



USAVolleyball



Cover Photo: Mpu Dinani



2023-2025
BEACH
RULES BOOK

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Rules of the Game as authorized by the International Volleyball Federation (FIVB at the 37th FIVB World Congress, 2023).

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USA Volleyball has officially approved the modifications presented in this document in order to promote the sport and encourage continuity of play at the various organizational, local and recreational levels across the country.

For the official international rules of the game, which are used worldwide and developed and approved by the FIVB, please visit www.fivb.org or our web site at www.usavolleyball.org.

USA Volleyball embraces this view, joining with all of its global partners to enable pleasurable participation from the broadest base of recreational play, to the highest levels of international competition.

Volleyball can enrich the lives of all who play and watch it. It should be fun.

WE COMMIT THE RULES TO THIS END.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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Official Hand Signals courtesy of the Federation Internationale de Volleyball, ©2021 FIVB.

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SECTION I

PREFACE

MODIFICATIONS

For all designated international competitions, the FIVB rules will be fully in effect. In addition, the original FIVB rules are used at the highest levels of USAV competition unless otherwise noted in the specific competitions regulations. USAV commentary, or modifications and clarifications to the FIVB rules are outlined in gray boxes and apply to all other levels of competition. See example below.

USAV RULE EXAMPLE:

USAV 4.1:

A coach and no more than one assistant coach are permitted to participate in the match to promote athletic development.

NEW RULE EXAMPLE:

15.5.4 The first improper request by a team in the match that does not affect or delay the game shall be rejected, but it must be recorded on the score sheet without any other consequences (See 16.1.2).

USA Volleyball recognizes that there are circumstances where grassroots development, sport development, safety or insurance requirements would indicate a need for a temporary rule modification (e.g., the number of substitutions might be expanded to include more participants at a school or recreational level).

Acknowledging that a rule may not be changed, in instances where a USAV member organization feels that the promotion of the sport would be enhanced by temporary adjustments, they are encouraged to promote the advancement of the sport.

Suggestions for additional changes or temporary adjustments for inclusion in this document may be transmitted through members of the Rules Commission, regional officials' chairpersons or commissioners during the season. Explanation and rationale for a proposed modification must be received by the USAV Rules Commission Chair before February 1 if it is to be considered at the annual meeting of the USAV Rules Commission.

RULES INTERPRETATION

Questions regarding interpretation of the present rules and current practices may be addressed to:

USA Beach Volleyball Rules Interpreter

Beachinterp@usav.org.

All inquiries will receive replies. Because of the translation of international rules, some queries may involve consultations, but answers will be forwarded as soon as possible.

For information relevant to the interpretation and application of the rules-specific match situations, please consult the USA Volleyball Web site at:

www.usavolleyball.org.

INFORMATION FOR HEARING-IMPAIRED VOLLEYBALL PLAYERS

For additional information on the USA Deaf Volleyball Association or USA Deaf Sports Federation, contact:

USA Deaf Sports Federation

PO Box 22011, Santa Fe, NM 87502-2011

Email: homeoffice@usdeafsports.org

Web Site: www.usdeafsports.org/volleyball

TT (605) 367-5761, (605) 367-5760, FAX: (605) 782-8441

Dial 711 for voice calls and give relay operator the TT number above.

To obtain a copy of Volleyball in American Sign Language, which illustrates more than 40 of the most important volleyball terms, contact USA Volleyball at:

855-USVOLLEY or info@usav.org.

INFORMATION FOR PHYSICALLY CHALLENGED VOLLEYBALL PLAYERS

For additional information on the Men's and Women's Sitting Volleyball National Programs for the physically challenged and information on grassroots program (find a place to play, create a new program, etc.), contact:

Sitting Volleyball Department

Email: sitting.volleyball@usav.org

World ParaVolley Classification Rules:

Website: paravolleypanam.com

INFORMATION FOR SPECIAL OLYMPICS VOLLEYBALL PLAYERS

For information on Special Olympics Traditional, Modified and Unified® Sports Team Volleyball and Individual Skills Volleyball Programs, please contact:

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**10 voting members*

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USA VOLLEYBALL STAFF LIAISON

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SIGNIFICANT RULE CHANGES AND CLARIFICATIONS

15.5.4 The first improper request by a team in the match that does not affect or delay the game shall be rejected, but it must be recorded on the score sheet without any other consequences.

FIVB BEACH VOLLEYBALL IS A COMPETITIVE SPORT

Competition taps latent strengths. It exhibits the best of ability, spirit, creativity and aesthetics. The rules are structured to allow all of these qualities. The game's early exponents on the sands of California would still recognize it. Yet, in recent years the FIVB has made great strides in adapting the game to a modern audience.

In this regard, Beach Volleyball has retained certain distinctive and essential elements over the years. Some of these it shares with other net/ball/ racquet games:

– Service – Rotation (taking turns to serve) – Attack – Defense – players able to play anywhere on court.

But the sport has moved on. Today it is more explosive, and more spectacular. It is fast and free flowing; it has athletic players doing sensational things on court in crowded venues. Additionally, Beach Volleyball is unique amongst net games in insisting that the ball is in constant flight – a flying ball – and by allowing each team a degree of internal passing before the ball must be returned to the opponents, creating a kind sharing of the ball to produce equal opportunities for scoring points.

In recent years the FIVB has made a massive investment in the use of technology, with its Video Challenge System providing fairness to the efforts of the athletes, and encouraging philosophies which promote flowing play to entertain the public, both in the venue and on the screen. Competitors use this framework to contest techniques, tactics and power. The framework also allows players a freedom of expression to enthuse spectators and viewers, and create an unrivaled sporting spectacle.

Modifications to the service rule have changed the act of service from simply a means of putting the ball in play to an offensive weapon.

The concept of “rotation” is entrenched to allow for all-around athletes. The rules on player positions must permit teams to have flexibility and to create interesting developments in tactics.

And the image of Beach Volleyball is increasingly a good one as a consequence.

THE RULES TEXT

This text is aimed at a broad Beach Volleyball public – players, coaches, referees, spectators, commentators, and others – because an understanding of the rules allows better play and personal satisfaction – coaches can create better team structure and tactics, giving players full rein to display their skills. Additionally, an understanding of the relationship between written rules and actual actions on the court allows officials to make better decisions.

Beach Volleyball is both recreational and competitive. Recreational sport taps into the human spirit and promotes “fun” and healthy life. Competition allows people to exhibit the best of ability, creativity, freedom of expression and fighting spirit. The rules are designed and structured to allow all of these facets to flourish.

This introduction at first focuses on Beach Volleyball as a competitive sport, before setting out to identify the main qualities required for successful refereeing.

THE REFEREE WITHIN THIS FRAMEWORK

The essence of a good referee lies in the concept of fairness and consistency:

Being positioned in the middle of both playing courts is a symbol of balance, encouraging the players to trust the referee's actions. However, the referee must be a facilitator rather than a controller, an orchestra director rather than a dictator, an efficient promoter rather than an efficient "punisher".

By understanding the reason why a rule has been written and by being clear about its purpose within the framework of the "show", the referee becomes a big part of the overall successful production, while remaining largely in the background and intervening only when necessary. We can say that a good referee will use the rules to make the competition a fulfilling experience for all concerned.

This demands a huge element of trust – the referee must be trusted to allow the players to entertain:

- by being **accurate** in his/her **judgment**;
- **by understanding why the rule is written**;
- by being an **efficient organizer**;
- by allowing the competition to flow and by **directing** it to a conclusion;
- by being an **educator** – using the rules to penalize the unfair or admonish the impolite;
- by **promoting** the game – that is, by **allowing the spectacular** elements in the game to shine and the players to do what they do best: **entertain** the public.

Finally, we can say that a good referee will use the rules to make the competition a fulfilling experience for all concerned.

To those who have read thus far, view the rules that follow as the current state of development of a great game, but keep in mind why these preceding few paragraphs may be of equal importance to you in your own position within the sport. So...

GET INVOLVED! KEEP THE BALL FLYING!

SPECTATOR/PARENT CONDUCT GUIDELINES AT USA VOLLEYBALL EVENTS

The following guidelines are intended to encourage positive spectating experiences in an enthusiastic, supportive environment for athletes, coaches, officials, and fellow spectators.

1. USAV Volleyball has a “zero tolerance” policy for unsporting conduct at local, regional, and national events.
2. Harassment, intimidation, or unsporting words or actions directed towards other spectators, match participants, tournament staff, officials, including line judges and scorers, may result in removal from the event. Attendance at future events may also be impacted.
3. A current membership with USA Volleyball is required to participate in any game or game-like activities.
4. Law enforcement, security personnel, and USA Volleyball Event Arbitrators (the “Green Shirts”) play an important role in ensuring a safe, fair environment for our young athletes and should be considered important members of the tournament staff.
5. Generate goodwill and good sportsmanship by being polite and respectful to others attending the event.
6. The Event Director and/or Program Administrator must be notified when any illegal activity is witnessed.
7. Spectator seating around the courts is for the primary use of those watching the match in progress. Spectators may rightfully choose to remain in a seat for an entire match without switching sides of the court.
8. Alcohol may not be consumed courtside at any USA Volleyball Youth/ Junior volleyball event.
9. Club directors and coaches have a responsibility to address unsporting conduct, words, or actions, by spectators or parents associated with their club.
10. **WARNING!** Injury from flying objects incidental to the sport of volleyball may occur. Attend at your own risk. Please pay close attention to your surroundings and be alert at all times, especially during active play.



SECTION II

THE GAME

CHAPTER 1

FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT

RULE 1. PLAYING AREA

The playing area includes the playing court and the free zone. It shall be rectangular and symmetrical.

1.1 Dimensions (Diagrams 1 & 2)

- 1.1.1 The playing court is a rectangle measuring 16 x 8 m (52'6" x 26'3"), surrounded by a free zone, which is a minimum of 3 m (9'10") wide on all sides. The free playing space is the space above the playing area, which is free from all obstructions. The free playing space shall measure a minimum of 7 m (23') in height from the playing surface.

USAV 1.1.1: The court dimensions for each team's side are 8 x 8 m (26'3") square court. The length of each short diagonal is subsequently 11.31 m (37'1") and that of the long diagonal is 17.89 m (58'8"). For court dimensions for four-player and six-player competition, please refer to the USAV Beach Competition Guidelines.

- 1.1.2 For FIVB World and Official Competitions, the free zone is a minimum of 5 m (16') and a maximum of 6 m (20') from the end lines/side lines. The free playing space shall measure a minimum of 12.5 m (41') in height from the playing surface.

1.2 Playing Surface

- 1.2.1 The surface must be composed of leveled sand, as flat and uniform as possible, free of rocks, shells and anything else which can represent risks of cuts or injuries to the players.
- 1.2.2 **For FIVB World and Official Competitions, the sand must be at least 40 cm (15^{3/4}") and composed of fine, loosely compacted grains.**
- 1.2.3 The playing surface must not present any danger of injury to the players.
- 1.2.4 For FIVB World and Official Competitions, the sand should also be sifted to an acceptable size, not too coarse and free of stones and dangerous particles. It should not be too fine to cause dust and stick to the skin.

USAV 1.2.4: Grass courts shall consist of maintained grass surfaces that are free of holes, puddles and uneven ground.

1.2.5 **For FIVB, World and Official competitions, a tarp to cover the central court is recommended in case of rain.**

1.3 Lines on the Court (Diagram 2)

1.3.1 All lines are 5 cm (2") wide. The lines must be of a color which contrasts sharply with the color of the sand.

USAV 1.3.1: Rope lines of .5 cm to 1 cm (3/16 to 3/8") may also be used.

1.3.2 Boundary lines

Two side lines and two end lines mark the playing court. There is no center line. Both side and end lines are placed inside the dimensions of the playing court. Court lines should be ribbons made of a resistant material, and any exposed anchors should be of a soft, flexible material.

1.4 Zones and Area

There is only the playing court service zone and the free zone surrounding the playing court.

1.4.1 The service zone is an 8 m (26'3") wide area behind the end line, which extends to the edge of the free zone.

1.5 Weather

The weather must not present any danger of injury to the players.

1.6 Lighting

For FIVB World and Official Competitions, played at night, the lighting on the playing area should be 1,000 to 1,500 lux measured at 1 m (39") above the surface of the playing area.

RULE 2. NET AND POSTS

2.1 Height of the Net (Diagram 3)

2.1.1 Placed vertically over the middle of the court there is a net whose top is set at the height of 2.43 (7'11⁵/₈") for men and 2.24 m (7'4¹/₈") for women. Note: The height of the net may be varied for specific age groups as follows:

Age Groups	Females	Males
16 years and under	2.24 m (7'4 ¹ / ₈ ")	2.24 m (7'4 ¹ / ₈ ")
14 years and under	2.12 m (6'11 ¹ / ₂ ")	2.12 m (6'11 ¹ / ₂ ")
12 years and under	2.00 m (6'6 ³ / ₄ ")	2.00 m (6'6 ³ / ₄ ")

USAV 2.1: Net heights shall be 2.43 m (7'11⁵/₈") for men and 2.24 m (7'4¹/₈") for women. Net heights should be varied for specific age groups as follows:

Age Groups	Females	Males
16 years & under	*2.24 m (7'4 ¹ / ₈ ")	*2.43 m (7'11 ⁵ / ₈ ")
14 years & under	*2.24 m (7'4 ¹ / ₈ ")	*2.24 m (7'4 ¹ / ₈ ")
12 years & under	2.12 m (6'11 ¹ / ₂ ")	2.12 m (6'11 ¹ / ₂ ")
10 years & Under	1.98m (6'6")	

**same as adult height*

2.1.2 Its height is measured from the center of the playing court with a measuring rod. The net height (over the two side lines) must be exactly the same and must not exceed the official height by more than 2 cm (3/4").

2.2 Structure (Diagram 3)

The net is 8.5 m (27'10¹/₂") long and 1 m (39") (+/-3 cm) (+/-11/8") wide when it is hung taut, placed vertically over the narrow axis at the middle of the playing court. It is made of 10 cm (4") square mesh. At its top and bottom there are two 7-10 cm (11/2-4") wide horizontal bands made of two-fold canvas, preferably in dark blue or bright colors, sewn along its full length. Each extremity of the upper band has a hole through which passes a cord fastening the upper band to the posts to keep the top of the net stretched taut.

Within the bands, there is a flexible cable in the upper one and a cord in the bottom one for fastening the net to the posts and keeping its top and bottom taut. It is permissible to have advertising on the horizontal bands of the net.

For FIVB, World and Official Competitions, an 8.0 m (26'3") net with smaller meshes and brandings displayed between the ends of the net and the posts may be used, provided that the visibility of the athletes and officials will be preserved. Publicity may be printed on the above items as per FIVB regulations.

2.3 Side Bands (Diagram 3)

Two colored bands, 5 cm (2") wide (same width as the court lines) and 1 m (39") long, are fastened vertically to the net and placed directly above each side line. They are considered part of the net.

Advertising is permitted on the side bands.

USAV 2.3:

The side bands are optional for USA competition.

2.4 Antennae (Diagrams 3 & 4A)

An antenna is a flexible rod, 1.80 m (5'11") long and 10 mm (3/8") in diameter, made of fiberglass or similar material.

An antenna is fastened at the outer edge of each side band. The antennae are placed on opposite sides of the net.

The top 80 cm (32") of each antenna extends above the net and is marked with 10 cm (4") stripes of contrasting color, preferably red and white.

The antennae are considered as part of the net and laterally delimit the crossing space.

2.5 Posts (Diagrams 2 & 3)

- 2.5.1 The posts supporting the net are placed at a distance of 0.70-1.00 m (27 1/2"-39") outside each side line to the post padding. They are 2.55 m (8'4") high and preferably adjustable.

For FIVB World and Official Competitions, the posts supporting the net are placed at a distance of 1 m (39") outside the side lines.

- 2.5.2 The posts are rounded and smooth, fixed to the ground without wires. There shall be no dangerous or obstructing devices. Posts must be padded.

USAV 2.5.2: It is recommended that the posts be rounded, smooth and free of any sharp edges or protrusions that may cause injury to players. All protrusions that cannot be removed must be padded. Posts shall be padded to a minimum height of 1.7 m (5'6") with at least 1.25 cm (1/2") thick, resilient, shock-absorbing material. It is recommended that all guy lines that support posts from the playing surface be eliminated. If used, the guy ropes shall be made of bright colors or marked with flags, while any guide cables, rigid braces or wire supports must be padded using the same specifications as the net standards.

Anchors for guy lines must be free of sharp edges and driven flush with or buried beneath the playing surface.

2.6 Additional Equipment

All additional equipment is determined by FIVB regulations.

USAV 2.6:

A referee's platform is highly recommended. The platform may be either attached (to a permanently installed net standard), or may be free-standing. The platform should be adjustable in height, such that the referees' eye position shall be approximately 50cm (19") above the net, and from which the referee should have an unobstructed view of the court. The platform should be constructed, positioned and padded such that it presents the least potential hazard for players while retaining maximal stability for the referee. Specifically designed referee platforms are preferred. 'Podium' style ladders with a standing platform at 4' and appropriate load capacity are acceptable. Referees may work from the ground if they deem any provided platform unsafe. The front and sides of the referee's platform shall be padded to a minimum height of 1.7 m (5'6") with at least 1.25 cm (1/2") thick, resilient, shock-absorbing material.

RULE 3. BALLS

3.1 Standards

The ball shall be spherical, made of a flexible material (leather, synthetic leather, or similar) which does not absorb moisture, i.e., more suitable to outdoor conditions since matches can be played when it is raining. The ball has a bladder inside made of rubber or similar material. Approval of synthetic leather material is determined by FIVB regulations.

