

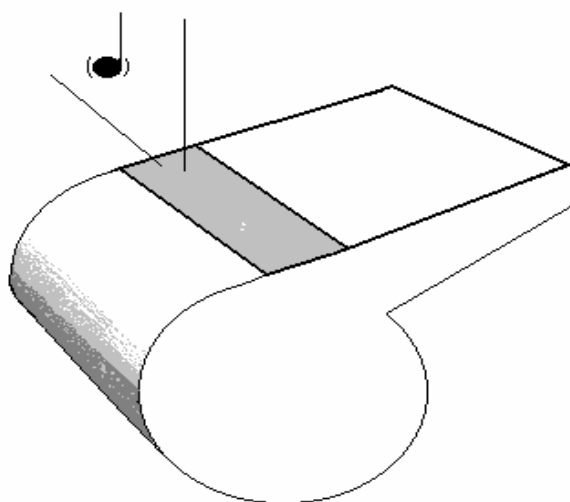
2nd

REFEREE

IN VOLLEYBALL

2002

Updated in accordance with the FIVB Official Volleyball Rules 2001-2004



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2nd referee in volleyball

2002

Klas Hejdenberg
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❖ PREFACE

The aim of this booklet is primarily to enhance the knowledge about the authorities, tasks and working methods regarding the 2nd referee.

In some cases applications can differ between national and international levels.

The booklet can be used as literature at courses, refresher courses, and of course self-studies on all levels.

Any comments would be highly appreciated!

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Chapter 1

FROM THE RULEBOOK

* **Rules**

* **Questions about rules**

❖ FROM THE RULEBOOK

Here are excerpts from The Rulebook 2001-2004 with rules of special interest for the second referee:

25. SECOND REFEREE

25.1 LOCATION

The second referee performs his/her functions standing outside the playing court near the post, on the opposite side facing the first referee.

25.2 AUTHORITY

- 25.2.1 The second referee is the assistant of the first referee, but has also his/her own range of jurisdiction. Should the first referee become unable to continue his/her work, the second referee may replace the first referee.
- 25.2.2 The second referee may, without whistling, also signal faults outside his/her range of jurisdiction, but may not insist on them to the first referee.
- 25.2.3 The second referee controls the work of the scorers (-s).
- 25.2.4 The second referee supervises the team members on the team bench and reports their misconduct to the first referee.
- 25.2.5 The second referee controls the players in the warm-up areas.
- 25.2.6 The second referee authorizes the interruptions, controls their duration and rejects improper requests.
- 25.2.7 The second referee controls the number of time-outs and substitutions used by each team and reports the 2nd time-out and 5th and 6th substitutions to the first referee and the coach concerned.
- 25.2.8 In the case of an injury of a player, the second referee authorizes an exceptional substitution or grants a 3 minute recovery time.
- 25.2.9 The second referee checks the floor condition, mainly in the front zone. He/she also checks, during the match, that the balls still fulfill the regulations.
- 25.2.10 The second referee supervises the team members in the penalty areas and reports their misconduct to the first referee.

25.3 RESPONSIBILITIES

- 25.3.1 At the start of each set, at the change of courts in the deciding set and whenever necessary, he/she checks that the actual positions of the players on the court correspond to those on the line-up sheets.
- 25.3.2 During the match the second referee decides, whistles and signals:
 - 25.3.2.1 penetration into the opponent's court, and the space under the net,
 - 25.3.2.2 positional faults of the receiving team,
 - 25.3.2.3 the faulty contact with the net at its lower part or with the antenna on his/her side of the court,
 - 25.3.2.4 any completed block by a back-row player or an attempt to block by the libero,
 - 25.3.2.5 the contact of the ball with an outside object or with the floor when the first referee is not in position to see the contact.
- 25.3.3 At the end of the match, he signs the scoresheet.

1.4.3 Substitution zone:

The substitution zone is limited by the extension of both attack lines up to the scorer's table.

1.4.4 Warm-up area:

For FIVB World and Official Competitions, the warm-up areas, sized approximately 3x3 m, are located in both of the bench-side corners, outside the free zone.

1.4.5 Penalty area:

A penalty area, sized approximately 1x1 m and equipped with two chairs, is located in the control area, outside the prolongation of the end line. They may be limited by a 5 cm wide red line.

4.2 LOCATION OF THE TEAM

- 4.2.1 The players not in play should either sit on their team bench or be in their warm-up area. The coach and other team members sit on the bench, but may temporarily leave it.
The benches for the teams are located beside the scorer's table, outside the free zone.
- 4.2.2 Only the team members are permitted to sit on the bench during the match and to participate in the warm-up session.

5.2 COACH

- 5.2.1 Throughout the match, the coach conducts the play of his/her team from outside the playing court. He/she selects the starting line-ups, their substitutes, and takes time-outs. In these functions his/her contacting official is the second referee.
- 5.2.2 PRIOR TO THE MATCH, the coach records or checks the names and numbers of his/her players on the scoresheet, and then signs it.
- 5.2.3 DURING THE MATCH, the coach:
 - 5.2.3.1 prior to each set, gives the scorer or the second referee the line-up sheet(s) duly filled in and signed;
 - 5.2.3.2 sits on the team bench nearest to the scorer, but may leave it;
 - 5.2.3.3 requests time-outs and substitutions.
 - 5.2.3.4 may, as well as other team members, give instructions to the players on the court. The coach may give these instructions while standing or walking within the free zone in front of his/her team's bench from the extension of the attack line up to the warm-up area, without disturbing or delaying the match.

5.3 ASSISTANT COACH

- 5.3.1 The assistant coach sits on the team bench, but has no right to intervene in the match.
- 5.3.2 Should the coach have to leave his/her team, the assistant coach may, at the request of the game captain and with the authorization of the first referee, assume the coach's functions.

7.3 TEAM STARTING LINE-UP

- 7.3.2 Before the start of each set, the coach has to present the starting line-up of his/her team on a line-up sheet. The sheet is submitted, duly filled in and signed, to the second referee or the scorer.
- 7.3.3 The players who are not in the starting line-up of a set are the substitutes for that set (except for the Libero).
- 7.3.4 Once the line-up sheet has been delivered to the second referee or the scorer, no change in line-up may be authorized without a normal substitution.
- 7.3.5 Discrepancy between players' position on court and on the line-up sheet
 - 7.3.5.1 When such a discrepancy is discovered before the start of a set, players' positions must be rectified according to that on the line-up sheet. There will be no sanction.
 - 7.3.5.2 When, before the start of the set, a player on court is found not to be registered on the line-up sheet of that set, this player must be changed to conform to the line-up sheet. There will be no sanction.
 - 7.3.5.3 However, if the coach wishes to keep such non-recorded player(s) on the court, he/she has to request normal substitution(s), which will then be recorded on the scoresheet.

12. PLAYER AT THE NET

12.1 REACHING BEYOND THE NET

- 12.1.1 In blocking, a blocker may touch the ball beyond the net provided that he/she does not interfere with the opponents' play before or during the latter's attack hit.
- 12.1.2 A player is permitted to pass his/her hand beyond the net after an attack hit, provided that the contact has been made within his/her own playing space.

12.2 PENETRATION UNDER THE NET

- 12.2.1 It is permitted to penetrate into the opponents' space under the net, provided that this does not interfere with the opponents' play.
- 12.2.2 Penetration into the opponent's court, beyond the centre line:
 - 12.2.2.1 To touch the opponent's court with a foot (feet) or hand(s) is permitted, provided that some part of the penetrating foot (feet) or hand(s) remains either in contact with or directly above the centre line.
 - 12.2.2.2 To contact the opponent's court with any other part of the body is forbidden.
- 12.2.3 A player may enter the opponent's court after the ball goes out of play.
- 12.2.4 Players may penetrate into the opponent's free zone provided that they do not interfere with the opponents' play.

12.3 CONTACT WITH THE NET

- 12.3.1 Contact with the net by a player is not a fault, unless it is made during the action of playing the ball, or it interferes with the play.
Some actions of playing the ball may include actions in which the players do not actually touch the ball.
- 12.3.2 Once the player has hit the ball, he/she may touch the post, rope or any other object outside the total length of the net provided that it does not interfere with play.
- 12.3.3 When the ball is driven into the net and causes it to touch an opponent, no fault is committed.

12.4 PLAYER'S FAULTS AT THE NET

- 12.4.1 A player touches the ball or an opponent in the opponents' space before or during the opponents' attack hit.
- 12.4.2 A player penetrates into the opponents' space under the net interfering with the latter's play.
- 12.4.3 A player penetrates into the opponents' court.
- 12.4.4 A player touches the net or the antenna during his/her action of playing the ball or interferes with the play.

15.6 BLOCKING FAULTS

- 15.6.2 A back-row player or a Libero completes a block or participates in a completed block.
- 15.6.6 A Libero attempts an individual or collective block.

16.1 NUMBER OF REGULAR INTERRUPTIONS

Each team is entitled to request a maximum of two time-outs and six player substitutions per set.

16.2 REQUEST FOR REGULAR INTERRUPTIONS

- 16.2.1 Interruptions may be requested by the coach or the game captain, and only by them.
The request is made by showing the corresponding hand signal, when the ball is out of play and before the whistle for service.
- 16.2.2 A request for substitution before the start of a set is permitted, and should be recorded as a normal substitution in that set.

16.3 SEQUENCE OF INTERRUPTIONS

- 16.3.1 A request for one or two time-outs, and one request for player substitution by either team may follow one another, with no need to resume the game.
- 16.3.2 However, a team is not authorized to make consecutive requests for player substitution during the same game interruption. Two or more players may be substituted during the same interruption.

16.4 TIME-OUTS AND TECHNICAL TIME-OUTS

- 16.4.1 All time-outs that are requested last for 30 seconds.
For FIVB World and Official Competitions, in sets 1 – 4, two additional 60-second "Technical Time-Outs" are applied automatically when the leading team reaches the 8th and 16th points.
In the deciding (5th) set, there are no "Technical Time-Outs"; only two time-outs of 30 seconds duration may be requested by each team.
- 16.4.2 During all time-outs, the players in play must go to the free zone near their bench.

16.5 PLAYER SUBSTITUTION

(For limitations see Rule 8.1)

(For replacements involving a Libero, see Rules 20.3.2 & 20.3.3)

- 16.5.1 Substitution must be carried out within the substitution zone.
- 16.5.2 A substitution shall only last the time needed for recording the substitution on the scoresheet, and allowing entry and exit of the players.
- 16.5.3 At the moment of the substitution request, the substitute player(s) must be ready to enter the court, standing close to the substitution zone.
If that is not the case, the substitution is not granted and the team is sanctioned for a delay.
For FIVB World and Official Competitions, numbered paddles are used to facilitate the substitution.
- 16.5.4 If a team intends to make simultaneously more than one substitution, the number of substitutions must be indicated at the request. In this case, substitutions must be made in succession, one pair of players after another.

16.6 IMPROPER REQUESTS

- 16.6.1 It is improper to request an interruption:
 - 16.6.1.1 during a rally or at the moment of, or after the whistle to serve,
 - 16.6.1.2 by a non-authorized team member,
 - 16.6.1.3 for player substitution before the game has been resumed from a previous substitution by the same team,
 - 16.6.1.4 after having exhausted the authorized number of time-outs and player substitutions.
- 16.6.2 The first improper request in the match that does not affect or delay the game shall be rejected without any other consequences.
- 16.6.3 A repeated improper request in the match constitutes a delay.

