



2021 RAOA Pre-Season Volleyball Training

Back Row Faults

Tyler Kiel

Charter Clinician

Rochester Area Officials Association

Agenda

- ◇ Definition of a back row fault
- ◇ Definition of an attack and a block
- ◇ Who can commit a back row fault
- ◇ Back row setter and player positioning
- ◇ Example videos
- ◇ Fault Signal
- ◇ Safe Signal
- ◇ Key Take A Ways
- ◇ Questions/Discussion

What is the Definition?

- ◆ 9-5-4: A back row player (on or in front of the attack line), cannot contact the ball completely above the height of the net and complete an attack.
- ◆ 9-5-5: A back row player shall not:
 - ◆ Participate in a completed block;
 - ◆ Attack a ball which is completely above the height of the net while positioned:
 - ◆ On or in front of the attack line or its out of bounds extension;
 - ◆ In the air, having left the floor on or in front of the attack line or outside-of bounds extensions.

NOTE: An illegal back row attack shall not be called until the ball has completely crossed the net or is contacted by the opponent (9-4-4)

What is the Definition?

- ◆ Attack:

- ◆ Any action other than a block or a serve that directs the ball toward the opponent's court.
- ◆ A completed attack occurs the instant the ball completely crosses the vertical plane of the net or is legally contacted
 - ◆ Spike
 - ◆ Tip
 - ◆ Dump
 - ◆ Overhead pass (ex. Set if the finger action directs the ball into the opponents court).

What is the Definition?

- ◆ Block:
 - ◆ The action of a player(s) close to the net that deflects the ball coming from the opponent by reaching higher than the top of the net at the moment of contact.

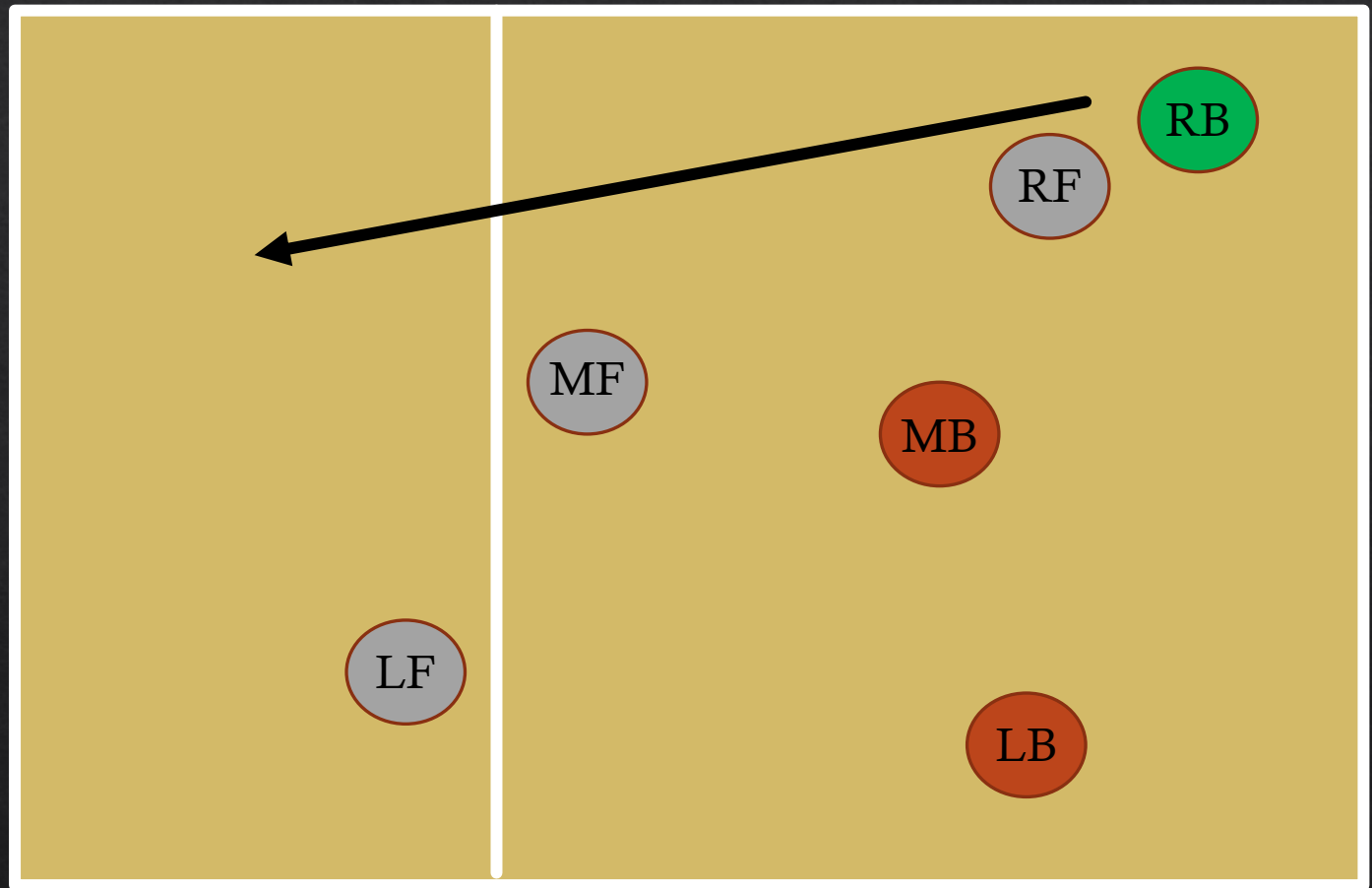
Who can commit a back row fault?

