

EASTERN DISTRICT NETBALL ASSOCIATION

UMPIRE'S MEETING

A E I = Ability of players, Experience of players, Intent of players.

8 year old, first year of playing, having fun,

29 year old, 15 years of playing, recently at high level, playing team which has previously beaten them.

Umpires need to be aware of who they are umpiring.

Change your level of umpiring to the level of play

Rules do not change – how they are applied **MAY**.

Team white work together, talk at breaks, support each other.

The Netball Rule book is the Umpires' bible.

UMPIRES SHOULD HAVE THE CURRENT EDITION OF THE RULES OF NETBALL AND REFER TO IT OFTEN.

Sanctions – Pages 32 – 34

Free Pass – when someone makes a mistake **ONLY INVOLVING THEMSELVES** – stepping, offside, held ball etc. – minor infringements.

Penalty Pass – when someone makes a mistake **INVOLVING ANOTHER PLAYER** – contact, obstruction, interference – major infringements.

SET has been added as a definition – A sanction is 'set' once the player taking the sanction is positioned correctly with the ball: in the case of a penalty pass, the infringer must also be positioned correctly.

Starting Play – Pages 35 – 42

Position of players for Centre Pass – Centre in possession of the ball stands with **AT LEAST** 1 foot wholly within the centre circle – Refer pictures

If only 1 foot is wholly within the centre circle, this foot will be considered the landing (GROUNDED) foot.

If both feet are wholly within the centre circle the foot **NOT** moved is considered the landing (GROUNDED) foot.

During the Match – Pages – 44 – 53

REFER TO ENDA'S BYLAWS FOR STOPPAGES DUE TO INJURY/ILLNESS AND BLOOD.

This is slightly different to IFN rules as we allow coaches to be Primary Carers.

Duty of Care – An umpire may hold time without being requested. If this happens all other rules apply.

PIVOT has a new wording as of January 2018. – A movement where the player with the ball swivels either on the heel or the ball of the landing foot while this maintains contact with the original landing position. The videos posted when the rules changed in 2016 have not changed.

Scoring a Goal – Pages 55 – 56

In taking a shot for goal a player shall have **NO** contact with the ground outside the Goal Circle **EITHER** during the catching of the ball or whilst holding it. This means a player cannot catch the ball outside the Goal Circle and then step (legally) into the Goal Circle and then shoot. – Free Pass to the noninfringing team is awarded.

The old rule book states the Free pass is taken in the Goal Circle. The new book does not state where the free pass is taken.

Obstruction – Pages 57 – 59

There has not been any change in the rules regarding obstruction, but remember – the wording in rule 11.2(ii) regarding natural body stance.

Contact/Contesting – Pages 60

Interference – Pages 60 – 61

An umpire needs to be aware of the difference between Contact and Contesting and Interference.

What is acceptable for competent players is not acceptable with novice players.

Game Management – Pages 62 – 68

CAUTION – A player is advised that the behaviour specified must change.

WARNING – A player is warned that suspension will follow if the behaviour specified continues.

SUSPENSION – A player is suspended for 2 minutes and take no part in play.

If the centre is suspended 1 on-court-player is moved so as play may continue.

The suspended player returns to their original playing position at the next break in play after the 2-minute suspension is up.

A break in play is:

- after a goal is scored,
- during a stoppage or interval,
- when a sanction is awarded, or
- when a throw in or toss up is taken.

As EDNA matches are centrally timed, we require umpires to call upon the court supervisor to come out and time the suspension. It is suggested that once it is necessary to warn a player, the court supervisor be called.

ORDERING OFF – A player who is ordered off takes no further part in the MATCH.

EDNA umpires should be aware of the proposed changes in Complaints, Reports and Appeals Policy regarding reporting of players/spectator. These changes will be voted on at the next Council Meeting.

QUESTIONS

THERE ARE NO DUMB QUESTIONS.

Explain which areas are controlled by which umpires.

