Jr Second Referee Responsibilities

1. Junior Second Referee Clinic

1.1 Untitled Slide

Welcome to the Second Referee clinic for junior referees for the 2013-2014 season. This module will cover a lot of the information needed for you to serve as a second referee in regional tournaments, and at the National qualifiers and bid tournaments. After the clinic, there will be a quiz, which will not be difficult. All questions will be covered in the module, so make sure you turn off your cell phones and pay attention.

Let’s get started!
1.2 Clinic Objectives

Clinic Objectives

- Pre-match duties
- Responsibilities during the match
- Techniques and signals
- Post-match duties

Notes:

During the clinic, you will hear information regarding pre-match duties, responsibilities during the match, the techniques and signals you will use as a second referee, and to wrap things up, you will learn what to do before taking your whistle off at the end of the match.
1.3 Pre-Match Duties

Notes:

As you begin the journey to become a qualified junior second referee, you need to first remember to bring a whistle with you to all tournaments in which you are a participant. This way, you will always be prepared to serve in the capacity of second referee. Sometimes there are whistles for sale at the tournament, but not always, so having one with you at all times will ensure you are ready to go.

You should be at the court at least 15 minutes before the scheduled match time. If you are playing in the match before you are scheduled to referee, then at the conclusion of your playing match, introduce yourself to the first referee, and let him or her know you will be right back after meeting with your team or grabbing a quick bite to eat.

When you arrive at the court, make sure that your teammates who are serving as line judges and scorers are all present and ready to officiate the match. You also want to make sure there is a scoresheet and Libero control sheet at the table, along with the line-up sheets to give to the coaches. If the proper paperwork is not at the table, let the first referee know and he or she will get the paperwork from the appropriate personnel.
1.4 Pre-Match Duties

**Pre-Match Duties**

- Introduce yourself to the first referee
  - Discuss what is expected of you
- Attend the captain's meeting
- After the captain's meeting inform the scorer which team has serve, and which bench each team will occupy
- Make sure the scorer fills out all aspects of the scoresheet and records all three “X”s
  - Serving team
  - Receiving team
  - First round service box of the receiving team

**Notes:**

While you are ensuring that all paperwork, line judges and scorers are courtside, introduce yourself to the first referee if you have not already done so. Discuss with the first referee what is expected of you during the match.

Make sure you are part of the captains meeting. Remember that you are a key member of the officiating team. You want to hear what the first referee says to the captains so you can communicate correctly with the scorers and teams during the match.

At the conclusion of the captains meeting, inform the scorers which team will be serving and which bench each team will occupy. You can assist the scorer in filling out the scoresheet if needed, or just make sure that the three “X’s” are recorded properly: one to denote who the serving team is, the second to denote the receiving team, and the third, to be placed in the first round service box of the receiving team.
1.5 Parts of the Scoresheet

Notes:

You should be familiar with the scoresheet used during the match. Here you see a scoresheet with the different sections identified. You also see that some of the sections must be filled out in ink before or after the match, as appropriate.
1.6 Line-up Sheets

Notes:

It is your job to make sure the scorer has the line-ups at least two minutes before the end of the timed warm-ups. Assist the teams and first referee by making sure the scorer has them before the deadline.

When you receive the line-ups from the teams, look them over to ensure they are complete. These are the things you should look for.

- There is either a number or an X in each of the Libero boxes;
- No number is on the line-up sheet twice;
- The coach has signed the line-up; and
- There is a “c” denoting the playing captain next to one of the players numbers and not one of the Libero numbers.
If any of these are not complete, ask the coach to correct the line-up before giving it to the scorer to record on the scoresheet.

1.7 Pre-Match March In

Notes:

At the conclusion of the warm-ups, march out with the first referee and teams as shown in the clip on this slide. Note that you stand on the right side of the net, with one of the teams on your right. The first referee and the other team are on the other side of the net. At the first referees signal, walk out to the center of the court and then turn to face the benches. The teams wave to their fans, but as an official for the match, you do not wave to your teammates and friends!! When the first referee whistles the teams to shake hands at the net, move backwards with your partner to the first referee’s stand. After the teams have moved from the net, shake hands with the first referee and then head over to the score table to begin your match duties!!