Color: light uniform color or a combination of colors

Circumference: 66 to 68 cm (25 1/2-27")

Weight: 260 to 280 g (9-10 oz.)

Inside pressure: 0.175 to 0.225 kg/cm² (171 to 221 mbar or hPa) (2.5 to 3.2 lb/sq in)

3.2 Uniformity Of Balls

All balls used in a match must have the same standards regarding circumference, weight, pressure, type, color, etc.

FIVB World and Official Competitions must be played with FIVB approved balls, unless by agreement of FIVB.

3.3 Three-Ball System (Diagram 8)

For FIVB World and Official Competitions, three balls shall be used. In this case, six ball retrievers are stationed, one at each corner of the free zone and one behind each referee.

CHAPTER 2

PARICIPANTS

RULE 4. TEAMS

4.1 Team Composition

USAV 4.1:

A coach and no more than one assistant coach are permitted to participate in the match to promote athletic development.

4.1.1 A team is composed exclusively of two players.

USAV 4.1.1: A team is composed of players and a coach(es).

4.1.2 Only the two players recorded on the score sheet have the right to participate in the match.

4.1.3 One of the players is the team captain, who shall be indicated on the score sheet.

4.1.4 For FIVB World and Official Competitions, players are not allowed to receive external assistance or coaching during a match. (Exceptions: see Specific Regulations for Age Competitions and for Phases 1 and 2 of the Continental Cup).

USAV 4.1.4: Coaching is permitted under the following guidelines.

Coaches:

USAV 4.1.4.1: must be identified as a coach and dress professionally (at minimum, in shirt and shorts);

USAV 4.1.4.2: may not address the officials or attempt to influence their decisions at any time;

USAV 4.1.4.3: may perform drills with their team on court until the conclusion of the coin toss;

USAV 4.1.4.4: during the official timed warm-up may only instruct their players from the sideline;

USAV 4.1.4.5: during the match may give instruction only during time-outs, court switches and between sets;

USAV 4.1.4.6: must remain seated/kneeling in their team's area (switching sides with their team);

USAV 4.1.4.7: may suggest to the team captain in a non-disruptive manner, the request for time-out and are permitted to request time-out for all competition U-19 and below;

USAV 4.1.4.8: are subject to sanction (individual misconduct or delay) for inappropriate behavior or delay of the match. (See Diagram USAV 7c.)

4.2 Location Of The Team

The team's areas (including two chairs each) must be 5 m (16^{3/4}) from the sideline, and no closer than 3 m (9'10") from the scorer's table.

4.3 Equipment

A player's equipment consists of shorts or a bathing suit. A jersey or "tank-top" is optional except when specified in Tournament Regulations. Players may wear a hat/head covering.

- 4.3.1 **For FIVB, World and Official Competitions, players of a given team must wear uniforms of the same color and style according to tournament regulations. Players' uniforms must be clean.**

USAV 4.3.1: Players are not required to wear uniforms of the same color and style. Matching bottoms and tops are encouraged. For nationally-sanctioned events, junior female athletes are required to wear a top that covers the midriff/midsection when standing, and bottoms such as spandex, shorts or leggings with a 1" inseam. No bikinis will be permitted. Junior male athletes are required to wear a tank top or t-shirt that covers the midriff/midsection when standing, and bottoms such as swim trunks, surf shorts, or volleyball shorts. No brief-style swim trunks will be permitted.

- 4.3.2 Players must play barefoot except when authorized by the 1st referee.

- 4.3.3 Players' jerseys (or shorts if players are allowed to play without shirt) must be numbered 1 and 2.

USAV 4.3.3: Players' shirts or shorts do not require numbers for USA competition. However, if numbers are worn, players' tops may be numbered from 1 to 99. Partners shall not wear the same number.

- 4.3.3.1 The number must be placed on the chest (or on the front of the shorts).

- 4.3.3.2 The number must be of a contrasting color to the jersey and a minimum of 10 cm (4") in height. The stripe forming the number shall be a minimum of 1.5 cm (1/2") wide.

4.4 Change Of Equipment

If both teams arrive at a match dressed in jerseys of the same color, a toss shall be conducted to determine which team shall change.

The 1st referee may authorize one or more players:

4.4.1 to play with socks and/or shoes;

USAV 4.4.1: For USAV grass competition, players may wear safe, tournament-approved shoes.

4.4.2 to change wet jerseys between sets provided that the new ones also follow tournament and FIVB regulations.

4.4.3 If requested by a player, the 1st referee may authorize him/her to play with an undershirt and training pants. Players may, at the Tournament Directors' discretion, be allowed to wear 'cold weather outerwear' (numbers suggested but not required) over their uniform. This is typically allowed at temperatures of 60 degrees or less, and typically both players are required to wear (similar or identical) outerwear if either of them chooses to do so. In extreme conditions, player safety shall prevail over uniforming concerns.

4.5 Forbidden Objects

4.5.1 It is forbidden to wear objects which may cause injury, or give an artificial advantage to the player.

4.5.2 Players may wear glasses or lenses at their own risk.

4.5.3 Compression pads (padded injury protection devices) may be worn for protection or support.

For FIVB, World and Official Competitions for Seniors, these devices or visible underwear must be of the same color as part of the uniform.

RULE 5. TEAM LEADERS

The team captain is responsible for maintaining team conduct and discipline.

USAV 5:

Coach(es) and the team captain are responsible for maintaining team conduct and discipline.

5.1 Captain

5.1.1 PRIOR TO THE MATCH, the team captain: a) signs the score sheet; b) represents his/her team in the toss.

5.1.2 DURING THE MATCH, only the captain is authorized to speak to the referees while the ball is out of play in the following three cases:

5.1.2.1 to ask for an explanation on the application or interpretation

of the Rules; if the explanation does not satisfy the captain, the captain must immediately inform the 1st referee of his/her wish to Protest;

5.1.2.2 to ask authorization:

- a. to change uniforms or equipment,
- b. to verify the number of the serving player,
- c. to check the net, the ball, the surface, etc.,
- d. to realign a court line;

5.1.2.3 to request time-outs (See 15.2.1, 15.4).

Note: The players must have authorization from the referees to leave the playing area.

5.1.3 At the end of the match:

5.1.3.1 Both players thank the referees and the opponents. The Captain signs the score sheet to ratify the result.

USAV 5.1.3.1: For USAV competition, no post-match signature is required (see also USAV 24.2.3.3).

5.1.3.2 If the captain previously requested a Protest Protocol via the 1st referee and this has not been successfully resolved at the time of the occurrence he/she has the right to confirm it as a formal written protest, recorded on the score sheet at the end of the match (See 5.1.2.1, 24.2.3.2).

CHAPTER 3

PLAYING FORMAT

RULE 6. TO SCORE A POINT, TO WIN A SET AND THE MATCH

6.1 To Score A Point

6.1.1 Point

A team scores a point (Signal 2)

6.1.1.1 by successfully landing the ball on the opponent's court (Signal 14);

6.1.1.2 when the opponent team commits a fault;

6.1.1.3 when the opponent team receives a penalty.

6.1.2 Fault

A team commits a fault by making a playing action contrary to the rules (or by violating them in some other way). The referees judge the faults and determine the consequences according to the Rules:

6.1.2.1 If two or more faults are committed successively, only the first one is counted.

6.1.2.2 If two or more faults are committed by opponents simultaneously, a **DOUBLE FAULT** is called and the rally is replayed (Signal 23).

6.1.3 Rally and Completed Rally

A **rally** is the sequence of playing actions from the moment of the service hit by the server until the ball is out of play (see 8.1, 8.2).

A **completed rally** is the sequence of playing actions, which results in the award of a point (see 12.2.2.1). This includes

- **the award of a penalty (see 16.2.3, 20.3.1)**

- **loss of service for serving faults outside the time limit.**

6.1.3.1 if the serving team wins a rally, it scores a point and continues to serve;

6.1.3.2 if the receiving team wins a rally, it scores a point and it must serve next.

6.2 To Win A Set (Signal 9)

A set (except the deciding 3rd set) is won by the team which first scores 21 points with a minimum lead of two points. In the case of a 20-20 tie, play is continued until a two-point lead is achieved (22-20; 23-21; etc.).

6.3 To Win The Match (Signal 9)

- 6.3.1 The match is won by the team that wins two sets.
- 6.3.2 In the case of a 1-1 tie, the deciding 3rd set is played to 15 points with a minimum lead of 2 points.

6.4 Default and Incomplete Team

- 6.4.1 If a team refuses to play after being summoned to do so, it is declared in default and forfeits the match with the result 0-2 for the match and 0-21 for each set.
- 6.4.2 A team that does not appear on the playing court on time is declared in default.

USAV 6.4.2: For USAV competition, if one team is not present at the match start time, the first set is forfeited, 0-21, by that team. If the team has not arrived within 10 additional minutes the second set (0-21) and thus the match (0-2), is forfeited. Teams arriving within the 10-minute interval may make use of whatever time remains for warm-up.

Note: Forfeits are generally subject to the tournament director's discretion. Whenever possible, consult the director as soon as it becomes evident that a team is not present. Consult the director again prior to declaring a forfeit.

- 6.4.3 A team that is declared INCOMPLETE for the set or for the match loses the set or the match. The opponent team is given the points, or the points and the sets, needed to win the set or the match. The incomplete team keeps its points and sets (See 6.2, 6.3, 7.3.1).

For FIVB, World and Official Competitions, whenever the Pool Play format is implemented, Rule 6.4 above may be subject to modifications as stated in the Specific Competition Regulations issued by the FIVB in due time, establishing the modality to be followed for treating the default and incomplete team cases.

RULE 7. STRUCTURE OF PLAY

7.1 The Toss

Before the official warm up, the 1st referee conducts the toss to decide upon the first service and the sides of the court in the first set.

- 7.1.1 The toss is taken in the presence of the two team captains, where appropriate.

7.1.2 The winner of the toss chooses:

EITHER

- 7.1.2.1 the right to serve or to receive the service, OR
- 7.1.2.2 the side of the playing court. The loser takes the remaining choice.
- 7.1.2.3 In the second set the loser of the toss in the first set will have the choice of 7.1.2.1 or 7.1.2.2. A new toss will be conducted for the deciding set.

7.2 Official Warm-Up Session

Prior to the match, if the teams have previously had another playing court at their disposal, they will have a 3-minute official warm-up period at the net; if not, they may have 5 minutes.

USAV 7.2:

Default warm-up protocol:

10:00 - Teams share court

7:00 - Coin toss (players in uniform)

6:00 - Official five-minute warm-up (* The five-minute warm-up may be reduced to three minutes at the discretion of the event director.)

1:00 - Teams return to team area; court maintenance; 1st referee goes to stand

0:00 - Teams move to end lines; 1st referee directs teams onto court

NOTE: Coaches or clubmates may participate in warm-ups during the shared court time without interfering with the opponents. After the coin toss, only the match participants may utilize the court; coaches may give instructions from the sidelines.

7.3 Team Starting Line-Up

7.3.1 Both players of each team must always be in play (See 4.1.1).

7.4 Positions

At the moment the ball is hit by the server, each team must be within its own court (except the server).

7.4.1 The players are free to position themselves. There are NO determined positions on the court.

7.5 Positional Fault

7.5.1 There are NO positional order faults.

7.6 Service Order

7.6.1 Service order must be maintained throughout the set (as determined by the team captain immediately following the toss).7.6.2 When the receiving team has gained the right to serve, its players “rotate” one position.

7.7 Service Order Fault (Signal 13)

7.7.1 A service order fault is committed when the service is not made according to the service order. The team is sanctioned with a point and service to the opponent.

7.7.2 The scorer(s) must correctly indicate the service order and correct any incorrect server prior to the whistle for service.

USAV Commentary: For Doubles Competition, when an incorrect player attempts to serve, the scorer and the referees shall prevent the error prior to service. Should the error be discovered after the ball has been served, the referee(s) shall stop play, correct the service order, and reauthorize the serve with the correct player serving. Should the incorrect server not be discovered until after points were scored, previously scored points are retained, the service order is corrected, and the correct player continues serving. The scorer, if available, shall attempt to correct any error in the service order prior to the service contact.

A service fault occurs only when a player insists on serving out of order.

CHAPTER 4

PLAYING ACTIONS

RULE 8. STATES OF PLAY

8.1 Ball In Play

The ball is in play from the moment of thignale hit of the service authorized by the 1st referee (See 12, 12.3 and Signal 1).

8.2 Ball Out Of Play

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

8.3 Ball “In”

The ball is “in” if at any moment of its contact with the playing surface, some part of the ball touches the court, including touching the boundary lines (Signal 14, LJ Signal 1).

8.4 Ball “Out”

The ball is “out” when it:

- 8.4.1 falls on the ground completely outside the boundary lines, without touching them (Signal 15, LJ Signal 2);
- 8.4.2 touches an object outside the court, or a person out of play (Signal 15, LJ Signal 4);
- 8.4.3 touches the antennae, ropes, posts or the net itself outside the side bands (See Diagrams 3 and 4a; also Signal 15, LJ Signal 4);
- 8.4.4 crosses the vertical plane of the net either partially or totally outside the crossing space during service or during the third hit of the team (exception: Rule 10.1.2; see also Diagrams 4a and 4b; Signal 15, LJ Signal 4);
- 8.4.5 crosses completely the lower space under the net (See Diagram 4a; also Signal 22).

RULE 9. PLAYING THE BALL

Each team must play within its own playing area and playing space (except Rule 10.1.2). The ball may, however, be retrieved from beyond the free zone.

USAV 9:

In domestic play, retrieval from beyond the designated free zone is frequently prohibited by ground rule for safety and legal reasons. In all cases, attempted retrieval beyond the free zone does not enjoy the protections (replay) offered by the external interference rule.

9.1 Team Hits

A hit is any contact with the ball by a player in play.

Each team is entitled to a maximum of three hits for returning the ball over the net. If more are used, the team commits the fault of: “FOUR HITS” (Signal 18).

These team hits include not only intentional hits by the player, but also unintentional contacts with the ball.

9.1.1 CONSECUTIVE CONTACTS (Signal 17)

A player may not hit the ball two times consecutively (exceptions, see Rules: 9.2.2.2, 9.2.2.3, 14.2 and 14.4.2).

9.1.2 SIMULTANEOUS CONTACTS

Two players may touch the ball at the same moment.

9.1.2.1 When two teammates touch the ball simultaneously, it is counted as two hits (with the exception of blocking). If they reach for the ball, but only one of them touches it, one hit is counted. If players collide, no fault is committed.

9.1.2.2 When two opponents touch the ball simultaneously over the net and the ball remains in play, the team receiving the ball is entitled to another three hits. If such a ball goes “out,” it is the fault of the team on the opposite side (Signal 15).

9.1.2.3 If simultaneous hits by two opponents over the net lead to extended contact with the ball, play continues.

9.1.2.4 If the ball hits the antenna after simultaneous hits by two opponents over the net the rally should be replayed (Signal 23).

9.1.3 Assisted hit

Within the playing area, a player is not permitted to take support from a teammate or any structure/object in order to hit the ball. However, a player who is about to commit a fault (touch the net or

interfere with an opponent, etc.) may be stopped or held back by a teammate.

9.2 Characteristics of the Hit

9.2.1 The ball may touch any part of the body.

9.2.2 The ball must not be caught and/or thrown. It can rebound in any direction (See 9.3.3).

9.2.2.1 Simultaneous Contacts:

The ball may touch various parts of the body, provided that the contacts take place simultaneously.

9.2.2.2 Consecutive Contacts:

At the first hit of the team, provided it is not made overhand with fingers, consecutive contacts are permitted provided that the contacts occur during one action. During the first hit of the team if it is played overhand using fingers, the ball may NOT contact the fingers/hands consecutively, even if the contacts occur during one action (See 9.3.4, Signal 17).

9.2.2.3 However, at blocking, consecutive contacts may be made by one or more players, provided that they occur during one action (See 14.2);

9.2.2.4 Extended Contacts:

In defensive action of a hard driven ball, the ball contact can be extended momentarily even if an overhand finger action is used.

USAV Commentary: Plays involving finger action require special attention. If the play is defensive and reactive in nature, as in the case of a hard-driven ball, momentarily held or double-contacted balls are not considered faults. Furthermore, this may apply to the second touch of a team if the block contact was slight and the ball is still a hard-driven attack or to the defensive action (team first contact) after a ball has been blocked. If the player decides/intends to use finger setting action to contact an off-speed attack, the contact must be “clean.”

9.3 Faults In Playing The Ball

9.3.1 FOUR HITS: a team hits the ball four times before returning it (See 9.1, Signal 18).

9.3.2 ASSISTED HIT: a player takes support from a teammate or any structure/object in order to hit the ball within the playing area (See 9.1.3, Signal 16).

- 9.3.3 CATCH: the ball is caught and/or thrown; it does not rebound from the hit (See 9.2.2, Signal 16; exceptions: 9.2.2.1, 9.2.2.2).
- 9.3.4 DOUBLE CONTACT: a player hits the ball twice in succession or the ball contacts various parts of his/her body in succession (See 9.1.1, 9.2.2.2, Signal 17).

RULE 10. BALL AT THE NET

10.1 Ball Crossing the Net (Diagram 4a)

- 10.1.1 The ball sent to the opponent's court must go over the net within the crossing space. The crossing space is the part of the vertical plane of the net limited as follows:
 - 10.1.1.1 below, by the top of the net;
 - 10.1.1.2 at the sides, by the antennae, and their imaginary extension;
 - 10.1.1.3 above, by the ceiling or structure (if any).
- 10.1.2 The ball that has crossed the net plane to the opponent's free zone totally or partly through the external space may be played back within the team hits, provided that:
 - 10.1.2.1 The ball when played back crosses the vertical plane of the net again totally, or partly through the external space on the same side of the court.
The opponent may not prevent such action (See Diagram 4b).
- 10.1.3 The ball is "out" when it crosses completely the lower space under the net (Signal 22).
- 10.1.4 A player, however, may enter the opponents' court in order to play the ball before it passes outside the crossing space, or before it crosses completely the lower space.

