

Supplemental Rule Clarifications for OSAA Volleyball Officials

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NOTE: This updated document is a combination of all supplements sent out prior to 2009.

Updated July 2010

Rule 1 – The Match

Rule 1-6-2 Comment: Be brief in your pre-match so the HEAD coach can get back to their job of coaching. Any player can be designated captain of the match and be present at the pre-match meeting. It is RECOMMENDED one of the floor captains be at the meeting, not required.

Rule 1-7-4 If a team shows up with only 5 players a coach may call a time-out at the
(6-1-1) start of the set, wait 60 seconds call another time-out, wait 60 seconds, and
(11-2-2) if the player still has not arrived the set (not match) will be declared a forfeit. The clock will be set for 3 minutes. The procedure may be repeated if the player has still not arrived. In a 3 out of 5 match only after the 3rd set has been forfeited will the entire match be declared a forfeit. (Casebook 1-7-4b)

Rule 2 – The Court

Rule 2-2-1 If an official loses sight of the ball while it's traveling through an overhead obstruction, such as rafters or beams, assume the ball has not touched anything unless you see it touch. Play continues.

If the ball takes awhile to come down, or doesn't come down at all use common sense. In the casebook on page 8 (2010) Situation 2-2-1 A – it says if a ball becomes motionless to call a replay as long as the ball stays on the side of the net it was played on and the team has another hit remaining. The same ruling would apply to a ball that disappears. Rule 9-3-3f states that a live ball becomes dead when it becomes motionless in an overhead obstruction. It's a dead ball but the call is replay if the above situations apply. It is NOT a dead ball, point/loss of rally unless the team has used all 3 hits; the ball has passed the vertical plane of the net, or is out of bounds.

Rule 2-3 Determining situations in unusual playable areas: sports equipment storage on side of court, walkway areas, fans standing by court, cheerleaders, etc. Playable area means "free floor space". The first rule of thumb, use common sense. Safety for players and spectators must be utmost concern. Allow as much playable area as possible without putting players in harm's way. For sports equipment stored in gym, draw boundary around what you would consider "safe" playable area, it may be up to the equipment. If a school has a walkway set up that will constantly be used by spectators during the match, set up a boundary in front of the walkway. If spectators sit on bleachers, allow bleachers to remain the boundary. If spectators insist on standing then move boundary in front of standing fans. A good rule of preventative officiating is to explain to the fans that you are giving the players as much playing space as possible and would they please stand behind the first row of bleachers. If you have a packed crowd and this is impossible, move the boundary just inside the line of fans. The host management's job will then be to keep the spectators behind that boundary. If cheerleaders are present ask them to cheer only during time-outs, between sets and dead balls. Ask them to sit in a non-playable area during "live" play. Volleyball is a different sport than basketball and there is a larger chance of the ball traveling out of bounds than in basketball and still remains playable. Carpeted areas should always be considered non-playable. (Rule 2-1-1) Serious injuries (especially knee) can take place if players are allowed to play on carpeted areas. It is legal for momentum to carry a player out of bounds after playing the ball, including into a carpeted area. Work with each school on what is their standard playing area, keeping in mind safety first. The only exceptions would be if there is not a 6 foot clearance around the court. Use common sense to make the proper adjustments.

Rule 2-4-1 NFHS SITUATION - The line judge stops play when Player A breaks the plane of the adjacent court before playing the ball. RULING: Illegal Procedure

Comment: When multiple courts are being used this is the R1 or R2's call ONLY. Note: When competition is scheduled to occur on adjacent courts, no player or ball may enter or break the plane of the adjacent court before, during or after playing the ball. (See Rulebook 2-4 Exception)

- Rule 2-4-2 Clarification on Rule: The ball CAN be played if it is completely in a non-playable area (excluding the centerline extended) as long as it is within LEGAL reach. Legal reach means the player has one body part touching a playable area. After the ball is contacted a player may follow through completely into a non-playable area without penalty.
- Comment: This provision remains, the athlete may not gain an advantage by being in the non-playable area, nor may a teammate (player, substitute, team attendant) help the athlete make the play. Teammates moving chairs or a curtain, etc. out of the way so their teammate can play the ball would be considered gaining an advantage. Teammates acting to stop a player's momentum after she has played the ball that carries her into the team bench is NOT considered gaining an advantage.