CLIP: march in at winterfest with 2 liberos
1.8 Responsibilities During the Match

Responsibilities During the Match

- Check the line-ups for both teams
  - Have the scorer check the line-ups
- Indicate captains
- Make sure scorers are ready
- Toss the ball to the first server
- Get on receiving teams side
- Give the ready signal

Notes:

When you get back to the scorers table after the pre-match march in, pick up the line-up sheets and ask the scorer to check the players positions on the court using the scoresheet while you check their positions using the line-up sheets. After you and the scorer have checked the players positions, let the first referee know who the captains are and ask the captains to acknowledge this by raising their hand.

When you put the line-up sheets back on the table, check with the scorer and assistant scorer to make sure they are ready to begin. Then toss the ball to the first server for the start of the match.

And now that you have checked to make sure that everything is ready for play to begin, get on the receiving teams side of the court, and give the first referee the
1.9 Responsibilities During the Match

Notes:

During play, always transition so that you are viewing the play on the blockers’ side of the net. To do this, wait till the players have transitioned away from the net and then move to the blockers side. This will ensure that you are in the best position possible to judge net contact and center line violations.

At the end of each rally, move to the offending teams side, and repeat the first referee’s signals. During dead balls, occasionally check in with the score table to make sure that everything is going okay and the visible score is correct!

In the clip on the next slide, you will see the second referee transitioning during play. He is doing a great job of watching the net and center line and being aware
of where the ball is so he is always on the blockers side of the net. Notice how he is stationary when the play is at the net so he can easily see if any violations occur during attacking and blocking actions.

1.10 Transition

**Notes:**

Clip: good R2 transition

As you watch the clip, see that he also anticipates the end of play, so he steps away from the pole to repeat the first referee’s signals.
1.11 Responsibilities During the Match

Notes:

If there is a wrong server during the match, the scorer will inform you of this, and after the ball has been contacted for serve, or at the end of the rally, whistle and indicate to the first referee that the wrong server contacted the ball. You, the scorer and the first referee then make sure that before the next serve occurs the players are in the correct positions on the court.

If at any time during the match, any of the participants, whether a coach, parent or player, begins to heckle you or any of your teammates, immediately inform the first referee of this behavior. This is not appropriate, and the first referee will immediately address the participant.

When one team has reached 24 and is ahead by one point, indicate to the first referee that it is set point by placing your pointer finger on the shoulder of the
team that has set point.

1.12 Net Contact

Notes:

One of your primary job responsibilities during the match is to watch for net contact by players.

You should see all player contacts with the net, but the only time that net contact by the player is a fault, is when that contact interferes with play. So what does that really mean? The DCR defines interference with play as - touching the top band of the net or the top 80 cm of the antenna during the action of playing the ball. So when you see a player contact the top tape of the net, OR the portion of the antenna that is above the net, whistle and indicate a fault on that player.
After whistling the fault, step to the side of the fault, indicate that a net fault occurred and then indicate with an open hand to the player who committed the net fault.

Now let’s take a look at some clips of net contact, so you have a better idea of what to whistle and what not to whistle!

In the first clip, you’ll see a player on the near side of the net, contact the bottom of the net after setting the ball to a teammate. At no time does she contact the top tape or interfere with play, so this net contact is not a fault, and should not be whistled.

A good no call!
1.13 Net Contact

Notes:

Clip: jr girl bottom of net

V/O Delay: _____

In the second clip, watch the player on the right side of the net contact the top tape as she attempts to block the ball being attacked by #16. This net contact is a net fault.

The referee correctly whistles a fault to stop play.
1.14 Net Contact

Notes:

Clip:

The next slide shows a player on the left side of the net saving a ball at the bottom of the net. She contacts the bottom tape of the net on her follow through after contacting the ball, but this net will not be whistled since the top tape was not contacted by the player, nor did she interfere with play. This is a legal net contact.
1.15 Net Contact

Notes:
Clip: net at bottom not called

And in the final clip, the player on the right attacks the ball and then contacts the mesh in his follow through.

The referee does a great job of not whistling this contact since it was not on the top tape. This is one of the hardest net contacts to make a decision on. You must remain stationary while the player is attacking the ball so you can see where the contact with the net occurs. If the contact is in the body of the net, as it is in this clip, you do not whistle a net contact. If it occurs on the top tape, then
you DO whistle a fault.

1.16 Net Contact

Notes:

Clip: big net in mesh

No V/O
1.17 Center Line

Notes:

Another major responsibility you have during play is to watch for and whistle faults that occur at the center line.

