BACK ROW ATTACKS

BACK ROW BLOCKS

OVER-THE-NET VIOLATIONS

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An interactive MS Office Power Point presentation best viewed using the latest version of MS Power Point. Older versions of PP may be used but some of the animation may not work.

Click the mouse button once to advance to the next item in the presentation at your own pace.

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Complete presentation reviewed to ensure compliance with the 2014-2015 NFHS rules

NOTE: In all situations green team is on the left and yellow team is on the right side of the court

Back row blocks and over-the-net situations added
AGENDA

• BACK ROW ATTACKS
  • The rule in question
  • Introductory information
  • Back row attack situations

• BACK ROW BLOCKS

• OVER THE NET SITUATIONS
BACK ROW ATTACKS
The Rule in Question
ART 5. A BACK ROW PLAYER SHALL NOT

a. Participate in a completed block

b. Attack a ball which is completely above the height of the net while positioned:

1. On or in front of the attack line or its out of bounds extension;

2. In the air, having left the floor on or in front of the attack line or its OOB extension;

**NOTE:** An illegal BR attack shall not be called until the ball has completely crossed the net or is legally blocked by an opponent (Rule 9.4.4)
INTRODUCTORY INFORMATION

1. Who commits the violations?

2. When should the violation be called?

3. What are the most common situations / violations?
WHO COMMITS THE VIOLATIONS
There are 3 types of back row players that could commit a violation under this rule, they are:

1. A BACK ROW SETTER
2. A BACK ROW HITTER
3. THE LIBERO

Which of these 3 is most likely to commit a back row player violation?
The referee needs to constantly track the setters during the entire match by memorizing the setters numbers.

1. Spot them *BEFORE* each rally

2. Know if they are front row or back row

3. Know each team’s offense; 5-1, 6-2

4. Use distinguishing features; hair devices, socks, shoes, ribbons, etc.
WHEN SHOULD THE VIOLATION BE CALLED
NOTE: An illegal BR attack shall not be called until the ball has completely crossed the net or is legally blocked by an opponent (Rule 9.4.4)
WHEN THE BALL IS CONSIDERED TO HAVE CROSSED THE NET

RULE 9.4.4. PG 33

a. It has passed completely beyond the vertical plane of the net.

b. It is partially over the net (in the plane) and is contacted by an opponent.

c. No part of the ball has crossed the net and it is legally blocked.
WHEN IS THE BALL CONSIDERED TO HAVE CROSSED THE NET?

The ball is moving from left to right.

The attack is complete or this is a 3rd hit by green, team on the left side.

This is when the referee blows the whistle if there is an illegal attack violation.

OFFENSE

DEFENSE
WHY THE REFEREE WAITS TO CALL AN ILLEGAL BACK ROW ATTACK

It is possible, that the other team may commit a violation *BEFORE* the ball is considered to have crossed the net, such as a net violation or a center line violation. A net violation is probably the most common.

Illustrated in situations 1.a. & 1.b. that follow
SITUATION - 1. a.

An overpass on a 1st or 2nd hit is going to cross the net.

BR setter contacts the ball completely above the plane in an attack.

A back row violation is **ONLY** called when the ball has considered to have crossed the plane of the net, in this case it has not crossed.

The blocker misses the ball and touches the net, before the ball completely crosses the net.

**NET FOUL**

In this case the net foul occurred first and is penalized, the back row attack is not penalized.

**SIGNAL # 6 NET FOUL**

Off yellow team.

**HERE WE GO**
Illegal Attack by a BR player

NOT CALLED YET

Any back row player attacks a ball that is above the height of the net when she takes off from on or in front of the attack line

The net foul is penalized, the illegal attack is not

While the ball is headed towards the net, the yellow team blocker contacts the net BEFORE the ball crosses the plane or is legally blocked

SITUATION - 1. b.

HERE WE GO

NET FOUL

SIGNAL # 6

ATTACK LINE

OFFENSE

DEFENSE
FIRST

IN ORDER TO CALL AN ILLEGAL BACK ROW ATTACK

WE HAVE TO KNOW WHAT A LEGAL BACK ROW ATTACK LOOKS LIKE
Back-row players, while positioned behind the attack line, **MAY** contact the ball from any position inside or outside the court, above or below the top of the net.

(A quote straight out of the rule book)

**A LEGAL BACK ROW ATTACK**
A BR player attacks a ball that is above the height of the net when she takes off from behind the attack line.

