

Online Rules Meetings

The deadline without penalty for the 2012 volleyball online rules meeting was August 31. A \$50 late fee will now be applied to receive credit for meeting attendance.

Please call Renee at the OHSAA office (614-267-2502, ext. 106) with your credit card information if you still need to view the meeting.

In order to view the online presentation it is recommended that users use IE7.0 or higher; in addition Adobe Flashplayer must be installed on your PC; also, make sure your playback device (speakers) are working properly. Flashplayer is a free download from Adobe and can be downloaded from their web site at <http://www.adobe.com/go/getflashplayer>. OHSAA will not take phone calls or troubleshoot any user computer hardware or software problems.

Official OHSAA Volleyball

The OHSAA has adopted the Molten IV58L-BKSV-OH Super Touch white, silver and black premium volleyball as the "Official Ball of the OHSAA."

This ball shall be used in all **OHSAA volleyball tournament competition** for the 2012 season. Schools may continue to use an all white ball for regular season contests as per NFHS rules.



THIS WEEK IN VOLLEYBALL



The Ohio High School Athletic Association

Volume 3

Issue 6

September 10, 2012

Recognizing Position Faults- Reprinted with permission from Marcia Alterman from the 2010 PAVO Guidebook

It takes experience and practice to identify which players may be out of position. Part of the ability to recognize these kinds of faults comes from understanding how each player's position relates to the position of the other players on the team.

| Net | | |
|-----|----|----|
| R4 | R3 | R2 |
| R5 | R6 | R1 |

In the diagram above, players on the receiving team are designated according to their serving order, with R1 in the right back position. The players are shown in boxes only to illustrate which team members might create possible situations for out of position faults. *For any individual player, it is possible to commit an out of position fault only with teammates who share a side of the box surrounding that player.*

For example, R1's box shares sides with R2 and R6. Therefore, it is possible for R1 to be out of position in relation to R2 or to R6. R2 must have at least part of a foot closer to the center line than both feet of R1. R1 must have at least part of a foot closer to the right sideline than both feet of R6.

Another example, using R3, shows that this player's box shares sides with three teammates—R4, R2, and R6. Therefore, R3 must have at least part of a foot closer to the center line than both feet of R6. R4 and R2 must have at least part of a foot closer to their respective sidelines than both feet of R3.

On the other hand, R2 and R6 do not share the side of a box. Therefore, they can be positioned in any relation to each other without committing a position fault.

Receiving team members will line up in any variety of ways and change positions to try to gain an offensive advantage—to get the setter into the front row more quickly, to enable their best passers to receive the ball, or to move their hitters into a stronger attack position. However, the players must be in legal positions as described above *at the time the serve is contacted*. After the serve, players can move anywhere on the court.

If you suspect a position fault may occur, you can adjust your position slightly to see the fault clearly, but make sure you can quickly return to your base position at the net. Do not make the call unless you are very sure there was a fault and you can readily identify the offending players. If you observe that players' locations are very close to being illegal, it is acceptable to verbally point out the potential fault to the coach or the players involved if the warning doesn't disrupt the flow of the set.

While there is no foolproof way to track the players' positions, there are several methods that experienced officials use to perform this difficult task.

- Changes in position often involve the setter, so you should always know the setter's position in the lineup. It is helpful to remember which player is opposite the setter, as well as the players on either side of the setter.
- The presence of a libero in a contrasting jersey may also help you keep track of the players' positions. Know the number and position of the player that the libero replaces.
- During the interval between serves, quickly note the front-row players' numbers on the serving team. When that team loses a rally and lines up as the receiving team, you will already know the numbers of the front-row players.
- Note the primary passers and whether they play in opposite positions. Keep track of which passer is in the front row.
- Remember which player served last, and use the fact that they are now receiving in position 1 to help identify other players' positions.