NOTE: Use the following code to analyze these situations:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>R</th>
<th>S</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>R1</td>
<td>S1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R2</td>
<td>S2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R3</td>
<td>S3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R4</td>
<td>S4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R5</td>
<td>S5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R6</td>
<td>S6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CATEGORIES

SITUATION 1. During pre-match warm-ups the referee notices that two Team S players are wearing a libero jersey. The referees tell the team that one of the players must remove the libero jersey since there can only be one libero used during the set.

Ruling: The referees’ decision is incorrect. The rules do not cover the type of apparel a player may wear during warm-ups.

SITUATION 2. During the first set the second referee notices that Team R has a libero on the court and a different player in a libero uniform on the bench. The referee tells the coach that the libero on the bench must change into a jersey similar to her non-libero teammates.

Ruling: The referees’ decision is incorrect. The team may have two or more players dressed in a libero uniform. The team may want to switch liberos each set, or be prepared if a libero is injured.

SITUATION 3. The first referee authorizes the service (beckons), but before the serve is contacted an errant ball enters the court. The first referee whistles to prevent the server from serving. Before the first referee can re-authorize the serve, the Team R coach requests a lineup check. The second referee denies the request.

Ruling: The second referee is correct. Once the service has been authorized, no other actions (including a lineup check) can occur until the serve is contacted. An improper request may be assessed (Rule 6.2.2.1).

SITUATION 4. The first referee authorizes the service (beckons), and S1 serves. During the rally an errant ball enters the court and interferes with play. The referees whistle and stop the rally. Before the next authorization for service, the Team R coach requests a lineup check. The referee denies the request.

Ruling: The referee’s decision is incorrect. The lineup check is allowed, even though a completed rally has not occurred. A request for interruption (timeout or substitution) would not be allowed, but a lineup check request is permitted.

Challenge Review System (CRS) Interpretations

SITUATION 5. Team R overpasses the ball toward Team S’s court. Player S3 raises one hand higher than the top of the net in an attempt to play the ball. The ball brushes S3’s raised hand and then S3 contacts the ball with her other hand. Other Team S players then set the ball and attack it; the ball lands on Team R’s court. The Team R coach challenges that Team S had 4 hits. The referee accepts the challenge.

Ruling: Before accepting or denying the challenge, the second referee should ask the coach if she/he is challenging whether or not S3 touched the ball. That challenge will be accepted. If the coach is asking the referee to determine if S3 was a blocker or attacker, that judgment is not challengeable.
**SITUATION 6.** Multiple Team R players (including player #2) are scrambling to save a ball coming from Team S. The ball rebounds off of an arm that is in the area of the save, and then player #2 sends the ball across the net, where it lands on Team S’s court. The Team S coach wants to challenge that Team R player #2 hit the ball twice. The second referee denies the challenge.

**Ruling:** The second referee’s decision is correct. In general, a team may not challenge any action that would result in a double contact.

**SITUATION 7.** Team R back-row setter #8 is jumping to save a teammate’s overpass; the ball is entirely above the top of the net and in the plane of the net. The Team S middle blocker attacks the ball, and it lands out of bounds on Team R’s side. The Team S coach challenges that Team R’s back-row player #8 touched the ball before it landed out of bounds. The referee accepts the challenge.

**Ruling:** The referees’ decision is correct. The coach can challenge that a player touched the ball before it lands out of bounds, even though the results of a touch in this particular case is an illegal back-row block. The legality or illegality of this play is not dependent on whether the player is back-row. Therefore the touch decision can be challenged. If the ball had stayed in play on Team R’s side (played by a Team R teammate), the coach could not challenge that #8 is an illegal blocker.

**SITUATION 8.** Team R player #9 is near a non-playing area as she plays the ball, trying to save a teammate’s errant pass. A teammate then passes the ball across the net, where it lands on Team S’s court. The Team S coach challenges that Team R player #9 was not legally within the playing area when she played the ball. The referee accepts the challenge.

**Ruling:** The referee’s decision is correct. Playing a ball while completely off of the playing surface results in an “out” call, and decisions regarding in/out are challengeable.

**Challenge Review Systems Tips and Reminders**

**Inconclusive is “OK”** - Conference coordinators and coaches have been reporting that some second referees appear to be making a decision based on video that is not 100% conclusive. Remember that after reviewing all the angles, the second referee may reverse a ruling ONLY if the video review reveals indisputable evidence that the referee’s original ruling was incorrect. A review that results in an original decision standing because the video was inconclusive is preferred to guessing or assuming.

**Communication with Coaches** - It is important to ensure that you understand exactly what the coach wants to challenge. However, coaches are reporting that second referees are also trying to chime in with additional information to save a challenge for the coach (see examples below). Please keep your opinion regarding the use of a challenge to yourself. If a coach wants to challenge, just make sure it is a legal challenge and then follow the correct protocol.

**Examples of good communication:** “You are challenging that during the pancake attempt in the middle of the rally, the ball was down.” Or “You are challenging that their team touched the ball at the end of the rally before it went out of bounds.”

**Examples of bad communication:** “Are you sure you want to challenge that play? She was definitely in the net.” Or “You can challenge if you want to, but I know your player touched the net - it was clear as day.”

**Communication with the Replay Technicians:** As a reminder, please inform the replay technician that he or she is not allowed to offer an opinion. They must be cautious about facial expressions and body language that
might indicate what they believe the video shows or what the result should be. If you work with a replay technician who insists on offering their opinion, contact your conference coordinator.

**Length of review:** The rules do not prescribe a maximum amount of time for reviewing video. However if you have to view the video(s) more than two or three times to determine whether the call was right/wrong, the video is probably inconclusive. **Inconclusive is okay.** It may be helpful to have the assistant scorer quietly inform you when one minute, and then two minutes have passed, just to keep you aware of the amount of time the review is taking.