play it. The 1st referee called a fault on Li. Is this a correct decision of 1st referee?</p>	<p>of the 1st referee, no possibility exists for further play on the ball by the attacking team. Rule 14.3</p>
<p>4.45 In the World Cup for Men, the USA played Cuba. Lloy Ball, an American back row setter in front of the attack line, attacked the ball from a height greater than the top of the net. Simultaneous with the contact of the ball by Lloy Ball, the Cuban blocker, Hernandez, reached across the plane of the net and contacted the ball in a blocking action. What was the correct decision by the 1st referee?</p>	<p>Ruling: The correct decision is to call a double fault. The spiking action was illegal by Lloy Ball, but the simultaneous contact of the ball by Hernandez was an illegal block. If the contact by Hernandez had been <i>after</i> the contact by Lloy Ball, then only the attack hit by the back row player Ball should have been a fault. Rules 13.3.3, 14.3, 14.6.1, Diagram 7</p>
<p>4.46 In the Women's World Cup, the Japanese team was playing against Korea. Chang Yoon-Hee served for Korea and Obayashi was receiving for Japan. Nakanishi was the Japanese setter who was a front row player. When Obayashi passed the ball, the ball approached but had not travelled beyond the top of the net. Nakanishi, the setter, apparently believing that the ball was going to go over the net, jumped and hit the ball with both hands using a blocking action, directing the ball to the Koreans' side of the net, and into the blocking hands of Chung Sun-Hye. Is this a legal play by the Japanese setter Nakanishi?</p>	<p>Ruling: If the first action at the net is the "blocking" action of Nakanishi, then the contact of Nakanishi must be judged as an attack hit. "Double contact", therefore, cannot be allowed and the ball cannot be caught or thrown. The 1st referee must judge whether the ball contact by Nakanishi was a legal contact and not caught and/or thrown. Of course, as a blocker, Chung Sun-Hye may use two hands and more than one contact would be allowed, again provided that the ball is not caught and/ or thrown.</p>
<p>4.47 In a Women's World Cup match, Egypt was playing against the USA. The American attacker, Tara Cross-Battle, hit a very hard spike at the Egyptian blocker Toson. The ball hit Toson's hands, then in the head, then rebounded off the back of Toson's hand into the back of the Egyptian court. The 1st referee allowed Egypt to dig the ball, set the ball and then attack it. Was it a correct decision of the 1st referee allowing these three hits by Toson followed by the three more hits of the Egyptian team?</p>	<p>Ruling: The 1st referee's decision was correct. Even though Toson had three distinct contacts of the ball, these were made during only one action to block the ball. After the block, a team is allowed three more ball contacts. Rules 9.1, 14.2, 14.4.1</p>
<p>4.48 Argentina played against Germany in a match at the Men's World Championships in Greece. In one rally, the German player set the ball over the net into the Argentine space. An Argentine back row player within the front zone jumped and reached higher than the top of the net to block. A German attacker contacted the ball beyond the plane of the net to hit the ball with two hands in a blocking action. Both players touched the ball at the same time. The 1st referee</p>	<p>Ruling: The referee's decision was correct. The German attacker, even though he hit the ball with a blocking action, completed an attack hit, not a block. A block is an action to intercept the ball coming from the opponent's side of the court, not coming from his own setter (Rule 14.1.1). Since the initial contact of the ball by the attacker was in the opponent's space, the attack was illegal (Rule 13.3.1) The Argentine back row player completed the</p>

<p>signalled a double fault. Was the referee's decision correct?</p>	<p>block upon contact with the ball higher than the top of the net (Rule 14.1.1). A back row player completing a block is a fault (Rule 14.6.2).</p> <p>Since both players committed a fault at the same time, the rally ended with a double fault.</p> <p>Under this complicated situation at the top of the net, the 1st referee must observe the play very carefully.</p> <p>If the German player touched the ball as first, he should be charged with the only fault. If the Argentine player touched the ball as first, he should be charged with the only fault.</p>
<p>4.49 In the Women's Final Olympic Qualification Tournament, the Netherlands led against China 24-20. The Netherlands blocker, Chaine Ataelens, was too slow to form a collective block and was about two steps away from the collective block when the Chinese attacker hit the ball. Before Ataelens could reach to top of the net to block, the ball hit Ataelens at a height about half way between the top and the bottom of the net. The Netherlands then played the ball with three more contacts before winning the rally. Was the 1st referee correct in allowing the rally to be won by the Netherlands?</p>	<p>Ruling: The 1st referee was not correct in allowing the Netherlands to win the rally. Ataelens was not part of the collective block and was not higher than the top of the net when the ball contacted her. Therefore she cannot be considered to be a blocker. Since her ball contact was the first of the team's three contacts, the Netherlands team committed the fault of four hits and should have lost the rally.</p> <p>Rules: 9.3.1, 14.1.1</p>

CHAPTER 5: INTERRUPTIONS AND DELAYS

SUBSTITUTIONS

<p>5.1 A coach requested a substitution and indicated that three substitutions would be made. After the request was recognized, the Coach decided to make only two substitutions. What is the procedure for the 2nd referee?</p>	<p>Ruling: This is legal so long as this does not cause a delay. Therefore the 2nd referee simply carries out a double substitution. Rules 15.10.2, 15.10.4, 16.1</p>
<p>5.2 During the Women's World Cup, Kojima, the Coach of Japan, signalled for substitution without indicating the number of substitutions desired. Two substitutes reported to the 2nd referee to enter the set. The 2nd referee allowed one substitution and rejected the second one as an improper request. Is the 2nd referee's decision correct?</p>	<p>Ruling: The 2nd referee's decision was correct. Since Kojima did not indicate that more than one substitution was desired, therefore, only one was allowed. If, at the time of the request, both of the players were in the proper position for entry, Kojima, without delaying the game, had the option to decide which substitute should enter. Rule 15.10.4</p>
<p>5.3 In the 3rd set of the match Italy versus Cameroon in the Men's World Championships, the Italian coach requested two substitutions. At the time of the request, there was only one substitute standing near the substitution zone while the other one was just leaving the warm-up area. How many substitutions should be allowed under the current rules?</p>	<p>Ruling: At the moment of the request, the player(s) must be standing close to the substitution zone ready to enter the court. In this case, although the coach requested two substitutions, the 2nd referee should grant only the one for the player standing near the substitution zone. The second substitution should be rejected without sanction because the request for substitution was legal and there was no delay. Rules 15.10.2, 15.10.3</p>
<p>5.4 During the 3rd set of a match between Cuba and Cameroon at the World Championships, a substitution was requested by the Cuban coach. Because the player was not prepared to make the substitution, the Cuban team was sanctioned with a delay warning and the substitution was rejected. As soon as the delay sanction was applied, the Cuban coach again requested the substitution. Is he allowed to make this substitution?</p>	<p>Ruling: The substitution is not legal and therefore not allowed. As the first request for substitution was rejected, the team is not authorized to request a second consecutive substitution. At least one rally must be played to a conclusion before there can be another request for substitution by the same team. Rules 15.3.2</p>
<p>5.5 The coach of the Brazilian men's team requested a substitution. The 2nd referee signalled for the substitution but the substitute arrived with the wrong "numbered paddle" for substitution. He fumbled to get the correct one. The 1st referee awarded a delay warning, but allowed the substitution. Is this the correct response by the 1st referee?</p>	<p>Ruling: The decision of the referee was not correct. In FIVB World Competitions, the substitute player must be ready near the substitution zone with the correct "numbered paddle". Thus, the request for substitution by the Brazilian team must be rejected, and must be sanctioned for the delay. Rules 15.10.3, 16.1.1, 16.2</p>
<p>5.6 In a Women's NORCECA Olympic Qualifying match between the Dominican Republic and Puerto Rico, the coach of the Dominican Republic gave the signal for a substitution. At</p>	<p>Ruling: The decision of the 2nd referee was not correct, the substitution should not have been allowed. The referee must handle this case with discretion. Rule 15.10.3 states that the</p>

