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7.01 ATP Fees

A. Entry Fees

- 1) **ATP World Tour Tournaments.** There are no entry fees.
- 2) **ATP Challenger Tour Tournaments.** At the option of the tournament, each player accepted into the main draw (singles or doubles) shall pay an entry fee of 20.00 (USD/EURO). At the option of the tournament, each qualifier (singles or doubles) shall pay an entry fee of 10.00 (USD/EUR). If a qualifier gains entry to the main draw, then any qualifying entry fee paid shall be applied to the main draw fee.

B. Service Fee

- 1) Players who are accepted into the main draw (singles or doubles) of an ATP World Tour Masters 1000 or ATP World Tour 500/250 tournament or the singles qualifying of an ATP World Tour Masters 1000 or ATP World Tour 500 tournament and are not members in good standing with the ATP must pay the following service fee to the ATP:

ATP World Tour Masters 1000: Main Draw \$400/€400 event Qualifying \$100/€100

ATP World Tour 500 Main Draw \$300/€300 event Qualifying \$100/€100

ATP World Tour 250 Main Draw \$200/€200 event

- 2) The tour manager will identify players who must pay a service fee that will be withheld from on-site prize money. Players who by virtue of their ranking position are not eligible for an ATP player membership may use these payments as a credit toward future membership fees. Service fees paid to the ATP may only be applied against membership dues in the calendar year in which they were paid.

C. Membership Fees

Membership fees are defined in the ATP By-Laws.

7.02 Entries

A. Gender / Age Limitation

The ATP will use the age of a player on the first (1st) day of the qualifying competition. Male players age sixteen (16) or older are not limited in the number of tournaments they may enter. Players under the age of sixteen (16) are subject to the following entry restrictions in ATP World Tour or ATP Challenger Tour tournaments (includes entry as a wildcard):

- 1) Male players under the age of fourteen (14) shall not be eligible for entry into any ATP World Tour or ATP Challenger Tour tournament.
- 2) Male players aged fourteen (14) shall be eligible for entry into a maximum of eight (8) ATP World Tour or ATP Challenger Tour tournaments.
- 3) Male players aged fifteen (15) shall be eligible for entry into a maximum of twelve (12) ATP World Tour and ATP Challenger Tour tournaments.

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7.03 Entry Deadlines

A. Main Draw/Qualifying Singles

The deadline for entries and withdrawals for the singles main draw is as follows:

- 1) **ATP World Tour Tournaments.** Forty-two (42) days prior to the Monday of the tournament Week (or the first tournament week in the case of tournaments scheduled for more than one (1) week). A player on the alternate list for the singles main draw may withdraw at any time prior to such time that he is moved into the main draw as a direct acceptance because of withdrawals of other players.

NOTE: The deadline for the ATP World Tour Masters 1000 - Monte Carlo main draw is twenty-eight (28) days prior to the Monday of the tournament week.

- 2) **ATP World Tour Masters 1000 and ATP World Tour 500 Qualifying.** Twenty-one (21) days prior to the first Monday of the tournament week. A player directly accepted into the qualifying competition may withdraw, without penalty, if he is moved into the main draw of an ATP World Tour 250 or ATP World Tour 500 tournament, or if he is still competing in an ATP World Tour, ATP Challenger Tour, or Futures tournament at any time on the day prior to the commencement of qualifying. If a player is still competing past the sign-in deadline (9:00 p.m. local time), he will be automatically withdrawn from the qualifying without penalty and will be allowed to accept a wild card into any ATP World Tour 250, ATP World Tour 500, ATP Challenger Tour or Futures tournament, including qualifying. If a withdrawal occurs prior to 12 noon, Eastern Time, USA, on Friday, the qualifying vacancy shall be filled by the next player on the qualifying alternate list. This player is not required to sign in. If a withdrawal occurs after 12 noon, Eastern Time, USA, on Friday, the qualifying vacancy will be filled from the on-site sign-in list, using the most recent Emirates ATP Rankings list. Main draw vacancies will be filled from the main draw alternate list, not the qualifying acceptance list.

NOTE: For the Asian 500 and 1000 tournaments only, if a withdrawal occurs prior to 12 noon, Eastern Time, USA, the qualifying vacancy shall be filled by the next player on the qualifying alternate list regardless of when the qualifying draw is finalized.

Case: *May a player who is a direct acceptance to an ATP World Tour 500 qualifying event be withdrawn to move into the main draw of an ATP World Tour 250 event which is held in the same week?*

Decision: Yes.

- 3) **ATP Challenger Tour Tournaments.** Twenty-one (21) days prior to the Monday of the tournament week. A player on the alternate list for the singles main draw may withdraw at any time prior to such time that he is moved into the main draw as a direct acceptance because of withdrawals of other players. If a withdrawal occurs after 12 noon, Eastern Time, USA, on Friday, the vacancy will be filled by the highest ranked player from that event's qualifying sign-in list and players from the original alternate list who have contacted the on-site Supervisor prior to the qualifying sign-in deadline and preserved their eligibility on the new alternate list. A player can only preserve his eligibility on one list. Players who have signed in for qualifying are not eligible to preserve their position on any other alternate list. The most recent Emirates ATP Rankings list shall be used for determining the order of this new alternate list.

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NOTE: In order to preserve his eligibility on the new alternate list, the player must phone the Supervisor directly and personally inform the supervisor that he wishes to preserve his eligibility as an alternate and the player must leave a contact number.

- 4) If a tournament date, site or surface is changed; it is the player's responsibility to withdraw from the event on or before the new entry/withdrawal deadline if he does not wish to play.

- 5) **Late Entries.**

Any player who submits an entry after the deadline may only be accepted into the singles main draw as a wild card, qualifier, or as a special exempt (if eligible).

- 6) **Emergency Situations.**

- a) The President may authorize substitutions in ATP World Tour tournaments in situations when there are withdrawal(s) of player(s) who would have been seeded based upon their position on the original acceptance list. The withdrawal and substitution must occur within the period beginning on the Monday prior to the start of the event week and ending at 12 Noon, Eastern Time, USA, on the Friday before the event week. The substitute(s) ranking, as of the entry deadline, must be within the original cut-off for the main draw. If no substitution is made within this defined time period, then the next player on the acceptance list shall be moved into the main draw.

- b) The tournament shall pay prize money equal to that paid first-round losers to each player who would have been a direct acceptance if not for the late substitution. This payment shall not apply in the case where the player gained entry into a main draw singles, at any event, by other means.

B. Main Draw Doubles

- 1) **ATP World Tour Tournaments**

- a) **Advance Entry.** Fourteen (14) days prior to the Monday of the tournament week (or the first tournament week in the case of tournaments scheduled for more than one (1) week). A team on the alternate list for the doubles main draw may withdraw at any time prior to such time that they are moved into the main draw as a direct acceptance because of withdrawals of other teams.

- b) **On-site Entry.** The on-site entry/withdrawal deadline for doubles is 2:00 PM Saturday local time prior to the first day of the tournament unless otherwise authorized by the ATP. The number of places available through the on-site entry is specified in the Composition of Draws (7.08.B) plus any spots made available through withdrawals occurring after 12 Noon Eastern Time, USA, on the Friday before the event week.

- 2) **ATP Challenger Tour Tournaments**

The entry/withdrawal deadline for doubles shall be 12 Noon Sunday local time prior to the first day of the tournament unless otherwise authorized by the ATP.

- 3) The doubles sign-in record shall be posted at a reasonable time prior to the sign-in deadline.

C. Entry Deadline Extensions

The ATP may extend the deadline for entries and/or withdrawals when unforeseen circumstances arise.

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7.04 Entry/Withdrawal Method

A player may enter a Grand Slam, ATP World Tour or ATP Challenger Tour tournament through a written entry form or other alternatives available to ATP player members.

A. Main Draw - Singles

1) No player shall be considered entered or withdrawn from an *ATP World Tour Masters 1000, ATP World Tour 500**, ATP World Tour 250 or ATP Challenger Tour tournament unless his written entry or written withdrawal is received on or before the entry or withdrawal deadline by a player relations staff member, ATP supervisor or through the PlayerZone. A player must have entered in order to be moved into the main draw as a direct acceptance because of the withdrawals of other players. For each ATP World Tour Masters 1000 tournament, players with Emirates ATP Rankings positions equal or better than the number of direct acceptances, shall be automatically entered by the ATP. All other players must submit an entry to be considered for a direct acceptance due to withdrawals.

2) Once a player enters he is subject to all the withdrawal provisions.

3) Withdrawals, retirements or defaults during an ATP World Tour or ATP Challenger Tour tournament must be made through the supervisor.

* For the mandatory ATP World Tour Masters 1000 tournaments, this section is applicable for withdrawals only as entries are automatic.

** Commitment players are automatically accepted into the main draw of all ATP World Tour 500 events in which they have entered in a proper manner.

B. Main Draw - Doubles

1) Advance Entry – ATP World Tour Only

a) No team shall be considered entered or withdrawn from an ATP World Tour tournament unless their written entry or written withdrawal is received on or before the entry or withdrawal deadline by a player relations staff member or ATP supervisor. A team must have entered in order to be moved into the main draw as a direct acceptance because of the withdrawals of other players.

b) Once a team enters they are subject to all the withdrawal provisions.

2) On-Site Entry ATP World Tour and ATP Challenger Tour Tournaments

a) No team shall be accepted for on-site entry into the doubles event unless one player of the team personally signs the on-site entry list unless subsection d) applies.

b) If neither player of the team is able to sign the list because he is competing in the previous week's tournament or neither is qualified for or entered in the main singles draw, then such team may enter the doubles event by submitting a written entry to the ATP or by personally contacting the tour manager or supervisor at the tournament he wants to play.

c) Written entries submitted by a player(s) who is not on-site and who has not been able to talk to the tour manager or supervisor, must be received by the on-site supervisor prior to the deadline.

d) The tour manager or supervisor may sign-in and enter doubles teams.

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Emailed Doubles Entry

Case: *The supervisor/referee is sent a doubles entry via email. The email was not seen by the supervisor/referee until after the entry deadline. The date/time of the email show that it was received prior to the deadline. Is this a valid entry?*

Decision: *No. To be considered as a valid entry the official at the site of the doubles event (supervisor, referee or tour manager) must have actually viewed the email. The same decision would be made on undelivered faxes or an entry left on voice mail.*

Note: *Proper procedure for any emailed or faxed entries would be to ask for a confirmation from the person who the entry was sent. Barring confirmation, you should make personal contact prior to the entry deadline.*

C. Qualifying

Players may be entered in the main draw (singles or doubles) as qualifiers based on their success in the respective qualifying competition.

- 1) Location.** Sign-in shall be either at the site of the qualifying competition or, if approved by the ATP and announced prior to the entry deadline, at the official tournament hotel.
- 2) Sign-in.** To be eligible for the qualifying competition, a player must sign in with the supervisor and/or referee. The supervisor and/or referee may sign in a player prior to the qualifying competition sign-in deadline if such player has competed and lost in a Grand Slam, ATP World Tour or ATP Challenger Tour, or Futures tournament, on Wednesday (if the tournament is on a different continent than the following week's tournament), on Thursday or Friday by 9 p.m. (local time). This player must be able to be on-site and play his first round match by the end of the first round of qualifying. The player is responsible for having his entry confirmed by the supervisors at both tournaments.

Direct acceptances to ATP World Tour Masters 1000 and ATP World Tour 500 qualifying are not required to sign-in.

Sunday Start for Qualifying

Case: *The qualifying event begins on Sunday, how does this affect players being signed in coming from the previous week's event?*

Decision: *The criteria for signing players in from other events is adjusted by one day, i.e. a player losing on Wednesday on a different continent is not eligible to be signed in when the next event's qualifying begins on Sunday.*

- 3) Time.** Sign-in shall be from not before 7 p.m., up to 9 p.m. local time on the night prior to the start of the qualifying competition (Friday night for a qualifying commencing on Saturday).

Can I Play Both?

Case: *A player is playing a doubles match on Friday night that will not finish before the 9 p.m. singles qualifying deadline for the following week's tournament. The next tournament is 2-3 hours traveling time and because the doubles semifinals is scheduled for Saturday*

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night, it is feasible for the player to drive between the two locations so that he could compete in the qualifying singles and still play the doubles semifinal should he win on Friday night. Can he be signed in for the singles qualifying?

Decision: Yes. The Saturday night doubles match (which cannot be a result of special scheduling) makes this possible for the player. Appropriate penalties apply if the player does not appear for his qualifying match or his doubles semi-final match, if he wins Friday night.

Players Miss Sign-In

Case: *Players cannot be at the qualifying sign-in on time because of circumstances beyond their control. If the supervisor is satisfied that the players were not at fault, may he sign them in?*

Decision: No. However, the tournament does have the option of giving wild cards to such player(s).

Sign Me In

Case: *A player loses a match after 9 p.m. on Friday night but before the following weeks qualifying draw has been made. May he be signed in to the qualifying?*

Decision: No. He may, however, be offered and accept a wild card into the qualifying.

Too Many Players Sign-In

Case: *The tournament director wants to increase the size of the qualifying to accommodate all of the players who have appeared on-site for the qualifying sign-in. Can he do this?*

Decision: No. The size of the qualifying draw may not be increased.

7.05 Withdrawal/Late Withdrawal Penalties

The following shall result when a player withdraws after the deadline from the singles main draw of an ATP World Tour or ATP Challenger Tour tournament:

- A. A player shall be subject to the sanctions provided in the player Code of Conduct.
- B. If the withdrawal is from the singles main draw of an ATP World Tour tournament, the player shall be required to fulfill his obligations under the ATP Stars Program.
- C. If the withdrawal occurs after 12 noon, Eastern Time, USA, on Friday before the tournament week or, in the case of doubles, after the on-site entry deadline, then the withdrawal shall be considered a late withdrawal and shall also result in a late withdrawal fine, unless the injury on-site examination provisions or player promotional activity provisions apply as stated under repeal of penalties. In addition, in the case of a 96-draw tournament, if the withdrawal occurs after the qualifying or main draw is made, whichever comes first, the player shall receive a late withdrawal fine, unless the injury on-site examination or player promotional activity provisions apply. Players included in the draw that fail to appear on-site shall be classified as a late withdrawal.

Whom To Fine?

Case: *Player A and player B agree to play doubles together in a tournament, so player B signs the team in to play. On Monday,*

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player A withdraws from singles and consequently from doubles. As player A does not come on-site for promotional activities, he is aware that he will get a withdrawal penalty for singles. What penalties apply to the doubles team?

Decision: *Player A gets a fine for doubles while player B does not as he is on-site. Even if player B was not on-site, he would not be penalized as he did not cause the withdrawal.*

Note: *If player A and player B were only playing doubles and if player A denies agreeing to play with player B then both players are penalized with a fine unless one of the team accepts responsibility for signing the team in.*

D. No Play After Withdrawal

- 1) If a player withdraws after the entry/withdrawal deadline from the singles or doubles event of a Grand Slam, ATP World Tour, ATP Challenger Tour, or Futures tournament or the qualifying competition of an ATP World Tour Masters 1000 or ATP World Tour 500 tournament for any reason, he may not play in any other tournament or special event during that tournament week.
- 2) If the withdrawal occurs prior to 12 noon, Eastern Time, USA, on Friday before the tournament week, then the player may not enter or compete in the doubles event of such tournament or any other tournament or event that week. If the withdrawal was for medical reasons and was after 12 noon Eastern Time, USA, on Friday before the tournament week or the withdrawal was from an ATP World Tour Masters 1000 or ATP World Tour 500 qualifying, then the player may enter and compete in the doubles event of the same tournament provided he is determined by the supervisor, upon written medical advice, to be physically capable to compete on a professional level of play.
- 3) No player may continue playing in an ATP World Tour or ATP Challenger Tour tournament in singles or doubles after giving notice of withdrawal from a tournament scheduled in a future week on account of injury, illness or other medical reason. Players, however, may continue playing in that event if the withdrawal from the future event was for non-medical reasons.
- 4) The exception to No Play after Withdrawal is the withdrawal of a team accepted into the main draw of an ATP World Tour tournament through the advance entry method due to one or both team members being accepted into the main draw singles of another ATP World Tour or ATP Challenger Tour tournament. In this case, both players may enter a doubles competition, together or separately, through the on-site entry method.
- 5) A violation of this section shall also be punishable by the provisions set forth in the Code of Conduct.

E. Withdrawals from the qualifying competition at ATP World Tour Masters 1000 or ATP World Tour 500 tournaments will be without penalty if one of the following occurs:

- 1) Player is accepted into the main draw of the ATP World Tour Masters 1000 or ATP World Tour 500 tournament.
- 2) The first two (2) withdrawals are excused, thereafter, each withdrawal is subject to a fine in accordance with article 8.03 B., Fines.

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7.06 One Tournament Per Week and Exception

A. Regulation:

A player may only enter and compete in one Grand Slam, ATP World Tour, ATP Challenger Tour, or Futures tournament or special event during that tournament week. Once a player enters and is accepted into the main draw of singles, doubles, or the qualifying competition, he is committed to that tournament for the week, unless released by the Executive Vice President - Rules & Competition or supervisor. A player who loses in the singles qualifying competition may enter the doubles event of any tournament.

B. Exception:

A player who has lost in a tournament may enter the qualifying for a tournament scheduled for the next week. The supervisor may authorize a player who is still competing in the main draw of a tournament in singles and/or doubles to enter the qualifying for the next week's ATP World Tour and ATP Challenger Tour tournaments provided that no special scheduling by either tournament shall be required. In the event of a conflict, he shall be withdrawn from such qualifying so as to compete in the singles and/or doubles of the main draw tournament in which he is competing. In addition, if the player does not appear for play as scheduled, there shall be an automatic fine.

