



REBOUND VOLLEYBALL
QUEENSLAND

Rebound Volleyball Queensland

Official CLUB Competition Rules

Updated: February 2022

RVQ Official CLUB Competition Rules

Issue	Amendment	Initial	Date
A	Issued for RVQ tournaments	TR	23/02/15
B	Clause: Teams, Disputes, Game Play, Players on Court, Player Substitution, Rally to Serve, Commencement of a Rally, Consecutive Hits, Contact Below the Waist, Double Hit, Ball Rebounds back over the Net, Consecutive Players of the Same Sex (Mixed)	TR	23/02/15
C	Clause: Officials, Disputes, Point Scoring, Winning a Rally, Reaching	BT	10/08/15
D	Clause: Teams, Officials, Player Eligibility, Game Commencement, Player Substitutions	DP & LS	14/12/19
	Clause: Definitions Three Hits, Contact with the Top Roof Net, Serving Fouls, Attacking Service Returns, Carry/Held Ball, Double Contact, Equipment Abuse, Consecutive Players of the Same Sex (Mixed Competitions)	DP & LS	14/12/19
E	Clause Teams, Officials, Game Commencement, Player Substitution, Commencement of a Rally, Winning a Rally, Consecutive Hits, Reaching, Block, Serving Fouls, Serve Return, Screening, Double Contact, Ball Rebounds over the Net, Slow Play, Consecutive Players of the Same Sex (Mixed Competitions)	GD	03/03/22

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TEAMS

An 'on court' team may consist of a minimum of 4 players and up to a maximum of 6 players for a 6-a-side tournament. In the case of mixed teams, the minimum may be 3Males/1Female or 2M/2F or 1M/3F. There must not be more than 3 Males and not less than 1 Female on court for each mixed team at any given time.

OFFICIALS

The game is controlled and regulated by the Chair Umpire who will keep score, time (if required) and regulate game play in-line with Rebound Volleyball Queensland rules. The Chair Umpire may be assisted by an official Second Umpire or regulated Committee Member where necessary as per section noted 'disputes'

If a playing team member on court has a query about the rules of play or specific interpretation or the rules handed down by a Chair Umpire, they may raise this with the umpire via the appointed team captain. During the play of game, the Chair Umpire's decision is final and must be adhered to. Any disputes thereafter, must be risen with no less than three Committee Members, after the conclusion of the game.

DISPUTES

Any disputes are to be directed, via the team captain, firstly with the Chair Umpire. If unhappy with the Chair Umpire's decision, the team captain can approach an RVQ Committee Member/Official on duty once the game has finished. No less than 3 RVQ Committee Members/Officials will deliberate and make a decision that is fair for all players/teams involved. The RVQ Committee/Officials' decision is final.

PLAYER ELIGIBILITY

Before taking the court for a match, each team must ensure:

- All players participating are Rebound Volleyball Queensland (RVQ) members. This requires the completion of the RVQ membership form and payment of the membership fee.
- Team Registration fees have been paid in full.
- Team Round fees have been paid in full.
- All players have signed in on the Team Sign-in Sheet (located in the team folder)

Any player/team not meeting the requirements above, will be asked to leave the court and complete the requirements before returning to the game. This may also result in forfeiture of game points.

GAME PLAY

Game Commencement

Before play commences, the captains of the two teams will paper/scissors/rock or toss a coin.

The winning captain may choose to:

- Serve or receive OR
- The side of the court to play the 1st half

Once the serving team has been decided for the first half, the team losing the rock off or toss of the coin, will have the other choice from the decision.

Players On Court

A team must have a minimum of 4 players on the court before a game can commence. In the case of a mixed team this must include at least 1 female player.

At the scheduled game start time, if a team is not able to field the required players the game will be deemed to have commenced and the opposition of the offending team will be awarded 2 points for every minute (or part thereof) until they are able to field a team.

If by the end of the first half the team is still unable to meet the minimum requirements, the game will be deemed forfeited.

Player Substitution

Teams may have up to a maximum of 8 players for Mens and Ladies competitions (6 taking court and 2 substitute players) and a maximum of 10 players for a Mixed competition (6 players on court and 4 substitutes that must constitute 2 male players and 2 female players) on the day of play

Substitutions are only permitted to occur

- At half time OR
- In the event an injury preventing a player from continuing

Serving Team

The team winning each rally will serve the following rally

Point Scoring

A team scores a point by winning a rally where that team served the ball to start the rally.

Commencement of a Rally

Use of a whistle to authorise serving is not required as this is a continuous game.

The serving team may serve to commence the rally as soon as practical unless the umpire indicates otherwise.