10.2 Ball Touching the Net

While crossing the net, the ball may touch it (See 10.1.1).

10.3 Ball In the Net

- 10.3.1 A ball driven into the net may be recovered within the limits of the three team hits.
- 10.3.2 If the ball rips the mesh of the net or tears it down, the rally is cancelled and replayed.

RULE 11. PLAYER AT THE NET

11.1 Reaching Beyond the Net

- 11.1.1 In blocking, a player may touch the ball beyond the net, provided that he/she does not interfere with the opponent's play before or during the latter's attack-hit (See 14.1, 14.3).
- 11.1.2 After an attack-hit, a player is permitted to pass his/her hand beyond the net, provided that the contact has been made within his/her own playing space.

11.2 Penetration Into the Opponent's Space, Court and/or Free Zone

- 11.2.1 A player may enter into the opponent's space, court and/or free zone, provided that this does not interfere with the opponent's play (See 10.1.4).

USAV 11.2: When competition is scheduled or is occurring on adjacent court(s), it is a fault for a player to enter the adjacent court(s), to play a ball or after playing a ball. The free zone, including the service zone on an adjacent court, is a playing area.

11.3 Contact with the Net

- 11.3.1 Contact with the net by a player between the antennae, during the action of playing the ball, is a fault. The action of playing the ball includes (among others) take-off, hit (or attempt) and landing safely, ready for a new action (See 11.4.3).
- 11.3.2 Players may touch the post, ropes, or any other object outside the antennae, including the net itself, provided that it does not interfere with play.
- 11.3.3 When the ball is driven into the net, causing it to touch an opponent, no fault is committed.

11.4 Player's Faults at the Net

- 11.4.1 A player touches the ball or an opponent in the opponent's space before or during the opponent's attack-hit (Signal 20).
- 11.4.2 A player interferes with the opponent's play while penetrating into the opponent's space under the net.
- 11.4.3 A player interferes with the opponent's play by, amongst others, (See 11.3.1, Signal 19, Diagram 3):
 - touching the net between the antennae or the antenna itself during his/her action of playing the ball,
 - using the net between the antennae as a support or stabilizing aid,

- creating an unfair advantage over the opponent by touching the net,
- making actions which hinder an opponent's legitimate attempt to play the ball,
- catching/holding on to the net.

Any player close to the ball as it is played, and who is him/herself trying to play it, is considered in the action of playing the ball, even if no contact is made with it.

However, touching the net outside the antenna is not to be considered a fault (except for Rule 9.1.3).

RULE 12. SERVICE

The service is the act of putting the ball into play by the correct serving player placed in the service zone.

12.1 First Service in a Set

- 12.1.1 The first service of a set is executed by the team determined by the toss.

12.2 Service Order

- 12.2.1 The players must follow the service order recorded on the score sheet.

- 12.2.2 After the first service in a set, the player to serve is determined as follows:

12.2.2.1 when the serving team wins the rally, the player who served before serves again;

12.2.2.2 when the receiving team wins the rally, it gains the right to serve and the player who did not serve last time will serve.

12.3 Authorization Of The Service (Signal 1)

The 1st referee authorizes the service, after having checked that both teams are ready to play and that the server is in possession of the ball.

12.4 Execution Of The Service

- 12.4.1 The ball shall be hit with one hand or any part of the arm after being tossed or released from the hand(s) (Signal 10).

- 12.4.2 Only one toss or release of the ball is allowed. Dribbling or moving the ball in the hands is permitted (Signal 10).

- 12.4.3 The server may move freely within the service zone. At the moment of the service hit or take-off for a jump service, the server must not touch the court (the end line included) or the ground outside the

service zone. His/her foot may not go under the the end line (See 1.4.2; Signal 22, LJ Signal 4).

After the hit, he/she may step or land outside the service zone, or inside the court. If the line moves because of the sand pushed by the server, it is not considered a fault.

- 12.4.4 The server must hit the ball within 5 seconds after the 1st referee whistles for service (Signal 11).
- 12.4.5 A service executed before the referee's whistle is cancelled and repeated (Signal 23).
- 12.4.6 If the ball, after having been tossed or released by the server, lands without being touched or caught by the server, it is considered as a service (Signal 10).
- 12.4.7 No further service attempt will be permitted.

12.5 Screening (Diagram 5, Signal 12)

- 12.5.1 A player of the serving team must not prevent the opponent, through individual screening, from seeing the server and the flight path of the ball.
- 12.5.2 A player of the serving team makes a screen by waving arms, jumping or moving sideways during the execution of the service, and in so doing hides both the server AND the flight path of the ball.

USAV Commentary: Screens will only be whistled when in the referee's judgment, the receiving player was prevented from seeing BOTH the server AND the flight of the ball.

12.6 Faults Made During The Service

12.6.1 Serving faults

The following faults lead to a change of service. The server:

- 12.6.1.1 violates the service order (See 12.2, Signal 13);
 - 12.6.1.2 does not execute the service properly (See 12.4).
- ### 12.6.2 Faults after the service hit

After the ball has been correctly hit, the service becomes a fault if the ball:

- 12.6.2.1 touches a player of the serving team or fails to cross the vertical plane of the net completely through the crossing space (Signal 19);

12.6.2.2 goes “out” (See 8.4, Signal 15);

12.6.2.3 passes over a screen (See Diagram 5, Signal 12).

RULE 13. ATTACK HIT

13.1 Characteristics of the Attack-Hit

13.1.1 All actions which direct the ball toward the opponents, with the exception of service and block, are considered as attack-hits.

13.1.2 An attack-hit is completed the moment the ball completely crosses the vertical plane of the net or is touched by an opponent.

13.1.3 Any player may carry out an attack-hit at any height, provided that his/her contact with the ball has been made within the player’s own playing space (except Rule 13.2.4, 13.2.5 below).

13.2 Faults of the Attack-Hit

13.2.1 A player hits the ball within the playing space of the opposing team (Signal 20).

13.2.2 A player hits the ball “out” (See 8.4, Signal 15).

13.2.3 A player completes an attack-hit using an open-handed finger action or if using fingertips that are not rigid and together (Signal 21).

13.2.4 A player completes an attack-hit on the opponent’s service, when the ball is entirely higher than the top of the net (Signal 21).

13.2.5 A player completes an attack-hit using an overhand pass which has a trajectory not perpendicular to the line of the shoulders. The exception is when the player is attempting to set to his or her own teammate (Signal 21).

RULE 14. BLOCKING

14.1 Blocking

14.1.1 Blocking is the action of players close to the net to intercept the ball coming from the opponent by reaching higher than the top of the net, regardless of the height of the ball contact. At the moment of contact with the ball, a part of the body must be higher than the top of the net.

14.1.2 Block Attempt

A block attempt is the action of blocking without touching the ball.

14.1.3 Completed Block

A block is completed whenever the ball is touched by a blocker (See Diagram 6).

14.1.4 Collective Block

A collective block is executed by two or three players close to each other and is completed when one of them touches the ball.

14.2 Block Contact

Consecutive (quick and continuous) contacts may occur by one or more blockers, provided that the contacts are made during one action. These are counted as only one team hit. These contacts may occur with any part of the body (See 9.1.1, 9.2.2.3).

14.3 Blocking Within the Opponent's Space

In blocking, the player may place his/her hands and arms beyond the net provided that this action does not interfere with the opponent's play. Thus, it is not permitted to touch the ball beyond the net until an opponent has executed an attack-hit (See 13.1.1, Signal 20).

14.4 Block and Team Hits

14.4.1 A blocking contact is counted as a team hit. The blocking team will have only two more hits after a blocking contact.

14.4.2 The first hit after the block may be executed by any player, including the one who has touched the ball during the block.

14.5 Blocking The Service

To block an opponent's service is forbidden (Signal 12).

14.6 Blocking Faults

14.6.1 The blocker touches the ball in the OPPONENT'S space either before or simultaneously with the opponent's attack-hit (See 14.3, Signal 20).

14.6.2 Blocking the ball in the opponent's space from outside the antenna.

14.6.3 A player blocks the opponent's service (Signal 12).

14.6.4 The ball is sent "out" off the block (Signal 24).

CHAPTER 5

INTERRUPTIONS, DELAYS AND INTERVALS

RULE 15. INTERRUPTIONS

An interruption is the time between one completed rally and the 1st referee's whistle for the next service. The only regular game interruptions are TIME-OUTS (Signal 4).

15.1 Number of Regular Game Interruptions

Each team may request a maximum of one time-out per set.

15.2 Sequence of Regular Game Interruptions

15.2.1 Request for time-out by both teams may follow one another, within the same interruption.

15.2.2 There are no substitutions.

15.3 Request For Regular Game Interruptions

Regular game interruptions may be requested only by the captain.

15.4 Time-Outs and Technical Time-Outs

15.4.1 Time-out requests must be made by showing the corresponding hand signal, when the ball is out of play and before the whistle for service. All requested time-outs last for 30 seconds (Signal 4).

15.4.2 For FIVB World and Official Competitions in sets 1 and 2, one additional 30-second "Technical Time-Out" is applied automatically when the sum of the points scored by the teams equals 21 points.

15.4.3 In the deciding (3rd) set, there are no "Technical Time-Outs"; only one time-out of 30 seconds duration may be requested by each team.

15.4.4 During all regular interruptions (including Technical Time Outs) and set intervals, players must go to the designated players' area (See 15.5, 16.1).

15.5 Improper Requests

Among others, it is improper to request a time-out:

15.5.1 during a rally or at the moment of, or after the whistle to serve;

15.5.2 by a non-authorized team member (See 5.1.23);

15.5.3 after having exhausted the authorized time-outs (See 15.1).

15.5.4 The first improper request by a team in the match that does not affect or delay the game shall be rejected, but it must be recorded on the score sheet without any other consequences (See 16.1.2).

15.5.5 Any The further improper request in the same match by the same team constitutes a delay (See 16.1, Signal 25).

RULE 16. GAME DELAYS

16.1 Types Of Delays

An improper action of a team that defers resumption of the game is a delay and includes, among others:

- 16.1.1 prolonging time-outs, after having been instructed to resume the game;
- 16.1.2 repeating an improper request (See 15.5);
- 16.1.3 delaying the game (12 seconds shall be the maximum time from the end of a rally to the whistle for service under normal playing conditions);
- 16.1.4 delaying the game by a team member.

16.2 Delay Sanctions

16.2.1 “*Delay warning*” and “*delay penalty*” are team sanctions.

16.2.1.1 Delay sanctions remain in force for the entire match.

16.2.1.2 All delay sanctions are recorded on the score sheet.

16.2.2 The first delay in the match by a team member is sanctioned with a “DELAY WARNING” (Signal 25, Diagram 7b).

16.2.3 The second and subsequent delays of any type by any member of the same team in the same match constitute a fault and are sanctioned with a “DELAY PENALTY”: a point and service to the opponent (Signal 25, Diagram 7b).

16.2.4 Delay sanctions imposed before or between sets are applied in the following set.

RULE 17. EXCEPTIONAL GAME INTERRUPTIONS

17.1 Injury/Illness

17.1.1 Should a serious accident occur while the ball is in play, the referee must stop the game immediately and permit medical assistance to enter the court. The rally is then replayed.

- 17.1.2 An injured/ill player is given a maximum of 5 minutes recovery time, one time in a match. The referee must authorize the properly accredited medical staff to enter the playing court to attend the player. Only the 1st referee may authorize a player to leave the playing area without penalty. When the treatment has been completed or if no treatment can be provided, play must resume. The 2nd referee will whistle and request the player to continue. At this time, only the player can judge whether he/she is fit to play.

If the player does not recover or return to the playing area at the conclusion of the recovery time, his/her team is declared incomplete (See 6.4.3, 7.3.1).

In extreme cases, the doctor of the competition can oppose the return of an injured player.

Note: The recovery time will begin when the properly accredited medical staff member(s) of the competition arrives at the playing court to attend to the player. In the event that no accredited medical staff is available or in cases where the player chooses to be treated by his/her own medical personnel, the time will begin from the moment the recovery time was authorized by the referee.

17.2 External Interference

If there is any external interference during the game, the play has to be stopped and the rally is replayed.

USAV 17.2:

The referees, auxiliary officials and media staff within the established free zone are considered to be part of the court. They shall not be considered the cause of external interference unless they initiate the contact (or threat of contact) with the player and/or the ball. Other persons or objects which intrude into the established free zone are considered external (not a part of the court); therefore, if a legitimate attempt to play the ball is hindered a replay shall be granted. Referees should establish the free zone prior to the match.

17.3 Prolonged Interruptions

- 17.3.1 If unforeseen circumstances interrupt the match, the 1st referee, the organizer and the Control Committee, if there is one, shall decide the measures to be taken to re-establish normal conditions.
- 17.3.2 Should one or several interruptions occur, not exceeding 4 hours in total, the match is resumed with the score acquired, regardless of whether it continues on the same playing court or another playing court.

- 17.3.3 Should one or several interruptions occur, exceeding 4 hours in total, the whole match shall be replayed.

RULE 18. INTERVALS AND CHANGE OF COURTS/SWITCHES

18.1 Intervals

- 18.1.1 An interval is the time between sets. All intervals last 1 minute.
During this period of time, the change of courts (if requested) and service order of the teams on the score sheet are made.
During the interval before a deciding set the referees carry out a toss in accordance with Rule 7.1.

USAV 18.1.1: An interval is the time between sets. All intervals last two minutes. The event director may opt to use the FIVB one-minute rule.

18.2 Court Switches (Signal 3)

- 18.2.1 The teams switch after every 7 points (Sets 1 and 2) and 5 points (Set 3) played.
- 18.2.2 During court switches the teams must change immediately without delay.

If the court switch is not made at the proper time, it will take place as soon as the error is noticed. The score at the time that the court switch is made remains the same.

CHAPTER 6

PARTICIPANTS' CONDUCT

RULE 19. REQUIREMENTS OF CONDUCT

19.1 Sportsmanlike Conduct

- 19.1.1 Participants must know the “Official Beach Volleyball Rules” and abide by them.
- 19.1.2 Participants must accept referees’ decisions with sportsmanlike conduct, without disputing them. In case of doubt, clarification may be requested only through the game captain (See 5.1.2.1).
- 19.1.3 Participants must refrain from actions or attitudes aimed at influencing the decisions of the referees or covering up faults committed by their team.

19.2 Fair Play

- 19.2.1 Participants must behave respectfully and courteously in the spirit of FAIR PLAY, not only toward the referees, but also toward other officials, the opponents, teammates and spectators.
- 19.2.2 Communication between team members during the match is permitted

RULE 20. MISCONDUCT AND ITS SANCTIONS

USAV 20:

Refer to FIVB Diagrams 7a, 7b and USAV Diagram 7c.

20.1 Minor Misconduct

Minor misconduct offenses are not subject to sanctions. It is the 1st referee’s duty to prevent the teams from approaching the sanctioning level (See 5.1.2). This is done in two stages:

Stage 1: by issuing a verbal warning through the captain;

Stage 2: by use of a YELLOW CARD (Signal 5) to a team member. This formal warning is not in itself a sanction but a symbol that the team member (and by extension the team) has reached the sanctioning level for the match. It is recorded in the score sheet but has no immediate consequences.

20.2 Misconduct Leading To Sanctions

Incorrect conduct by a team member toward officials, opponents, teammates or spectators is classified in three categories according to the seriousness of the offense (See Diagram 7a).

- 20.2.1 Rude conduct: action contrary to good manners or moral principles.
- 20.2.2 Offensive conduct: defamatory or insulting words or gestures or any action expressing contempt.
- 20.2.3 Aggression: actual physical attack or aggressive or threatening behavior.

20.3 Sanction Scale (Diagrams 7a & USAV 7c)

According to the judgment of the 1st referee and depending on the seriousness of the offense, the sanctions to be applied and recorded on the score sheet are: Penalty, Expulsion or Disqualification.

20.3.1 Penalty (Signal 6)

For rude conduct or a single repetition of rude conduct in the same set by the same player. On each of the first two occasions, the team is sanctioned with a point and service to the opponents. A third rude conduct by a player in the same set is sanctioned by expulsion. Rude conduct sanctions may, however, be given to the same player in subsequent sets.

20.3.2 Expulsion (Signal 7)

The first offensive conduct is sanctioned by expulsion. The player who is sanctioned with expulsion must leave the playing area and his/her team is declared incomplete for the set (See 6.4.3, 7.3.1).

20.3.3 Disqualification (Signal 8)

The first physical attack or implied or threatened aggression is sanctioned by disqualification. The player must leave the playing area and his/her team is declared incomplete for the match (See 6.4.3, 7.3.1). MISCONDUCT is sanctioned as shown in the sanction scale (See Diagram 7a).

20.4 Misconduct Before And Between Sets

Any misconduct occurring before or between sets is sanctioned according to the sanction scale and the sanction is applied in the following set (See Diagram 7a).

20.5 Summary Of Misconduct And Cards Used

Warning: no sanction –

Stage 1: verbal warning

Stage 2: symbol Yellow card (Signal 5)

Penalty: sanction – symbol Red card (Signal 6, 20.3.1)

Expulsion: sanction – symbol Red + Yellow cards jointly (Signal 7, 20.3.2)

Disqualification: sanction – symbol Red + Yellow card separately (Signal 8, 20.3.3)



SECTION III

**THE GAME
OFFICIALS**

CHAPTER 7

REFEREES

RULE 21. REFEREEING CORPS AND PROCEDURES

21.1 Composition

The refereeing corps for a match is composed of the following officials:

- - the 1st referee,
- - the 2nd referee,
- - the scorer,
- - four (two) line judges.