7.07 Play-Up Regulation (ATP Challenger Tour Tournaments)

A. Restrictions

- 1) Players positioned 1-10 in the Emirates ATP Rankings twenty-one (21) days prior to the first Monday of the ATP Challenger Tour tournament are prohibited from entering, accepting a wild card and/or competing in a ATP Challenger Tour tournament. Players who would have been, had they and all other players entered, a direct acceptance on the original acceptance list for a Grand Slam are prohibited from entering, accepting a wild card and/or competing in a ATP Challenger Tour tournament in the first week of the Grand Slam tournament.
- 2) Players positioned 11-50 in the Emirates ATP Rankings twenty-one (21) days prior to the first Monday of the ATP Challenger Tour tournament are prohibited from entering but may receive an ATP-approved wild card in order to compete in the Challenger tournament. The Challenger supervisor will make wild card determinations consistent with the limitations outlined below. Players positioned 11-50 are also prohibited from entering, accepting a wild card or competing in ATP Challenger Tour tournaments that offer less than \$50,000 in on-site prize money.
- 3) ATP Challenger Tour tournaments scheduled the same week as an ATP World Tour tournament may offer wild cards to players positioned 11-50 in the Emirates ATP Rankings who have received approval from the ATP on-site supervisor according to the following breakdown:

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\$125,000 in prize money	up to (2) two wild cards
\$100,000 in prize money	up to (1) one wild card
\$75,000 in prize money	up to (1) one wild card
\$50,000 in prize money	up to (1) one wild card
\$35,000 in prize money	no wild card

- 4) ATP Challenger Tour tournaments not scheduled in the same week as ATP World Tour tournaments, or during the 2nd week of a Grand Slam, ATP World Tour Masters 1000 Miami and Indian Wells, may offer wild cards to players positioned 11-50 in the Emirates ATP Rankings who have received approval from the ATP on-site supervisor according to the following breakdown:

\$125,000 in prize money	up to (4) four wild cards
\$100,000 in prize money	up to (3) three wild cards
\$75,000 in prize money	up to (2) two wild cards
\$50,000 in prize money	up to (1) one wild card
\$35,000 in prize money	no wild card

NOTE: These restrictions apply only to **singles** draws.

Case: A player ranked between 11-50 asks for a wild card into a \$50,000 ATP Challenger Tour and is denied by the tournament. The player then signs in for the qualifying. Is he allowed to play qualifying?

Decision: He is allowed to play only if the tournament grants him a wild card into the qualifying. The WC, however, will not count against the maximum allowed number of 11-50 players for the tournament.

7.08 The Draw

A. Minimum Draw Size

- 1) The singles draw size for the ATP World Tour Masters 1000 tournaments shall be:

Indian Wells and Miami	96 Draw
ATP World Tour Masters 1000 / Outdoors	56 Draw
ATP World Tour Masters 1000 / Indoors	48 Draw
- 2) With the exception of the Barclays ATP World Tour Finals, the minimum singles draw size for all other ATP World Tour tournaments is as follows:

ATP World Tour 500 / Outdoors	32 Draw
ATP World Tour 500 / Indoors	32 Draw
ATP World Tour 250 / Indoors & Outdoors	28 Draw*

* ATP World Tour tournaments may petition the ATP for an increased size of the main draw. The deadline for submitting the petition is six (6) months prior to Monday of the tournament week.
- 3) Doubles draw sizes may be found under "Composition of Draws".

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B. Composition of Draws

1) **Main Draw Singles:** The singles main draw shall be composed as follows:

a) **ATP World Tour Masters 1000 Tournaments:**

Total	Direct		Wild	Special
<u>Accepted</u>	<u>Acceptances</u>	<u>Qualifiers</u>	<u>Cards</u>	<u>Exempts</u>
48	38-39	6	3	0-1
56	44-45	7	4	0-1
96	78-79	12	5	0-1

b) **ATP World Tour 500 Tournaments:**

Total	Direct		Wild	Special
<u>Accepted</u>	<u>Acceptances</u>	<u>Qualifiers</u>	<u>Cards</u>	<u>Exempts</u>
32	23-25	4	3-4*	0-1
48	36-38	6	4-5*	0-1
56	42-44	7	5-6*	0-1

*Applies only for an A+ player from the region

c) **ATP World Tour 250 Tournaments:**

Total	Direct		Wild	Special
<u>Accepted</u>	<u>Acceptances</u>	<u>Qualifiers</u>	<u>Cards</u>	<u>Exempts</u>
28	19-21	4	3	0-2
32	23-25	4	3	0-2
48	38-40	4	4	0-2
56	45-47	4	5	0-2

NOTE: All ATP World Tour 250 tournaments shall have a 32 draw qualifying regardless of the size of the main draw.

d) **ATP Challenger Tour Tournaments:**

Total	Direct		Wild	Special
<u>Accepted</u>	<u>Acceptances</u>	<u>Qualifiers</u>	<u>Cards</u>	<u>Exempts</u>
32	22-24	4	4	0-2

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2) **Doubles:** The doubles main draw shall be composed as follows:

a) **ATP World Tour Tournaments: Direct Acceptances**

<u>Singles</u>	<u>Doubles</u>	<u>Direct Acceptances</u>		<u>Wild</u>
<u>Draw Size</u>	<u>Draw Size</u>	<u>Advance Entry</u>	<u>On-Site</u>	<u>Cards</u>
28/32	16	10	4	2
48	16	10	4	2
48*	24	16	6	2
56	24	16	6	2
64	24	16	6	2
96	32	22	8	2

* Denotes ATP World Tour Masters 1000 48 draw singles event

b) **ATP Challenger Tour Tournaments**

<u>Total Accepted</u>	<u>Doubles Direct Acceptances</u>	<u>Qualifiers</u>	<u>Wild Cards</u>
16	12-13	0-1	3

3) **Qualifying:** Sign in for singles qualifying shall be from not before 7 p.m. up to 9 p.m. local time on the night prior to the start of the qualifying competition (Friday night when qualifying commences on Saturday). Once the qualifying competition has begun, only those players who ultimately qualify and lucky losers may be accepted into the main draw. The qualifying competition commences when the first ball of the first qualifying match is struck.

a) **Singles.** ATP World Tour Masters 1000 and ATP World Tour 500 qualifying draw size will be one-half (1/2) the size of the main draw. The qualifying size for all ATP World Tour 250 tournaments shall be 32 with 4 qualifiers. The singles qualifying shall be composed as follows:

i) **ATP World Tour Tournaments - Qualifying:**

<u>Total Accepted</u>	<u>Direct Acceptances</u>	<u>Wild Cards</u>
16	13	3
24	20	4
28	24	4
32	28	4
48	43	5

ii) **ATP Challenger Tour Tournaments - Qualifying:**

<u>Total Accepted</u>	<u>Direct Acceptances</u>	<u>Wild Cards</u>
32	26	6

b) **Doubles Competition.** The doubles qualifying shall be composed as follows:

i) **ATP Challenger Tour Tournaments - Qualifying (Optional):**

<u>Total Accepted</u>	<u>Direct Acceptances</u>	<u>Wild Cards</u>
4	3	1

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7.09 Size and Method of Draw

A. Main Draw

1) Singles

- a) **28 Competitors.** A draw sheet with 32 places shall be used. After the seeds and byes are placed, the remaining players, including the qualifiers, shall be drawn and placed in the vacant spaces in the draw, beginning at the top of the draw.
- b) **32 or 64 Competitors.** A draw sheet of 32 or 64 places shall be used. After the seeds are placed, the remaining players, including the qualifiers, shall be drawn and placed in the vacant spaces in the draw, beginning at the top of the draw.
- c) **48 or 56 Competitors.** A draw sheet with 64 places shall be used. After the seeds and byes are placed, the remaining players, including the qualifiers, shall be drawn and placed in the vacant spaces in the draw, beginning at the top of the draw.
- d) **96 Competitors.** A draw sheet with 128 places shall be used. After the seeds and byes are placed, the remaining players, including the qualifiers, shall be drawn and placed in the vacant spaces in the draw, beginning at the top of the draw.

2) Doubles

- a) The draw shall be for 16, 24 or 32 teams.
- b) Placing of seeds and byes and the drawing of the remaining teams, including qualifiers, shall be in accordance with the same principles used in the singles main draw.

B. Qualifying Draw

The qualifying draw shall be made in sections, and the winner of each section shall be given a place in the main draw, as determined by lot.

1) Singles

- a) If four (4) qualifiers are required, there shall be four (4) sections; six (6) qualifiers, six (6) sections; and so on. The draw shall be seeded and the selection of seeds shall be based on the most recent available and complete Emirates ATP Rankings list.
- b) There shall be no pre-qualifying event; however, a tournament may conduct a separate or local event to determine wild cards in the qualifying competition or main draw, and unsuccessful participants in this event are eligible to be considered for entry into the qualifying competition.

2) Doubles (Challengers)

There shall be a four-draw event with one team qualifying.

What Size Draw?

Case: At a 32 draw qualifying event, you only have 15 sign in. How do you handle the placement and distribution of seeds?

Decision: You should treat the qualifying draw as a 16 draw with one bye going to the number one (1) seeded player. This principle

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should be used at any draw where you have 1/2 or fewer of the number of players sign in.

Correct When Left Out of Draw

Case: *After the 32 qualifying draw has been made, it is discovered that player A, who was properly entered on the sign-in sheet, has been left out of the draw. What is the procedure to correct this mistake?*

Decision:

- 1. If player A is unseeded, replace the last direct acceptance in the qualifying draw with player A in the draw. Follow this procedure if play has begun unless the last direct acceptance has begun his first match. If the last direct acceptance has started his first match then no correction is to be made and player A is left out of the draw.*
- 2. If player A is seeded, then if he is one of the top four (4) seeds he replaces seed four (4) and then seed four (4) replaces seed eight (8). Seed eight (8) then replaces the last direct acceptance. If player A is to be seeded 5-8, then he shall replace seed eight (8) and then seed eight (8) replaces the last direct acceptance. The same principle is followed for larger qualifying draws where you have a greater number of seeds. If play has begun, then the supervisor shall evaluate the impact upon the draw and correct when possible. If the last direct acceptance has begun play, then no corrections are possible.*

Correcting an Error in Seeding

Case: *After the event has begun, it is discovered that there has been an error made in the seedings. What action may be taken?*

Decision: *If the players or teams involved in the error have not played their first match, then the error in seeding may be corrected by switching the positions of the affected players or teams.*

Don't Have Eight Seeds

Case: *In a 32-draw qualifying, there are only seven (7) players listed in the singles or doubles Emirates ATP Rankings. Since there will not be an eighth seed, how are seeds 5-7 placed in the Draw?*

Decision: *Draw seeds 5, 6 and 7 for placement in sections 2,3 and 4.*

I'm In the Main Draw?

Case: *In a 32-draw tournament, ten (10) players withdraw prior to the entry deadline. Only eight (8) players are available from the acceptance list to fill the available places. How are the remaining places filled?*

Decision: *The two (2) highest-positioned players on the most recent Emirates ATP Rankings or Emirates ATP Doubles Rankings that sign in for the qualifying by 9 p.m. or who have preserved their eligibility are used to fill the two (2) remaining places in the main draw.*

Note: *A player is not permitted to turn down the main draw place in order to play in the qualifying.*

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Main Draw Seed for a Qualifier

Case: *May a player who gains a place in the main draw by qualifying be seeded in the main draw?*

Decision: *Yes. However, if the main draw is made prior to the completion of the qualifying, then the original seedings are final.*

Who to Seed in singles Qualifying

Case: *Seven (7) players listed in the Emirates ATP Rankings sign in for the singles qualifying. Two (2) other players listed in the Emirates ATP Doubles Rankings sign-in along with fifteen (15) other players. How many and which players will be seeded?*

Decision: *Eight (8) players. The seven (7) singles players and the highest-positioned doubles player.*

Player Pulled from ATP World Tour 500 Qualifying

Case: *ATP World Tour 500 and an ATP World Tour 250 event are being held the same week. Can a player inside the original cut of the ATP World Tour 500 qualifying list be withdrawn in order to be moved into the main draw of the ATP World Tour 250 event or accept a wild card?*

Decision: *Yes*

7.10 Special Exempts (SE)

A. Eligibility

Players may receive a special exempt into the main draw of the following week's tournament if they meet the criteria and apply for it in a timely manner.

- 1) A player is eligible to receive a special exempt into the singles main draw of the following week's tournament, subject to the provisions of this section, if he is unable to compete in that qualifying competition because he is still competing on the date the qualifying competition begins in another qualified event, and his current ranking as of the date of the entry deadline would not have otherwise qualified him as a direct acceptance on the original acceptance list if he had entered. In addition, a player who is still playing a match at 9 p.m. on Friday (the qualifying competition sign-in deadline) is eligible to receive a special exempt only if he wins that match.
 - a) A qualified event for special exempt to a ATP World Tour Masters 1000 tournament is the singles event of another ATP World Tour Masters 1000 or ATP World Tour 500 tournament.
 - b) A Qualified event for special exempt to an ATP World Tour 500 tournament is the singles event of another ATP World Tour 500 or ATP World Tour Masters 1000 tournament.
 - c) A Qualified event for special exempt to an ATP World Tour 250 tournament is the singles event of any ATP World Tour 250, ATP World Tour 500 or ATP World Tour Masters 1000 tournament.
 - d) A Qualified event for special exempt to a ATP Challenger Tour tournament is the singles event of an ATP World Tour or ATP Challenger Tour tournament within the same geographic region, unless there are no Challengers in the same region the following week. If there are no Challengers in the same region the following week, then a qualified event would include all ATP Chal-

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Challenger Tour events scheduled in the following week, regardless of region. (Definition of Regions can be found in Exhibit Q).

- e) **EXCEPTION:** A player who has entered and been accepted into the qualifying draw of an ATP World Tour 500 or ATP World Tour Masters 1000 tournament and has been withdrawn because he is still competing, will be added to the last position on the special exempt list of a ATP Challenger Tour tournament scheduled for the next week, even though he would have been a direct acceptance, had he entered the Challenger.

B. Number of Special Exempts

ATP World Tour Masters 1000 and ATP World Tour 500 tournaments shall have one (1) special exempt and ATP World Tour 250 and ATP Challenger Tour tournaments shall have two (2).

C. Selection of Special Exempt

- 1) If there are not sufficient special exempt places in the draw for applicants, the players shall be selected according to their position on the most recent Emirates ATP Rankings list issued prior to the tournament or by their protected ranking, as long as their protected ranking would not have qualified them as a direct acceptance had they entered. If their protected ranking would have placed them in the main draw had they entered, then the protected ranking cannot be used to determine a player's position on the special exempt list.
- 2) ATP World Tour. If the special exempt places are not needed before the beginning of the qualifying competition, the special exempt places shall be filled by additional direct acceptances selected from the original acceptance list. Thus a player may be pulled out of the qualifying before the first ball is hit and replaced by an alternate list player.
- 3) ATP Challenger Tour. If the special exempt places are not needed prior to the 12 Noon withdrawal deadline, the special exempt places shall be filled by additional direct acceptances selected from the original acceptance list. If the special exempt places have not been determined at the deadline, and then following the 12 Noon withdrawal deadline it is determined that one or both of the places are not needed, the additional direct acceptance(s) shall be filled by the highest ranked player(s) who signed in for the qualifying of that event, including those who have preserved their eligibility.

D. Special Exempt Process

- 1) A list of possible eligible players is compiled by the player services department by Wednesday/Thursday of the current week for the next week's tournaments.
- 2) The list of eligible players is supplied to the supervisors where the players are competing. The supervisors need to contact each player to inquire if the player is interested in the special exempt position and then contact player relations immediately following the player's decision to remove himself from consideration for any tournament for which he is eligible.
- 3) If the player is interested in an event, player relations coordinates with the supervisors at both events until the SE positions are filled.

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- 4) If the main draw is to be made before a potential special exempt player plays on Friday, then such place(s) shall be drawn in the same manner as qualifier, i.e., four qualifiers ("Q") and one or two "SE" depending on whether there are one or two possibilities. Each of the five or six slots are marked "Q/SE." As soon as the "SE" match results are known, either the "SE" or the next direct acceptance (if the SE lost) is randomly drawn and inserted into the draw.

NOTE: Once a player has become eligible for Special Exempt consideration, he must confirm to the Supervisor or Player Relations staff no later than one (1) hour following the completion of the match that qualified him for a Special Exempt, that he is applying for the Special Exempt position.

- 5) If a player does not finish his Friday match by the nine (9) p.m. deadline at the qualifying site and subsequently loses his match, then he is not eligible to be signed in for qualifying or for a special exempt; however, he may receive a wild card from the tournament if it is known before the qualifying draw that he has lost and that no special scheduling shall be required.
- 6) A player who does not appear after accepting a special exempt shall be treated as an entered player and shall receive appropriate penalties.

Potential Special Exempt Playing at 9 p.m. Friday

Case: A player is competing in the singles event of a "qualified event" on Friday evening. If the player wins, he will be eligible for a special exempt in a tournament the next week. His singles match, however, will not be completed by 9 p.m. at the qualifying sign-in site for the next week's tournament. How does this affect the "composition of draws" at the next week's tournament?

Decision: The special exempt slot in the main draw shall be left available pending the result of the player's match. The qualifying draw should be made as required at 9 p.m. unless it is prudent to wait up to an hour for the match result. If the player vying for the special exempt loses, then the unused special exempt place shall be filled by the next player on the original acceptance list*. If the next player on the original acceptance list is in the qualifying draw, then he shall be withdrawn and moves into the main draw. The vacancy created in the qualifying draw shall be filled from the qualifying alternate list.

