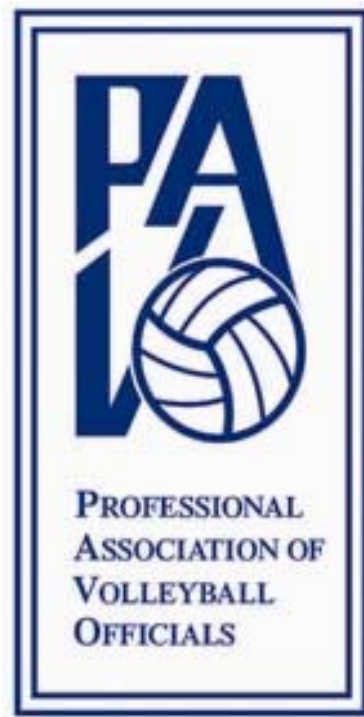


VOLLEYBALL OFFICIAL'S GUIDEBOOK SUPPLEMENT



PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATION OF VOLLEYBALL OFFICIALS
AUGUST 2009

VOLLEYBALL OFFICIAL'S GUIDEBOOK

The *Volleyball Official's Guidebook* is published in its entirety in even-numbered years. In odd-numbered years, PAVO publishes this supplement with updated text. In many sections of the book, this supplement will simply note edits to text in the 2008 PAVO *Volleyball Official's Guidebook*, with strikeouts showing deleted text and underlining to designate newly added text. Page numbers refer to the original publication of the 2008 *Guidebook*. Other sections of the 2008 publication are replaced in their entirety, and are noted as such.

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INTRODUCTION TO OFFICIATING

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Other Volleyball Organizations

This book also includes information about the differences in mechanics and techniques used by two other organizations—USA Volleyball (USAV) and the National Federation of State High School Associations (NFHS).

USA Volleyball

USA Volleyball is the National Governing Body for the sport (under the United States Olympic Committee) and trains officials for the various levels of competition that it sanctions. The rules established by USA Volleyball are often adapted to meet the needs of other organizations that serve specific populations, and those groups also use trained officials to administer their rules. See Appendix B for a comparison of differences among the three most widely used sets of volleyball rules.

In USAV, each section of the country is administered by a Regional Volleyball Association (RVA) that sanctions tournaments and league play for women, men, girls, and boys of all ages and skill levels. Each RVA has a contact person who is in charge of developing officials. To find an RVA in your area, go to USAV's website at: www.usavolleyball.org/content/index/420www.usavolleyball.org/WannaPlay/Regions.asp. For more information on USAV officiating, go to <http://www.usavolleyball.org/content/index/405>.

National Federation of State High School Associations

Almost every high school sport is governed by the rules of the National Federation of State High School Associations. Each state has its own association that oversees high school sports. Although NFHS volleyball rules are written at the national level, state associations can and do make their own modifications. In the sport of volleyball, Massachusetts and New York high schools have chosen to use NCAA rules.

Because of the latitude that exists at the state level, development of high school volleyball officials varies from one state to another. Some areas have very definitive requirements while others operate with less structure. Locate your state's high school association on the NFHS website at <http://nfhs.org/stateassociations.aspx> www.nfhs.org/scriptcontent/Va_Custom/Directory/MemberDirectory.cfm.

BECOMING A WOMEN'S COLLEGE VOLLEYBALL OFFICIAL

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Clinics

It is important for officials of all experience levels to attend annual clinics to review current rules, learn new rules, and understand the techniques and directives that are implemented for the current season. With assistance from the NCAA, PAVO has established the Officials Training Program (OTP) to provide consistent educational information for referees.

One part of the OTP consists of 25 or more annual clinics targeted at women's college referees. These are conducted across the United States each summer and emphasize rules, techniques, philosophy, and match control. ~~The Officials' Division of USAV endorses these clinics, and some regions use them to distribute preliminary information for the USAV season.~~

Another facet of the OTP is a series of officiating training camps that take place in the spring. Some camps are scheduled in conjunction with NCAA spring tournaments, and others use junior or collegiate club events. ~~These Many~~ camps combine classroom sessions and on-court evaluations with ~~on-court~~ video feedback, ~~evaluations~~ and provide comprehensive training in a non-pressured environment for volleyball officials of all experience levels.

OFFICIATING AS A FIRST REFEREE

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- **Conduct the coin toss.** Thirty minutes prior to the start of the match, conduct the coin toss with representatives from each team near the scorekeeper's table. During the pre-match coin toss, the first and second referees stand together facing the court, with the team representatives standing on either side of the referees, facing each other. Try to project an image that is pleasant and approachable, yet impartial and professional. During the pre-match meeting:
 - Introduce yourself and the second referee and have the team representatives introduce themselves.
 - Review match format, warm-up protocols, any rule modifications for the match, and any special timeouts.
 - Clearly state the ground rules, identify the court markings, and inform the representatives whether the "pursuit rule" will be used.
 - ~~Identify a visible landmark to define~~ Remind the representatives of the limit of the warm-up area where the substitutes may stand.
 - Remind the representatives that only the designated floor captain can approach either referee with questions or to request a timeout or substitution. Captains should not ask questions concerning judgment decisions by the referees.
 - Allow the second referee to make comments or provide additional input.
 - Ask if the representatives have any questions and answer them clearly and professionally.
 - Toss a coin to determine which team will begin serving in the first set. The rules clearly state that the visiting team representative calls the toss. Assigning "heads" or "tails" to a particular team is inappropriate.

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Hand Signals

Officiating hand signals and techniques are described in Appendix A. Practice your signals in front of a mirror to be sure you are executing them correctly as described below:

- Execute each signal away from your body and high enough for spectators, players, and coaches to see from all angles. Hold the signal for two to three seconds.
- Display one signal at a time. Execute each signal with a crisp, deliberate motion, avoiding hurried or tentative movement.
- The first signal at the end of a rally should indicate the nature of the fault. The signal should be executed with the hand that is on the side of the team at fault. A few circumstances, ~~such as a net fault~~, may require further clarification regarding which player committed the fault. The clarification is indicated immediately after the fault signal. For each net fault, the number of the player at fault is indicated by both referees. For other faults that may need clarification, a particular player can be indicated with an extended arm and

open hand toward the player. The final signal of a rally is given by extending the arm and open hand on the side of the team that won the rally, indicating that they scored a point and will serve next.

For example, if a player on the serving team plays the ball into the antenna, blow your whistle to stop play. First signal the ball out of bounds (See Appendix A—Signal #5). If there is a question about which team is at fault, indicate the offending player with an open hand. Finally, signal that the receiving team won the rally (Signal #1) and will serve next.

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The Libero

The libero is intended to be a player who specializes in defense and receiving serves. When the libero enters the match, the entry is not counted as one of the twelve allowable team substitutions. When a libero enters the court for a back-row player, it is called a “replacement” rather than a substitution. There can be an unlimited number of replacements, and the libero can replace any back-row player. This means that the libero can replace any number of teammates in the same set. The libero can also serve in one rotation each set.

A different player can be designated as the libero for each set. The designation must be made on the lineup form when it is submitted before the set.

Replacements involving the libero can take place anytime the ball is out of play, but replacements must be completed before the next service authorization. The replaced player and the libero simply exchange places over the sideline between the attack line and the end line without waiting for referee acknowledgement.

At the start of each set, the second referee authorizes a libero entry after checking the players on the court against the submitted lineup forms. After that point, libero replacements typically take place without any noticeable referee involvement. However, you must remain aware of the libero’s entries and be alert to potential faults when a team uses a libero.

The libero must be replaced by the same player who the libero had replaced. When the libero is involved in two consecutive replacements, there must be a rally between replacements unless the next action by the libero is to legally serve the ball. A rally is any service contact or point scored by either team. For example, if a player contacts the ball for service and then a replay is called, a rally has occurred. Also, if a penalty point is given while the ball is out of play, a rally is considered to have occurred, even though no serve was contacted.

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Ball Handling

A very difficult, but most important skill to master as a first referee is learning to judge ball handling. It is relatively easy to call obvious ball handling violations. Developing the art of judging marginal violations is much harder to do. You want the players to determine the outcome of each play, but you must also establish a level of tolerance that disallows blatant ball handling faults.

When judging ball handling, you must consider these factors:

- Did the player catch or throw the ball, or contact the ball for too long a time on any team contact? If so, it is a fault.
- Did the player contact the ball more than once on the third team contact? If so, it is a fault.

- Did the player contact the ball more than once on the second team contact? If so, were the multiple contacts made during an extremely athletic or challenging play? More leniency should be given for these plays.

Don't consider actions before or after the ball is contacted. While the ball is in the air, anticipate the ball's destination and focus on the part of the player's body that will contact the ball. Observe only the body surfaces that actually make contact with the ball. Unusual body positions, awkward technique, or crowd reaction are not part of the criteria used to judge ball handling faults. Nor should the sound of contact or spin of the ball after contact influence your decision.

Do not whistle a ball handling fault unless you are sure that the contact was illegal. You must be willing to make the same ball handling decisions late in a close set that you make when the set is just beginning.

The current directive from the NCAA Rules Committee instructs referees to be less severe regarding multiple contacts (double-hits) on second team contacts if the player makes an extremely athletic or spectacular maneuver to keep the ball in play. However, clumsiness or lack of skill must not be confused with athleticism. A player who has the opportunity to set the ball from good position will be expected to execute without multiple contacts.

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Sanctions

Sanctions can be either warnings for minor infractions or penalties for more serious violations. Because sanctions can have a negative effect on a team, you must be very knowledgeable about the situations and conditions that may lead to assessing a sanction.

If you must assess a sanction, treat the situation as you would any other event in which you must call a fault. Avoid emotional reactions in your facial expression, body language, or officiating technique. When you display a sanction card, don't appear retaliatory or vengeful. Remember that the sanction is a response to a violation of the rules, and your job is to enforce those rules fairly for both teams.

In order to avoid any confusion with subsequent sanctions, it is vital that all sanctions are clearly communicated to the team at fault by following these procedures:

- When a player on the court receives an individual sanction, the first referee must call that team's playing captain to the referee stand and inform the captain of the sanction.
- For a team delay sanction or an individual sanction to a team member on the bench, the second referee must immediately and clearly inform a coach.

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Team Sanctions and Improper Requests

Review and memorize the rules regarding improper requests and team delay sanctions. Often, the need to issue an improper request or team delay sanction is first recognized by the second referee. If your partner indicates that an improper request is warranted, whistle and use the appropriate signal (Signal #27).

If your partner determines that a situation calls for a team delay sanction, your partner should communicate this to you by using the informal signal you discussed prior to the match. You then display the appropriate sanction card, ensuring that the scorekeeper has enough time to record the sanction.