Their location is shown in Diagram 8.

For FIVB World and Official Competitions, an assistant scorer is compulsory.

21.2 Procedures

21.2.1 Only the 1st and 2nd referees may blow a whistle during the match:

21.2.1.1 the 1st referee gives the signal for the service that begins the rally (Signal 1);

21.2.1.2 the 1st and 2nd referees signal the end of the rally, provided that they are sure that a fault has been committed and they have identified its nature.

21.2.2 They may blow the whistle when the ball is out of play to indicate that they authorize or reject a team request.

21.2.3 Immediately after the referee's whistle to signal the completion of the rally, they have to indicate with the official hand signals:

21.2.3.1 If the fault is whistled by the 1st referee, he/she will indicate in order:

- a. the team to serve (Signal 2),
- b. the nature of the fault,
- c. the player(s) at fault (if necessary).

USAV 21.2.3.1: The 2nd referee will follow the 1st referee's hand signals by repeating them.

21.2.3.2 If the fault is whistled by the 2nd referee, he/she will indicate:

- a. the nature of the fault,

- b. the player at fault (if necessary),
 - c. the team to serve (Signal 2) following the hand signal of the 1st referee.
 - d. In this case, the 1st referee does not show either the nature of the fault or th player at fault, but only the team to serve.
- 21.2.3.3 In the case of a double fault (Signal 23) both referees indicate in order:
- a. the nature of the fault,
 - b. the players at fault (if necessary).

The team to serve next is then indicated by the 1st referee (Signal 2).

RULE 22. 1ST REFEREE

22.1 Location

The 1st referee carries out his/her functions standing on a referee's stand located at one end of the net on the opposite side to the scorer. His/her view must be approximately 50 cm (19 1/2") above the net (See Diagrams 1 & 8).

22.2 Authority

- 22.2.1 The 1st referee directs the match from the start until the end. He/she has authority over all members of the refereeing corps and the members of the teams. During the match his/her decisions are final. He/she is authorized to overrule the decisions of other members of the refereeing corps, if it is noticed that they are mistaken.

The 1st referee may even replace a member of the refereeing corps who is not performing his/her functions properly.

- 22.2.2 He/she also controls the work of the ball retrievers.
- 22.2.3 He/she has the power to decide any matter involving the game, including those not provided for in the Rules.
- 22.2.4 He/she shall not permit any discussion about his/her decisions.

However, at the request of the game captain, the 1st referee will give an explanation on the application or interpretation of the Rules upon which he/she has based his/her decision. If the captain disagrees with the explanation and formally protests, the 1st referee must authorize the commencement of a Protest Protocol.

- 22.2.5 The 1st referee is responsible for determining before and during the match whether the playing area and the conditions meet playing requirements.

22.3 Responsibilities

22.3.1 Prior to the match, the 1st referee:

- 22.3.1.1 inspects the conditions of the playing area, the balls and other equipment;
- 22.3.1.2 performs the toss with the team captains;
- 22.3.1.3 controls the teams warming-up.

22.3.2 During the match, he/she is authorized:

- 22.3.2.1 to issue warnings to the teams;
- 22.3.2.2 to sanction misconduct and delays;
- 22.3.2.3 to decide upon:
 - a. the faults of the server and the screen of the serving team (See Diagram 5);
 - b. the faults in playing the ball;
 - c. the faults above the net, and the faulty contact of the player with the net, primarily on the attacker's side;
 - d. the ball crossing completely the lower space under the net (Signal 22);
 - e. the served ball and the 3rd hit passing over or outside the antenna on his/her side of the court.

USAV 22.3.2.3: For Six-Player Competition only: position faults by the serving team.

22.3.3 At the end of the match, he/she checks the score sheet and signs it.

RULE 23. 2ND REFEREE

23.1 Location

The 2nd referee performs his/her functions standing outside the playing court near the post, on the opposite side of and facing the 1st referee (See Diagrams 1 & 8).

23.2 Authority

23.2.1 The 2nd referee is the assistant of the 1st referee, but has also his/her own range of jurisdiction (See 23.3).

Should the 1st referee become unable to continue his/her work, the 2nd referee may replace him/her.

- 23.2.2 He/she may, without whistling, also signal faults outside his/her range of jurisdiction, but may not insist on them to the 1st referee.
- 23.2.3 He/she controls the work of the scorer(s).
- 23.2.4 He/she reports any misconduct to the 1st referee.
- 23.2.5 He/she authorizes time-outs (Signal 4) and court switches (Signal 3), controls the duration of such and rejects improper requests.
- 23.2.6 He/she checks the number of time-outs used by each team and reports to the 1st referee and the players concerned after completion of their time-out.
- 23.2.7 In the case of an injury of a player, the 2nd referee authorizes and assists in managing the recovery time (See 17.1.2).
- 23.2.8 He/she checks during the match that the balls still meet the requirements of the regulations.
- 23.2.9 He/she conducts the toss between sets 2 and 3, if the 1st referee is not able to do it. He/she then must pass all relevant information to the scorer.

23.3 Responsibilities

- 23.3.1 At the start of each set, and whenever necessary, the 2nd controls the work of the scorer and checks that the correct server has the ball.
- 23.3.2 During the match, the 2nd referee decides, whistles and signals:
 - 23.3.2.1 interference due to penetration into the opponent's court and the space under the net (See 11.2; Signal 22);
 - 23.3.2.2 the faulty contact of the player with the net (See 11.3) primarily on the blocker's side and with the antenna on his/her side of the court,
 - 23.3.2.3 the contact of the ball with an outside object (See 8.4.2; Signal 15, LJ Signal 4);
 - 23.3.2.4 the ball that crosses the net totally or partly outside the crossing space to the opponent court or touches the antenna on his/her side of the court, including during service (See 8.4.3, 8.4.4; Diagrams 3 & 4a; Signal 15);
 - 23.3.2.5 the contact of the ball with the sand when the 1st referee is not in position to see the contact;

- 23.3.2.6 the ball recovered completely on the opponent's side under the net.
- 23.3.2.7 the served ball and the 3rd hit passing over or outside the antenna on his/her side of the court (Signal 22).

USAV 23.3.2.8: For Six-Player Competition only: Position faults on receiving team and attack line violations.

23.3.3 At the end of the match, he/she checks and signs the score sheet.

RULE 24. SCORER

24.1 Location

The scorer performs his/her functions seated at the scorer's table on the opposite side of the court from and facing the 1st referee (See Diagrams 1 & 8).

24.2 Responsibilities

The scorer fills in the score sheet according to the rules, cooperating with the 2nd referee.

He/she uses a buzzer or other sound device to notify irregularities or give signals to the referees on the basis of his/her responsibilities.

24.2.1 Prior to the match and set, the scorer:

24.2.1.1 registers the data of the match and teams, according to the procedures in force and obtains the signatures of the captains and the coaches;

24.2.1.2 records the service order of each team.

24.2.2 During the match, the scorer:

24.2.2.1 records the points scored;

24.2.2.2 controls the serving order of each team and indicates any error before the service hit;

24.2.2.3 records the time-outs, checking the number of such, and informs the 2nd referee

24.2.2.4 notifies the referees of a request for time-out that is improper (See 15.5);

24.2.2.5 announces to the referees the court switches and the end of the sets;

24.2.2.6 records any sanctions and improper requests;

- 24.2.2.7 records all other events as instructed by the 2nd referee, i.e. recovery time, prolonged interruptions, external interference, re-designation, etc.
 - 24.2.2.8 controls the interval between sets.
 - 24.2.3 At the end of the match, the scorer:
 - 24.2.3.1 records the final result;
 - 24.2.3.2 in the case of protest, with the previous authorization of the 1st referee, writes or permits the captain concerned to write on the score sheet a statement on the incident being protested (See 5.1.2.1, 5.1.3.2);
 - 24.2.3.3 signs the score sheet, before he/she obtains the signatures of the team captains and then the referees.
- USAV 24.2.3.3:** In USAV play, the captains' post-match signature is not required. (See USAV 5.1.3.1.)

RULE 25. ASSISTANT SCORER

25.1 Location

The assistant scorer performs his/her functions seated beside the scorer at the scorer's table (See Diagrams 1 & 8).

25.2 Responsibilities

He/she assists with the administrative duties of the scorer's work. Should the scorer become unable to continue his/her work, the assistant scorer substitutes for the scorer.

- 25.2.1 Prior to the match and set, the assistant scorer:
 - 25.2.1.1 checks that all information displayed at the scoreboard(s) is correct.
- 25.2.2 During the match, the assistant scorer:
 - 25.2.2.1 indicates the serving order of each team by displaying a sign numbered 1 or 2 corresponding to the player to serve and,
 - 25.2.2.2 indicates by use of the buzzer any error to the referees immediately;
 - 25.2.2.3 operates the manual scoreboard on the scorer's table;
 - 25.2.2.4 checks that the scoreboards agree;
 - 25.2.2.5 starts and ends the timing of the Technical Time-Outs;
 - 25.2.2.6 if necessary, updates the reserve score sheet and gives it to the scorer.

25.2.3 At the end of the match, the assistant scorer:

25.2.3.1 signs the score sheet.

RULE 26. LINE JUDGES

26.1 Location

If only two line judges are used, they stand at the corners of the court closest to the right hand of each referee, diagonally at 1 to 2 m (39" to 6'63/4") from the corner. Each one of them controls both the end line and side line on his/her side (See Diagrams 1 & 8).

For FIVB World and Official Competitions, when it is compulsory to have four line judges, they stand in the free zone at 1 to 3 m (39" to 9'10") from each corner of the court, on the imaginary extension of the line that they control.

26.2 Responsibilities

26.2.1 The line judges perform their functions by using flags (40 X 40 cm) (16" X 16") to signal (See Diagram 10):

- 26.2.1.1 the ball "in" (See 8.3; LJ Signal 1) and "out" (See 8.4; LJ Signal 2) whenever the ball lands near their line(s). (Note: It is primarily the line judge closest to the path of the ball who is responsible for the signal);
- 26.2.1.2 the touches of "out" balls by the team receiving the ball (See LJ Signal 3);
- 26.2.1.3 the ball touching the antenna, the served ball and the third hit of the team crossing the net outside the crossing space, etc. (See 8.4.3, 8.4.4, 10.1.1; Diagram 4a; LJ Signal 4)
- 26.2.1.4 any player (except the server) stepping outside of his/her court at the moment of the service hit (See 7.4, 12.4.3; LJ Signal 4);
- 26.2.1.5 the foot faults of the server (See 12.4.3; LJ Signal 4);
- 26.2.1.6 any contact with the top 80 cm (32") of the antenna on their side of the court by any player during his/her action of playing the ball or interfering with the play (See 11.3.1, 11.4.4; Diagram 3; LJ Signal 4);
- 26.2.1.7 the ball crossing the net outside the crossing space into opponent's court or touching the antenna on his/her side of the court (See 10.1.1; Diagram 4a; LJ Signal 4);

26.2.1.8 the block touches during the rally.

26.2.2 At the 1st referee's request, a line judge must repeat his/her signal.

RULE 27. OFFICIAL SIGNALS

27.1 Referees' Hand Signals (Diagram 9)

The referees will indicate with the official hand signal the reason for their whistle (nature of the fault whistled or the purpose of the interruption authorized). The signal has to be maintained for a moment and, if it is indicated with one hand, the hand corresponds to the side of the team which has made the fault or the request.

27.2 Line Judges' Flag Signals (Diagram 10)

The line judges must indicate with the official flag signal the nature of the fault called, and maintain the signal for a moment.



SECTION IV

**DIAGRAMS &
HAND SIGNALS**

OFFICIAL DIAGRAMS

DIAGRAM 1: The Playing Area

Relevant Rules: 1, 22.1, 23.1, 24.1, 25.1, 26.1

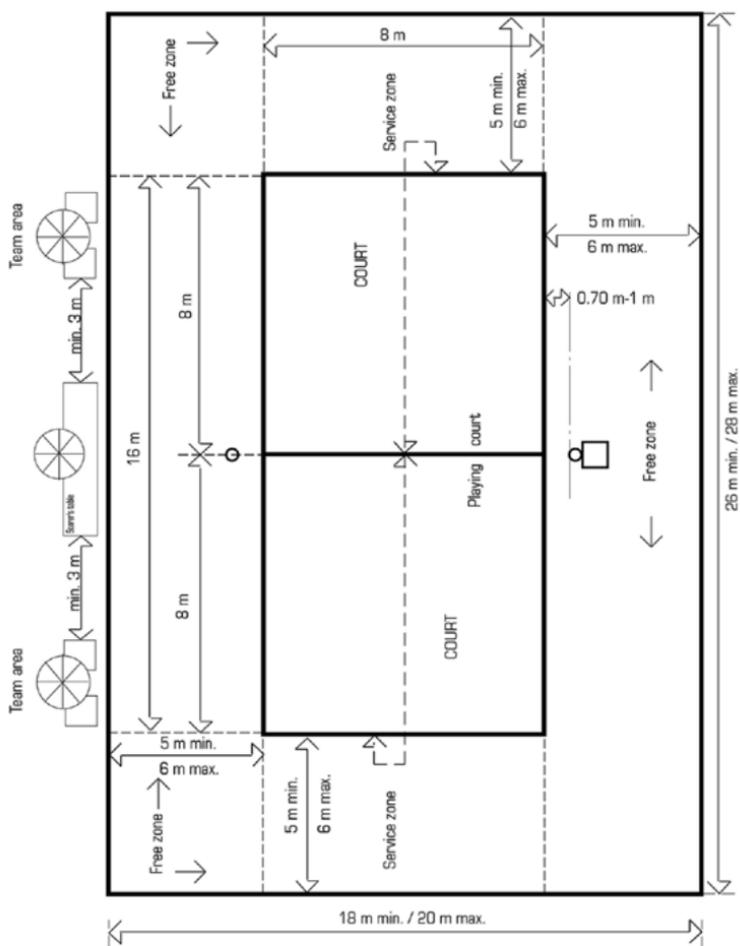


DIAGRAM 2: The Playing Court

Relevant Rules: 1.1, 1.3, 2.5

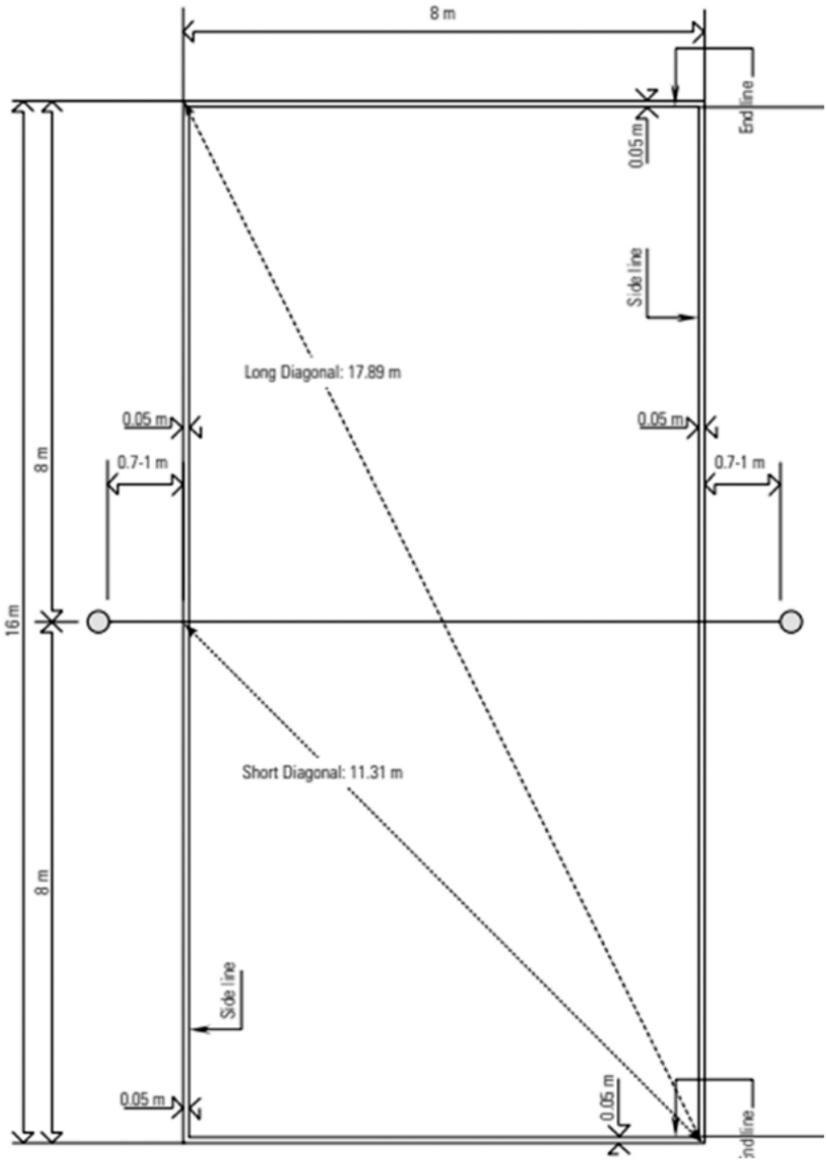
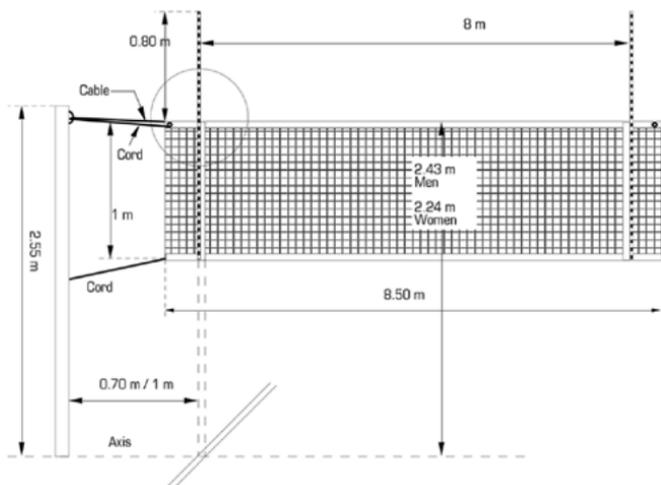


DIAGRAM 3: Design of the Net

Relevant Rules: 2, 8.4.3



For FIVB, World and Official Competitions, the net may be adjusted according 2.1 above.

