



Calling Penalties

Level 1 Officiating Seminar,
14 April, 2018, Paradise Avondale



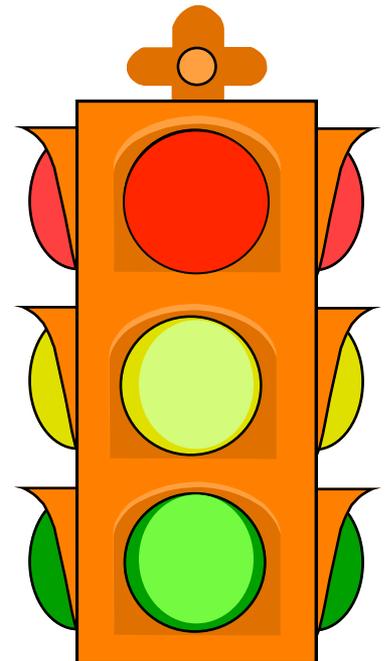
Penalty signals are vital form of communication!



STOP

LOOK

ASSESS



Procedure for Calling Penalties

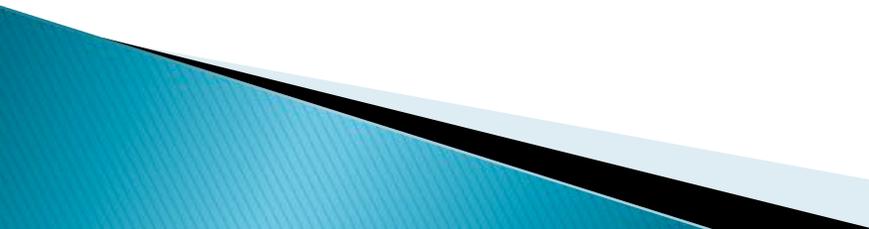
▶ Procedure:

- When referee judges an infraction has occurred, gives delayed signal (non-whistle hand)
- Penalty by team in possession of puck
 - Immediate whistle
- Penalty by team not in possession of puck
 - Delayed “slow” whistle
 - When offending team gains possession of puck, sound whistle

Assessment Procedure

- ▶ Point to player (look past player)
 - Open palm, Closed fingers, Thumb tucked in
- ▶ Verbalize number and color
- ▶ Signal and verbalize infraction
 - Do not indicate type of penalty (minor, major, etc.)

Reporting Procedure

- ▶ 3 strides forward then backwards to the penalty bench
 - Watch penalized player and other players
 - ▶ Stop at penalty bench
 - ▶ Signal and verbalize infraction
 - ▶ Proper cadence through entire procedure
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Do's and Don'ts of Penalty Assessment

- ▶ Slow, controlled cadence
 - ▶ No thumbs out
 - ▶ No skating through signals
 - ▶ No hurrying through signals
 - ▶ No facial expressions
 - ▶ No creative signals
 - ▶ Always repeat signal at penalty bench
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Verbal Communication

- ▶ Importance of verbal communication
 - Explains penalty reason
 - Official should briefly explain to player (younger age groups)
- ▶ Be brief and to the point
- ▶ Speak to captains
 - Coaches when necessary
 - Other reasonable players also

The other referee, what does he do?

- A. Players
- B. Puck
- C. Position

Special Situations

- ▶ **Bench minor penalties**
 - May be served by a player on the ice at the time of the infraction, except goaltender
- ▶ **Minor plus misconduct,**
 - Additional player on penalty bench until minor expires (cannot be goalkeeper)
- ▶ **Major plus misconduct**
 - Additional player on penalty bench until major expires (cannot be goalkeeper)
- ▶ **Goalkeeper penalties** (minor, major, misconduct)
 - Served by a player on the ice at the time of infraction

ASSESSING PENALTIES AND OTHER INFRACTIONS

The most visible part of an official's role is the assessment of penalties. When an infraction occurs and play is stopped, everyone involved with the game has a tendency to focus their attention on the officials. For this reason, the way an official behaves while assessing penalties will determine much of the respect and credibility the official will receive. Of course the actual call must be accurate, but good officials will be able to sell a less-than-perfect call by performing in a precise and confident manner once the whistle has blown. This section of the Basic Level Manual will review the proper procedure for assessing penalties and the actual penalty signals. In addition, some basic penalty situations will be covered

Procedures For Calling Penalties

Penalty signals are a vital form of communication for an official. From the moment an infraction occurs, the official is communicating to players, coaches and spectators with the use of signals. The delay signal tells the participants an infraction will be called with a change of possession. Blowing the whistle signals the players to stop playing. The penalty signal is originally given to inform the participants as to who committed the infraction and what infraction was called. The official then skates to the scorer's table and signals the infraction again for the benefit of the spectators and the off-ice officials. Each one of these steps is an important part of the communication process.