Protests

Captains and coaches have the right to file a protest when they disagree with a rule interpretation or application. You cannot deny a team’s right to protest even when you are absolutely sure your decision is correct. In tournament settings where the results of one match affect the advancement of a team, a protest committee should be identified before the event begins.

If a protest is filed when you are a first referee in such a tournament, request that the protest committee come to the court and wait for their ruling before resuming play. If the protest committee determines that your decision was correct, the protest is denied and play continues as if the protest were never lodged. If the committee determines that your decision was incorrect, the protest is upheld, and either the rally leading to the protest is replayed or the correct decision is applied to that rally.

When a protest occurs in a non-tournament situation, first try to resolve the issue by consulting the rulebook and casebook. If the dispute remains unresolved, assist the scorekeeper in recording the pertinent facts as described in the rules. This record is signed by the first referee, a coach from each team, and the scorekeeper. Submit the written protest to the appropriate authority and continue the match from the point of the protest.

If the protest involves a score discrepancy, additional resources may be used if an electronic play-by-play system is in use. If that resource is not available, the referees may use information from the teams’ bench statisticians or scorekeepers, provided both are in agreement as to the score and/or sequence of events.

After Each Set

The second referee should indicate to you when either team is one point away from winning a set. When the final point of the set is scored, signal the point, then whistle and signal to indicate the end of the set (Signal #13). If another non-deciding set is to be played, and the next interval between sets is not an extended intermission, whistle and signal for the teams to change courts (Signal #28). At the end of a set that is followed by an extended intermission, whistle and direct the teams to their current benches.

If the next set is the deciding set of the match, signal the end of the set, then whistle and direct the players to their current benches. Indicate that the current captains on the floor must meet near the scorekeeper’s table for a coin toss, which is usually conducted by the second referee.

The captain who wins the toss chooses to serve, receive, or select the side on which the team will begin the deciding set. If the teams must change courts prior to the set as a result of the coin toss, the second referee communicates this to the first referee, who then directs the teams to change courts near the scorekeeper’s table.

Differences in Techniques for First Referees

	NCAA	USAV	NFHS
<u>NEW - Coaches required to sign scoresheet at end of match</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Each team's coach will sign the scoresheet to verify the results.</u>	<u>No.</u>

	NCAA	USAV	NFHS
Signal for delay	Team Yellow or red card with the card held against the back of the opposite hand's wrist.	One hand held to the opposite hand's wrist, or yellow card held against the back of the opposite hand's wrist.	Both hands placed on hips with elbows out to the side.
Authorizing multiple substitutions by one team	Incoming substitutes must enter the substitution zone one at a time.	Incoming substitutes must enter the substitution zone one at a time.	All incoming substitutes may enter the substitution zone together. Incoming substitutes must enter the substitution zone one at a time.

OFFICIATING AS A SECOND REFEREE

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Pre-Match Duties

After all introductions are completed, it is time to begin your pre-match duties. How well you handle these tasks creates an impression on the coaches and on your officiating partner. You can quickly establish confidence in your abilities by dealing with all of the administrative details in an efficient, business-like manner that does not draw attention to yourself.

Here is a summary of your pre-match duties as a second referee:

- Talk with the first referee about using informal signals, dividing responsibilities, identifying potential problems, and so forth. A detailed list of discussion topics can be found in Chapter 2, “Officiating as a First Referee.”
- Attend the coin toss and pre-match captain’s meeting with the first referee.
- If the first referee has not arrived on time, conduct the coin toss and pre-match meeting yourself.
- After the coin toss, inform the scorekeeper which team will serve first and on which courts the teams will start the match.
- Review procedures with the ball retrievers and speed wipers. You are primarily responsible for ensuring that the support crew completes their tasks safely and efficiently, so develop a rapport with them before the match begins.
- Review substitution and communication procedures with the scorekeeper, and review the libero tracking process with the assistant scorekeeper. Discuss the requirement to note serves by the libero on the scoresheets, and offer to help with communication when those situations occur.
- Rules require that the second referee give lineup forms to the coaches at least five (5) minutes before the lineups must be submitted. However, distribute the forms earlier if possible.
- Collect completed lineups from both teams immediately at the end of the timed warm-up periods and note several items on the lineups before handing them to the scorekeeper. The coach must sign the form and one player must be designated as the playing captain. On the lineup for the first set, all other coaches must be listed. There must be at least 6 unique player numbers listed. As a courtesy, if no libero is indicated, confirm with the coach that a libero will not be used in that set.

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During Play

Transitioning During Play

As second referee, you must transition continuously from side to side during play to be in the best position to perform your duties. Before the serve is contacted, monitor the receiving team for position faults by standing

on the receiving team's side near the net post and three to six feet from the sideline, with shoulders parallel to the court. When the serve is contacted, move immediately to a position on the other side of the center line.

During the rally, your focus is primarily on the blocking team, net, and center line, so your position should be on the blocking teams' side. However, you must also look through the net to see net faults by the attacking team and to observe the take-off point of a back-row attacker. ~~You may find that it helps to widen the viewing angle toward the attacking team by stepping slightly back with the foot closest to the center line.~~

As the rally continues, you must quickly move to the blocking side each time the ball crosses to the other court. When you move to the blocking side, keep the entire offense in your view until the play moves to the net. At that time, shift your focus and concentrate on the net and center line until there is little chance for players to commit faults in that area. When play moves away from the net, quickly pick up the flight of the ball again. Re-focus on the net when play returns to that area.

Secondary transitions are the adjustments made once you're in position on the blocking side of the net. Depending on where the play occurs (near the first referee, in the middle of the court, or near your R2 position) it may improve your view to take a slightly wider stance, or a step forward or backward, and angle your shoulders and body toward the net. You may find that it helps to widen the viewing angle toward the attacking team by stepping slightly back with the foot closest to the center line.

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Administering Substitutions

When handling substitution requests, your main objectives are to ensure that the substitution is legal, get the player into the set quickly, and minimize delay of the match. The best way to accomplish these objectives is to follow a routine:

- Remember that a request for substitution occurs when a coach verbalizes or signals the request, or when a player(s) enters the substitution zone. If you do a thorough job of scanning the benches and substitution zones, you can anticipate substitutions and allow the substitute to enter without delay.
- When you see or hear a request for substitution, whistle and signal the substitution (Signal #15) as you back up to the scorekeeper's table. Move close enough to the table to communicate easily with the scorekeeper, but position yourself so that both you and the scorekeeper can clearly view the substitute's entry. Avoid turning your back to the other team in case they have a request as well.
- When a team wants to make multiple substitutions during one dead ball, the incoming substitutes must enter the substitution zone one at a time. The subsequent substitute(s) must wait outside the zone until authorization has been given for the first substitute. You should intercede with preventive measures if more than one substitute attempts to enter the zone at one time. A ~~team~~ delay sanction is warranted only if a team persists in using improper substitutions procedures.

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Administering Timeouts

Teams typically take timeouts because they are losing the set or because their lead has been diminished. Timeouts are used for teams to regroup, so it is imperative that you be attentive in recognizing their requests. Just as with substitutions, anticipating the need for timeouts and scanning the benches routinely will help when teams request timeouts at the last second.

- Whistle and signal when you see a timeout request (Signal #14) and indicate to the first referee which team made the request.
- Start timing the timeout.
- If you are sure of the number of timeouts each team has taken, signal that immediately to the first referee. If you have to check the scoresheet, communicate the information to the first referee as soon as you confirm it. Ideally, a second referee always knows the number of timeouts each team has taken without having to consult the scoresheet.
- Check to see if the scorekeeper has any questions and verify that the written score (both in the scoring section and the running score) matches the visible scoreboard. Review the number of timeouts and substitutions that have been taken by each team.
- Remember that teams may move anywhere in the facility during the timeout, including onto the court.
- Whistle a warning when there are 15 seconds remaining in the timeout. Use the facility horn if one is available to end the timeout either when time expires or both teams are ready to play. Use a loud, sharp whistle if no horn is available.

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Sanctions

Thoroughly review and memorize the situations that result in improper requests or team delay sanctions. When these occur, whistle and give the appropriate signal to the first referee. If an improper request must be assessed, the first referee will mimic your signal. ~~If the sanction is a team~~ a delay sanction is assessed your partner will display the appropriate sanction card. You should ensure that the scorekeeper records all improper requests and sanctions.

Sometimes even the best officials cannot prevent unsporting conduct from players and coaches. From your position as the second referee, you are more likely to hear and observe such conduct on the court and at the bench. It is often up to you to request sanctions for such behavior.

This is a topic you should discuss with the first referee prior to starting the match. To request a sanction, use the signal that you agreed upon. Only very unusual situations will call for you to walk across the court to speak with your partner.

All sanctions must be clearly communicated to the team at fault in order to avoid any confusion with subsequent sanctions.

- When a player on the court receives an individual sanction, the first referee will call the captain of the team at fault to the referee stand and inform the captain of the sanction. The second referee can also inform the coach.
- If an individual sanction is assessed to a team member on the bench or a ~~team~~ delay sanction is assessed, the second referee must immediately and clearly inform a coach about the sanction.

Differences in Techniques for Second Referees

	NCAA	USAV	NFHS
Administer multiple substitutes for one team	Only one incoming and one outgoing player can be in the substitution zone at a time.	Only one incoming and one outgoing player can be in the substitution zone at a time.	<u>Only one incoming and one outgoing player can be in the substitution zone at a time.</u> Incoming players can be in the substitution zone simultaneously while awaiting authorization to enter the court.

OFFICIATING AS A SCOREKEEPER

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A practice set and detailed instructions for using the official scoresheet are found in Appendix E. A complete training video for scorekeepers is available for purchase from the PAVO Estore at www.PAVO.org or by calling (888) 791-2074. Also on the PAVO website is an free online presentation on scorekeeping fundamentals.

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- When the first referee authorizes the first serve of the set, record the time of the serve as the official start time of the first set. Subsequent set times are also recorded at the first referee's initial signal for serve.
- Assistant scorekeeper pre-match responsibilities include:
 - Assist the scorekeeper in confirming the lineups by verbalizing the order of the starting players on the court.
 - Check the starting positions of the players as listed on the libero tracking sheet against the information on the scoresheet.

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- Be prepared to assist the second referee in tracking lineups when necessary. The second referee may ask you to discreetly verbalize the numbers of the next three servers for the receiving team, which identifies the current front-row players.
- Assistant scorekeeper responsibilities during the match include:
 - Record the position when the libero serves on the libero tracking sheet.
 - Constantly communicate with the scorekeeper to ensure that all substitutions and libero replacements are accurately recorded on the libero tracking sheet. It is good teamwork for the assistant scorekeeper or visible scoreboard operator to serve as a "spotter" who calls out the numbers of the substituting players as both scorekeepers record the entry.
 - If a libero replacement is not legal, notify the second referee immediately.
 - Track each term of service in order to note which players are in the back row and therefore eligible to be involved in libero replacements.