Rule 3 – Match Equipment

Rule 4 – Player Equipment and Uniform

- Question: 1. In warm-ups Player #14 is wearing earrings. The coach is giving a verbal warning to ask #14 to remove the jewelry.
2. Later during warm-ups it is discovered that even after the coach asked the player to do so she did not respond. An unsportsmanlike card (yellow) is given to the **player**.
3. The match progresses. During set 2 of the match Player #5 enters the set for the first time wearing a bracelet. What is the penalty? Is it delay of game, unsportsmanlike conduct, or does she start fresh with a time-out?
- Answer: (NFHS) If the player is a different player, charge the team with a delay of game. If the official felt the action was defiant and deliberate, they could consider another penalty. However, it would seem that if the nature of the team were defiant, the issue of earrings would just be another thing on a list of unsportsmanlike actions.
- Rule 4-1-7 Players shall not wear jewelry in warm-ups or competition. (NFHS/OSAA)
IF YOU ARE NOT BORN WITH IT, IT IS JEWELRY!!!
Rule 4 NOTE: During the pre-match meeting, head coaches shall verbalize that all players are legal and wearing legal uniforms and equipment.
- Rule 4-1-7 Are rubber rings allowed? No, the same rule applies here as rubber bands on wrists, friendship bracelets, and ankle bracelets. Only sweat bands and medical bracelets (taped) are allowed on wrists.
- Rule 4-1-7 Issue a verbal warning first if an equipment violation is found during warm-ups. Penalty should only be given **to the player if they have ignored the verbal warning**.
- Rule 4-1-7 NFHS SITUATION - A player attempts to enter the set wearing athletic tape over her medical medal that is taped to her forearm. During pre-match, the coach had declared her team legal, and the official did not see the taped medal. However, when the player tried to enter the set, the official felt the medal should have been taped under the uniform. **RULING:** Incorrect Procedure.
- Comment: The rule is not specific about where the medal should be taped. The coach is asked to demonstrate good judgment when students have special medical needs.
- Rule 4-2-1 NFHS 2010 SITUATION B - A player other than a libero wearing a uniform of a different color from his/her teammates: (a) goes on the court to start set one; (b) later in set one attempts to enter as a single substitute; (c) attempts to enter set two in the same uniform. **RULING:** All are illegal uniforms.
- Comment: (a) unnecessary delay, uniform must be made legal during the time-out for the player to remain in the set. If replacing the player involves changing the lineup a point/loss of rally is awarded to start the set; (b) and (c) a point/loss of rally awarded to the opponent for a subsequent uniform violation by the same team during the match.
- Rule 4-2-1a All uniforms must be of "like" colors. Sleeve length, color of side seam stripes, and style are not considered illegal issues. If a JV player moves up to Varsity she may wear the JV uniform as long as it is the same predominant color, this includes if the number is a different color! Shorts do not have to

“match” as long as they are the same color. This may come up with girls of varying size. The libero’s shirt falls under a different set of guidelines but the rule states their shorts must be identical to the uniform short. Leniency should be given to sub-varsity levels.

Rule 4-2-1b Metal snaps and zippers on shorts are not allowed, including invisible zippers. Please use preventative officiating. The coach can get a letter of exemption from OSAA if necessary. Don’t let the officials at the State Tournament be the first to spot the zipper!

Rule 4-2-1d Uniform bottoms shall be worn at the waist as the manufacturers intended and shirts shall not be knotted. If the manufacturer intends for the shirt to be tucked in, it shall be worn as such. Sleeves may be scrunched or fastened in place to allow more freedom or movement as long as the number is clearly visible. (OSAA)
Players may scrunch or roll their sleeves up and/or hold them up with tape, Velcro or ribbon. They may also be folded under the bra strap. OSAA has stressed that the essential thing is that the number is visible. The penalty for a first violation would be unsportsmanlike conduct. In the spirit of good preventative officiating, give verbal warning first before issuing cards. Volleyball uniforms are not to make a fashion statement, skin around the player’s waist needs to be covered up if at all possible. **Uniform tops that show a bare midriff are not allowed. The uniform top must hang below or be tucked into the waistband of the uniform bottom when the player is standing upright.**

Rule 4-2-5 NFHS SITUATION - To show school spirit, Team A purchased bells and charms to be placed on shoelaces. They were playing a team who had shoes with zippers. The team with bells and charms were asked to remove them from the shoestrings, while the team with zippers was allowed to compete. **RULING:** Correct Procedure.