The rule on penetration fault has changed this season. The rule states that encroachment into the opponent’s court with any part of the body, including the feet, is permitted, provided some part of the body remains either in contact with or directly above the center line, and there is no interference with opponents. In addition, completely crossing the center line with the foot, feet, or hands, or encroachment with other body parts must not present a safety hazard to opponents.

So what do you whistle? You no longer blow your whistle every time someone steps across the center line - whistle only when they interfere with the opponent.
or present a safety hazard to any other player. And it is important to know that interference is not caused ONLY when the player contacts an opponent. If there is a player near the body part that is across the center line, this is a fault, and you must blow your whistle.

1.18 Center Line

Notes:

After whistling a center line fault, step to the side of the net of the player who committed the center line violation, and indicate the fault by pointing with your pointer finger to the center line, and then pointing to the player at fault with an open hand - very similar to the net fault signal you just learned.

In the first picture on this slide, you see the player in black has one foot
completely on the opponent’s court, with no part of the foot on or above the center line, and you also see an opponent is in the air very near to where the player has crossed the center line. Whistle this as a center line violation. In the picture on the right, you see the second referee on the side of the fault, signaling the violation by pointing to the center line.

Now let’s take a look at some clips to help you better understand what should be whistled!

On the next slide, watch the blocker in white on the right land near the center line after attempting to block the attack. You see that his foot completely crosses over the center line, but there is no opponent near his foot so the second referee does not whistle a fault, and play continues.
1.19 Center Line

Notes:

Clip: not whistled CL violation

V/O Delay 15s

In the next clip, you'll see the attacker in black at the very bottom of the screen fall and cross the center line with his hand onto the opponents court. Although you can't see the line, you do see the contact with his opponent as the opponent moves away from the net.

Since there is interference, and a possible safety hazard, you whistle this center line fault.
1.20 Center Line

Notes:

Clip: interference on cl bottom of clip

In the third and final center line clip, you’ll see a very quick play at the net. It is possible that the player crosses the center line and it is also possible that an opponent is in the vicinity of that player’s foot.

The best way to ensure you see the play and know that it is legal or not is to remain stationary while the play is at the net, and not transition until all players have moved away from the center line.

By remaining stationary, only then will you be absolutely certain of what you see.
and be confident when you whistle a fault.

1.21 Center Line

Notes:

Clip: heel on cl

No V/O
1.22 Antenna

Notes:

Another job responsibility you have during the match is to whistle when the ball contacts or goes outside the antenna on your side of the net. Of course, the line judges will help you with this!

If you see the ball travel across the net outside the antenna blow your whistle, move to the offending teams side, and show the out signal to the first referee. After that, repeat the signal of the first referee when he or she awards the ball to the opponent.

Let’s watch this clip where the second referee sees the ball contact the antenna, whistles, moves to the fault side of the net and shows the out signal. She then repeats the signal given by the first referee.
1.23 Antenna

Notes:

Clip:

No V/O
1.24 Positional Faults

Notes:

Another job responsibility of the second referee is to make sure the receiving team players are in the correct location on the court when service contact occurs. If you are not sure of rotations, then this will not be something you will need to worry about. Before the match begins, let the first referee know that you are not comfortable making this call, and he or she will certainly help you out!

But even if you know you will not be whistling any positional faults, you should always watch the receiving team during the service action. After the serve has occurred, move to the blockers’ side of the net, and be ready for any net faults or centerline violations during the ensuing play.
Let’s take a look at the signals you need to know to carry out your responsibilities.

Remember that you repeat the first referee on ALL signals, except for two:
Do not repeat the beckon for service or a served ball not crossing the plane of the net.

In the case of a served ball not crossing the plane of the net, you will repeat the first referee when he or she shows who will serve next.
1.26 First Referee Signals You Will Repeat

**Notes:**

Here are pictures of the signals that are initiated by the first referee that you repeat.

Do your best to show the signals in a clear manner so everyone knows what information you are giving with your signals!

Ball Out - remember that if the ball is outside your antenna, whistle and signal ball out before the first referee.

Ball In/down - this is the signal used when the ball lands on the court.
Touch - The signal that is used when a player contacts the ball which then lands out of bounds on THAT players' side of the court.