SIGNAL # 7
LEGAL BACK ROW ATTACK
Safe signal is made at the moment of legal contact w/ the ball by green player if the player is behind but close to the attack line.
RULE 9.5.4. PG 35

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.

(A quote straight out of the rule book)

**AN ILLEGAL BACK ROW ATTACK**
A BR player attacks a ball that is completely above the height of the net when she takes off from on or in front of the 10 ft line and the ball crosses the plane of the net untouched.

SIGNAL # 8
ILLEGAL ATTACK
The violation is called (whistled) when the ball is considered to have cross the net.
ART 5. A BACK ROW PLAYER SHALL NOT

a. Participate in a completed block

b. Attack a ball which is completely above the height of the net while positioned:

1. On or in front of the attack line or its out of bounds extension;

2. In the air, having left the floor on or in front of the attack line or its OOB extension:

SITUATIONS 4 & 5
An overpass on a 1st or 2nd hit is going to cross the net

A BR setter contacts the ball completely above the plane in an attack or a set attempt that crosses the plane untouched

**SIGNAL # 8**

**ILLEGAL ATTACK**

A blocker misses the ball and the ball crosses the plane of the net untouched by the blocker

**ILLEGAL**

The foul is called when the ball COMPLETELY crosses the plane of the net untouched
SITUATION - 5

Foul is called when the ball is considered to have crossed the net (legally block)

An overpass on a 1st or 2nd hit is going to cross the net and is **ATTACKED** across the net by a BR setter; contact is above the top of the net

**ILLEGAL ATTACK**

By green

**HERE WE GO**

**Ball is legally blocked**

**SIGNAL # 8**

**ILLEGAL ATTACK**

On green’s side of the net

OFFENSE

DEFENSE
ART 6. A LIBERO SHALL NOT:

a. Complete an attack from anywhere if, at the moment of contact, the ball is entirely above the height of the net;

b. Set the ball using overhand finger action while on or in front of the attack line extended, resulting in a completed attack above the height of the net;

SITUATION 6
SITUATION - 6

SIGNAL # 8 ILLEGAL ATTACK

A libero attacks a ball that is above the height of the net when she takes off from anywhere on the court and the ball crosses the plane of the net untouched.

The violation is called when the ball is considered to have crossed the net (completely crosses the net untouched).
Things that will help you to call an illegal attack on a Libero:

• How tall is the Libero?
• Is she hitting with her arm fully extended?
• What is the trajectory of the ball?
• Is this the first time the Libero has made an attack or is it the 2nd or 3rd time?
RULE 9.5.6. PG 36

ART 6. A LIBERO SHALL NOT:

a. *Complete an attack from anywhere if, at the moment of contact, the ball is entirely above the height of the net;*

SITUATIONS 7 & 8
A libero attacks a ball that is above the height of the net when she takes off from anywhere on the court and the ball is legally blocked.

The violation is called when the ball is considered to have crossed the net, in this case, legally blocked.
A libero attacks a ball that is below the height of the net from anywhere on the court. There is no violation here.
ART 6. A LIBERO SHALL NOT:

b. Set the ball using overhand finger action while on or in front of the attack line extended, resulting in a completed attack above the height of the net.

SITUATION 9
The libero sets the ball to a FR hitter using overhand finger action while she is on or in front of the attack line.

Green team FR hitter spikes the ball (completes an attack) without realizing the set from the libero is overhand with finger action.

The violation is called when the ball crosses the net untouched or is legally blocked.

Signal #8
ART 6. A LIBERO SHALL NOT:

c. Block or attempt to block

DEFINITION OF A 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.

SITUATION 10
The libero reaches above the top of the net to block a ball coming from the opponent. The violation is called when the libero blocks or attempts to block the ball coming from the opponent. All of the requirements of a block must be met, it does not matter if the libero does or does not touch the ball.
BACK ROW BLOCKS
A pass on the 1st or 2nd contact to the setter.

Green team BR setter attempts to set the ball but misses it completely.

Here we go

The ball is then blocked while it is in the plane.

The ball is blocked back into the hands of the back row setter that are still **ABOVE** the top of the net.

This is also illegal if the ball touches **any part** of the BRP’s body while their hands are above the net.