Comment: Although the rules cannot cover every fashion statement, a rule of thumb would be to allow appropriate shoes with zippers, brads and eyelets when those accessories are constructed as part of the shoe. When teams add decorations to shoes or socks, more discretion may be used.

Rule 5 – Officials: Responsibilities and Positions

Question: “Is it OK for the R1 to get off the stand to offer help when the R2 and scorekeeper seem to be taking a lot of time correcting the score or an out of serving order problem? Or should the book be brought to the stand?”

Answer: Under most circumstances the R1 should stay on the stand. If no solution can be reached in a reasonable time period, perhaps it would be appropriate for the R2 to communicate with the R1 at the stand, with the scorebook. As a last resort the R1 should get down and quickly resolve the issue.

Rule 5-6 Tracking Sheet – Provided by OSAA

- a. **Home team must provide a person at score table for the purpose of tracking the Libero.**
- b. The tracker will record both libero “replacements”, server if used and all substitutions.

Rule 5-8-2 NFHS SITUATION - The line judge was standing at the intersection of the sideline and attack line during a time out. This created a problem because they were standing in front of Team A’s bench in an area where the team typically huddles. The coach from Team A asked the official to have the line judge move to the other side of the court. **RULING:** Correct Procedure.

Comment: The line judge should not stand at the attack line on the side of the net where the team huddles.

Rule 6 – The Team: Composition and Positions

Rule 6-4-3b Question. "Do we call illegal alignment when 2 players are even or marginally overlapped at the moment of serve?"

The NFHS rule would state “no” if **even** at moment of contact and “yes” if any overlapping occurs because the player is taking “advantage”. Use common sense. What is the level of the player? Do they need your guidance or penalty? Some coaches with younger teams like you to make this call so their teams can learn how important positioning is. The best rule of thumb is to call the overlap and explain what players the overlapping or illegal alignment occurred with. Be sure you make the call correctly and have the girls repositioned in the correct spots.

Rule 6-4-3b Remember for calling illegal alignment, each right-side player (RF or RB) must have at least part of one foot touching closer to the right sideline than any foot of the CF or CB player next to them on the floor. The same applies to the left-side players; a LF or LB must have at least part of one foot touching closer to the left sideline than any foot of the CF or CB player. Either player on either side can straddle a CF or CB as long as the previous statements apply.

Each front row player (LF, CF, RF) must have at least part of one foot touching the floor closer to the centerline than both feet of the corresponding back row player. The corresponding front-row player can straddle the back row player because only the centerline is important in this equation.

The foot is the only body part that is important in overlapping and it must be touching the floor illegally at the point the server contacts the ball for the call to be made.

Rule 7 – Roster and Lineup

Rule 7-1-1 Question: What do you do when a team wears warm-ups or t-shirts without numbers during their pre-match warm-ups when you need to check uniform numbers? Is it illegal?
Answer: It has become a common practice for teams to not wear their jerseys until the match actually starts. A good way to handle this without disrupting warm-ups is to ask the team to lay their shirts out on the team bench so you can check numbers. Whether they do this or not, remind them that if once they change there is a roster violation they will be penalized. Double-check the roster after they have changed. It should only take a moment. **Also remind teams that it is a yellow card to the coach if they change their clothes in a public area.** (4-2-1e)

Rule 7-1-1b Libero # on Roster – RULE: If the libero player's uniform number is the same as her non-libero uniform number, it is not necessary to identify the libero number on the roster. Please follow the following criteria for listing a libero on the roster.

- 1) If a team has a set libero jersey (i.e. #15), and anyone on the team can be the designated libero, the roster must list L/15 on it. It does not need to be listed by any particular girl's name and number.
- 2) If a team has a set libero jersey number (i.e. #15) and only one or two players will be the designated libero the roster should list the player's regular number and her libero number as follows L15/5.
- 3) If a team has two sets of different colored uniforms and any player can be the libero using their opposite colored uniform but identical number no designation needs to now be made on the roster. Any girl can be used as a libero using her opposite colored jersey with her own unique number on it. (Good preventive officiating will still make sure that you are aware of who your libero may be in the sets following your roster check).