18.1 INJURY

- 18.1.1 Should a serious accident occur while the ball is in play, the referee must stop the game immediately and permit medical assistance to enter the court.
The rally is then replayed.

19.1 INTERVALS

All intervals between sets last three minutes.

During this period of time, the change of courts and line-up registrations of the teams on the scoresheet are made.

The interval between the second and the third sets can be extended up to 10 minutes by the competent body at the request of the organizer.

23.2 PROCEDURES

- 23.2.1 Only the first and second referees may blow a whistle during the match:
 - 23.2.1.1 the first referee gives the signal for the service that begins the rally;
 - 23.2.1.2 the first and second referees signal the end of the rally, provided that they are sure that a fault has been committed and they have identified its nature.
- 23.2.2 They may blow the whistle when the ball is out of play to indicate that they authorize or reject a team request.
- 23.2.3 Immediately after the referee's whistle to signal the end of rally, they have to indicate with the official hand signals:
 - 23.2.3.1 If the fault is whistled by the first referee, he/she will indicate:
 - a) the team to serve
 - b) the nature of the fault
 - c) the player at fault (if necessary).The second referee will follow the first referee's hand signals by repeating them.
 - 23.2.3.2 If the fault is whistled by the second referee he/she will indicate:
 - a) the nature of the fault
 - b) the player at fault (if necessary)
 - c) the team to serve following the hand signal of the first referee.In this case, the first referee does not show at all the fault and the player at fault, but only the team to serve.
 - 23.2.3.3 In the case of a double fault, both referees indicate:
 - a) the nature of the fault
 - b) the players at fault (if necessary)
 - c) the team to serve as directed by the first referee.

26.2 RESPONSIBILITIES

He/she keeps the scoresheet according to the Rules, co-operating with the second referee.
He/she uses a buzzer or other sound device to give signals to the referees on the basis of his/her responsibilities.

- 26.2.1 Prior to the match and set, the scorer:
 - 26.2.1.1 registers the data of the match and teams, according to the procedures in force and obtains the signatures of the captains and the coaches;
 - 26.2.1.2 records the starting line-up of each team from the line-up sheet;
If he/she fails to receive the line-up sheets on time, he/she immediately notifies this fact to the second referee.
 - 26.2.1.3 records the number and name of the Libero player.
- 26.2.2 During the match, the scorer:
 - 26.2.2.1 records the points scored and ensures that the scoreboard indicates the correct score;
 - 26.2.2.2 controls the serving order of each team and indicates any error to the referees immediately after the service hit;
 - 26.2.2.3 records the time-outs and player substitutions, controlling their number, and informs the second referee;
 - 26.2.2.4 notifies the referees of a request for interruption that is out of order;
 - 26.2.2.5 announces to the referees the ends of the sets, the start and end of each Technical Time-out and the scoring of the 8th point in the deciding set;
 - 26.2.2.6 records any sanctions;
 - 26.2.2.7 records all other events as instructed by the second referee, i.e. exceptional substitutions, recovery time, prolonged interruptions, external interference, etc.
- 26.2.3 At the end of the match, the scorer:
 - 26.2.3.1 records the final result;
 - 26.2.3.2 in the case of protest, with the previous authorization of the first referee, writes or permits the team captain to write on the scoresheet a statement on the incident protested.
 - 26.2.3.3 after signing the scoresheet him/herself, obtains the signatures of the team captains and then the referees.

❖ QUESTIONS ABOUT RULES

- R-1. Can team A request a substitution immediately after team B during the same interruption?
- R-2. Can a player, who was not recorded on the score sheet before the beginning of the match, participate in the third set?
- R-3. A player, who has just landed and regained his balance after having blocked, touches the net when turning around. Should you call for touch of the net:
a) if the play has been disturbed?
b) if the play has not been disturbed?
- R-4. A back-row player jumps up inside the front zone and sets the ball, when it is entirely higher than the top of the net, directing it towards the net. The ball is over the net, half of it above team A's court and half of it above team B's court. On the side of the attacking team there is a player who is just about to finish the attack. At this very moment the defending team blocks the attack above the attacking team's court. Does the attacking team loose the rally, because the ball is dead as it touches the block?
- R-5. Can the coach demand an explanation of a decision made by a referee?
- R-6. Should the second referee whistle when the ball passes the net outside the antenna on his own side of the court?
- R-7. A player, who has just blocked, touches the net on his way down. The ball is over the end line. Should you whistle for touch of the net
a) if the play has been disturbed?
b) if the play has not been disturbed?
- R-8. Can the second referee give a coach a verbal warning?
- R-9. A ball goes out of sight behind a beam in the ceiling for a short while. Nothing indicates that it touched the ceiling or the beam. Should you whistle, because the ball was out of sight?
- R-10. A player is injured. He cannot be substituted with a regular substitution. Can the team replace the player by making an exceptional substitution?
- R-11. Should the second referee whistle, when the ball touches the ceiling?
- R-12. Can the coach give the players on court tactical advice, during a rally?
- R-13. A team receives a serve and plays it towards the net. The setter, who is in position 1, just succeeds in reaching the ball by jumping (from inside the attack zone) and playing it, while it is entirely higher than the top of the net. He sets the ball between the antennae to the other side of the net, but unfortunately so that it lands on the floor outside the opponent's court. Does the ball go out of play as it touches the floor?
- R-14. Is there a fault that is committed at the moment of the serve by the serving team that should be called by the second referee?
- R-15. A player touches the wire outside the net. Is this allowed, provided that the play is not disturbed?

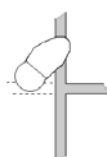
R-16. Can a team request a substitution and, immediately after that another substitution during the same interruption?

R-17. A back-row player jumps inside the attack zone and plays the ball, when it is entirely higher than the top of the net. It's the third hit of the team. The ball is blocked within the space of the attacking team before it passes the net. Is the blocker at fault?

R-18. Should the second referee whistle, when a player touches the opponent's court passed the centre line with

- a) the whole foot?
- b) a part of the foot while having a part of the shoe above the centre line?
- c) the whole hand?
- d) the hand and at the same time a part of the hand is above the centre line?
- e) a part of the foot and at the same time a part of the shoe above the imaginary extension of the centre line (see diagram)?

Yes	No



R-19. Can a substituted team captain, request for a time-out while sitting on the team bench?

R-20. Is it among the responsibilities of the second referee to check if the court needs mopping?

R-21. A player is injured. Can you as second referee stop play in the middle of the rally if the first referee hasn't noticed the injury?

R-22. A back-row player jumps up inside the front zone and sets the ball, when it is entirely higher than the top of the net, towards the net. The ball is over the net, half of it above team A's court and half of it above team B's court. On the side of the attacking team there is a player who is just about to finish the attack. At this very moment the defending team blocks the attack (= touches the ball only above their own court). Does the attacking team loose the rally, because the ball is dead as it touches the block?

R-23. Can you register a player on the score sheet, who is not present at the start of the match?

R-24. Can a team request for two time-outs in a row?

R-25. Should an expulsion be recorded on the score sheet?

R-26. The line up for a team in the first set is:

4	3	2
5	6	1

On the team bench are # 7, (who has been substituted and resubstituted by # 4), and #8.

What should you do, if at this stage

- a) # 1 is injured?
- b) # 4 " " ?
- c) # 1 is expelled?
- d) # 4 " " ?
- e) # 1 is disqualified?
- f) # 4 " " ?

R-27. Is it within the responsibilities of the second referee to whistle the following?

- a) A ball touching the floor
- b) Faulty overhand hit
- c) Penetration into the opponent's court
- d) The server touches the end line when serving
- e) A back-row player blocking
- f) A ball touching the post on his side of the court
- g) A ball touching the post on the side of the first referee
- h) The scorer says that a wrong player just served (no buzzer)
- i) A ball retriever fumbles a ball onto the court during a rally
- j) A spectator screams that the coach of one team is a bloody idiot
- k) A player loses her glasses at the moment of a team-mate's set
- l) A player starts bleeding during a rally
- m) The setter starts to penetrate too early at the opponent's serve
- n) A back-row player attacking
- o) The ball touches the antenna and the sideband on his own side
- p) The ball touches the antenna and the sideband on the other side
- q) A player pulls the jersey of an opponent under the net
- r) A front-row player blocks the serve from the opponent
- s) A back-row player blocks the serve from the opponent

Yes	Yes,*	No

* but only if the first referee is not in position to see.

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Chapter 2

WORKING METHODS

- * Before, during and after the match**
- * Division of work during the play**
- * Collaboration**
- * Sanctions**
- * Requests for substitution/TO**

❖ WORKING METHODS

◆ Before the match

The net

Check the net in good time before the toss, so that it is ok for the warming up starting after the toss. The referees should control that the net is properly erected and if necessary should make minor adjustments. The second referee checks the height of the net. The first referee is nearby.

Balls

The second referee checks that the match balls are ok, i.e. have the same inside pressure, etc. Then he/she selects and marks, together with the first referee, marks/signs the balls to be used in the match along with the reserve ball. Thereafter the second referee is responsible for the match balls.

The toss

The toss should be performed at or near the scorers' table. According to the rules the first referee carries out the toss (Rule 7.1). Practically the 2nd referee should also be present. The first referee then tells the scorer the result of the toss.



HINT:

*The simplest and most clear way of saying this is:
"-(Team name) serves on this side,"
while pointing at the scoresheet.*

Warm up

It is the **first referee** who **whistles** to start the warm up and to signal when it is finished.

Ball retrievers

According to the rules the first referee controls the work of the ball retrievers (Rule 24.2.2). In some situations though it is easier for the second referee, being on the floor, to stay in touch with them and in these cases of course he should do so.

The ball retrievers must be informed to keep the match balls under thorough supervision. Show the ball retrievers the special marking for the actual match and inform them not to let the players use match balls for warm up during the match, in intervals etc.

On international level there are many floor moppers. On national levels, the ball retriever standing next to the second referee is often also floor mopper. As it is among the responsibilities of the second referee to check the mopping, it is of great importance to have a good contact with this mopper. In exceptional cases (in some countries) it is possible to accept only five ball retrievers. Then there should be one on each corner and one close to the second referee. In this case the retriever on the corner to the right of the first referee also covers the

position behind the first referee. This is important because the second referee should have a mopper near him, and also for avoiding the team members on the benches or the second referee having to retrieve balls on their side of the court.

First serve

Before the first serve in the match, the second referee gives two balls to the ball retrievers (if used), checks the starting line ups, and **only then** gives a ball to the server by rolling it gently but firmly.

◆ During the match

Before and between sets

Before each set, the coaches are supposed to present their line-up sheets to the scorer or the second referee. The fact that they should present the line-up sheets means that the second referee does not have to go and collect them thus not disturbing the teams. The time for the intervals starts when the last rally is finished. To make the intervals as close to three minutes as possible, the line up sheets should be delivered **immediately** after the preceding set. Then the scorer has time to record them on the score sheet. After 2½ min the second referee should whistle for the teams to enter directly on to the court (no lining up on the base line!) and checks the line-ups during the remaining ½ minute.