- ◆ Any player who is positioned in the back row:
 - ◆ Right back
 - ◆ Middle back
 - ◆ Left back
- ◆ Player who is attacking a ball on or in front of the attack line who is a back row player;
- ◆ A back row setter attempting to set/save an errant pass in which the setter sets the ball into the block or over to the opponents court, if the ball is entirely above the top of the net.

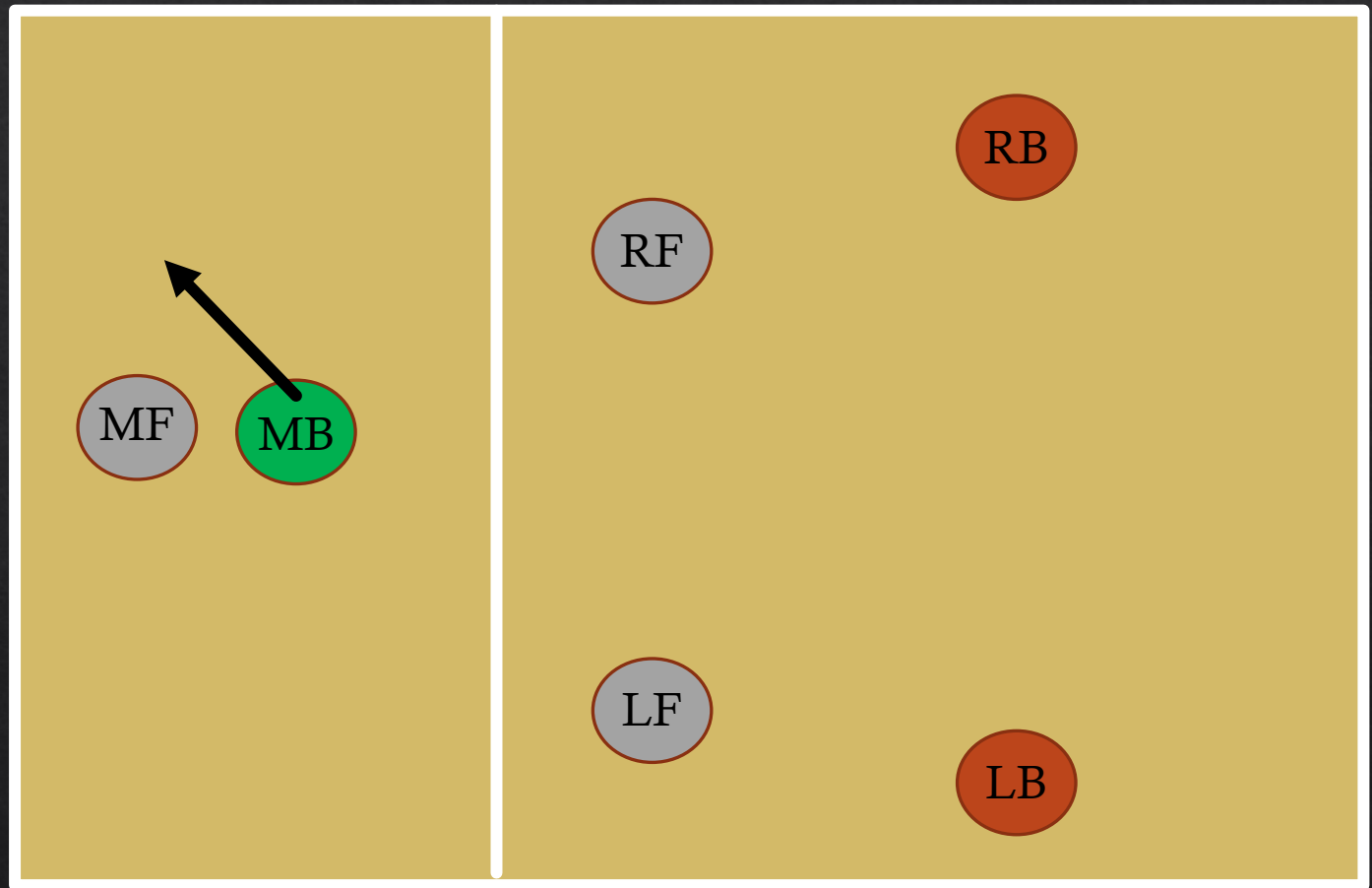
Player Positioning is Key...