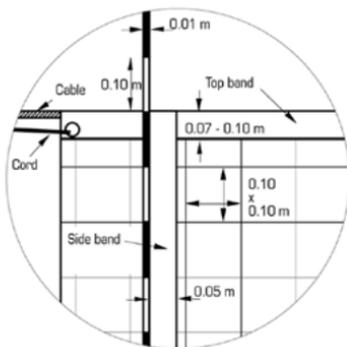
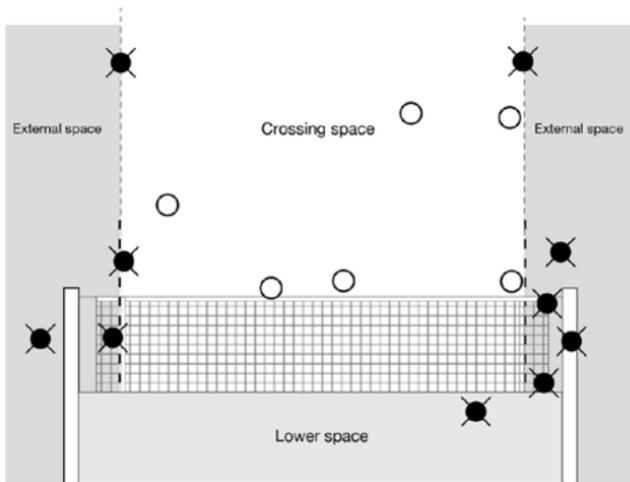


DIAGRAM 4a: Ball Crossing The Vertical Plane of the Net to the Opponent Court

Relevant Rules: 8.4.3, 8.4.4, 8.4.5, 10.1.1, 23.3.2.4, 26.2.1.3, 26.2.1.7



- = Fault
- = Correct crossing

DIAGRAM 4b: Ball Crossing the Vertical Plane of the Net to the Opponent Free Zone

Relevant Rules: 10.1.2, 10.1.2.1

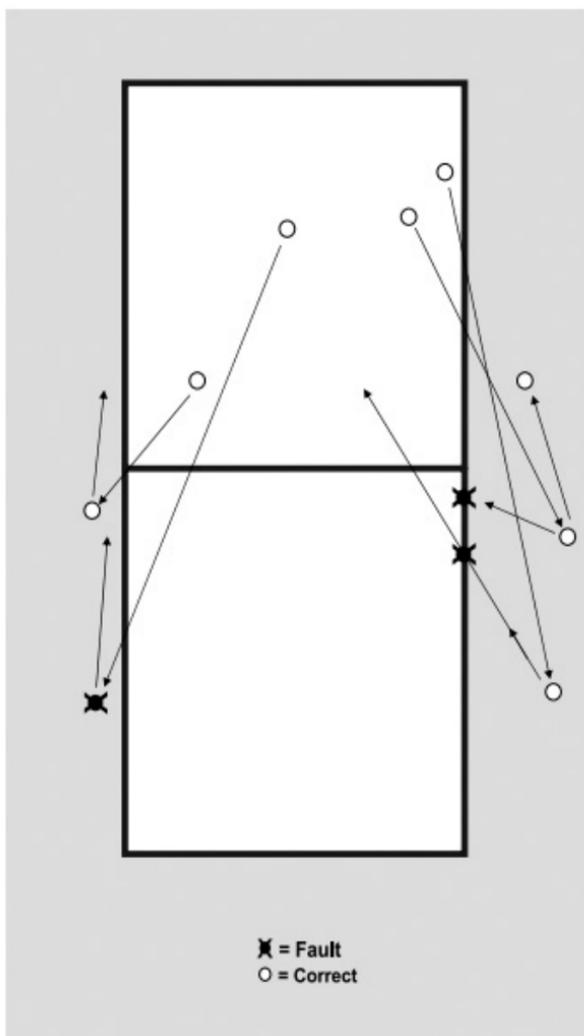


DIAGRAM 5: Screen

Relevant Rules: 12.5.1, 12.5.2, 12.6.2.3, 22.3.2.3

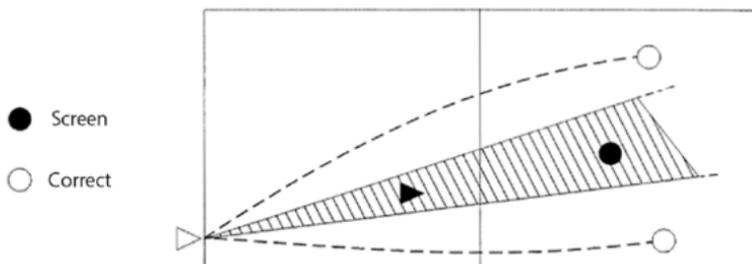
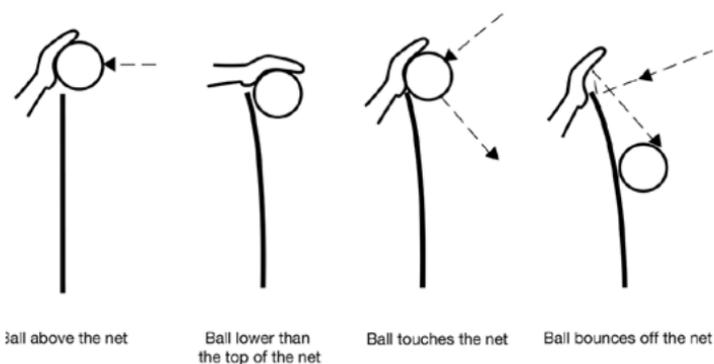


DIAGRAM 6: Completed Block

Relevant Rules: 14.1.3



Misconduct Sanction Scale

DIAGRAM 7: Deterrents And Sanctions

Note: The application of the yellow card is not the sanction. Sanctions are shown in the table below.

DIAGRAM 7a: Misconduct Warning And Sanctions Scale And Their Consequences

Relevant Rules: 20.3, 20.4, 20.5

7a: MISCONDUCT WARNING AND SANCTIONS SCALE AND THEIR CONSEQUENCES					
Relevant Rules: 20.3, 20.4, 20.5					
CATEGORIES	OCCURRENCE	OFFENDER	SANCTION	CARDS	CONSEQUENCE
MINOR MISCONDUCT	Stage 1	Any member	Not considered as sanction	None	Prevention only
	Stage 2			Yellow	
	repetition any time		Considered as rude conduct	as below	as below
RUDE CONDUCT (same set)	First	Any member	Penalty	Red	A point and service to the opponent
	Second	Same member	Penalty	Red	A point and service to the opponent
	Third	Same member	Expulsion	Red + Yellow jointly	Team declared incomplete for the set
RUDE CONDUCT (new set)	First	Any member	Penalty	Red	A point and service to the opponent
OFFENSIVE CONDUCT	First	Any member	Expulsion	Red + Yellow jointly	Team declared incomplete for the set
	Second	Same member	Disqualification	Red + Yellow separately	Team declared incomplete for the match
AGGRESSION	First	Any member	Disqualification	Red + Yellow separately	Team declared incomplete for the match

DIAGRAM 7b: Delay Sanctions Scale and Consequences

Relevant Rules: 16.2.2, 16.2.3

CATEGORIES	OCCURRENCE	OFFENDER	DETERRENT or SANCTION	CARDS	CONSEQUENCE
DELAY	First	Any member of the team	Delay Warning	Hand signal No. 25 with Yellow card	Prevention – no penalty
	Second and subsequent	Any member of the team	Delay Penalty	Hand signal No. 25 with Red card	A point and service to the opponent

USAV DIAGRAM 7c: Misconduct Sanction Scale (Coaches)

Relevant Rules: 20.3, 20.4, 20.5

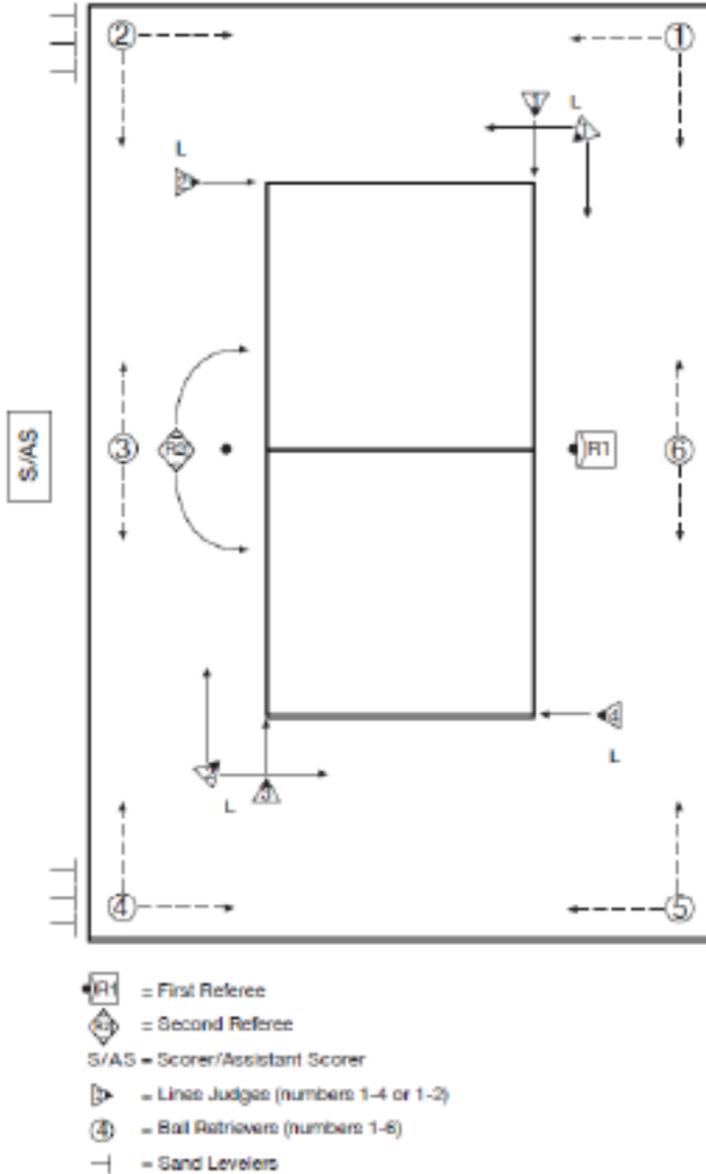
USAV DIAGRAM 7c: MISCONDUCT SANCTION SCALE (COACHES)

Relevant Rules: 20.3, 20.4, 20.5

CATEGORIES	OCCURRENCE	OFFENDER	SANCTION	CARDS	CONSEQUENCE
MINOR MISCONDUCT	Stage 1	Any Player or Coach (Match Participant)	Not considered as sanction	None	Prevention only (verbal / non-verbal warning)
	Stage 2		Not considered as sanction	Yellow	Symbol that the team has reached the sanctioning level for the match
	Repetition Any Time		Considered as Rude Conduct	Red	A point and service to the opponent
RUDE CONDUCT	First (per match)	Any Coach	Penalty	Red	A point and service to the opponent
	Second (per match)	Same Coach	Expulsion	Red + Yellow Jointly	Coach must leave the court and immediate vicinity for the set
OFFENSIVE CONDUCT	First (per match)	Any Coach	Expulsion	Red + Yellow Jointly	Coach must leave the court and immediate vicinity for the set
	Second	Same Coach	Disqualification	Red + Yellow Separately	Coach must leave the competition site for the match
AGGRESSION	First	Any Coach	Disqualification	Red + Yellow Separately	Coach must leave the competition site for the match

DIAGRAM 8: Location Of Refereeing Corps And Their Assistants

Relevant Rules: 3.3, 21.1, 22.1, 23.1, 24.1, 25.1, 26.1



BEACH REFEREES' HAND SIGNALS

DIAGRAM 9: Referees' Hand Signals

All signals which are made with one hand shall be made with the hand on the side of the team that commits the fault or makes the request.

After the signal is made, the referee gestures to the player who has committed the fault or the team that has made the request.

F

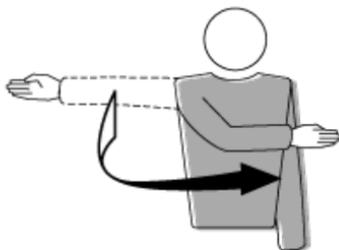
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First or Second referee(s) who must show the signal according to their regular responsibilities.

1. Authorization Serve

Relevant Rules: 12.3, 12..2.1.1

Move the hand to indicate the direction of service.

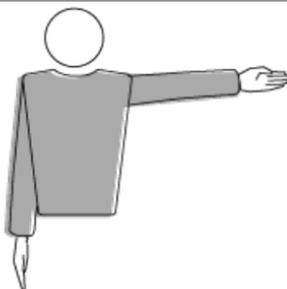


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2. Team Serve

Relevant Rules: 12.3, 21.2.3, 1a, 21.2.3.2c, 21.2.3.3c

Extend the arm to the side of the team that will serve.



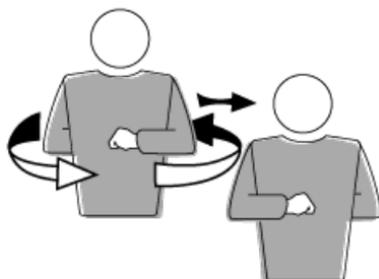
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3. Change of Courts

Relevant Rules: 18.2, 23.2.5

When the change of courts protocol is used, raise the forearms front and back and twist them around the body.

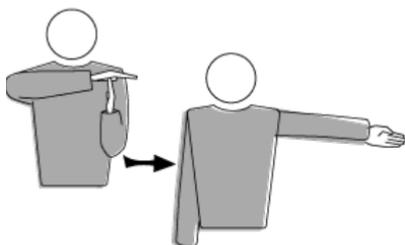


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4. Time-Out

Relevant Rules: 15, 23.2.5

Place the palm of one hand over the fingers of the other, held vertically (forming a “T”) and then indicate the requesting team.



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5. Misconduct Warning and Misconduct Penalty

Relevant Rules: 20.1, 20.5

Show a yellow card for warning.



F

6. Misconduct Penalty

Relevant Rules: 20.3.1, 20.5

Show a red card for penalty.



F

7. Expulsion

Relevant Rules: 20.3.2, 20.5

Show both cards jointly for expulsion.



F

8. Disqualification

Relevant Rules: 20.3.3, 20.5

Show red and yellow cards separately for disqualification.



F

9. End of Set (or Match)

Relevant Rules: 6.2, 6.3

Cross the forearms in front of the chest, hands open.



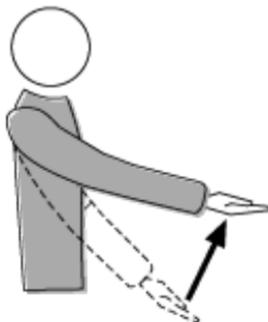
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10. Ball Not Tossed or Released at the Service Hit

Relevant Rules: 12.4.1

Lift the extended arm, the palm of the hand facing upwards.



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11. Delay in Service

Relevant Rules: USAV 12.4.4

Raise eight fingers, spread open.

USAV: For 14 & Under competition, only five fingers (one hand), spread open, are used.



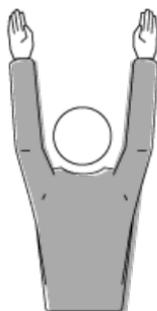
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12. Blocking Fault or Screening

Relevant Rules: 12.5, 14.5, 14.6.3

Raise both arms vertically, palms forward.

F S



13. Positional or Rotational Fault or Screening

Relevant Rules: 7.7.1, 12.6.1.1

Make a circular motion with the forefinger.

F S

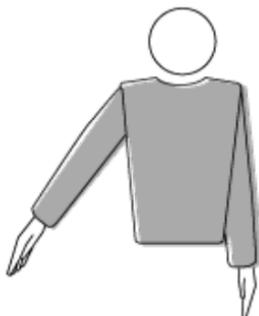


14. Ball “In”

Relevant Rules: 6.1.1.1, 8.3

Point the arm and the fingers toward the floor.

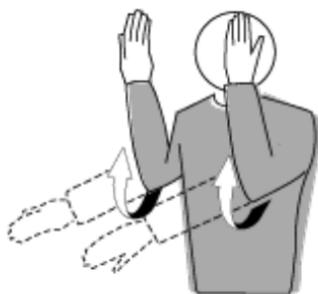
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15. Ball “Out”

Relevant Rules: 8.4.1, 8.4.2, 8.4.3,
8.4.4, 12.6.2, 13.2.2

Raise the forearms vertically, hands
open, palms toward the body.



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16. Catch

Relevant Rules: 6.1.2, 9.3.3,
22.3.2.3b

Slowly lift the forearm, palm of the
hand facing upwards.



F

17. Double Contact

Relevant Rules: 6.1.2, 9.1.1, 9.3.4,
22.3.2.3b

Raise two fingers, spread open.



F

18. Four Hits

Relevant Rules: 9.3.1

Raise four fingers, spread open.