<p>that moment, the player coming into the set began running from the warm-up area to be ready to enter the court when the coach's signal was recognized by the 2nd referee. Since there was only a minor delay caused by the substitution, the 2nd referee allowed the substitution. Is this a proper decision by the 2nd referee?</p>	<p>substitute must be close to the substitution zone at the moment of the request. If the substitute is not there, the team must be sanctioned for "delay sanction" and the substitution will not be granted. Rules 15.10.3, 16.2</p>
<p>5.7 In the match between Germany and Turkey in the Junior women's European Championship 2002, the Turkish coach requested a substitution of # 8 for # 9. But player # 8 approached the substitution zone with paddle # 10 who was also on the court. The coach insisted on the substitution as he intended originally. After a short discussion, the 2nd referee rejected the substitution and Turkey was sanctioned with a delay warning. Was the decision correct?</p>	<p>Ruling: The decision was correct. The substitution of # 8 and # 10 would have been legal. However, the coach insisted on the substitution of # 8 for # 9. Because the wrong paddle was shown and caused the confusion, the Turkish team was deemed to have delayed the game, and the referee correctly sanctioned it for delay. RULE 16.1.3, 16.2</p>
<p>5.8 In the match between Saudi-Arabia and Kuwait in the GGC men's senior championship, player #5 of Saudi-Arabia became injured in the 2nd set and had to be substituted exceptionally. Then, during the same game interruption, the Saudi-Arabian coach requested an additional substitution. The 2nd referee accepted the request. Was the 2nd referee's decision correct to accept the request?</p>	<p>Ruling: Yes, the decision is correct. Player #5 of Saudi-Arabia had to be substituted by an exceptional substitution due to force majeure. There were no regular substitutes available and the injury was unforeseen. Because there was originally no substitution request by the Saudi-Arabian coach in the game interruption, he still had the right to request a regular substitution. Consequently, an exceptional substitution and regular substitution can be taken during the same game interruption. Rule 15.7</p>
<p>5.9 Player #6 of team A is disqualified from the match, legally substituted by # 7. This is the first substitution for the team A during the set, and there are three more players on the bench. During the next rally, team A player #7 is injured and is not able to continue to play. Therefore, the 1st referee authorizes team A to substitute player #7 with another player by an exceptional substitution. Is this a permitted sequence of actions by the referee?</p>	<p>Ruling: Rule 15.8 states, "An expelled or disqualified player must be substituted through a legal substitution. If this is not possible, the team is declared incomplete." In the first action in this situation, the rule was followed exactly. A legal substitution of # 6 by # 7 was made. Once the substitution was complete, all of the players of team A on the court were eligible to play. Then, the second incident occurred, and player # 7 was not able to continue to play. Even though player #7 cannot be substituted by a regular substitution, player #7 can be substituted exceptionally. RULE 15.7, 15.8</p>

<p>5.10 During the official warm up preceding the start of the first set of the match between the USA and Argentina, Kantor, the setter for the Argentine men's team became injured and could not play. The injured player was listed on the line-up sheet as the starting server. The referee allowed the Argentine coach to make a substitution for Kantor. Since Kantor was listed on the line-up sheet, must he participate in play before being substituted?</p>	<p>Ruling: No, the referee correctly allowed the injured player to be removed by a legal substitution. Once the line-up sheet has been submitted to the 2nd referee or to the scorer, the only changes, except for Libero replacements, which can be made, are those made through the regular substitution process. Since legal substitutions are possible, such substitutions count toward the six substitutions allowed to the team in the set. Rule 7.3.2, 7.3.4</p>
<p>5.11 R-7 was found to be on the court when he should have been on the bench. "R" had used the allowable six team substitutions. Since there were no legal substitutions remaining, what was the proper procedure used by the officials?</p>	<p>Ruling: "R" had an incorrect line-up. The procedure given in Rule 15.9.2 should be the following: a. Loss of rally for "R", resulting in a point for "S". b. The substitution is rectified. R-7 is removed from the set and the correct player returns to the set. This correction does not count as regular substitution, c. All points scored by "R" while R-7 was in the game illegally are cancelled, but the score of the opponent's team will remain as it is. d. There is no further penalty for "R". Rule 15.9.2</p>
<p>5.12 After "R" has used five substitutions, the coach of "R" requested a substitution and indicated with two fingers that two substitutions should be made. What is the proper response of the 2nd referee?</p>	<p>Ruling: Since "R" has used five substitutions, the request for the sixth substitution is valid. The 2nd referee has to remind the coach that only one substitution will be possible and ask the coach which one will be made. Provided there is no delay, the other substitution will be rejected without any sanction. Rules 15.5, 15.6, 15.11,16.1</p>
<p>5.13 At the USA National Championships two very strong teams played when the following occurred. R-2 and R-5 are very strong attackers. During a set, R-5 was substituted out and then returned to the court. Later in the set, while R-5 was at the net, R-5 became injured and had to be replaced by an exceptional substitution. When the coach saw R-5 lying on the court, apparently injured very badly, he signalled his team to replace R-2 with the Libero. Now the Libero was in the back row and R-2 on the bench. After it had been determined that R-5 could not continue to play, the coach requested R-2 to enter the game for R-5, using an exceptional substitution. Is this a legal sequence of substitutions?</p>	<p>Ruling: This is not legal. R-2 cannot substitute R-5 since he was on the court at the moment of the injury. The injured player should be substituted by an exceptional substitution (the coach may use any player not on the court at the moment of the injury, except the Libero or his/her replacement player). Other actions by the coach must be subsequent to this action. Rule 15.7</p>

<p>5.14 In a match in the Kuwait League a coach requested two substitutions. When checking the substitutions, the scorer indicated that the first of the requests for substitution was legal and the other request for substitution was not legal. What is the proper response of the 2nd referee?</p>	<p>Ruling: The 2nd referee allows the request for the legal substitution to take place. The request for the illegal substitution is refused no matter in which order the substitutions were requested. The request for an illegal substitution is sanctioned with a "delay". If the delay is the first, only a warning is issued; others are penalized. Rules 15.6,16.1.3</p>
<p>5.15 In the fourth set of a World Championship match between Korea and Germany, the coach of Korea requested a substitution. After the substitution was completed, the scorer announced that the substitution was "illegal". The 2nd referee then corrected the illegal substitution. The Korean game captain then disagreed with the 2nd referee. When the 2nd referee checked the score sheet, he discovered that the substitution was, in fact, "legal", and "re-corrected" the situation. This was quite embarrassing to the referees. What should have been the response of the 2nd referee?</p>	<p>Ruling: The procedure of the 2nd referee was correct, however, in such a case, the 2nd referee must check the facts on the score sheet before making his decision. It is quite important for a referee to make a decision based upon "facts". Changing decisions can create a very unfavourable atmosphere for the match. It creates in the players and the spectators a distrustful and hostile feeling for the referees.</p>
<p>5.16 Team A's coach used the buzzer in good time, and gave the correct hand signal to request a substitution. The substitute player was close to the substitution zone, and ready to enter. However, the player on court initially refused to leave the court. The referee judged that this created a delay and sanctioned the team. Nevertheless he also authorized the substitution - is this correct?</p>	<p>Ruling: Yes, the decision of the 1st referee was correct. Where the substitute player is not ready and causes a delay, the correct application of the rule is to reject the substitution and give a sanction to the team for delay. However, the player in play caused this special case, and the substitute player or the coach did not cause the delay. The referee showed good knowledge of the rules and the spirit of the rules in allowing the substitution. Rules 16.1.1, 23.2.3</p>

TIME-OUTS AND TECHNICAL TIME-OUTS

<p>5.17 During the match Thailand against Japan in the Asian Women's Senior Championships, after Thailand won a rally to lead 7:6, player # 5 of Thailand, who was in the wrong rotation, served and Thailand obtained a point. The score was now 8:6 to Thailand. A Technical Time-Out was applied and the same player continued to serve until Thailand led 10:6. At that moment, the scorer realised that player # 5 had been in the wrong rotational position for some time. The 1st referee applied a penalty (loss of rally, point and service to the opponents) for having the wrong server, and deleted the points gained by Thailand during</p>	<p>Ruling The 1st referee's decision was correct. Technical Time-Outs are an agreed device to allow replays, analysis, and commercial opportunities for TV: much of this is agreed and contracted in advance. Therefore, having already had the first Technical Time-Out in the set, no more one should be allowed until the score of the leading team reaches 16 points. Rule: 15.4.1</p>
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this period of the play. The game continued after having rectified Thailand's rotation order. Then, when the score reached 8 points again later in the set, no Technical Time-Out was called and the game continued.