*For ATP Challenger Tour events, the vacancy is filled with the highest ranked player from the list of those who signed in for the qualifying or properly preserved their eligibility at that event.

Potential Special Exempt Loses: After 9 p.m.

Case: A potential special exempt player loses his match at 9:15 p.m. on Friday night and he calls the qualifying sign-in site requesting that he be given a wild card into the singles qualifying competition. May a wild card be given to him for the next week's tournament if the qualifying draw has not been made?

Decision: Yes. The wild card belongs to the tournament, which may give it to this player as long as the draw has not been made and no special scheduling is required because of the travel plans of the player.

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Potential Special Exempt Playing at Midnight Friday

Case: Same situation as above, except that the player's match is still in progress after midnight. Does this make the player eligible for a special exempt based on the fact that he was still competing on the date the qualifying competition begins in another qualified event?

Decision: No. For the purpose of the rule, competing on the date the qualifying competition begins shall be defined as: "Starting or resuming a match as part of that day's (normally Saturday) scheduled program". If the player wins the match, he is eligible to be considered for a special exempt position.

Special Exempt Awarded if Player Is in Semis?

Case: A tournament has a Saturday final and a player asks for a special exempt after he wins his quarterfinal match on Thursday. Is he eligible?

Decision: No. The player must be scheduled to play on Saturday when the "qualifying begins".

7.11 Time of Draw

A. Main Draw

- 1) **Singles.** The tournament shall publicly make the singles draw no earlier than 12 noon Eastern Time, USA, on Friday prior to the Monday of the tournament week and no later than 10 p.m. local time two (2) days before the first day's play, unless the tournament receives prior written permission from the ATP. The time and place of the draw shall be determined by the tournament.
- 2) **Doubles.** The draw for doubles is to be made as soon as possible after the on-site entry deadline unless otherwise approved by the supervisor. If the draw for a tournament is played over eight (8) or more days, then the draw is to be made by midnight of the second day. Once the draw is finalized there can be no change except for substitution. Doubles main draw matches shall not begin until all doubles qualifying matches are completed unless approved by the supervisor.

B. Qualifying

- 1) **Singles.** The qualifying competition draw shall be made and the order of play announced as soon as possible on the Friday night following the sign-in deadline.
- 2) **Doubles.** The qualifying competition draw shall be made and the order of play announced as soon as possible following the sign-in deadline unless otherwise determined by the ATP.

7.12 Wild Cards

A. Regulations

- 1) **Singles.**
 - a) Wild cards are players included in the main draw at the sole discretion of the tournament. Wild cards must be named at the time the draw is made. Wild cards may be seeded. Tournaments may not receive compensation and players may not offer compensation in exchange for the awarding of a wild card.

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- b) A wild card is no longer eligible as an alternate at that event.
 - i) A main draw wild card may not be re-classified as a direct acceptance, due to withdrawals, once the draw is finalized.
 - ii) A qualifying wild card is eligible to be moved into the main draw as a direct acceptance, due to withdrawals, up to the start of the qualifying event.
- c) Once a qualifying competition has commenced (first ball of the first qualifying match is struck), an entered player may not be offered nor the player accept a wild card into any tournament that week.
- d) A tournament may not offer a wild card or accept the entry from any player who has either accepted a wild card or been committed by an entry method to another tournament in the same week.

2) Singles – ATP World Tour 500

An additional Wild Card is awarded to the tournament with the following restrictions.

- a) The Wild Card must be named no later than 12 Noon, Eastern Time, USA on the Friday before the event week; and
- b) The player must be an A+ player as designated by that event's region.
- c) If the tournament does not use the additional Wild Card by the deadline then the position in the main draw goes to the next eligible player on the entry list.

3) Doubles.

A tournament may not enter players as a wild card team without the consent of both players. A wild card may be offered to any team that is not a direct acceptance on the original acceptance list after entries have closed. A wild card may be offered to one player on an entered team if it is conditioned on his playing with a specific player. Wild cards must be named at the time the draw is made. Wild cards may be seeded. Tournaments may not receive compensation and players may not offer compensation in exchange for the awarding of a wild card.

B. Limitation

- 1) **Singles.** Players may accept up to five (5) main draw singles wild cards into ATP World Tour tournaments during any ATP Circuit Year. Wild cards shall only count toward the annual limit if the player would have been a direct acceptance on the original acceptance list. Additional exceptions are outlined below.
 - a) Players who cannot participate in ATP World Tour tournaments and ATP Challenger Tour tournaments for six (6) months because of a physical injury may petition the ATP for one additional wild card.
 - b) In the event that a player's position in the Emirates ATP Rankings is insufficient to make him a direct acceptance on the forty-two (42) day acceptance list, then he shall be released from his commitment to that tournament, unless offered a wild card to the contract tournament within twenty-four (24) hours of the entry deadline. Such wild card accepted by a player shall not count in the player's annual limitation of five (5) wild cards in singles.
 - c) Any player who becomes thirty-five (35) years of age by December 31 of an ATP circuit year shall be exempt from the wild card limitation if he is:
 - i) A former singles Champion of a Grand Slam; or
 - ii) A former singles Champion of the ATP World Championships, Tennis Masters Cup or Barclays ATP World Tour Finals; or

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- iii) A former No. 1 ranked player in the ATP Singles Rankings prior to January 2000; or
 - iv) A former No. 1 player in the year-end Emirates ATP Rankings.
- d) Players may petition the ATP for exceptions to these limitations.
- 2) **Doubles.** There shall be no limitations of doubles wild cards for players.

Two Chances

Case: *Can a player who loses in the qualifying receive a wild card into the main draw?*

Decision: No.

Wild Card After ATP World Tour 500 Qualifying Withdrawal

Case: *A player withdraws from the qualifying of an ATP World Tour 500 tournament on Friday because he is still competing in a ATP Challenger Tour tournament. The player is offered a wild card in another ATP Challenger Tour event to be held the following week. May the player accept the wild card or do the provisions of "No Play After Late Withdrawal" apply?*

Decision: *The player is allowed to accept the wild card. Because the player was competing in a qualified event on the Friday, he is allowed to withdraw from the ATP World Tour 500 qualifying event without penalty and therefore it is not considered as a "Late Withdrawal".*

Wild Card Pulled from Qualifying

Case: *After the qualifying draw has been made but before the qualifying competition has officially begun, may a player who is included in the qualifying draw be offered and accept a wild card into that tournament's main draw?*

Decision: **Yes.** *As long as the qualifying competition has not begun (first ball is struck), a player may accept a wild card into the main draw of the ATP World Tour or ATP Challenger Tour tournament where he was included in the qualifying draw and be withdrawn from that qualifying event. The vacancy created in the qualifying shall be filled by an eligible alternate.*

Unused Wild Cards

Case: *A tournament elects not to use all of its main draw singles wild cards. How are these spots filled?*

Decision: *If the qualifying has not begun, the next player on the acceptance list is moved into the main draw. If qualifying has begun, a lucky loser is to be inserted into the main draw.*

7.13 Selection of Entries

A. Singles Main Draw

- 1) **Direct Acceptances.** Direct acceptances are players accepted directly in the draw by virtue of their position in the Emirates ATP Rankings or by their protected ranking position. The list to be used for ATP World Tour tournaments shall be dated approximately forty-two (42) days prior to the Monday of the (first) tournament week and twenty-one (21) days prior to the Monday of the tournament week for ATP Challenger Tour tournaments.

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- 2) **Qualifiers.** Qualifiers are players who are included in the main draw as a result of their success in a qualifying competition. If the main draw is made prior to the completion of a qualifying competition, it shall include as many qualifying places as there are sections in the qualifying draw. Each of these qualifying places shall be positioned in the main draw in accordance with standard drawing procedures. Determination as to which qualifier goes into which qualifying place shall be by drawing after the qualifying competition ends.
- 3) **Special Exempts (SE).** Players may receive a special exempt into the main draw of the following week's tournament if they meet the criteria and apply for it in a timely manner. If the main draw is to be made before a potential special exempt player plays on Friday, then such place(s) shall be drawn in the same manner as qualifier, i.e., four qualifiers ("Q") and one or two "SE" depending on whether there are one or two possibilities. Each of the five or six slots are marked "Q/SE." As soon as the "SE" match results are known, either the "SE" or the next direct acceptance (if the SE lost) is randomly drawn and inserted into the draw.
- NOTE:** Once a player has become eligible for Special Exempt consideration, he must confirm to the Supervisor or Player Relations staff no later than one (1) hour following the completion of the match that qualified him for a Special Exempt, that he is applying for the Special Exempt position.
- 4) **Wild Cards.** Wild cards are players included in the main draw at the sole discretion of the tournament.* Wild cards must be named at the time the draw is made. Wild cards may be seeded. Tournaments may not receive compensation and Players may not offer compensation in exchange for the awarding of a wild card.

* See 7.12 A. 2) for restrictions pertaining to the ATP World Tour 500 additional Wild Card.

May I Accept a Challenger Wild Card after Losing in an ATP World Tour Qualifying?

Case: *Can a tournament director at a Challenger, which is held in the same week as an ATP event, request permission to offer a main draw wild card to a player who has lost in the qualifying of the ATP World Tour event?*

Decision: *No. A player may only compete in one tournament per week.*

May I Play Grand Slam Qualifying After Losing in an ATP World Tour tournament?

Case: *Can a player lose in the main draw of an ATP event, which is held the week before a Grand Slam tournament, and be eligible to compete in the qualifying for the Grand Slam event that is held that same week?*

Decision: *Yes, as long as he meets the entry deadline set by the Grand Slam event. The player is not violating the one tournament per week rule because the main draws for the two events are in different weeks.*

May I Accept a Wild Card after Withdrawing from an ATP World Tour 500 Qualifying?

Case: *A player was still competing in a Challenger on the day before Q's started at an ATP World Tour 500 event. He wanted to*

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withdraw from the Q's due to "still competing" and then take a wild card into a Challenger event. Is this allowed?

Decision: Yes. The rule states that he may withdraw without penalty from the qualifying if he is still competing on the day prior to the commencement of the qualifying. The "without penalty" would relieve him from the "No Play After Withdrawal" provisions of the rules.

May I Sign In for Doubles after Withdrawing from an ATP World Tour 500 Qualifying?

Case: A player was still competing on the day before Q's started at an ATP World Tour 500 event. He wanted to withdraw from the Q's due to "still competing" and then sign in for doubles at the same or other event. Is this allowed?

Decision: Yes. The rule states that he may withdraw without penalty from the qualifying if he is still competing on the day prior to the commencement of the qualifying. The "without penalty" would relieve him from the "No Play After Withdrawal" provisions of the rules.

B. Singles Qualifying

- 1) Direct acceptances shall first be selected from players who sign in with the highest position on the most recent Emirates ATP Rankings list, including a protected ranking.
- 2) If there are still places available for direct acceptances in the qualifying draw, the next players selected shall be those with the highest position on the most recent Emirates ATP Doubles Rankings list.
- 3) If there are still places available, the tournament shall be awarded additional wild card positions equal to the number of places available. The tournament may, at its option, choose to fill all, or some, of those places with these additional wild card designations.
- 4) There shall be an alternate sign-in list comprised of players that sign in who are not selected as direct acceptances. In the event that direct acceptance players are not present for first-round qualifying matches or if players are moved into the main draw from the qualifying (before the first ball is hit), players shall be selected from the alternate sign-in list in the order described in sections 1), and 2) above. Alternate sign-in deadline is 9:00 pm local time the day before the start of the qualifying. Thereafter, the deadline is one half (1/2) hour before the first scheduled match each day an Alternate may be required.
- 5) Any vacancy created by the withdrawal of a seed, after the qualifying draw has been made but prior to the release of the order of play for the first day of the qualifying event, shall be filled by the next highest positioned player or team in the qualifying draw eligible to be seeded. The position vacated by that next highest positioned player or team shall then be filled by the next eligible player or team on the qualifying draw alternate list.

All Ranked Players Have Been Accepted and...

Case: The tournament has elected not to use their wild card allocation to fill the qualifying draw with unranked players. Are they eligible to sign in as alternates?

Decision: No. Unranked players are only allowed into the draw as a wild card selection.

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Fill by Random or Alternative Method

Case: After concluding the qualifying sign-in, there are not a sufficient number of players listed in the Emirates ATP Rankings or the Emirates ATP Doubles Rankings to fill the draw. If there are still additional vacancies, may the tournament director fill the remaining spots with players according to the local system?

Decision: No. The remaining spots are designated as additional wild cards and may be assigned all or in part at the discretion of the tournament director.

C. Doubles Main Draw - ATP World Tour and ATP Challenger Tour

Direct acceptances for ATP World Tour and ATP Challenger Tour events shall be in the following order:

- 1) Teams composed of players in either the Emirates ATP Rankings or the Emirates ATP Doubles Rankings. The combined positions of the two players (using best Emirates ATP Rankings (singles or doubles)) shall be added together and the total used to determine the direct acceptances. The most recent Emirates ATP Rankings and/or Emirates ATP Doubles Rankings list, including a protected ranking, shall be used. Ties shall be resolved as follows:
 - a) Team using two (2) singles rankings.
 - b) Team using one (1) singles ranking.
 - c) A team using a protected ranking is positioned below the other team(s); if one player on each team is using a protected ranking then the position of each remaining player determines which team is positioned higher.
 - d) For ties between teams with the same composition, priority will be given to the team with the strongest individual Emirates ATP Rankings, including protected ranking, or for teams using two Emirates ATP Doubles Rankings, the fewest number of tournaments played and then the team with the highest number of points.
- 2) If the doubles draw cannot be filled by teams with at least one member who is listed in the Emirates ATP Rankings or Emirates ATP Doubles Rankings:
 - a) **ATP World Tour** - the remaining places shall be filled with byes.
 - b) **ATP Challenger Tour** - the remaining places shall be filled with byes.

Use of Both Rankings

Case: A player has a protected singles ranking of 201, true singles ranking of 458, protected doubles ranking of 320 and true doubles ranking of 408. Can the player use his protected singles ranking to enter doubles when he has already used it to enter the singles of that tournament or does he have to use his 'true' singles ranking or his protected doubles ranking?

Decision: The protected singles ranking CAN be used for entry into the doubles. It would not count against his allowed total for singles events but would count against his doubles allotment.

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D. Seeds - ATP World Tour and ATP Challenger Tour

Seeded teams will be determined by using the combined Emirates ATP Doubles Rankings of the two players (protected ranking not included). Ties shall be broken as follows:

- 1) The team with the fewest events played is positioned higher.
- 2) The team with the highest number of points is positioned higher.
- 3) A coin flip or draw if a tie remains.

E. Qualifiers

Qualifiers are teams who are included in the main draw as a result of their success in a qualifying competition. If the main draw is made prior to the completion of a qualifying competition, it shall include as many qualifying places as there are sections in the qualifying draw. Each of these qualifying places shall be positioned in the main draw in accordance with standard drawing procedures. Determination as to which qualifier goes into which qualifying place shall be by drawing after the qualifying competition ends.

F. Wild Cards

Wild cards are players included in the main draw at the sole discretion of the tournament. Wild cards must be named at the time the draw is made. Wild cards may be seeded. Tournaments may not receive compensation and players may not offer compensation in exchange for the awarding of a wild card.

7.14 Seeds Definition

Seeds are players who are given preferential positions in the draw based on the Emirates ATP Rankings. The selection and arrangement of seeds shall be based upon the most recent Emirates ATP Rankings list (the protected ranking is not considered). Each tournament shall have a seeded draw and there shall be only one seeding list. Seeding shall not be official until the final draw is made. For doubles, seeded teams will be determined by using the combined Emirates ATP Doubles Rankings of the two players (entry protection not included).

Any vacancy created by the withdrawal of a seed, after the draw has been made but prior to the release of the order of play for the first day of main draw, shall be filled according to the procedures described under vacancies.

Protected Ranking is for Entry, Not Seeding

Case: *May a player's protected ranking be used for seeding purposes?*

Decision: *No. The protected ranking position can be used for: 1) entry into the qualifying competition and main draw, or 2) special exempt position. It may not be used for: 1) seeding, or 2) lucky loser order.*

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7.15 Number of Seeds

The number of seeds shall be as follows:

<u>Singles</u>		<u>Doubles</u>	
16 competitors -	8 seeds (singles Q)	4 teams -	2 seeds (Qualifying)
24 competitors -	12 seeds (singles Q)	16 teams -	4 seeds
28 competitors -	14 seeds (singles Q)	24 teams -	8 seeds
32 competitors -	8 seeds (singles Q)	32 teams -	8 seeds
48 competitors -	24 seeds (singles Q)		
28 competitors -	8 seeds		
32 competitors -	8 seeds		
48 competitors -	16 seeds		
56 competitors -	16 seeds		
96 competitors -	32 seeds		

7.16 Placement of Seeds - Main Draw

The procedures for placing seeds in the main draw are as follows:

- A. Place seed 1 on line 1 and seed 2 on line 32 (32 draw), line 64 (64 draw) or line 128 (96 draw); and

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B. To determine the location of the remaining seeds, draw in groups according to the following chart:

<u>Seeds</u>	<u>16 Draw</u> <u>4 Seeds</u>	<u>32 Draw</u> <u>8 Seeds</u>	<u>64 Draw</u> <u>16 Seeds</u>	<u>96 Draw</u> <u>32 Seeds</u>
<u>3-4</u>				
First Drawn	5	9	17	33
Second Drawn	12	24	48	96
<u>5 - 8</u>				
First Drawn		8	16	32
Second Drawn		16	32	64
Third Drawn		17	33	65
Fourth Drawn		25	49	97
<u>9-12</u>				
First Drawn			9	17
Second Drawn			25	49
Third Drawn			40	80
Fourth Drawn			56	112
<u>13 - 16</u>				
First Drawn			8	16
Second Drawn			24	48
Third Drawn			41	81
Fourth Drawn			57	113
<u>17 - 24</u>				
First Drawn				9
Second Drawn				24
Third Drawn				41
Fourth Drawn				56
Fifth Drawn				73
Sixth Drawn				88
Seventh Drawn				105
Eighth Drawn				120
<u>25 - 32</u>				
First Drawn				8
Second Drawn				25
Third Drawn				40
Fourth Drawn				57
Fifth Drawn				72
Sixth Drawn				89
Seventh Drawn				104
Eighth Drawn				121

7.17 Qualifying Placement

A. Singles

- 1) There will be one section, having two (2) seeds, for each qualifying position in the main draw. The first seed shall be placed at the top of the first section. The second seed shall be placed at the top of the second section and so on until all sections have one (1) seed on the top line of each section. The remaining seeds shall be

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placed together and drawn with the first drawn placed on the last line of the first section, second drawn placed on the last line of the second section and continued in this manner until each of the sections have two seeds.