A delivered line-up sheet cannot be altered unless it is faulty due to a clear mistake. The starting line-ups are to be kept secret at all times, except for the referees and the scorer. The teams should not be able to adjust the line-up according to the opponents. In practice the second referee waits until he has obtained the line-up sheets from both teams, and then he gives them to the scorer. It is recommended for the second referee to check that the players on the line-up sheets are also among the listed players on the score sheet. If the scorer receives a line-up sheet directly from a coach, he/she should wait and record them when he/she has obtained them from both teams.

If a game captain asks for a check up regarding his/her team's line-up, the second referee helps with this. An easy way to do this is to first ask the scorer who is at the service position in that team. Then you take the corresponding line-up sheet out of your pocket and inform the captain. Only inform about his/her own team, never the opponents'! Also, do it discretely, not revealing anything to the opponents

Before the first serve in each set, the second referee should check that the actual line-up on court is made in accordance with the line-up sheets. Internationally, that is all he has to do. It could be recommended that he also could inform a team if any of the players are misplaced, though very discretely and in a manner not revealing anything to the opponents. Clever referees do not make controversy! After checking each team, he makes an OK signal for their Libero to enter the court. When the second referee has checked both teams he makes an OK signal to the first referee.

It is the second referee who should give the ball to the player who is to serve first in the first and also in the fifth set, when the three-ball system is used.

If the three-ball system is not used, the second referee should have the ball during all interruptions and intervals. But his/her first priority at TO is to ensure that players leave the court!

During the intervals between sets it is advisable to keep in touch with your colleagues. For example you can talk a little to the scorer while giving the score sheet an extra check. On international level it is not recommended to walk over to the first referee to talk about the play or give a supporting comment. If you still choose to do that, use only words when you communicate, thus not revealing the topic by gestures!

Checking the benches

During the play, the second referee has an important task to check the situation at the benches. It is important to observe unsportsmanlike conduct and to be as prepared as possible for requests for substitutions and time-outs.



HINT: *Pay special attention to the team who just lost the rally.*

Seek position

One of the most important things for the second referee is to put him/herself **in the best possible position** for fulfilling his duties. You have to **read the game** and make predictions about what might happen next, and make sure where you should be standing to best be able to see and judge the situations. Thus you **need to move during rallies**, and it should be done in a way clearly showing that you are active, though with no unnecessary or exaggerated moves. In general, the second referee should **always** stand in a neutral position = **shoulders parallel to the sideline**, and preferably with equal weight on both feet.

A recommendation is to stay within the extensions of the attack lines. Try imaging that you are tied to the post by an invisible elastic rope 1-2 metres long, which allows you to see everything, allows backward movement but keeps you at the net for the flurry of action which comes from today's fast attacks. Another thing to bear in mind is not to be too obvious about what you are looking at. If you for example place yourself clearly away from the net just beside the back row setter then both teams will notice, by your behaviour, that "there is something going on"!

If the play is on the side of the second referee, you should take a few steps back in order to get a better view. The less you must move your eye to observe fast courses of events at a close distance, the better. On the other hand it is not good to be too far away from what you want to observe. For example it is easier to follow play over at the side of the first referee if you then are standing closer to the court.

At the moment of the serve you should check the players in the receiving team regarding their positions sideways and laterally. Many factors decide the positioning of the referee. Laterally you would get the best angle standing at the same distance from the centre line as the players you are about to check. But we don't do that. To check sideways the best position is (unfortunately...) behind an end line! Furthermore the next second you should be at the net to check the next phase of the play. We don't want to have to sprint!

You should also consider your position if the post is very padded. Such padding is often rather wide and it makes the work of the second referee more difficult, as it is in the way. The closer the padding you stand, the more it is in the way.

With/without line judges

If line judges are not used, the work of the second referee does not change very much. Where you might be able to assist the first referee is to check touches by the block, situations close to the net and balls close to the antenna on your own side. Normally you should **leave the in-out decisions** to the first referee.

It is always best to position yourself on the side of the defending team. If the attack is far out on the second referee's side, it is then possible to check the attack for a slightly longer time if you anticipate the attack and take a pace or so backwards. Then you also have a better angle for watching when the ball passes the antenna and when it's in or out in relation to that side-line. If the defending side furthermore is not blocking, there is no need to check their possible touches of the net.

◆ After the match

After the first referee has called the match over, the second referee walks over to the first referee (to the right of the net) and stands there (the first referee on his/her right side of the net) when the players thank the referees. After that, the first and the second referee should be together in order to help each other and to observe things together.

◆ Division of work during the play

The reason for having two referees is that the first referee cannot follow all the action on and off the court, being mainly concerned with the action of playing the ball, but also must be aware of other activities on or around the court. The main task of the second referee is to check everything occurring where the ball **is not** in play.

During rallies this requires him to move his attention from one team to another as the ball changes side, but also to physically change side to be always on the defending team's side of the net. The physical movement should be after the play on one side (attack) is complete and the ball is clearly in the defenders' side. As the ball is "popped up", the second referee moves past the post, and takes up a new position, to look at the team not in possession of the ball which will defend next – in other words, the second referee stays as far from the ball as possible. Yet the second referee does not remain blinkered – his/her attention must also be able to track the play as it unfolds on the attacking side, yet maintain a focus on the blockers and possible net contacts. The actual time for changing which side attention should be concentrated on, is usually **after having checked the last hit of the attacking team**.

Only the first referee may whistle for attack-hit faults made by back-row players. To do that the first referee must be certain that all of the following things have occurred:

- the player really is a back-row player
- the takeoff occurred in the front zone or its extension
- the ball is entirely above the top of the net at the moment of the hit
- the ball completely passes the net or touches an opponent

As regards the first two items the second referee, having good check of players' positions and perhaps the attacker's takeoff point, could give support to his colleague when needed.

The second referee has the right to whistle when a **back-row player** is **blocking**. To do that he/she must be sure:

- that the player really is a back row player
- that the hit is considered a block touch
- or - that the player has participated in a completed collective block

A usual situation when this occurs is when a setter comes from the back row and blocks when the opponents are attacking directly on a serve reception from the setter's team.

When observing blocking players and situations at the net, you usually check the following things in this order:

1.	Movements	The centre line and the lower part of the net
2.	Takeoff jump	The centre line
3.	Players on their way up	The lower part of the net
4.	Blocking	The upper - " -
5.	Players on their way down	The lower - " -
6.	Players landing and turning around	The lower - " - , and the centre line

Items 4 and 5 concern both defending and attacking teams, because the first referee at that time usually is following the ball somewhere else.

It is important to keep watching, especially the centre line, until all players have left the area.

Remember that when the players have landed and regained their balance, touches of the net shall not be whistled.

As second referee you must concentrate on your special tasks and avoid following the game too much. This can be hard, especially if you don't have much experience.

◆ Collaboration

Collaboration with the first referee

As the play has become faster, greater demand is put on the referees to manage to check many different events during a short time. To make this possible, the referees have to help each other with the refereeing. A referee should glance at his/her colleague **after almost every playing action** to check opinions on the actions observed. A good way of getting into this is to make **eye contact** with your colleague **every time one of you is whistling!** Referees who collaborate in a good manner give themselves an excellent foundation for a good job, and other participants in the game will immediately note that the referees are a team.

Signals

When the second referee makes the signals, he/she should stand **on the side of the team that just lost the rally**, just a step aside of the imaginary extension of the centre line.



HINT: *If you need more than one step to get to the right side, you have probably been standing too far from the centre line...!*

The second referee should always **stand still when making the hand signals**. If you're not in the right place when the whistle comes, you should move there fast and on that spot make the hand signals. If the first referee makes the hand signals in the correct (rather slow) tempo, the second referee has the time to take the step to the right side, before the first referee signals the side of the winning team.

When the first referee has whistled, the second referee should make the same hand signals, and as synchronized as possible. This requires good **eye contact**. Well **synchronized signals** make a very good impression!

When the second referee has whistled, the signals should be made in this order:

	<u>Second referee:</u>	<u>(First referee):</u>
1)	Whistle	(nothing!)
2)	Show the fault	(no signal!)
3)	Show the side (slightly following the 1st)	Show the side

When the second referee has made a signal, the actual fault should be signalled **on the side of the team making the fault**. Thus if the team on the right has made a faulty touch of the net, the second referee should stand on the right side of the net when making the signal pointing at the net.

When the second referee has whistled a positional fault, he/she must always, after having made the hand signal, also **point out the player/players at fault**. It's recommendable also to be prepared to explain in words the way they should have been positioned to be correct.

The second referee is not authorized to call everything, but at occasions when he has seen something that he considers should be noticed, he can inform the first referee. Most often this is done by **supporting signals**. They should be used **discretely** in front of the chest and remain visible only **for a short time**. You must be sure in what situations and what events you should help. As second referee you should help the first referee when he is unable to see or when his attention is somewhere else.

Supporting signals should be only just support for the colleague. They should not be used to give the expression that the second referee is taking over the responsibilities.

Only in exceptional cases can the second referee insist on a judgement which is not among his/her regular responsibilities. That can be the case if the first referee makes an obvious mistake. Then a clear and distinct hand signal from the second referee can save the situation.

Referees who have been refereeing for long time together have often developed a very good collaboration. They know each other well and only small gestures or glimpses are enough to know the other's opinion. There could be reason to be aware of the risk of a refereeing couple developing signals of their own, which can easily be misunderstood or not understood at all by other referees. It's the same with signs showing certain details meant to make it easier for the colleague, but with a disadvantage of also giving information to the teams. Don't use this kind of signals!

In certain situations some referees use the signal "wash-out", namely to show that they have seen a situation and made the judgement that no fault has been committed. This sign is not an official sign and should therefore not be used.

Reporting about behaviour

When it comes to observing the behaviour of the team members both referees should be equally attentive. The second referee has much better possibilities to concentrate on team members on the bench because he/she is closer to them. The second referee should use this fact by showing with his/her appearance that "this is my area". If the second referee observes something concerning the behaviour of team members, he/she should inform the first referee.

Collaboration with the scorer

The scorer is an **important member of the officials'** team. The second referee is the one having the best possibilities to check that the scorer takes part and is attentive. Game interruptions are excellent occasions to use for this purpose. It is important that the scorer feels he/she is a member of the team. An extra eye is also needed for checking the level of knowledge of the scorer, and if necessary explain or give instructions.

The scorer has the possibility during the game to get the attention of the second referee if an irregularity occurs. The second referee then should end the current rally with a whistle, make the hand signal for replay and then go straight to the scorer's table and check what has happened. Then he/she has to take the necessary measures.

◆ **Sanctions**

When sanctions are applied it is of the greatest importance that it is quite clear

- **who is sanctioned**
- **what sanction** is used
- the sanction is recorded **correctly on the score sheet**.

When the first referee shows a card, the second referee must pay attention to which team member is being sanctioned. If necessary the referees can clearly show the number of the sanctioned player, in order to make certain that they both agree. Then the second referee turns to the scorer, and preferably also goes up to the score sheet, if this can be done without delaying the game, making a quick extra check that the marking is correct and recorded in the right place. Sanctions are recorded in the sanctions box. This must be done without delaying the game. If the team member is one of those without numbers (e.g. assistant coach), it is extra important that you are sure which one has been sanctioned. If there is doubt, walk over to the first referee and ask.