The receiving team must ensure they are ready to receive the serve without tactical delay. This will be monitored by the chairing umpire.

Winning a Rally

Use of a whistle to indicate a Foul has occurred is at the umpires' discretion.

A Rally is won as soon as one of the following events occurs: (refer to definitions for detailed description of the below events)

- Any part of the ball touches the ground
- A team plays more than 3 hits
- An individual player performs 2 or more consecutive hits
- A player reaches over the net to execute an attacking hit
- A player intentionally contacts the ball below the waist
- A player makes contact with the centre net
- The ball touches the top net while being returned over the centre net
- A player commits a serving foul
- A player hits the ball back over the net off a serve
- The ball does not pass over the centre net on a serve
- The ball hits any net on a serve
- A player screens the serve
- A player "carries" the ball
- A player performs a double hit
- A player interferes with an opponent player
- A player intimidates or abuses another player or the umpire
- A player abuses any playing equipment
- A Play is not complete unless a player has resumed normal control on the ground
- After a 2nd (legal) team contact by a player (not the same person), an opposition player, is not in a legal position under the 3 gender rule, before contacting the ball.

DEFINITIONS

Three Hits

- A team must not hit/touch the ball more than three times before the ball passes over the net or unless the ball has made contact with a player of the opposing team legally.
- A hit/ touch counts as any contact made by a player, whether intentional or not.
- A block (see definition – Block) does not count as a hit when accumulating the 3 hits.

Consecutive Hits

A player must not have two consecutive hits except when:

- The first hit is a block (see definition – Block), then the block does not count as a hit
- There is simultaneous contact on more than one part of the player from a hard-driven ball which has had minimal speed reduction from being touched by the block or major deviation by any net prior to impact of receiving player. (A hard-driven ball is a ball which has been spiked by the opposition).

Reaching

A player's hand may reach over the net in the following scenarios:

- Blocking (see definition – Block) – A player is allowed to reach over the net to execute a “block” providing they do not interfere with the opponents play before or during the attacking hit.
- Attacking – An attacking player may “follow through” (not in contact) over the net when playing an attacking shot if initial contact is made while any part of the ball is on the attackers side of the net.

Block

A block is a defensive stroke.

A player is allowed to reach over the net to execute a “block” providing they do not interfere with the opponents play before or during the attacking hit.

To be a legal block the ball must be deemed to be on a path to cross over the centre net if it was not contacted by the blocking player.

If the ball touches a player's hand or arm during a blocking action, it is not counted as a hit.

An action used by a player using 1 or more hands when attempting to obstruct the path of an attacking shot whilst also being adjacent to the centre net and getting as high as individually possible in relation to the top of the centre net. Anything other than a firm hand-forearm combination may be considered an attacking shot and not deemed a Block. No attempt to leave the hand (if hands don't extend past the top of the net) or to get the elbow above the head (to bring any hand-forearm combination in to play) may also not be deemed a Block.

Contact Below the waist

If the ball contacts a player unintentionally below the waist it will be deemed a "legal" hit.

Any intentional contact with the ball below the waist, will result in a foul.

This is at the Umpire's discretion

Centre Net Contact

A Player is not to make any contact with the centre net, and any contact with the centre net by a player will result in a foul.

The only time a player is allowed to have contact with the centre net is as follows:

- If a player's hair touches the centre net, this is deemed **NOT** to be Centre Net Contact
- If as a result of the ball hitting the centre net and the net is forced into contact with a player, the player is deemed **NOT** to have committed a foul and the rally continues.

Contact with the Top Roof Net

All side, back and top roof nets may be used in general play.

The ball is not allowed to come into contact with the top roof net at any time that the ball passes over the centre net.

Serving Fouls

"In Play" is after the ball is hit at the serve, so a 2nd serve can be allowed, No distinction between catching or letting the ball drop

To be deemed a fair serve:

- The ball must be served from within a one meter square of the right corner of the rear net
- The ball may be served over or under arm
- The ball must be released or thrown in the air before being served
- The ball must not have any contact with the top net, any side net or the rear net whilst being served. The ball is **NOT** allowed to come into contact with the middle net on the serve.
- All players must serve in an order determined by the team captain. Players serving out of rotation will result in a foul.
- Once the ball has been **hit** by a player, this will be deemed as the start of any given rally and the ball will be in play. If the ball makes contact with **any net** or ground before passing over the center net, this will be deemed a foul and serve will then be awarded to the opposing team.

Serve Return

The ball must return over the centre net after the 2nd hit/touch by the defending team.