IMPROPER REQUESTS

<p>5.18 In the Men's World Championships, the Cuban Coach requested a substitution late in the set. The substitute player did not hear the coach's summons and was not near the substitution zone at the time of the request. The 1st referee issued a delay warning and refused to allow the substitution of the player (who was by that time in the substitution zone). An argument with the referees followed. The 1st referee issued a delay warning to Cuba. Brazil then called a time-out followed by a substitution. Cuba followed this with a substitution request which this time was granted. The play continued with Cuba winning the set and match. Is this a correct ruling by the 1st referee?</p>	<p>Ruling: This is not a correct ruling by the 1st referee. His first action to reject the substitution for the delay and to give a delay warning was correct, since the coach had signalled to request the substitution while the player was not in position for the substitution. It was also legal for the Brazilian coach to request a time-out and a substitution after the delay warning. However, the improper request was the second substitution request by Cuba, coming directly after the time-out. Before a team is allowed to have a new request for substitution, there must be a rally following the previous request. In a correct ruling of the 1st referee the request for a substitution after the time-out by Cuba must have been rejected without penalty unless there had been a previous improper request. Rules 15.3.1, 15.3.2, 15.10.3, 15.11.1.3, 16.1.1, 16.1.2</p>
<p>5.19 The Mexican team playing against the Dominican Republic in the NORCECA Championships was granted two team time-outs. Later in the set, the Mexican game captain made a third request for time-out which was granted by the 2nd referee. Soon after the granting of the third time-out, the scorer realized that it was the 3rd time-out for the Mexican team and notified the 2nd referee about this. What is the proper procedure for the officials?</p>	<p>Ruling: The request for a third time-out is an improper request and should have been rejected immediately without punishment. The 1st referee was notified about the error and the time-out period was immediately terminated. The 1st referee notified the game captain of the Mexican team about the fact and issued a delay warning because the action caused a delay. Rule 15.11.1.4, 16.1.5</p>
<p>5.20 In the Top Teams Cup Szeged (HUN) was playing against Kakanj (BIH). During the match, the coach of Szeged requested a substitution by pushing the buzzer and giving the proper hand signal for the substitution. This was done slightly after the 1st referee's whistle for Szeged to serve. The play stopped. The 1st referee recognized the situation and rejected the request by slightly waving his hand. Meanwhile, both the incoming and outgoing players went to the correct position in the substitution zone ready to perform the substitution. The 1st referee urged Szeged to serve. At the moment of the service, the 2nd referee blew his whistle and signalled a positional fault on the</p>	<p>Ruling: This is a typical case of an improper request. The request for substitution should have been denied, and because of the prolonged interruption and confusion, Szeged should have been sanctioned for delay. However, if this sanction was not a delay penalty, Szeged should have been given a replay of the service. Rule 15.11.1.1 The 2nd referee has neither the right nor the responsibility to judge the serving team's positional faults. When the 2nd referee blows his/her whistle in such a case, the rally must be replayed. Rules 15.11, 22.3.2.3.a, 23.3.2.2</p>

serving team because there were seven players on the court.
After a short discussion between the 1st and 2nd referee, the 1st referee signalled again for the service. Was this a correct decision?

INJURIES

5.21

During a match at the US National Championships, the American player Lewis was hit in the nose by the elbow of a teammate while blocking. Lewis received a "bloody nose". The coach of Lewis requested a substitution. The substitute reported to the scorer's table in a training suit. What is the correct response of the referee?

Ruling:

Referees must use discretion in cases where substitutions are not pre-planned. A substitute must be permitted a reasonable time to take off his or her training suit and enter the game without sanctions. It should be further noted that if an injury occurs in which a player bleeds, he must be substituted or replaced until the bleeding is stopped and the blood is removed from the player's uniform.

Rules 4.4, 15.5, 15.10.2, 15.10.3, 17.1.1

5.22

In the Men's World Cup, the Netherlands setter Peter Blangé injured his knee while playing defence. He remained lying on the floor while the coaches gathered around him and the team doctor of the Netherlands checked his injury. After about two minutes of therapy, Blangé declared that he was able to play again. The referee then signalled to continue the match with Blangé. Was this the correct decision by the 1st referee?

Ruling:

The decision of the 1st referee was correct. For the safety of the player, the 1st referee must stop the rally immediately when an injury occurs and permit the team doctor and/or medical assistance to enter the court. If the injury appears to be serious and severe enough, the player should be removed from the court for at least one rally.

The principle decision by the 1st referee is to give the player or/and the team doctor a reasonable time to know the seriousness of the injury, yet to limit the time before the substitution is required. The removal of the injured player must take place by a regular substitution. If this is not possible, an exceptional substitution must be used.

Rules 15.7, 17.1.2

5.23

In a set the German team had used 5 substitutions. After that, a German player who had been substituted and returned to the match, became injured. An exceptional substitution was used to replace him. The 1st referee ruled that this exceptional substitution was now the sixth substitution for the German team and that they had no more substitutions in the set. The German coach questioned this rules interpretation. What is the correct interpretation of the rules?

Ruling:

The correct interpretation of the rules is that the injured player may be substituted by an "exceptional substitution". The German coach may use any of the players who are not on the court at the moment of the injury except the Libero player and his/her replacement player. The exceptional substitution is not counted as one of the six substitutions and the number of German substitutions has not changed.

Rules 15.1, 15.6, 15.7

DELAYS TO THE GAME

5.24

Prior to the start of the third set of a match in the Men's World Cup with Japan playing against China, the 1st referee signalled the

Ruling:

Yes, the 1st referee acted correct. The teams must be summoned to take their positions on the court. If they do not react, the 1st referee

<p>teams to enter the court. The Japanese team did not react. When the Japanese were too slow to respond, the 1st referee issued a delay warning to them. The Japanese team then entered the court. Was this the appropriate action by the 1st referee?</p>	<p>must issue a delay warning to them, and this must be recorded on the score sheet. If the team still did not react, a delay penalty, indicated by a yellow card, would have been given. If also this would not be effective, it would have been considered to be a refusal to play, the team would have been declared to be in default and the match would have been forfeited. In such a case, the score would have been recorded as 0-3: 0-25, 0-25, 0-25. If a team is returning slowly to the court after a time-out, the same procedure should be followed. Rules 6.4.1, 16.1</p>
<p>5.25 After winning a rally, the Brazilian women's team formed a huddle to discuss strategy for the next rally. The 1st referee allowed an adequate time for the players to move to their positions, if they had not huddled together, and then blew the whistle and charged Brazil with a delay warning because they were not ready to serve. Is this a correct decision by the 1st referee?</p>	<p>Ruling: This was a correct decision by the 1st referee. There is no requirement for the 1st referee to allow more than a reasonable time for the players to move to their positions for the next rally. The 1st referee must use good judgment in this case. He must allow for appropriate enthusiasm and cheering but cannot allow the game to be delayed. Rules 16.1.2, 16.1.5</p>
<p>5.26 A player refused to play because of a wet place on the floor caused by a team member diving for a ball. What is the proper response of the 1st referee?</p>	<p>Ruling: In the incident, the 1st referee should never accept the request of the team wiping a wet spot on the floor, because the request is the subject for a delay sanction. Therefore the 1st referee must consider many facts. The "quick moppers" should mop the wet spot on the floor. Players may also use their own small towels to mop the floor. When the 1st referee deems it necessary to mop the floor by the moppers, he may give the order. The control of the match is always by decision of the 1st referee, if there is no Control Committee in a match. In a match with a Control Committee, the Game Jury President may authorize the 2nd referee to allow extra mopping if the wet patch is large and the temperature is above 25 degrees Centigrade and the humidity is above 61%. If finally the team still refuses to play, the referee can sanction the team with either delay or default sanctions. Rules: 1.5, 5.1.2.2, 6.4.1, 16.2</p>

EXTERNAL INTERFERENCE

<p>5.27 During a set, spectators ran onto the court after close plays and interrupted the match by protesting decisions made by the officials. What is the correct response of the 1st referee?</p>	<p>Ruling: The 1st referee should suspend the match and the organizer or the Control Committee should take steps to re-establish the order. This interruption should be recorded on the score sheet. Rules 17.2, 17.3</p>
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5.28

In the Olympic Games during the women's match between Cuba and Canada, there was a problem between the TV camera and one of the players. As the Cuban player was serving the ball, the TV "boom" arm at the end of the court swung down and struck the server. The player continued her serving action despite the interference and managed to serve the ball into the court and the rally continued.