OFFICIATING AS A LINE JUDGE

NOTE: No changes were made to the *Officiating As A Line Judge* for 2009

OBTAINING A CERTIFICATION

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To become a PAVO official:

- Study the rules and learn the techniques of officiating.
- Take the practice written examination in this publication. Consider further examination preparation through the PAVO RefSchool. Information is available at www.PAVO.org.
- Consider attending the training camps and clinics administered by PAVO. Information on these events can be obtained at www.PAVO.org or by calling (888) 791-2074.
- Attend interpretation meetings and officiating training courses that are conducted in your local area.
- Practice often and in a variety of environments.
- Contact the chair of a nearby PAVO board to find out when they conduct practical and formal written examinations. A listing of boards and board chairs is available at www.PAVO.org or by calling (888) 791-2074.
- Complete the evaluation process to obtain a PAVO rating, remembering that maintaining high standards for officials is a primary goal for PAVO.

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- Annual requirements:
 - All current National referees must take Form A annually as a closed book test. If a score of 90 is not attained, the official can be re-examined using Form B. A score of at least 90 must be attained each year on either Form A or Form B to retain National certification. See the PAVO Theoretical Exam Procedures in *PAVO Handbook for Affiliated Board Chairs*, which is available from any local board chair.
 - Submit a completed examination answer sheet or email examination results to the NRT Director by ~~September 15th~~ October 15th.
 - Attend a PAVO OTP pre-season clinic.
 - Submit an annual survey to the NRT Director.
 - If a National referee fails to meet any of the above requirements once, the referee is ineligible to receive renewal points for that season. Two failures to meet this requirement during one renewal term will result in losing the National certification.
 - This rating is transferable to other boards.

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Category II – Training, Rating, and Educating

- Conduct a clinic for the Officials Training Program (one point per year maximum)

- Actively rate for the PAVO National Rating Team
- Serve on the staff at a PAVO Officials Training Program camp
- Present a session at the PAVO Convention

Category III – Other Volleyball Competition

- Semifinals and/or finals of an NAIA or NJCAA conference championship in any division (1 point maximum per season)
- National Small College Athletic Association Championship
- Women’s state junior college championship tournaments in states not affiliated with NJCAA
- Finals of the Gold division of the following categories at the USA Volleyball Adult Open Championships: Open, AA, A, BB, B, 45 and younger Men, 35 and younger Women
- Finals of the Gold division of the following categories at the USA Girls or Boys Junior Olympic Volleyball Championships: 16-yr, 17-yr, or 18-yr ~~divisions at the USA Junior Olympic Volleyball Championships for Girls or Boys.~~

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Retired National Rating

- Minimum certification standards are established by PAVO:
 - Must have held a PAVO National rating awarded by the PAVO NRT for two four-year terms.
 - Meet all requirements for local board membership or join PAVO as an Affiliate member.
- Rating is valid for a lifetime. There is no renewal criteria.
- Requirements:
 - Maintain PAVO membership in order to receive membership benefits.
 - Submit a letter of request to the NRT Director by the date when annual National Referee surveys are due. The letter must be signed by the applicant and the local board chair.
- This rating is transferable to other boards.

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Submit the completed application, recommendation forms (if applicable), and a ~~\$100.00~~ \$150.00 pre-registration fee by March 15th to:

Mike Carter, NRT Director
 712 West Plymouth Street
 Tampa, FL 33603
 813/228-0068 (Home)

Once an individual is accepted as a rating site candidate, the ~~\$100.00~~ \$150.00 pre-registration fee can be refunded only if the rating session is canceled or the site is filled and the applicant is unable to attend any other available sessions.

Selection Process

After March 15th, all applications are evaluated and confirmations are sent out by April 1st. If there are more applications than a particular site can accept, applicants will be selected for candidacy based on the information submitted, including experience level and strength of recommendations. ~~the following additional criteria are considered in no specific order:~~

- ~~• Applicants who have officiated in women's college regional or national tournaments in at least one of the past two years.~~
- ~~• Applicants who have officiated in state or qualifying tournaments in at least one of the past two years.~~
- ~~• Applicants who have attended a PAVO OTP clinic or camp.~~
- Applicants who have been recommended by three individuals as defined above.

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Scorekeeper Rating Certification Standards

- ~~Minimum certification standards for initial certification are established by PAVO:~~
 - Attend a scorekeeper training session that presents current material developed by PAVO and is taught by an approved PAVO instructor. Approved instructors include PAVO State or National referees, NCAA Division I conference coordinators, anyone assigned as a scorekeeper in a Division I NCAA Regional or Championship event in the last five years, and any USAV National Scorekeeper with NCAA women's scorekeeping experience.
 - Take the current written scorekeeper examination (part of the PAVO Scorekeeper Training Manual). The exam must be corrected to 100% and signed by the instructor. Only original documents are accepted (no reproductions).
 - Obtain three written recommendations from any approved PAVO instructor, based on scorekeeping in women's college volleyball. Recommendations must be from observations within 90 days of the start of the term for which they apply. For a list of approved instructors and a copy of the recommendation form, see www.PAVO.org or call (888) 791-2074.
 - Certification begins when all materials are submitted to the PAVO central office, and expires yearly on June 1.
- Renewal requirements:
 - Attend a training session as described above.
 - Pass the current-year written scorekeeper examination prior to each college season corrected to 100%.
 - Obtain ~~three one~~ written recommendations signature each year from any PAVO instructor within each two-year period. Recommendations must be from observations within 90 days of the start of the term for which they apply. For a list of approved instructors and a copy of the recommendation form, see www.PAVO.org or call (888) 791-2074.
 - This certification is transferable to other boards.

Line Judge Rating-Certification Standards

- ~~Minimum certification standards for initial certification are established by PAVO:~~
 - Attend a line judge training session that presents current material developed by PAVO and is taught by an approved PAVO instructor. Approved instructors include PAVO State or National referees, NCAA Division I conference coordinators, or anyone assigned as a line judge in a Division I NCAA Regional or Championship women's event in the last five years.
 - Take the current written line judge examination (part of the *PAVO Line Judge Training Manual*). The exam must be corrected to 100% and signed by the instructor. Only original copies are accepted (no reproductions).
 - Obtain ~~three signed~~ recommendations signatures from any approved PAVO instructor. Observations and resulting recommendations can be based on any matches that are officiated by referees who are certified within PAVO or USAV. These matches include women's college, men's college, or sanctioned PAVO, USAV or High School events. Recommendations must be from observations within 90 days of the start of the term for which they apply. For a list of approved instructors and a copy of the recommendation form, see www.PAVO.org or call (888) 791-2074.
 - Certification begins when all materials are submitted to the PAVO central office, and expires yearly on June 1.
- Renewal requirements for Basic Line Judge Certification:
 - Attend a training session as described above.
 - Pass the current written Line Judge examination prior to each college season corrected to 100%. The submitted examination must be an original from the current PAVO Line Judge Training booklet, not a photocopy.
 - Obtain ~~three one written~~ recommendations signature each year from an approved PAVO instructor, within each two-year period.
- This certification is transferable to other boards.

To become a PAVO Certified Line Judge, submit the corrected, signed, original written examination, three signed recommendations, and \$15 (made payable to the Professional Association of Volleyball Officials) in dues directly to: PAVO, P.O. Box 780, Oxford, KS 67119.

There is no requirement to join a local PAVO board. Certified line judges will receive the certification, an official patch, a subscription to the *Official Word* newsletter, and PAVO member discounts on travel, events, and merchandise.

Any PAVO member who joins through a local board or who is already a PAVO certified scorekeeper can obtain line judge certification without paying additional dues. The only requirement is to submit the written examination and recommendations to the PAVO central office.

National Line Judge Certification Standards

PAVO has established standards for a certification process to identify the most experienced and competent line judges. To be certified at the National level, the requirements are:

- Meet all of the requirements for initial certification (see above).
- In addition, meet one of the following criteria:

- Criteria A: Work as a Line Judge at an NCAA Women’s Division I Regional or Championship (final round)*, or NCAA Women’s Division II or III Championship (final round)* within the last three years.
- Criteria B: Work as a Line Judge at an NCAA Women’s Division I, II or III 1st/2nd round*, or an NCAA Division I Conference Championship**, or an NCAA Men’s NCAA Championship (final round)*** or a Men’s Conference Championship***.
- Criteria C: Attend a PAVO National Rating Site and be evaluated by the National Rating Team.

**The candidate must work two matches as a line judge at the event, and an NCAA-assigned observer must sign a recommendation form indicating proficiency.*

*** The candidate must work a minimum of two matches as a line judge and the Coordinator of Officials/Supervisor of the conference must sign a recommendation form indicating proficiency.*

**** The candidate must work a minimum of two matches as a line judge and the Coordinator of Officials/Supervisor of the conference must sign a recommendation form indicating proficiency.*

- Term: National Line Judge certification expires on June 1, four years after the year in which the rating is awarded. awarded

National Line Judge Certification – Renewal Requirements

National Line Judge Certification may be renewed through continued demonstration of excellence as a line judge. The following Point Renewal System may be used in lieu of the original criteria A, B or C above.

- Six (6) points must be earned during the four-year term of the rating.
- A minimum of three (3) of the six total points must be earned in Category I.
- The remaining points can be earned from any combination of the three categories.
- Positions such as referee, scorekeeper, or alternate official, etc. do not qualify for renewal points.
- One point is awarded for the each item in the following categories, as a line judge or line judge trainer:

Category I - Women's Intercollegiate Volleyball

- AVCA Showcase Volleyball Tournament
- Semifinals or finals of a women’s NCAA conference championship, any division (1 pt maximum per event)
- Women’s NCAA Tournament play-in match
- Women’s NCAA First/Second Round or Regionals
- Women’s NAIA or NJCAA Regionals
- Women’s national championships in any division of NCAA, NAIA, or NJCAA
- Line judge at least four (4) women's collegiate conference matches in one NCAA Division I conference. Only one Category I point can be earned per season using this criterion.

Category II – Training, Rating, Educating

- Conduct a line judge clinic using current PAVO training materials
- Actively rate line judges at a PAVO National Rating Site

Category III – Other Volleyball Competition

- Semifinals or finals of a WOMEN'S NAIA or NJCAA conference championship, any division (1 pt maximum per event)

- Women's state junior college championship tournaments in states that are not affiliated with NJCAA
- National Small College Athletic Association Championship
- Final matches of the Gold division of the following categories at the USA Volleyball Adult Open Championships: Open, AA, A, BB, B, 50 and younger Men, 40 and younger Women
- Final matches of the Gold division of the following categories at the USA Girls or Boys Junior Olympic Volleyball Championships: 16-yr, 17-yr, or 18-yr.
- Any Gold Finals of the Collegiate Club Championships (NIRSA/NCVF)
- NAIA Men's National Championships
- International tours, exhibitions, or tournaments
- Line judge at least four (4) women's collegiate conference matches in one NCAA Division I conference. Only one Category III point can be earned per season using this criterion, and the matches must be different from the matches used for a renewal point in Category I.