When you see a player touch a ball that goes out of bounds, give this signal to the first referee as he or she whistles the end of rally! You want to make sure that the first referee has all the information needed to award the point to the correct team!

Team to serve - The first signal given by the first referee when whistling the end of each rally. This signal will generally be followed by the reason the first referee whistled the end of play.

1.27 First Referee Signals You Will Repeat

![First Referee Signals You Will Repeat]

Four hits

Ball caught or thrown

Double contact

Notes:
Here are three more signals that are shown by the first referee, and which you repeat.

Four hits - when a team contacts the ball four times before the ball is contacted by the opponent, the first referee shows this signal.

Double contact - when a player contacts a ball twice, whether on a single attempt, or two consecutive attempts, the signal shown by the first referee is a double contact.

Catch - when the ball is caught or thrown by a player, the first referee will show this signal.

Again - you should always repeat these signals as shown by the first referee after he or she shows the team to serve signal.
1.28 Fault Signals Initiated by Second Referee

Notes:

The three faults on this slide are generally initiated by you as the second referee. As mentioned earlier, you are responsible for watching for and whistling center line and net faults.

Here you can see the signals that were talked about earlier in the clinic.

When a player commits a center line fault, show this by pointing at the center line with your index finger and then at the player at fault with an open hand.

And when you whistle a player in the net due to interference, first indicate that the net fault occurred and then point at the player at fault with an open hand.
Remember that you also whistle if the ball crosses the plane of the net outside the antenna on your side of the net. Blow your whistle, step to the side of the fault and show a big out signal! The first referee will take your call, and show the team to serve next signal, which you will repeat.

1.29 Dead Ball Periods

- Recognize and whistle time-out and substitution requests
  - Scan benches
- 2 time-outs per set per team
  - 30 seconds in length
- 12 substitutions per set per team

Notes:

There are also things you need to be aware of during the dead ball periods. As the second referee, you are responsible for recognizing and whistling time-out and substitution requests from both teams. Make sure you scan the benches during dead ball periods so you see the coach request the time-out, or that substitute running to the substitution zone to enter the game.
Each team is allowed 2 time-outs per set, and each time-out lasts a maximum of 30 seconds. It would be a good idea to carry a stop watch or other timing device with you to time the time-outs.

Each team is allowed a maximum of 12 substitutions each set, and different players can go in to the same position as long as that is the only position they play during that set!

Let’s take a look at how you handle those requests when they occur. We’ll start by talking about a time-out request.

### 1.30 Timeout

**Notes:**

When a coach or captain requests a time-out, you first need to blow your
whistle!!  Then show the time-out signal as seen here and indicate to the first referee which team requested the time-out by pointing with an open hand to that teams bench.  Then let the first referee know how many time-outs each team has taken and start your watch to time the 30 seconds.

At the end of the 30 seconds whistle the teams back onto the court. When a team has taken their second time-out, let the coach of that team know that he or she has used both time-outs in that set. Then signal the first referee with that same information before giving the ready signal to the first referee.

Let's watch a clip of a second referee whistling the beginning of a time-out, and then after 30 seconds, ending the time-out and getting the teams back on the court. You see the second referee show the coach that he has taken two time-outs, and then give this information to the first referee also. Then, after checking to ensure the players and scorers are ready, gives the ready signal to her partner.

Clip:  Start of TO procedure by R2
Clip:  end of TO procedure R2

1.31 Timeout
1.32 Timeout

Notes:

Now let's take a look at the procedures you follow when a substitution request is made.
1.33 Substitution

Notes:

The basic technique is the same for all substitution requests. When a substitution request is made, blow your whistle and give the substitution signal.

You need to remember that a request does not occur till the substitute is actually in the substitution zone. That is when you whistle the request. If the coach is calling for a substitution, do not whistle until the substitute is in the correct location. This is sometimes very difficult to do, since many times, you hear the coach asking for a substitution. But if you continue to practice it, and think about not whistling until the sub is in the zone, you will get better at it as the season progresses!

When you whistle a substitution request, make sure you have the numbers of both players in your head, and then show the correct sub entry signal to the
players. The players MUST see this signal, so make sure you look at them when signaling for the exchange to occur so you know they are watching you! Then make sure the scorer has documented all the required information and let's you know he or she is ready by giving the ready signal before you give the ready signal to the first referee!

1.34

Notes:

On this slide you see the signals used in administering a substitution.

