NOTE: Use the following code to analyze these situations:

R = RECEIVING TEAM  S = SERVING TEAM
R1 = RIGHT BACK      S1 = RIGHT BACK
R2 = RIGHT FRONT     S2 = RIGHT FRONT
R3 = CENTER FRONT   S3 = CENTER FRONT
R4 = LEFT FRONT      S4 = LEFT FRONT
R5 = LEFT BACK       S5 = LEFT BACK
R6 = CENTER BACK     S6 = CENTER BACK

Soft Headgear
7.2.3.1 Hair barrettes are permitted as a means of securing the hair; it is not necessary that the barrettes be taped.
7.2.3.2 A headband, head sweatband or bandanna worn as a sweatband is permitted; however, hats and other bandannas are not permitted.

For any headgear not mentioned above, the team/coach must present a current waiver from the NCAA Secretary-Rules Editor prior to participating in warm-up or competition.

None of the above pictured headgear may be worn without a waiver.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION REGARDING THE SOLID-COLORED UNIFORM

Many questions have come up regarding the uniforms pictured above (these uniforms also have a short-sleeved version). Both uniforms meet the requirements of the solid-color jersey rule; for the uniform on the left, the multi-colored trim that runs down the sleeve from shoulder to wrist (with
black/red/white decor in this picture) is 1” wide, and on the right, the trim at the hem of the jersey is 1” wide at the widest point. It may appear that the piping/trim or words on the sleeve appear wider and/or larger than the rules allow.

All measurement specifications that apply to uniforms should be applied to the jersey as it comes from the manufacturer. Once the uniform is on the player, the logo or trim may stretch to a larger size, and that is permitted. This applies to all uniforms regardless of the manufacturer, not just the two examples above.

Jump count - and jump height devices

Jump count and jump height devices are allowed to be worn during competition. The devices may not be worn outside the uniform, and cannot create safety issues. If play is interrupted because the device is on the outside of the uniform or becomes dislodged, a delay sanction will be assessed.

CASES

1. Team S #4 is preparing to serve the ball. After the referee authorizes service, #4 bounces the ball off her foot. A teammate on the bench tosses the same ball to S #4 who legally serves the ball within eight seconds. The referee allows the rally to continue.

   Ruling: The referees’ decision is correct. Each server gets one ball and eight seconds after the first referee authorizes service.

2. Team S #4 is preparing to serve the ball. After the referee authorizes service, #4 bounces the ball off her foot. A fan catches the ball and rolls it back to the server or to a ball retriever. The first referee whistles and signals replay.

   Ruling: The referees’ decision is correct. If the original ball cannot be retrieved because of outside interference, a replay should be directed.

3. During warm-ups the referees notice several players from Team R wearing tape on a portion of their ears. The referees ask the players to remove the tape to ensure they are not wearing jewelry.

   Ruling: The referee’s decision is incorrect. The referees should ask the players and/or coach if they are wearing jewelry, and explain that jewelry may not be worn in warm-ups or during the match. If the response is that the player is not wearing jewelry, no additional action is taken by the referees at that time. If the tape or bandage comes off and jewelry is discovered, the referee could assess a penalty (red card) to the player for unsporting conduct. A delay sanction would also be assessed if removing the jewelry causes a delay in resuming play.

4. During a tournament Team A’s head coach takes a timeout. During the timeout, the Team A coach accuses the officials of being biased and requests a new referee to finish the match. At the end of the timeout the Team A head coach refuses to have the players return to the court. The referee stops play and asks for the tournament director to come to the court.

   Ruling: The second referee’s decision is incorrect. If a team refuses to play after being directed to do so and has been warned by the first referee, the entire match is defaulted (Rule 8.5.3.1).

5. During team introductions the home team’s players leave the playing area to be introduced as they re-enter through an inflatable tunnel. The referees instruct the home team’s head coach that the players can only be introduced from the the team bench or endline.
**Ruling:** The referees’ decision is incorrect. There is no rule that covers the player introduction process. The Event Management section of the rules book does offer recommendations for player introductions. There is not a recommended time limit. Each conference can establish policies regarding length of time for videos and introductions.

6. During team introductions, fans surround the court from end line to end line. The home team players run under the net onto the visiting team court to ‘high five’ the fans. The referees immediately tell event management that this is not allowed.

**Ruling:** The referee’s decision is correct. Team introductions may only take place on their team area.

7. The second referee notices a Team A player lying in the warm-up area, actively stretching. The second referee informs the coach that the player must either sit on the bench or stand in the warm-up area.

**Ruling:** The referee’s decision is correct. Rule 5.2.2.1 allows substitutes in the warm-up area to stand. Substitutes in the warm-up area should be mobile enough to move to avoid injury to themselves or others. Kneeling, lying or sitting on the floor is not very mobile. Standing, squatting and bending are all relatively mobile.

**NCAA RULES APP**
This link is also located on the Central Hub.
It is still a best practice to have your rules book in your referee bag at the scorer’s table. It is not appropriate to bring your phone, tablet or other electronic device to the court. Although you may have downloaded the NCAA rules application, do not refer to that on a device while in the playing area before, during or after the match.

**Techniques**

**Wet Game Ball**
Prior to the service authorization, if the first referee feels that the ball provided to the server is wet, the referee can direct the ball retriever to exchange with another game ball. There is no rule that stipulates that the server must be provided a different game ball than the one used in the previous rally.

**Substitution signal**
Make a circular motion of the hands and forearms around each other with closed fists at shoulder height two rotations are sufficient). The open hands technique is no longer preferred and will be deleted from the 2016 rules book.

**Whistling an antenna fault**
The second referee needs to whistle an antenna fault when a ball contacts the antenna, cable or pole, or when the ball travels over or outside an antenna (when the pursuit rule in not being used). If the pursuit rule is in effect, the second referee whistles a ball that contacts the antenna, cable or pole or that travels inside the antenna on the return. If the ball is pursuable, the first referee will initiate the whistle if the ball touches the floor or an object on the opponent’s side of the court before a player contacts its.
The second referee does not whistle a served ball that contacts an antenna, unless the first referee does not whistle the service fault.
Ball behind the first referee or second referee
During the pre-match conference, the referees need to discuss how to cover a ball that travels behind each of the referees. While the first referee must turn to view ball handling faults, it is common for the first referee to take responsibility for determining when a ball behind the second referee completely crosses the plane of the net, and vice versa.

Administering a sanction between sets
When administering a sanction between sets, the second referee should wait until both lineups have been checked before requesting a card from the first referee. This includes a sanction for behavior or a delay. If initiated by the first referee, he/she waits until the lineups have been checked by the second referee. Sanctions are accompanied by a whistle from the referee initiating the sanction.

Second referee communication with coach
During a controversial or confusing call, the second referee should discourage the coach from yelling across the court at the first referee by suggesting that he/she have their captain address the first referee or calmly ask the coach to speak to you.

Providing substitution and time out information
The second referee provides the number of substitutions taken to the coach who has used 12, 13, 14 and 15 substitutions by showing the substitution signal, followed by the number taken. Only the 15th substitution will be provided by the second referee to the first referee, without the substitution signal, only the number 15.

The second referee will inform the coach when a team has used both of its timeouts in that set, by showing the timeout signal first and then two extended fingers. If a team has used less than two timeouts, provide information if asked by the coach.

Line Judges return to court
At the start of the match and between each set, both line judges will return to the court at 45 seconds remaining on the clock. Previously, the line judges typically waited for the 30-second whistle from the second referee, but going out earlier avoids interaction with the teams and a congestion at the score table. The line judges gather the game balls and go to their pre-match position.