The 1st referee did not stop the play or order a replay and there was no protest by the Cuban team. Is this the correct decision by the 1st referee?

Ruling:

The decision of the 1st referee was correct in this instance because it was spectacular and caused great interest and enthusiasm among the crowd. However, in other situations the 1st referee should consider to repeat the rally.

CHAPTER 6: LIBERO

<p>6.1 At the beginning of a match in the World Championships the USA men's coach, Doug Beal, submitted his starting line up. Before the 2nd referee could check the line up, the US Libero Eric Sullivan replaced the back row player Nygaard. What is the response of the 2nd referee during the line up check before the start of the match?</p>	<p>Ruling: Starter Nygaard must be on the court at the time of the line up check. Nygaard must quickly replace Sullivan, with no warning or penalty. As soon as the 2nd referee checked the line up, Sullivan may replace Nygaard. If this will happen again in the match or if the delay will be too long, and the 1st referee judges this action as a delay, the referee will issue a delay sanction. Rule 19.3.2.2</p>
<p>6.2 A team has seven players including the Libero. In the second set, the starting player #6 is sanctioned by disqualification. The 1st referee declares the team incomplete and the match victory for the opponents. Is the decision of the 1st referee correct?</p>	<p>Ruling: The 1st referee's decision is correct; since the Libero cannot participate in any substitution and the disqualified player must be substituted by a legal substitution, there are no players available for regular substitutions. Rules 6.4.3, 19</p>
<p>6.3 The red team has only eight players including the Libero. In the second set of a match, player #6 for the red team has been substituted and later returned to the match. Player #6 is then sanctioned by disqualification. The Libero is on the bench at the time of the disqualification. What is the proper decision of the 1st referee?</p>	<p>Ruling: Since player #6 cannot be substituted by a legal substitution, the 1st referee declares the team incomplete for the set. Rule 6.4.3, 15.7, 15.8, 19.3.2</p>
<p>6.4 A team has seven players including the Libero. In the second set, the starting player #6 is injured. The 1st referee allows the Libero to enter the match by a regular substitution procedure in place of the injured player and finishes the match with this line up. Is this correct decision of the 1st referee?</p>	<p>Ruling: The decision of the referee is not correct. The Libero is not allowed to participate in any substitution, regular or exceptional. There are two possibilities for the team. If #6 is in the front zone at the moment of the injury, the team has the right to request three minutes for recovery. If the player cannot continue to play, the team loses the set or possibly the match. However, if the injured player #6 is in the back zone and the Libero is on the bench, the team may replace #6 by the Libero until the Libero must rotate to the front zone. At this time, player #6 must either return to play or the team is incomplete. Rules 15.7, 15.8, 17, 19.3.2</p>
<p>6.5 The Libero is on the court for player #5. He is expelled from the set. What is the correct process to continue the match?</p>	<p>Ruling: Player #5 must return on the court in place of the Libero. The team has no right to use a Libero for the remainder of the set. The Libero is allowed to play during the next set. If the sanction had been disqualification, the team would have no right to use a Libero for the remainder of the match. Rules 6.4.3, 19.3.2, 19.3.3</p>
<p>6.6 Eric Sullivan, the Libero for the USA men's team, is in position 5. The USA wins the rally and rotates. The Libero is replaced correctly by the starting player Jeff Nygaard who moves into the front zone. Before the play starts, the</p>	<p>Ruling: The process is correct. But the terminology is important to avoid unnecessary protests. The Libero is "replaced" by the starting player Nygaard. Hoff, then, "substitutes" for Nygaard.</p>

<p>USA coach Doug Beal decides to substitute, by a regular substitution, Tom Hoff into the game for Nygaard. Both of these actions occur in one interruption of the game. Is the 1st referee's decision correct to allow both player exchanges?</p>	<p>So there is only one substitution between the two rallies which is recorded on the score sheet, and no rule infringement occurs. Rules 15.3.2, 19.3.2</p>
<p>6.7 In the Westcup, one of Norway's most prestigious events, the Libero replacing the player in position 1 was late reacting to the situation. The replacement took place after the referee's whistle for service but before the service hit. What is the proper response by the 1st referee?</p>	<p>Ruling: The 1st referee should allow the rally to continue uninterrupted. After the rally, the referee should issue a verbal caution for the late replacement. Subsequent late replacements should be sanctioned by delay sanctions immediately, interrupting the rally. However, if the replacement has been made after the service hit, the 1st referee should whistle this as a positional fault. Rule 19.3.2.3</p>
<p>6.8 During the NORCECA Junior Girls Championships the USA were playing against Mexico. USA service specialist Candace McNamee substituted into the game for middle blocker Amber Holmquist. After McNamee's service, McNamee was replaced by the Libero Erin Bird. When Bird rotated into the front row, Bird was replaced by Holmquist with a normal "Libero replacement". At this moment, the USA coach Deitre Collins recognized that Holmquist had entered the game illegally, pushed the buzzer for a normal substitution of McNamee for Holmquist and attempted to have Holmquist back on the court so that this substitution could take place legally. Since the 1st referee was prepared to authorize the American server to serve, the 2nd referee refused the improper request by the US team. On the other hand, the 1st referee recognized that he was going to authorize a service in which the American team had an illegal player on the court, authorized the appropriate substitution and sanctioned the American team with a delay warning, with very little disruption of the game. Was this the proper response by the 1st referee?</p>	<p>Ruling: Clearly, the 1st referee was a master of the "art of refereeing". In the spirit of allowing the players to play the game, with little interference from the officials, the 1st referee made the correct decision. If such errors continued by the American team, sanctions should be applied.</p>
<p>6.9 In the Men's World Championship match between the USA and Greece, the starting middle blocker for the USA was Jeff Nygaard. When Nygaard rotated to serve, the USA coach Doug Beal substituted service specialist Chip McCaw for Nygaard. After losing the service, McCaw was replaced by the Libero Eric Sullivan. When Sullivan was about to rotate to the front row, Nygaard raced onto the court to replace Sullivan. After two rallies, the Greek team realized that the replacement was</p>	<p>Ruling: There are three parts in the ruling: At first, since this situation was not clearly provided for in the rules, Rule 23.2.3 states that the 1st referee has the power to decide any matter involving the game including those not provided in the rules. Secondly, given that situation, the USA team should have been penalized with a point and service to the opponents for an illegal substitution, and the loss of additional points should be confirmed with any evidence including</p>