- ◆ Prior to the beckon for serve of each rally, know where your setter is.
- ◆ Recognize the standard rotations for back row setters.

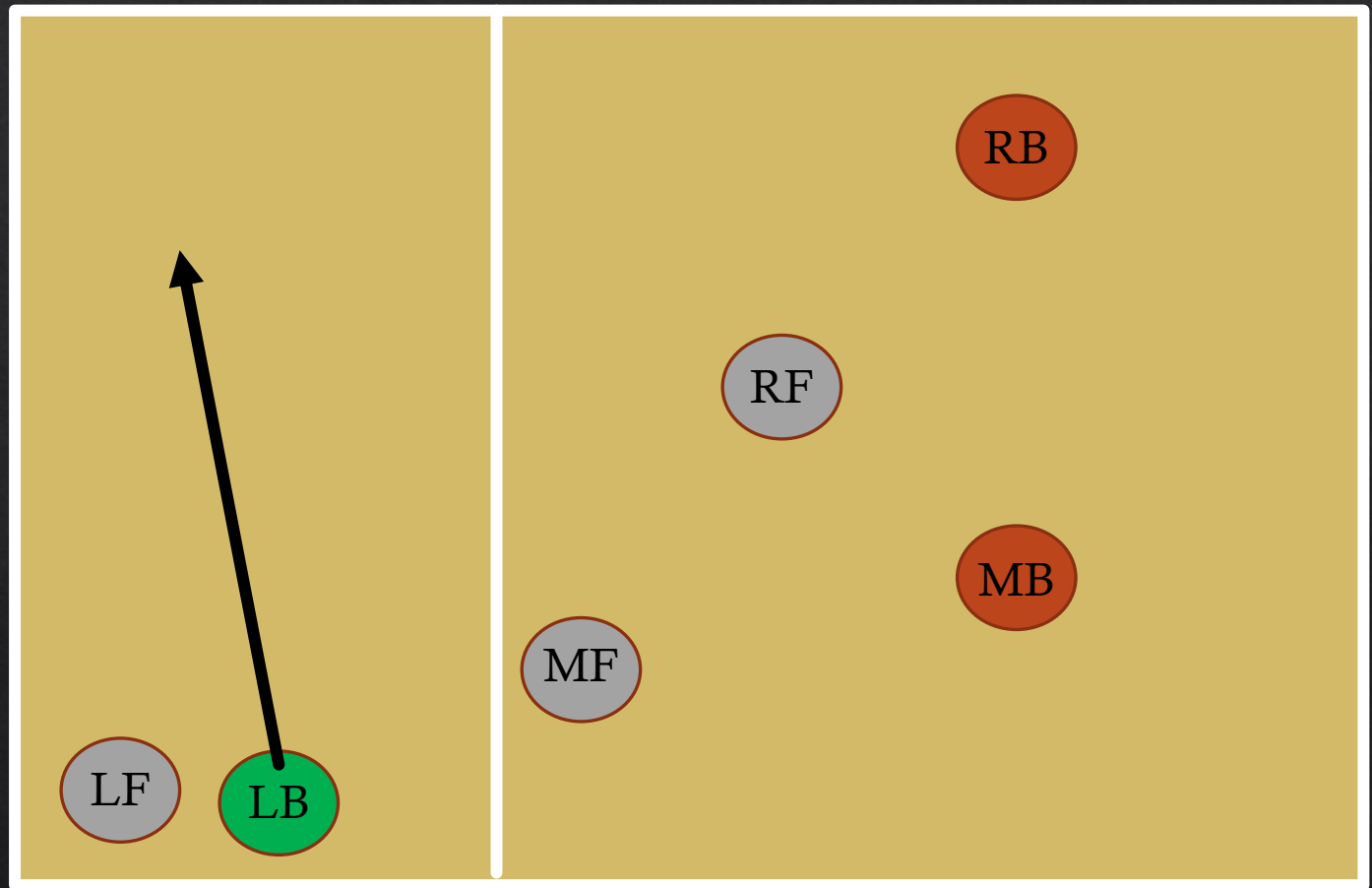
Setter is in the Right Back Rotation



Setter is in the Middle Back Rotation



Setter is in the Left Back Rotation



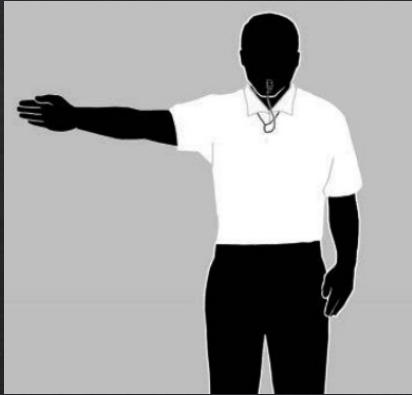
Example Videos

Volleyball Training and Educational Videos on Vimeo

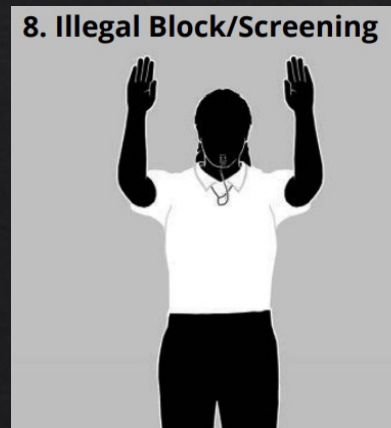
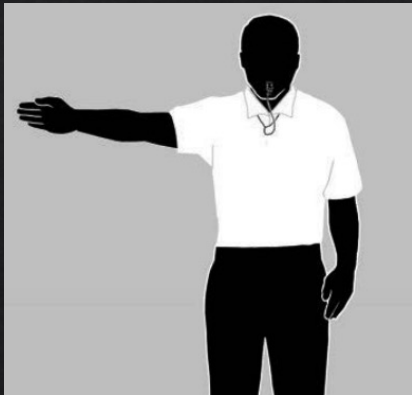
<https://youtu.be/EOsKWArrcIQ>

Fault Signal

◈ Back Row Attack:



◈ Back Row Block:





Informal “Safe” Signal

- ◆ Do not overuse this signal
- ◆ Use when necessary to show/acknowledge a close potential back row player only if you have the ball below the height of the net.
- ◆ Example:
 - ◆ A back row setter attempts to save an errant pass on your left; the setter contacts the ball where $\frac{3}{4}$ of the ball is above the height of the net. The coach from the opponents jumps up and believes there is a back row attack.
 - ◆ Since the ball was not completely above the height of the net, the R1 should acknowledge the coach with the “safe” signal, while still staying attentive to the rally.
 - ◆ This shows the coach that you acknowledge the fact there was a potential back row play, but it did not meet the criteria for a fault
 - ◆ The signal also gives your partner the answer to defend your no call to the coach, should they ask

Key Take Aways:

- ◆ Before beckoning, know where your setter are
 - ◆ Are they front row
 - ◆ Are they back row