DEVELOPING YOUR QUALITIES AS AN OFFICIAL

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Mental Preparation

The best way to do a good job and avoid problems is to be thoroughly prepared. Mental preparation requires varying degrees of focus over different time periods in relation to your officiating commitments.

Before the Season

- Attend clinics that address rule changes and new officiating techniques.
- Take the practice examination, and the current written examination. Consider using the *PAVO RefSchool* as an educational tool to help you prepare for the examination and the season. More information is available at www.PAVO.org.

MAINTAINING PROFESSIONALISM

NOTE: No changes were made to the *Maintaining Professionalism* for 2009

OFFICIATING HAND SIGNALS

NOTE: No changes were made to the *Officiating Hand Signals* for 2009

SIGNIFICANT RULE DIFFERENCES

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Playing Surface

NCAA	Court and two meters surrounding the court must be flat and smooth. Additional playing area may consist of a surface that is lower by ½" or less so long as it is safe.
USAV	Entire playing surface must be flat and uniform. The ball may be retrieved from beyond the free zone when the surface is lower is ½" or less and the area is free of obstructions.
NFHS	There must be at least 6 feet of unobstructed space outside the boundary lines. <u>The court and the adjacent playable area must be flat, smooth and free of obstructions other than required equipment and padding.</u>

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Service Zone

NCAA	Two meters (6 feet 6 inches) of depth required beyond the end line with no allowance for extending this area onto the court.
USAV	If two meters (6 feet 6 inches) of depth is not possible beyond the end line, a line is placed within the court boundaries to indicate the minimum two meters required by the rules.
NFHS	If six feet of depth is not possible beyond the end line, a line is placed within the court boundaries to indicate the minimum <u>two meters 6 feet</u> required by the rules.

Warm-Up Area

NCAA	Warm-up area begins at the end line or the end of the team bench, whichever is nearer to the scorekeeper's table. The area may extend to within <u>two 1.75 meters (6 feet 6 inches 70 inches)</u> of the sideline or service zone, so long as the substitutes' positions do not interfere with the officials' duties.
USAV	Warm-up area starts at the end of the team bench area, and may be no nearer the court than the front of the team bench. Substitutes must not interfere with the officials' duties.
NFHS	Warm-up area must be in a non-playable area (for example, behind a team bench).

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Net Sleeves

NCAA	Allowed on top of the net only if it is secured in such a way that net height and play are not affected.
USAV	Not specifically addressed by rule, <u>but sleeves are typically permitted if net height and net integrity are not affected.</u>
NFHS	Not prohibited by rules.

Ball Characteristics

NCAA	Uniform and light in color or a combination of colors. At least one-third of surface must be white or light in color.
USAV	Uniform and light in color or a combination of colors.
NFHS	White with NFHS authenticating mark. <u>Beginning in 2010-11, may be either solid white or a miximum of three colors with one-third of the panels solid white.</u>

Non-Disruptive Coaching - Ball in Play

NCAA	Coaches Non-player team members are required to stay at least 1.75 meters from the court and completely outside the substitution zone.
USAV	The coach is required to stay at least 1.75 meters (70 inches) from the court and completely outside the substitution zone. One assistant coach may stand to instruct players on the court, with the same location restrictions.
NFHS	Coaches must be seated when the first referee prepares to whistle/signal for serve and remain seated during play. During play, the head coach may stand at least six feet from the sideline in the libero replacement zone to coach his/her players. <u>This privilege is lost if any team member on bench is assessed a card for unsporting conduct. Assistant coaches shall remain seated on the bench during a set.</u>

Team-Delay Sanctions (unnecessary delay)

NCAA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Team-Delay Warning – yellow card held against the opposite wrist. • Team-Delay Penalty – red card held against the opposite wrist.
USAV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delay Warning – no card displayed; one hand held against the opposite wrist. • Delay Penalty – yellow card held against the opposite wrist.
NFHS	Time-out is charged for unnecessary delay. If a team has used both time-outs, a loss of rally results.

Sanction Procedures

NCAA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When a player on court receives a sanction, the captain must go to the referee stand to acknowledge the sanction. • When the first referee sanctions a team member on the bench or assesses a <u>team-delay sanction</u>, the second referee immediately and clearly informs a coach. • When an improper request is assessed, the second referee will inform a coach at the end of the rally.
USAV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A player on the court who receives a sanction must go to the referee stand to acknowledge the sanction. • When a team member on the bench is sanctioned, the game captain must go to the referee stand for an explanation. The captain informs the sanctioned team member, who raises a hand to acknowledges the sanction. • When a delay sanction is assessed, the captain must go to the referee stand for an explanation. The second referee or captain informs the head coach. • When an improper request is assessed, the second referee informs the head coach (or the first referee informs the captain) at the first opportunity without delaying the match.
NFHS	Hold card(s) in the hand on the offending team's side. Tell the second referee who is receiving the sanction. The second referee verifies that the scorekeeper records the information.

Lettering and Manufacturer's Logos on Uniforms

NCAA	Not considered when determining legality of uniforms <u>providing logo is no larger than 2.25 square inches.</u>
USAV	Not considered when determining legality of uniforms <u>providing logo is no larger than 2.25 square inches.</u>
NFHS	Not considered when determining legality of uniforms <u>providing logo is no larger than 2.25 square inches.</u>

Libero Uniform

NCAA	<p><u>Libero's jersey must be a different color than any color that appears on more than 25% of the body of her teammates' jerseys.</u></p> <p>Libero's shorts must be identical to teammates' shorts.</p> <p>Libero may wear a bib or vest to differentiate from teammates' uniforms, but must always display a visible number.</p>
USAV	<p><u>The Libero's jersey must contrast in color with that of the predominant colors of the teammates' jerseys.</u></p> <p>Libero's shorts may differ from teammates' shorts.</p> <p>Only a re-designated libero may wear a bib or vest. Libero's shirt must always display a visible number.</p>
NFHS	<p><u>The libero's jersey must a different color than any color that appears on more than 25% of the body of her teammates' jerseys.</u></p> <p>Libero's shorts must be like-colored compared to teammates' shorts. A player who plays as a libero may have two uniform numbers—one as libero and one as non-libero.</p>

Player Equipment

NCAA	<p>Splints/braces/casts allowed if deemed safe (which may require padding) and no artificial advantage is gained.</p> <p>Barrettes. <u>Hair devices allowed.</u></p>
USAV	<p>Splints/braces allowed on hands/arms if deemed safe (which may require padding) and no artificial advantage is gained.</p> <p>Casts are not allowed.</p> <p>Barrettes. <u>Hair devices allowed.</u></p>
NFHS	<p>Splints/braces not allowed on finger, hand, wrist or forearm.</p> <p>Barrettes not allowed, only soft headgear. <u>Hair devices not allowed, except unadorned bobby pins no longer than two inches and soft hair devices.</u></p>

Jewelry During Play

NCAA	Not legal. Illegal jewelry results in <u>team delay sanction</u> .
USAV	Only flat bands (rings) allowed. Illegal jewelry results in delay sanction.
NFHS	Not legal. Illegal jewelry results in unnecessary delay (time-out).

Jewelry During Warm-Ups

NCAA	Preventive officiating recommended first. If warm-up is interrupted to remove jewelry, <u>team delay sanction</u> is assessed.
USAV	Not addressed, but referees are responsible for safety of participants during warm-up period and should ask players to remove jewelry.
NFHS	Not allowed – preventive officiating recommended. No penalty unless player does not comply with directive to remove jewelry (unsporting conduct).

Blood on Uniform

NCAA	Allow reasonable time to change uniform. No duplicate numbers are allowed in the same set, but other number or roster changes are allowed.
USAV	Same as NCAA.
NFHS	Treat as injured player. <u>Any blood on uniform requires the uniform to be cleaned or changed.</u>

NEW - Control of Player Equipment

<u>NCAA</u>	If a player's necessary equipment falls to the floor and creates a safety hazard, play is stopped and a replay results.
<u>USAV</u>	If a player's equipment falls to the floor and creates a safety hazard, play is stopped and a delay sanction assessed.
<u>NFHS</u>	If equipment falls to the floor, play must be stopped and a replay results. Multiple problems result in unnecessary delay.

NEW - Definition of a Rally

<u>NCAA</u>	A rally is considered to be either a service contact or a point resulting from a sanction.
<u>USAV</u>	A rally is the sequence of playing actions from the moment of the service hit by the server until the ball is out of play. A completed rally is the sequence of playing actions which results in a point.
<u>NFHS</u>	A rally is the sequence of actions ended by a fault, resulting in a point.

Reporting After the Interval Between Sets

<u>NCAA</u>	If a team is not ready to play at the start of a set, a team delay sanction is assessed. If the delay continues, each additional 30 seconds results in a team delay penalty for a maximum of five minutes. After five minutes, the set is defaulted.
<u>USAV</u>	A team that, without justifiable reason, does not appear on the court on time defaults the match.
<u>NFHS</u>	If a team is not ready to start play, it is an unnecessary delay (time-out charged). If a team has used all time-outs, a point (loss of rally) is awarded to the opponent.

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When Set Officially Ends and Interval Between Sets Begins

<u>NCAA</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">For sets one through four, when the first referee signals change of sides to the teams.Before a deciding set, when captains are released after coin toss.
<u>USAV</u>	When the first referee signals end of set. <u>the final point of the set.</u>
<u>NFHS</u>	When the first referee signals teams go to their benches.

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Coin Toss and Choice of Playing Area

<u>NCAA</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Any team representative may attend pre-match coin toss.Home team designates playing area for first set one hour prior to the match.Visiting team calls pre-match coin toss which only determines which team serves or receives.Deciding set coin toss is called by the home team playing captain. Winner of the toss may opt to serve or receive, or choose a playing area.
<u>USAV</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Captains must attend the coin toss.The winner of either the pre-match or deciding set coin toss may opt to serve or receive, or choose a playing area.<u>Each team's current game captain attends deciding game coin toss.</u>
<u>NFHS</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Head coach and captain(s) must attend pre-match coin toss.Home team selects playing area/bench for the first game upon entering the facility.Pre-match coin toss only determines which team serves and which team receives.<u>The deciding set coin toss is called by the home team playing captain, and the winner of the deciding game coin toss</u>

	may opt to serve or receive, or choose a playing area.
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Teams to End Line at End of Set

NCAA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Teams do not go to the end line at the end of a set. Teams go to the end line at the end of the match. Before a deciding set, players on the court are released to their benches during the coin toss. The court change, if necessary, occurs near the scorekeeper's table. Teams do not go to the end line before changing courts in the middle of the deciding set.
USAV	Same as NCAA.
NFHS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Teams go to the end line at the end of all games and players on the court are directed to change courts (or go to the bench if a deciding game coin toss results in no court change). Before a deciding game, players remain on the end line until the coin toss is complete are released to team benches <u>while captains report for coin toss.</u> Teams do not change courts in the middle of a deciding game.

