



Calling Penalties

Level 1 / Basic



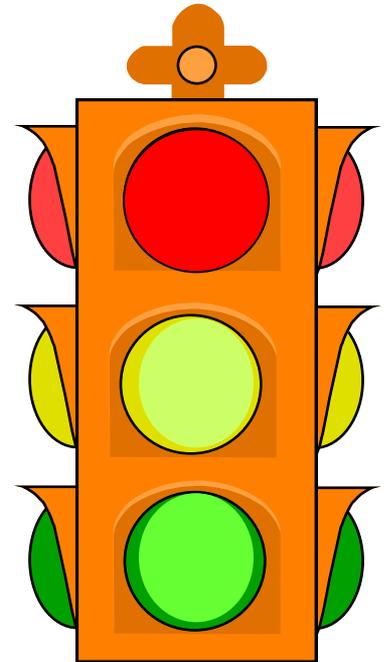
How do I make the call?



STOP

LOOK

ASSESS



What is the correct call?

Making the correct call depends on:

- A. Knowing the rules
- B. Being in position (Field of View)

Did you see an infraction? If yes, then assess a penalty.

Especially at younger/lower classifications of hockey, little judgment needed. A penalty is always a penalty:

- ▶ high sticking: accidental or intentional → always a penalty
- ▶ slashing: accidental or intentional → always a penalty
- ▶ tripping: accidental or intentional → always a penalty

Important to consistently assess penalties in order to teach younger/newer players who may not understand the rules.

What is the correct call?

With more advanced hockey, more judgment comes into play.

The Four Criteria for a Penalty:

1. Was the action *Injury Potential*?
2. Did the action result in a *Loss of Scoring Opportunity*?
3. Did the action result in a *Loss of Possession*?
4. Was the action *Blatant/Obvious*?

What never changes when it comes to judgment?

- 👉 Rule knowledge! (Chance favors those who prepare...)
- 👉 When in doubt, go with your gut feeling. But ... that gut feeling must be based on rule knowledge....

Procedure for Calling Penalties

▶ Procedure:

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

Assessment Procedure

- ▶ Point to 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 verbally report infraction to off-ice officials
 - ▶ 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 game-misconduct**
 - Additional player on penalty bench until major expires (cannot be goalkeeper)
 - Penalized player ejected from game
- ▶ **Goalkeeper penalties** (minor, major, misconduct)
 - Served by a player on the ice at the time of infraction