



Coincident Penalties

Officiating Seminar,
27 April, 2019, Paradise Avondale



Coincident Penalties (Rule 112)

- ▶ Coincidental penalties are an *equal number* of penalties of *equal duration* (minor, major, or match) assessed at the *same stoppage* of play.
- ▶ *If* coincidental penalties assessed *and* teams playing 5-on-5 *and* only one minor assessed to each team, *then*
 - teams play 4-on-4
 - penalized players return to play immediately upon expiration of their penalties
- ▶ *If* coincidental penalties assessed *and* teams *NOT* playing 5-on-5, *then* cancel as many penalties as possible to keep as many players on the ice as possible.
 - penalized players serve their entire time and are released at the first stoppage of play after their penalties expire

Coincident Penalties (Rule 112)

- ▶ Players who receive coincidental major or match penalties must go to their dressing room – no substitute is needed to serve their majors
- ▶ For coincidental penalties that include *both* minor and major or match penalties to the same players, the minor penalties are recorded and served first.
- ▶ The time portion of match penalties are treated as major penalties in determining which penalties are coincidental

Coincident Penalties (Rule 112)

Interpretation (the basic idea)

1. Cancel as many penalties as possible.
2. Cancel penalties to avoid putting a substitute in the penalty bench.
3. Cancel penalties to return as many players to the ice as possible.

Must I cancel penalties...?

A. Is either team playing less than full-strength?

YES

B. Am I assessing more than one minor penalty?

YES

☞ *If the answer to either of those question is “**yes**” then you must cancel penalties.*

CANCEL
*as many penalties
as possible*

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Example:

- Teams are playing 5 on 4 and both teams receive a minor penalty 🖱 teams remain playing 5 on 4.
- Teams are playing 5 on 5 and both teams receive a minor penalty 🖱 teams play 4 on 4.
- Team A assessed a 2 and Team B assessed a 2+2.
 - Team A plays with 5 players and Team B will play with 4 players with a substitute to serve the second 2 mins (which does not appear on the clock).

Determining Coincidental Penalties

- ▶ Remember that coincidental penalties are an *equal number* of penalties of *equal duration* called at the *same stoppage* of play.
- ▶ On-ice playing strength is determined by offsetting those penalties that meet this criteria, as in this example.

Time	Team A	Team B
5:00	X - 2 + 2	Y - 2

In this example, the minor penalty to Y and one of the minors to X cancel. A substitute for X must serve the remaining non-coincident minor and returns to the ice when that penalty expires or a goal is scored.