NOTE: Use the following code to analyze these situations:

\[ \text{R = RECEIVING TEAM} \quad \text{S = SERVING TEAM} \]

R1 = RIGHT BACK  
R2 = RIGHT FRONT  
R3 = CENTER FRONT  
R4 = LEFT FRONT  
R5 = LEFT BACK  
R6 = CENTER BACK

S1 = RIGHT BACK  
S2 = RIGHT FRONT  
S3 = CENTER FRONT  
S4 = LEFT FRONT  
S5 = LEFT BACK  
S6 = CENTER BACK

RULINGS/INTERPRETATIONS

1. Team S player #12 enters the substitution zone for Team S player #4 and the second referee whistles and acknowledges the substitution. Immediately the coach tells player #4 to substitute back into the game for player #12. There is no delay with the substitution. The second referee allows the substitution.

   \[ \text{Ruling: The referees' decision is correct. As long as there is no delay in completing the second substitution, it is allowed.} \]

2. Team R player #2 receives a red card penalty for profane language. Before Team S is authorized to serve, the Team R coach enters the substitution zone, yelling that player #2 should only receive a yellow card. The first referee gives the Team R coach a red card penalty. The referees do not award a second point to Team S since both incidents took place without a new rally occurring.

   \[ \text{Ruling: The referee's decision is incorrect. Both the player and coach were sanctioned with red cards. Team S should receive a point for each individual sanction (2 points). Similar to a sanction assessed before a set begins, the two points should be recorded in the scoring area for the player who will serve next for Team S.} \]

3. Team S back-row player #3 commits an illegal attack that is blocked by a back-row player from Team R. The first referee whistles and awards the rally to Team R since the attack occurred prior to the block.

   \[ \text{Ruling: The first referee's decision is incorrect. If a back-row player completes an illegal attack into an opposing illegal blocker (including simultaneous contact), it is a double fault (replay).} \]

4. The Team S libero has not served in the current set. The libero enters the court from the bench and prepares to serve the ball. After the first referee authorizes service, the libero realizes this is not the rotation where she intended to serve. The libero does not serve the ball; after 8 seconds, the first referee whistles and signals illegal service. The referee informs the coach that the libero is considered to have served in that position, and may not serve in another position in this set.

   \[ \text{Ruling: The first referee’s decision is correct. Service delay is one of several faults listed as an “Illegal Service” (Rule 13.2.2). When any of those faults occur, a loss of rally is recorded for the serving team, and the player in the service position is considered to have served. Therefore, the libero may not serve in another position in this set.} \]
**CRS (Challenge Review System) interpretations**

5. The Team S outside hitter hits a hard attack down the line. The line judge on that line signals he/she was blocked from seeing the ball land (signal 13b). The first referee signals replay. The Team S coach wants to challenge that the ball was in. The second referee accepts the challenge.

   **Ruling:** The second referee’s decision is incorrect. Only the team that lost the rally may request a challenge. Since neither team lost the rally, no challenges are permitted, and the replay decision is final.

   It is important to remember that only one exception (#6 below) has been made regarding challenges that would result in, or create the need for, a back-row attack, back-row block or illegally reaching over call. All other situations regarding these calls are not challengeable. Review the situations below for further clarification.

6. Team S’s back-row setter (#10) is near the net, reaching higher than the net, and attempting to save a pass from a teammate who is headed for the opponent’s court. A Team R front-row player legally attacks the ball, which immediately goes out of bounds on Team S’s side. The referees do NOT think that Team S #10 touched the ball on the way out; they call “out” on Team R, point Team S. The Team R coach challenges that #10 touched the ball as it went out of bounds after the attack.

   **Ruling:** The referees must have determined that the Team S back-row setter did not touch the ball, or else they would have called a back-row block. The opposing coach can challenge that the Team S setter did touch the ball before it went out of bounds. This is the only situation where a potential back-row block, back-row attack or reaching over can be challenged. Note that it is the very last action before the ball is dead (out of bounds).

7. The Team S back-row setter is near the net, reaching higher than the top of the net, attempting to save a pass from a teammate that is heading for the opponent’s court. The referees feel that the Team S setter does not contact the ball before it enters the plane and is contacted by the opposing blocker, so play is allowed to continue. The play ends with a kill by Team S, but the Team R coach wants to challenge the play at the net, stating that the Team S back-row setter did contact the ball before the Team R blockers, and should therefore be an illegal attacker. The second referee does not allow the challenge.

   **Ruling:** The second referee’s decision is correct. Any challenge involving an illegal attack, illegal block or reaching over decision is not a challengeable action.

8. The Team S back-row setter is near the net, reaching higher than the top of the net, and attempting to save a pass from a teammate who is headed for the opponent’s court. The referees feel that the Team S setter does not contact the ball before it enters the plane and is contacted by the opposing blocker, so play is allowed to continue. The play ends with a kill by Team S, but the Team R coach wants to challenge the play at the net, stating that the Team S back-row setter did contact the ball before the Team R blockers, and should therefore be an illegal attacker. The second referee does not allow the challenge.

   **Ruling:** The second referee’s decision is correct. Any challenge involving illegal attack, illegal block or reaching over decision is not a challengeable action.
9. Team R player #5 attacks the ball (Team R’s 3rd contact), and the ball hits tape and/or blocker and returns to Team R’s side. The referees whistle and signal 4 hits. The Team R coach challenges the 4-hits decision, saying the opposing block touched the ball. The second referee accepts the challenge.

*Ruling: The second referee’s decision is correct. The challenge is allowed, and the call can be reversed if the video shows that the blocker did touch the ball. NOTE – the opposite decision could be challenged as well. If the referees had allowed play to continue (because they decided that the opposing block DID touch the ball), the Team B coach could challenge, saying that 4-hits should have been called.*

10. 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 R2 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 R2 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.*