



SDHSAA

Volleyball Newsletter

September 18, 2023- #3

Jo Auch

Assistant Executive Director

South Dakota High School Activities

LINEUP QUESTIONS

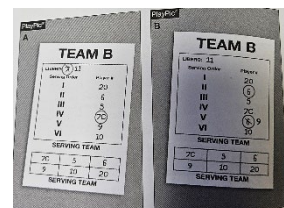
What do you do when the match is ready to start, you are checking the starting lineup and:

Situation A: Team A has #7 out on the court but the coach has #14 listed on the lineup sheet. There is not a #14 on the bench. What should you do? **Ruling:** Rule 7-1-4a states that if a team submits its lineup and lists a number that no team member is wearing the team shall: Legally substitute a player with a legal number into that position. The team is charged with a substitution. No further penalty.

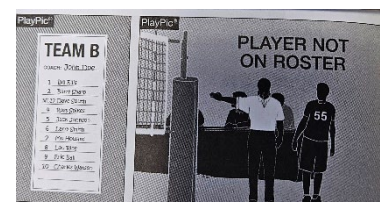
Situation B: The head coach submits the lineup with an error listing the same number twice (duplicate numbers) in the lineup. What should you do? **Ruling:** Rule 7-1-4b states that if a lineup is submitted with a player's number duplicated in more than one starting position (including the libero) the error shall be corrected by revising the submitted lineup in one of two ways to ensure six unique, legal players numbers to start the set.

1. Change the listed libero with the duplicate number to a different legal number
2. Use a substitution to change the starting player to a different legal number into that position.

*No further penalty in either options. (Kinder/gentler version to start the match).



Situation C: Team A starts the match and as the match progresses, #55 enters the substitution zone to enter the set. The scorekeeper tells the R2 that #55 is not listed on the roster. What happens? **Ruling:** Rule 7-1-1 Penalties 3: When a player is not listed on the roster and attempts to enter the set, the substitution is illegal and is penalized with a loss of rally/point.



LINE JUDGES/NON-TEAM PERSONNEL

I have had some questions pertaining to whether or not a line judge is a part of the floor in determining whether a replay should be called or not? Let's say the ball is shanked and a player attempting to go after the ball and runs into a line judge as they are attempting to save the ball. What is your call?

Rule 9-8-1f states:

A replay may be declared when:

- f. A player's legitimate effort to legally play the ball, in the judgment of the referee, is affected by a:
 1. Non-team member anywhere in a playable area. (exception: third hit)

The R2, line judges, media personnel, spectators walking along the sideline (anyone non-team related) would be considered a non-team player, and if in the opinion of the R1, the player had a legitimate effort to keep the ball in play, a replay shall be granted.

Keep in mind that if a replay is called, it is a part of a single play action. Therefore, once a replay is signaled by the R1, no requests for time-out, service order, lineup, substitution, libero replacements, etc., may be recognized until after the replay. Exception: When a replay is signaled due to injury/illness.

TWO CONTACT RULE

Situation: Team A serves the ball over the net. Team B's libero dives on the floor and makes a pancake save and the ball goes up in the air. The ball then lands on the team B libero's back and bounces up into the air. Would this be a violation of 9-4-8b or is it considered a single attempt to play the ball?

First, let's look at Rule 9-4-8:

Multiple contacts are more than one contact by a player during **one attempt** to play the ball. Multiple contacts are permitted only:

- a. When the first ball over the net rebounds from one part of the player's body to one or more other parts in one attempt to block;
- b. On any first team hit, whether or not the ball is touched by the block.

So, what we need to determine in this situation, "Is the diving pancake save and the ball landing on her back (while still on the ground) considered one attempt to play the ball"?

An attempt to play the ball doesn't mean you have to swing at it, the ball may have just hit you. As long as gravity doesn't take over, the ball could bounce around between arms, shoulder, head, etc. (the "boom-boom" factor). The continuous movement of the ball is considered multiple contacts, but as long as it is only made the **one attempt** to play the ball, this would be legal.

In the above situation, where the libero dives and contacts the ball, the pancake was her **first attempt** to play the ball, (the first contact). The ball then goes into the air, came to an apex, and gravity takes over (changed directions on it's own) and it came back down landing on her back. Just because she didn't take another swing at it, and it hit her, does not lend to a single attempt, and this would be her second attempt to play the ball whether intentional or not. It might be considered the same if we had a blocker (using a blocking motion) about 6-8 feet from the net goes up and blocks the ball with a blocking motion and the ball falls into the net and the same blocker tried to dig it out, we would call that a double because the blocker did not meet the rules of the block, attempted to block the ball and then dug it out of the net. Gravity took over and changed direction compared to a continuous motion, thus we would rule a double (two) hit even though it was the first contact over the net.

NET PLAY

Rule 9-6-3 states that a player shall not contact a ball which is completely on the opponent's side of the net **unless the contact is a legal block**.

Blocking a ball which is entirely on the opponent's side of the net is permitted when the opposing team has had an opportunity to complete its attack.

The attack is considered complete when the:

- a. attacking team has completed its three allowable hits;
- b. the attacking team has had the opportunity to complete the attack or, in the referee's judgment directs the ball towards the opponent.

That all deals with **BLOCKING** not attacking the ball on the other side of the net.

Rule 9-6-6 states: The ball may be **attacked**, excluding a served ball, when it has **PARTIALLY** crossed the net.

So what if Team A has had their three allowable contacts on their side of the net and ball is falling close to the net on Team A's side, the CF from Team B reaches over the net and attacks the ball while the ball is completely on Team A's side?

Ruling: Casebook play 9.6.3B **Comment:** A player shall not contact a ball that is completely on the opponent's side of the net unless the contact is a legal block.

Casebook play 9.6.4A **Comment:** It is never legal to **attack** a ball which is completely on the opponent's side of the net.