HINT: *If in doubt, do not let the game re-start until it is clear what sanction has been awarded and to whom.*

◆ Request for substitution / time-out

The extreme importance of standard procedures for substitutions and TO's should always be kept in mind. If a mistake occurs, it can cause serious consequences; i. e. the whole match might have to be replayed. The following items should be noted at **every** occasion:

- 1) **The second referee notes that someone requests substitution / TO.**
- 2) **Check who makes the request.**
 - Has the person the right to make requests?
 - Is the request made with a signal?
 - Is it the proper signal?
- 3) **Is the requested action possible?**
 - Has the team got any substitutions / TO's left?
 - Is the player(s) ready to enter the court?
 - Is the player(s) standing close to the substitution zone?
 - Is there still a moment left before the first referee whistles for serve?
- 4a) If the answers are yes to the questions under 2) and 3):
Whistle and make the hand signal for what you have granted!
 - No whistle until you are sure of items 2) and 3)!
 - At TO: Also point at the requesting team.
- 4b) If the answer is no to any of the questions under 2) or 3), the team has made an **improper request**:
 - If an improper request does not affect or delay the game the referee should only reject it the first time it occurs in a game, i.e. inform very briefly why the request is rejected. The information must be kept very short! Use only technical expressions from the rule text. Otherwise the referee him/herself is causing a delay, and that should be avoided!
 - If an improper request causes a delay, it should be sanctioned for delay.

If, unfortunately, the referee has whistled even though the answers are no to the questions under 2) and 3), the team is still regarded as having made an improper request which has delayed the game, and should be sanctioned for delay.

Example: If a team has requested and has been given a third TO, it should immediately be cancelled and the teams should be told to go back on court, and the appropriate sanction should be given.

Mark: **The first referee** is the one who **decides** about **sanctioning**.

5a) At substitutions:

Go to “the cross”.

("The cross" is where the attack line meets the sideline).

Lower “the bar”.

("The bar" is an arm extended above the sideline, referee facing the net).

Wait until you have entering and leaving players on each side of the “bar”.

Make eye contact with the scorer

Instruct the scorer before the match to **make eye contact** and **hold one arm up** to indicate the substitution

- **has been noticed,**
- **is legal**
- **is being recorded.**

Say the numbers to the scorer, like "5 out and 13 in". It is convenient to start with the number of the player leaving the court, because that is the number the scorer first must find on the score sheet.

If you see a raised hand and arm, you should be assured that it is OK to allow the substitution to take place.

The scorer can take down the arm during the writing process.

Allow the players to enter/leave the court.

Make a signal to the players: Show the leaving player with your arm on the side of the court, and the substitute with your arm outside the court, so that the signal finishes with your arms crossed.

During the single arm raise of the scorer, the on court and the substitute players should be allowed to exchange. Do not wait for two arms to be raised. Then move to your new position.

If more than one substitution is to be done, they must be made one pair at a time, and carefully supervised by the second referee collaborating with the scorer.

Check with the scorer.

Instruct the scorer also to **raise two arms when ready** – i.e. the recording of the substitution is completed.

Inform the coach in question and the first referee if it is the 5th or the 6th substitution.

If the game captain is substituted you must find out who is going to be the new game captain. Once ascertained, inform the first referee by pointing at the new game captain, or at an imaginary team captain stripe on your chest and show the number of the new game captain.

If you have the time, and that is mostly the case, you can approach the scorer and check for yourself, as an extra safety control, that everything is recorded correctly. But it is of course important that this does not delay the game. The referees cannot sanction the players for delay if they themselves cause delays! Practice moving to your reception position during the writing process.

If circumstances do not allow checking every time, you should use time-outs and other interruptions for this. Practice reading the score sheet **upside down!**

Make the OK signal to the first referee.

OK signal = both arms up.

5b) At TO:

Take the time. Use it to your advantage. You can approach the scorer and check for yourself that the time-out is correctly recorded.

Check the benches during the TO.

Whistle again after 30 seconds and by your presence try to ensure that the players enter the court without delay.

Inform the coach in question and the first referee if it is the second TO.

Make the OK signal to the first referee.

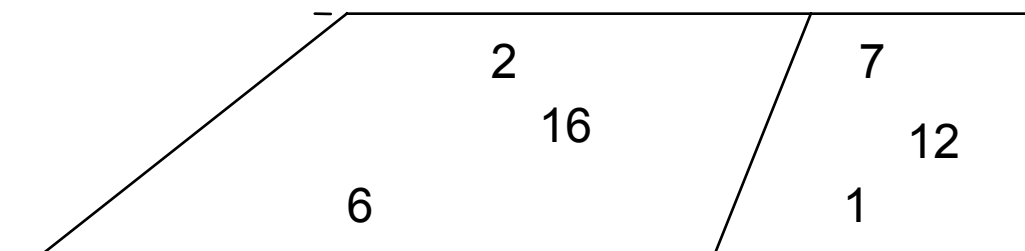
OK signal = both arms up.

❖ QUESTIONS ABOUT METHODS

- M-1. What should the second referee do if he is addressed as follows:
- a) if a coach says: -They are out of position!
 - b) if the scorer shouts during a rally: "-That was the wrong server"?
 - c) if a coach says: -Why did you whistle?
 - d) if a game captain says, after the second referee has called a net touch: -Who touched the net?
 - e) if a player says: - Why did you whistle?
- M-2. What should you do, as second referee, when you have received the line-up sheet from one of the teams?
- M-3. When you check the players on court before a set, you notice that two players in one team are out of position. What should you do?
- M-4. Why could it sometimes be better for the second referee to stay on the serving team's side when they serve?
- M-5. Should the ball be given to the first server by a ball retriever or the second referee
- a) in the first set?
 - b) in the fifth set?
- M-6. Should the second referee have the ball during a time-out, or is it OK if just
- a) the player who is about to serve has it if you are using the one ball system?
 - b) a ball retriever has it, if you are using the three ball system?
- M-7. When should the second referee start taking the time for the interval between sets?
- M-8. When should the second referee whistle for the teams to enter the court in the interval between sets?
- M-9. After how long should the second referee whistle for the teams to enter the court after a time-out?
- M-10. Mention some situations when the second referee should stand a bit further away from the post.
- M-11. Mention some situations when it might be favourable for the second referee to make a supporting signal clearly, instead of discretely, and explain why.
- M-12. What should the second referee do when the first referee shows the number of the player who just was sanctioned?
- M-13. As second referee you have just reported to the scorer that a coach has received a yellow card. You notice that the scorer looks confused. What should you do?
- M-14. The second referee gets a request for substitution. When should he/she whistle for this substitution?

- M-15. In the middle of a set you, as second referee, have denied a coach's request for time-out, because the team has already had their two time-outs. In the end of the same set the coach requests a substitution. You know that they already have made their six substitutions for that set. What should you do?
- M-16. A player spikes after having jumped outside the court. What could you have considered in this situation?
- M-17. The home team has only managed to get five ball retrievers.
a) Are they still allowed using the three-ball system?
b) Where should they be positioned?
c) Why?
- M-18. If you see that the receiving team is not correctly positioned, should you point that out before the service, so that no fault will be committed?
- M-19. The second referee notes that the wrong server served the ongoing rally. Should he/she whistle because of this?
- M-20. Should a team be sanctioned if its players on court are not in accordance with the line-up sheet?
- M-21. The first referee whistles for service and immediately thereafter, the second referee whistles for time-out. Is the first referee correct if he/she calls for replay and restarts the play directly, without granting the time-out?
- M-22. Is a coach allowed to change the numbers written on the score sheet, after his, and the team captains' signing (two players have by mistake brought wrong jerseys)?
- M-23. Has the game captain the right to ask the second referee about all refereeing decisions during a match?
- M-24. Sometimes the second referee should announce the numbers of time-outs and/or substitutions.
a) When should this be done?
b) To who or whom?
- M-25. The game captain of a team wants a check-up regarding his team's line-up. Should the second referee give information about this?
- M-26. The game captain of a team wants a check-up regarding the opponents' line-up. Should the second referee give information about this?
- M-27. Why is it important to check the height of the net in good time before the toss?

M-28. You are second referee, and as the set is about to start these players are on the court positioned like this (and on the bench are # 3, 4 and 5):



What should you do if the line-up sheets look like this?

a)

SET		
R-5	LINE-UP SHEET	
TEAM		
IV	III	II
7	12	1
V	VI	I
2	16	2
SERVICE		

b)

SET		
R-5	LINE-UP SHEET	
TEAM		
IV	III	II
6	12	1
V	VI	I
2	16	7
SERVICE		

c)

SET		
R-5	LINE-UP SHEET	
TEAM		
IV	III	II
7	12	1
V	VI	I
2	4	6
SERVICE		

d)

SET		
R-5	LINE-UP SHEET	
TEAM		
IV	III	II
12	1	6
V	VI	I
7	2	16
SERVICE		

Chapter 3

POSITIONS

- * **Important factors**
- * **Methods**
- * **Examples**

◆ Important factors

To keep track of the team's positioning is one of the most important tasks for the second referee.

You are helped by for example by the following:

- ◆ Tactical knowledge
- ◆ Experience
- ◆ Knowledge about teams
- ◆ Knowledge about team members
- ◆ Line-up sheets
- ◆ Score sheet

Tactical knowledge

A referee who has been a player and/or coach has, of course, during his/her active years collected knowledge about how to use a team, how to position the players for serve reception, etc, and more easily understands intuitively what is happening on court.

Experience

After having refereed for many years, lots of different, viewpoints, ways of thinking and many reactions come automatically. In comparison, an inexperienced referee has to use a great deal of energy and concentration when learning. Much of the mechanics of refereeing has to be in the form of a smooth grooved technique in order to allow the referee to concentrate on the many other facets of the game which are part of the decision making process. Such experience needs to be practised with regularity. After all, the teams practise hard – so why not the referee?

Knowledge about teams

If you have refereed a team many times during a season or for many years you acquire good knowledge about the team's tactical systems and specialities. An excellent way to get knowledge quickly about a team is to analyse the action, formations and favourite moves, from the spectators' stand or by video in order to gather the information you need.

Knowledge about team members

Officiating the same players many times during a season or for many years gives the referee good knowledge about their individual skills and specialities.

The same thing is valid if a referee has met teams who have been trained by a special coach, so that they have become familiar and used to his/her strategies and ideas.

Line-up sheets

The line-up sheets can be of great help in some situations. Primarily they are used when checking line-ups before sets, but there are also methods for using them during the play. Some methods are presented later.

The score sheet

The score sheet is the document that should give solutions to most of the things concerning line-ups. It takes though a certain knowledge and skill to be able to get information out of it. First you must be able to be a scorer, implying everything in connection with this. Then you must study especially certain presented information and how to obtain it.

It is the scorer who checks the score sheet continuously. As second referee it is primarily during interruptions and between sets that there are possibilities for him/herself to get information (usually by reading upside down!).



Methods

To keep track of the teams' positioning is, as stated earlier, one of the most important tasks for the second referee. The way to do it is of course individual, but no matter what method or what means you use, you should

- know what method you use**
- be familiar with several methods**

It is also a question of adapting the method according to your own skill and the levels of the teams. If you are refereeing a team using simple formations easily recognizable, you choose of course a more simple method than if you referee a team with, for you, more complicated tactics.

The aim for you as second referee should be
**to fully manage to keep track of line-ups
without means of assistance,**
on the level you are refereeing.