- ◆ Pre-match with your partner on back row situations
 - ◆ Prior to the beckon, if unsure, your R2 may be able to help you identify if the setter is back row or front row through discrete signals
- ◆ R1 or R2 can call a back row attack:
 - ◆ R1 should be the primary calling official
 - ◆ R2 should be delayed with “help signal” first, then if no whistle from R1 and R2 is sure there was a fault, R2 blow the whistle and signal fault.

Key Take Aways:

- ◇ A back row fault can occur whether a player is on the ground or jumps
 - ◇ Remember the key points of what is a back row attack or a back row block:
 - ◇ Illegal back row attack occurs when the **ball** is completely above the height of the net in which a back row player causes the ball to completely cross the plane of the net OR a ball is legally blocked by the opponent.
 - ◇ Think did the ball go from the setter to the blocker; or setter to the other side of the court.
 - ◇ Illegal back row block occurs when **a players body part** is above the height of the net in which the ball is deflected by the opponent into the player attempting to play the ball
 - ◇ Think blocker to the setter

Key Take Aways:

- ◆ The goal is to get the call right...
 - ◆ The call does not need to be immediate
 - ◆ Bang/bang plays – Whether you call a back row attack (setter to the blocker) or back row block (blocker to the setter), as long as a whistle is on the play, that's what we want.
- ◆ If you call a back row fault on a front row setter, correct the call and issue a replay if necessary.

Questions??