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When Lineups Are Due for the First Set

NCAA	At the end of all timed warm-up periods on the court. If a libero is used, the libero's number must be marked on the lineup for each set.
USAV	Two minutes before the start of the match end of the timed warm-up period. If a Libero is used, the libero's number must be marked on the lineup for each set.
NFHS	Two minutes prior to the end of the timed warm-up. Lineup designates the floor positions that players will occupy at the start of the game. If a libero is used, the libero's number must be marked on the lineup for each game.

Third Timeout Request

NCAA	Improper request. If the timeout request is acknowledged (whistled), a team delay sanction is assessed.
USAV	Same as NCAA.
NFHS	Unnecessary delay if the request is honored.

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Length of Timeouts

NCAA	Default is 60 seconds. <u>By coaches' agreement, the length of all timeouts in a non-broadcast match may be extended to the length of a media timeout (75-90 seconds).</u> Warning whistle is blown 15 seconds before end of the timeout period.
USAV	30 seconds. No warning whistle is blown before end of the time-out period.
NFHS	60 seconds. Warning whistle is blown 15 seconds before end of the time-out period.

NEW - Substitution Requests

NCAA	<u>Can be verbally requested by coach or captain. A substitute entering the substitution zone also constitutes a request.</u>
USAV	<u>Can only be requested by a substitute entering the substitution zone. Coach or captain may request in the case of an exceptional substitution.</u>
NFHS	Same as NCAA.

Requesting a Timeout, Substitution, or Lineup Check

NCAA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Designated coach or captain may make the request. Coaches must be near the substitution zone <u>in the bench or warm-up area</u> to make a request. Not allowed between authorization of service and end of the next rally. Allowed if play is stopped for safety after service contact.
USAV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Head Coach or captain may make the <u>a request for timeout or lineup check</u>. Head Coach must be in the bench area to make a request. Not allowed between authorization of service and end of the next rally. Allowed if play is stopped for safety after service contact.
NFHS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Playing captain may request time-out or line-up check for own team. Coach may request time-out, substitution, or line-up check verbally or with an appropriate hand signal. Allowed if play is stopped for safety after authorization but before service contact.

Multiple Substitution Procedure

NCAA	Only one incoming substitute for a team can be in the substitution zone at a time.
USAV	Same as NCAA.
NFHS	All incoming substitutes may enter the substitution zone at one time <u>Same as NCAA.</u>

Exceptional Substitution

NCAA	Does not count as team substitution. Player replaced by exceptional substitute may not return to that set.
USAV	Does not count as team substitution. Player replaced by exceptional substitute may not return to the match.
NFHS	Counts as team substitution if fewer than 18 have been used. Player replaced by exceptional substitute may not return to that game <u>set</u> .

Number of Substitutes Allowed

NCAA	12 team substitutions with unlimited entries per player. Libero rule applies.
USAV	Same as NCAA.
NFHS	18 team substitutions with unlimited player entries. Libero rule applies.

Illegal Substitutes

NCAA	Team <u>Delay</u> sanction.
USAV	Same as NCAA.
NFHS	Unnecessary delay (time-out).

Incorrect Libero Replacement

NCAA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can be corrected by the team prior to the next service contact without incurring a fault. If officials get involved with correction, a team <u>delay</u> <u>sanction</u> is charged.
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If service is contacted before correction, a position fault results.
USAV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can be corrected by the team prior to the next service contact without incurring a fault. Officials do not correct errors, even if recognized prior to next service contact. If service is contacted before correction, a position fault results.
NFHS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can be corrected by the team prior to the next service contact without incurring a fault. If officials get involved with correction, unnecessary delay (time-out) is charged. If service is contacted before correction, illegal alignment is called.

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Toss for Service

NCAA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Each player is allowed only one toss for service after the service is authorized. Ball must be tossed or released before contact. Time allowed for service contact is eight seconds.
USAV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One toss is allowed per service attempt after the service is authorized. Ball must be tossed or released before contact. Time allowed for service contact is eight seconds. There are exceptions for 14-and-under divisions and regional development, where two tosses are permitted and five seconds are allowed after each signal for service.
NFHS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> After the ball is released for service, it can be caught or allowed to drop to the floor for a re-serve. Only one re-serve is allowed per term of service. Ball does not need to be tossed or released before contact. Time allowed for service contact is five seconds.

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Legal Contact

NCAA	Anywhere on the body is legal.
USAV	Same as NCAA.
NFHS	On or above the waist. Same as NCAA.

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Net Contact (including net outside the antennas)

NCAA	A player who contacts the net is guilty of a net fault only if the player is playing the ball or the contact interferes with play. A player who is faking an attack or blocking a faked attack is considered to be playing the ball only if the player is in close proximity to the play.
USAV	Same as NCAA. A player who contacts the net is guilty of a net fault only if the contact interferes with play. NOTE: Touching the net below the top band, even during the action of playing the ball, is not a fault, unless it interferes with play.
NFHS	Always a fault except contact by loose hair.

Contacting a Ball That Is in the Net on Opponent's Side

NCAA	Net fault if contact with the ball is ruled intentional to prevent further play.
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USAV	Same as NCAA.
NFHS	Same as NCAA.

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Crossing the Center Line

NCAA	Player can touch the opponent's court with feet or hands, providing some part of the extremity is on or above the center line. Players can also touch the opponent's court with an entire foot, hand or any other body part(s), provided the encroachment does not present a safety hazard, does not interfere with the opponents, and some body part is on/above the center line.
USAV	Player can touch the opponent's court with feet or hands, provided some part of the extremity is on or above the center line. <u>Players may touch the opponent's court with any body part above the feet provided the penetration does not interfere with the opponent's play.</u>
NFHS	Same as USAV. <u>Player can touch opponent's court with feet or hands, providing some part of the extremity is on or above the center line.</u>

PAVO CASEBOOK

The rulings in this casebook are based on *2008 NCAA Women's Volleyball Rules and Interpretations*. No modifications such as those adopted by NAIA, NJCAA, or high school associations are considered in these interpretations.

The following abbreviations apply to casebook 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
IR	Improper Request	D	Delay
IRC	Individual Red Card Penalty	IYC	Individual Yellow Card Warning

Rule 1 - Facilities and Equipment

5. The end line on the playing court has a section that is comprised of a series of 10 cm (4") lines, separated by 5 cm (2") breaks.

*Ruling: The end line is **not** legal. The sidelines, end lines, and attack lines are required to be solid and uninterrupted. The referees will direct the host administrators to remedy the illegal line (floor tape is permitted). If the problem cannot be remedied for the current event, the match will be played and the referees will communicate the problem to the school administration or conference, and the NCAA secretary/rules editor. (Rule 1.2.2.1)*

Rule 5 - Teams

9. During play, the Team R coach stands nearer to the court than the imaginary 1.75 meter boundary described in Rule 5.2.4.1.

Ruling: On the first occurrence, as a courtesy, the referees may remind the coach to remain 1.75 meters from the court while the ball is in play, which is the distance from the sideline to the outside edge of the attack line extension. Failure to comply with this rule results in a delay sanction. (Rule 5.2.4.1)

10. The coach persists in entering the substitution zone to instruct players on the court while the ball is out of play.

Ruling: On the first occurrence, as a courtesy, the referee may remind the coach to refrain from entering the substitution zone to instruct players. If the behavior continues, a ~~team~~ delay sanction should be assessed. (Rule 5.2.4.2)

13. The coach requests a substitution from the warm-up area at the end of the bench.

Ruling: The substitution request is ~~denied and an improper request is recorded on the scoresheet~~ legal, since any coach can make a request from anywhere in their bench or warm-up area.

Rule 6 - Individual and Team Sanctions

7. Early in the second set of the match, Team R's player #8 is expelled. Later in the same set, the second referee notices player #8 approaching the substitution zone while the ball is out of play.

Ruling: If the second referee can prevent ("wave off") or ignore the substitution request without acknowledging it, play continues and an improper request is assessed at the end of the next rally. However, if the request is acknowledged (whistled) by the referee(s), a ~~team~~ delay sanction is assessed. (Rule 6.2.2.7)

8. The coach for Team S clearly requests the team's third timeout in the current set.

Ruling: If the request is not acknowledged (whistled) by the referee(s), the request is denied and an improper request is noted on the scoresheet at the end of the play. If the request is acknowledged (whistled) by the referee(s), the request is denied and a ~~team~~ delay sanction is assessed. (Rule 6.2.2.8)

9. At the start of set three, the Team R coach submits the lineup late, and Team R is assessed a ~~team~~-delay sanction. Later in set three, the Team R coach requests the 13th team substitution. The substitution request is not acknowledged by the second referee.

Ruling: The request for an excessive substitution results in an improper request, even though a ~~team~~ delay sanction has been assessed in the current set. (Rule 6.2.3.1)

10. While the ball is out of play, a Team S player enters the substitution zone, and the second referee whistles to acknowledge the request. Immediately after whistling, the second referee notices that the substitute has number "0" on her jersey.

Ruling: The numeral "0" is illegal, so the substitution is denied. Since the improper substitution request was acknowledged by the second referee, a ~~team~~ delay sanction is assessed. (Rule 6.2.3.3)

11. The coach from Team S requests a substitution that would result in a wrong position entry. The second referee whistles to acknowledge the request. The referees assess a ~~team~~ delay sanction and deny the requested substitution. After the sanction is recorded and before the next service signal, the coach from Team S requests another substitution.

Ruling: The new substitution request is denied immediately and play resumes. When a substitution request results in an improper request or ~~team~~ delay sanction, a team cannot make a new substitution request until the next time a ball is out of play or until a timeout is granted. (Rules 6.2.4 and 6.3.3.1)

12. At the end of a timeout, Team S is still in discussion at the team bench after the referee(s) have whistled the 45-second warning, whistled to indicate the end of the timeout, and verbally instructed the team to return to the court.

Ruling: A ~~team~~ delay sanction is assessed when a team prolongs a timeout and delays the resumption of play. (Rule 6.3.2.6)

13. Player S3 shouts through the net at an opponent after a Team R kill. The first referee assesses an individual sanction to S3. No other individual sanctions have been assessed to Team S in this set.

Ruling: To assess the individual sanction, the first referee displays a yellow card, using the whistle as necessary to ensure that the second referee and scorekeeper are aware that the sanction has been assessed. The first referee also directs the Team S captain to approach the referee stand in order to clearly communicate the sanction. The second referee ensures that the sanction is recorded correctly on the scoresheet. (Rule 6.4.2.1)

14. Team R's assistant coach drops her clipboard to the floor in response to the first referee's ball handling decision. No individual sanctions have been assessed in this set.