Screening

A player, or group of players, of the serving team makes a screen by waving arms, jumping or moving sideways, during the execution of the service, or by standing grouped to hide the flight path of the ball

Carry/Held Ball

A player must not carry or hold the ball when executing a shot contact with the ball. The ball must be hit/touched cleanly.

A carry is defined as the ball coming to rest momentarily in the arms or hands of a player. Actions such as scooping, lifting, throwing, dunking and pushing, shall be considered a hold or carry.

When “setting” the ball, a set must not be passed from below the chin and the pass must be in one fluid motion. Dragging the ball below the chin towards the body, will be considered a hold or carry.

Double Contact

The Chair Umpire or Second Umpire may call/define a double hit whereby a ball makes contact with more than one part of the player’s body and/or contact is not simultaneous.

The Chair Umpire’s interpretation of the double contact definition where a player is ‘setting’ a ball:

- A double contact may be determined whereby a player’s hands do not touch the ball simultaneously
- a player is deemed to not have control of the ball when performing the ‘setting’ manoeuvre
- **Ball ROTATION on release is only an indication of POSSIBLE multiple contact and NOT a conclusive indication. Visible multiple contact or change of ball direction IS a conclusive indication.**

Interference with Opponent

Any contact or interference with a player on the opposing team as a result of a player penetrating under the net will result in a foul.

If part of a player’s body penetrates under the net and does not interfere with the opponents play, then no foul is committed.

At the umpires discretion.

Intimidation / Abuse of Players and Umpires

Any intimidation or abuse of any player on the court, or the intimidation or abuse of any official will result in a warning, loss of a point or instant dismissal of the player by the umpire.

The umpire’s discretion and decision in such matters is final.

Equipment Abuse

Any unnecessary abuse of the equipment including:

- kicking of the ball
- unnecessary contact with nets

A player may be given a verbal warning, after which a player may be issued with a yellow or red card where necessary. Continued Equipment abuse may result in points deduction and/or player/s being removed from the current game.

Ball Rebounds back over the net

If, in the course of play, the ball is hit over the middle net and rebounds off a perimeter net or court fixture **within 1metre of the centre net** and returns to the attacking team's side without contact from the defending team, it will be deemed play on. Note that the hit count does not restart. **If the ball rebounds from further than 1m (eg off the back net), the defending team wins the rally**

Slow Play

Teams are required to transition from one point to the next in a timely manner. To discourage teams from time wasting:

- Time wasting by the receiving team:
 - The serving team may serve as **soon as practical** unless the umpire has clearly indicated **NOT** to. It is up to the receiving team to ensure they are quickly in position after the previous rally. Note that the umpire may disallow a serve if they deem that a special circumstance (injury, collecting ball for serving team) prevented the receiving team from being ready to receive the serve.
- Time wasting by the serving team:
 - The umpire will warn the serving team to avoid time wasting, and if it persists, will deem the serving team to have committed a foul and loss of the rally.

Consecutive Players of Same Sex (Mixed – Six Positions Available)

In the Mixed Competitions, each team must ensure they do not have 3 male players in a row **for any longer than necessary to complete their hit or the immediate defence of a return.**

This refers to 3 players of the same gender being in a row who cannot deliberately stand or play in adjacent/side by side positions, this particularly refers to positions entered into during attacking plays and immediately after, and will be adjudged by a known time to return to a legal position.

This known time ends at the moment when a 2nd legal team contact is made with the ball by a player (not the same person) of the receiving team.

If a team is reduced to 4 players and 3 are of the same gender, then this rule will not apply unless fixed positions are utilized.

If so, then the single gender player must be in the back middle. (1 fwd,3 back)

For a player to be in a legal position there must be visible space observed by the umpire that removes 1 of the 3 players from being in a row (either side by side or in an 'L' shape along the net and around to a back corner position) or a member of the opposite gender moves between any of the 3 players creating the foul.

Conclusion of Game

Unless the ball is in play the game is finished when the final siren STARTS, - "In Play" is after the ball is hit at the serve.

Some of the Many Rule Changes in World Volleyball

1935 A play was not complete unless a player resumed normal control on the floor

1968 The ball could not be played with any part of the body below the waist

1994 Ball may be contacted with any part of a player's body on or above the knee

1996 Ball may be contacted with any part of a player's body.

1998 Server only receives one toss of the ball to execute the service

2001 Ball allowed to touch the net while crossing it on the serve

Most AIBVC National Hybrid Rules that differ from Hardcourt or Beach are because they came from pre-1993 and definitions have had to be written because of FIVB changing Rules or No Definition is Printed SO an accepted common knowledge becomes an unofficial rule.