F



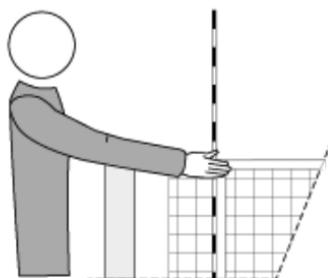
19. Net Touched by Player/Served Ball Does Not Pass Vertical Plane of the Net

Relevant Rule: 12.6.2.1

Indicate the relevant side of the net with the corresponding hand. For (2), only 1st referee signals.

F

S

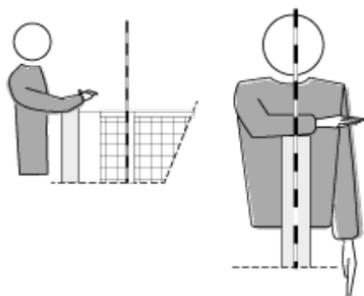


20. Reaching Beyond the Net

Relevant Rules: 11.4.1, 13.2.1

Place a hand above the net, palm facing downwards.

F



21. Attack-Hit Fault

-by a back-row player, by a libero or on the opponent's service

-on an overhand finger pass by the libero in his/her front zone or its extension

Relevant Rules: 13.2.3, 13.2.4, 13.2.5

Make a downward motion with the forearm, hand open.

F



22. Penetration into the Opponent Court/Line Fault

Ball crosses completely the lower space under the net.

The server touches the court (the end line included) or the ground outside the service zone.

Unless for the server, the player steps outside his/her court at the moment of the service hit.

Relevant Rules: 8.4.5, 11.2.1, 12.4.3, 23.3.2.1, 23.3.2.6

Point to the center line or to the relevant line.

F

S



23. Double Fault and Replay

Relevant Rules: 6.1.2.2, 12.4

Raise both thumbs vertically.

F



24. Ball Touched

Relevant Rules: 14.6.4

Brush with the palm of one hand the fingers of the other, held vertically.

USAV: Brush fingers of opposite hand once over palm of vertical hand with upward motion.

F



25. Delay Warning/Delay Penalty

Relevant Rules: 15.5.5, 16.2.2,
16.2.3

Cover the wrist with a yellow card (warning) and with a red card (penalty).

F



BEACH LINE JUDGES' OFFICIAL FLAG SIGNALS

DIAGRAM 10: Line Judges' Official Flag Signals

1. Ball "In"

Relevant Rules: 8.3, 26.2.1.1

Point down with flag.



2. Ball "Out"

Relevant Rules: 8.4.1, 26.2.1.1

Raise flag vertically.



3. Ball Touched

Relevant Rules: 26.2.1.2

Raise flag and touch the top with the palm of the free hand.



4. Crossing Space Faults, Ball Touched Outside Object, Foot Fault

Relevant Rules: 8.4.2, 8.4, 8.4.4,
12.4.3, 26.2.1.3, 26.2.1.4, 26.2.1.5,
26.2.1.6, 26.2.1.7

Wave flag over the head and point to
the antenna or the respective line.



L

5. Judgment Impossible

Raise and cross both arms and hands
in front of the chest.



F

DEFINITIONS

COMPETITION/CONTROL AREA: The Competition/Control Area is a corridor around the playing court and free zone, which includes all spaces up to the outer barriers or delimitation fence. See diagram/figure 1a.

ZONES: These are sections within the playing area (i.e. playing court and free zone) as defined for a specific purpose (or with special restrictions) within the rule text. These include: Service Zone & Free Zone (See 1.1, 10.1, 11.2, 17.2).

LOWER SPACE: This is the space defined as its upper part by the bottom of the net and the cord joining it to the posts, at the sides by the posts, and the bottom by the playing surface (See 11.4.2)..

CROSSING SPACE: The crossing space is defined by:

The horizontal band at the top of the net

The antennae and their extension

The ceiling

The ball must cross to the opponent's COURT through the crossing space.

EXTERNAL SPACE: The external space is in the vertical plane of the net outside of the crossing and lower spaces (See 10.1.2).

UNLESS BY AGREEMENT OF FIVB: This statement recognizes that while there are regulations on the standards and specification of equipment and facilities, there are occasions when special arrangements can be made by FIVB in order to promote the game of Beach Volleyball or to test new conditions.

FIVB STANDARDS: The technical specifications or limits as defined by FIVB to the manufacturers of equipment.

FAULT: a) A playing action contrary to the rules; b) a rule violation other than a playing action.

TECHNICAL TIME-OUT: This special mandatory time-out is, in addition to time-outs, to allow the promotion of Beach Volleyball, analysis of the play and to allow additional commercial opportunities. Technical Time-Outs are mandatory for FIVB, World and Official competitions.

BALL RETRIEVERS: These are personnel whose job it is to maintain the flow of the game by rolling the ball to the server between rallies (See Diagram 8).

RALLY POINT: This is the system of scoring a point whenever a rally is won.

INTERVAL: The time between sets. The change of courts in the fifth (deciding) set is not to be regarded as an interval (See 18.1, 18.2).

INTERFERING: Any action which will create an advantage against the

opponent team or any action which prevents an opponent from playing the ball (See 11.4.3).

OUTSIDE OBJECT: An object or a person which while outside the playing court or close to the limit of the free playing space provides an obstruction to the flight of the ball. For example: overhead lights, the referee's chair, TV equipment, scorer's table, and net posts. Outside objects do not include the antennae since they are considered as the part of the net.

TEAM AREAS: Also known as the "player box," this area is similar to the "Team Bench" in indoor volleyball. Placed 3m to the left and right of the net post, opposite the first referee, each team's area should include an umbrella and chairs for the players and coaches. When space is limited, the areas may be established near their respective back corners of the court. Each team returns to its own Team Area during each time-out and between sets, regardless of the side the team is playing on at the time. Coaches are required to stay in the Team Area nearest their players once the match has begun, and switch sides with their teams.

SAND LEVELLERS (RAKERS): These court assistants use long rakes or long poles with flattened ends to smooth out the sand, especially around the court lines and across the central axis of the court between the posts.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE USE OF THE USA VOLLEYBALL OFFICIAL BEACH VOLLEYBALL SCORE SHEETS

1. PRELIMINARY

The following procedures are to be used by referees or scorers assigned to the match. Referee techniques for signaling will vary slightly, based on whether the match has been assigned an R2, or a Scorer, but the method of scoring remains the same.

2. BEFORE THE MATCH

- A. Use pen or pencil to record the match information in the Heading and Summary sections on the front of the score sheet. All proper names are in lowercase letters except for the first letter (e.g., Gulf Shores, AL; Baker, Adam). Do not fill in the "A" or "B" designations until after the coin toss.

Code: Leave this field blank: this space will only be used for computer generated score sheets.

Site: Location name

Dual/Flight #: If officiating a Team Competition, check (✓) the box next to DUAL and enter the appropriate flight # in the blank

or

Pairs/Match #: If officiating a Pairs Competition, check (✓) the box next to PAIRS and enter the appropriate match number in the blank.

Then, check (✓), the appropriate box for:

Gender: Male or Female

Age: Enter the Juniors AGE in FIVB format (U19 = “18 and under”)

Date: MM/DD/YY (e.g., June 3, 2017 = 06/03/17)

Sched Time: In 24-hour format (e.g. 3:30 p.m. = 15:30)

Court #: Enter court number here.

(See example 2-1)

2-1								
Site:	Gulf Shores, AL	<input type="checkbox"/> DUAL <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PAIRS	Flight # MATCH # 23	<input type="checkbox"/> MALE <input type="checkbox"/> FEMALE	AGE: U19	DATE: 06/03/17	SCHED. TIME: 15:30	COURT # 1

- B. In the Summary section at the bottom of the front page of the score sheet. Record the School or Club name of the competing team(s) if available. Next record the players' names, Last name, First name / Last name, First name (e.g., Jones, Dave / Stone, Chip). List players (names should be in alphabetical order by last name), with the higher-seeded team listed on the left hand side. If necessary, the last name may be written above the first name.
- C. Under the Teams section fill in the Officials' names, using the format Last Name, First Name. Do not initial the score sheet until after the match is complete and you have verified the score sheet's accuracy. (see example2-2)
- D. The captain should 1) indicate the team's service order by checking (✓) the box to the left of that player's name, 2) should circle their player number or name to indicate that they are the Captain, and 3) should sign the score sheet to verify these details. (see example2-2)
- E. The referees may mark on the score sheet, or may inform the scorer:
- 1) Which team won the coin toss, by checking (✓) that team's Choice box for Set 1 in the Teams Section.
- *Technique Tip: The check (✓) for Set 2 choice should be placed on the score sheet at this time.
- 2) What each team chose for Set 1: record one of the following codes in the space beside each team's Choice Area.

S = Serve OR R = Receive

A = Court on left OR B = Court on right

CHOICE: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Set 1: <u>S</u> <input type="checkbox"/> Set 2: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Set 3: _____			MATCH RESULTS						CHOICE: <input type="checkbox"/> Set 1: <u>A</u> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Set 2: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Set 3: _____		
School or Club Name: <u>USA - Blue</u>			Points Earned	Durations		Points Earned	School or Club Name: <u>USA - Red</u>				
Set	Line #	PLAYER NAMES	Set 1	Set 1	min	Set 1	Set 2	Set 2	min	Set 2	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>1</u>	<u>JONES, Dave</u>					<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>2</u>	<u>BAKER, Adam</u>		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>2</u>	<u>STONE, Chip</u>					<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>1</u>	<u>SMITH, John</u>		
Captain's Signature: <u>Dave Jones</u>			Set Interval: _____ min	Time In Play: _____ min		Total: _____ hr _____ min	Captain's Signature: <u>John Smith</u>				
Referee: <u>APOL, Dan</u>			Winning TEAM:						2: _____		
#2 / Score: <u>MURLESS, Keith, APOL, Bonnie</u>			Winning PLAYERS:			<u>&</u>					

The designations A or B are simply shorthand designed to allow the scorer to track the teams easily as they switch sides through the match. *Note that the "scorer" might be the R1, the R2 or a seated scorer.* No matter who is scoring, we simply assign the designation "A" to the team that starts the match to the left, as that official views the court. The team designated as "A" remains "Team A" for the entire match, regardless of what side of the court they may move to. The public and the teams need not hear the A/B designation. It's simply an aid to efficient scoring on paper.

- 3) The serving team will be entered in the top portion of Set 1's scoring section (write the appropriate "A" or "B" in the Team circle below Service Order **I** and **III**). The receiving team will be entered in the lower portion of Set 1 (write the remaining team designation ("A" or "B") in the Team circle below Service Order **II** and **IV**).
- 4) Enter the School or Club name above the corresponding player names, if available.
- 5) Using the team's service order provided by the Captains at the coin toss, enter the player names to record the service order in the scoring section.
 - Enter the player number and name of the first server, of the team that will serve first, in the box to the RIGHT of the "I".
 - Enter the player number and name of the second server, of the team that will serve first, in the box to the RIGHT of the "III".
 - Enter the player number and name of the first server, of the team that will serve second, in the box to the RIGHT of the "II".
 - Enter the player number and name of the second server, of the team that will serve second, in the box to the RIGHT of the "IV".

(See Example2-3)

2-3

S E R V E R	TEAM: USA Blue				MISCONDUCT								
	Svc. Order	#	PLAYER NAME		Warning	Penalty	Penalty						
	I	1	Jones, Dave		:	:	:						
	III	2	Stone, Chip		:	:	:						
	B	TIME OUT	:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	TEAM: USA Red				MISCONDUCT								
	Svc. Order	#	PLAYER NAME		Warning	Penalty	Penalty						
	1	II	1	Smith, John		:	:	:					
		IV	2	Baker, Adam		:	:	:					
	A	TIME OUT	:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Technique Tip: Since players in USAV events often don't wear uniform numbers, write a useful identifier (e.g., knee brace, visor, braided hair) next to each name.

3. DURING THE MATCH

- A. Record the time of the first service whistle/beckon in ink in the Start Time section (above the Service Round boxes). Format is HH:MM and 24-hour clock (e.g., 9:15 a.m. = 09:15; 3:30 p.m. = 15:30).
- B. The scorer is responsible for ensuring the players serve in the correct order. The scorer will make every effort to prevent a wrong server by informing the 2nd referee of the error before the serve occurs.
*Technique tip: To facilitate the flow of the match, the scorer may call out the server's name or number, and the score (serving team first) before each service. If a player serves out of rotation and it is discovered immediately after the ball has been put in play, the rally is stopped and the correct server is allowed to serve. If the wrong server is discovered after the rally is completed, the correct player will serve the next ball. (In this case the team would keep any points earned by the "wrong server".)
- C. If a player insists on serving out of order after being informed of the correct service order, the team is penalized with a loss of rally.
- D. The scorer monitors and records the results of each player's term of service using the numbered Service Round boxes that extend to the right of each name (numbered 1 through 14).
 - 1) When the first server (Service Order I) serves the ball to start the term of service, the scorer writes a small check mark (✓) over the "1" in the upper right corner of box 1. If the serving team wins the rally, the scorer slashes the earned point in the Team Points row

(numbered 1 through 30) below the team's Service Round boxes. If the same player continues to serve, no additional marks are recorded in that Service Round box until the team loses the serve.

- If the number of points scored in a set is greater than 30, the scorer will slash point 1 again in the opposite direction (creating an X) to indicate that point 31 has been scored. This process will continue until the conclusion of that set. (Shown in example 4-3)
- 2) At the loss of service, the scorer records the total cumulative score earned by the serving team (called the exit score) in the checked Service Round box. The scorer will also immediately record the rally point for the receiving team by slashing the appropriate point in the Team Points row below that team's Service Round boxes.
 - 3) The scorer repeats this process for the remaining Service Round 1 boxes, following the Service Order **II**, **III** and **IV**. When the player in Service Order **I** serves again, the scorer will use the Service Round 2 box, and so on.

E. Court Switch

- 1) For the first two sets, the teams switch sides of the court when the combined team scores equal multiples of seven (e.g., 2-5, 6-8, 10-11).
- 2) For the deciding set, the teams switch sides of the court when the combined team scores equal multiples of five (e.g., 3-2, 6-4, 9-6).
- 3) The scorer should inform the 2nd referee (during the dead ball period) when the next rally will result in a court switch and, if needed, repeat the reminder at the time of the court switch.
*Technique Tip: Say "Point to switch" as the warning, and then "Switch" when the point has been scored.
- 4) When the teams switch sides of the court, the scorer records each team's score in the COURT SWITCH SCORE box on the far right, making sure to enter team A's score in the left column each time. If the teams switch courts and the combined team scores do not equal the correct multiple value, record the actual scores and note the discrepancy in the Remarks section (e.g., "Set 1, late second court switch at, 8-7"). Place a check (✓) in the appropriate SEE REVERSE/BELOW FOR REMARKS box.
- 5) A Technical Time-Out (TTO), if used, will occur at the third court switch of the first two sets. The third COURT SWITCH SCORE box is specially marked for this purpose. There will be no TTO in

the deciding set. *Technique Tip: If a TTO is not used, draw a line through the “TTO” in the third COURT SWITCH SCORE box

- F. Time-outs are recorded in the space below each team’s Service Order, Numbers and Team designation. The score at the time of a team’s time-out is recorded with the requesting team’s score listed first. At the beginning of the time-out period, discreetly signal to the referees the number of time-outs used by each team, matching the team information with the team bench location. If necessary, repeat the time-out information before play resumes, this time matching the team information with the team location on the court.
- G. Correcting Mistakes
 - 1) If the scorer makes an inadvertent error or the referee makes a mind change and the information is written in ink, the scorer must place an “X” through the error and neatly record the correct information immediately following the “X”. The scorer must not miss any action while making the correction.
 - 2) If the scorer makes an inadvertent error or if the referee makes a mind change and the information is recorded in pencil, the scorer may erase the error and record the correction. The scorer must not miss any action while making the correction.
- H. Set Point and Match Point: During the dead ball period, discreetly inform the referees when a team is one point away from winning the set or match. Repeat this information each time there is a new set point or match point situation.
(See example3-1)

3-1

TEAM: USA Blue		MISCONDUCT			C. Unsportsmanlike		BELL		Warning		Penalty		Penalty		SMBT		END TIME		SET		SCORES		
SRV. ORDER	SERV. NUMBER	Warning	Penalty	Penalty	Penalty	Penalty	Penalty	Penalty	Penalty	Penalty	Penalty	Penalty	Penalty	Penalty	Penalty	Penalty	Penalty	Penalty	Penalty	Penalty	Penalty	A	B
I	1	Jones, Dave	19:14			1	3	5	9	12												3:4	7
III	2	Stone, Chip	X			2	4	7	10	15												7:17	10
(B)	TIME 12:14																						
(X) 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30																							
(A) TIME OUT																							
TEAM: USA Red		MISCONDUCT			C. Unsportsmanlike		BELL		Warning		Penalty		Penalty		SMBT		END TIME		SET		SCORES		
SRV. ORDER	SERV. NUMBER	Warning	Penalty	Penalty	Penalty	Penalty	Penalty	Penalty	Penalty	Penalty	Penalty	Penalty	Penalty	Penalty	Penalty	Penalty	Penalty	Penalty	Penalty	Penalty	Penalty	A	B
I	1	Smith, John				1	3	6	9	14												1	14
IV	2	Baker, Adam	X			2	5	7	11													1	16
(A) TIME OUT																							

- I. Recording Delays
 - 1) Improper requests are not recorded on the score sheet.
 - 2) Delay Warning (yellow card on opposite wrist) is recorded in the box to the right of the MISCONDUCT box. Record the score at the time of the warning, with the score of the warned team recorded first. No other action is taken against the team. A Delay Warning

remains in effect for the match.