THE LINEUP MUST STILL HAVE ONE LIBERO LISTED ON IT IF ONE IS TO BE USED IN THE SET.

Rule 8 – The Serve

Rule 8-1 According to 2005 Part 1 test question #35, a server cannot bounce the ball off the floor and hit it off the bounce. There is no rule that states a server cannot dribble (palm down) a ball before they begin an attempt to serve. Once a player tosses the ball up for serve it cannot be caught or hit the floor without a re-serve being declared.

Rule 8-1-5 Question: Is the correct interpretation of the rule regarding the re-serve that each player is allowed one re-serve per set in a match **or** that each player is allowed one re-serve each time they come up to serve in a set **or** that a player is allowed a re-serve each time they get the ball to serve?
Answer: Each player is allowed only one re-serve per term of service. Player #5 has a re-serve. Player #7 subs in for #5. #7 may also have a re-serve. If #5 comes back into the rotation and it's still the original term of service (no loss of rally has taken place) then she MAY NOT have another re-serve. This 2nd re-serve would result in a point/loss of rally.

- Rule 8-2-5b When a server steps over the sideline (indicated by hash marks) at the contact of serve, is it a foot fault or illegal alignment? It is a foot fault/line violation. Illegal alignment, at the contact of serve, is only called on a non-serving player who has a foot touching outside of the court boundaries.
- Rule 8-2-7 Question: A girl serves (wrong server but not caught), scores a point, the team realizes it's the wrong server, they make the switch and the right server serves. The R2 now realizes that something funny was up and questions the coach. They admit the mistake . . . what now?
- Answer: The original server was illegal and the team has not ended their term of service. The normal penalty still applies. The serving team loses the serve and any points accumulated during this term of service. Be sure all players are in proper order before the next serve is made. It is important in your pre-match with the scorekeeper you let them know they need to buzz the horn as soon as the wrong server serves. That is also what the R2's line-up card is for. Good preventive officiating will correct this situation before it gets this far

Rule 9 – During Play

- Rule 9-5-1c The 2006 NFHS clarification of a block is defined as "the action of a player close to the net that deflects the ball coming from the opponent by reaching higher than the top of the net."

If an individual player blocking alone contacts the ball below the height of the net it is considered the TEAM'S FIRST CONTACT and not a block.

1. A block attempt is the action of blocking without touching the ball. (A libero is the only player who will be penalized if they attempt a block. Rule 9-5-6)
 2. A completed block is when the ball is touched by a blocker. Only front row players are permitted to complete a block.
 3. A collective block is a block executed by more than one blocker in close proximity (meaning the players are lined up side by side in blocking formation). It is considered complete when any one of the blockers in the "collection" touches the ball. It is a blocking fault if a back row player or libero participates in a completed block.
- *** A libero may never attempt to block period so they can NEVER be legally involved in a collective or completed block.

Situation A: Two girls go up side by side to block, both hands above the top of the net. They are both front row players and if either girl touches the ball it is considered completed and the team has 3 hits remaining.

Situation B: Two girls go up side by side to block, both hands above the top of the net. One is a back row player. If either girl touches the ball, the call is back row blocker because the back row player participated in a completed block.

Situation C: Two girls go up side by side to block, both are in blocking formation, both front row players. Player #2 has her hands above the top of the net, #5 has her hands below the top of the net (due to a mistimed jump, her height, etc. the reason doesn't matter). **If #2 touches the ball it would be considered a block. If #5 touches the ball, since her hands are below the net, it is considered the team's 1st contact. Officials need to be very careful when they make this call. #5's teammates will assume she was part of the collective block because they will not see where her hands were at the time she made contact with the ball. If you make this call you must be prepared to defend it.**

- Rule 9-5-1c 2006 NFHS SITUATION - The back row setter is in front of the attack line and jumps to attempt to bring a ball completely above the net back in play on her team's side of the net. The ball breaks the plane of the net and is blocked by an opponent into the setter who is reaching above the height of the net. The R1 whistles and signals "illegal block." **RULING:** Correct, back row blocker.