The method you use should help you to keep track of

- the player's positions within the team**
- the player's actual positions**

both at service reception and during rallies.

You should, as fast as possible, be able to comprehend the team's reception line-up, and then form an opinion of where a fault might most likely happen, in order to decide where to direct your concentration.

The basic factor in all methods is to keep track of the setter! You should know his/her

- **actual position** and
- **the players around** him/her.

When you check the reception line-up, the first thing to do is to know the actual position of the setter of the receiving team. An effective way is to find **the player in the serving team on the same position as (what might be called "directing") the setter of the receiving team**, and remember him/her. This can be done as soon as the scorer is ready with the line-up sheets.

It is extra important when you must check the reception line-ups when the setter, and maybe other players are standing on the same place(-s) on court but still on different positions.

The "directing" player can be localised at an early stage during interruptions when his/her team is lining up for serve. That will give you more time to look at the receiving team, and you are better prepared when the service is hit.

Example I:

The teams have these starting line-ups:

SET		
R-5	LINE-UP SHEET	
TEAM		
IV	III	II
9	5	2
V	VI	I
3	7	8
		SERVICE

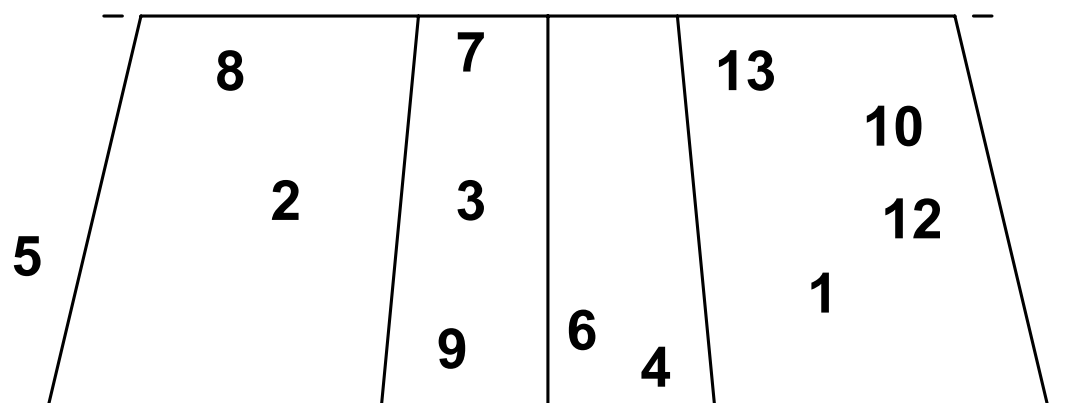
SET		
R-5	LINE-UP SHEET	
TEAM		
IV	III	II
13	10	12
V	VI	I
1	6	4
		SERVICE

The left team starts serving. You have found out, or you know before, that #4 is the setter in the right team. That means that #8 in the left team has the same position as the setter in the right team, when the right team is receiving.

The Setter in the left team is #2, starting on position 2. The left team starts serving, thus the right team rotates when they get the serve. Then #10 in the right team will be on the same position as the setter in the left team, when the left team is receiving.

Example II:

Same teams as in example I, a few rotations later:



To determine if #4 is in the back row (pos 5) or in the front row (pos 4) you look at the player in the left team "directing" him/her. We know from the example before that it is #8, and he is just now on pos 5. Accordingly the setter #4 is on pos 5 and is thus a back row player.

OBS 1: The method works of course under the condition that the players of the **serving team** are in their **correct positions!**

That is almost always the case, but you must pay attention.

OBS 2: You must also have in mind that the two **back-row players not serving** are in **pos 5 and 6** regardless of where they are sideways in relation to the server, and that the server has position 1 wherever he/she is placed sideways in the service zone.

When you have determined the position of the setter, you should, on the basis of this, also check the positioning of the other players. A good thing is to know which players are positioned **diagonally** to each other. First who is diagonal to the setter, and then other players. They often have the same functions in the team, like receivers, centres etc, making it easier to remember and understand their positions from a tactical point of view.

Many teams in the upper levels use only two serve receivers. These two are as important to control as the setter. Usually they are diagonally placed in the line-up. At every service reception they are placed in principally two places on the court. Sometimes one is in the left place and sometimes it is the other way around. Especially when they are on position 3 or position 6 there is a risk that they might be out of position. MARK: this is the case at two out of the six different line-ups.

Example III:

The teams have these starting line-ups:

SET		
R-5	LINE-UP SHEET	
TEAM		
IV	III	II
13	10	12
V	VI	I
1	6	4
SERVICE		

SET		
R-5	LINE-UP SHEET	
TEAM		
IV	III	II
9	5	2
V	VI	I
3	7	8
SERVICE		

The right team starts serving. The left team uses #12 and #1 as receivers (#4 is the setter).

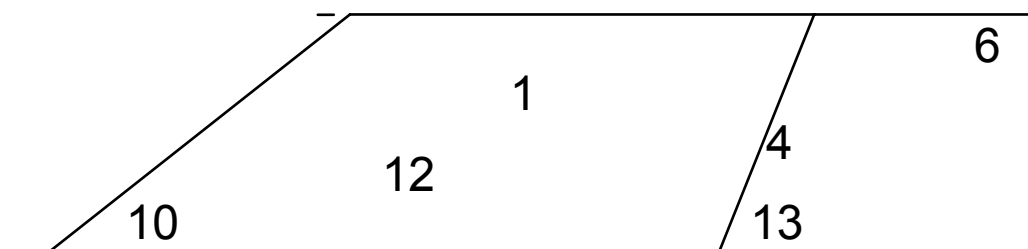
III a) Here #12 is in position 3 and #1 in position 6.

#1 might want to move forward to get in better position for the reception, though #12 must be closer to the net than #1, when the serve is hit.



III b) Here #1 is in position 3 and #12 is in position 6.

Here #12 wants to move forward to get in better position for the reception. #1 must be closer to the net than #12, when the serve is hit.



During the game you should keep the line-up sheets in the pockets of your trousers (left team-left pocket, right team-right pocket!).

For the inexperienced referee not so sure of recognizing line-ups, the following method could be useful, while practicing: Hold both line-up sheets in the same hand. Put the line-up sheet of the serving team above the other in, let's say the left hand, and put your thumb on the present server. If you then unfold the upper line-up sheet with your right hand, still keeping the left thumb grip, you can directly read the three front row players' numbers of the receiving team, starting with pos 2, by starting with the player "after the thumb". Then when the other team gets the serve, you read, in the same manner, the front row players of the now receiving team on the upper. But it is of course important to remember to move your thumb every time the team on the upper line-up sheet gets the serve again!

It is also possible to add your own notes on the line-up sheets, for example you can mark the setters with an "S" and the "directing" players with an arrow (See the diagram below). Dividing the line-up sheets in three ways, each showing front-row players and back-row players in all rotations helps some referees. (See the diagram below).

SET		
R-5	LINE-UP SHEET	
TEAM		
IV 7	III 12	II 1
V 2	VI 16	I 2
		SERVICE

Handwritten: 'S' over position II, arrow pointing to position I.

SET		
R-5	LINE-UP SHEET	
TEAM		
IV 6	III 12	II 1
V 2	VI 16	I 7
		SERVICE

Handwritten: Large 'X' over the entire sheet.

The use of line-up sheets has one major disadvantage: It can easily be regarded as insecure when the players and coaches see that you "must use the line-up sheets". On the other hand: if it helps you to do a much better job than if you didn't use them, that is still good reason to have them!

The aim for you, as second referee, should however be, as mentioned before, to fully manage to keep track of line-ups without means of assistance, on the level you are refereeing (with the line-up sheets in your pockets!).

And remember a vital fact: the teams may have practised their tactic for months – if you are not sure that a fault has been committed, do not whistle!

TO DISCUSS:

- 1)
 - Describe **the method you use mostly** to keep track of line-ups.
 - What are the **benefits and disadvantages** of it?
 - How can you **improve** it?
 - 2) Some methods have the disadvantage that they don't work immediately – i.e. from the start of the set. The teams might make a full rotation before you are certain of what they are doing.
 - Which methods work **right from the beginning**?
 - Which methods don't work until after the match has been played for a while?
-

❖ QUESTIONS ABOUT POSITIONS

P-1. Correct or False?

- a) Pos 1 must be closer to the base line than pos 2
- b) Pos 1 must be to the right of pos 5
- c) Pos 6 may be behind pos 4
- d) Pos 4 may be closest to both side lines
- e) Pos 5 may be on the same distance from the centre line as pos 4
- f) Pos 3 may be on the same distance from the centre line as pos 5
- g) Pos 4 must be to the left of pos 3
- h) Pos 2 may be further to the right than pos 3
- i) Pos 1 may be on the same distance from the right side line as pos 6

C	F

P-2. You are second referee, and just at the service hit you note that the player on pos 5 in the receiving team is standing further to the left than the player on pos 4 of the same team. Should you whistle for that?

P-3. As you check the players on court before a serve, you note that two players in a team are in wrong positions. What should you do if:

- a) they are in the serving team?
- b) they are in the receiving team?

P-4. Is it allowed for the second referee to use the line-up sheets to keep track of positions?

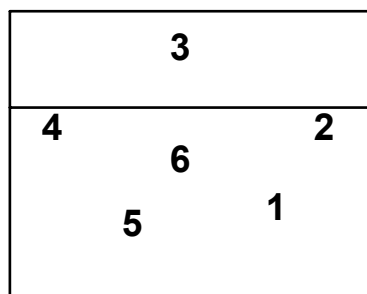
P-5. Describe some methods for judging the setter's position at a reception of the serve.

