1. During warm-ups, the referees notice the libero has 2” piping running down the side of the jersey. The referees inform the coach that piping/trim on the libero jersey is illegal because it is too wide.

   **Ruling:** The referees’ decision is incorrect. Piping/trim, and sublimated patterns are allowed on the libero jersey as long as the color of the jersey clearly contrasts from the predominant color(s) of the teammates’ jersey.

2. Prior to the first set, the Team S coach submits a lineup that has the same player number listed as both a starting player and the libero (#5). The scorer catches the error with 1:30 remaining on the countdown clock, and informs the second referee. When the coach is told, they request to replace the starting player #5 with player #9. The referee allows this change but informs the coach they will be charged a substitution.

   **Ruling:** The referees’ decision is incorrect. For the first set, changes may be made to the lineup after it is submitted without penalty or substitution until the one-minute mark on the clock timing the warm-ups. The referee, scorer or coach can catch the error.

3. While checking the Team S lineup before a set begins, the second referee notices that Team S has the same player number listed as both a starting player and the libero (#5). The coach requests to replace the starting player with player #9. The referee allows this change but informs the coach they will be charged a substitution.

   **Ruling:** The referee’s decision is correct. A coach is allowed to correct their lineup prior to the first beckon for service if a duplicate number was submitted both in the libero position and a starting position. After the one-minute mark, a substitution must be used to replace any starting player.

4. Prior to the first set, the second referee hands the scorer both lineup sheets when three minutes remain in the warm-up period and instructs the scorer to provide the announcer, statistics crew, and media personnel each team’s lineup in numerical order.

   **Ruling:** The referees’ decision is incorrect, unless each coach has specifically given permission. During the coach meet and greet or when the lineups are collected, the referees should ask the coach if a list of the starting players (in numerical order) may be distributed to the match personnel (stats, media and announcer) when the lineup is submitted. If a coach does not want their starting players distributed early, that information must be protected until one minute remains on the countdown clock timing the pre-match warm-ups.
5. While checking the lineups, the second referee notices that player #3 is listed as the libero and is also one of the six starting players entered in the Team S starting lineup. The referee asks the Team S coach whether #3 will play as the libero or the non-libero starter.

**Ruling:** The referees’ decision is correct. Once the duplicate numbers are discovered, the coach shall immediately decide whether that player is the libero or a starting player. If the duplicate number is to be the libero, a substitution is used to correct the starting lineup. If the duplicate number is to be the starting player, another player can be designated as the libero.

6. During pre-match warm-ups, the event manager informs the referees that they will be using a 10-minute intermission between sets two and three. The referees inform the event manager that the intermission cannot exceed five minutes.

**Ruling:** The referees’ decision is correct. If an intermission is used it occurs between the second and third sets and cannot exceed five minutes in duration.

7. Team S attacks a ball that lands near Team R’s sideline. The first referee and line judge signal touch by Team R (inferring that the ball landed out of bounds). The Team R coach challenges, stating that there was no touch. The video review shows there was NO touch by Team R, but the ball landed in. The second referee indicates “in” and awards Team S the point.

**Ruling:** The referee’s decision is correct. A challenge about an “in/out” or “touch” decision that terminates the play can result in an “in,” “out,” or “touch” decision. The second referee correctly signals “in” and awards Team S the point.

8. Team S attacks a ball, and the ball lands near Team R’s sideline. The line judge signals “out”. The Team S coach challenges the call, saying the ball landed “in”. The video review shows the ball was “out”, but it also clearly shows that a Team R player touched the ball before it landed out. The second referee signals “touch” and awards Team S the point.

**Ruling:** The referee’s decision is correct. A challenge about an “in/out” or “touch” decision that terminates the play can result in an “in,” “out,” or “touch” decision. The second referee correctly signals “touch” and awards Team S the point.

9. The Team S libero sets the ball using an overhand finger pass while near the front zone. Player S3 attacks the ball while it is entirely higher than the top of the net. The attacked ball crosses to the opponent’s playing area. The Team R coach wants to challenge that the Team S libero was in the front zone when she set the ball to S3. The second referee does not accept the challenge.

**Ruling:** The second referee is correct. A team may only challenge if a back-row attacker’s foot/feet were on/over the attack line at take-off. The libero’s position while setting to a teammate is not challengeable, so the challenge would not be accepted.

10. S6 is in the front zone near the net and attacks a ball to the opponent’s court. When S6 contacts the ball, the first referee signals that the ball was not entirely higher than the top of the net. The attacked ball crosses to the opponent’s playing area. The Team R coach wants to challenge that S6’s foot/feet were touching the front zone at take-off. The second referee does not accept the challenge.

**Ruling:** The second referee is correct. Even though S6 is a back-row player, the referee decided the ball was not entirely above the height of the net, so an illegal back-row attack was not called. The position of S6’s foot/feet is irrelevant.
11. Team R and Team S reach a fifth set. Team R has used all three available challenges, and Team S has two challenges remaining. The second referee informs the Team R coach that they will have an additional challenge in the fifth set. The second referee informs the Team S coach that they will have two challenges for the fifth set. The Team S coach insists that they should receive an extra challenge during the fifth set as well.

**Ruling:** The second referee is incorrect. In a match that goes to a fifth set where CRS is used, both teams get an additional challenge regardless of how many challenges they have remaining; all unused challenges carry over.