- 3) Delay Penalty (red card on opposite wrist) is also recorded to the right of the Delay Warning box. Record the score at the time of the penalty (before the resultant loss of rally), with the sanctioned team's score recorded first. Slash the next point of the opposing team and circle this point to indicate it was earned through a penalty. In addition, the opposing team will serve the next ball. If the team receiving the penalty was serving, record the exit score in the appropriate Service Round box. If the penalty results in a loss of rally before the penalized team has served, there will be no check mark in that Service Round box. A Delay Penalty remains in effect for the match.

J. Misconduct (**See Example 3-2**)

- 1) Misconduct Warning (individual **yellow card**) is recorded in the space to the right of the individual Player's name. Record the score at the time of the warning, with that team's score recorded first. No other action is taken against the team or player.
 - a. After recording the Misconduct Warning, place an X in the Misconduct Warning box for each member of that team (including Coaches). This action is to be repeated in all sets played, as only one Misconduct Warning is allowed per team, per match.
- 2) Misconduct Penalty (individual red card) is recorded in the space to the right of the individual's Misconduct Warning box. A player may receive a penalty without previously receiving a warning and may receive a maximum of two penalties in the same set. Record the score at the time of the penalty (before the resultant loss of rally), with that team's score recorded first. Slash the next point of the opposing team, and circle that point to indicate it was earned through a penalty. In addition, the opposing team will serve the next ball. If the player receiving the penalty was on the serving team, record the exit score in the appropriate Service Round box. If the penalty results in a loss of rally before the penalized team has served, there will be no check mark in that Service Round box. NOTE: At the request of the tournament coordinator, individual red cards may be recorded in the Remarks section (e.g., "IRC, set 1, team A Baker, Adam 14-14"). Place a check (✓) in the appropriate SEE REVERSE/BELOW FOR REMARKS box.
 - a. If a Misconduct Penalty is given before a Misconduct Warning, place an X in the Misconduct Warning boxes for each member of that team (including Coaches). This action is to be repeated

in all sets played, as only one Misconduct Warning is allowed per team, per match.

- 3) A player may be expelled (yellow and red cards in one hand) from a set, and the team is declared incomplete and must default the set. If a player is expelled, check (✓) the “Expulsion” box next to the Misconduct Section. The expulsion and default MUST also be recorded in the Remarks section. Place a check (✓) in the appropriate SEE REVERSE/BELOW FOR REMARKS box.

Give the opposing team the points needed to win the set by slashing the necessary points but do not circle these points.

- 4) A player may be disqualified (yellow and red cards held separately) for the match, and the team is declared incomplete and must default the remainder of the match. If a player is disqualified, check (✓) the “Disqualification” box next to the Misconduct Section. The disqualification and default must also be recorded in the Remarks section. Place a check (✓) in the appropriate SEE REVERSE/BELOW FOR REMARKS box.

Give the opposing team the points needed to win the match by slashing the necessary points but do not circle these points.

3-2

REMARKS	IRC, Set 1, Team A, Baker, Adam, 14-14, Profanity.
	IRC, Set 3, Team A, Baker, Adam, 0-0, Abuse of equipment. (After conclusion of Set 2).
	*1 16:38:30 Set 3, 8-10, Team A serving, Team B Player #2 (Stone, Chip) requests medical assistance.
	- 16:39:30 Medical arrives. (Start of MTO).
	- 16:44:00 Match resumed. Total Duration 00:05:30.
	EXP, Set 3, Team B, Asst. Coach, Reese, Mo, 9-11.
*2 Total Match Duration adjustment for MTO 00:05:30.	

K. Misconduct by a Coach (see example3-3)

The area provided on the back of the score sheet above the Remarks section will be used to record Misconduct warnings and penalties for Coaches using the following procedures:

- 1) Misconduct warning (individual yellow card) is recorded in the space to the right of the appropriate Coach in the Coaches Sanctions box. Record the set number and score at the time of the warning, with that Coach’s team score recorded first. No other action is taken against the team or Coach. (e.g., “Head Coach Team A, Smith, Matt receives a Warning at 13:14 in Set 1”). Note: this is not recorded in the Remarks box.

- After recording the Misconduct Warning in the Coaches Sanctions section, place an X in the Misconduct Warning box for all team members, as only one Misconduct Warning is allowed per team, per match.
- 2) Misconduct penalty (individual red card) is recorded in the space to the right of the appropriate Coach in the Coaches Sanctions box. Record the set number and score at the time of the penalty, with that Coach's team score recorded first. A Coach may receive a penalty without previously receiving a warning. A Coach may receive a maximum of one (1) penalty in the same MATCH. A second offense of the same nature or greater results in a Coach Expulsion. Record the score at the time of the penalty (before the resultant loss of rally), with that Coach's team score recorded first. Slash the next point of the opposing team, and circle that point to indicate it was earned through a penalty. In addition, the opposing team will serve the next ball. If the Coach receiving the penalty was on the serving team, record the exit score in the appropriate Service Round box. If the penalty results in a loss of rally before the penalized team has served, there will be no check mark in that Service Round box.
 - If a Coach receives a Misconduct Penalty before a Misconduct Warning, place an "X" in the Misconduct Warning boxes for each member of that team.
 - 3) A Coach may be expelled (yellow and red cards in one hand) from a set, and must leave the court and immediate vicinity for that set. The expulsion MUST be recorded in the Remarks section (e.g., "Exp, Set 3, Team B, Asst. Coach, Reese, Mo, 9-11"). Place a check (✓) in the appropriate SEE REVERSE/BELOW FOR REMARKS box. No further action is taken against the team.
 - 4) A Coach may be disqualified (yellow and red cards held separately) for the match, and must leave the competition site until the conclusion of the match. The disqualification MUST be recorded in the Remarks section (e.g. "DQ, Set 3, Team B, Asst. Coach, Reese, Mo, 9-11" physical aggression). Place a check (✓) in the appropriate SEE REVERSE/BELOW FOR REMARKS box. No further action is taken against the team.

4. POST-SET PROCEDURES

3-3

COACH SANCTIONS	Team	SET	Warning	SET	Penalty	SET	Expulsion	SET	Disqualification	In Coach Sanction Area, enter as appropriate:
Head Coach: Smith, Matt	A		15-14		3		9:11			Enter the Name of the Offending Coach, Team A or B
Head Coach: Stone, Skip	B		X		3		9:11			Enter the score at time of Sanction (before the Penalty)
Asst Coach: Reese, Mo	A	Ⓢ	X		X		3	9:11		NOTE: A WARNING to any Coach remains in effect for the TEAM for the MATCH
Asst Coach:	A / B									NOTE: Coaches must receive one penalty maximum, which DOES include a point to the opponent
Asst Coach:	A / B									NOTE: NO Penalty Point is granted to the Opponent in the cases of EXPULSION or DISQUALIFICATION

- A. When the referee blows the whistle to end the last rally of the set, slash the winning point in the Team Points row. Record this final point as the exit score for the winning team. If the receiving team earned the winning point from the opponent's loss of service, record the winning point in the Service Round box of the player who would have been the next server and do not make a check mark in the upper right corner of the box. Additionally, record the appropriate exit score in the Service Round box of the losing team's last server.
- B. The "end of set" signal by the 1st referee marks the time the set ended. Record the time (using the 24-hour clock format, HH:MM) in the End Time space, located to the right of the Start Time space.
 - 1) Calculate the duration of the set by determining the elapsed time between the Start Time and End Time. Record this data in minutes in the Set Duration space to the right of End Time.
- C. Circle the final exit score (in the Service Round box) for each team
- D. Cancel the unused COURT SWITCH SCORE boxes by drawing a single large X through the empty boxes. Also, cancel each team's unearned points by drawing a vertical line immediately to the right of the last slashed point, then drawing a horizontal line through unearned points (similar to a sideways "T".) (See example 4-1)
- E. Transfer each team's set information: points earned and set duration to the appropriate columns in the Match Results section. (See example 4-2)

TEAM: USA Blue		MISCONDUCT			Equation		DELAY		Warnings	Penalty	Penalty	Penalty	START TIME	END TIME	SET DURATION	SCORES							
Set	Player Name	Name	Penalty	Penalty	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	15:30	15:49	19 min	A	B	T						
I	1 Jones, Dave	IS44	:	:	1	3	5	9	12	16	18						3:4						
III	2 Stone, Chip	X	:	:	2	4	7	10	15	17	(19)						7:7						
TIME OUT: 12:14												20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	14:14
TEAM: USA Red		MISCONDUCT			Equation		DELAY		Warnings	Penalty	Penalty	Penalty	OF SET REVERSE FOR REMARKS			SCORES							
Set	Player Name	Name	Penalty	Penalty	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	15:30	15:49	19 min	A	B	T						
I	1 Smith, John	X	:	:	1	3	6	9	14	18	20						X						
IV	2 Baker, Adam	X	IS44	:	2	5	7	11	17	19	(21)						X						
TIME OUT: 14:14												20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	18:17

- F. The interval between sets is commonly either 1 or 2 minutes, but may be adjusted by Directors. The scorer should add the actual duration to the previous End Time and record this time as the Start Time for Set 2.

MATCH RESULTS					
Points Earned		Durations		Points Earned	
Set 1	19	Set 1	19 min	Set 1	21
Set 2		Set 2	min	Set 2	
Set 3		Set 3	min	Set 3	
Set Interval:	min	Time In Play	min	Total:	hr min

- G. The team that lost the coin toss for Set 1 chooses one of the following:
- (1) to serve or receive, or (2) the side of the court on which to start the set. The other team will select the remaining choice. Therefore, the scorer must wait for these decisions before preparing Set 2. Record the appropriate code (see paragraph 2.d.2) in the space behind each team's Choice for Set 2. Each captain will also indicate the service order, which may be different from the previous set. Once the scorer has the necessary data, fill in the scoring section for set 2, remembering that the teams retain their original "A" and "B" designations.
- If a team has received a Delay Warning or Penalty in the first set, cross out the second set Delay Warning box for that team.
 - If any team members received a Misconduct Warning or Penalty in the first set, cross out the second set Misconduct Warning boxes for both players on that team.
 - Record the action from Set 2, using the same match and post-set procedures described above.
(See Example 4-3)

- H. Deciding Set: If the teams are tied 1-1 after set 2, the 1st referee will conduct a coin toss for the deciding set.

- 1) The interval between Set 2 and Set 3 is one minute. The FIRST

Referee will conduct the toss. To indicate which team won the coin toss, check (✓) that team's Set 3 Choice box in the Teams Section. Using the coin toss results, prepare the scoring section for Set 3 accordingly.

4-3

TEAM:	USA Blue	SUBSTITUTIONS	MISCONDUCT			DELAY	Warnings	Penalty	Penalty	Penalty	START TIME	15:50	END TIME	16:20	SET DURATION	30	min	SCORES		
			Warning	Penalty	Penalty													A	B	
I	2	Stone, Chip	X					4'	9'	15'	19'	21'	25'	29'	(95)				2:5	1:5
III	I	Jones, Dave	X					7'	11'	17'	20'	25'	27'	31'					5:9	1:9
(B)	TIME OUT	20:20	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	11:10	1:10
TEAM:	USA Red	SUBSTITUTIONS	MISCONDUCT			DELAY	Warnings	Penalty	Penalty	Penalty	SEE REMARKS FOR REMARKS									
II	2	Baker, Adam	X					2'	6'	12'	15'	22'	26'	30'					21:21	1:21
IV	I	Smith, John	X					4'	10'	15'	21'	24'	28'	(9)					24:25	1:25
(A)	TIME OUT	31:30	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	28:28	1:28
																		31:32	1:32	

- 2) If a team has received a Delay Warning or Penalty in the first or second sets, cross out the third set Delay Warning box for that team.
- 3) If any team members received a Misconduct Warning or Penalties in the first or second sets, cross out the third set Misconduct Warning boxes for both players on that team.

I. Record the action from Set 3, using the same match and post-set procedures described above, except the teams will switch courts when the combined scores equal multiples of five. Remember that there is not a Technical Time- Out in the 3rd set.

5. POST-MATCH PROCEDURES

- A. In the MATCH RESULTS BOX the Scorer will compute both "time in play" and "total match duration" values. Since the interval between sets is commonly either 1 or 2 minutes, but may be adjusted by Directors, the scorer should enter the number of minutes actually employed in this match in the blank. Then compute both the number of minutes of ball-in-play, and by adding the total duration of all set interval(s) the actual Total Match Duration.
- B. In the Winning Team box, write the name of the Winning School or Club if applicable.
- C. In the Winning Players box, write the names of the winning team listing the names in the same order as in the Player Name box (last names only is acceptable).
- D. Review the score sheets to ensure accuracy and completeness, then initial beside your printed name in the appropriate initial box.
- E. The 2nd referee and then the 1st referee will check and then initial the score sheet appropriate initial box.
- F. Deliver the completed score sheet to the Tournament Director.

- G. If there has been a match interruption, which increased the overall match time, the set in which it occurred will be marked with an asterisk (*) in the appropriate set duration box and an asterisk (*) will be placed in the Total Duration Box. An explanation may be placed in the Remarks section: (e.g., * Total Match Duration adjustment for MTO 00:05:30) or (e.g., *Total Match Duration adjustment for play stoppage due to lightning 00:17:00)
(See Example 5-1)

6. Recording Medical Time Out

CHOICE: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Set 1: S <input type="checkbox"/> Set 2: A <input type="checkbox"/> Set 3: S		MATCH RESULTS						CHOICE: <input type="checkbox"/> Set 1: A <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Set 2: R <input type="checkbox"/> Set 3: A	
School or Club Name: USA - Blue		Points Earned		Durations		Points Earned		School or Club Name: USA - Red	
Set	Use #	PLAYER NAMES	Set 1	19	Set 1	19	min	Set 1	21
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1	JONES, Dave	Set 2	33	Set 2	30	min	Set 2	31
<input type="checkbox"/>	2	STONE, Chip	Set 3	11	Set 3	17*	min	Set 3	15
Captain's Signature: <i>Dave Jones</i>		Set Interval: 1 min	Time In Play: 66* min		Foster: 1 to 8 min		Captain's Signature: <i>John Smith</i>		
referee: APOL, Dan		initial: <i>DH</i>	Winning TEAM: USA - Red					2: 1	
#2 / score: MURLESS, Keith, APOL, Borrise		initial: <i>KM/ba</i>	Winning PLAYERS: Baker, Adam & Smith, John						

After authorization from the Referee, an injured player is allowed one Medical Time out (MTO) for injury recovery per match. The duration of this MTO will not exceed five minutes. The details regarding this interruption must be recorded accurately. The following game facts must be recorded in the Remarks Section: Time of Day, Set Number, Set Score, Serving Team, Requesting Team A or B and Which Player Needed Medical Assistance.

- A. The time the Accredited Medical Staff arrives must be recorded (the injury recovery period begins at this time).
- B. The time that the Accredited Medical Staff finishes treating the player and the match resumes must be recorded as well. (The treatment time will not exceed five minutes). The total duration of the match interruption is recorded.
(see example6-1)
- C. If the player elects to treat the injury without Medical Assistance, the five-minute injury recovery period begins upon Referee authorization.

6-1

REMARKS	*1 16:38:30 Set 3, 8-10, Team A serving, Team B Player #2 (Stone, Chip) requests medical assistance.
	-16:39:30 Medical arrives. (Start of MTO).
	-16:44:00 Match resumed. Total Duration 00:05:30.
	*2 Total Match Duration adjustment for MTO 00:05:30.

This time will be noted, in the same manner as 6.a.

- D. If the player changes his/her mind and requests Medical Assistance, the recovery period will be suspended and the Accredited Medical Staff will be called. The time of this new request will be recorded and the elapsed time noted.
- E. The recovery period will resume when the Accredited Medical Staff arrives. The Accredited Medical Staff will be allowed to treat the injured player using the remainder of the recovery period. The arrival time of the Accredited Medical Staff must be recorded.
- F. The time that the Accredited Medical Staff finishes treating the player and the match resumes must be recorded as well. (This treatment time will not exceed five minutes.) The total duration of the match interruption is recorded.
(see example 6-2)

6-2

16:38:30 Set 3, 8-10, Team A serving, Team B Player #2 (Stone, Chip) requests MTO.
16:40:30 Team B Player #2 (Stone, Chip) requests medical assistance. (Elapsed time 00:02:00).
16:43:30 Medical arrives. (Resume MTO).
16:46:30 Match resumed.
Total Duration 00:08:00.
Total Match Duration adjustment for MTO 00:08:00.