<p>not legal because Nygaard had not been substituted for McCaw. The Greek team protested the situation. A Judges Conference was convened after which the USA was allowed to substitute Nygaard into the match for McCaw with no penalty. Was this the correct ruling?</p>	<p>the Libero control sheet (R6). If the points gained during the illegal situation were able to identified, they should be deducted from the points of USA. If not, no additional points should be deducted. To get Nygaard legally back into the match, team USA should have requested a regular substitution of Nygaard for McCaw. Thirdly, the proper replacement/substitution process for this situation is the following: At the time that Sullivan was about to rotate to the front row, he should have been replaced by McCaw. Then coach Beal should have requested a regular substitution of Nygaard for McCaw. These replacements/substitutions must be made in the same interruption in the game. Ruling 19.3.2.1, 23.2.3</p>
<p>6.10 During a match in the Men's World Cup Argentina was playing against Canada. The referee whistled for Hugo Conte to serve. At that moment, Conte realized that the Argentine Libero had left the court but had not been replaced, so Argentina had only five players on the court including Conte, Conte delayed the service as long as he considered to be legal, then he served. At the moment of the service hit, the replacement player was on the court in position 1, but his legal position was in position 4 . He clearly committed a positional fault. The teams played the rally which was won by Argentina. The game captain of Canada then approached the 1st referee requesting an explanation of the decision to play the rally. He expected Canada to win the rally because Argentina committed a positional fault. The 1st referee rejected the plea of Canada and allowed the rally to remain as played. What should have been the decision of the 1st referee?</p>	<p>Ruling: There were three errors in this situation. Firstly the 1st referee must not blow the whistle for the service unless the team is ready to play and the server is in possession of the ball. He should have delayed the whistle for the service. If this caused a delay of the play, the Argentine team should have received a delay sanction. The second is that a replacement can only take place before the whistle for service. And the third is, that the Argentine team committed a positional fault at the moment of the service hit. Because Argentina committed a positional fault, they should have lost the rally. Had the replacement player been in position 4 before the service hit, the rally should have been played and the Argentine team should have been sanctioned according to Rule 19.3.2.3. Rules: 7.5.1, 12.3, 19.3.2.2, 19.3.2.3</p>
<p>6.11 During a match the Libero was on the court replacing player # 6. While running after a ball, the Libero injured his leg muscle and could not continue to play. The coach then decided that he wanted player # 6 to become the re-designated Libero. Is this possible?</p>	<p>Ruling: Rule 19.3.3.1 states, that in case of an injured Libero, the coach may re-designate a new Libero from one of the players not on the court at the moment of the re-designation. Thus, player #6 must first replace the injured Libero. The coach must then use a regular substitution to allow player #6 to be on the bench. He may then re-designate player #6 as new Libero. If player #6 cannot be substituted legally during that set, he cannot be re-designated during the set. Rule 19.3.3.1</p>
<p>6.12 In a European match between Nyborg and</p>	<p>Ruling: The decision of the referee was correct. The</p>

<p>Varhaug, Nyborg's coach was also the Libero. When the coach was not on the court, he walked in the zone between the extended attack line and the warm up area giving instructions to his team. The referee did not prevent this activity. Was this a correct ruling by the referee?</p>	<p>rules state that the Libero cannot be the team or game captain. The rules do not prohibit the Libero from being the coach. Therefore, the Libero-coach was allowed this dual function and the referee did not insist on the Libero remaining on the bench. Rules 5.2.3.4, 19.1.3</p>
<p>6.13 The USA men were playing against Argentina in the Olympic Games. USA middle blocker Tom Hoff was sitting on the bench having been replaced by Libero Eric Sullivan. When Sullivan rotated from position 6 to position 5, Hoff, absentmindedly, came onto the court and Sullivan, apparently thinking the same way or prompted by the actions of his colleague, started to come off the court and actually left the court briefly. Almost immediately, Hoff recognized that he had made a mistake and quickly exchanged positions again with Sullivan. The 1st referee ignored the mistaken replacement and whistled for the service. Was this the correct decision by the 1st referee?</p>	<p>Ruling: Rule 19.3.2.1 states that there must be one rally between two Libero replacements. However, due to the momentary nature of the exchange, the referee considered it not to be a completed replacement. Where such an event takes place, obviously by a mistake, and with no delay to the game, it is not acted upon and it is allowed to continue without additional interruption. This is part of the art of refereeing. If on the other hand Sullivan had left the court and immediately replaced a different player without the requisite rally between the replacements, the USA would have been penalized with loss of rally, and the incorrect replacement would have been corrected. Rule 19.3.2.1</p>
<p>6.14 In a match in the Kuwait League, the Libero was in the front row on position 4. After three points, the 1st referee noticed the positional fault. What is the correct decision for the referee to make?</p>	<p>Ruling: The Libero does not commit a positional fault until the server hits the ball. It is the duty of the assistant scorer to notify the referees if the Libero is in the game when he/she should be on the bench. The referee should immediately determine, with the help of the assistant scorer, in how many rallies the Libero was in the wrong position The team, which commits a positional fault, is penalized with a point and service to the opponents and loses any points scored while the team committed the positional fault. The line-ups are corrected and the game resumes. Rules 7.5.4, 19.3.1.1, 26.2.2.1, 26.2.2.2</p>
<p>6.15 In a match of the Asian Senior Men's Championships, during the official warm up of the match, the Libero was injured. The coach asked for a re-designation of the Libero – the new Libero should be the team captain, who was already on the starting line up of the team for the first set. The 1st referee initially rejected the request because the rules forbid the Libero to be either team or game captain.</p>	<p>Ruling: The referee's decision was not correct. While it is true that the Libero cannot play as team or game captain, where there is <i>force majeure</i>, the team captain can relinquish his position and all rights and duties pertaining to it, in order to play as the re-designated Libero. Since the captain was already on the line up sheet, the sequence of actions should be as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Substitution of the team captain with another player by a regular substitution before the match begins. 2. Request by the coach to appoint a new team captain. 3. Re-designation of the new Libero. 4. Request from the referee that the new Libero changes his / her uniform to that of a

	<p>Libero (or covers his/ her own uniform by a bib or a jacket for the purpose of the reserve equipment) .</p> <p>5. Request on the scorer to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Re-register the original team captain as the new or re-designated Libero (to replace the original Libero), - Register the new team captain - Write the details of these re-registrations/ re-designations in the "REMARKS" box of the score sheet
<p>6.16 Following two poor receptions of team A, the coach of the team A replaced the Libero from position 6 and immediately sent him back to the court in position 5 (without any rally between the two replacements). The 2nd referee did not recognise it. The 1st referee, however, saw it, yet still authorised the service and after the service hit, he whistled for a positional fault of the receiving team A. Was the decision of the 1st referee correct?</p>	<p>Ruling: The decision of the 1st referee was correct. No fault has been made until the service hit. In general, the task to whistle the positional fault of the receiving team is included in the 2nd referee's responsibilities. But in this case, since the Libero has no right to be on the court during this rally (and the rally begins at the service hit) - and since the 2nd referee did not recognise this Libero replacement fault, the 1st referee cannot knowingly allow an illegal act, and must help the 2nd referee by whistling. In matches where an assistant scorer acts, it is his/her duty to check the Libero replacements. In this case, after the service hit, he/ she should press the buzzer, signalling the fault committed.</p> <p>Rules 19.3.2.1, 19.3.2.2, 19.3.2.3, 23.2.3</p>
<p>6.17 In the World Championships, the Libero of the German National Team played in position 6. After the end of the rally, the Libero in position 6 was replaced by the player Andrae, but Andrae thought he was coming back on the court in position 4. Some moments later, but before the whistle for service, the Libero noticed that Andrae had taken up the wrong position. The Libero quickly returned to the court, replacing Andrae again. The referee allowed the situation.</p>	<p>Ruling: The decision of the referee was not correct. As the Libero replacement had been completed, the 1st referee should have called the positional fault against the German National Team at the moment of the service hit. At least one rally must take place between two replacements involving the Libero. Afterwards, Andrae's responsibility was to take up the correct position in the rotation.</p>
<p>6.18 After the end of a rally, the Libero was replaced by a normal player. The referee whistled for the next rally. After the service, a ball penetrated into the playing court, and the 1st referee whistled "double fault". Before the whistle for the replayed rally, the Libero attempted to replace the player in position 6. The 2nd referee called him back.</p>	<p>Ruling: The 2nd referee's decision was correct. A rally concludes with the award of a point to one of the teams. Since the rally was cancelled, no rally existed between the two replacements.</p> <p>RULE 19.3.2.1</p>
<p>6.19 In the Athens Olympic games, the Libero of the Italian men's team became injured during play, and the 2nd referee authorized the medical doctor, with the coach in attendance, to be on the court for checking the seriousness of the injury. They decided to take the Libero out of the court and send the replaced player back on</p>	<p>Ruling: No, it should not have been allowed. Even though it was the case of injury, the Libero could be replaced through a regular replacement. Also, the Libero still has the right to participate in the match until the role of the Libero is re-designated due to the injury. Thus, this situation was a mistake because two</p>