**LEGAL** OR

**ILLEGAL**

**Block on Green**
A pass on the 1\textsuperscript{st} or 2\textsuperscript{nd} contact to the setter.

Green team BR setter sets the ball and the ball enters the vertical plane of the net, the setters contact with the ball \textit{IS BELOW} the top of the net.

\textbf{LEGAL}

\textit{OR ILLEGAL}

\textbf{FIRST CONTACT}

\textbf{OFFENSE}

\textbf{DEFENSE}

\textit{Here we go}

The ball is then blocked (in the plane) back into the hands of the BR setter that are \textit{below} the top of the net.

Can the green setter touch the ball next?

NO, that would be 2 hits.
The ball is blocked back into the back row setter’s hands that are **above** the top of the net.

**Back Row Block**

**First Contact**

The ball is blocked back into the back row setter’s hands that are **below** the top of the net.
A pass on any contact, enters the plane of the net, a *BR setter*, contacts the ball when it is above the top of the net.

**LEGAL OR ILLEGAL**

**SIGNAL # 9**

Illegal block by green

**THE BALL IS BLOCKED IN THE PLANE.**

Here we go

There is simultaneous contact.

The foul is called when the ball is considered to have crossed the net (legally blocked). At the simultaneous contact.
OVER
THE
NET
A player shall not contact a ball which is completely on the opponent’s side of the net unless the contact is a legal block.
A 1st contact is a return of serve pass that goes near the net to the setter (FR or BR) who is clearly waiting for the ball.

The ball is **clearly** completely on the offensive side of the net.

The ball is blocked over the opponents court before contact by the setter.

**LEGAL OR ILLEGAL**

**SIGNAL # 5**

**OVER THE NET**

**Here we go**
The setter (FR or BR) sets the ball (2\textsuperscript{nd} contact) straight up. In this situation it does matter where the setter contacts the ball \textit{because}

The ball is clearly \textit{COMpletely} on the offensive (green) side of the net.

\textbf{Here we go}

\textbf{LEGAL OR ILLEGAL}

\textbf{SIGNAL # 5 OVER THE NET}

The ball is blocked over the opponents court \textit{AFTER} the contact by the setter.
There has been one contact by the red team before this play. Red # 13 is trying to set the ball.

The ball **HAS NOT** entered the vertical plane of the net and is blocked by # 25 before or after # 13 touches the ball.

The setter, # 13, could be a front or back row player and is trying to set the ball to a team mate. The red team has the right to 2 more contacts as long as the ball is still on their side of the net.

**LEGAL OR ILLEGAL**
OVER THE NET - 3 a.

The front row setter clearly **ATTACKS** the ball towards the opponent’s court on any hit.

The ball is clearly completely on the offensive side of the net. It is **ALWAYS** legal to block over the opponents court after an **ATTACK**.

The ball is blocked over the opponent’s court after the attack hit by the setter.

**Here we go**

**LEGAL**

**OR ILEGAL**
Same situation BUT, the distances are much closer.

This is a VERY difficult play to call, the distances are VERY small and it happens very fast.

The most important point here is, “Was it an attack hit by the setter?”

Here we go

Is the block by yellow legal or illegal? This could be an illegal over-the-net contact if the set was not an attack hit and the ball was still on greenside when touched by the blocker.
An overpass on the 1\textsuperscript{st} or 2\textsuperscript{nd} contact is going to cross the net, setter (BR or FR) tries to bring the ball back to her side using her fist.

The setter or any player tries to bring the ball back to their side of the court while the ball is still in the plane of the net.

\textbf{Here we go}

\textbf{LEGAL OR ILLEGAL}

\textbf{PLAY ON}

The ball is still \textit{CLEARLY} in the vertical plane of the net.

\textbf{OFFENSE} \hspace{1cm} \textbf{DEFENSE}
An overpass, on a 1<sup>st</sup> or 2<sup>nd</sup> contact, crosses the net and the green setter (FR or BR) tries to bring the ball back to her side.

The contact with the ball is after it has completely crossed the plane of the net and the ball is now clearly over the opponents court.

The ball is **CLEARLY** on the opponents side.

**SIGNAL # 5**

**OVER THE NET**

**OFFENSE**

**LEGAL OR ILLEGAL**

**DEFENSE**

**Here we go**
SUMMARY

• Judge attacking violations by the position of the ball and blow the whistle when the attack is complete.

• Judge blocking violations by the position of the player and blow the whistle on contact with the ball.
QUESTIONS