P-6. Right or wrong? Line-up sheet:

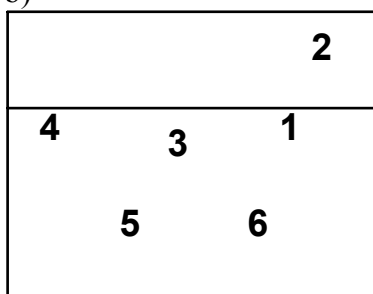
SET		
R-5	LINE-UP SHEET	
TEAM		
IV 4	III 3	II 2
V 5	VI 6	I 1
		SERVICE

Players on court: (same # as pos)

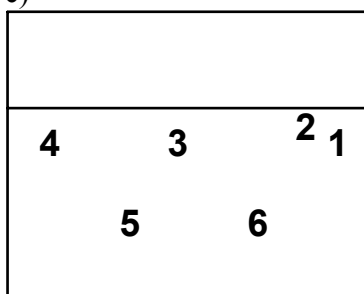
a)



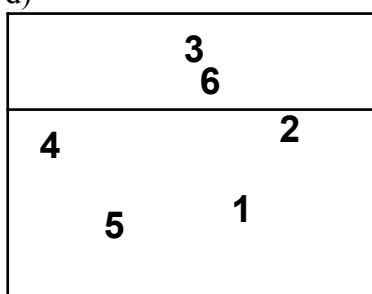
b)



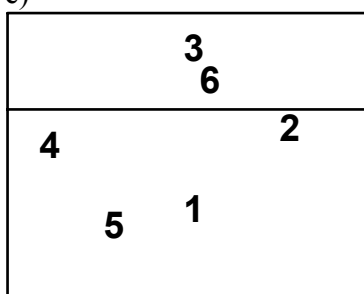
c)



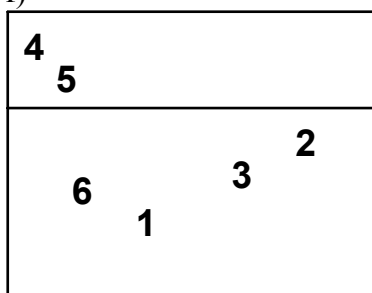
d)



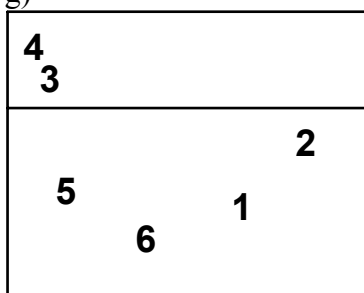
e)



f)



g)

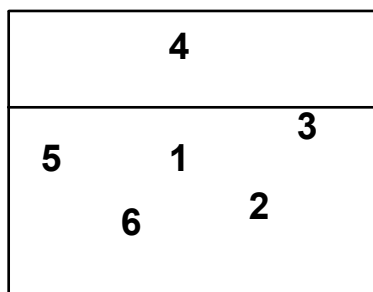


P-7. Right or wrong?
Line-up sheet:

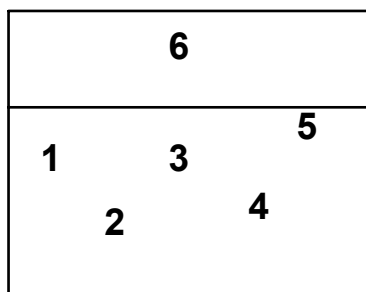
SET		
R-5	LINE-UP SHEET	
TEAM 		
IV 4	III 3	II 2
V 5	VI 6	I 1 <small>SERVICE</small>

Players on court, and:

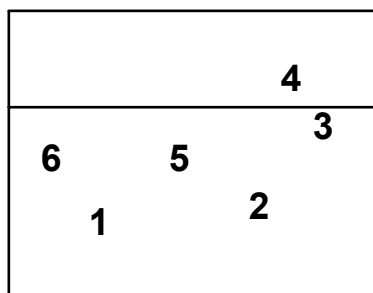
a) #2 served last



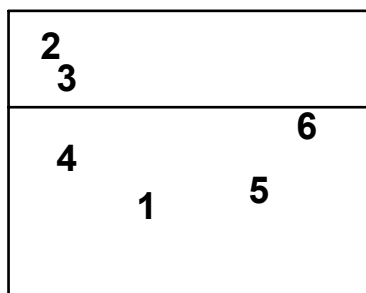
b) #4 served last



c) #3 served last



d) #5 served last



P-8. Right or wrong?
Line-up sheet:

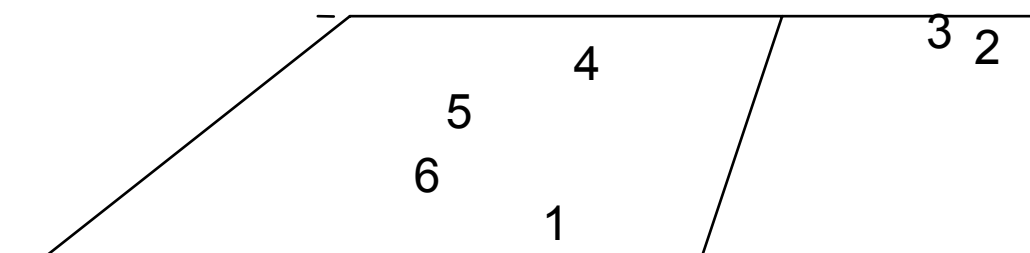
SET		
R-5	LINE-UP SHEET	
TEAM		
IV 4	III 3	II 2
V 5	VI 6	I 1 <small>SERVICE</small>

Players on court, and:

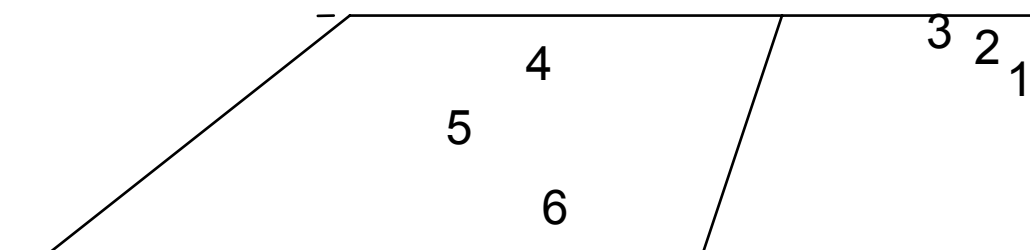
a) #3 is the setter and is on pos 5



b) #3 is the setter and is on pos 4



c) same as b)



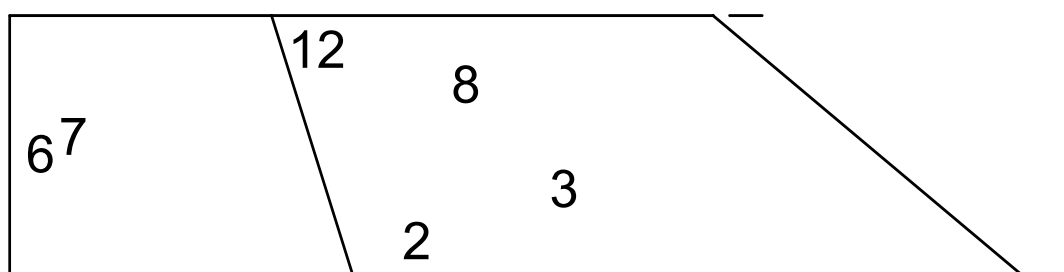
P-9.

Right or wrong?

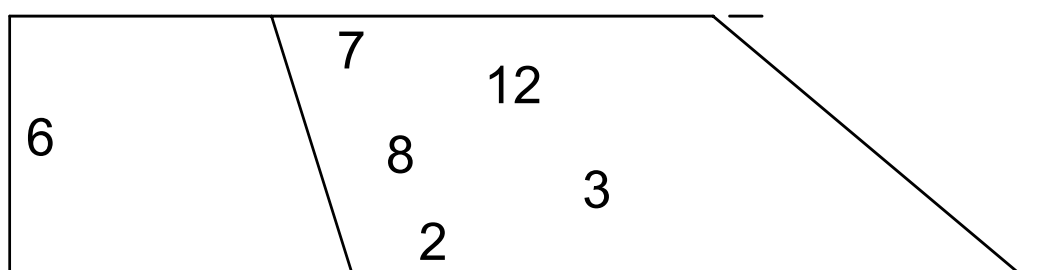
Line-up sheet:

SET		
R-5	LINE-UP SHEET	
TEAM		
IV	III	II
2	6	7
V	VI	I
3	8	12
		SERVICE

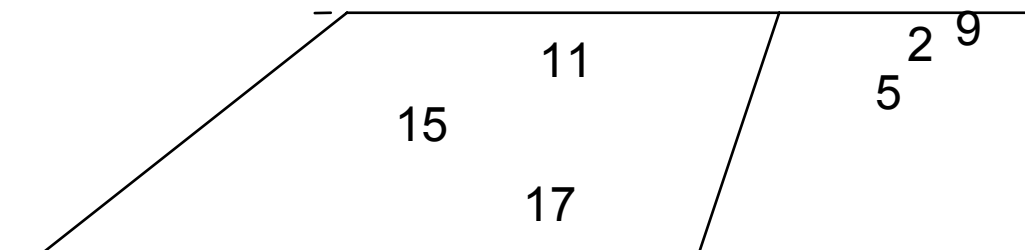
a) At the first serve in the set:



b) At the first serve in the set:



P-10. Which are the possible (there are four) correct positionings?



P-11.

S ☐
R ☒

S ☒
R ☐

SET		
R-5	LINE-UP SHEET	
TEAM		
IV 9	III 5	II 2
V 3	VI 7	I 8
SERVICE		

SET		
R-5	LINE-UP SHEET	
TEAM		
IV 13	III 10	II 12
V 1	VI 6	I 4
SERVICE		

In the left team #8 is the setter and in the right team #12 is the setter.

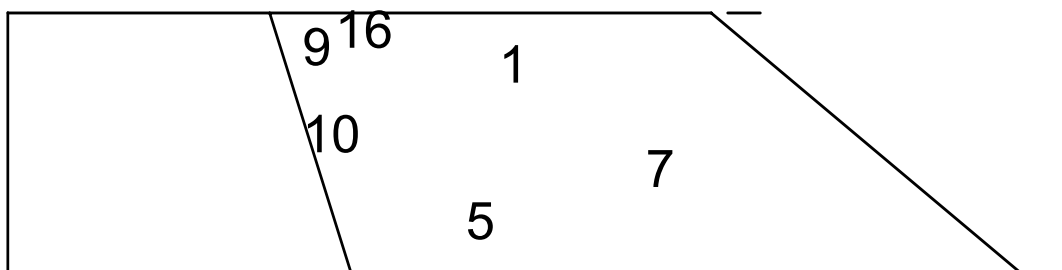
- What player in the right team is on the same position as the setter in the left team when the left team is receiving the serve?
- What player in the left team is on the same position as the setter in the right team when the right team is receiving the serve?

P-12. Line-up sheet:

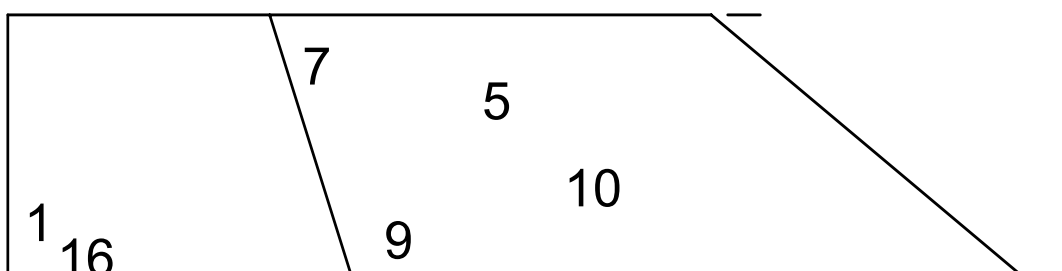
SET		
R-5	LINE-UP SHEET	
TEAM		
IV 5	III 10	II 9
V 7	VI 1	I 16 <small>SERVICE</small>

Where should you as second referee pay special attention when the serve is hit, in these cases?

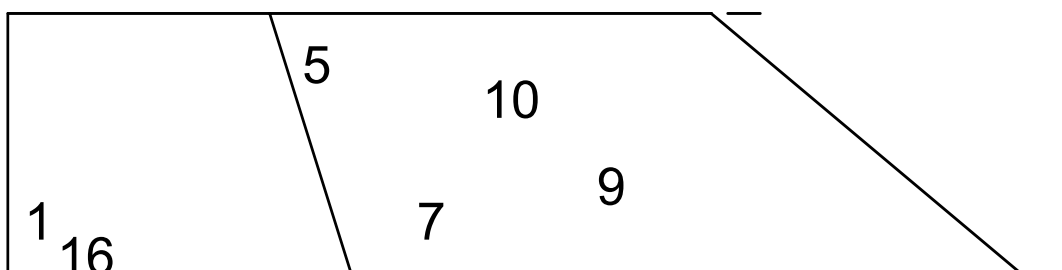
a) At the first serve in the set:



b) The setter #16 is on pos 4:



c) The setter #16 is on pos 5:



Chapter 4

SUGGESTIONS **FOR** **COURSES**

- * **Match visit**
- * **Course schemes**

◆ Match visit

To better understand what you've read in this book you can go to see a match on elite level and watch the work of the referees. Especially the second referee, of course.