<p>the court. After he was led off the court, the Libero claimed he had recovered and insisted on returning to the court to play. The referees allowed the Libero to go back on the court and to resume the match. Was this correct?</p>	<p>consecutive replacements took place without any rally in between. RULE 19.3.2.1</p>
<p>6.20 In one of Germany's 2nd leagues the following occurred. The players' list on the score sheet had been filled out, with the name and number of each team's Libero correctly written into the section specially reserved for this information. However, on the line-up sheet of the 1st set, the coach of team A had forgotten to include the number of the Libero. The Libero did not start playing on the court, but sat on the bench. After some rallies, the Libero attempted to replace a back row player, but the 2nd referee prevented the replacement and told the coach that the Libero was not eligible to play, because his number was not on the line-up sheet. Was this a correct decision of the 2nd referee?</p>	<p>Ruling: The decision of the 2nd referee was not correct. Writing the Libero's name and number on the score sheet creates the conditions for eligibility of the Libero. This was true at the time of the incident. In the 2005-2008 edition of the Rules, it is only necessary to write the Libero on the score sheet; there is no longer a requirement to record the Libero on the line-up sheet either. RULE 19.1.2</p>
<p>6.21 Team A's Libero was injured at a crucial point in the match. The coach wished an immediate re-designation, and the replacement player entered the court from the bench as the new Libero. Should this have been permitted?</p>	<p>Ruling: The referees should not have permitted this. The wording of the rule is designed to protect teams from ill-thought strategies. For example, once this new Libero rotates to position 4, who can replace him/her? No one. The team would become incomplete. Therefore the following procedure must be used: The injured Libero must be replaced by the replacement player. This player should be legally substituted. After the substitution he can be re-designated as the new Libero. He can enter the court only after one rally has been completed Rule 17.1.2</p>
<p>6.22 The Libero of Team A injured her arm during the match, and a new Libero had been re-designated. The original Libero sat on the bench for the remainder of the match. Should this have been permitted?</p>	<p>Ruling: Players, who cannot participate in the warm up session, should not be written on the score sheet, or be allowed to sit on the bench as part of the team. However, in this instance the injury occurred later in the match, the player was able to walk and did not provide an obstruction or danger to the teams. This last point is crucial to the ruling. The player should be permitted to stay on the bench. Had the player to be treated, the team doctor should have advised to place the player behind the bench or in a place of safety outside the Control area. Diagram 1a and Definitions</p>
<p>6.23 During a match in the NORCECA Cup, the Libero entered the court for team A at 11:11 on position 5. At that moment, a player of Team B was judged to be guilty of rude conduct and</p>	<p>Ruling: The decision was correct. As team A gained a point and the service, they had to rotate. Normally there has to be a rally between successive Libero replacements. However, in</p>

<p>team B was penalized, and team A gained a rally. Then, team A had to rotate. Realising that this would force the team to replace the Libero within the same interruption of play, the referees permitted the replacement. Is this correct?</p>	<p>this case, it is considered as if there was a rally. Rule 19.3.2.1</p>
<p>6.24 During the match, the Libero became injured, and he was replaced by his replacement player. A little later, the game captain approached the 1st referee and requested that the team captain, who was sitting on the bench at the moment, should be the re-designated Libero. Is this permitted?</p>	<p>Ruling: The Libero cannot be a team captain or game captain at the same time as being the Libero. However, it is possible for the team captain to relinquish all team captain's rights and privileges, to be re-designated as the new Libero. Rule 19.3.3.1</p>
<p>6.25 During the 2nd set of the English Cup Final, the Libero complained of feeling unwell. The team doctor realized immediately that the Libero had a temperature of 40.5°C, caused by an acute viral infection, and ruled that he should not take any further part in the match. Under these circumstances, is it permitted to re-designate a new Libero?</p>	<p>Ruling: Yes, the illness, confirmed by the medical doctor, is considered to be an injury. Each one of the players who is not on the court <i>at the moment of the re-designation</i> can be re-designated as the new Libero. Rule 19.3.3.1</p>

CHAPTER 7: PARTICIPANTS' CONDUCT

<p>7.1 In the World Cup, a disgusted Spanish player kicked the ball after a rally had ended. The 1st referee warned the player for minor misconduct. Is this a correct action by the 1st referee?</p>	<p>Ruling: This is a correct action by the referee. Such minor misconducts must be controlled by the 1st referee. If, on the other hand, the kicking is dangerous to players, officials or spectators, or is rude conduct, the 1st referee has the authority to judge this to be rude conduct and sanction the player with a yellow card penalty. In this case, the scorer will record the rude conduct under the player's number in the sanctions box of the score sheet. While the 1st referee may give a verbal warning to a player for minor misconduct or a team warning to the game captain for persistent minor misconduct of the team, the referee has the authority to go directly to the issuing of sanctions if an offense is of a serious nature. Rules 21.1, 21.2</p>
<p>7.2 The Netherlands played against Cuba in the Men's World Cup. During the hard fought second set, the Netherlands setter, Peter Blangé, made a sensational set which fooled the Cuban blockers. The Netherlands spiker v.d. Meulen smashed the ball to the floor with great authority. As the confused Cuban blockers attempted to block v.d. Meulen, the Cuban setter, Diago, intentionally pulled down the bottom of the net to make the referee believe that v.d. Meulen had hit the net. The 2nd referee observed the attempted deception and whistled for the Netherlands team to win the rally. The 1st referee then signaled a warning to Diago. Is this the correct penalization for Diago?</p>	<p>Ruling: The decision of the 1st referee was not correct. The rally should have been won by the Netherlands team because of the net contact by the Cuban player which interfered with the play. Diago then should have received a penalty, (yellow card: point and service to the opponents), for the rude conduct in attempting to mislead the referees. Rules 21.2.1, 21.3</p>
<p>7.3 In a World League match the coach of Brazil stood up at the end of a rally and waved his arms in a manner that suggested disgust with the referee's decision. Is this allowed?</p>	<p>Ruling: The coach should be allowed to express certain normal responses. If the response is judged to be minor misconduct, the coach should be warned by the 1st referee. If repeated, he should be penalized with a yellow card for rude conduct. Where the infraction occurred during a rally, the penalty should be given at the end of the rally in addition to the result of the rally. In certain major world competitions, Special Refereeing Instructions may list further sanctions. Rules 5.2, 21.1, 21.2, 21.3</p>
<p>7.4 Between the sets of a match, Blue player #3 made a derogatory remark to an official and a penalty for rude conduct was given by the 1st referee. The Blue team has had the first service for the next set. What is the proper action of the 1st referee?</p>	<p>Ruling: Sanctions imposed between sets of a match are assessed prior to the start of play in the next set. Thus, before the first service, the 1st referee will signal the penalty and loss of rally for the Blue team. The receiving team gains one point, rotates and serves.</p>