- 2) The names of the remaining players shall be drawn and placed in the vacant spaces not occupied by the seeds or byes beginning at the top of the draw.

B. Doubles

- 1) Two teams shall be seeded in a four-draw event with the seeds being placed on lines 1 and 4.

7.18 Byes - Assignment and Placement

A. Singles Main Draw

- 1) If there is a 32 main draw, no byes shall be awarded unless there are an insufficient number of direct acceptances.
- 2) If there is a 28 main draw, the top four (4) seeds shall be awarded a bye.
- 3) If there is a 48 or 96 main draw, each seed shall be awarded a bye.
- 4) If there is a 56 main draw, the top eight (8) seeds shall be awarded a bye.
- 5) Any player who received a "bye" and loses in the second round shall receive second round loser's prize money but only first round loser's points for the Emirates ATP Rankings, if applicable.

B. Doubles Main Draw

- 1) If there is a 16 or 32 main draw, no byes shall be awarded.
- 2) If there is a 24 main draw, each seeded team shall be awarded a bye.
- 3) Any team that received a "bye" and loses in the second round shall receive second round loser's prize money but only first round loser's points for the Emirates ATP Doubles Rankings, if applicable.

C. Qualifying Draw

If there are not enough competitors to fill the qualifying draw, then after the seeds are placed in the draw, the required number of byes shall be awarded as follows:

- 1) Priority shall be to the highest seeds.
- 2) Remaining byes shall be drawn by groups of two (2) going into one (1) section (e.g., if there are 10 byes, eight go to seeds and the remaining two are drawn into one section; if there are 11 byes, nine and 10 are drawn into one section and the 11th is randomly drawn into one of the other three (for a 32 draw qualifying competition) remaining qualifying sections).

7.19 Remake of Draw

A. Singles

If two (2) or more of the top eight (8) seeds withdraw more than twenty-four (24) hours before the start of the singles tournament, the tournament may choose either

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to remake the draw or let the draw stand. If a wild card withdraws after the original draw and the draw is to be remade, the vacancy created may be filled at the tournament's option by a substitute wild card. If the tournament elects not to use a substitute wild card, the vacancy shall be treated as any other vacancy.

B. Doubles

Prior to the draw being finalized (not sooner than when it is published but not later than when the first ball of the doubles tournament is struck as determined by the supervisor), use the following procedure: If one-fourth or more of the seeded teams withdraw, or a minimum of two (2) seeded teams in a 16-team draw withdraw, the tournament director has the option to have the draw remade if approved by the supervisor. If the draw is remade, the original pairings may not be changed except where vacancies occur.

7.20 Lucky Losers, Substitutions and Vacancies

A. Lucky Loser Selection

A player may be entered in the main draw of a tournament if he meets the criteria outlined for a lucky loser.

- 1) Lucky losers are players who have lost in the final round of the qualifying event or, if more lucky losers are required, those players who have lost in the previous qualifying round(s). The lucky losers shall be selected on the basis of their position on the Emirates ATP Rankings (singles or doubles) list used for the determination of qualifying seeding (protected ranking is not considered); that is, the lucky loser with the highest entry ranking position shall be the first inserted into the main draw and so forth. Only those accepted into the qualifying competition may sign in as lucky losers.
- 2) The lucky loser list shall be posted each day at least one (1) hour before the sign-in deadline, which shall be one-half (1/2) hour before the first scheduled match of the day. If rain or other disruptions occur, then the supervisor can change the deadline as appropriate. Such list shall not be available for sign-in on the preceding day. All lucky loser sign-in deadlines must be placed on each day's schedule of play.
- 3) The sign-in for doubles lucky losers or alternates shall follow the same procedures as the sign-in for singles lucky losers or alternates. One member of a lucky loser team may sign in for the team. If there is no qualifying competition, substitutions shall come from the alternate list of teams not accepted directly into the main draw and shall follow the acceptance procedures outlined above. In either case, only substitutions of the originally paired teams are permitted. If two (2) or more positions become available at the same time during the preceding period, the positions to be occupied shall be determined by drawing.
 - a) There shall be one alternate sign-in sheet that will have all eligible alternate teams listed.
 - b) The system of merit is based on the same method as used in the system of merit for entry.

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Case: A team submits an advance entry for a 250 tournament with one of the players using a protected ranking. They are among 6 teams not ranked high enough to be selected. The other 5 teams are using their best of rankings. Where is the team using the protected ranking placed on the alternate list if they are the next team in based on that ranking or the 4th highest team using their best of ranking?

Decision: The team using the protected ranking is placed at the top of the alternate list. Protected ranking is used for entry into a tournament either directly or as an alternate (either an advanced entry or as an on-site entry).

B. Lucky Loser Substitution

- 1) A lucky loser shall be inserted in the appropriate position as a substitution for any player who withdraws or is withdrawn before the first ball of his first match is struck.

NOTE: A player winning a match by walkover is considered to have played a match.

- 2) In order to be eligible for substitution, a lucky loser must:
 - a) Sign the lucky loser sign-in record at least one-half (1/2) hour prior to the first scheduled match of each day; and
 - b) Be ready to play within five (5) minutes after the announcement of a default for punctuality.
 - c) If the eligible lucky loser is not available to play, he shall be placed at the bottom of the lucky loser priority list for that day corresponding to the qualifying round in which he lost. If the eligible player is playing in the doubles event at the time he is called as a lucky loser in singles, the singles match may be rescheduled so he can fill the lucky loser position, provided the supervisor determines that the rescheduling does not cause an unreasonable disruption of the schedule or does not cause the winner to play a second match that day; otherwise the next available lucky loser shall be selected to fill such vacancy.

Alternate Sign-In Procedures

Case: The two (2) players ahead on an alternate list do not sign in 1/2 hour before the singles qualifying matches are to begin. One (1) of the players arrives on-site just before it is known that an alternate is going to be needed. Who gets in?

Decision: Neither of the two (2) players. In order to be eligible for substitution, an alternate must sign in before the deadline and must be ready to play within five (5) minutes of being called.

Doubles Alternate at two tournaments?

Case: A team signs in for doubles at two tournaments the same week. They do not get into the main draw, but are the #1 alternate at both events. The team signs the Alternate list at tournament A on Monday and Tuesday and then wants to sign the Alternate list at tournament B on Wednesday. Are they permitted to do this?

Decision: Yes, however, a team is only eligible to be signed in on one "live" list per day.

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Eligible for Lucky Loser

Case: May a player or team sign the lucky loser sign-in sheet if they are not accepted into the qualifying competition?

Decision: No. To be eligible as a lucky loser, a player or team must have played and lost in the qualifying event.

Extending Closing Times

Case: The first-round singles matches are scheduled to start at 10 a.m. A steady rain is falling at 9 a.m. and it is decided to postpone the start of play until 11 a.m. should the lucky loser sign-in be extended?

Decision: Yes. Extend the deadline to 10:30 a.m.

Case: The lucky loser Sign-in closed at 10:30. A player arrives at 10:45 to sign in saying that:

1. The referee told me that the deadline would be at 11:00; or
2. Somebody on the phone said the deadline was 11:00; or
3. Tournament transportation was 45 minutes late.

Decision:

1. Allow the player to sign in. Information given by the referee (if verified) must be honored.
2. Sign-in not allowed. Players receiving information over the phone do so at their own risk unless they speak directly to the supervisor or referee.
3. Sign-in not allowed. The player is responsible for arriving on time.

Which Lucky Loser to Insert?

Case: On Monday before the last singles match has gone on court, a player whose first-round singles match is scheduled for Tuesday is forced to withdraw because of injury. No one signed the lucky loser list on Monday. How is the vacancy resolved?

Decision: The vacancy should be filled from Monday's lucky loser list. However, since no one signed the lucky loser list on Monday, the vacancy shall be filled from the Tuesday lucky loser list, if any eligible players sign in. If no one signs on Tuesday, then a walkover shall be awarded.

Who Goes In?

Case: A player withdraws from the singles event on Tuesday. His singles match was not scheduled until Wednesday. There was a singles lucky loser sign-in on Tuesday. The last singles match scheduled for Tuesday has not gone on court. Is the vacancy filled from Tuesday or Wednesday's lucky loser sign-in?

Decision: Tuesday's sign-in.

C. Vacancies - Doubles

ATP World Tour

- 1) A team shall constitute a doubles entry. If either of the players of a team cannot play, that doubles entry is subject to withdrawal and substitution.
- 2) If the withdrawal is from the advance acceptance list and prior to 12 Noon (EST)

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on the Friday before the event, then the next team on the alternate list is moved into the main draw.

- 3) If the withdrawal is from the advance acceptance list and occurs after the 12 Noon (EST) deadline then an additional on-site entry position is created for each withdrawal.
 - a) For both 2 and 3 above, the partner of the withdrawing player may enter the same or another event through the on-site entry method; or
 - b) If the withdrawal was due to one or both players being accepted into the main draw singles of another ATP World Tour or ATP Challenger Tour event, then both players may enter the doubles of that event through the appropriate on-site entry procedure.
- 4) If a player from a team that is a direct acceptance withdraws based on a medical reason or other unavoidable circumstances after the on-site sign-in deadline but before the draw, his partner may enter again with another player who has not already been accepted into the main draw doubles event. This new team may be considered for acceptance based on its position in the on-site entry list including any entry protection position.

ATP Challenger Tour

- 1) A team shall constitute a doubles entry. If either of the players of a team cannot play, that doubles entry is subject to withdrawal and substitution.
- 2) If a player from a team that is a direct acceptance either in the main draw or qualifying withdraws based on a medical reason or other unavoidable circumstances after the on-site sign-in deadline but before the draw, his partner may enter again with another player who has not already been accepted into the qualifying or main draw doubles event. This new team may be considered for acceptance based on its position in the entry list including any entry protection position.

Partner Injured: Who May Replace Him?

Case: A player's doubles partner withdraws after the on-site sign-in deadline but before the draw is made. In looking for a new partner, is the withdrawing player's partner allowed to choose another partner from the qualifying draw?

Decision: No. The player seeking a new partner may not team with any player who is accepted into the qualifying or main draw. He may re-enter with any player that he chooses as long as their combined position in the Emirates ATP Rankings qualifies them by virtue of the system of merit for doubles entries. He may not select from players who will be or who are in the qualifying draw based on the sign-in sheet.

Remake of the Draw

Case: On Monday morning, two (2) of the four (4) seeded teams withdraw from a 16-draw doubles event. The doubles competition has not yet begun. May the draw be remade?

Decision: Yes. However, it is the option of the tournament.

D. Prior to Qualifying Competition

- 1) **ATP World Tour.** After the main draw is made and prior to the commencement of

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the qualifying competition, all vacancies created by the withdrawal of unseeded players or teams, including wild card withdrawals, shall be filled by the next highest positioned player(s) on the original acceptance list. If the vacancy was created by the withdrawal of a seed, then the procedures for replacing seeds are followed and the vacancy created by replacing the seed is filled by the next highest positioned player(s) on the original acceptance list.

- 2) **ATP Challenger Tour.** After the main draw is made and prior to the commencement of the qualifying competition, all vacancies created by the withdrawal of unseeded players or teams, including wild card withdrawals, shall be filled by the next highest positioned player(s) from that event's qualifying sign-in list and players from the original alternate list who have contacted the on-site Supervisor prior to the qualifying sign-in deadline and preserved their eligibility on the new alternate list. If the vacancy was created by the withdrawal of a seed, then the procedures for replacing seeds are followed and the vacancy created by replacing the seed is filled by the next highest positioned player(s) from that event's qualifying sign-in list, including those players who have preserved their status on the new alternate list.

Main Draw Vacancy Before Qualifying Starts

Case: After making the qualifying draw, a vacancy occurs in the main draw. How is the vacancy filled?

Decision: If the qualifying competition has begun, the vacancy is filled by the eligible lucky loser. If the qualifying competition has not begun, the vacancy is filled as follows:

ATP World Tour events: by the next player on the original acceptance list.

ATP Challenger Tour events: the highest ranked player who signed in for the qualifying competition, including those who have preserved their eligibility.

E. Qualifying started or finished

- 1) **During Qualifying Competition.** If a lucky loser position should become available during the qualifying competition, it shall be treated the same as the qualifying places for placement in the main draw. If a seeded player or team withdraws after the main draw has been made but prior to the release of the order of play for the first day of main draw, the vacancy created by the withdrawal of a seed shall be filled by the following method:
 - a) **16/24 (Doubles)/32/48/64 and 96 Draw.** The vacancy shall be filled by the next highest positioned player or team in the main draw eligible to be seeded. The appropriate lucky loser shall fill the remaining vacancy.
 - b) **28 Draw.** If the vacancy involves a seed #1-4, then seed #5 moves to the vacated seed position and the next highest positioned player in the main draw eligible to be seeded shall be placed in the position vacated by the #5 seed. The appropriate lucky loser shall fill the remaining vacancy.
 - c) **56 Draw.** If the vacancy involves a seed #1-8, then seed #9 moves to the vacated seed position and the next highest positioned player or team in the main draw eligible to be seeded shall be placed in the position vacated by the #9 seed. The appropriate lucky loser shall fill the remaining vacancy. If the vacancy involves a seed #9-16, then the next highest positioned player or team in the main draw eligible to be seeded shall be placed in the vacated

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seed position. The appropriate lucky loser shall fill the remaining vacancy.

Seeds Withdraw or Are Withdrawn

Case: *The team seeded 4th withdraws after the draw but prior to the order of play being released for the first day of main draw. How is the vacancy filled?*

Decision: *For a 16 team draw, the vacancy created by the removal of a seeded team is filled by the next highest positioned team eligible to be seeded. The appropriate alternate or lucky loser team shall fill the remaining vacancy.*

Qualifier Eligible To Be Seeded

Case: *A qualifier's ranking was high enough for him to be seeded in the main draw. The main draw was completed prior to the end of the qualifying event. After the player had qualified but prior to the order of play being released for the first day of main draw a seeded player withdraws. Is the qualifier eligible to be seeded?*

Decision: *Yes. The successful qualifier shall be accorded the same right to be seeded as the other players who have gained entry as Direct Acceptances, Wild Cards, Special Exempt etc. As per ATP rules a player may not use his Protected Ranking for seed purposes*

2) Other Vacancy Procedures After Qualifying Starts.

- a) After the qualifying commences (when the first ball of the first match is struck), vacancies may only be filled by eligible lucky losers.
- b) If a lucky loser position becomes available after the places for qualifiers are drawn for the main draw but before the first day of the main draw event, the highest positioned lucky loser shall be inserted into the draw provided he can be notified.
- c) If a position becomes available during the day, the highest positioned player who has signed that day's lucky loser sign-in record shall be inserted at the time the withdrawal is confirmed.
- d) Positions becoming available after the start of play for the last match of each day in that event (singles or doubles) shall be filled by the highest positioned player who signs the lucky loser sign-in record on the successive day of play.
- e) When two or more positions become available at the same time, the positions to be occupied by each lucky loser shall be determined by drawing.
- f) In all such cases, the supervisor is responsible to notify a player(s) that he is in the draw.

When is the withdrawn player replaced?

Case: *A player withdraws from the main draw 2 hours prior to the close of the lucky loser sign-in deadline. A few minutes later, the highest ranked lucky loser signs in. There is still one hour left before the lucky loser sign-in deadline closes. As the player who signed-in is the highest ranked LL, is he inserted at that moment, or is the vacancy filled after the sign-in deadline passes?*

Decision: *The player is not inserted in the draw until after the sign-in deadline as others may withdraw necessitating drawing for the available spots. Multiple withdrawals occurring after the last match of that event began on the previous day, and the time that the sign-*

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in deadline closes on the next day, are considered to have occurred at the same time and the positions to be occupied by each lucky loser shall be determined by drawing.

7.21 Match Scheduling

A. Scheduling Committee

The scheduling of matches and daily order of play in all tournaments shall be prepared by the referee and/or tour manager and approved by a committee composed of the tournament director, supervisor, referee and the tour manager. In cases where the scheduling committee cannot agree, the supervisor shall make the final decision.