Ruling: The first referee should assess an individual sanction to Team R's assistant coach. The first referee will display a yellow card, whistling if necessary to ensure that the second referee and scorekeeper are aware that the sanction has been assessed. The second referee should go to the Team R bench and clearly inform a designated coach that the sanction was

assessed to the assistant coach. The second referee also ensures that the sanction is recorded correctly on the scoresheet.
(Rule 6.4.2.2)

Rule 7 - Players' Equipment

5. During a set, the referee discovers that a Team R player on the court is wearing a yellow soft-plastic bracelet with the words "LIVE STRONG".

Ruling: Team R will be assessed a ~~team~~ delay sanction and the player will remove the bracelet. String bracelets, commemorative bracelets, and body jewelry are considered jewelry and may not be worn. (Rule 7.2.2)

7. A Team S player is on the court with a towel tucked into the waist band of her shorts.

Ruling: A player is allowed to have necessary personal equipment such as a towel, insulin pump, eye glasses, etc. If such equipment falls to the playing surface play must be stopped for safety purposes, the rally is replayed with no penalty or sanction assessed. (Rule 7.2 and 11.3.1)

Rule 8 - Scoring and Results of the Set

1. Team R is late in returning to the court after the intermission between sets two and three. At the time the referees whistle to indicate the end of the interval between sets, Team R's lineup has not been submitted and the team is not present. The team reports to the court 80 seconds after the referees have whistled to end the interval between sets.

Ruling: Since the lineup was due 30 seconds before the expiration of the interval between sets, a delay warning is assessed for that infraction. (Rule 6.3.2.3) A ~~team~~ delay penalty is assessed when the referees whistle to end the interval and direct the teams to the court for set three, since a ~~team~~ delay warning has already been assessed in this set (the score will now be 1-0 in favor of Team S).

Thirty seconds later, a second ~~team~~ delay penalty is assessed (the score is now 2-0 in favor of Team S) and thirty seconds later, a third ~~team~~ delay penalty is assessed (the score is now 3-0 in favor of Team S). When Team R reports to the court 20 seconds later, set three begins. If Team R does not return to the court within five minutes after the whistle that ended the interval between sets two and three, set three is defaulted, and the interval between sets three and four begins. (Rule 8.4.2.2)

Rule 10 - Team Lineup and Rotation Order

1. When the lineup is submitted, the second referee and scorekeeper notice that no libero player is indicated on the lineup.

Ruling: A team is not required to designate a libero. However, if no libero is designated on the lineup, no libero will be allowed to enter in that set. If a libero does attempt to enter and is discovered before play begins, a ~~team~~-delay sanction is assessed. If a libero is on the court when a serve is contacted, a position faults results. As a courtesy, prior to final acceptance of the lineup sheet, the second referee may confirm with the coach whether or not a libero will be used, and allow the coach to designate the libero's number before the set begins. (Rule 10.1.1.3)

NEW: While checking the starting lineups on the court for set two, the second referee notices that player #3 is listed as the Team S libero and is also one of the six players entered in Team S's starting lineup.

Ruling: Once a player is designated as the libero on the lineup submitted to the scorekeeper, the libero cannot be changed for that game. (Rule 10.1.1.3) The Team S libero for the current set will be player #3. A substitution must be made for player #3 in the starting position where she is listed, just as if a "phantom" number had been entered in the starting lineup. However, this entire problem could have been prevented if the second referee had identified that the same number appeared twice on the lineup sheet before submitting it to the scorekeeper. The second referee can then, as a courtesy, return the lineup to the coach and confirm either a missing libero number or a duplicate number.

Rule 11 - Set Interruptions

1. The coach for Team S clearly requests the team's third timeout. The second referee acknowledges (whistles) the request, and then realizes that Team S has used two timeouts in this set.

Ruling: The request is denied and a ~~team~~ delay sanction is assessed. If it is Team S's first delay sanction of the set, a delay warning (yellow card) is issued. If a ~~team~~ delay warning has already been assessed to Team S in this set, a ~~team~~ delay penalty (red card) is assessed and the opponent is awarded a point. (Rules 11.1.1.1 and 6.3.2)

NEW: During the pre-match discussion with the event administrator, the referees are informed that, although the match is not broadcast, the coaches have agreed that the duration of all timeouts will be 75 seconds.

Ruling: If both coaches have agreed, the change to 75-second timeouts is permitted. The referees should confirm agreement with both coaches prior to the start of the match. (Rule 11.1.3.3)

5. An incoming substitute for Team R does not wait for the "authorization to enter" signal from the second referee before entering the court.

Ruling: Substitutes must receive authorization to substitute before entering the court. Failure to wait for authorization results in a ~~team~~ delay sanction and the substitution is denied. (Rule 11.2.1)

7. An incoming substitute for Team S clearly enters the substitution zone and the second referee acknowledges (whistles) the substitution request, but the coach for Team S refuses to complete the substitution.

Ruling: The substitution must be completed quickly or a ~~team~~ delay sanction is assessed to Team S. No additional substitution requests will be accepted until the next time a ball is out of play or a timeout is called by either team. (Rule 11.2.3.2.5)

8. A Team R substitute enters the substitution zone and the second referee whistles to acknowledge the request. A second Team R substitute is waiting to enter the substitution zone, near the extended attack line. As the second referee is authorizing the first substitution, the coach instructs the second substitute to return to the bench. The total elapsed time is no longer than it would have taken for one substitution to be administered.

Ruling: No delay occurred, so no ~~team~~ delay sanction should be assessed. After authorizing the first substitution, the second referee should signal the first referee that play can begin. (Rule 11.2.3.2.5)

11. Team S has made 11 substitutions in the current set. The coach for Team S requests two substitutions. The second referee whistles to acknowledge the substitution request.

Ruling: One substitution is allowed, and a ~~team~~ delay sanction is charged for the second, or excessive, substitution. The second substitution is denied. (Rule 11.2.3.2.7)

Rule 12 – The Libero Player

1. No replacement enters for the libero when the libero's position rotates to left front. At the time of service, the left back remains further back in the court than the libero and no other position fault occurs.

Ruling: When the serve is contacted, a position fault results, since the libero is restricted to the back row. If the officials recognize and correct an incorrect libero replacement before the service contact, the correct replacement can be made, and a delay sanction is assessed instead of a position fault. (Rule 12.1.2.1 and 12.2.1.2)

11. The libero for Team S has replaced player #3 in the serving position and has served two points. Player #3 returns to the set to replace the libero and serve the next rally. The libero stays on the court to replace another back-row player, #7. Player #7 exits the court.

Ruling: This is an incorrect libero replacement. A rally must take place between two libero replacements unless the libero serves the next rally. If the officials must intercede to correct the situation, a ~~team~~ delay is assessed. If the next serve is contacted before the incorrect replacement is identified, a position fault results. (Rule 12.2.1.2)

12. Player #8 for Team S is rotating to the serving position. The coach for Team S requests a substitution, #10 for #8. Player #10 serves and Team S loses the rally. The libero for Team S then replaces player #10 and plays the back-row positions. When the libero rotates to the front row, player #8 replaces the libero.

Ruling: The libero must be replaced by the player whom the libero originally replaced. If an incorrect player replaces the libero, a ~~team~~ delay is assessed if the error is discovered by the officials before the next serve is contacted. If the incorrect player is on the court when the serve is contacted, a position fault results. (Rules 12.2.1.2 and 10.3.2)

13. The libero for Team R replaces a back-row player **after** the first referee has authorized service, but **before** the service is contacted.

Ruling: Libero replacements can only occur at the beginning of the set after the lineups have been checked by the second referee or at the end of a rally before the next whistle for service. The first time that a team makes a late replacement (after the authorization to serve but before service contact), the rally should be allowed to continue and the team is verbally warned at the end of the rally. If subsequent late replacements occur in the match, referee(s) should stop play and assess a ~~team~~ delay sanction, but the replacements are allowed. Late replacements result in a position fault at the moment of service if the player entering the court is not in the correct service order. A replacement that occurs after a service contact results in a loss of rally. (Rule 12.2.2.1)

14. The Team S libero is in the warm-up area and has not served in this set. Before the referee authorizes service and while player #5 is in the service zone, the coach instructs the libero to serve for #5. The libero and #5 exchange positions at the end of the court. Neither player crosses the sideline between the attack line and the end line.

Ruling: The players involved in a libero replacement must enter and exit the court over the sideline between the attack line and the end line so that the second referee can ensure that the proper notations are made by the scorekeepers. Failure to do so results in the assessment of a ~~team~~ delay sanction. Even when a ~~team~~ delay sanction is assessed, the replacement is allowed. (Rule 12.2.2.3)

Rule 13 - The Service

6. The first referee whistles to authorize service. Before S1 can serve the ball, a ball from another court enters the area. The referees whistle to stop the service action. The Team S coach requests a substitution before the next authorization for service.

Ruling: The substitution request is denied, and an improper request is recorded. After a service authorization, there can be no requests (timeout, substitution, or lineup check) until the ball has been served. An improper request results if the request is not acknowledged (whistled) by the referees. A delay sanction is assessed if the request is acknowledged (whistled). (Rule 13.1.3.8 and 6.2.3.3)

13. The three front-row players for Team S are standing near each other, close to the net. Before authorizing S1 to serve, the referee suggests that the three front-row players move apart or bend at the waist to prevent a screen from occurring.

Ruling: This is an appropriate procedure. While a verbal warning is not required prior to calling a screen violation, referees should attempt to prevent screens if possible. When the first referee notices a group of players who are potentially a screen, the first referee should speak to the captain, and the second referee to the coach. The coach and captain should be formally notified that if the path and speed of the next served ball warrant a screen fault, their team will be penalized. They should also be informed that another warning will not be given in this match. (Rule 13.2.4.1 and PAVO Volleyball Officials Guidebook)

Rule 15 - Play at the Net

NEW: During the pre-match inspection, the referees notice that there is just over 3 meters of free space between the pole on the bench side and the score table, and about 2 meters (approximately 7 feet) of space between the back of the first referee's platform and the first row of bleachers. However, fans will be sitting on the first row of bleachers once play starts, and the area in front of the bleachers is also a walkway for fans.

Ruling: The "pursuit rule" (See Rule 15.1.1.1) should not be used in this match. The required 2 meters (6 feet, 6 inches) of free space must take into consideration the net pole padding and areas where fans are permitted.

3. Team R's first contact travels outside the antenna, contacts the net cable, and enters Team S's free zone. R2 runs outside the net post to pursue and return the ball.