Once an infraction calling for a penalty occurs, the official must be able to determine when to stop play. If the team with possession of the puck is the team who committed the infraction, the whistle must be blown immediately to stop play. When the infraction is committed by a player on the team not in possession of the puck, the official will allow play to continue, while giving the delayed "slow" whistle signal, until the offending player's team gains possession and control of the puck. This process allows the non-offending team an opportunity to substitute for the goalkeeper to gain an extra attacker and potentially score a goal.

The procedure for stopping play and assessing a penalty is as follows:

- During play, the official will give the delayed signal to signify an infraction.



- The official will stop play with possession of the puck by the offending player's team.



- The official will come to a complete stop.



- The official assesses the penalty.

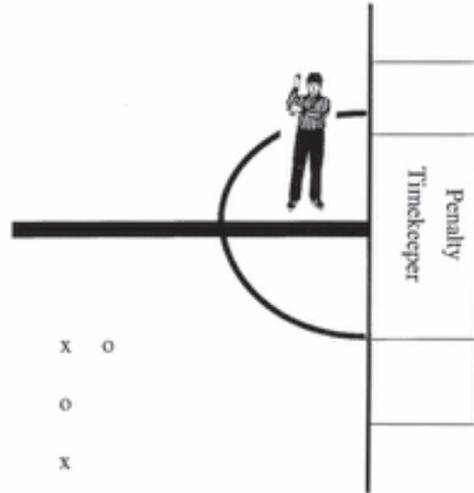
After coming to a complete stop, the official will:

- Point to the player who committed the infraction. It is important that the official look past the player and not directly at the player as that may be intimidating or antagonizing to the player. The point should be with an open palm and closed fingers.
- While pointing, the official will verbalize the number of the player and the color of the team.





The official then signals and verbalizes the infraction.



The official now performs the following procedure when reporting the infraction to the penalty timekeeper:

- The official will take three quick forward strides before turning and skating backwards to the penalty bench. This procedure allows the official to watch the penalized player and the other players. The official may choose to take a path to the penalty bench away from the penalized player or other players to avoid an unnecessary situation involving an upset player.



- The official will stop at the penalty bench and will repeat the number, color, and infraction while giving the penalty signal once again. This must be done in a position that still gives the official a good view of the players and is still visible to the penalty timekeeper.

An important part of assessing penalties is the cadence. The official should establish a rhythm that is followed each time a penalty is assessed. The proper cadence and rhythm will allow the official to portray confidence while maintaining maximum awareness of the players. This rhythm should be slow and deliberate. Many times, officials have a tendency to rush the signals or not come to a complete stop. When this occurs, the signal is often missed by the players and spectators in addition to indicating the official may be nervous or is in a hurry. Practice your cadence in assessing penalties in the mirror. You will find a comfort zone which will seem natural to you and will look positive to those involved with the game.

Blowing The Whistle

What one may consider to be a little thing in the total scheme of officiating is actually an important cog in creating the proper image. Stopping play by blowing the whistle is a form of communication that is noticed by everybody. As with verbal intonation, the way the whistle is blown will also be interpreted as being negative or positive.

Let's review the do's and don't's of blowing the whistle:

DO / WHY?

Use one loud, sharp blast - One short, loud, and sharp blast will be heard by everybody and portray confidence.

Standing Still - whistle at chest

Skating - Whistle at side

Blow with same intensity with each stoppage - confidence, consistency, positive image

DON'T / WHY?

Blow more than once - not in control, nervous

Blow soft whistle - indecisive

Blow long, loud blast - angry, arrogant

Put whistle in mouth until ready to blow - may blow whistle inadvertently, may knock out teeth if bumped or fall down

Blow louder when angry - out of control, lets things bother him/her, intimidates players

Signals

The use of physical signals is the official's means to communicate with players, coaches, and spectators. A good, crisp, accurate signal will notify everyone as to what infraction has been committed and shows the official cares about the task at hand. Sloppy signals will oftentimes be misinterpreted and will give the impression the official does not take pride in carrying out his/her responsibilities. A good official will review the signals often and practice them with a partner or in the mirror. Once perfected in practice, the signal will be more apt to be executed correctly during the heat of the game.

