



Field Umpires Coaching Session

1. ON FIELD REPORTING PROCESS

Presented by VAFA Senior Coach, Tony Hales

Before umpires take to the field it is important that umpires are aware of all Reportable Offences. Some of the listed Reports are:

Time Wasting; Interference with the goal kicker(?); Disputing an umpire's decision; Assault; Abusive or Insulting language; Audible obscenity; Obscene gesture; Audible obscenity to umpire; Obscene gesture to umpire; Shaking a goal post; Violently throwing an opponent; Attempting to strike; Striking a player; Charging; Unreasonably rough conduct; General misconduct; Attempting to trip; Tripping; Kicking; Attempting to kick; Elbowing; Eye gouging; Headbutting; Spitting; Bumping (?); Forceful front on contact; Remaining on the playing field; Contacting an umpire; Striking an umpire; Attempting to contact an umpire; Attempting to strike an umpire

Some of the points discussed at Coaching:

1. Blow Time On
2. Get in there
3. Try to remain calm
4. Don't lose sight of the players involved in the incident or incidents
5. Ensure you get both players' numbers
6. Tell both players of the report, e.g. "I'm reporting you for striking. Do you understand? You need to leave the field" and "I've reported #5 for striking you. Do you understand?" Make a mental note of any comments made by the players
7. Hold up the appropriate card to the timekeepers
8. Make some quick notes which include both players' numbers, teams, the report, brief details etc
9. Once the reported player is off the ground, resume play by blowing Time On

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xfgRlqFdQUM&feature=youtu.be>

Snippet #1: Although one could argue the reporting process takes too long in terms of the umpire taking notes, it is important to get all the details correct.

Snippet #2: When a boundary or goal umpire wishes to make a report they must inform you at the first appropriate break in play. You will accompany them to the players concerned and the reporting umpire will inform the players. You will then tell the reported player they need to leave the field and display the appropriate card to the timekeepers. There is no free kick paid as these can only eventuate from field umpire's reports.

Snippet #3: The player offended against was not informed of the report. It is important to try to remain calm, slow down our actions and go through the set routine each time.

Snippet #4: The main point to learn from this example is how ineffective the #2 umpire is. He should be in there immediately and trying to settle things down. Given that play could not resume because of an injured player being in the vicinity, it may have been advisable to get the two captains together and remove their teams from this volatile situation. Once things had settled down the umpire could have also convened with the other umpires to check if they wished to lay any reports. The game resumed with a ball up but it should have been a free kick to the team last offended against.

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Snippet #5: At a kick in the #2 umpire reports a player from the team which is about to bring the ball back into play. Once the player has left the field play should resume with a free kick from the top of the goal square. If it had been a free kick to the other team it would have been taken from the back line of the centre square.

Snippet #6: The umpire blows his whistle and says, "High tackle and report, and report." Everyone immediately knows the status of this incident, the umpire is in quickly with great presence and handles the situation appropriately.