RULE 5.2.1(iv)

Each Umpire controls and gives decisions for one half of the court including the goal line, except as provided for in (v), Throw in and (vi), Hold time and Rule 6.1.1(v) the Centre pass, For this purpose the length of the court is divided in half across the centre FROM SIDE LINE TO SIDE LINE. Refer to diagram Rules of Netball.

Which umpire calls the obstruction of the Centre by the opposing Centre at a centre pass?

RULE 6.1.1(v)

The umpire controlling the centre pass is responsible for penalizing any infringements by the Centre taking the centre pass and any opponent defending the pass (if a sanction is awarded in the co-umpire's half, the co-umpire assumes control once it is set).

The umpire in charge of the centre – the one blowing the whistle – Blow first for the centre then blow again for the obstruction/contact.

If a defender is standing out, the shooter steps in and the defender moves off before the ball is released, do you reset the penalty if no goal is scored?

RULE 7.1.3(i)(c)

Infringer must, remain in the position and not move or take part in play (including verbal comments) until the ball has been released. The sanction is a further penalty pass being awarded and it may be advanced if the umpire judges the movement to be a delaying action.

Explain the rule regarding stepping in the centre circle.

RULE 8.2.1(i) AND 8.2.2(i)(a)(b) AND 9.6

This will depend somewhat on how the centre steps into the centre circle, either with 1 foot wholly within the centre circle or 2. If 1 foot is wholly within the centre circle, this foot is considered the landing foot and then this is the foot to which the stepping rule applies. If 2 feet are wholly within the centre circle, the foot not moved is considered the landing foot.

Explain the rule for 'not grounded on court'.

RULE 8.3.2(iv)

A player who is partly or wholly in the court surround (this is new terminology) must re-enter the court and have no contact with the court surround before playing the ball. Put simply, a player must ground (with 1 foot or 2) on the court before having any contact with the ball. The sanction is a Throw in, taken by the opposing team.

Please explain the stepping rule for a player doing a throw in.

RULE 8.4 AND 9.6

Rule 8.4.1(i)(a)

Stand outside the court with at least 1 foot within 15cm (6inches) of the line at the point indicated by the umpire (this foot is considered 'the landed foot').

If the player lifts and regrounds that foot before releasing the ball they are considered to have stepped just as in the normal arena of play.

However, EDNA will continue to teach non-competitive grades (Primary and Netta) to place their foot up to the line but not on it, in preparation for the competitive grades.

An umpire calling time for blood rule and a player covers it within the 30sec.

RULE 9.3 AND, 8.4.1 9.3.1

Refer to EDNA's By-laws – This is basically the same as in the 'Rules of Netball'.

The blood/injured player MUST leave the court.

Play continues as soon as the player concerned has left the court, substitute the player, position swap or position left vacant. THE PLAYER DOES NOT HAVE 30SECONDS TO GET A BAND-AID OR WHATEVER AND RETURN TO THE COURT.

A goalie shooting for goal that misses everything cannot grab it even after it has touched the ground. Some umpires think you can. ie: it must touch part of the goalpost/net or another player before the goalie can touch/grab it.

RULE 9.4(ii)(d)

The player with the ball.....After releasing the ball, may not replay the ball until it has been touched by another player or it rebounds from the goalpost.

This is the same as for replaying the ball anywhere on the court, the rule does not change just because shooting for goal is involved.

What is the call for a player hitting or hanging off the goal post? GS or GD

RULE 9.4.1(vi) AND 10.2(ii)(a)

A player may not **use** of the goal post to regain balance or as a support to recover the ball. (USE is the important word, knocking the goal post in general play, which does not affect a shot for goal or gain the player an advantage is NOT penalized.)

There is no official call for the infringement so an umpire could call 'use of the goal post' or just 'post', and a free pass is awarded to the noninfringing team, on court under the goalpost.

However, if defending player causes the goalpost to move so as to interfere with a shot for goal and causes the shot to miss, a Penalty Pass is awarded and the infringer stands out of play.

What is a short pass?

RULE 9.5.1(i)

When a player passes the ball there must be sufficient space for an opposing player on the court to be able to intercept the ball as it moves from the hands of the thrower to those of the receiver.

