The Mizuno Techno Generation jersey does meet the criteria for solid-colored. The trim is less than 1”, and is on a seam.

The Adidas 3-stripes on the sleeve or back of the neck are on a seam and not wider than 1”. These stripes can appear on a solid-colored jersey.

On this Nike jersey, the piping/trim at the bottom of the jersey is wider than 1”. This jersey is not solid-colored.

### Electronic Scorekeeping

Some of the electronic scorekeeping processes require rosters to be input before the match begins. Adding a number to the roster after play begins is time-consuming and cumbersome. Please remind the scorekeepers to verify the uniform numbers for all the team members before entering the player numbers into the scorekeeping system. Have a coach or assistant coach confirm that all the uniform numbers match the program/roster before entering the numbers into the e-Scoresheet. NOTE: Conference coordinators and event management staff are encouraged to use a paper version of the scoresheet as either the primary scorekeeping document or as a back-up until the scorekeeper is proficient at electronic scorekeeping.

### Soft Headgear

Rule 7.2.4.2 “Medical equipment, such as an insulin pump or cochlear implant is allowed; such equipment may have to be covered or padded.”

For medical equipment not mentioned above (i.e., soft headgear/helmets, wrist monitors, etc.), the team/coach should present a current waiver from the NCAA Secretary-Rules Editor prior to participating.

Rationale: This language change is intended to ensure that the soft helmet-type protective devices also require a waiver.

### Solid-colored Uniform Rule

If you are assigned to a match where a team is not in compliance with the solid-colored uniform rule, please continue to use the same protocol described in the NCAA/PAVO Clinics. Ask the coach if the libero or her teammates can change into a solid-colored uniform. If they cannot, play the match and report the team to the NCAA Secretary-Rules Editor.

Please note the following rulings regarding specific uniforms in use:

- The Mizuno Techno Generation jersey does meet the criteria for solid-colored. The trim is less than 1”, and is on a seam.
**Pre-Match Protocols**

All collegiate volleyball contests must use the standard pre-match protocol outline in Rule 9.1.1. Adjustments to the protocol cannot be changed by individual conferences. The only change that is allowed would be in a tournament situation (see Rule 9.1.1.1). All other competitions must use the prescribed protocol listed below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time Allotted</th>
<th>Actual Time</th>
<th>Visible Clock</th>
<th>Protocol</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>:41</td>
<td>6-6:41</td>
<td>:60-:19</td>
<td>Court available for shared warm-up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>:04</td>
<td>6:30</td>
<td>:30</td>
<td>Coin toss</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>:04</td>
<td>6:41-6:45</td>
<td>:19-:15</td>
<td>Visiting team court</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>:05</td>
<td>6:45-6:49</td>
<td>:15-:11</td>
<td>Home team court</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>:05</td>
<td>6:49-6:54</td>
<td>:11-:06</td>
<td>Visiting team court</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>:05</td>
<td>6:54-6:59</td>
<td>:06-:01</td>
<td>Home team court</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6:57</td>
<td>:03</td>
<td>Lineups due, may be changed until :01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>:01</td>
<td>6:59-7:00</td>
<td>:01-:00</td>
<td>Team huddle/Announcements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7:00</td>
<td>:00</td>
<td>Match begins with national anthem and introductions</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CASES/EXAMPLES:**

1. Team A coach turns in the lineup with #11 designated as the libero. Less than 30 seconds before the set begins the coach informs the referee that #11 has become ill and wants to re-designate #5 as the libero. The referee allows the coach to re-designate #5 as the libero.

   **Ruling:** The referees’ decision is correct. Rule 12.3.1.1 allows a new libero to be redesignated.

2. Team A coach turns in the lineup and has #11 designated as the libero. Less than 30 seconds before the set begins the coach informs the referee that #11 has become ill and wants to re-designate #5 as the libero. Later in the set #11 has changed into a non-libero jersey and the coach wants to substitute #11 for #6. The referees allow the substitution to occur.

   **Ruling:** The referee’s decision is incorrect. Rule 12.3.1.1.2 states that when a libero redesignation occurs the original libero may not play in the remainder of the set.

3. The Team A libero is in left back (position 5), and has replaced #7. The Team A libero has served in the current set for player #7. Team A wins the rally and rotates, and the libero (incorrectly) goes to serve. Player #2, who is the next correct server, goes to the bench and is replaced by #7. After contacting the ball for service, the assistant scorekeeper notifies the second referee of an illegal replacement and wrong server for Team A, and the second referee stops play and signals a rotation fault. The referees correctly return #2 to the game for the libero and award a point to Team B. Just before Team B serves, the libero runs on the court and replaces #2. At the end of the rally the assistant scorekeeper notifies the second referee that the libero did not sit out one completed rally. The referees award a point to Team B for a rotation fault.