	<p>Rule 21.5 If there is an occasion in which there are penalties to both teams, the serving team is penalized first, and then the receiving. The following is a summary for infractions which occur between sets, they should be recorded on the score sheet:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Warning against a player of the serving team. No penalty. 2. Warning against a player of the receiving team. No penalty. 3. Penalty against a serving team player only. Loss of rally for the serving team. The receiving team gains a point, rotates and gets the service. 4. Penalty against a receiving team player only. Point awarded to the serving team. 5. Penalties against each team no matter in which order. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. The serving team loses a rally, point for receiving team, b. The receiving team rotates one position. Then a loss of rally is charged to this team. c. The original serving team rotates one position, gains one point, and starts to serve with the second player in the service order. The score is 1-1. d. The score is counted only when each team has been penalized. Thus, a double penalty at the score of 24-25 would not end the set at 24-26, but the score after the double penalty would be 25-26.
<p>7.5 The USA men's team was receiving. Lloy Ball was the setter penetrating from the back zone. A young American receiver passed the ball so poorly that Ball had no chance to even touch the ball. In frustration, after the ball touched the floor, Ball pulled down the bottom of the net. Should this have been a fault?</p>	<p>Ruling: According to Rule 21.3, the 1st referee has the authority to sanction the player according to the seriousness of the offence. Pulling down the net is a normal emotional reaction of a disappointed player and can be controlled by the art of the refereeing. In some cases, intentional pulling down of the net may be considered as a rude conduct and sanctioned accordingly. Since this case was not an attempt to mislead the referee during play, there should be no penalty for rude conduct.</p> <p>Rules: 21.2, 21.2.1, 21.3</p>

<p>7.6 A player was outraged by a decision of the 1st referee concerning a touch on the block. The offending player pulled down the net and the 1st referee directed him to return to his position. The player then walked toward the 1st referee gesturing wildly and shouting to him even after the warning. The 1st referee considered this behaviour as offensive conduct and sanctioned him with a red card which expelled the player from the set. Is this an appropriate response by the 1st referee?</p>	<p>Ruling: The 1st referee's response appears to be correct. He attempted to settle the problem by a warning and by directing the player to go back onto the court to play. When this did not succeed, the 1st referee was empowered to sanction the player according to Rule 21.3. In this rule, the referee is given the authority to sanction the player according to the seriousness of the offence. For rude conduct the player would receive a rude conduct penalty which would cost the offending team a "loss of rally" (a point and service to the opponents). For conduct of a more serious nature, the player would receive an expulsion for offensive conduct. For aggressive conduct the player must be disqualified from the match. It should be noted that the rude conduct costs the offending team a loss of rally whereas the offensive conduct and aggression do not carry a point/service penalty. Rules 21.1, 21.2, 21.3</p>
<p>7.7 In the match Brazil versus Canada of the World League, a player was expelled directly from the court. The team had not got neither a warning nor a penalty at this stage of the match. What should be the 1st referee's response to a subsequent minor misconduct from any other member of the same team?</p>	<p>Ruling: The 1st referee should normally try to prevent a team from reaching the sanctioning level. However, should a clear case of offensive conduct be committed in the first instance, the referee must expel the player without a previous sanction. And, misconduct sanctions are strictly individual sanctions, and shall not take into account previous sanctions given to other team members of the same team. Therefore, the 1st referee may issue warnings or penalties to other team members after the expulsion. Rule 21</p>

CHAPTER 8: THE REFEREES AND THEIR RESPONSIBILITIES

<p>8.1 The coach of Brazil was detected talking to and distracting the scorer during the play. The 2nd referee told the coach not to interfere with the scorer. Is this a correct action by the 2nd referee?</p>	<p>Ruling: Although only the 1st referee may officially warn or penalize a coach, player or another team member, if the 2nd referee feels that the situation needs a warning, he must notify the 1st referee who must act. Rule 23.3.2.2 However, in the spirit of the art of refereeing, if such situations can be resolved by the 2nd referee with a word, it would be to the advantage of the game not to stop it for the issue of sanctions.</p>
<p>8.2 The 2nd referee indicated to the 1st referee that the American substitute Eric Sato was sitting on the floor in the warm-up area rather than standing or stretching. The 1st referee warned the American team for a minor misconduct and made Sato stand up. Is this a correct action by the 1st referee?</p>	<p>Ruling: This was an incorrect ruling by the 1st referee. Players are not required to stand in the warm-up area. On the other hand, players may not sit on benches, chairs, rails or walls in the warm-up area. The warm-up area is designated to the players to be prepared to play. Rules: 4.2.1, 4.2.3, 24.2.4, 24.2.5</p>
<p>8.3 The coach of the USA junior women's team approached the scorer and asked for information about the number of time-outs that had been taken by the Mexican team. What is the proper response of the scorer?</p>	<p>Ruling: The scorer should not respond to the coach. Generally, coaches are not permitted to ask the scorers for any information. However, where an electronic scoreboard is used, but the number of used game interruptions is not indicated, the coaches have the right to ask the scorer for this information, but only about their own team and at a time which is neither distracting to the scorer nor delaying the match. Rule 25.2.2</p>
<p>8.4 At the US National Championships, the game captain of the Kenneth Allen Club team asked the 1st referee for an interpretation of an incident during the play. The explanation appeared to satisfy the game captain. Kenneth Allen lost the match. After the match was over, the team captain of Kenneth Allen attempted to register a protest on the score sheet. The 1st referee refused. Was this a correct ruling?</p>	<p>Ruling: The 1st referee ruled correctly. At the time of the incident, the game captain of Kenneth Allen made no mention of a protest. Rules 5.1.2.1, 5.1.3.2, 23.2.4</p>
<p>8.5 In a tournament in Scotland, the match between Elliots and Grangemouth was tied at 23-23 in the 3rd set. The 2nd referee called Grangemouth for "positional fault". Grangemouth protested the judgment, but to no avail. On the next service, with the score 24-23 to Elliots, the 2nd referee again called Grangemouth for "positional fault" and declared the set to Elliots. Again the game captain of Grangemouth protested to both referees. After some discussion, the 1st referee agreed that both judgments were incorrect. However, the 1st referee stated that the set was over and that no correction could be</p>	<p>Ruling: The decision of the 1st referee was wrong. Referees are allowed to correct their decisions concerning the application of the rules. The 1st referee should correct the obvious mistake by restarting the match in the third set at 23-23. In FIVB World Competitions, the Control Committee would correct this obvious mistake.</p>

<p>made. Despite continued protests, the referee continued the match with set four.</p> <p>The Grangemouth team captain recorded the protest formally at the end of the match. Was this a proper action by the 1st referee?</p>	
<p>8.6</p> <p>At the Women's World Cup China was playing against Korea. In the third set, the Chinese coach, Lang Ping, pushed the buzzer and signalled for a time out. The 2nd referee instinctively blew his whistle but then recognized that the Chinese team had already used its two time outs in the set.</p> <p>He then "waved" for the teams to remain on the court and did not sanction China with an "improper request" because the delay was slight.</p> <p>At that moment, the Chinese coach then signalled with her hands that she desired to make a substitution. The 2nd referee then waved the substitute away as an "improper request" and the game continued. Was he correct in his handling of the situation?</p>	<p>Ruling:</p> <p>The 2nd referee's decision was not correct. He is in charge of the authorization of interruptions and controls their number. When the 2nd referee blew the whistle at the coach's hand signal, he should have known that the Chinese team had no more time out and should simply have rejected the request without whistling.</p> <p>Since there was only a momentary delay, the 2nd referee probably showed good judgment in hastening the game to continue with no other consequences.</p> <p>On the other hand, the substitution request was only one request made in the game interruption between rallies; the request for substitution should have been allowed as a legal substitution.</p> <p>Rule 15.1, 15.2.1, 15.11, 16.1, 16.2, 24.2.6, 24.2.7</p>
<p>8.7</p> <p>At the Women's NORCECA Championships, the USA was playing a hard fought match with Canada. At the start of the fifth set, the American coach, Kent Miller, submitted his line up. The 1st referee signalled for the teams to enter the court.</p> <p>At the signal, the USA players took their positions on the court while the Canadian players were still gathered around their coach by the bench. The 1st referee again signalled for the Canadian team to take the court. The Canadian coach apparently observed the USA players in their positions on the court, and then submitted his line-up to the 2nd referee.</p> <p>The 1st referee sanctioned the Canadian coach with a "delay warning". Coach Miller protested to the Control Committee that the Canadian Team should be sanctioned with "rude conduct" and the USA Team should be awarded a point. What should the correct ruling have been in this case?</p>	<p>Ruling:</p> <p>The 1st referee made the initial error by directing the American team to take the court without having received the line-up from the Canadian Coach.</p> <p>Once the American team was on the court, the delay warning given by the 1st referee was probably correct. If on the other hand it was clear that the Canadian coach was taking advantage of the situation, the Control Committee should have ruled the rude conduct against the Canadian coach and awarded the USA Team with a point and service.</p>
<p>8.8</p> <p>During a time out in match between Cuba and Brazil in the Women's World Cup, the Cuban coach met with his entire team in the very back corner of the free zone near the warm up zone. The referees did nothing to prevent this. Is this correct?</p>	<p>Ruling:</p> <p>Rule 15.4.2 states that the team must "go to the free zone near their bench" during a time out. Therefore the 2nd referee should tell the Cuban team to go near to their bench.</p> <p>Rule 15.4.2</p>
<p>8.9</p> <p>In the Women's Final Olympic Qualification Tournament Croatia was leading against Korea 6 - 5 in the second set. After the rally, the players were trying to find a wet spot on the</p>	<p>Ruling:</p> <p>The decision of the 1st referee was correct. The assistant coach is allowed to sit on the bench and may not intervene in the match. Only the coach may walk near the sideline.</p>