COMMENT: If a back row player is attempting to play the ball in the space directly above the net and the ball is blocked/attacked by opponent into the back row player while the back row player is reaching above the top of the net, including simultaneous contact, an illegal block has occurred. (9-5-1c note)

Rule 9-5-4 – When a back row player (on or in front of the 10 foot line) contacts a ball completely above the height of the net and the ball's flight is directed (even unintentionally) over the net, a back row attack violation is called immediately when either the ball completely crosses the net or is legally touched by an opponent above the net (block).

When a back row setter (on or in front of the 10 foot line) contacts a ball, completely above the height of the net (on a teams 1st or 2nd hit), directing the flight of the ball toward a teammate, breaks the plane of the net and is blocked, or the ball completely crosses the net it is a back row attack.

Rule 9-5-5 Situation: Team A's back row setter goes up for a quick set but it's an overpass and out of reach. Team A's front row attacker is in the air for the attack but can't execute it because of the overpass. Team A's attacker turns into a blocker immediately because Team B's front row player attacks the overpass as it breaks the plane of the net. Team A's setter is now caught in no-woman's land with her hands up, standing next to her front row blocker and it now has the appearance of a collective block. If Team A's front row blocker contacts the ball with her hands above the top of the net.....would you call BRB on Team A?

Answer: This is a rare situation that can quickly happen. By NFHS definition if the back row setter's hand is at the top of the net in this instance it is to be considered a block. This situation comes up also in an overpass situation where the ball is blocked back into the setter's hand clearly above the top of the net even if no one is around her. Even though in both cases the setter intended to save the overpass, because her hand is above the top of the net when the ball contacts it she is considered a back row blocker. Intention no longer matters, only position. So to be consistent with all NFHS rulings, the back row setter should be considered part of the collective block if her hand is above the top of the net. Back row blocker would be called then if the block is completed by either blocker.

Rule 9-5-6a The libero is restricted to performing as a back row player and is not allowed to complete an attack hit from anywhere (*including playing court and free zone*) if, at the moment of contact, the ball is entirely above the top of the net.

A libero has to be fairly tall or be able to jump pretty high for this to happen. The violation is back row attack with verbal explanation.

Rule 9-6-4 - There has been some discussion about this rule, specifically letter C. Be sure that officials are clear that blocking a ball which is entirely on the opponent's side of the net is legal as long as NO MEMBER of the attacking team could make a play on the ball. Many coaches feel we are assuming too quickly that the no player could reach the ball when in reality a play could be made. This is a judgment call and a tough one to make. We need to allow (pertaining to C) that even if a player is 6-10 feet away a play could be made. (See all three instances pg 34)

Rule 9-6-6 NFHS SITUATION - The setter on Team R saves the ball from contacting the floor after a teammate unsuccessfully attacked the serve. **RULING:** Play continues

Comment: Attacking a served ball while it is above the height of the net is a violation only if the attack is completed (returns across the net or is blocked).

Rule 10 – Substitution and Libero Replacement

Rule 10-1-4 In case of an injury or illness to a starting player, a lineup change may be made without penalty, and no entry shall be charged to the team.

Situation A: The R2 while checking the lineup on the court before the set begins, discovers that #12 is listed on the coach's lineup but is not out on the court. #4 is on the court instead. Per Rule 7-1-2 the written line up cannot be changed but a substitution can be made prior to the set.

Situation B: The R2 discovers that #12 does not exist on the bench or roster; it was the coach's written error. Because no #12 exists the lineup will be corrected with the number of the girl on the court. This is considered a correctable error, no penalty can be assessed since #12 does not exist, it is a "phantom" number. The R2 must be sure for this to take place no #12 can be found.

Rule 10-2-1 2006 NFHS SITUATION - The coach requests a substitution and moves toward the intersection of the sideline and attack line. As the substitute is legally entering the court the coach (a) is instructing the setter and then returns to the bench; (b) stops the substitute from assuming her position on the court to provide additional instructions and then returns to the team bench. **RULING:** (a) Legal and (b) improper and may result in unnecessary delay.