You will notice that almost every penalty is executed in what we refer to as the TV zone. This area is away from the face and will allow the official to maintain full view of the surroundings. When executed properly, the signals will not be performed in front of the official's face and block the view of the players.

The proper signals with a description of each one is listed below.



Boarding
Striking the closed fist of the hand into the open palm of the other hand.



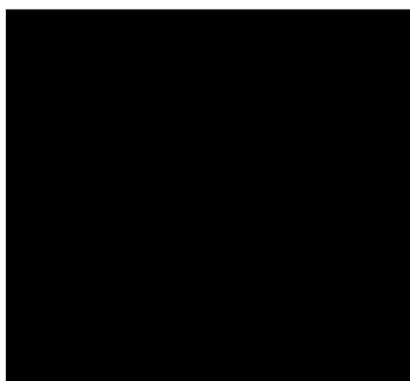
Body Checking
(Non-Checking Classification)
The palm of the non-whistle hand is brought across the body and placed upon the opposite shoulder.



Butt-Ending
Moving the forearm, fist closed, under the forearm of the other hand held palm down.



Charging
Rotating clenched fists around on another in front of chest.



Cross-Checking
A forward motion with both fists clenched, extending from the chest.



Delayed Calling of Penalty
The non-whistle hand is extended straight above the head.



Delaying the Game
The non-whistle hand, palm open, is placed across the chest and then fully extended directly in front of the body.



Elbowing
Tapping the elbow with the opposite hand.



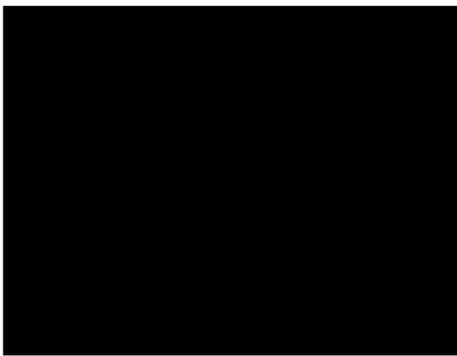
Fighting (Roughing)
One punching motion to the side with the arm extending from the shoulder.



Goal Scored
A single point, with the non-whistle hand, directly at the goal in which the puck legally entered, while simultaneously blowing the whistle.



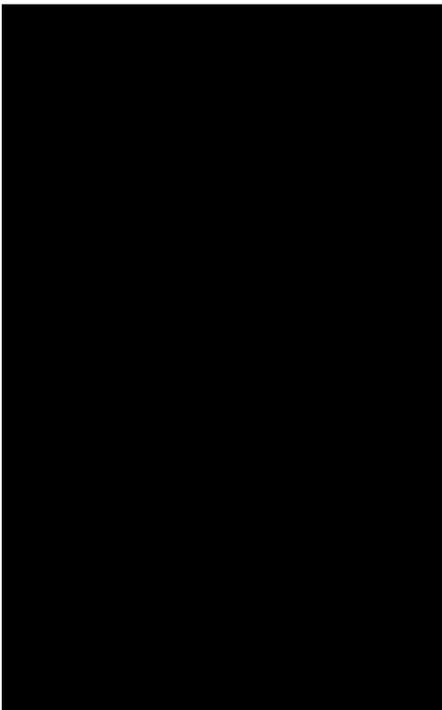
Hand Pass
The non-whistle hand (open hand) and arm are placed straight down alongside the body and swung forward and up once in an underhand motion.



High-Sticking
Holding both fists, clenched, one immediately above the other, at the side of the head.



Holding
Clasping the wrist of the whistle hand well in front of the chest.



Holding the Face Mask
Closed fist held in front of the face, palm in, and pulled down in one straight motion.



Hooking
A tugging motion with both arms, as if pulling something toward the stomach.



Interference
Crossed arms stationary in front of chest with fists closed.



Kneeing
A single tap of the right knee with the right hand, keeping both skates on the ice.



Match Penalty
Pat flat of hand on the top of head.



Misconduct
Placing of both hands on hips one time.