B. Tournament Week Plan

- 1) **Main Draw.** The main draw should be scheduled so that the first round in singles begins on Monday and the finals in singles and doubles are completed by Sunday, unless the tournament has special permission from the ATP forty-two (42) days in advance of the event to complete the tournament on Saturday or on Monday.
 - a) **Considerations and Priorities.** The following priorities in the order listed should be followed:
 - i) Schedule the halves of the draw together particularly from Wednesday onward. At indoor tournaments, second rounds can be split within sections if necessary to avoid Monday/Thursday (singles).
 - ii) Schedule quarters together as an alternative.
 - iii) Avoid Monday/Thursday (singles) or Tuesday/Friday (doubles). Schedule some doubles on Monday.
 - iv) The singles quarterfinal matches on Friday should be scheduled by halves and as close together as possible.
 - v) Schedule one doubles semifinal on Friday (cannot be done if there are two Saturday sessions).
 - vi) When weather or other unavoidable circumstances cause a disruption in the schedule, a player may not be scheduled for more than three (3) matches in a day without his consent.
 1. The matches may not all be singles without the consent of the player.
 2. Completion of a match in progress shall count as one (1) match.
- 2) **Qualifying.** The qualifying event for singles should be scheduled for completion on the day before the commencement of play in the main draw. If conditions force the qualifying matches to be played on the same day of the main draw, then all qualifying matches should be completed before the main draw begins, unless otherwise approved by the supervisor. Matches should be scheduled so that a player shall not be required to play more than two (2) qualifying matches in the same day, except when weather or unavoidable circumstances cause schedule disruption. Whenever more than one round of qualifying must be played in one day, the order of play should conform to the order of the draw, top to bottom or bottom to top, or at a minimum, by sections.
 - a) Normally, two (2) rounds of singles will be played on Saturday and one (1) round on Sunday. The tournament, with ATP approval, may play the qualifying over three (3) days.
 - b) In ATP World Tour Masters 1000 and ATP World Tour 500 events, one round

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shall be played on Saturday and the final round shall be played on Sunday except when weather or other unavoidable circumstances forces two rounds to be played on Sunday.

- c) Doubles qualifying should be played at ATP Challenger Tour tournaments on Sunday and the final match may be scheduled for early Monday, if necessary.

C. Daily Scheduling Overview

- 1) Feature singles matches should be scheduled after the scheduling committee considers the needs of players, television, tournament and the public. It is recommended that a tournament schedule no more than two (2) evening matches to begin no later than 8 p.m. local time.
- 2) The scheduling committee must schedule a doubles match on all show courts (including Centre Court) as follows:

ATP World Tour 250 (16 draw doubles)

- o Seven (7) doubles matches must be scheduled on the Centre Court during the tournament week.

ATP World Tour 250 (24 draw doubles)

- o Seven (7) doubles matches must be scheduled on the Centre Court during the tournament week.
- o Four (4) doubles matches must be scheduled on the Grandstand or second court.

ATP World Tour 500 (16 draw doubles)

- o Seven (7) doubles matches must be scheduled on the Centre Court during the tournament week.

ATP World Tour 500 (24 draw doubles)

- o Seven (7) doubles matches must be scheduled on the Centre Court during the tournament week.
- o Four (4) doubles matches must be scheduled on the Grandstand or second court.

ATP World Tour Masters 1000 (24 draw doubles)

- o Seven (7) doubles matches must be scheduled on the Centre Court during the tournament week.
- o Seven (7) doubles matches must be scheduled on the next two (2) best courts with at least four (4) out of the seven (7) scheduled on the second overall best court.

ATP World Tour Masters 1000 (32 draw doubles)

- o Seven (7) doubles matches must be scheduled on the Centre Court during the tournament week.
- o Nine (9) doubles matches must be scheduled on the next two (2) best courts with at least four (4) out of the nine (9) scheduled on the second overall best court.

Final. The doubles final is to be scheduled prior to the singles final. It is recommended that the time of the final is no earlier than two (2) hours before the singles final, unless otherwise approved by the ATP.

It is further recommended that the tournament begin each session (day and night) with a doubles match as an "opening act".

If exceptional circumstances do not allow for a doubles match to be scheduled on the Centre Court or a designated show court, then best efforts shall be made by the scheduling committee to schedule an additional doubles match on one of the other show courts, if any.

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a) **Exceptional Circumstances may include, but are not limited to, the following:**

- i) Contractual television obligations.
- ii) Security issues.
- iii) Weather or other scheduling interruptions.
- iv) Combined with WTA Tour event.
- v) Unforeseen circumstances as determined by the scheduling committee.

Definition of show court(s): Centre Court and all other courts that are used to televise matches; or, if only Centre Court is televised, then the next court with the greatest number of spectator seating.

Violation of this section may subject the Tournament to the penalties set forth in VIII. The Code - section 8.02 Tournament Violations.

- 3) Normally, matches are scheduled using "to follow on assigned court." However, assigning feature matches a time or "not before" basis is permissible. The tournament director should understand that scheduling "not before" in a stadium or show courts may result in a court not having a match until the announced time.
- 4) First-round doubles matches can be scheduled on a "not before" basis which will then allow for the fixing of the lucky loser or alternate sign-in deadline.
- 5) Starting matches after Midnight is not recommended (after 1:00 a.m. should be avoided). The supervisor may postpone a match after examining the impact on the tournament and the players.

D. Order of Play

The daily order of play is the published summary of all matches scheduled for a particular day.

- 1) **Release Deadline.** Once the scheduling committee determines the order of play, it should be released no later than 10 p.m. local time at the tournament.
- 2) **Change.** Once released, the order of play may not be changed except upon the approval of the supervisor.
- 3) **Notification.**
 - a) It is the responsibility of all players to ascertain their schedules from the supervisor/referee for each day's play.
 - b) The supervisor/referee should also use all available means to notify each player of his schedule.
- 4) **Notes / Reminders.** Daily order of play must have footnotes reflecting the following:
 - a) The singles (and doubles) lucky loser sign-in deadline is _____(on appropriate days).
 - b) The alternate sign-in deadline is _____(on appropriate days).
 - c) Final matches on any court or session may be moved.

E. Calling of Matches

The supervisor determines when a match is to be called. Players must be ready to play when their matches are called. The supervisor shall determine when a match is

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to be called or when a match was in fact called. Schedules and match updates may only be reliably obtained from the supervisor, tour manager or the referee.

F. Rain

If because of rain, etc., a tournament cannot be completed within the tournament week, then, at the option of the tournament, one (1) extra day shall be allowed. The supervisor shall approve the commencement times for matches on the extra day, which shall then be scheduled during the morning or early afternoon. No further extension of the tournament shall be permitted without the approval of the ATP.

G. Rest Periods - Minimums and Guidelines

1) Between Main Draw and Prior Week's Tournament(s). Before scheduling matches for the first day of play, the supervisor must contact the supervisor(s), referee(s) or tour manager(s) of the preceding week's tournament(s) to determine to what extent players still competing may have difficulties in arriving for play. To the extent possible, and providing it does not jeopardize the fairness of scheduling and the completion of his tournament, matches should be scheduled so that each player with reasonable difficulties can be accommodated. The supervisor shall whenever possible give the player one full day's rest between his last match played in a previous week's tournament or event and the player's first match in the succeeding tournament, unless weather or unavoidable circumstances have caused a schedule disruption or the player was a finalist in a Monday or other delayed final. There shall be no first-round singles matches scheduled to start on Wednesday in 32 draw outdoor tournaments without the approval of the ATP or on-site supervisor. The on-site supervisor shall consider approving Wednesday starts only in the following circumstances:

- a) If a player is competing in a Davis Cup Tie on another continent; or
- b) If a player is competing on the Sunday in a Grand Slam, ATP World Tour, ATP Challenger Tour or Futures tournament, and the following week's tournament is on a different continent; or in a Monday Final on the same continent. Davis Cup Ties on the same continent which are delayed until Monday may also be considered. For the purposes of this rule the world is divided into 7 distinct continents. They are Europe, Asia, Antarctica, Australia, Africa, North America (including Central America) and South America.

In such cases, the match must be scheduled early Wednesday and if the player enters doubles, then he shall be required to play as determined by the supervisor.

The criteria listed in a. and b. above shall not apply in the case where a tournament has been approved for a Saturday final.

- c) Challengers scheduled the second week of a Grand Slam may schedule first-round singles matches on Tuesday and Wednesday provided that scheduling is done by sections.
- 2) Main Draw and Qualifying.** Other than in exceptional circumstances, no player shall be required to play his first-round match in the singles main draw until at least twelve (12) hours after the completion of his final qualifying match. The following should also be considered:
- a) If a player plays two (2) rounds of singles qualifying on the first day of qualify-

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ing, then the scheduled start time of his final round of qualifying shall be no earlier than eighteen (18) hours from the start time of his second qualifying match.

- b) If a player plays in two (2) singles qualifying matches on Sunday, then he shall not be scheduled to play in a singles main draw match on Monday. However, the player may be scheduled to play, if necessary, a doubles match on Monday.
 - c) If a player plays in two (2) doubles qualifying matches on Sunday, then he can be scheduled to play in either one (1) singles or one (1) doubles main draw match on Monday.
 - d) If a player plays in one (1) singles qualifying and two (2) doubles qualifying matches on Sunday, then he shall not be scheduled to play on Monday.
 - e) If a player plays in one (1) singles qualifying and one (1) doubles qualifying match on Sunday, then he can be scheduled to play in one (1) singles main draw match on Monday. The singles match is to be scheduled early if that player is also playing in a doubles qualifying match (final) on that Monday.
 - f) If the final doubles qualifying match is scheduled for Monday, the main draw doubles matches shall be scheduled no earlier than three (3) hours after the final qualifying match. If the main draw doubles match should be scheduled earlier, then it is understood that if a doubles lucky loser is required, the match shall be re-scheduled with that lucky loser inserted.
 - g) Any player who becomes a lucky loser may be scheduled to play on Monday regardless of the number of matches that he has competed in on Sunday. Except, however, a player who played in three (3) matches on Sunday may only play one (1) match (singles) on Monday. If the player is to be required to be a doubles lucky loser or is scheduled to play a main draw doubles match, the doubles match would be rescheduled when his team is inserted into the draw unless the supervisor determines the schedule shall be adversely affected.
- 3) Between Main Draw Matches.**
- a) Players shall not be scheduled to play in a match within twelve (12) hours after completing his last match the preceding day.
 - b) Players shall not be scheduled for more than one (1) singles and one (1) doubles match per day, unless weather or other unavoidable circumstances have caused schedule disruptions. Completion of a match in progress shall count as one (1) match.
 - c) A player's singles match on any particular day shall be scheduled before his doubles match(es) unless otherwise directed by the supervisor. Even without a schedule disruption, a player may be scheduled for two (2) doubles matches if he is not scheduled to play in singles that day.
 - d) Whenever it is necessary to schedule a player to compete in more than one match in the same day, a player shall be given the following minimum rest periods (other factors may result in more time being authorized) unless he is in a singles and doubles finals to be played consecutively:

	<u>Outdoor</u>	<u>Indoor</u>
i) If he has played less than 1 hour	30 min. rest	30 min. rest
ii) If he has played between 1 and 1/2 hours	1 hr. rest	45 min. rest
iii) If he has played for more than 1 1/2 hours	1 1/2 hr. rest	1 hr. rest
 - iv) If play has been interrupted for thirty (30) minutes or more because of rain or other warranted delay, the length of match time would be assessed from the moment play resumes after the delay.

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- v) If play is interrupted for less than thirty (30) minutes, match time would be considered continuous from the moment the first ball of the match was put into play.
 - e) Whenever it is necessary for a player to compete in two (2) singles matches in the same day, other than in exceptional circumstances a player shall be scheduled the following day no earlier than eighteen (18) hours from the start of his last match of the previous day, singles or doubles.
- 4) **Between Singles Semi-final and Singles Final**
- a) When the two (2) semi-final matches are not to be played consecutively, then the scheduled start time of the final shall be no earlier than eighteen (18) hours from the scheduled start time of the second semi-final match. In the case where the two (2) semi-final matches are to be played consecutively (i.e. "followed-by"), then the scheduled start time of the final shall be no earlier than twenty (20) hours from the scheduled start time of the first semi-final match.
 - b) Tournaments are encouraged to plan the schedule so that it exceeds the minimum requirement.
 - c) If rain or other unavoidable circumstances have caused a disruption in the schedule, then after considering the interests of the tournament, the players, the television and the public, the supervisor shall determine the revised time of the semi-final and/or the final.

Player Entitled to Minimum Rest

Case: *Because of rain delays, the singles semifinal and final matches are scheduled for Sunday. The two (2) semifinal singles matches are played on two (2) courts starting at 10 a.m. The final, because of television commitments, is scheduled to begin at 2 p.m. with live television coverage. One of the semifinal matches does not finish until 1:15 p.m. The tournament and the television staff still insist that the final match begin at 2 p.m. What is the solution?*

Decision: *The player is entitled to a minimum rest of 1 1/2 hours. The final cannot start before 2:45 p.m.*

Note: *In circumstances where television is a factor, the supervisor should try to give as much flexibility as possible by starting the semifinal matches as early as possible. Also, it is important to know the latest start time acceptable for television. The goal is to give the players more than their minimum rest time between a semifinal and final.*

Rain: How Many Matches Per Player?

Case: *Rain has put the tournament behind schedule. Player A's singles match was suspended at one set all. Player A is also behind in the doubles. How many matches may player A be scheduled to play the next day?*

Decision: *Three (3). Completion of a match shall count as one (1) match. If the player wins the singles match in progress then he may be scheduled for one (1) more singles plus one (1) doubles. If he loses the first singles match, then he may be scheduled for two (2) doubles matches.*

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Scheduling Priorities

Case: In preparing the schedule of play for Wednesday in a 32-draw outdoor event, the upper half of the draw is the half the tournament would like to play. Several players will have played singles on Monday and not again until Thursday if that half is played. Sections of the draw would have to be split to accommodate players not having two (2) days off between singles matches. What is the correct priority in scheduling?

Decision: Scheduling in outdoor events must keep sections of the draw together. Preferably, halves of the draw are scheduled together, if that is not possible then quarters are scheduled together. Players playing singles on Monday and Thursday should be avoided; however, halves of the draw should be kept together. Inclement weather can adversely affect the schedule as well as the fair treatment of the players unless these priorities are followed.

Rain Delayed Semifinal, When to Play Final?

Case: Rain on Saturday prevents both semifinal singles from being played. The second semifinal is played on Sunday morning, with the winner due to play the final that afternoon. Can the winner of the second semifinal insist on a Monday final?

Decision: No. Every effort must be made to finish the tournament on Sunday. The winner of the second semifinal should be given the maximum amount of rest possible before playing the final. (ATP Policy)

Moving Indoors at an Outdoor event

Case: Rain has disrupted play to the point where the event is in danger of not being completed. There are indoor courts available for use. May the supervisor move the matches indoors to complete this event?

Decision: Yes. Under the responsibilities of the supervisor it states that "the supervisor may, if necessary to eliminate the possibility of a player having to play two singles matches in one day, or if necessary to complete the event, move a match to another court, indoors or outdoors, regardless of surface". The exception to this is if the tournament director demonstrates to the supervisor that there will be a detrimental impact on the success of the tournament if singles or doubles matches are played indoors. In this case, the supervisor may elect to keep all matches for outdoor play. (ATP Policy)

7.22 On-Court Procedures and Requirements

A. Start of Tournament

A tournament shall commence when the first serve of the first point of the first match is struck.

B. Start of Match

A match shall commence when the first serve of the first point is struck.

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C. Rules of Tennis

The Rules of Tennis shall apply to all ATP World Tour and ATP Challenger Tour tournaments except as amended by the ATP Official Rulebook.

D. Appeal of Calls

1) Questions of Fact.

- a) **Definition.** A question of fact is defined as an issue relating to what actually occurred on court during a specific match. Only the on-court officials shall determine questions of fact arising during a match and the player or the supervisor may not change such determinations.
- b) **Rule.** A player may not appeal the determination made by the on-court officials on a question of fact.

2) Questions of Tennis Law.

- a) **Definition.** A question of tennis law is defined as an issue relating to the construction and application of specific facts to the ATP rules and regulations and the rules of tennis. During a match, the chair umpire shall first determine questions of tennis law. If the chair umpire is uncertain or if a player appeals the determination of the chair umpire, then the decision shall be made by the supervisor, which shall be final and non-appealable.
- b) **Player Rights.** A player shall have the right to appeal any ruling of tennis law in accordance with the following procedures:
 - i) When a player is of the opinion that a ruling by the chair umpire on a matter of tennis law is erroneous, he may appeal the ruling by notification to the chair umpire in a professional and non-abusive manner.
 - ii) The chair umpire shall stop play and immediately call for the supervisor. Upon the arrival of the supervisor, the chair umpire shall state the facts of the incident and the supervisor shall be bound by the facts as stated. The chair umpire shall then state his position with respect to the ruling. The supervisor shall review briefly the applicable rules with the player and the chair umpire and either affirm or reverse the ruling.
 - iii) Play shall be resumed upon the statement of "Let's Play" by the supervisor and the players must proceed to commence play and the twenty-five (25) second clock shall commence.

E. Tennis Law - Cases

Appeal of Judgment Calls

Case: A first serve is hit down the middle and is called out and then corrected to good by the center service line umpire. The chair umpire awards the point to the server, but the receiver disagrees saying that he had a play on the ball. The chair umpire agrees and rules that the point be replayed. The supervisor is called to the court.

Decision: Point to server. The chair umpire may not change a judgment decision after a player appeal.

Appeal of the "Facts": Receiver

Case: First point of a game, the first serve is called fault and overruled by the chair umpire to good. The chair umpire then announces 15-Love. The receiver states that the point should be re-played because he returned the ball into the court. The chair umpire realizes

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that the receiver did in fact return the ball and orders the point to be replayed. The server claims that the chair umpire cannot change his decision and asks for the supervisor to be called.