Ruling: Antenna fault by Team R. A ball that contacts the antenna, net post or supports, or the net outside the antenna is out of play. A ball is only pursuable if it crosses the net over or outside the antenna without touching anything, (except an overhead obstruction as described in the case below). (Rules 15.1.1.1 and 16.2.2.4 ~~16.2.2.5~~)

Rule 17 - Decisions and Protests

NEW: In a non-tournament match, a protest is lodged by the Team S coach about a possible scoring error. The Team S coach insists that an earned point was not recorded for Team S.

Ruling: The referees must determine the outcome of the protest immediately based on information available. The protest will not be forwarded to the NCAA secretary-rules editor for later determination. The referees should thoroughly review the scoresheet for errors, use the collective knowledge of the referees and scorekeepers, and may refer to an official statistician using an electronic play-by-play system if one is in use. In the absence of information from an official statistician, the referees may use information from the teams' scorekeepers or statisticians if they are in agreement about the sequence of events and/or the score.

3. The coach from Team S requests her team's third timeout. The second referee whistles to acknowledge the request before realizing it is an excessive request. The referees assess a ~~team~~ delay sanction, the first team sanction of the current set. The coach from Team R protests that an incorrect sanction was assessed, and states that Team R should receive a point.

Ruling: The referees should consult the rulebook and quickly confirm with Team R's coach that the ruling was correct. The protest is not upheld. Play continues with no further action by the referees and no timeout is charged to Team R. (Rules 17.2.2.1 and 17.2.2.3)

PRACTICE EXAMINATION

The practice examination is provided to help you prepare for the PAVO/NCAA Theoretical Examination that you take prior to the 2009 college volleyball season. It is also a good way to test your knowledge of volleyball rules and officiating techniques. To take the practice examination, you need to create an answer sheet numbered from 1 through 50.

General Instructions: Read each situation carefully and answer each question using current NCAA Women’s Volleyball rules. In general, Team S indicates the serving team and Team R is the receiving team. However, when a team’s serve/receive status is not relevant to the question, “Team A” or “Team B” is used to differentiate the teams.

As you consider each question, assume the following:

- No conditions exist other than those stated in the question.
- Unless stated otherwise, assume that no team or individual sanctions have been issued to the team in question during the match.
- No NAIA, NJCAA, or high school modifications are in effect for the situations described in this practice examination.
- Rule 15.1.1, also called the “pursuit rule,” is in effect.

In keeping with the format of the PAVO/NCAA/USAV Volleyball Theoretical Examination, the following terminology is used:

Terminology	Meaning
Individual misconduct warning	The designated player is given an individual yellow card.
Individual misconduct penalty	The designated player is given an individual red card, resulting in a loss of rally.
Delay warning	The team at fault is given a team yellow card.
Delay penalty	The team at fault is given a team red card, resulting in a loss of rally.
Comment section	Refers to the “Comments” section of the scoresheet.
Set	Refers to sets within a match. A match is complete when one team wins the required number of sets.

For the purpose of this test, use the following information.

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

Part I

DIRECTIONS: Read each situation carefully. Assume no conditions exist other than those stated in the question. Unless stated otherwise, assume that no team or individual sanctions have been issued to the team in question during the match. Decide whether the statement or the officials' decision/action is correct (C) or incorrect (I). Write either "C" or "I" in the space on the answer sheet you prepared.

1. During pre-match inspection, the first referee notes that a net "sleeve" has been placed along the bottom of the net. The referees instruct the host administration to remove the net sleeve.
2. R3 makes a legitimate effort to save a teammate's errant pass, but one of the ball retrievers gets in the way, preventing R3 from playing the ball. The first referee directs a replay.
3. When Team R wins a rally, one action taken by the scorekeeper is to circle the appropriate point in that team's running score column on the scoresheet.
4. The libero for Team S is in the front zone and receives the opponent's attack hit with both fists closed above her head. The ball rebounds from her hands to a front-row teammate, who contacts the ball while it is entirely about the height of the net and sends it to the opponent's court. The first referee allows play to continue.
5. Team A's coach submits the lineup to the scorekeeper three minutes before the start time for the first set. Before the end of the final warm-up period, the coach asks that one of the starting players be replaced due to illness. Because the request was made prior to the submission deadline for the lineup, the second referee allows the coach to change the lineup without using a substitution.
6. During the first set of a match, a player is expelled from the set. In the third set, the same player yells an obscenity at one of the line judges. The first referee expels the player from the third set and cautions that any further misconduct from this player will result in a disqualification from the match.
7. During the first set of a match, the Team S coach requests a substitution, #6 for #12, resulting in #6's first entry into the game. The Team S captain immediately requests the team's first timeout. At the conclusion of the timeout, the Team S coach makes another substitution request, #4 for #6, which would result in #4's first entry. The second referee allows the substitution.
8. R1 digs a ball attacked by S3. Team R's libero, who is in the front zone, contacts the ball while it is partially below the top of the net and uses an overhand finger pass to send the ball to R4. Before R4 can contact the ball, S2 legally blocks the ball. The first referee signals an illegal attack by Team R.
9. At the end of the first set, the losing team attempts to lodge a protest regarding a decision made by the first referee that resulted in the winning team's 10th point in that set. The first referee accepts the protest since it was made prior to the start of the next set.
10. The non-libero players of Team S wear jerseys that are approximately 50 percent red on the top half and approximately 50 percent red on the bottom half. The libero's jersey is primarily red with white trim on the sides. Prior to the start of the match the first referee informs Team S's coach that the libero's uniform is illegal.
11. Player #17 for Team A was injured during the first set and was replaced by an exceptional substitution. During the third set, the head coach for Team A requests a substitution, #17 for #12. The second referee denies the substitution because #17 was replaced by an exceptional substitution earlier in the match.
12. After a substitute for Team S enters the substitution zone, the second referee notices that the substitute is wearing a tongue ring. The second referee denies the substitution request and signals the first referee to assess a delay warning to Team S.

13. The libero for Team R, while close to the net, reaches higher than the top of the net and attempts to block an attack by Team S. The libero does not touch the ball and no other Team R player attempts to block the ball. The referee allows play to continue.
14. R6 is near the net and contacts the ball while it is entirely above the height of the net, setting it toward a teammate. The ball enters the plane of the net and is contacted by S3, who tips the ball out of bounds. The first referee indicates that Team R wins the rally.
15. In the first set, the libero for Team R replaces a back-row player after the first referee has authorized service, but before the service is contacted. The rally is allowed to continue and at the end of the rally the second referee verbally warns Team R about the late replacement.

Part II

DIRECTIONS: Read each statement and select the one choice that best answers the question. Assume no conditions exist other than those stated in the question. Unless stated otherwise, assume that no team or individual sanctions have been issued to the team in question in the match. Place the letter of your choice on the answer sheet.

16. Which playing action is allowed?
 - A. The libero, who is behind the attack line, uses an overhand finger pass to send the ball to a teammate. The teammate completes an attack-hit while the ball is entirely above the top of the net.
 - B. The libero participates in a block attempt with a teammate. The ball was not touched by either player.
 - C. The libero completes an attack hit from anywhere when the ball is entirely above the top of the net at the moment of contact.
 - D. None of these actions are allowed.
17. Team R's first contact travels outside the antenna and contacts an overhead obstruction which is more than 15 feet above Team S's free zone. What action should be taken by the line judges?
 - A. Signal an antenna fault.
 - B. Signal that the ball is out of bounds.
 - C. Signal that the ball is pursuable because the ball remains in play after contacting the obstruction.
 - D. No action or signal is required by the line judges, because the ball remains in play after contacting the obstruction.
18. In all of the following cases, the ball contacts an object, causing the first referee to whistle and end the play. Assuming that the ball would have remained in play if it did not contact the object, in which of the cases would the first referee direct a replay?
 - A. Team A's third contact hits an unusually low overhead obstruction that is less than 15 feet above the team's playing area.
 - B. Team A's third contact crosses over the net and hits an unusually low overhead obstruction that is less than 15 feet above the opponent's playing area.
 - C. Team A's second contact comes to rest on an overhead obstruction above the team's playing area.
 - D. A replay would be directed in all cases.
19. Which of the following may **NOT** be worn by players on the court?
 - A. String bracelets.
 - B. Tongue jewelry.

- C. Earrings.
 - D. None of the above are permitted.
20. Prior to the start of the match, when should the lineups be submitted to the scorekeeper or second referee?
- A. Both teams' lineups are due at least two minutes before the start of the match.
 - B. Each team's lineup is due before their respective final warm-up period begins.
 - C. Both teams' lineups are due at the end of the final pre-match warm-up period.
 - D. Each team's lineup is due by the end of their respective final warm-up period.
21. Team S's head coach requests a substitution, #6 for #14. After #6 serves two points, the scorekeeper informs the second referee that #6 has already been in the game in a different position. Team S is still in possession of the ball. What is the correct action to be taken by the referees?
- A. Assess a delay warning to Team S. Return #14 to the court for #6 and remove the substitution from the scoresheet.
 - B. Award a rally to Team R. Return #14 to the court for #6 and remove the substitution from the scoresheet. Team S retains all points scored.
 - C. Award a rally to Team R, remove two points from Team S's score, and issue a delay warning to Team S.
 - D. Award a rally to Team R, remove two points from Team S's score, and return #14 to the court for #6. Remove the substitution from the scoresheet.
22. What is the deadline for lodging a protest related to the final point of the match?
- A. Before the scorekeeper completes the scoresheet.
 - B. Before the referees leave the playing area.
 - C. Within the first 60 seconds of the end of the match.
 - D. No protest is allowed after the completion of the match.
23. Team B has only seven players, one of which has been designated as the libero. At the end of a rally, one of Team B's players is injured and is unable to continue. The libero is currently on the court for #15. What is the correct action?
- A. Grant Team B a special time out of up to three minutes.
 - B. Substitute #15 for the injured player.
 - C. Forfeit the game to Team A.
 - D. Replace the libero with #15, and have the libero substitute for the injured player after changing into a legal team uniform.
24. Which of the following should NOT be signaled by the line judges?
- A. A player standing completely off the court when the ball is contacted for service.
 - B. Whether or not a ball that rebounds off of the net tape back to the attacker's side of the net touched the block as well.
 - C. A ball contacting the floor when a player is attempting to make a save close to the floor.
 - D. A ball crossing the plane of the net outside either antenna after a team's second contact.