Start with looking at the twelve serve reception line-ups of the teams. Draw them on a piece of paper (see next page) and discuss for example the following:

1. On which position is the setter in the different line-ups?
2. Where would most likely a fault occur in the different line-ups?
3. Does the team have specialized serve receivers?
4. Why do they position themselves the way they do in each case?

You should also take the opportunity to test some of the methods for keeping track of line-ups described earlier. Choose methods you haven't used before. Then you can evaluate different methods together with your colleagues and compare your experiences.

During the match you can consider and discuss the following items:

RULES

1. Do the referees divide their whistling the way they should, according to the Rulebook?
2. Does the second referee whistle for the things within his/her jurisdiction?

METHODS

1. In what ways can you note the collaboration between the referees?
2. How often do they have contact with each other?
3. How do they make their signals?
4. Do these referees have good collaboration?
5. How does the second referee collaborate with the scorer?
6. Where does the second referee position him/herself in different situations?
7. Do you consider this positioning ok?
8. When does he/she change sides?
9. What does he/she do at requests?
10. What does he/she do at substitutions?
11. Is there any contact with the officials by other persons than the game captains?

LINE-UPS

1. What method is used by the second referee to keep track of line-ups?
2. Does he/she have the serve reception line-ups under good supervision?
3. Are there any attacks by back row players? What does the second referee do in these cases?

SET	
R-5	LINE-UP SHEET
TEAM	
IV	III
V	VI
I	SERVICE

SET	
R-5	LINE-UP SHEET
TEAM	
IV	III
V	VI
I	SERVICE

SERVE RECEPTION LINE-UPS:

◆ Course schemes

ONE EVENING:

Content:	Theory
Course leader:	If participants are national referees: National refereeing instructor If participants are regional referees: As above + regional ref instructor, If participants are local referees: As above + national referee or regional referee having attended at least a two evenings course.
Number of participants:	Not more than 12.

TWO EVENINGS:

Content:	Theory + match visit
Course leader:	If participants are national referees: National refereeing instructor If participants are regional referees: As above + refereeing instructor If participants are local referees: As above + national referee or regional referee having attended at least a two evenings course.
Number of participants:	Not more than 8.

One evening theory + one match visit where the participants try different methods for line-ups supervision and follow the work of the second referee from the spectators' stand supervised by the course leader.

GROUP SELF STUDIES

Content: 5 meetings of each 3 hours. One meeting is a match visit.

<u>Meeting 1:</u>	Rules
<u>Meeting 2:</u>	Methods
<u>Meeting 3:</u>	Line-ups
<u>Meeting 4:</u>	Match visit
<u>Meeting 5:</u>	Evaluation of match visit Summary of the group

Number of participants: Not more than 8.

Chapter 5

QUESTIONS **WITH ANSWERS**

*** All questions with answers**



All questions with answers

R-1. Can team A request a substitution immediately after team B during the same interruption?

ANSWER: Yes.

R-2. Can a player, who was not recorded on the score sheet before the beginning of the match, participate in the third set?

ANSWER: No.

R-3. A player, who has just landed and regained his balance after having blocked, touches the net when turning around. Should you call for touch of the net

c) if the play has been disturbed?

d) if the play has not been disturbed?

ANSWER:

a) **Yes. Net touches disturbing the play are faults and should be called. Disturbing could imply pulling the net down with sufficient force to dislodge an antenna. Do not confuse with “interfering with play” which implies a net touch close enough to the action of playing the ball that the player might be involved in hitting the ball. If the player is not close enough to the ball or its intended location, to potentially be in contact with it, then no net touch can be called on the player.**

b) **No.**

R-4. A back-row player jumps up inside the front zone and sets the ball, when it is entirely higher than the top of the net, directing it towards the net. The ball is over the net, half of it above team A’s court and half of it above team B’s court. On the side of the attacking team there is a player who is just about to finish the attack. At this very moment the defending team blocks the attack above the attacking team’s court.

Does the attacking team loose the rally, because the ball is dead as it touches the block?

ANSWER: Yes. On top of the net is “no man’s land” – hence it is fair game for the blocker to hit...but if the block contact is made before the ball penetrates into the opponent’s space, the referee has a difficult decision to make. If the attack is definitely complete, then no fault by the blocker. If the ball is completely in the setter’s side and the attacker is still able to make an attack hit, then the blocker is guilty of invasion – and a fault is committed.

R-5. Can the coach demand an explanation of a decision made by a referee?

ANSWER: No. Only the game captain.

R-6. Should the second referee whistle when the ball passes the net outside the antenna on his own side of the court?

ANSWER: No. For the last few years this has not been an automatic fault during a rally - the line-judges should signal this.

R-7. A player, who has just blocked, touches the net on his way down. The ball is over the end line. Should you whistle for touch of the net

c) if the play has been disturbed?

d) if the play has not been disturbed?

ANSWER:

- a) **Yes. Net touches disturbing the play are faults and should be called.**
- b) **Yes.**

R-8. Can the second referee give a coach a verbal warning?

ANSWER: No. Only the first referee is authorized to issue sanctions.

R-9. A ball goes out of sight behind a beam in the ceiling for a short while. Nothing indicates that it touched the ceiling or the beam. Should you whistle, because the ball was out of sight?

ANSWER: No.

R-10. A player is injured. He cannot be substituted with a regular substitution. Can the team replace the player by making an exceptional substitution?

ANSWER: Yes. Any player on the bench at that time may be used, whether they have already been on court or not.

R-11. Should the second referee whistle, when the ball touches the ceiling?

ANSWER: Yes, but only if the first referee is not in position to see the touch.

R-12. Can the coach give the players on court tactical advice, during a rally?

ANSWER: Yes.

R-13. A team receives a serve and plays it towards the net. The setter, who is in position 1, just succeeds in reaching the ball by jumping (from inside the attack zone) and playing it, while it is entirely higher than the top of the net. He sets the ball between the antennae to the other side of the net, but unfortunately so that it lands on the floor outside the opponent's court.

Does the ball go out of play as it touches the floor?

ANSWER: No. The fault to be called is faulty attack by a back row player, and this fault occurs the moment when the ball has completely crossed the net.

R-14. Is there a fault that is committed at the moment of the serve by the serving team that should be called by the second referee?

ANSWER: A wrong server should be identified and signalled by a buzzer – but if this is not possible, the scorer should inform the second referee. In that case the second referee should whistle. The primary task for the second referee is though to watch the receiving team at the moment of the service.

R-15. A player touches the wire outside the net. Is this allowed, provided that the play is not disturbed?

ANSWER: Yes. Actually the rule 12.3.2 says that a *player may hit the wire/ropes after hitting the ball.*

R-16. Can a team request a substitution and, immediately after that another substitution during the same interruption?

ANSWER: No. At least one rally must be played before this is granted.

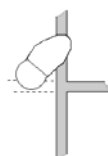
R-17. A back-row player jumps inside the attack zone and plays the ball, when it is entirely higher than the top of the net. It's the third hit of the team. The ball is blocked within the space of the attacking team before it passes the net. Is the blocker at fault?

ANSWER: No. Players always have the right to block within the space of the attacking team after the third hit of the opponents. However, it would be an illegal back line attack.

R-18. Should the second referee whistle, when a player touches the opponent's court passed the centre line with

- a) the whole foot?
- b) a part of the foot while having a part of the shoe above the centre line?
- c) the whole hand?
- d) the hand and at the same time a part of the hand is above the centre line?
- e) a part of the foot and at the same time a part of the shoe above the imaginary extension of the centre line (see diagram)?

Yes	No
X	
	X
X	
	X
X	



R-19. Can a substituted team captain, request for a time-out while sitting on the team bench?

ANSWER: No. Only the game captain has this right.

R-20. Is it among the responsibilities of the second referee to check if the court needs mopping?

ANSWER: Yes. In international competition the fast moppers wipe away any wet patches at the end of a rally – but the second referee should check the court at time outs and between sets.

R-21. A player is injured. Can you as second referee stop play in the middle of the rally if the first referee hasn't noticed the injury?

ANSWER: Yes.

R-22. A back-row player jumps up inside the front zone and sets the ball, when it is entirely higher than the top of the net, towards the net. The ball is over the net, half of it above team A's court and half of it above team B's court. On the side of the attacking team there is a player who is just about to finish the attack. At this very moment the defending team blocks the attack (= touches the ball only above their own court). Does the attacking team loose the rally, because the ball is dead as it touches the block?

ANSWER: Yes. Such a block is correct. So, the back-row player makes an incorrect attack.

R-23. Can you register a player on the score sheet, who is not present at the start of the match?

ANSWER: Yes.

R-24. Can a team request for two time-outs in a row?

ANSWER: Yes. (If they have two time-outs available).

R-25. Should an expulsion be recorded on the score sheet?

ANSWER: Yes.

R-26. The line up for a team in the first set is:

4	3	2
5	6	1

On the team bench are # 7, (who has been substituted and resubstituted by # 4), and #8.

What should you do, if at this stage

a) # 1 is injured?

ANSWER: I will only allow the substitution # 1 by # 8

b) 4 " " ?

ANSWER: The team has the choice to substitute # 4 by # 7 or # 8

c) # 1 is expelled?

ANSWER: I will only allow the substitution # 1 by # 8

d) # 4 " " ?

ANSWER: The team will loose the set because it's impossible to make a legal substitution. Expelled players may only be replaced by legal substitutes.

e) # 1 is disqualified?

ANSWER: I will allow the substitution # 1 by # 8

f) # 4 " " ?

ANSWER: The team will loose the set because it's impossible to make a correct substitution (see answer d).

R-27. Is it within the responsibilities of the second referee to whistle the following?

- a) A ball touching the floor
- b) Faulty overhand hit
- c) Penetration into the opponent's court
- d) The server touches the end line when serving
- e) A back-row player blocking
- f) A ball touching the post on his side of the court
- g) A ball touching the post on the side of the first referee
- h) The scorer says that a wrong player just served (no buzzer)
- i) A ball retriever fumbles a ball onto the court during a rally
- j) A spectator screams that the coach of one team is a bloody idiot
- k) A player loses her glasses at the moment of a team-mate's set
- l) A player starts bleeding during a rally
- m) The setter starts to penetrate too early at the opponent's serve
- n) A back-row player attacking
- o) The ball touches the antenna and the sideband on his own side
- p) The ball touches the antenna and the sideband on the other side
- q) A player pulls the jersey of an opponent under the net
- r) A front-row player blocks the serve from the opponent
- s) A back-row player blocks the serve from the opponent

Yes	Yes,*	No
	X	
		X
X		
		X
X		
	X	
	X	
X		
		X
X		
		X
X		
		X
X		

* but only if the first referee is not in position to see.