Decision: *The point is re-played. The chair umpire's initial awarding of the point to the server was incorrect based upon the facts as described by the chair umpire: The receiver did return the serve.*

Appeal of the "Facts": Server

Case: *First point of a game, the first serve is called fault and overruled by the chair umpire to good. The chair umpire awards the point to the server based upon his judgment that the receiver did not have a play on the ball. The receiver claims that he could have played the ball. The chair umpire is not sure of his original judgment and orders the point to be re-played. The server claims that the chair umpire may not change his judgment based upon an appeal from the receiver and asks for the supervisor to be called.*

Decision: *Point to the server. The facts on which the chair umpire based his initial decision did not change. Therefore, the chair umpire may not change his original decision based upon a player's appeal or protest.*

Umpire Blocked on Question of Fact

Case: *Player A stops play claiming that player B had played the ball after it had bounced twice. The chair umpire said that he was "blocked" and could not make the decision.*

Decision: *The point stands as played. When the chair umpire has the primary responsibility for a call (nets, throughs, not-ups and touches) as opposed to the secondary responsibility (line calls), an immediate decision must be made. If the chair umpire did not see a rules violation on something for which he has the primary responsibility then technically no violation can be called*

Appealing for a Let

Case: *Player A serves and player B returns the ball for a winner. Player A appeals to the chair umpire that the service was a let. The chair umpire says that he did not hear a let. Player A then asks player B if he heard a let. Player B answers yes. Upon hearing this, the chair umpire says that since both players heard a let, we shall play a let. Player B objects saying that it is the chair umpire's call and that he was only confirming to player A that the chair umpire had made a mistake.*

Decision: *The point stands as played. The chair umpire cannot make assumptions as to the intent of player B's comment. The chair umpire should be certain that the intention of player B was to play a let before making any decision.*

F. Hindrance. A hindrance may result (1) from a corrected call by an official or (2) from an inadvertent event that occurs on-court:

- 1) Corrected Call.** Whenever there is a corrected call either by overrule, correction by a line umpire or otherwise, the chair umpire in his sole judgment must determine if either player was hindered, and if so, order a "Let" to be played.

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- a) If a call is corrected from "Good Ball" to "Out," then the point is ended and there is no hindrance.
 - b) If the call is corrected from "Out" to "Good Ball," then there must be a "Let" played unless it was a clear ace or a clear winning shot that the player could not possibly have retrieved. If there is any reasonable possibility that such a ball could have been played, then the player who would have lost the point must be given the benefit of the doubt.
- 2) **Inadvertent or Deliberate event.** A distraction occurring on-court may be ruled inadvertent (unintentional) or ruled deliberate.
- a) Inadvertent distractions may include the following (a "Let" may be called in these cases): a ball rolling onto the court; a ball falling out of a pocket; a hat falling off; or an involuntary sound or exclamation (ex. verbal reaction to an injury) from a player. Any player who created the hindrance must be advised that the next time play is stopped by the chair umpire because of that player's similar actions; it shall result in a loss of point.
 - b) Any distraction caused by a player may be ruled deliberate and result in the loss of a point (intentional or unintentional). Deliberate is defined as the player meant to do what it was that caused the hindrance or distraction.
 - c) Care must be exercised to ensure rulings do not result in providing a player(s) with two opportunities to win a point.

G. Hindrance Cases

Corrected Call

Case: A second serve is a "net" call. The service line umpire calls "out," then corrects it to "good."

Decision: Second serve

Opponent's Gear Falls On The Court

Case: A player's hat, towel, or a ball from his pocket falls to the court during play.

Decision: The chair umpire shall call a let and replay the point. He shall also inform the player that if the chair umpire makes a second call of let, it will result in a loss of point.

Opponent Makes Noise

Case: During play, a player thinking he has hit a winner, shouts "vamos", "come on", "yes", etc. as his opponent is in the act of hitting the ball.

Decision: If the chair umpire rules that a hindrance has occurred then, as the sound or exclamation that caused the hindrance was deliberate, the point shall be awarded.

Inadvertent Hindrance

Case: As a player is in the process of hitting a volley into the net, his hat falls off. He then claims a let for hindrance.

Decision: No let. A player may not hinder himself. A let should only be called when the opponent could have been hindered.

Singles Stick Falls

Case: After a first serve fault, the singles stick falls to the court.

Decision: The chair umpire should award a first serve unless in his opinion the replacement time was such that the server was not delayed in his delivery of a second serve.

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Spectator Noise

Case: During play an "out" call is made by a spectator. The player stops playing and claims hindrance.

Decision: The point stands as played.

Early Foot Fault Call

Case: The baseline umpire calls a foot fault on the server prior to him hitting a first serve. The server continues with his motion and hits the serve into the net.

Decision: First serve awarded. It is not a foot fault until the ball has been struck. Therefore, the call is erroneous and the line umpire has hindered the server.

H. Overrule

- 1) The chair umpire may overrule a line umpire only if (1) there is a clear mistake by a line umpire, and (2) the overrule is made promptly after the mistake. A player may never appeal a determination on questions of fact to the supervisor.
 - a) **Clear Mistake.** As a matter of practice the chair umpire must be in a position to make a determination that a call was erroneous beyond a reasonable doubt. To overrule a ball called "Good" by the line umpire, the chair umpire must have been able to see a space between the ball and the line. To overrule an "Out" or "Fault" call by a line umpire, the chair umpire must have seen the ball hit on or inside the line. Clear foot-faults not called by the responsible line umpire should be called by the chair umpire.
 - b) **Promptly.** The chair umpire must overrule immediately after the line umpire makes the "clear mistake." The overrule "call" must be made almost simultaneously with the "clear mistake" made by the line umpire.
- 2) A player may request that the chair umpire verify a call or other determination of fact on a point-ending call made by an on-court official; upon such request the chair umpire shall immediately verify the same either by his own personal observation or upon confirmation of the line umpire or other on-court official involved. The chair umpire may never overrule the call of a line umpire upon the request of a player. A line umpire may never change a call as a result of a protest or appeal, except in the case of clay court ball mark procedures.
- 3) The request, verification and resumption of play should be completed within the twenty-five (25) seconds allowed between points. If the player prolongs the argument, the chair umpire should announce "Let's Play," and the player is subject to the provisions of the Code.

I. Correction/Verification of Call

Line umpires. When a line umpire realizes that he/she has made an erroneous call, including an inadvertent sound, he/she should immediately call "Correction" so that the chair umpire and the players are aware of the error. The line umpire should then make the corrected call.

J. Ball Mark Inspection Procedures (Clay Courts)

- 1) **Chair Umpire**
 - a) A ball mark inspection requested by a player (team) shall be allowed only if the chair umpire cannot determine the call with surety on either a point-

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ending shot or when a player (team) stops playing the point during the rally (Returns are permitted but then the player must immediately stop). The chair umpire shall check ball marks if there is some doubt about the accuracy of the call.

- b) If the chair umpire sees a clear mistake, he may stop play with an overrule.
- c) The original call or overrule shall always stand if the line umpire and/or chair umpire cannot determine the location of the mark or if the mark is unreadable.
- d) Once the chair umpire has identified and ruled on a ball mark, this decision is final and not appealable.
- e) In clay court tennis, the chair umpire should not be too quick to announce the score unless absolutely certain of the call. If in doubt, the chair umpire should wait before calling the score to determine whether a ball mark inspection is necessary. Ball mark inspections made after the score has been announced or after first serves shall be done as quickly as possible so the server is not unreasonably delayed.
- f) In doubles, the appealing player must make his appeal in such a way that either both players stop playing the point or the chair umpire stops play. If an appeal is made to the chair umpire, then the chair umpire must first determine that the correct procedure was followed. If it is not proper or if it is late, then the chair umpire may determine that the opposing team was deliberately hindered.
- g) Players may not cross the net to check a ball mark without being subject to the Code. A player may not erase marks unless he is conceding the call or after a ball mark inspection occurs and the chair umpire has made a final decision.

2) Line Umpires

- a) If a line umpire has to make a close call, he must keep his eyes on the mark and should not look at the chair umpire.
- b) If requested by the chair umpire, the line umpire shall walk directly to the mark and identify the mark to the chair umpire. The chair umpire shall then inspect the mark and make the determination.
- c) If directed by the chair umpire to identify a mark and the line umpire is not sure of the mark, the line umpire must state immediately to the chair umpire, "I do not have the mark."

K. Clay Court Cases

Can't Find Ball Mark

Case: A line umpire calls a ball out on a clay court. The chair umpire asks him to show the mark. The line umpire cannot locate the mark and neither can the chair umpire.

Decision: The original (out) call must stand.

Clay Court: Doubles Ball Mark Appeal

Case: Player B returns a serve but his partner, player A, says, "wait" as he moves to look at the mark. The chair umpire stops play. The opponent, player C, appeals to the supervisor, saying player B returned the serve, which player C put away.

Decision: The procedure was correct (The chair umpire stopped play after an interruption by player A.) The mark is examined and if it is good, Team A-B loses the point; otherwise, it is a second serve.

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Must Both Players on a Team Stop to Get Ball Mark Inspection.

Case: In doubles on a clay court, the second serve is called good. The receiver returns the ball but hesitates in search of the mark. His partner crosses (poaches) and hits the ball into the net. The receiver then appeals the second serve, stating that he stopped play prior to his reflex return.

Decision: The point stands as played. Both players must stop playing or the player appealing must do so in a manner that results in the chair umpire stopping play.

Overrule Then Inspect Ball Mark

Case: As a chair umpire, you overrule a ball on a clay court. The player disagrees and asks for a ball mark inspection. You think that maybe you made a mistake on the overrule.

Decision: The chair umpire should check the mark.

L. Electronic Review

The use of an approved electronic system for reviewing line calls and/or overrules is authorized for use at ATP World Tour events. The protocol for its use is as follows:

- 1) A request for an electronic review of a line call by a player (team) shall be allowed only on either a point-ending shot or when a player (team) stops playing the point during a rally (returns are permitted but then the player must immediately stop).
- 2) In doubles the appealing player must make his appeal in such a way that either play stops or the chair umpire stops play. If an appeal is made to the chair umpire then he must first determine that the correct appeal procedure was followed. If it was not correct or if it was late, then the chair umpire may determine that the opposing team was deliberately hindered, in which case the appealing team loses the point.
- 3) Each player/team shall receive three (3) challenges per set (excluding the tie-break game). If the player/team is incorrect with a challenge, then one of the challenges is lost. If the player (team) is correct with a challenge, then the player retains his same number of challenges. Challenges remaining, if any, at the end of a set do not carry over to the next set.
- 4) During the tie-break game in any set, each player/team shall receive one (1) additional challenge. This is in addition to any challenges not lost, if any, during the set.
- 5) For doubles, the Match Tie Break shall be considered as a new set and each team shall receive three (3) challenges. Challenges remaining from the previous set do not carry over into the Match Tie Break. Successful challenges do not reduce the number of challenges that may remain.
- 6) In order to challenge, a player must show an immediate interest in making a challenge and must do it in a timely manner. The key to the policy is "immediate interest". The player must also make his/her intention to challenge known to the chair umpire either verbally or visually using his racquet or finger. The chair umpire will (a) reconfirm with the player his intent to challenge; (b) confirm that the player has challenges remaining; and (c) proceed with the electronic review.
- 7) The original call or overrule will always stand if the electronic review is unable, for

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whatever reason, to make a decision on that line call or overrule. In this case, the player shall not have his available number of challenges reduced.

- 8) If there is no call made from the on-court officials (unsighted line umpire and chair umpire cannot make the call) on a point ending shot, the chair umpire may call for a review and the result of the review will not affect the remaining challenges of either player.
- 9) The decision of the electronic review is final and cannot be appealed.
- 10) A certified official, approved by the ATP supervisor, shall act as the review official* and his duties shall include, but are not limited to:
 - a) Determining which impact shall be reviewed by the system.
 - b) Act as the final authority on tracking the number of challenges each player has remaining.
 - c) Monitor the system to ensure that it is functioning properly.
 - d) Notify the chair umpire immediately in the case of a system failure or any other condition that prohibits or brings into question the ability of the system to review a challenged call. In this case, the chair umpire shall immediately notify both players that review is not available until further notice.

* Review official and supporting technology staff shall be located within the stadium or arena in a secured area and with an unobstructed view of the court.
- 11) For each court that is using a review system, there shall be a minimum of one (1) video board, of sufficient size, located in a position where the chair umpire, players and spectators may view the results of the challenge.
- 12) Review Official Protocol is described in Exhibit X.

M. Continuous Play/Delay of Game

Play shall be continuous, except that a maximum of twenty-five (25) seconds may elapse from the moment the ball goes out of play at the end of one point to the time the ball is struck for the next point. When a changeover ends, ninety (90) seconds may elapse. The procedures for enforcing this rule are as follows:

- 1) **25 Seconds/Continuous Play**
 - a) **Start Stop Watch.** The chair umpire must start the stopwatch after the ball goes out of play or when the players are ordered to play.
 - b) **Time Violation or Code Violation.** A Time or Code Violation must be assessed if the ball is not struck for the next point within the twenty-five (25) seconds allowed, except if the chair umpire extends the time for special circumstances defined by the ATP. There is no time warning prior to the expiration of the twenty-five (25) seconds.
 - c) A player may not receive back-to-back Time Violations because consecutive delays shall be penalized by a delay of game Code Violation, unless there has been a non-continuous game changeover.
- 2) **90 Seconds/Change-Over (Changing Ends)**
 - a) **Start Stop Watch.** The chair umpire must start the stopwatch the moment the ball goes out of play.
 - b) **"Time."** The chair umpire must announce to players "Time" after one (1) minute has elapsed. If requested, prior to the match, by a television broadcaster, the chair umpire shall have the authority to delay the start of play until the end of the ninety (90) second changeover period.

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- c) **“15 Seconds.”** The chair umpire may announce to players “15 Seconds” if the players are still at their chairs and/or have not started toward their playing positions.
 - d) **Time Violation or Code Violation.** The chair umpire must assess a Time Violation or, when applicable, a Code Violation (after a medical time-out or treatment) if the ball is not struck for the next point within the ninety (90) seconds allowed, provided there has been no interference which prevented the Server from serving within that time or a delay by the chair umpire.
- 3) 120 Seconds/Set Break**
- a) **Start Stop Watch.** The chair umpire must start the stopwatch the moment the ball goes out of play.
 - b) **“Time”.** The chair umpire must announce to players “time” after 90 seconds has elapsed. If requested, prior to the match, by a television broadcaster, the chair umpire shall have the authority to delay the start of play until the end of the one hundred twenty (120) second set break.
 - c) **“15 Seconds.”** The chair umpire may announce to players “15 Seconds” if the players are still at their chairs and/or have not started toward their playing positions.
 - d) **Time Violation or Code Violation.** The chair umpire must assess a Time Violation or, when applicable, a Code Violation (after a medical time-out or treatment) if the ball is not struck for the next point within the one hundred twenty (120) seconds allowed, provided there has been no interference which prevented the server from serving within that time or a delay by the chair umpire.
- 4) Not Playing to the Reasonable Pace of the Server**
- a) **Start Stop Watch.** The chair umpire must start the stopwatch when the player is ordered to play or the moment the ball goes out of play.
 - b) **Time Violation or Code Violation.** The chair umpire must assess a Code Violation if the receiver is employing “gamesmanship.” The chair umpire must issue a Time Violation before the expiration of twenty-five (25) seconds if the receiver’s actions delay the reasonable pace of the server.
- 5) Stoppage and Postponement of a Match**
- a) The chair umpire may stop a match temporarily because of or conditions of the grounds or weather. Any such stoppage by a chair umpire must be reported immediately to the supervisor. Once a match is stopped and until a match is postponed, the chair umpire must ensure that he, the players and all on-court officials remain ready to resume the match. The supervisor makes the decision to postpone a match until a later day.
 - b) Upon stoppage or postponement by the supervisor, the chair umpire shall record the time, point, game and set score, the name of the server, the side on which each player was situated and shall collect all balls in use for the match.
- 6) Warm up / Re-warm up.**
- There shall be a five (5) minute warm-up before a match and in the case of a stopped or postponed match, the period of warm-up shall be as follows:
- a) 0-15 minutes delay — No warm-up;
 - b) more than 15 minutes but less than 30 minutes —Three (3) minutes of warm-up; and
 - c) 30 or more minutes of delay — Five ((5) minutes of warm-up.

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N. Time and Equipment Cases

Crowd Movement

Case: The server is given a Time Violation for going beyond the 25 seconds that is allowed between points. The server claims that he should have been given additional time because there were some spectators taking their seats.

Decision: The Time Violation stands. The continuous play procedures shall be in effect regardless of spectator movement unless the chair umpire believes the movement is intended as a deliberate attempt to distract a player(s) or occurs in the designated lowest tier of seats.

Ball Person as Personal Valet

Case: A player receives a time violation from the chair umpire while waiting for the ball person to retrieve a towel. The player claims the ball person caused the delay.

Decision: The Time Violation stands. Toweling off between points with or without the help of a ball person is not a valid reason for delay.

Time Violation, No Play, Results in Code

Case: A player, upon hearing a Time Violation, comes to the chair umpire and asks "Why?" He receives an explanation followed by "Let's Play". The player continues his discussion and is given a Code Violation. The player appeals to the supervisor saying he should have received a Time Violation, Point Penalty.

Decision: The chair umpire suspends play and calls for the supervisor. Upon arrival, the supervisor affirms the decision of the chair umpire (two time violations are not given back-to-back unless there was a game changeover between them).

Time Violation + 25 Seconds = Code

Case: A player receives a time violation while standing at the back fence. He does not move to play and the chair umpire says, "Let's play". After another 25 seconds elapses, what does the chair umpire do?

Decision: A Code Violation is announced, (and possibly an inquiry, such as, "Are you OK?") followed by "Let's Play".

Two Explanations are Enough

Case: A player asks for an explanation and is given one. He then raises another point and receives another response. How long may this go on?

Decision: Normally only twice since continuous play provisions are not being complied with. After two brief responses, the chair umpire announces "Let's Play" and subsequently issues a Code Violation if the ball is not in play as a result of that player's action.