The picture on the top left is the signal you show after the substitute enters the
zone and you blow your whistle. You only need to rotate your arms once or twice.

On the right is the authorization to enter signal. Start the motion low, and then sweep your arm upward to about your waist. This is the signal you want to make sure the players see before entering the court. If the players do not see this signal, then they should not be completing the substitution!

Finally, when the substitution is complete and the scorer tells you the information is correctly recorded on the scoresheet by giving you the ready signal, move to the receiving team’s side of the court, check that both benches are ready, and give the first referee the ready signal - which is shown on the bottom left of this slide.

Now let’s take a look at some clips of referees administering substitution requests.

On the next slide, you see a second referee whistle when a substitute enters the substitution zone on her left. You see her take a quick glance to the bench on her right as she acknowledges the request by blowing her whistle. She does this so that she is aware of any requests that might be coming from that bench while administering the substitution on her left. She then gives the substitution signal, and when she knows the players numbers, she shows the authorization to enter signal. Note that the player leaving the set looks at the second referee to make sure the players have authorization to make the exchange. The second referee then ensures the scorer has the information documented on the scoresheet and gives the ready signal to the first referee. If you look closely, you see that the scorer is also giving the ready signal to both referees.
1.35 Substitution

Notes:

clip: one sub left of R2

V/O Delay __

Now let’s take a look at how you administer substitution requests when a sub from each team enters the zone during the same dead ball.

First, whistle the request when the first substitute enters the zone. Ask one of the substitutes to wait while you administer the substitution for the opposing team. After you administer the first sub and make sure the scorer has written down all the information, whistle the request by the other team and administer that substitution in the same manner. Sometimes it is very difficult to remember to
whistle the second time, but if you remember that you need to whistle each team’s request, it will help you to get better at this as the season progresses.

On the next slide, you see an example of a sub request by each team during the same dead ball. Notice how the second referee whistles a substitution request and uses his hand to ask the substitute on the left to wait at the line. He then communicates with the scorer about the substitution on the right, shows the authorization to enter signal to the players on his right, and then makes sure the scorer has all the information recorded on the scoresheet. Only then does the second referee whistle and acknowledge the substitution for the opposing team, and show the authorization to enter to the players on the left. He then takes all the time he needs to make sure the scorer is ready and the score is correct before giving the ready signal to the first referee. As you watch the clip, notice the assistant scorer looking up to check the numbers of the players, and assisting the scorer in ensuring the information is recorded properly before the start of the next rally.
1.36 Substitution

Notes:

clip: good sub each side control

VO delay ___

And finally, on the topic of substitutions, let's look at what to do when a team has more than one substitution request in the same dead ball.
1.37 Substitution

Notes:

A team may have multiple requests for substitutions in the same dead ball, as long as all substitutes are near the substitution zone and you don’t have to delay the next play because you are waiting for a player to enter the zone!!!

When two or more substitutes for the same team are entering the match during the same dead ball, you should allow only one of them in the substitution zone at a time. If both subs are in the zone, just ask one to wait outside the zone while you administer the first one. When the first sub has entered the court, the second substitute can then enter the substitution zone and you administer the second sub in the same manner as the first.

Always wait for the scorer to complete the documentation of all substitutions before giving the ready signal to the first referee. If the scorer is still writing, you
should wait till he or she is finished. You always want to make sure you are not rushing the scorer.

1.38 Post-Match Responsibilities

Notes:

At the end of the match, although you want to get ready for your next match, there are a few things you need to complete before leaving the area.

First, check the scoresheet for accuracy. Make sure the scorer has completed all the necessary fields on the sheet to prepare it for the coaches and first referees signature. It is not necessary for you to sign the scoresheet, but make sure the
scores are entered for all sets and that the correct team actually won the match! If the coaches are close by, assist the scorer and first referee by obtaining their signatures on the scoresheet.

Make sure the game ball is at the score table and then thank your teammates for a job well done.

The first referee will want to shake your hand and thank you for doing a great job, so don't run off before he or she comes across the court after getting off the stand.

1.39 Closing slide

This module is now complete

Thank you for choosing VolleyballRefTraining.com for all USAV official information

You may now close this window

Notes:
Thank you for watching this module on the net and center line rules using USA Volleyball rules.

Come back often to VolleyballRefTraining.com for more modules on volleyball officiating.

You have now completed this module and may close the window.