   **Ruling:** The referee’s decision is incorrect. Once the fault is assessed, the libero can remain on the court if the team desires since a rally has occurred.
4. The second referee performs the lineup check for Team A at the start of the second set. Team A player #5 contacts the ball for service. The scorekeeper notifies the second referee that #5 is the wrong server. The second referee stops play and indicates replay because the referee did not correct the out-of-position player during the lineup check.

**Ruling:** The referee’s decision is incorrect. The lineup check is done as a courtesy and the team is ultimately responsible for their service order and positions on the court. The correct call would be a rotation fault and a point awarded to Team B.

5. Team A player #5 makes a spectacular play, contacts the ball and then lands in a non-playable area. The ball crosses the net legally to Team B’s side where a Team B player immediately attacks the ball back to Team A’s side. The ball hits Team A player #5 who is still standing in the non-playable area. The referee whistles, awards the point to Team B, and signals “out”.

**Ruling:** The referee’s decision is correct. Team A #5 is considered to have played the ball, and a player must have a part of the body in contact with the playable area when playing the ball.

**Techniques**

1. Captains change
   - When a coach elects to have the libero as captain, know who the captain will be when the libero is not on the court.
   - When a coach substitutes a player for the captain, ask immediately who the new captain will be and indicate the number of the new captain to the first referee. The second referee will make sure that the scorekeepers record the new captain.

2. Ending a timeout early
   - Before the 15-second whistle:
     If both teams return to the court and appear to be ready to resume play, the second referee shall eliminate the warning whistle. Remember, a coach may want to speak to a player or the team and if the referee ends the timeout with time remaining, it could be a protestable situation. When the second referee is sure that both teams are ready, s/he will instruct the clock operator to stop the clock, again check the team’s readiness and use a single, longer whistle tone to alert all participants that the timeout has been completed.
   - After the 15-second warning whistle:
     If both teams return to the court and appear to be ready to resume play, the second referee will instruct the clock operator to stop the clock, again check the team’s readiness and use a single, longer whistle tone to alert all participants that the timeout has been completed.
   - Note the warning whistle is two short blasts.
   - During TV timeouts, when neither team has been granted a timeout, the scoreboard operator will sound the horn when the 15th point is scored (8th point in the fifth set) to initiate the media timeout.

3. Substitution Procedure
   - Whistle and signal with shoulders square to the court, and then authorize the legal player to enter. Open slightly toward the scorekeepers and ensure that they have recorded the substitution/s.
- If two players from the same team approach the substitution zone, allow one at a time into the zone and then onto the court. After allowing the second substitute to enter, open slightly to the scorekeepers. There is no need to move to the side of the request or forward giving the appearance of escorting players onto the court.
- The authorization to enter signal is a simple underhand motion, just past the thigh. There is no need to hold the signal until the scorekeepers record the numbers or until the scorekeepers acknowledge the entry.
- If the second referee is blocking the view of the scorekeepers, take a step laterally, not backwards.

4. Touch during a rally/touch ending a rally
   - The use of the touch signal for communication between referees should be discussed prior to the match.
   - If the first referee determines that the second referee will assist with touches during the rally, the appropriate technique is to use a discreet signal in front of the chest. This applies to the situation where a four hits/touch decision must be made. (Some referees prefer only the four hits signal from the second referee.)
   - When there is a touch to end a rally and the first referee is in need of that information, the second referee should step forward and give an overt touch signal.
   - The second referee should initiate the touch signal to end a rally sparingly. The assistance is given for instance, when the ball glances off an outside blocker on the second referee’s side or other situations where the first referee and line judges may not be able to see the touch.

5. Body Language
   Both referees should be cognizant of body language during play, but especially during intermission. Hands on hips, legs crossed on the stand, leaning over and resting on the pole, or leaning on the score table makes one appear bored and unengaged.

6. Referees must refrain from voicing personal opinions about a rule to any coach. Officials have an opportunity to submit opinions about rules through the annual NCAA rules’ survey. Once a rule has been passed, it is the referees’ job to enforce the rule and facilitate a fair and safe contest.
   In particular, when addressing coaches about the solid-color uniform rule, which goes into effect November 1, referees should not suggest to coaches that they purchase new uniforms. Referees can ask if the coach has been warned about the non-compliance, by asking, “I see that you do not have a solid-colored jersey, are you able to change the libero or the team uniform tonight?” If the coach is able to comply, have the team or libero change jerseys and play the match. If the coach is unable to comply with the new rule, play the match and report the team to the Secretary Rules Editor, Anne Pufahl. Referees can state the reason that the uniform/s in question does not meet the criteria.