NOTE: Use the following code to analyze these situations:

\[
\begin{array}{ll}
R = \text{RECEIVING TEAM} & S = \text{SERVING TEAM} \\
R1 = \text{RIGHT BACK} & S1 = \text{RIGHT BACK} \\
R2 = \text{RIGHT FRONT} & S2 = \text{RIGHT FRONT} \\
R3 = \text{CENTER FRONT} & S3 = \text{CENTER FRONT} \\
R4 = \text{LEFT FRONT} & S4 = \text{LEFT FRONT} \\
R5 = \text{LEFT BACK} & S5 = \text{LEFT BACK} \\
R6 = \text{CENTER BACK} & S6 = \text{CENTER BACK} \\
\end{array}
\]

**RULINGS/INTERPRETATIONS**

1. During an early season tournament, a match involving two neutral teams (not the host team) is about to begin. With 30:00 on the warm-up clock, the first referee whistles for the captains. With 20:00 minutes remaining, the event manager informs the referees that the team that called the coin flip is designated as the home team on the tournament schedule. The first referee offers to conduct another coin flip.

*Ruling: The referees’ decision is correct. The referee should first consult with each team and ask if they will accept the results of the original coin flip. If not, then the referees should conduct a re-toss and allow the assigned home team to pick their bench.*

2. The Team R cheerleaders are using nonelectronic megaphones. After each rally, the cheerleaders hit the megaphones with the side of their hand to create noise. The second referee tells them that they can only use the megaphones for voice amplification only.

*Ruling: The referee’s decision is incorrect. Cheerleaders may use nonelectronic megaphones in a non-disruptive manner.*

3. During warm-ups the referees notice that a Team S player has a clear plastic object in her pierced ear. The referees instruct the player to remove it.

*Ruling: The referee’s decision is incorrect. Clear plastic piercing retainers are allowed and do not need a waiver.*

4. During warm-ups the referees notice that a Team S player has a metal piercing in her inner ear. When the referees ask her to remove it the coach informs them that it is to help prevent migraines and produces a letter from her physician. The referees allow the player to keep the piercing in during play.

*Ruling: The first referee’s decision is incorrect. Any jewelry worn must be removed unless the player has a waiver from the NCAA.*

5. During a televised match, Team R wins a rally to make the score 15-12 in set 2. Neither team has taken a timeout. The second referee does not stop play for the media timeout. After the next rally both coaches ask the second referee about the media timeout. The second referee whistles and indicates timeout.
Ruling: The referee’s decision is correct. If the media timeout is not granted when the team scores the 15th point the timeout should be taken as soon as the error is discovered. The same ruling applies for the media timeout at the 8th point in the 5th set. Missing the 15th (or 8th) point media timeout cannot be protested.

**CRS (Challenge Review System) interpretations**

6. While the challenge is being reviewed by the second referee, the Team R players go to the bench to get a drink of water. The first referee whistles the Team R players back to the court.

   **Ruling:** The first referee’s decision is correct. The players must remain on the court while a challenge is being reviewed.

7. The second referee instructs the scorers not to record the previous point, since a challenge is likely. The scorers delay writing down the results of the previous play until the opportunity to challenge has passed.

   **Ruling:** The second referee’s decision is incorrect. The result of the previous play must be recorded when the referees signal. If there is a challenge and the play is reversed the scorers should use the “mind change” notations to correct the score sheet.

8. During a rally a ball rolls on the court. The first referee blows the whistle and signals replay. The Team R coach wants to challenge a net fault that he feels was missed earlier in the rally. The second referee accepts the challenge.

   **Ruling:** The second referee’s decision is incorrect. Only the team that lost the rally may challenge. Since there has not been a completed rally, the challenge should be denied.

9. During a rally the second referee whistles Team R’s middle blocker for a net fault. The Team R coach challenges that the player did not touch the net. The second referee reviews the video, determines that there was no net fault and signals replay. The Team S coach wants to challenge that a pancake attempt by Team R earlier in the rally was not successful. The second referee allows the challenge.

   **Ruling:** The second referee’s decision is correct. There was a completed rally prior to Team R’s challenge. Since the call was reversed as a result of that challenge, the team that lost the point on review would be able to challenge a different issue in the same rally.

**TECHNIQUE REMINDER**

**Communicating the Result of a Challenge**

When communicating the result of a challenge, the second referee needs to be very clear with their signals.

**If the original decision is confirmed:**

The second referee faces the court, blows a single whistle, and only needs to repeat the original point signal.

**If the video replay is inconclusive:**
The second referee faces the court, blows a single whistle, repeats the original point signal, then gives the “inconclusive” signal, using the arm on the side of the team that challenged.

If the original decision is reversed:

The second referee faces the court, blows a single whistle, signals the fault, and then mimics the first referee in their point signal. Note: This is the reverse of the “usual” end-of-rally signal sequence used when the second referee’s whistle stops play.

If the original decision is reversed, resulting in a replay:

The second referee faces the court, blows a single whistle, and only signals replay.