PRE-MATCH

- The first and second referees should be courtside early for a CRS match – arrive about 50 minutes prior to match time.
- View all cameras and camera angles (in uniform).
- Check the location of the monitor; it should lay flat on the table if possible. Note the relative location of the monitor, scorer, and announcer.

**NOTE:** When a play is challenged, it is preferred that certain information is provided to the announcer and scorer BEFORE you review video. Communication with the announcer and scorers AFTER the review/decision is required. So, consider the order you will deliver that information depending on the seating order at the scorer’s table and which team is challenging. If communication with a coach or coaches is necessary, it must be brief.

- Get information from the review technician about who will manipulate the video during a review, and how. If you will be using a control device (mouse/jog wheel/shuttle), make sure you practice using it before the match.
- Talk to the announcer and ask if s/he has a copy of the announcer’s script (have one with you just in case). Tell him/her that you will provide information for him/her to announce before and after each review. Ask him/her to announce the result of the challenge as you signal to the first referee (not before).
- If the match is televised, communicate with the TV announcers and/or timeout coordinator if they are near enough.

DURING THE MATCH

**Step 1:**

- Be prepared for and anticipate a potential challenge – try to avoid authorizing substitutions when you think a challenge may occur.
- There must be mutual agreement between the second referee and the coach as to what exactly is being challenged. Repeat to the coach what he/she is challenging to be sure you understand the challenge precisely. Ensure it is a challengeable action.

**Step 2:**

- From a position that is visible to the first referee, double whistle, show the “Challenge Accepted” signal, followed by the “Challengeable Decision Category” signal. Be sure to use the arm on the side of the team that requested the challenge for both signals.
- If the challengeable decision is regarding a back-row player’s take-off point from on or in front of the attack line, make eye contact with the first referee to get their opinion on whether the ball was attacked from completely above the height of the net.

**Step 3:**

- Quickly provide the necessary pre-review information to the review technician, scorer/assistant scorer, announcer, and timeout coordinator in the most logical and efficient order, repeating for each individual if needed.
- Example: “(Team name) thinks that they were not in the net”, OR, “(Team name) thinks that (Opponent’s team name) was in the net.” Give information that will help the review technician cue up the correct location in the video. Suggest the scorer place a finger on the scoresheet where the last action was recorded, so that changes can be made quickly at the end of the review, if needed.

**Step 4:**
- Go to monitor. Ensure that the coaches are not “hovering” to try to see the video; the first referee may need to help control that behavior, either with a whistle to the coach or through the captain. Match administration may also be of assistance in preventing coaches from watching the video.
- As you start to review the video, repeat to yourself what the original decision was. For example, “We called a net fault on (Team name), they think they were not in the net,” OR “We called the ball ‘out’ on the (Team name) attack, but (Team name) is thinks we missed a net fault on (Team name).” That process avoids some of the confusion if you later need to signal that the original call stands.
- If you have to view the video(s) more than two or three times to determine whether the call was right/wrong, the video is probably inconclusive. Inconclusive is okay. It may be helpful to have the assistant scorer quietly inform you when two minutes have passed, just to keep you aware of the time the review is taking.
- Formulate your decision.

**Step 5:**
- Communicate/confirm your decision to yourself, in some detail. For example, “(Team name) challenged the net fault we called; (Team name) was in the net instead, so I need to signal the (Team name) net fault and (Team name) gets the point,” OR “We originally called the ball ‘out’ on (Team name), the video didn’t show a net on (Team name), so the ‘out’ call stands.”

**Step 6:**
- Ensure that the score crew knows the result of your decision. The scorer only needs to know the facts that need to be recorded on the score sheet. Either the original decision stands, or it is reversed. If the original decision is reversed, ensure the scorer uses the mind change notation to record either a point to the other team or a replay. If the original decision stands, the assistant scorer needs to complete the information on the data sheet about whether your decision was because the video confirmed the original decision or was inconclusive, so provide that information. Quickly ensure that the scorers have recorded the events, including any reversed subs and libero replacements.
- Quickly communicate your decision to the announcer. The announcer needs the decision and the result. For example: “The video showed that (Team name) was not in the net, but (Team name) was—the decision is reversed, and (Team name) gets the point,” OR, “There WAS a touch on the (Team name) block—the decision is reversed and (Team name) gets the point,” OR “Video showed that the ball did not contact the floor, the point will be replayed,” OR “The video was inconclusive, so the play stands. (Team name) will serve.”
Accepting the Challenge
Elaborating on R2 CRS Technique

Step 7:

- When your communications to the table are complete, turn to the court, position yourself between the nearest attack line extended and the centerline, in clear view of the first referee, and communicate the decision to the first referee.

- Whistle (once) and:
  - If the original decision stands, repeat the point signal.
    - If the original decision stands due to inconclusive video, follow the point signal with the appropriate signal.
    - R1 mimics the point signal.
  - If the original decision is reversed based on a fault seen in the review, signal that fault
    - R1 mimics the fault signal and awards the point.
    - R2 mimics that point.
  - If the review results in a replay based on a fault called that did not occur, signal replay.
    - R1 mimics replay signal.

- Before giving the game back to the first referee, ensure that the scoreboard reflects the correct score (but not before you communicate with all parties).

- If the original decision is reversed, the coach that originally won the point may request more information or a description of what you saw on the video. That communication should be minimized; for example “The video confirmed that there was a touch by your blocker,” or, “The video confirmed that the ball hit the ground on the pancake attempt,” or, “The video did not show indisputable evidence of a touch, so the call stands.” Further details or descriptions of the video should be avoided.