1. The Team R libero is injured during a rally, and the referees stop play. The coach for Team R wants to immediately redesignate a substitute on Team R’s bench, who changes into the libero jersey with no delay, as the new libero. The referees allow the redesignated libero to enter the game prior to the next serve.

   **Ruling:** The referees’ decision is correct. Redesignation does not have to occur immediately, but if the coach does immediately redesignate another team member as the libero, the redesignated libero can enter the game before the next service.

2. The Team R libero is injured during a rally and the referees stop play. After the 30 second injury evaluation period the coach requests the team’s first timeout. At the end of that timeout, the coach request their second timeout. The referee’s grant the second timeout.

   **Ruling:** The referee’s decision is correct. Even in an injury situation the coach may request consecutive timeouts without a resumption of play.

3. The Team R libero is injured during a rally and cannot continue to play. After the referees stop play and the injured player is safely dealt with, the player the libero replaced, Team R #3, returns to the court. The Team R Coach then requests a substitution, R#5 for R#3. The referees deny the substitution and inform the coach that the player the libero replaced must remain in the game until the end of the next completed rally.

   **Ruling:** The second referee’s decision is incorrect. If the referees stop play due to a libero injury the player the libero replaced must return to the court. The coach then has the option of making one substitution only for the player the libero replaced.

4. The Team R libero is injured during a rally and the referees stop play. During the injury evaluation period, the Team S coach requests a substitution. The referees allow the substitution.

   **Ruling:** The referees’ decision is incorrect. Since there has not been a completed rally the Team S coach may not make a request for either a substitution or timeout. The only request allowed would be for a lineup check for either team.

5. After the first referee’s beckon for service the Team S server tosses the ball for service, and then catches the ball. The first referee signals illegal service and awards a point to Team R. Team R then requests a substitution. The referees allow the substitution.

   **Ruling:** Correct. Although the rules language states that a rally begins with the contact of the service, the current interpretation is that the rally has started and ends when a service fault occurs. Situations
like a service toss that is caught, or a service delay, are completed rallies, so all requests for interruptions are allowed.

6. The referees notice a Team S player wearing a soft helmet during warm-ups. The referees ask to see a current waiver from the NCAA Secretary-Rules Editor. The coach does not have a waiver. The referees allow the player to continue warming up with the helmet but inform the coach that the player may not participate in the match while wearing the helmet.

   **Ruling:** The referee’s decision is incorrect. Once the referee’s jurisdiction begins the player must remove the helmet to participate in warm-ups or the match.

7. During a rally Team S player #5 loudly and aggressively shouts at their opponent. The first referee stops play and issues a penalty (red card) to Team S player #5. The coach for Team S requests and is granted a substitution.

   **Ruling:** The referee’s decision is correct. A completed rally has occurred (service contact and a point awarded). All requests for interruptions are allowed.

8. The Team R coach has been assessed a penalty sanction (red card). During the same set the Team R coach yells an obscenity towards the first referee. The first referee expels the Team R coach for the remainder of the set.

   **Ruling:** The first referee’s decision is incorrect. The expulsion level of sanctions has been deleted. The first referee should disqualify the Team R coach (dismissal for the remainder of the match). After the match, the first referee should inform the assignor about the disqualification, since the coach is not allowed to participate in the team’s next match.

**Rule Book Additions**

**Event Management for Administrators, Coaches and Officials**

Windows should be covered if sunlight could interfere with play or prevent an opponent from seeing the ball.

**Rule Book Corrections**

**Rule 12.2.12 (page 48)**

12.2.1.2 Replacements involving the libero are not counted as substitutions and are unlimited. There must be at least one completed rally between two libero replacements, unless the libero is replacing the player in position No. 1 and is the next correct server, or the libero is ill or injured (See Rule 12.3.1) or there is a forced rotation caused by a penalty. The libero can only be replaced by the player whom she replaced. An incorrect libero replacement results in a delay sanction if the officials identify and correct the situation before the next service contact. If identified after service contact, a position fault results.

**Rule 12 (page 139)**

SITUATION 7: During a rally, the referees whistle to stop play, and a Team S player is disqualified for extremely aggressive behavior. Team R must rotate to serve next. Before rotating, the Team R libero comes from the bench to replace No. 2 in the back row. **RULING:** The libero replacement is allowed even though there has not been a completed rally. An exception is made to the requirement for a completed rally in this situation since a team should not be disadvantaged by a forced rotation since a completed rally has occurred. (See Rule 12.2.1.2.)
Mechanics-Signal 14
Timeout. Raise forearm on the side making the request, with elbow at 90 degrees and hand perpendicular to shoulder. Place opposite palm on top of vertical hand, forming a "T." Then, extend an open hand on the side making the request to indicate which team called the timeout, or point to self (hands on shoulders) extend arms with open hands to both courts for officials’ or media timeout.

Correction to the Line Judge Training Manual
Pg. 3, under PROPER ATTIRE: If you are currently a PAVO-certified line judge, wear your certification patch on the right chest area of the shirt, and the current year certification pin on the right left collar lapel (unless asked not to by the conference or assignor).

Techniques

Indicating player number
- For a player wearing number “0”, use the hand on the side of the net fault. Form an open zero by touching the thumb & index finger, lining up the other fingers with the index finger.
- For players wearing number “10”, use the hand on the side of the net fault, in a fist.
- For any number that is signaled with one hand (0-5 and 10), use the hand on the side at fault.
- For numbers like “20”, display two fingers on the right hand, and then immediately show a fist with the left hand. Same for numbers “30”, “40”, etc. Show three (or four, etc.) fingers on the right hand, and a fist with the left hand.

Communicating center line faults
When there is a centerline fault, the referees do not indicate the player at fault. If asked, verbally communicate the number of the player at fault.

Injured libero
When play is stopped due to an injured player who cannot continue play (including the libero), the second referee should quickly inform the coach of their options regarding substitution/replacement, and the option of taking a timeout. Once the substitution has been formally recognized or the replacement occurs, the option for taking a timeout is gone. An excellent second referee can facilitate this situation by working to delay the libero replacement or the substitute entering the substitution zone until the injured player is removed and the coach has had a chance to process all options. If a timeout is taken at that point, the replacement or substitution can occur at the end of the timeout.

Scorer location
It is preferred that the scorer sit between the assistant scorer and visible scoreboard operator at the score table. However, this seating order may not be feasible due to the location of the scoreboard power source. It is recommended that the scorers be seated slightly off center, not directly behind the pole to ensure the best view.

Intermission horn
The 3-minute horn during intermission should be used even if the teams have returned to the playing area.

Antenna signal
When a served ball hits the antenna or the net cables or post outside the antenna, the first referee has primary responsibility for whistling the fault. The second referee should only initiate the call if needed.