No actual distance is given.

A short pass is a pass between two players on the same team, where the length of the pass is so short that a defensive player cannot get between the two opposing players to intercept the ball.

If a player lands with her grounded foot in the goal circle and the other is outside, after bringing them together in the circle can she shoot?

If no what is the sanction and where is it taken?

RULE 10.2(i)(a)

Have no contact with the ground outside the goal circle EITHER while catching or holding the ball. The player may lean on the ball in the goal third outside the goal circle or may roll the ball or pick it up from this area, provided the player makes NO physical contact with the ground outside the goal circle. The sanction is a Free Pass. The new book does not state where the free pass is taken. The old rule book stated the 'Free pass is taken in the Goal Circle'. A good thing to remember is where did the player make the mistake. By attempting a shot from inside the goal circle when they should not have done so.

Can a player legally block a player who has gone off court from coming on again?

RULE 11.3.2(i)

A player may defend an opponent who has chosen to go out of court PROVIDED the defending player does not leave the court or own playing area or obstruct the player as in in rule 11.2(ii) – A player who is within 0.9m (3feet) may not whether attacking or defending, use movements that take the arms away from the body so as to limit the possible movement of an opponent, except as required for natural body stance.

How do suspensions work and can an umpire advance the ball as discipline or misconduct?

RULE 13

Game Management

RULE 13.1

Actions that may be taken by Umpires

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RULE 13.2 Foul Play

RULE 13.2.1(i) - Unfair Play

Delaying Play

A player may not intentionally waste time or delay play.

The sanction is a penalty pass which is advanced up to ½ of a third, with the infringer standing out at the new position.

There are other categories, Dangerous Play, Misconduct which includes dissent with an umpire.

There are other things which umpires should be aware of some of which relate to EDNA only and some which relate to other associations.

EDNA - Competitions.

Can girls wear shorts? What style is allowed?

As per the by-laws Amended 22/2/18, all EDNA players are permitted to wear shorts and a description of the appropriate type can be found on our web site, under POLICIES/Uniforms.

If the team only has 5 players can 3 boys still be on court?

Can they play all in one end, for example WD GD GK?

As per EDNA by-laws a, 'Unisex Competitions will be made available for both sexes to participate in any team with 0 to 3 boys under the age of 12 years on court at any one time.'

Unlike some other competitions we do not have a policy regarding Unisex Competition player ratios.

We also do not stipulate where the boys must play. They can all be in attack or all in defence. Some competitions however require boys to be in different thirds, 1 in goals, 1 in centre and 1 in defence.

EDNA - NETTA/PRIMARY Competitions.

In Netta are the rules still a size 4 ball, 4 seconds, & 4 feet.

No, EDNA changed the defending distance to 1 metre 25/2/2016.

Is the injury rule different for Netta & Primary?

Short answer is NO.

However, EDNA has some guidelines in the Injury/Blood hand out/Questions Asked which states:

As these are non-competitive competitions a little common sense is required. At the non-competitive level, (Primary and especially Netta) common sense should always apply in the application of all rules, especially in relation to injury/ illness/blood. If a young player is visibly upset/injured and requires a bit

more time to be helped off the court, the umpire should work with the team and coach to ensure that the player is helped off the court to seek treatment off-court: OR encourage the player “that they will be OK and to stay on court and continue the game”. The player is able to return to the court at the next break in play (after a goal is scored, during a stoppage or interval, when a sanction is awarded, a throw in or toss up taken). We want these young players to experience the game and they cannot achieve this standing on the side line. High Primary should be encouraged to learn the new rules

If a player arrives late, when can they go on to the court? Is this different for Netta & Primary?

After a Goal is scored or at the next interval.

Again a little common sense is required as with the injury/blood guideline in EDNA hand out.

Everyone is to wear the same uniform.

Sub-junior and Junior coaches are not allowed to move on the side line of the court.

Primary & Netta only! – Coaches are allowed to move along the side of the court but should not move behind the court (goal line), (we do not have sufficient room). Politely remind them to go back to the side of the courts.

Scorers should stand together near centre of court.