Changing Shoes

Case: May a player receive extra time on a changeover in order to change his shoes and/or socks? If yes, how many times may he do so during the course of the match?

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Decision: Yes. The chair umpire may allow a reasonable extension of the allotted changeover time in order for a player to change his shoes and/or socks. The player should not be allowed to leave the court in this instance. The player is limited to one change per match when extra time is granted unless the provisions for "equipment out of adjustment" take precedent. In that case, the chair umpire has the authority to decide each request on its own merit.

Contact Lens

Case: During a match, a player requests permission to leave the court in order to put in a contact lens.

Decision: The request to leave the court is denied. Contact lenses shall not be considered as equipment out of adjustment unless the player is wearing them at the time of the incident.

Note - Every attempt should be made to assist the player so that he may put the contact lenses in during the changeover.

Time: Refusal to Play

Case: After several close calls that go against him, a player comes to his chair on the changeover and says, "I'm not playing until the line umpire Crew is changed". After the chair umpire calls "Time", the player says, "I told you I'm not playing until the line umpires are changed". What should the chair umpire do?

Decision: The chair umpire should order the player to play and after 25 seconds use the Point Penalty Schedule.

Re-Gripping Racquet

Case: During a change of ends, while a player is re-taping the grip of his racquet, the chair umpire calls time. The player walks out to the baseline still taping the grip. At the end of the 90 seconds, the player has failed to commence his serve and is still working on the grip.

Decision: The chair umpire issues a Time Violation. The racquet is not equipment out of adjustment and therefore the player must serve within the allotted time. (Rules of Tennis, 29.) Similarly, adjusting the position of the strings or fixing string savers is not an excuse for delaying play.

Replacing Shoes

Case: During a match, a player requests permission to leave the court area to retrieve another pair of tennis shoes. He states that he is slipping and wants to get a pair of shoes with a different sole from his locker.

Decision: The request is denied. However, the chair umpire should use all possible means to have the shoes retrieved and brought to the court. This is not considered "Equipment Out of Adjustment". The shoes could have been brought to the court with the player and changed on-court; however, once he has the shoes, reasonable time is allowed for the change.

Shoe Breaks

Case: A player breaks his shoe and he needs to change, but his second pair is in the locker room.

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Decision: The chair umpire should stop play and allow the player to get shoes.

No Play After 90 Seconds

Case: A player is not ready to play after the ninety (90) second changeover (no injury involved).

Decision: A Time Violation is announced. "Let's Play" is normally added. The same applies if a player is not ready to play after the 120-second set break.

O. Toilet Break

- 1) A player may be permitted to leave the court for a toilet break. A player is entitled to one (1) toilet break during a best of three set match and two (2) toilet breaks during a best of five set match. Toilet breaks should be taken on a set break and can be used for no other purpose.
 - a) For doubles, each team is entitled to a total of two (2) toilet breaks in all matches. If partners leave the court together, it counts as one (1) of the team's authorized breaks.
- 2) Any time a player leaves the court for a toilet break, it is considered one of the authorized breaks regardless of whether or not the opponent has left the court.
- 3) Any toilet break taken after the warm-up has started is considered one of the authorized breaks. Additional breaks will be authorized, but will be penalized in accordance with the Point Penalty Schedule if the player is not ready within the allowed time.

Toilet Visit

Case: In a best of three (3) set match, a player has used his one toilet visit. The player informs the chair umpire that at the next changeover he would like to take another toilet visit prior to his serving.

Decision: The chair umpire may allow a player to leave the court but must inform the player that any delay beyond the 90 seconds will be penalized in accordance with the Point Penalty Schedule.

Toilet Visit: When Does Play Resume?

Case: After play has been suspended for an authorized toilet visit, when does the "clock" start to resume play?

Decision: When the player returns to the court and has had the opportunity to retrieve his racquet, then the chair umpire should announce "Time". This announcement shall signal the players to resume the match.

P. Medical

1) Medical Condition

A medical condition is a medical illness or a musculoskeletal injury that warrants medical evaluation and/or medical treatment by the physiotherapist during the warm-up or the match.

a) Treatable Medical Conditions

- i) **Acute medical condition:** the sudden development of a medical illness or musculoskeletal injury during the warm-up or the match that requires immediate medical attention.

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- ii) **Non-acute medical condition:** a medical illness or musculoskeletal injury that develops or is aggravated during the warm-up or the match and requires medical attention at the changeover or set break.
- b) **Non-Treatable Medical Conditions**
 - i) Any medical condition that cannot be treated appropriately, or that will not be improved by available medical treatment within the time allowed.
 - ii) Any medical condition (inclusive of symptoms) that has not developed or has not been aggravated during the warm-up or the match.
 - iii) General player fatigue.
 - iv) Any medical condition requiring injections, intravenous infusions or oxygen, except for diabetes, for which prior medical certification has been obtained, and for which subcutaneous injections of insulin may be administered.

2) Medical Evaluation

During the warm-up or the match, the player may request through the chair umpire for the physiotherapist to evaluate him during the next change over or set break. Only in the case that a player develops an acute medical condition that necessitates an immediate stop in play may the player request through the chair umpire for the physiotherapist to evaluate him immediately.

The purpose of the medical evaluation is to determine if the player has developed a treatable medical condition and, if so, to determine when medical treatment is warranted. Such evaluation should be performed within a reasonable length of time, balancing player safety on the one hand, and continuous play on the other. At the discretion of the physiotherapist, such evaluation may be performed in conjunction with the tournament Doctor, and may be performed off-court. *

If the physiotherapist determines that the player has a non-treatable medical condition, then the player will be advised that no medical treatment will be allowed.

3) Medical Time-Out

A medical time-out is allowed by the supervisor or chair umpire when the physiotherapist has evaluated the player and has determined that additional time for medical treatment is required. The medical time-out takes place during a change over or set break, unless the physiotherapist determines that the player has developed an acute medical condition that requires immediate medical treatment.

The medical time-out begins when the physiotherapist is ready to start treatment. At the discretion of the physiotherapist, treatment during a medical time-out may take place off-court, and may proceed in conjunction with the tournament Doctor.*

The medical time-out is limited to three (3) minutes of treatment. However, at professional events with prize money of \$35,000 or less, the supervisor may extend the time allowed for treatment if necessary.

A player is allowed one (1) medical time-out for each distinct treatable medical condition. All clinical manifestations of heat illness shall be considered as one (1) treatable medical condition. All treatable musculoskeletal injuries that manifest as part of a kinetic chain continuum shall be considered as one (1) treatable medical condition.

A total of two (2) consecutive medical time-outs may be allowed by the supervisor or chair umpire for the special circumstance in which the physiotherapist

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determines that the player has developed at least two (2) distinct acute and treatable medical conditions. This may include: a medical illness in conjunction with a musculoskeletal injury; two or more acute and distinct musculoskeletal injuries. In such cases, the physiotherapist will perform a medical evaluation for the two or more treatable medical conditions during a single evaluation, and may then determine that two consecutive medical time-outs are required.

4) Muscle Cramping

A player may receive treatment for muscle cramping only during the time allotted for changeovers and/or set breaks. Players may not receive a medical time-out for muscle cramping. In cases where there is doubt about whether the player suffers from an acute medical condition, non-acute medical condition inclusive of muscle cramping, or non-treatable medical condition, the decision of the Physiotherapist, in conjunction with the tournament doctor, if appropriate, is final. There may be a total of two (2) full change of ends treatments for muscle cramping in a match, not necessarily consecutive.

Note: A player who has stopped play by claiming an acute medical condition, but is determined by the Physiotherapist and/or tournament doctor to have muscle cramping, shall be instructed by the Chair Umpire to resume play immediately.

If the player cannot continue playing due to severe muscle cramping, as determined by the Physiotherapist and/or tournament doctor, he may forfeit the point(s)/game(s) needed to get to a change of end or set-break in order to receive treatment.

If it is determined by the Chair Umpire or Supervisor that gamesmanship was involved, then a Code Violation for Unsportsmanlike Conduct could be issued.

5) Medical Treatment

A player may receive on-court medical treatment and/or supplies from the Physiotherapist and/or tournament Doctor during any changeover or set break. As a guideline, such medical treatment should be limited to two (2) changeovers/set breaks for each treatable medical condition, before or after a medical time-out, and need not be consecutive. Players may not receive medical treatment for non-treatable medical conditions.

6) Penalty

After completion of a medical time-out or medical treatment, any delay in resumption of play shall be penalized by Code Violations for Delay of Game.

Any player abuse of this medical rule will be subject to penalty in accordance with the Unsportsmanlike Conduct section of the Code of Conduct.

7) Bleeding

If a player is bleeding, the chair umpire must stop play as soon as possible, and the physiotherapist should be called to the court for evaluation and treatment. The physiotherapist, in conjunction with the tournament Doctor if appropriate, will evaluate the source of the bleeding, and will request a medical time-out for treatment if necessary.

If requested by the physiotherapist and/or tournament Doctor, the supervisor or chair umpire may allow up to a total of five (5) minutes to assure control of the bleeding.

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If blood has spilled onto the court or its immediate vicinity, play must not resume until the blood spill has been cleaned appropriately.

8) Vomiting

If a player is vomiting, the chair umpire must stop play if vomiting has spilled onto the court, or if the player requests medical evaluation. If the player requests medical evaluation, then the physiotherapist should determine if the player has a treatable medical condition, and if so, whether the medical condition is acute or non-acute.

If vomiting has spilled onto the court, play must not resume until the vomit spill has been cleaned appropriately.

9) Physical Incapacity

During a match, if there is an emergency medical condition and the player involved is unable to make a request for a physiotherapist, the chair umpire shall immediately call for the physiotherapist and tournament Doctor to assist the player.

Either before or during a match, if a player is considered unable physically to compete, the physiotherapist and/or tournament Doctor should inform the supervisor and recommend that the player is ruled unable to compete in the match to be played, or retired from the match in progress. Additionally, if the supervisor, in consultation with the tournament Doctor, Physiotherapist, or a representative of the ATP Medical Advisory Board, determines that a player's participation in a tournament match may put the player at risk due to a life threatening or otherwise serious medical problem, the supervisor has the authority to rule a player ineligible to compete.

The supervisor shall use great discretion before taking this action and should base the decision on the best interests of professional tennis, as well as taking all medical advice and any other information into consideration.

When the supervisor has ruled a player ineligible to play due to circumstances involving a life threatening or otherwise serious medical condition, the player may return to play and be deemed eligible upon receipt by the ATP of a written statement from the player's personal physician concluding that the player's medical condition is sufficient to play in competition, and the supervisor, following consultation with the tournament Doctor and/or a representative of the ATP Medical Advisory Board (who may require that the player undergo additional testing and obtain a written statement clearing player to return to competition from a specialist physician), indicates that the player is eligible to play.

For retirements or withdrawals that are not deemed to be life threatening or otherwise serious medical condition, the player may subsequently compete in another event at the same tournament if the tournament Doctor determines that the player's condition has improved to the extent that the player may safely physically perform at an appropriate level of play, whether the same day or on a later day.

* It is recognized that national laws or governmental or other binding regulations imposed upon the event by authorities outside its control may require more compulsory participation by the tournament Doctor in all decisions regarding diagnosis and treatment.

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Q. Medical Cases

Delayed Medical Time-Out

Case: A player has an accidental injury and asks to have a medical time-out during the next changeover. What procedure should be used for timing the treatment if the physiotherapist arrives?

A. 30 seconds into the changeover?

B. After 60 seconds has elapsed on the changeover?

Decision A: The physiotherapist has 3 1/2 minutes [but, as a minimum, he has three (3) minutes to treat after completing his diagnosis] to treat the player before the chair umpire announces "Time". The player then has 30 seconds to play, subject to the Point Penalty Schedule.

Decision B: The chair umpire stops the clock at 60 seconds and suspends play until the physiotherapist is ready to treat the player. The three-minute medical time-out begins, and after the chair umpire announces "Time", the player has 30 seconds to play or be subject to the Point Penalty Schedule.

Equipment Out of Adjustment (Knee Brace)

Case: During play, a player's knee brace becomes out of adjustment. The player requests time to repair his knee brace.

Decision: The player is allowed reasonable time to repair his knee brace without penalty. Any medical apparatus worn by a player shall be considered as equipment in regards to "Equipment Out of Adjustment".

Exceeding 90 Seconds: Code Violation

Case: If a player is receiving treatment by the physiotherapist on a 90-second change-over, and the treatment goes over the allowed 90 seconds, what happens?

Decision: When the chair umpire says "Time", the player must put the ball in play within 30 seconds. Any delay after that will result in a Code Violation.

Medical Time-Out and Re-Warm-Up

Case: If eight (8) minutes elapse before the physiotherapist arrives and treatment begins two (2) minutes later (the medical time-out begins) and is completed after another three (3) minutes, is a re-warm-up authorized?

Decision: No, a re-warm-up is not authorized.

Medical Time-Out Request Honored?

Case: A player asks for the physiotherapist. After examination, it is determined by the physiotherapist that the player is suffering from general fatigue that may not be improved by on-court medical treatment. What course of action should the chair umpire take?

Decision: The chair umpire announces, "Let's Play", after the physiotherapist completes his diagnosis. Delays will be penalized in accordance with the Point Penalty Schedule. The chair umpire has the option to issue a Code Violation for Unsportsmanlike Conduct in unusual cases.

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Medical Time-Out Starts When?

Case A: When does a medical time-out begin?

Decision A: Medical time-out begins when the physiotherapist arrives and is ready and able to treat the player. Thus, the physiotherapist has completed his examination/diagnosis and the medical time-out starts when the physiotherapist begins treating the player.

Case B: A player asks to see the physiotherapist during the middle of a game although the chair umpire observed no accidental injury. What should the umpire do?

Decision B: First, tell the player that you will call the physiotherapist and he can see him at the changeover. If the player insists that he cannot continue, then stop play and call the physiotherapist. The physiotherapist will make the decision, upon examining the player, whether a medical time-out is needed.

Only 90 Seconds to Re-Tape

Case: A player turns his ankle, which is taped by the physiotherapist, and then on the next changeover wants the ankle re-taped.

Decision: The chair umpire may authorize the re-taping which must be completed within the 90-second changeover or the Point Penalty Schedule applies.

Penalties After Medical Time-Out

Case: When is the player penalized for going over three minutes on a medical time-out?

Decision: After the chair umpire says "Time"; the player must put the ball in play within 30 seconds. Any delay after that will result in a Code Violation. The player is allowed the time necessary to put on shoes, socks, ankle supports, etc.

Re-Injury

Case: A player injures his ankle and is granted a three (3) minute medical time-out by the physiotherapist. Five (5) games later, the player asks for another medical time-out claiming that he has re-injured the same ankle.

Decision: The chair umpire shall call for the physiotherapist who shall determine upon examination whether or not a three (3) minute medical time-out is authorized.

Resuming Play After a Medical Time-Out

Case A: After an injury and a four-minute suspension (by the chair umpire) for the arrival of the physiotherapist, the physiotherapist arrives and completes the treatment in one and 1/2 minutes. When does play resume?

Decision A: Immediately.

Case B: After a player becomes injured, the physiotherapist treats the player in two (2) minutes. When should play resume?

Decision B: Immediately when the player and physiotherapist are satisfied with the treatment administered, but the treatment is not to exceed three (3) minutes.

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Tape Is Not "Equipment Adjustment"

Case: During play, a player requests play to be suspended in order for him to adjust the tape on his ankle.

Decision: Play must continue. Taping is not considered as "Equipment Out of Adjustment".

Note: The physiotherapist may be called to make adjustments during the 90-second changeover; however, any delays shall be penalized in accordance with the Point Penalty Schedule. If the player makes the adjustment without the help of the physiotherapist and violates the continuous play rule, then the player shall be penalized in accordance with the penalties set forth under "Unreasonable Delay", i.e., Time Violation.

Treatment for Fatigue

Case: May a physiotherapist put his hands on a player suffering from what appears to be fatigue?

Decision: Yes. The physiotherapist then makes the decision regarding a medical time-out.

Treatment: Within 90 Seconds

Case: After an even game, a player asks to see the physiotherapist on the next changeover. The next game ends and 90 seconds elapse without the physiotherapist arriving on-court. The player asks that the changeover time be extended so that he may receive treatment. His rationale is that the physiotherapist's arrival to the court is not the player's fault.

Decision: The chair umpire suspends play until the physiotherapist examines the player and determines whether a medical Time-out is needed.

When to Take a Medical Time-Out?

Case: What happens if a player is injured during a match and decides not to take his injury time-out right away? (Before the end of the next change-over)

Decision: A player may call for the physiotherapist at any time. The physiotherapist shall determine whether the medical time-out is to be authorized.

Chair Umpire Orders Medical Time-Out

Case: A player has an accidental ankle injury and the chair umpire believes that continued play will result in non-professional play. May the chair umpire stop play (and call for the physiotherapist)?

Decision: Yes.

Singles Retirement: Still in Doubles?

Case: A player retires from his singles match because of illness or medical reason. May he compete in the doubles competition?

Decision: If upon examination by the tournament Doctor after the retirement and again before the player's scheduled doubles match, it is determined that the player's condition has "improved" to the extent that he can compete at a professional level, then the player may continue in the doubles competition. If the player's condition

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has not improved then he must not be allowed to compete in the doubles.

R. Miscellaneous Officiating Cases and Decisions

Broken String: First Service Fault

Case: *On a first service fault, the receiver breaks a string.*

Decision: *In Singles matches If the receiver changes his racquet, then a first serve will be awarded to the server. If the receiver elects not to change racquets, then the server must play a second serve.*

In Doubles matches if the receiver changed the racquet with his partner the chair umpire should award a second serve unless in his opinion the replacement time was such that the server was delayed in his delivery of a serve.