Comment: In (a) the ball is dead and the coach is providing instructions to a player not involved in the substitution, thus not delaying play. In (b) the coach is actually delaying the substitution. The official may consider this a delay in play if the substitute cannot quickly take her position on the court. If the coach's action delays readiness for play unnecessary delay may be called. It is not the intent or application of this rule to allow the coach to delay substitutions or play. (12-2-6; 10-2-1)

Rule 10-3-5 The R1 determines a player to have been unconscious, and removes them from participation. Can the player return to play that day with a physician's written permission, if the physician was that player's parent or another physician in the audience? Yes, but as an official it is extremely important you get and keep the original copy of the doctor's authorization for your records. The school can make a copy of the WRITTEN authorization.

Rule 10-4 Situation: Before the beckon for serve, the libero left the court, replaced by #9 (the correct replacement), then they realized that it wasn't time to switch yet, so they switched back...all before the beckon for serve. The R2 was dealing with a substitution on the other side of the court and didn't see what happened. The tracker pointed it out and wanted a penalty assessed. The only delay was the discussion with the tracker.

Comment: Incorrect libero replacements for NFHS states 'Can be corrected by the team prior to the next service contact without fault'.

If a libero exchanges with a player and the coach does not want the exchange to take place, the girls can exchange back and if it all happens prior to the next service contact. Allow play to continue without penalty. A penalty would be assessed only if the switch back caused a delay in the match.

Rule 10-4-2 Team R calls a time-out. At the completion of the time-out as the Team R takes the court, the libero No. 3 was now in the back row. At the contact of serve, the R1 blows the whistle and signals unnecessary delay with the libero. **RULING:** Correct procedure.

Comment: The libero replacement may not take place during a time-out. The replacement can happen after the time-out, but the court player must enter the court first and then the replacement may occur. Once both teams take the court ready to resume play the replacement may take place. The libero must now enter legally or be replaced by a legal player. (10-4 P-1)

Starting the Set

- A Libero cannot start the set on the court (although they can do the pre-set sportsmanship handshake).
- After the R2 does a line-up check the libero can switch with any back row player.
- The Libero will wait between the 10' attack and end line until the R2 indicates the line-up on the court is correct and then quickly switch before the first serve is called for.

Penalties: Any libero rule violation before **whistle and beckon for serve** is **unnecessary delay**. You need the timeout to correct the problem. Call the time-out and allow the non-offending team their 60 seconds. The offending team will use up their time-out correcting the problem. The time-out will last as long as it takes to correct the problem but teams should be ready to play immediately when the situation is resolved if the 60 seconds have past. If the offending team has already used an unnecessary delay call for the same violation they now must be penalized with a loss of rally/point (same as regular ruling for this penalty) or if they have no time-outs left, they will be penalized with a loss or rally/point.

Any libero rule violation after **whistle and beckon for serve** is **illegal alignment**, point/loss of rally. Take the time to explain and/or correct the problem. No time-out is involved, unless the official chooses to take an official's time-out to fix a major problem (this is not recommended).

Rule 11 – Time-Outs and Intermission

Rule 11-5-1 NFHS SITUATION - Between sets the players on Team A decide to rest, stay on the court to practice, or go into the locker room. Team B rests on the bench. In order to hit between sets and be within NFHS rules, hitters from Team A must (a) hit into the opposite court from the side they will be occupying during the next set; (b) hit into their own court from the opposite side; (c) hit on their

own court because balls are not allowed to cross the net into the opponent's side. **RULING:** (c) Correct Procedure.

Comments: Athletes must keep the balls in an area away from the opponent. Either team may pepper on their own side of the court. (See Casebook)

Rule 12 – Conduct

Question: If a player or coach is yellow carded in a JV match does it carry over to the Varsity match? (This would refer to a swing player, Varsity coach sitting on the JV bench, or team attendant for both matches).

Comment: Rule 12-2-1 speaks first to who can be sitting on the bench. In the Case Book (12-2-1 Situation B) there is a situation that discusses this rule in the first part. If you have a Varsity Coach sitting on the JV Bench during the JV match and they behave in an unsportsmanlike manner they can be carded. (So can any person sitting on the team bench during a match). It states when the person at fault cannot be identified, the card is issued to the head coach and as a result loses the privilege to stand.

Answer: Any card issued in a JV match to a swing player, Varsity coach, team attendant who will be participating in a later match will be carried over to the next match. If the offender(s) were not identified in the JV match the card would be issued to the JV Coach. If the JV Coach sits on the Varsity bench, their card carries over to that match. The additional penalty of the coach not being allowed to stand is not carried over to the next match. (Same as in a tournament or dual match situation). If the JV player receives a card and then plays in the Varsity match, their card carries over as well.