- M-1. In situations like these it is important for the referees concerned to judge every situation in its context and due to the actual circumstances valid in that specific moment. It might not be right to follow the rules strictly in every case. The referees' judgement can tell them that to choose another solution would be more appropriate.

The following answers are based upon a strict interpretation of the Rules.

What should the second referee do if he is addressed as follows:

- a) if a coach says: -They are out of position!

ANSWER: A team member is not allowed to comment a referee's decision in this way. The second referee should inform the first referee, who has the possibility to warn or sanction the coach.

- b) if the scorer shouts during a rally: "-That was the wrong server"?

ANSWER: The second referee should whistle to stop the rally immediately.

- c) if a coach says: -Why did you whistle?

ANSWER: Only the game captain has the right to ask for an explanation of a referee's decision in this way. The second referee should inform the first referee, who has the possibility to sanction the coach.

- d) if a game captain says, after the second referee has called a net touch: -Who touched the net?

ANSWER: The second referee should answer this question, as it is put by the game captain, and concerns something within his/her jurisdiction.

- e) if a player says: - Why did you whistle?

ANSWER: Only the game captain has the right to ask for an explanation of a referee's decision in this way. The second referee should inform the first referee, who has the possibility to warn or sanction the player.

- M-2. What should you do, as second referee, when you have received the line-up sheet from one of the teams?

ANSWER: You should keep it until you also have received the line-up sheet from the other team, and then give both sheets at the same time to the scorer.

- M-3. When you check the players on court before a set, you notice that two players in one team are out of position. What should you do?

ANSWER: You should tell it to the team without unnecessary revealing their line-up to the opponents.

- M-4. Why could it sometimes be better for the second referee to stay on the serving team's side when they serve?

ANSWER:

- to get a better angle for seeing the player's positions sideways
 - to get a better angle for seeing a serve passing close to the antenna
 - to be able to better see a ball landing close to the nearest side line
- (The two last mentioned apply mainly when no line judges are used).**

- M-5. Should the ball be given to the first server by a ball retriever or the second referee

- a) in the first set?
- b) in the fifth set?

ANSWER: a) The second referee.
b) The second referee.

- M-6. Should the second referee have the ball during a time-out, or is it OK if just
a) the player who is about to serve has it if you are using the one ball system?
b) a ball retriever has it, if you are using the three ball system?

ANSWER:

a) At one ball system the second referee should have the match ball during interruptions and between sets.
b) At three ball system the ball retrievers can keep the match balls during interruptions and between sets. They should also not let the players use them for warming up.

- M-7. When should the second referee start taking the time for the interval between sets?

ANSWER: When the last rally of the set is finished. The scorer should also be timing this and is responsible for informing the referees at 2 min 30 secs.

- M-8. When should the second referee whistle for the teams to enter the court in the interval between sets?

ANSWER: After 2½ minute.

- M-9. After how long should the second referee whistle for the teams to enter the court after a time-out?

ANSWER: After 30 seconds.

- M-10. Mention some situations when the second referee should stand a bit further away from the post.

ANSWER: - if the action of play is on his/her own side
- if the post is very padded.

- M-11. Mention some situations when it might be favourable for the second referee to make a supporting signal clearly, instead of discretely, and explain why.

ANSWER: (Care!)

- if the second referee sees that the first referee makes a clear mistake.
- if the first referee has a feeling that a fault is made and he then seeks the second referee's opinion before making the decision.

- M-12. What should the second referee do when the first referee shows the number of the player who just was sanctioned?

ANSWER: The second referee should repeat the number by also showing it clearly, until they are sure it is correct. Then the second referee turns to the scorer and walks up to the score sheet making an extra check that the marking of the sanction is correct. It is possible, though not recommended, to walk over to the first referee if you are uncertain.

- M-13. As second referee you have just reported to the scorer that a coach has received a yellow card. You notice that the scorer looks confused. What should you do?

ANSWER: Help the scorer to get the sanction right on the scoresheet. Do it fast (yet correctly!) to keep the delay as short as possible.

- M-14. The second referee gets a request for substitution. When should he/she whistle for this substitution?

ANSWER: When the answer is yes to these questions:

- Has the requesting team member the authority to make a request?
- Is the request made with a hand signal?
- Is the proper hand signal used?
- Has the team any substitutions left?
- Is the player ready to enter the court?
- Is there still some time before the first referee's signal for serve?

M-15. In the middle of a set you, as second referee, have denied a coach's request for time-out, because the team has already had their two time-outs. In the end of the same set the coach requests a substitution. You know that they already have made their six substitutions for that set. What should you do?

ANSWER: You should inform the first referee that the team has made a repeated improper request, and should be penalised for delay.

M-16. A player spikes after having jumped outside the court. What could you have considered in this situation?

ANSWER: The main task for the second referee in this situation is to check the net, centre line etc. Although, sometimes there might be a possibility to assist the first referee in his decision regarding illegal attack by a back-row player: Was it a back-row player? If a back-row player, you could have checked where the take-off was made in relation to the marked, or imaginary, extension of the attack line.

M-17. The home team has only managed to get five ball retrievers.

- a) Are they still allowed using the three-ball system?
- b) Where should they be positioned?
- c) Why?

ANSWER:

- a) **Yes, but it must be written on the scoresheet.**
- b) **One of the ball retrievers should cover both of the positions behind and to the right of the first referee.**
- c) **It is important to have a ball retriever close to the second referee because neither he/she nor the teams should take time and concentration to retrieve balls. This retriever is often also floor mopper and should be close to the second referee to get instructions from him/her.**

M-18. If you see that the receiving team is not correctly positioned, should you point that out before the service, so that no fault will be committed?

ANSWER: No.

M-19. The second referee notes that the wrong server served the ongoing rally. Should he/she whistle because of this?

ANSWER: Yes.

M-20. Should a team be sanctioned if its players on court are not in accordance with the line-up sheet?

ANSWER: No. You just correct.

M-21. The first referee whistles for service and immediately thereafter, the second referee whistles for time-out. Is the first referee correct if he/she calls for replay and restarts the play directly, without granting the time-out?

ANSWER: Yes.

M-22. Is a coach allowed to change the numbers written on the score sheet, after his, and the team captains' signing (two players have by mistake brought wrong jerseys)?

ANSWER: Yes. If clear mistakes are done, they can be corrected.

M-23. Has the game captain the right to ask the second referee about all refereeing decisions during a match?

ANSWER: No. The second referee can only be asked about decisions within his/her jurisdiction.

M-24. Sometimes the second referee should announce the numbers of time-outs and/or substitutions.

- a) When should this be done?
- b) To who or whom?

ANSWER:

a) At the second time-out, the 5th and 6th substitutions and if the first referee, a coach or a game captain asks.

b) To the first referee and/or the coach or captain in question.

M-25. The game captain of a team wants a check-up regarding his team's line-up. Should the second referee give information about this?

ANSWER: Yes.

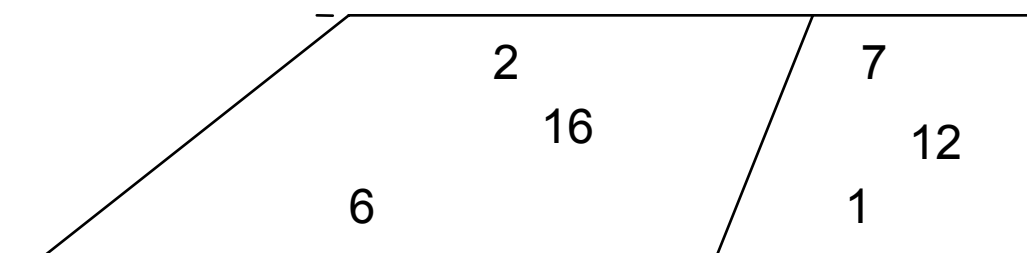
M-26. The game captain of a team wants a check-up regarding the opponents' line-up. Should the second referee give information about this?

ANSWER: No.

M-27. Why is it important to check the height of the net in good time before the toss?

ANSWER: If any corrections are necessary, they can be done in time for the warm up at the net, which starts immediately after the toss.

M-28. You are second referee, and as the set is about to start these players are on the court positioned like this (and on the bench are # 3, 4 and 5):



Line-up sheets:

- | | | | |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| a) 7 12 1 | b) 6 12 1 | c) 7 12 1 | d) 12 1 6 |
| 2 16 2 | 2 16 7 | 2 4 6 | 7 2 16 |

ANSWER:

a) In this case you can correct the line-up sheet, because a clear mistake has been done. First # 2 must decide about being on position 1 or 5. Then the faulty "2" is changed to # 6 (or 3,4,5 if the team wishes).

- b) I tell the players to stand according to the line-up sheet. The line-up sheet can not be corrected because in this case no mistake is considered to be done.
- c) Either #4 should enter the court instead of #16 or the team should make a substitution (score 0-0): #4 to #16.
- d) I tell the players to stand according to the line-up sheet. The line-up sheet can not be corrected because in this case no mistake is considered to be done.

P-1. Correct or False?

- a) Pos 1 must be closer to the base line than pos 2
- b) Pos 1 must be to the right of pos 5
- c) Pos 6 may be behind pos 4
- d) Pos 4 may be closest to both side lines
- e) Pos 5 may be on the same distance from the centre line as pos 4
- f) Pos 3 may be on the same distance from the centre line as pos 5
- g) Pos 4 must be to the left of pos 3
- h) Pos 2 may be further to the right than pos 3
- i) Pos 1 may be on the same distance from the right side line as pos 6

C	F
X	
X	
X	
	X
	X
X	
X	
X	
	X

P-2. You are second referee, and just at the service hit you note that the player on pos 5 in the receiving team is standing further to the left than the player on pos 4 of the same team. Should you whistle for that?

ANSWER: No. Pos 5 may be further to the left than pos 4.

P-3. As you check the players on court before a serve, you note that two players in a team are in wrong positions. What should you do if:

- a) they are in the serving team?
- b) they are in the receiving team?

ANSWER:

a) Wait and tell the first referee at an appropriate moment during an inter-mission. (If he/she hasn't already noticed it him/herself already!). Remember that you as second referee may not see the serve, and are concentrating on the reception: so players may exchange positions without your noticing.

b) Wait until the serve is hit. If the fault is still there, you should whistle for it.

P-4. Is it allowed for the second referee to use the line-up sheets to keep track of positions?

ANSWER: Yes.

P-5. Describe some methods for judging the setter's position at a reception of the serve.

ANSWER:

- you find out who in the serving team is on the same position as the setter in the receiving team
- you recognize the line-up you know

- P-6
- a) Correct
- b) Correct
- c) Correct
- d) Correct

- e) **False.** Nr 1 should be further to the right than nr 6.
 f) **Correct**
 g) **Correct**
- P-7. a) **Correct**
 b) **Correct**
 c) **Correct**
 d) **False.** Nr 3 should be further to the left than nr 4.
 Nr 1 should be closer to the centre line than nr 4.
- P-8. a) **Correct**
 b) **Correct**
 c) **Correct**
- P-9. a) **Correct**
 b) **Correct**
- P-10. 9 2 5 9 2 17 9 5 17 9 11 5
 11 15 17 11 5 15 2 11 15 2 15 17
- P-11. a) **4**
 b) **5**
- P-12. a) **That 9 is closer to the centre line than 16.**
 b) **That 16 is further to the left than 1.**
 c) **That 1 is further to the left than 7.**