

Junior 2nd Referee Summary 2012

Welcome to the clinic for Junior Second Referees. This module will cover the information you will need to serve as a second referee in your regional tournaments, and at the National qualifiers and bid tournaments.

PRE MATCH DUTIES OF A 2ND REFEREE SHOULD

1. **Bring a whistle** as a second referee
2. Be at the **court at least 15 minutes** before the match begins,
 - a. **Or if you were playing** in the match before you are scheduled to referee, you should let the first referee know who you are at the conclusion of your match, and that you will be right back after meeting with your team or grabbing a quick drink.
3. **Make sure that your teammates** who are serving as line judges and scorers are all present and ready to officiate the match.
4. **Introduce yourself to the first referee.** The first referee will go over what is expected of you during the match.
5. **Check that there is a scoresheet** and Libero control sheet for the scorers to fill out, and lineup sheets to give to the coaches.
 - a. If the proper paperwork is not at the table, let the first referee know to get the paperwork from the championship desk / tournament director.
6. Make sure you are part of the **captains meeting**. Remember that you are a key member of the officiating team. You should be in attendance to hear who will be serving first in the match, and which bench each team will occupy for the first set of the match.
 - a. After the captains meeting, **inform the scorer which team will be serving and** which bench each team will occupy.
 - b. **You can assist the scorer in** filling out the scoresheet if needed, or just make sure that the "X" is recorded properly in the first round service box of the receiving team.
 - i. You can assist the scorer in filling out the scoresheet if needed, or just make sure that the 3 "X" are recorded properly in the S circle for serve, the R circle for receive and first round service box of the receiving team.
 - ii. Headings, officials section and all actions before the first serve are in INK and CAPITAL letters.
7. **Make sure the scorer has the lineups at least two minutes before the end of the timed warm-ups.**
8. **Make sure the Lineup sheet has** a Captain, Liberos, and Coach's Signature and that no two player numbers are the same.
9. **At the conclusion of the warm-ups, march out with the first referee and teams**
 - a. Note that **you will be standing on the right side of the net**, with one of the teams on your right.
 - b. The first referee and the other team will be on the other side of the net.
 - c. At the first referees signal, you will walk out to the center of the court and then turn to face the benches. The teams will wave to their fans,
 - i. But as an official for the match, **you should not be waving to your teammates and friends!!!**
 - ii. When the first referee whistles the teams to shake hands at the net, you should **move backwards with your partner to the first referee's stand.**

Junior 2nd Referee Summary 2012

- iii. After the teams have moved from the net, **you will shake hands with the first referee and then head over to the score table to begin your duties!!**
10. **After the teams have taken the court, you will check the lineups for both teams,**
11. **Let the first referee know who the captains are,** and then toss the ball to the first server for the start of the match.
12. **Check with the scorer and assistant scorer to make sure they are ready to begin.**
13. Give the court to the first referee by displaying the ready signal

DURING PLAY THE 2ND REFEREE DOES

1. **Transition so that you are standing on THE BLOCKERS' SIDE of the net.**
 - a. To do this, **wait till the play is away** from the net and then move to the blockers side.
 - b. This will ensure that you are in **the best position possible to judge net contact and center line violations.**
 - c. As a great the second referee transitioning during play.
 - i. The 2nd referee should watch the net and center line and being aware of where the ball as they move to the blocker side of the net.
 - ii. Notice the 2nd Referee is stationary when the play is at the net .It makes it easily see if any violations occur during attacking and blocking actions.
 - iii. Notice that the 2nd referee anticipates the end of play, and steps away from the pole to the side of the net where the fault occurred to repeat the first referee's signals.
2. **At the end of each rally, you should REPEAT THE FIRST REFEREE'S SIGNALS.**
3. Occasionally, **check in with the score table** to make sure that everything is going okay and the visible score is correct with the scoresheet
4. **If there is a WRONG SERVER** during the match, the scorer will inform you of this,
 - a. **After the ball has been contacted for serve,** you will whistle and indicate to the first referee that the wrong server contacted the ball.
 - b. You, the scorer and the first referee will then make sure he players are in the correct positions on the court before the next serve.
5. If 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 this type of behavior.
6. **When one team has reached 24,** you should 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.

Responsibilities of a 2nd Referee during the Match

1. To watch for **net contact** by players.
 - a. You should see all player contacts with the net, but **only when a player contacts the TOP tape in the action of playing the ball** is a fault whistled.
 - b. When you whistle a net fault, step to the side of the fault, then indicate that a net fault occurred.
 - c. and then indicate with an open hand to the player who contacted the net illegally