Question: If a coach gets a yellow card in a match and loses their opportunity to stand, what happens during a subsequent match in a tournament or multiple match situations? Does the penalty associated with the card carry over along with the card?

Answer: By NFHS rules the restriction is for the match and the privilege to stand is reinstated for the next match.

Rule 12-3 Spectator behavior is addressed in the 2010 NFHS VB Rules Book on page 46. Never does it specifically state that fans are not allowed to yell during the serve, or any other time. The following are in the 2010 Case Book, page 44 – Spectator Conduct.

SITUATION A: A spectator becomes unruly to a point of disrupting the match. The R1: (1) gives a yellow card to the coach of the team for whom the fan is yelling; (b) approaches the spectator and tells him to leave the facility. **RULING:** (a) and (b) incorrect procedure. **Comment:** The R1 should suspend the match until host management resolves the situation.

SITUATION B: During the course of the match, (a) when Team B serves, a loud horn is blown every time Team B is preparing to serve; (b) a fan is yelling “miss it” as the player serves; (c) the crowd is noisily cheering for its team. RULING: (a) and (b) illegal; (c) legal. COMMENT: The R1 shall suspend play until host management resolves the situation. Artificial noisemakers are prohibited.

OSAA SUMMARY: Fans are allowed to cheer at any time during a match. They should never be allowed to address a player or official directly, at any time. If fans are ONLY cheering during the serve, it could be considered disruptive because that is the only time during the match they are doing it.

SIGNALS

#6 The Net Signal is the proper signal to use for all of the following:
a. When the serve hits the net but doesn't go over the net and lands in bounds on the server's side.
b. When the served ball goes under the net.

#7 The “legal back row attack” or “safe” signal should ONLY BE USED to signify a “legal back row attack” on the side of the net from which the attack was made or for a legal libero attack. There is no other use for this signal. This signal should only be used when it is a possibility of a back row/libero attacker, not every time a back row player hits the ball over the net.

#12 Four hits is the correct call in the following situation: On Team A, #4 passes the ball to #7 who sets the ball to #5. #5 attacks the ball into the net and then pops it back up. It is not a double hit but a 4-hit call.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

1. "Flash photography, including on-and-off camera flash/strobe units, is permitted at all OSAA events. Remote flash/strobe units should be used wherever possible. Please avoid shooting directly into the officials & participants' eyes with flash-mounted units." (OSAA Publication)
2. Videotaping is allowed at all OSAA championship events. Please refer to Board Policy 80 of the OSAA Handbook.

PROCEDURAL CLARIFICATIONS:

Checking the Lineup at the Start of the Set: Page 59 of the casebook gives procedural information on how an R2 can manage the start of the set. This is recommended procedure by NFHS. It is not a rule. Common sense says you will probably check the team out on the floor who is ready first, whether serving or receiving, to expedite the start of the contest. This is not an incorrect procedure.

Giving Player Numbers on Net Violations: Page 60 of the casebook states that an R2 may give numbers of a player who is in the net. This is a courtesy not a rule. Common sense says it is in the R2's best interest to not give this specific information unless requested. The minute you give incorrect information a coach may use this opportunity to jump on the official and delay the set. If you choose to give a number on a net violation be sure you know exactly who the offending player was or just give the position when requested by the coach. Teams take stats on this information and may request it from you. As a courtesy if you are absolutely sure of the information you may give it. Do not ignore the request, be professional, saying "it was the player in the middle" is OK to do.

End of Set Protocol: Rule 5-3-4c/9-2- "The players proceed counter clockwise along the sideline OUTSIDE the standards, then directly to their new team benches." Please request that teams change courts end line to end line. What often happens is the first player passes the pole to their new side and stops there. Consequently, the rest of their teammates just stop at their old bench, get their stuff, and walk to the new bench, thus violating procedure and rule. This is considered unsportsmanlike conduct, and can be penalized. Common sense says ask the teams to go end line to end line thus insuring no one violates the rule. Do not penalize without a warning. Ask teams to travel outside the standards if possible and stay away from pulling down the net. This too can be done in a professional manner.