25. Which of the following is NOT a duty of the second referee?
- Whistling illegal net contact by a player.
 - Whistling faults by back row attackers.
 - Whistling faults of the center line.
 - Whistling a position fault on the serving team
26. R6 makes the team's first contact, sending the ball outside the antenna on the first referee's side of the court and into Team S's free zone. R2 runs outside the referee's platform and passes the ball toward Team R's court. As the ball crosses outside the antenna, it contacts the first referee and lands in bounds on Team R's court. Which is the correct ruling?
- Team S wins the rally because the ball is considered out of bounds when it hit the first referee.
 - Team S wins the rally because the ball landed in bounds on Team R's court.
 - Team R wins the rally because the first referee interfered with the play.
 - A replay is directed because the first referee interfered with the play.
27. Before a deciding set, when does the clock start timing the interval between sets?
- When the final point is scored in the previous set.
 - When the first referee signals "end of set".
 - When the second referee distributes the lineup forms to the coaches.
 - When the captains are released from the coin toss.
28. After the second team contact by Team R, the ball enters the plane of the net. R2 and S4 both jump and contact the ball simultaneously while it is still in the plane of the net. The ball lands out of bounds on Team S's side of the net. What is the correct decision?
- Award the rally to Team S.
 - Award the rally to Team R.
 - Indicate a replay since both R2 and S4 caused the ball to go out of bounds.
 - Award the rally to Team R2, since S4 interfered with R2's attack.
29. S1 legally contacts the ball for service. On contact the second referee whistles R5 and R6 for a position fault. The served ball lands out of bounds behind Team R's end line. What is the correct action to be taken?
- Team R wins the rally since the served ball lands out of bounds.
 - Team S wins the rally since there was a position fault by Team R.
 - Indicate a replay since there was a double fault.
 - Remind the second referee not to whistle until the rally is over.
30. Player #7 is the libero for Team A. Which of the following is NOT a scorekeeper action when the libero serves for the first time in a set?
- On the scoresheet, a triangle is placed around the number printed under SERVING ORDER on the line where the libero served.
 - On the libero tracking sheet, a triangle is placed around the number of the player in the SP (Starting Player) column on the line where the libero served.
 - At the moment the ball is contacted for service, a triangle is drawn on the scoresheet in the scoring section on the line where the libero served.

D. All of the steps above are taken when the libero serves for the first time in a set.

Part III

DIRECTIONS: Indicate the referee's decision in each situation using the key below. There is only one best answer to each situation. Assume no conditions exist other than those stated in the question. Unless stated otherwise, assume that no team or individual sanctions have been issued to the team in question during the match. Place the letter of your choice on the answer sheet.

D	Disqualification	PtR	Team R wins the rally
E	Expulsion	S	Substitution
IR	Improper Request	TO	Timeout
IWP	Individual Warning or Penalty	DW	Delay Warning
P	Play-over	DP	Delay Penalty
PtS	Team S wins the rally		

31. Team R's first contact crosses the plane of the net entirely outside the antenna into Team S's free zone. R3 runs outside the net post and enters Team S's free zone in an attempt to play the ball. Before R3 has a chance to contact the ball, S5 catches the ball.
32. R4 chases a teammate's errant first contact near the Team R bench. While R4 contacts the ball, a player on the bench supports R4, physically preventing her from falling onto the bench. R2 then uses the team's third contact to send the ball over the net and onto the floor of Team S's court.
33. While in the front zone, Team S's libero sets the ball using overhand finger action. S6, who is completely behind the attack line, contacts the ball while the ball is entirely above the top of the net. The ball lands on Team R's court.
34. After contacting the ball, S2 grabs the net post to keep from falling into the referee's stand. S2 then runs back onto the court and blocks a ball that is attacked by R3. The ball lands on Team R's court.
35. During the first set, the captain for Team S requests a lineup check after the first referee authorizes the serve. Team S has already received a delay warning in the game.
36. Team R's coach requests and is granted the team's first timeout of the game. When the second referee whistles and indicates that the teams should return to the court at the end of the timeout, Team R's coach requests another timeout.
37. A substitute from Team R enters the substitution zone. As the substitute waits for authorization to enter the court, the Team R coach tells the second referee that a substitution will not be made at this time.
38. While making the second team contact, R3's knee touches Team S's court under the net, but remains in contact with the center line. R4 then sends the ball over the net and onto the floor of Team S's court. R3's encroachment does not create a safety hazard or interference with Team S.
39. The first referee expels a player from Team S in the first set. In the second set, the same player commits a minor unsporting offense.
40. S4 attacks a ball into a block consisting of R2 and R3. Both the first and second referees blow their whistles at the same instant. The first referee indicates a net violation on S4 and the second referee indicates a net violation on R3.

41. After the third team contact by Team R, S4 reaches completely across the net and blocks the ball to the floor on Team R's court.
42. After the referee authorizes the serve but before the server contacts the ball, a ball rolls onto the court. The first referee whistles to prevent the serve and signals replay. Before the first referee whistles for serve a second time, Team R's captain requests a substitution. The second referee does not acknowledge (whistle) the request.
43. While she is jumping to block a ball coming from the opponent, S3 contacts the bottom of the net with her leg. The blocked ball lands on Team R's court.
44. The second referee grants a timeout request to Team S. Before the teams leave the court, the scorekeeper informs the second referee that it is Team S's third timeout request in the game.
45. S6 contacts the ball, sending it into the net. The ball forces the net into R3, who makes no motion toward the ball or the net. The ball then falls to the floor on Team S's side of the net.
46. On a court where the pursuit rule is NOT in effect, S2 runs toward the area between the net post and the score table to play a teammate's errant first contact. As S2 attempts to contact the ball, which is partially on Team S's side of the center line, R4 interferes with S2 and the ball falls to the floor.
47. R5 runs to the back of the court and makes the team's third contact. While the ball is in the plane of the net, it is contacted simultaneously by R3 and S3, then rolls into the antenna.
48. After legally blocking the ball back to Team R's side of the net, S4 touches the cable beyond the net and outside the antenna but does not interfere with play. R5's attempt to pass the ball lands in a non-playable area.
49. The libero replaces player #13 in position 5 (left back). At the end of a subsequent rally, player #13 replaces the libero. Prior to the next rally, Team R's coach requests a substitution, #12 for #13.
50. R4 contacts the net near the first referee while moving away from the net to play defense. The net contact was significant, but did not interfere with play. R2 and R3 then block the ball to the floor on Team S's side of the net.

ANSWERS TO PRACTICE EXAMINATION

Question	Answer	NCAA Rule Reference
1	C	2.1.1.2
2	C	4.2.4
3	I	Instructions for Scorekeeping
4	C	12.1.2.4
5	I	10.1.1.7
6	I	6.1.2.3.2
7	C	11.2.3.2.6
8	I	12.1.2.4
9	I	17.2.1.1
10	C	12.1.3.1
11	I	11.2.6.1.3
12	C	7.2.2
13	I	12.1.2.2
14	I	14.5.4.1
15	C	12.2.2.1
16	A	12.1.2.4
17	C	4.2.3.2; 15.1.1.1
18	D	4.2.3
19	D	7.2.1
20	C	10.1.1.1
21	D	10.3.2.3
22	B	17.2.1.1.2
23	D	11.2.6.1.2.3
24	B	18.5.2
25	D	18.3.7
26	D	4.2.4

Question	Answer	NCAA Rule Reference
27	D	8.4.2.1
28	A	14.3.2.2
29	B	13.2.1.2
30	D	Instructions for Scorekeeping
31	PtR	15.2.3
32	PtS	14.4.2.1
33	PtR	12.1.2.4
34	PtS	14.4.2.2
35	DP	6.3.2.2; 6.3.3.2
36	TO	11.1.1.2
37	DW	11.2.3.2.5
38	PtR	15.2.4.2
39	IWP	6.1.2
40	P	15.2.2
41	PtS	14.6.4.2.2
42	IR	13.1.3.8
43	PtR	15.2.1
44	DW	6.2.2.7; 6.2.3.3
45	PtR	15.2.1.1
46	PtS	15.2.3
47	PtS	14.3.2.1
48	PtS	15.2.1.2
49	S	12.2.1.2
50	PtR	15.2.1

INSTRUCTIONS FOR USING THE NCAA SCORESHEET

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NOTE: The 2009 version of this section, including graphics for executing each signal, can be found in the 2009 NCAA Volleyball Rules and Interpretations publication, pages 111-150.

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Pages 308 - 331

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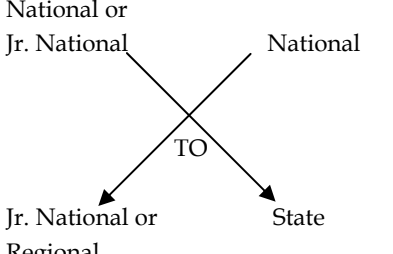
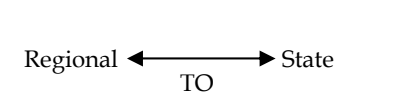
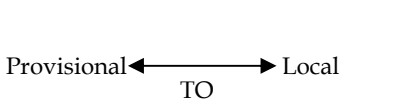
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AGREEMENTS WITH USA VOLLEYBALL

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Certification Reciprocity Agreement

USA Volleyball	PAVO	Requirements
 <p>National or Jr. National</p> <p>National</p> <p>Jr. National or Regional</p> <p>TO</p>		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prior experience waived. 2. Practical rating waived. 3. Written test results accepted by either PAVO or USAV-RVA provided rules unique questions are answered.
 <p>Regional</p> <p>State</p> <p>TO</p>		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prior experience waived. 2. Must obtain practical ratings. 3. Written test results accepted by either PAVO or USAV-RVA provided rules unique questions are answered.
 <p>Provisional</p> <p>Local</p> <p>TO</p>		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prior experience waived. 2. Must obtain practical ratings. 3. Written test results accepted by either PAVO or USAV-RVA provided rules unique questions are answered.

PAVO BOARD INFORMATION

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NOTE: No changes were made to the *PAVO Board Information* for 2009

PAVO RECOGNITION

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PAVO Hall of Fame

All Honor Award winners receive a lifetime membership to PAVO and are automatically members of the PAVO Hall of Fame. Current Hall of Fame members:

2008	<u>Dale Goodwin</u>
2007	Ben Jordan
2006	Pati Rolf
2005	Patti Barrett
2003	Cathy Davis
2002	Marcia Alterman
2001	Karen Gee
2000	Linda Fletcher
1999	Peter Dunn
1998	Ann Fruechte
1997	Denise Izatt
1996	Milo Moyano
1990	Ann Casey
1989	Brenda Gelston and Gale House
1987	Sue Lemaire and Marty Orner
1982	Helen Parker

PAVO Excellence in Service Award

Past recipients of this award are:

2008	<u>Betty Near, Michigan Board of Officials</u>
2007	Keith Murlless, North Carolina Volleyball Officials Board
2006	Linda Frazier, Kansas Association of Volleyball Officials
2005	Ray Wiley, North Carolina Volleyball Officials Board
2003	Peter Meyer, Arizona Board of Volleyball Officials
2002	Pat Martin, Alabama Board of Officials
2001	Ed Thornburgh, Indiana Board of Women's Sports Officials

USA Volleyball Meritorious Service Award

The 2008 Meritorious Service Award recipients for PAVO are:

Sharon Cessna
Crystal Lewis
Mark McCloskey
Mike Pereira
Tad Watson