Junior 2nd Referee Summary 2012

- d. The next slide shows a player 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. This is a legal net contact.
 - e. Next, the player attacks the ball and then contacts the mesh in his follow through. **This net will not be whistled** since the top tape was not contacted
 - i. 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.
- 2. Another responsibility is to watch for center line faults.**
- a. If a player's foot or feet crosses COMPLETELY over the center line during play, this is a fault and should be whistled.
 - b. If any other body part completely or partly crosses the center line you should not whistle this as a fault, unless the player interferes with the opponents play. Any time the player interferes with play, a center line fault needs to be whistled.
 - c. After whistling this fault, you will 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.
 - d. The player in white is completely on the opponent's court, with no part of the foot on or above the center line. After the referee **whistles the fault**, and point at the center line with her index finger.
 - i. Notice that when showing this signal, the second referee is standing on the side of the net of the player who committed the fault.
 - e. The attacker lands near the center line after contacting the ball. You can see that his foot completely crosses over the center line, and the **second referee whistles the fault, moving to the side of the fault, then giving the center line fault signal**, and indicating the player at fault, before repeating the team to serve next signal given by the first referee.
 - f. The attacker contacts the opponent's court. BUT... since *her heel remains in contact with the center line*, the play is legal and the second referee does not whistle a fault.
 - g. The players on both sides of the net step on the center line and there is contact with the opponents during the play. There is a lot going on all at once. Since neither player completely crosses the center line, nor does any contact with opponents cause interference with play, **the actions are legal and you should not blow your whistle.**
 - h. The best way to ensure you see the play and know that it is **legal is to remain stationary while the play is at the net, and not transition until all players have moved away** from the center line.
- 3. Another Job is to watch if the ball contacts or goes outside the antenna on your side of the net.** Of course, the line judges can help you with this job!
- a. If you see the **ball travel across the net outside the antenna** **blow your whistle 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.

Junior 2nd Referee Summary 2012

- Center line violations
- Net faults.
- Ball crosses the plane of the net outside the antenna on your side of the net. 27

AS THE SECOND REFEREE, YOU ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR WHISTLING TIMEOUT AND SUBSTITUTION REQUESTS BY BOTH TEAMS.

TIME OUTS

Carry a stop watch or other timing device with you to time the timeouts.

1. Time outs are **30 Seconds**
2. **Two time outs per team** per set.
3. **A coach or captain requests** a timeout,
4. Administering a Time out
 - a. First blow your whistle!!
 - b. Then show the timeout signal
 - c. Indicate to the first referee & scorer which team requested the timeout.
 - d. Then let the first referee know how many timeouts each team has taken
 - e. Start your watch to time the 30 seconds.
 - f. At the end of the 30 seconds you will whistle the teams back onto the court.
 - g. When a team has taken their second timeout, you should let the coach of that team know that he or she has used both timeouts in that set. Then signal the first referee with that same information.
 - h. Check that scorer and line judges are in place and give the ready signal to first referee.

SUBSTITUTION REQUESTS

You always need to make sure that the scorer has all the information needed to properly document each substitution.

- **The request does not occur till the substitute is actually in the substitution zone.**
 - If the coach is calling for a substitution, **you must not whistle until the substitute is in the correct location.**
- A team may have multiple requests for substitutions in the same dead ball, as long as all substitutions 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 substitution zone.
- A team may have **only one substitute in the substitution zone at a time.** The other substitute waits at the 3 meter line to step in when the previous substitution is completed.
- Each team is allowed a **maximum of 12 substitutions each set,** and
- **Several Different players can go in to the same position as long as that is the only position they play during that set!**

When you whistle a substitution request,

Junior 2nd Referee Summary 2012

1. Make the substitution signal. You only need to rotate your arms once or twice. It is not necessary to rotate your arms numerous times.
2. You need to make sure you have the numbers of both players in your head,
3. Then show the correct sub entry signal to the players. The players **MUST** see this signal, so make sure you look at them when you signal for the exchange to occur so you know they are watching you!
4. **Then make sure the scorer has documented all t**he 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! If the scorer is still writing they are not ready.
 - a. **Substitutions number # 1 coming in for #3**
 - b. **Score at time of Substitution**
 - c. **Total Team substitution slashed**
 - d. **Then the scorer should give ready signal**
5. Then move to the receiving team's side of the court and give the first referee the Ready signal.

Substitution Situations:

Sub on One side

- The second referee whistles when a substitute enters the substitution zone on her left.
- You can 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 that 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.

Subs on Both Sides

- First, you will whistle the request when the first substitute enters the zone.
- You will 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,
- **You will whistle the request by the other team** and administer the substitution for the other team 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.

Here are a few things that you should remember when administering more than one substitution at a time for the same team.

1. When two 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.

Junior 2nd Referee Summary 2012

- a. If both subs are in the zone, just ask one to wait outside the zone while you administer the first one.
2. When the first sub has entered the court, the second substitute can then enter the substitution zone and you can administer the second sub in the same manner as the first.
3. Always wait for the scorer to complete the documentation of all substitutions before giving the ready signal to the first referee.
 - a. If the scorer is still writing, you should wait till he or she is finished writing. You always want to make sure that you are not rushing the scorer.

At the end of the match,

1. First, you should **check the scoresheet for accuracy.**
 - a. Make sure the scorer has completed all the necessary fields on the sheet to prepare it for the coaches and first referees signature.
 - b. It is not necessary for you to sign the scoresheet, but you want to make sure the scores are entered for all sets and that the correct team actually won the match!
 - c. If the coaches are close by, you can assist the scorer and first referee by obtaining their signatures on the scoresheet.
2. **Make sure the game ball is at the score table**
3. Then thank your teammates for a job well done.
4. 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.