<p>court. The Korean assistant coach came to the sideline to assist the players to find it. The 1st referee, then, called the Korean game captain and told her to tell the assistant coach to stay on the bench. Did the 1st referee make a correct decision?</p>	<p>Rules 5.2.3.4, 5.3.1</p>
<p>8.10 At the Women's Final Olympic Qualification Tournament Korea was playing against China. At the score of 8-6 in favour of Korea in the second set, the Korean coach asked the 2nd referee if the Korean server was correct. The 2nd referee checked the rotational order with the scorer and replied that the correct player was ready to serve. The 1st referee continued the match. Is this the correct process of the referees?</p>	<p>Ruling: The process was not correct. The only team member allowed to speak with the 1st referee is the game captain. Thus, the coach is not authorized to speak to the 2nd referee. The 1st referee should have called the game captain and asked her to remind the coach on the fact, that he has no right to ask the referees. Rule 5.1.2</p>
<p>8.11 In the Youth World Championships for women, Cuba was playing against Slovakia. The Slovakian coach requested a time out. The 2nd referee whistled for it. The 1st referee did not hear the 2nd referee's whistle. Therefore, he authorized the service by Cuba. The 2nd referee whistled again to allow the Slovakian time out. Amid some confusion, the 1st referee awarded a delay warning against Slovakia. Later in the same set, a Slovakian server was sanctioned for delaying the game. This second delay sanction by Slovakia in the same match resulted in a delay penalty and gave Cuba a point. This point for Cuba was point 24 and took the Cubans to match point which they subsequently won. The Slovaks vehemently protested against the delay sanctions. Were the Slovaks justified in their protest?</p>	<p>Ruling: The Slovaks had a good reason to protest. In instances in which the referees have had a genuine misunderstanding, the Slovakian team should not be penalized. Thus the first delay warning against Slovakia was probably not justified. Had this been the case, the second instance would have merited only a delay warning and the Slovakian protest would have never taken place. On the other hand, the Slovaks should have registered their right to file a protest at the time of the first delay sanction. Once they fail to do this, they give up the right to protest against the decisions of the 1st referee. Rule 5.1.2.1</p>

CHAPTER 9: SPECIAL CASES

<p>9.1 During a match between Cuba and Canada, the Cuban women played very hard and fast. The Canadian team intentionally slowed down the tempo of the game of the very emotional Cubans. How should the referee respond?</p>	<p>PRINCIPLE: "Tempo" is a very delicate element in volleyball. Every team has its optimum playing tempo. Tempo is not in the rules, but its control is one of the key factors in the performance of a good referee. A suitable tempo will allow a match to be played at a high level. On the other hand, the referee should keep the game at a constant tempo within the normal flow of the game. The referee should never allow any external influences to retard the flow of a good match and ruin the good performance of one of the teams. This is another "art" of refereeing.</p>
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<p>9.2 In a World Cup match between the women's teams of Cuba and Peru, a floor wiping towel from one of the Cuban players fell from her uniform and landed on the floor between the blockers of Peru. The play continued with the Cuban team winning the rally. What is the correct ruling in this case?</p>	<p>Ruling: This is a judgment of the 1st referee to decide the degree of influence which the towel had on the play. Since the towel fell between active blockers of the opponents, the towel had the potential to influence the outcome of the rally and perhaps to cause an injury. If, according to the judgment of the 1st referee, the situation is dangerous, he should stop the game immediately and direct a replay. If, on the other hand, the rally is finished and the falling towel will have no influence on its outcome, there is no need to direct a replay. If this had been intentional or a repeated occurrence, other sanctions would apply.</p> <p>Rule 17.2</p>
<p>9.3 At the score of 9-7 in the third set of a match in the Kuwait League, the gymnasium lights went out. During that set, a starting player from one of the teams had been disqualified from the match. The match was resumed on another playing court. Rule 17.3.2.2 states that the interrupted set has to be cancelled and replayed with the same team members and the same starting line-ups. What is the correct ruling on the use of the disqualified player in the third set when it started again?</p>	<p>Ruling: When such a set is resumed, neither disqualified nor expelled players are allowed to participate. Another player who was on the team and not in the starting line up must take his place. Furthermore, all other sanctions which have been recorded on the score sheet up to the point that the lights went out must be carried over into the new set.</p>
<p>9.4 In a Women's World Cup match, Brazil was playing against the Netherlands. During the second set, the scoreboard, which can be seen by the spectators, was not correct. Immediately, the emotional Brazilian coach challenged the scorer, the referee, and the Control Committee. He was supported by the Head of Delegation from Brazil who appeared at the Control Committee table from the spectator seats reserved for Heads of Delegation. The 1st referee whistled the Brazilian game captain and explained that he was sanctioning the coach of Brazil with a penalty for rude conduct. Although the Brazilian game captain had to communicate this to the Brazilian coach, she did not do this. Furthermore, in the resulting confusion, the 2nd referee missed the sanctioning of the Brazilian coach and the rude conduct was not recorded on the score sheet. By this time, the Control Committee members, without communicating that a Judges Conference was being called, determined that the scoreboard was not correct. Furthermore the scorer was also not correct, but the assistant scorer agreed with the member of the</p>	<p>Ruling: The initial error was that of the scorer. Rule: 25.2.2.1 The second was that of the scoreboard operator. The third was that of the assistant scorer for not checking with the official scorer to be certain that they were each in agreement. Rule: 26.2.2.5 The 1st referee, via his 2nd referee, should have been certain that the misconduct was recorded on the score sheet. Rule: 25.2.2.6 The Brazilian game captain should have communicated the misconduct to the Brazilian coach. When she did not do this, she should have been sanctioned. Rule: 21 The Control Committee was incorrect in allowing the Brazilian Head of Delegation to approach the Control Committee's table. The Game Jury President should have stopped the match by signalling for a Judges-Conference so that the score could be resolved. It is required for the Game Jury President to include the 1st referee and the Refereeing Delegate in the Judge-Conference. The 2nd referee may be invited but has no vote in the final decision. Other officials</p>

<p>Control Committee and with the Brazilian coach. The score was corrected and the game continued without any mention of an incident recorded on the score sheet. How should this incident have been handled?</p>	<p>with information on the matter can be summoned to inform the Judges-Conference concerning the problems. See: Refereeing Guidelines and Instructions Rules 25.2.2.6, 25.2.2.7</p>
<p>9.5 During a match between the USA men and Brazil, an USA player passed the ball on service reception through the external space outside of the antenna and into the free zone of Brazil beyond the centre line. The American setter, Lloy Ball, pursued the ball past the 2nd referee into the opponent's free zone. When passing the net post and 2nd referee, Ball grabbed the post in order to turn rapidly enough to get to the ball. The referee allowed the play to continue. Is this the correct ruling of the 1st referee?</p>	<p>Ruling: The ruling was correct. As long as Ball is not in contact with the net post while he is hitting the ball, the play is legal. The play was both legal and spectacular. Rule 9.1.3</p>