Penalty Shot
Arms crossed (fists clenched) above head.



Slashing
One chop of the hand across the straightened forearm of the other hand.



Slow (Delayed) Whistle
(Blue Line Delayed Off-Sides When Used)
The non-whistle hand is extended straight above head. If play returns to Neutral Zone without stoppage, the arm is drawn down the instant the puck crosses the line, or as soon as the offending team clears the zone.



Spearing
A single jabbing motion with both hands together, thrust forward from in front of the chest, then dropping hands to the side.



Tripping
Strike the side of the knee and follow through once, keeping the head up and both skates on the ice.



Timeout and Unsportsmanlike Conduct
Using both hands, form a "T".



Washout
Both arms swung laterally across the body at shoulder level with palms down.

1. When used by the Referee, it means no goal or violation so play shall continue.
2. When used by the Linesmen, it means there is no icing, off-side, hand pass or high sticking violation.

DO	DON'T	BECAUSE
Assess the penalty in a slow, controlled cadence when all attention is on the official.	Rush the assessment of the penalty.	The participants and spectators may miss the signal or think the official is nervous or lazy.
Give the signal within the TV zone.	Perform the signal outside of the TV zone.	May block your view of the players.
Keep a consistent and serious facial expression.	Laugh, smile or appear angry.	May antagonize or intimidate the player or give the impression of not being serious.
Perform the correct signal properly.	Apply creative signaling.	Could be confusing or give the impression of sloppiness.
Verbalize color, number and infraction.	Verbalize a minor or major penalty when initially assessing.	Will lock the official into making an incorrect call; use the time skating to the penalty bench to finalize the decision on severity of infraction.
Come to complete stop	Continue skating or skate past penalty bench	Gives appearance of laziness and is more difficult to see.
Always repeat signal at penalty bench.	Fail to give signal.	The penalty timekeeper may not have been able to see the original signal, also informs spectators who were unable to see the original signal.

Verbal Communication

In addition to signals, the official must communicate verbally to the players as well. Verbal communication is the means of identifying the team color and number of the offending player and will also be used to specify what type of penalty has been called to the penalty timekeeper. Continuing in the role of a teacher at younger levels of hockey, the official may also choose to verbally communicate with the player to explain the reason for the penalty. When doing so, the official should be brief and to the point and avoid debating the merits of the call.

After an infraction has been called, the official may need to speak with the captains or coaches to briefly explain the call, especially in cases where an unusual situation occurred or multiple penalties are called. An official may also choose to quickly answer appropriate questions from other reasonable players, even though they may not be an appointed captain. Good verbal communication, when necessary, will help educate the players and coaches on the rules while also assisting the official with developing a positive rapport with game participants

Special Situations

As with other areas of an official's responsibility, there may be some special situations which call for the official to vary the standard procedure or spend some extra time with the off-ice officials. The following are some examples in assessing penalties.

- When a bench minor penalty is assessed, the official will point in the vicinity of the offending bench and verbalize "bench minor." This may also be done at the time of the

infraction while the delayed signal is given in order to notify the teams of the delayed infraction. Any player, except a goalkeeper, who must be on the ice at the time of the infraction, is eligible to serve the bench minor penalty.

- When a goalkeeper has committed an infraction that calls for a minor, major or misconduct, the penalty must be served by a teammate on the ice at the time of the infraction. Goalkeepers are not required to serve their own penalties unless they receive a game misconduct or match penalty in which they will be sent off the ice. Once the official has signaled a delayed penalty on the goalkeeper, a mental note of the players on the ice should be made to minimize confusion when play is stopped.
- A player receiving a misconduct penalty will not be eligible to return to the ice until the first stoppage after the conclusion of the penalty.
- When players from opposing teams are assessed an equal number of penalties of equal duration, the on-ice numerical strength of the teams shall go unchanged and the penalized players will be eligible to return to the ice during the first stoppage of play after the expiration of their penalties.
- A player who has been assessed a penalty but is unable to serve the penalty because of an injury must be replaced on the penalty bench by a substitute. The substitute must serve the entire penalty, unless the injured player returns, in which case he/she may take the place of the substitute on the penalty bench.
- When a player receives a minor or major penalty coupled with a misconduct, game misconduct or match penalty, an additional player must also be placed in the penalty bench and would be eligible to return to the ice at the conclusion of the minor or major penalty.