Broken String: First Service Let

Case: *The receiver breaks a string on a first service let.*

Decision: *The receiver must change racquets. A player is allowed to finish the point with a broken string but may not start a point with a broken string.*

Broken String: No Racquets

Case: *The player breaks a string in his last racquet.*

Decision: *The player is not allowed to continue with broken strings. The player is subjected to the penalties set forth in the Point Penalty System for Unreasonable Delay.*

Receiver Not Ready

Case: *The receiver is not ready but looks up as the second serve is hit, reflexes a return and says, "wait."*

Decision: *Second serve. The server should observe that the receiver is ready. (If the chair umpire believes that gamesmanship is involved on the part of the receivers, then he may issue a code violation for Unsportsmanlike Conduct).*

Ball Hits Net Post Signage

Case: *The ball, while in play, hits the top of the ATP net signage and goes into the proper court.*

Decision: *ATP net signage will be considered permanent fixtures (other than the net, posts, singles sticks, cord or metal cable, strap or band) and will result in the loss of point.*

Invasion: Ball in Play

Case: *A player's dampening device flies out of his racquet and touches the net or goes into his opponent's court.*

Decision: *If the ball was still in play, the player loses point. The dampening device shall be considered a part of the racquet.*

Invasion: No Replay

Case: *After the point has been completed, player discovers opponent's dampening device lying in his court. The player claims a point based on Rules of Tennis, rule 24.)*

Decision: *The point stands as played. Since the chair umpire did not see the dampening device land in the opponent's court, he may*

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not rule that an invasion occurred. Invasion occurs only when the ball is in play. Since the chair umpire did not know the timing of the incident, he may not assume that an invasion did occur.

Player Hits Net Pipe Support

Case: *A player touches a "pipe support" with his foot while the ball is in play.*

Decision: *In this case the "pipe support" is to be considered as part of the net; thus if a player touches it while the ball is in play, he loses the point.*

Touching Net or Opponent's Court

Case: *If while the ball is in play a player's foot slides under the net but does not touch the net, should this still be considered a "touch" since the net should have extended fully to the court surface?*

Decision: *No. This cannot be considered a "touch" if the player did not actually touch the net. It is likely, however, that an invasion has occurred from the player's foot touching his opponent's court. If this did occur, then the chair umpire shall call an "invasion" and award the point to the player's opponent.*

Ball Touches Net Pipe Support

Case: *The ball falls over the net and hits the "pipe support" used on indoor courts.*

Decision: *In this case, the "pipe support" is to be considered as part of the court; thus when the ball hit the pipe, it would be ruled as a first bounce.*

Player Touches Net Outside of Singles Stick

Case: *A player runs for a drop shot and returns it into the opponent's court and then runs into net between net post and singles stick. What is the ruling?*

Decision: *Play continues. This part of the net is considered a permanent fixture.*

Ball Rolls Onto Court

Case: *After a first service fault, a ball comes into the court from another court.*

Decision: *If the server has started his motion, then a first serve shall be awarded. In other cases, a second serve shall be played unless in the opinion of the chair umpire the delay was unusually long and unfairly disrupted the rhythm of the server.*

Umpire Unsighted

Case: *A line umpire is unsighted and the chair umpire cannot make the decision.*

Decision: *The point is replayed, except in the case where it was discovered after the point had been completed that during a rally a line umpire had been unsighted. In that case, the point would stand as played.*

Intimidating Line Umpire

Case: *A serve is hit near the sideline and the receiver, hearing no call, immediately turns around and screams at the line umpire. The line umpire, who had signaled good, then calls and signals out.*

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Decision: The chair umpire rules the serve good based on the line umpire's original call. The supervisor, if called, upholds the chair umpire's decision based on an official not changing his call based on a player appeal.

Note: The chair umpire may have to ask for the line umpire's original call if he is uncertain or disregard the line umpire's call and make the call himself.

Service Order

Case: In a doubles match, Team A serves out of order. After two points have been played, the chair umpire realizes the mistake.

Decision: The chair umpire should correct the mistake immediately.

Receiving Order

Case: In a doubles match, the players on the team switched their receiving positions during the set. When this is realized, what action should the chair umpire take?

Decision: The original receiving positions of each player on that team must be taken after the completion of the game in progress. If error occurred during a tie break, then the receiving order shall remain as altered until the completion of the tie break game.

7.23 Line Umpire Requirement Positions and Calls

A. Number for Matches

- 1) **Full Complement of Line Umpires.** If a chair umpire has a full complement of line umpires, then the assignments shall be as follows:
 - a) Base, side, center service and service line umpires call all "Outs" and "Faults" for their respective lines.
 - b) Net judge calls all "Nets" and "Throughs" (if designated by the chair umpire), measures the net height at the beginning of each set and administers the ball changes. A net device may be authorized for use.
 - c) Base, side and center service line umpires call "Foot Faults" on their respective lines.
 - d) Chair umpire calls all "Lets," "Foul Shots," "Foul Strokes," "Hindrances," "Not Ups" and "Touches."
 - e) Line umpires shall not be permitted to call through the net.
- 2) **Less than a Full Complement of Line Umpires.** If less than a full complement of line umpires is available, the following should be used (Sufficient line umpires must be assigned in the main draw so that the chair umpire is not solely responsible for calling any one line.):
 - a) **Seven (7) line umpires.** All long lines are called only up to the net. Serves are called from the receiver's end and the center line umpire returns to his assigned sideline after the serve is put into play, i.e., there is movement during the point. The assignments for seven (7) line umpire crew are as follows:
 - i) Four (4) side line umpires, one of who calls the receiver's center service line; after the serve is put into play, this umpire returns to his assigned side line. (The umpire calling the center service line on the receiver's end moves during the point when he returns to his assigned side line after the serve is put into play.). In addition, the side line umpire on the receiver's end shall alternate calling the center service line of the "deuce" and "advantage" courts, moving between points.

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- ii) One line umpire calls serves at each end of the court.
 - iii) One line umpire calls each base line (2).
 - iv) Chair umpire calls all "Lets," "Not Ups," "Foul Shots," "Touches," "Hindrances" and "Throughs."
- b) **Six (6) Line Umpires.**
- i) Three (3) umpires cover the long lines; the side service lines are called through the net from the server's end of court and the center service line is called from the receiver's end.
 - aa) There is no movement during a point.
 - ii) One line umpire calls serves at each end of the court.
 - iii) One line umpire calls each base line (2).
 - iv) Chair umpire calls all "Lets," "Not Ups," "Foul Shots," "Touches," "Hindrances" and "Throughs."
- c) **Five (5) Line Umpires.** The assignments are the same as for the six (6) man crew, except that the center service line umpire shall move after the serve to the side line.
- d) **Four (4) Line Umpires.** The assignments are the same as for the five (5) man crew, except that the chair umpire, depending on personal preference and court surface, selects the lines that he will call.
- e) **Less Than Four (4) Line Umpires.** The chair umpire shall assign the line umpires to the best advantage possible.
- f) **Umpiring Without Line Umpires.** If a chair umpire is required to umpire a match without any line umpires, or without a full complement of line umpires, then the chair umpire must make the calls for the net and all unattended lines. If the chair umpire is unable to give a decision on a call or other questions of fact, then he must order a "Let" to be played.

Players Don't Call Lines

Case: *In ATP World Tour or ATP Challenger Tour qualifying events where approval has been granted to use less than five (5) line umpires per match; may the chair umpire designate certain or all lines for the players to make the calls?*

Decision: *No. If a chair umpire is required to umpire a match without any line umpires or without a full complement of line umpires, then the chair umpire must make the calls for the net and all unattended lines.*

B. Hand Signals of Line Umpires

The approved hand signals are as follows:

- 1) **"Out" or "Fault."** The arm should be fully extended sideways at shoulder height, pointing in the direction in which the ball has fallen, palm of the hand facing the chair umpire, fingers extended and joined. If the ball falls out of the court to the left or the right, the left or right arm as the case may be is extended after the verbal call of "Out" or "Fault" (as applicable) is made. The hand signal is in addition to and is secondary to the verbal call of "Out" or "Fault"; the hand signal must never be used instead of the verbal call.
- 2) **"Good Ball."** The hands shall be pointed down with palms down and fingers extended together. There is no verbal call for a good ball. The hand signal is used in silence and only when necessary to verify that a close ball was good.

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- 3) **“Un sighted.”** The hands are placed beneath the eyes facing in the direction of the chair umpire but not affecting the vision of the line umpire. The hand signal verifies that a line umpire is unable to call a ball because of his vision being obscured. There is no verbal call for a line umpire being unsighted and the hand signal is used in silence.
- 4) **“Net.”** The arm is fully extended upwards at the same time the verbal call “Net” is made.

7.24 Scoring of Match

A. Manual

The chair umpire shall mark his scorecard in accordance with the following:

- 1) **Pre-Match.** Before the pre-match meeting with the players, ensure the completion of the information requested on the scorecard such as name of tournament, round, players’ names, etc.
- 2) **Toss.** After the “toss,” note who won the toss, their election, etc.
- 3) **Warm-Up.** Note the time that the warm-up begins.
- 4) **Time.** Note the time play begins and concludes in each set.
- 5) **Sides For Serve.** Note the initials of each player in the order of their serves and also on the side of the scorecard corresponding to their proper sides of the court.
- 6) **Ball Change.** Mark in advance the game for which a ball change will be made on the left side of the scorecard.
- 7) **Points.** Points should be made by slanted marks in the boxes on the scorecard and/or by the following code:
 - “A” - Ace
 - “D” - Double Fault
 - “C” - Code Violation
 - “T” - Time Violation
 - “.” - First Service Fault (a dot shall be made in the middle of the bottom line of the Server’s box).
- 8) **Games.** Games may be marked by either of the following methods:
 - a) **Method A.** The cumulative total of games won by each player is set out in the “Games” column at the end of each game; and
 - b) **Method B.** The cumulative total of games won by the winner of each game only is set out in the “Games” column at the end of each game.

B. Handheld Device

Instructions will be provided on-site at ATP World Tour tournaments for the operation of the handheld scoring device.

C. Point Penalty Card

The chair umpire must mark his Point Penalty Card in accordance with the following:

- 1) **Post-Match.** If a Code Violation, Time Violation or Post Match incident occurs,

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complete the information requested on the Point Penalty Card, such as name of tournament and a summary of the incident.

- 2) **Rules Violation.** The violation should be checked and the Code section noted for each violation.
- 3) **Statement of Facts.** A contemporaneous statement should be made of all the facts (who, what, when, where and why) of the violation quoting verbatim any statements made that are considered to be obscene or abusive.

7.25 Announcing

A. Calls of On-Court Officials

The verbal calls of the on-court officials shall be made loudly and clearly in English and any other appropriate language as follows:

- 1) **“Fault.”** If either the first or second service fails.
- 2) **“Out.”** If a return hits the ground, a permanent fixture or another object outside the court.
- 3) **“Net”** If a service hits the top of the net.
- 4) **“Footfault”** If a player violates rule 7 or 8 of the Rules of Tennis.
- 5) **“Let.”** If the chair umpire determines that a point should be replayed.
- 6) **“Not Up.”** If a player fails to hit a ball in play on the first bounce.
- 7) **“Foul Shot” or “Touch.”** If a ball is intentionally struck twice, or touched before it comes over the net, or while volleying, the ball hits the court after leaving the racquet before going over the net, or a player touches the net while the ball is in play, or a ball in play touches a player, or anything that he wears or carries falls into the opponent’s court or touches the net.
- 8) **“Hindrance.”** If a player deliberately or involuntarily commits an act which hinders his opponent in making a stroke.
- 9) **“Through.”** If a ball goes through the net.
- 10) **“Wait Please.”** To preclude starting play when a hazard or other circumstance makes it appropriate to delay the beginning of a point. Do not make this call if a player’s arm is in motion to strike the ball (call “Let” immediately after the serve is struck).
- 11) **Overrule.** Make the following announcement:
 - a) **“Correction, the ball was in;”** or
 - b) **“Out” or “Fault.”**

B. Code and Time Violations

The following are examples of Code of Conduct announcements to be used:

- 1) Point Penalties assessed for violation of the Code should be announced in accordance with the following examples:

“Code Violation, Delay of Game, Warning, Mr.____(last name).”

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“Code Violation, Verbal Abuse, Point Penalty, Mr.____(last name).” “Let’s play” (“Let’s Play” is optional).

“Code Violation, Verbal Abuse, Game Penalty, Mr.____(last name).”

If instructed by the supervisor, the announcement for a default shall be, for example:

“Code Violation, Unsportsmanlike Conduct, Default, Mr.____(last name).”

- 2) Time Violations resulting from non-compliance with the Unreasonable Delay provisions of the Code shall be announced in accordance with the following examples:

“Time Violation, Warning, Mr.____(last name).” (“Let’s Play” is optional. Consecutive delays will be penalized by a Delay of Game Code Violation, unless there has been a non-continuous game change-over.)

Subsequent Delays by the Server:

“Time Violation, 2nd Service” (“Let’s Play” is optional.)

Subsequent Delays by the Receiver:

“Time Violation, Point Penalty, Mr.____(last name).” (“Let’s Play” is optional.)

- 3) After a point or game penalty, the new score is announced.
- 4) If a chair umpire wants the supervisor to assess an immediate default, he is to announce “Code Violation, supervisor to the court.”
- 5) A player cannot appeal to the chair umpire for the withdrawal of a “Time Violation” or “Code Violation” given to his opponent.
- 6) Code Violations shall be announced in English.

C. Language - Chair Umpire

Chair umpires should announce matches in the language of the tournament and subsequently in English. Conversations between the chair umpire and player may be in any language; however, if the language used is not English, then the chair umpire must be prepared to advise the other player of the nature of the discussion.

D. Medical Time-Out

The following are examples of announcements to be made when there is a medical time-out:

When the chair umpire decides to call for the physiotherapist, the chair umpire shall announce:

“The physiotherapist has been called to the court.”

After a three (3) minute time-out is authorized, the chair umpire should make the public announcement of:

“Mr._____ is now receiving a medical time-out.”

The following announcements are to be made privately to the physiotherapist and both players/teams:

“Two (2) minutes remaining”

“One (1) minute remaining”

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"Thirty (30) seconds remaining"

"Treatment complete"

"Time" (public)

Once the "Treatment complete" notice has been given to the physiotherapist and both players/teams, then if needed, the player should be given the time necessary to put on socks and shoes before "Time" is called.

If there is no play after an additional thirty (30) seconds, the delay is penalized in accordance with the Point Penalty Schedule.

E. Player Introductions

The following are examples of announcing statements to be used for player introductions:

- 1) If the introduction of players is to be made from the chair, then during the warm-up, the chair umpire says: "This is a ___round singles/doubles match, best of three (3) tie-break sets. To the right of the chair _____(full name) and to the left of the chair _____(full name)._____(full name)won the toss and elected to _____."
- 2) If the introduction of players is made by a tournament announcer, then before each player's first service game the chair umpire says: "_____(full name) to serve." (optional - "first set").

F. Score

The following are examples of announcing statements to be used for scoring:

- 1) The Server's score is always called first, except in the Tie-break.
- 2) The score is announced: Fifteen-Love, Love-Fifteen, Thirty-Love, Love-Thirty, Forty-Love, Love-Forty, Fifteen-All, Fifteen-Thirty, Thirty-Fifteen, Fifteen-Forty, Forty-Fifteen, Thirty-All, Thirty-Forty, Forty-Thirty, Deuce (never Forty-All), Advantage _____(last name), Game _____(last name). For No-Ad scoring, when the score reaches deuce, the chair should announce: "Deuce, Deciding Point, Receiver's Choice."
- 3) The score must be announced loudly and distinctly when a point is finished for the players and the crowd. The chair umpire has the option to make the announcement either before or after the applause, whichever guarantees the announcement can be heard by the players. "Timing" for the next point begins when the point ends, not when the announcement is made.
- 4) At the end of a game or set the chair umpire, in addition to announcing "Game _____(last name)," should announce the score in games in conformity with the following example:

"Game Smith, Jones/Smith lead 4 games to 2 (or 4-2)" or Game Smith, 3 games all."

"Game and third set, Smith, 7 games to 5. Jones leads 2 sets to 1."

If there is a scoreboard visible to the spectators, then the set number need not be mentioned. In such case only the score in games should be announced: "Game Smith, first game."

VII. THE COMPETITION

- 5) When a set reaches the Tie-break, the chair umpire announces:
"Game Smith, 6 games all. Tie-break."
- 6) During the Tie-break, the score is announced by first giving the score and then the name of the player(s) leading, e.g.:
"1-0, Jones" or "1-0, Jones/Smith" (Use "Zero" rather than "Love" in the Tie-break.)
"1 All"
"2-1, Smith"
At the conclusion of the Tie-break, the chair umpire announces:
"Game and _____ set, _____ (last name), 7 games to 6 (or 7-6)."
- 7) At the conclusion of the match, the chair umpire announces the winner in conformity with the following example:
"Game, set and match Smith (optional -3 sets to 2); 3-6, 5-7, 7-5, 6-1, 6-3."
In each set, call first the number of games won by the winner of the match.
- 8) During the warm-up, the following examples of announcing statements should be used at the appropriate times:
"Three (3) minutes - 3 minutes until warm-up ends."
"Two (2) minutes" - 2 minutes until warm-up ends.
"One (1) minute" - 1 minute until warm-up ends.
"Time" (optional - "prepare to play")- end of warm-up; direct balls to Server's end of court.
"_____" (full name), (optional - "first set"), to Serve, Play" - immediately prior to Server preparing to serve.