DECIDING SET SCORING EXAMPLE

TEAM: USA Blue		MISCONDUCT		Expulsion		Disqualification		DELAY		Winning		Penalty		Foolish		Penalty		START TIME		END TIME		SET DURATION		17 min.		SWITCHES		
		Winning	Penalty	Expulsion	Disqualification	Winning	Penalty	Expulsion	Disqualification	Winning	Penalty	Expulsion	Disqualification	Winning	Penalty	Expulsion	Disqualification	Winning	Penalty	Start	End	Set	Duration	A	B	A	B	
S	I																		16:21	16:38	17							
E	II																										2:3	
T	III																										4:6	
	IV																										8:7	
	TIME OUT: 9:10 (1) 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 TEAM: USA Red																											
3	I																											
	II																											
	IV																											
	TIME OUT: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 TEAM: USA Red																											
	MISCONDUCT: 0:0 DELAY: 10 14 15 WINNING: 14 15 PENALTY: 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 FOOLISH: 14 15 SET DURATION: 14:11																											
BEACH VOLLEBALL SCORE SHEET																												
COACH SANCTIONS																												
Team		SET		Warning		SET		Penalty		SET		Expulsion		SET		Disqualification		In Coach Sanction Area, enter as appropriate:										
Head Coach: Smith, Matt		A		13:14														Enter the Name of the Offending Coach, Team A or B										
Head Coach: Stone, Skip		B		X		3		9:11										Enter the score at time of Sanction (before the Penalty)										
Ass't Coach: Reese, Mo		A/B		X		X		X		3		9:11						NOTE: A WARNING to any Coach remains in effect for the TEAM for the MATCH										
Ass't Coach:		A/B																NOTE: Coaches may receive one penalty maximum, which DOES include a point to the opponent										
Ass't Coach:		A/B																NOTE: NO Penalty Point is granted to the Opponent in the cases of EXPULSION or DISQUALIFICATION										
IR0, Set 1, Team A, Baker, Adam, 14-14, Profanity.																												
IR0, Set 3, Team A, Baker, Adam, 0-0, Abuse of equipment. (After conclusion of Set 2).																												
*1 16:38:30 Set 3, 8-10, Team A serving, Team B Player #2 (Stone, Chip) requests medical assistance.																												
-16:39:30 Medical arrives. (Start of MTO).																												
-16:44:00 Match resumed. Total Duration 00:05:30.																												
EXP, Set 3, Team B, Asst. Coach, Reese, Mo, 9-11.																												
*2 Total Match Duration adjustment for MTO 00:05:30.																												

NON-DECIDING SET SCORING EXAMPLE

Code:		SITE:		DUAL: RIGH # _____ PAIRS: MICH # _____		AGE: _____ DATE: / /		SCHED. TIME _____		COURT # _____																																																																			
BEACH VOLLEYBALL SCORE SHEET																																																																													
SET 1		TEAM: I		TEAM: III		TIME IN: 12:00		TIME OUT: 12:30		SWITCHES: A : B																																																																			
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		Points Earned		Durations		Points Earned																																																																							
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		Winning TEAM:				Winning TEAM:				Referee: initials: _____																																																																			
		Winning PLAYERS:				Winning PLAYERS:				R2 / Scorer: initials: _____																																																																			
										2 : _____																																																																			

DECIDING SET SCORE SHEET

TEAM: Sx. Order #		PLAYER NAME		MISCONDUCT		DELAY		Warning		Penalty		START TIME		END TIME		SET DURATION		SWITCHES		
				Warning	Penalty	Expulsion	Disqualification	Warning	Penalty	Warning	Penalty	Warning	Penalty	Warning	Penalty	Warning	Penalty	Warning	Penalty	A
I				:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
III				:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
S E T		TIME OUT		: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30																
3				:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
IV				:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
(A/B) TIME OUT		: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30																		
(A/B) TIME OUT		: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30																		
COACH SANCTIONS		Team		Warning		SET		Penalty		SET		Expulsion		SET		Dequalification		In Coach Sanction Area, enter as appropriate:		
Head Coach:		A		:		:		:		:		:		:		:		Enter the Name of the Offending Coach, Team A or B		
Head Coach:		B		:		:		:		:		:		:		:		Enter the score at time of Sanction (before the Penalty)		
Ass't Coach:		A / B		:		:		:		:		:		:		:		NOTE: A WARNING to any Coach remains in effect for the TEAM for the MATCH		
Ass't Coach:		A / B		:		:		:		:		:		:		:		NOTE: Coaches may receive one penalty maximum, which DOES include a point to the opponent		
Ass't Coach:		A / B		:		:		:		:		:		:		:		NOTE: NO Penalty Point is granted to the Opponent in the cases of EXPULSION or DISQUALIFICATION		
R E M A R K S																				
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R E M A R K S																				

USAV GUIDELINES FOR THREE-PLAYER (TRIPLES), FOUR-PLAYER (QUADS), SIX-PAYERS (SIXES) INCLUDING CO-ED AND REVERSE CO-ED

Dimensions, Rule 1.1.1: Standard for Quads & Sixes

Length of playing court	18 m = 59'
Width of playing court	9 m = 29'6"
Diagonal of half the playing court	12.728 m = 41'8 ^{1/2}

Lines on the Court, Rule 1.3: For Reverse Co-Ed Doubles and all Six-player Competition only: Attack lines are marked 3 m (9'10") from the center line to the rear of the attack line.

Net Heights, Rule 2.1: Co-Ed 2.43 m (7'115/8"), Reverse Co-Ed 2.24 m (7'41/8")

Team Composition, Rule 4.1:

- For Triples: three players and two substitutes maximum.
- Quads: four players and two substitutes maximum.
- Sixes: six players and six substitutes maximum.
- Players are the team members on the team court.
- Substitutes are team members in uniform who are not in the starting line-up of a set.
- All competitions must involve teams with the required number of players.
- Teams with fewer than the required number of players are incomplete and forfeit the set or match.
- Only players and substitutes recorded on the roster may participate in the match.
- The roster shall be written prior to the start of each match on the score sheet for the first set of the match.
- Once the team captain or coach has signed the roster, the recorded players and substitutes cannot be changed.
- Men's teams are composed of male players competing on a 2.43 m

(7'115/8") net.

- Women's teams are composed of female players competing on a 2.24 m (7'41/8") net.
- Co-Ed teams are composed of male and female players competing on a 2.43 m (7'115/8") net.
- Reverse Co-Ed teams are composed of male and female players competing on a 2.24 m (7'41/8") net.
- For Co-Ed or Reverse Co-Ed Doubles, Quads or Sixes competition only:
- Teams must contain equal numbers of males and females on each team, unless otherwise specified in the Tournament Regulations.

For Co-Ed Or Reverse Co-Ed Triples Competition Only:

- Each team must contain at least one male and at least one female player. Unless otherwise specified in the Tournament Regulations, opposing teams need not contain equal numbers of males and females.

Substitution Guidelines:

For Triples, Quads or Sixes Competition only:

- Unlimited substitutions are allowed as long as one player does not occupy more than one position in the service order during a single set.
- If a player becomes injured and no legal substitute is available for that position in the service order, a player on the roster not playing at the time of the injury may enter the set as an exceptional substitution for the injured player.
- This substitute may not be replaced for the remainder of the set, unless he/she also becomes injured.
- If no team members are available to make a legal or exceptional substitution, an injury time-out may be granted.

Positional Faults, Rule 7.5:

For Sixes Competition only:

At the time the ball is contacted for service, the placement of players must conform to the service order recorded on the score sheet as follows:

- In the front or back row, the center player may not be as near the right sideline as the right player nor as near the left sideline as the left player. No back-row player may be as near the net as the corresponding front-row player.
- The server is exempt from these restrictions. After the ball is contacted for service, players may move from their respective positions. A captain

may request the scorer to indicate which player should be serving for his/her team.

Service Order, Rule 12.2.2.2:

For Triples, Quads and Sixes Competition only:

Servers must serve according to the service order as recorded on the score sheet (See Rule 7.7).

Attack Hit Faults, Rule 13.2.3:

For Doubles and Triples Competition only:

Directs an attack-hit with the fingers, using an “open-hand tip” or “dink.”

FOR QUADS AND SIXES COMPETITION ONLY: THIS RULE DOES NOT APPLY.

Attack Hit Faults, Rule 13.2.5:

For Doubles and Triples Competition only:

A player intentionally completes an attack-hit using an overhand set that gives the ball a trajectory not perpendicular to the line of the player’s shoulders except when setting his or her teammate.

For Back-Row Players in Sixes competition and Males in Reverse Co-Ed competition only: Contacts the ball completely above the height of the net, while his/her foot is touching or has last touched the ground on or in front of the attack line and does not direct the attack-hit with an upward trajectory.

GUIDELINES FOR DEALING WITH BLOOD

If a player incurs an injury that causes bleeding, the 1st or 2nd referee shall immediately stop play in accordance with Rule 17.1.1. The player shall leave the court for evaluation/treatment. If the player cannot continue play within a reasonable amount of time, refer to Rule 17.1.2 regarding 5 minutes of recovery time. If the referee observes blood on the playing surface or equipment, play shall be stopped immediately and measures taken to clean any contaminated area or equipment using universal precautions.

CONCUSSION GUIDELINES

The following guidelines from the Center for Disease Control (CDC) are offered to assist coaches, parents, tournament staff and officials in identifying concussion symptoms.

How Can a Sports Official, Coach or Parent Spot a Possible Concussion?

Athletes who show or report one or more of the signs and symptoms listed below—or simply say they just “don’t feel right” after a bump, blow, or jolt to the head or body—may have a concussion or other serious brain injury.

- Appears dazed or stunned.
- Forgets an instruction, is confused about an assignment or position, or is unsure of the game, score, or opponent.
- Moves clumsily.
- Answers questions slowly.
- Loses consciousness (even briefly).
- Shows mood, behavior, or personality changes.
- Can’t recall events prior to or after a hit or fall.
- **Symptoms Reported by Athletes**
- Headache or “pressure” in head.
- Nausea or vomiting.
- Balance problems or dizziness, or double or blurry vision.
- Bothered by light or noise.
- Feeling sluggish, hazy, foggy, or groggy.
- Confusion, or concentration or memory problems.
- Just not “feeling right,” or “feeling down.”

AMERICAN SIGN LANGUAGE (ASL) INTERPRETER GUIDELINES

- An ASL interpreter who meets all requirements of an assistant coach is afforded the rights and responsibilities of an assistant coach.
- An ASL interpreter, who is not a coach, may sit on the team bench during the match and may participate in any team activities afforded other rostered team members.

- Per the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), the requirement of “effective communication” between coach and athlete can be achieved one of two ways: (a) the ASL interpreter who meets all requirements of an assistant coach is allowed to go anywhere, during the play, that the coach goes, or (b) the coach needs to adjust her/his coaching style to ensure that she/he is always within sufficient distance of the interpreter to facilitate interpreting.
- In all cases, anyone serving in the role of ASL interpreter will have frequent contact with and/or authority and control over junior athletes, and therefore, must be a USAV member with a clear background screen and must have completed SafeSport training.

METRIC CONVERSIONS

(Including standard for doubles & triples play and standard for quads & sixes play)

DOUBLES COURT (also some triples)	Metric		English
Length of playing court	16 m	=	52’6”
Width of playing court	8 m	=	26’3”
Diagonal of full playing court	17.89 m	=	58’8”
Diagonal of half playing court	11.31 m	=	37’1”

SIXES COURT (also Quad and some Triples)	Metric		English
Width of court (to outer edge of lines)	9 m	=	29’6”
Length of court (to outer edge of lines)	18 m	=	59”
Diagonal of full playing court		=	
Diagonal of half playing court		=	

SURROUNDING	Metric		English
Free zone width	3-5 m	=	10-6’
Service zone depth	4-6 m	=	13-20’
Distance between post and sideline	0.7-1.0 m	=	2-3’
Recommended sand depth	30-40 cm	=	12-16”
Temperature (MAX suggested)	38 C	=	100 F
Temperature (threshold for cold-weather gear)	15.5 C	=	60 F

Temperature (MINIMUM suggested)	0 C	=	32 F
Recommended lighting	1000-1500 lux		

LINES (nylon webbing or vinyl straps attached to anchors by bungees).	Metric		English
Width of lines	5 cm	=	2"
Optional rope lines	0.5-1 cm	=	3/16 - 3/8"

POSTS	Metric		English
Recommended height of posts	2.55 m	=	8'4"
Referee's view above net	50 cm	=	20"

Note: The net-posts should not extend so high that they block the referee's view

NET	Metric		English
Length of net (end to end)	8.0-9.0 m	=	26'3" - 29'6"
Width of net (top to bottom)	1 m	=	3'3"
Width of top and bottom bands (vinyl)	7-10 cm	=	2'¾" - 4"
Width of (optional) net side-band (inside antenna)	5 cm	=	2"
Max size of the mesh squares of the net	10 cm	=	4"

Note: The mesh should not be constructed of square so small that the lines of sight become restricted.

NET HEIGHTS (measured at center)	Metric		English
Note: Height at antennas may be 2 cm (3/4") higher			
Height of Men's net (at center)	2.43 m	=	7'11 ^{5/8} "
Height of Women's net (at center)	2.24 m	=	7'4 ^{1/8} "
Height of Youth's net (at center)	2.12 m	=	6'11 ^{1/2} "
Height of Children's net (at center)	200 m	=	6'6 ^{3/4} "

ANTENNAS	Metric		English
Length of antenna	1.8 m	=	5'11"
Length of antenna above net	0.8 m	=	32"

Ball	Metric	English
Circumference of ball	66-68 cm	= 25.5 - 27"
Weight of ball	260-280 g	= 9-10 oz
Pressure	0.175 - 0.225 kg/cm ²	= 2.5 - 3.2 psi

GUIDELINES FOR BEACH (OUTDOOR VOLLEYBALL TOURNAMENTS)

NOTE: All of these procedures should be published and announced in advance.

WARM-UP PROCEDURES

For higher level competition: Ten minutes are allowed for warm-up. Formally, this period includes three minutes of free ball handling, the coin toss, and five minutes of formal timed warm-up. Teams share the entire court throughout the 10-minute period. Coaches are not allowed to physically assist in the warm-up following the coin toss and must move off of the court.

FORMAL WARM-UP PROTOCOL

- 10 Teams on shared court (in uniform)
- 7 Coin toss
- 6 Start five-minute timed warm-up (coaches off)
- 1 End warm-up, teams to benches, referee to stand
- 0 Teams to end-lines
- R1 invites teams to net to shake hands
- Start match

In Regional play, a less formal procedure may be used for warm-up. Tournament Directors are allowed to adjust these protocols as necessary. (As a general guideline, 3-5 minutes between matches.)

FORFEIT PROCEDURES

When the match start has been called up, a late or incomplete team forfeits set 1. The late or incomplete team will have 10 minutes before forfeiting set 2 and the match. If the late or incomplete team arrives with sufficient players before the 10-minute period has elapsed, they will be allowed to warm up during the remaining time.

TEAM OFFICIATING PROCEDURES

In pools, the refereeing duties are assigned. In an elimination bracket, the losing team referees the next match.

During pool play, referee duties are pre-scheduled, along with the play schedule. During elimination (bracket) play, use the “losing team refs the next match on their court” as a guiding principle.

Each court should have a clipboard, pool chart and pencil, and a team on that court in charge of posting the match results. The work team should return the pool sheets to the Tournament Director.

OPTIMUM POOL DESIGNATIONS

Waiting list teams should not be accepted unless the addition creates a desirable number of teams. In large events (30 or more teams), it is strongly recommended that only four-team pools should be used.

While pools of four are the ideal number, you can put more teams on a court, using pools of five, if space is limited. Many tournaments have four-team pools that play only two sets to 21 points instead of best-two-of-three matches.

When the same division has pools with different numbers of teams, the point differential should be calculated as the overall point differential per set/match.

Four-Team Pool	Five-Team Pool	Six-Team Pool (On Two Courts)
1 vs. 4 (2)	2 vs. 5 (4)	(1) 1 vs. 6 (4) 2 vs. 5 (3)
2 vs. 3 (1)	3 vs. 4 (2)	(3) 4 vs. 6 (5) 1 vs. 5 (6)
1 vs. 3 (4)	1 vs. 5 (3)	(4) 1 vs. 4 (6) 2 vs. 3 (1)
2 vs. 4 (3)	2 vs. 3 (5)	(5) 2 vs. 6 (4) 3 vs. 5 (2)
3 vs. 4 (2)	1 vs. 4 (2)	(6) 2 vs. 4 (1) 1 vs. 3 (5)
1 vs. 2 (3)	3 vs. 5 (1)	(7) 1 vs. 2 (4) 5 vs. 6 (3)
	2 vs. 4 (3)	(8) 4 vs. 5 (3) 3 vs. 6 (5)
	1 vs. 3 (5)	
	4 vs. 5 (1)	
	1 vs. 2 (4)	

SUGGESTED TIE-BREAKER PROCEDURES

Teams are tied if they have the same match win-loss record (if pool used match play) or same set win-loss record (if pool did not use match play). In case of ties,

use the following recommended tie-breaking procedures. Teams should not be eliminated from assignment to championship competition on a point or any other non-competitive system.

Two teams tied and two teams advance:

In priority order: head-to-head match result; overall point differential; coin toss.

Two teams tied and one team advances:

Head-to-head match result (if pool used match play) or head-to-head sets (if pool did not use match play). If teams are tied head-to-head sets, then the two teams will play one 15-point rally-score set. The winning team will advance.

Three teams tied and two teams advance:

- A. Seed the teams using, in priority order, overall set winning percentage; overall point differential.
- B. The top seed will advance. The teams seeded second and third will play one 15-point rally-score set, with the winner advancing. The top seed will officiate this tie-breaker set.

Three teams tied and one team advances:

- A. Seed the teams using, in priority order, overall set winning percentage; overall point differential.
- B. There will be two tie-breaker sets (15 points, rally scoring). The teams seeded second and third will play the first set and the top seed will officiate.
- C. The winner of the first tie-breaker set will play the top seed and the losing team from the first set will officiate. The winner of the second set advances.

Tie-breaking procedures for situations involving four or more teams should be written and announced in advance to the participating teams.

NOTE: These are only suggestions and may be altered at the Tournament Directors' discretion. It is most important that all competitors are aware of the playing format and procedures prior to the start of competition.

GUIDE TO PHYSICALLY CHALLENGED BEACH VOLLEYBALL

World ParaVolley is working with the International Paralympic Committee (IPC) to include Beach ParaVolley in the 2028 Paralympic Games in Los Angeles, California. In order for this to become a reality, at least 30 nations playing the sport throughout all four zones globally. The rules of the game are the same as those in beach volleyball with a few exceptions:

For more information and rules for both disciplines, visit the Parapan America website: <http://paravolleypanam.com>



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