

***NATIONAL  
ICE HOCKEY OFFICIALS  
ASSOCIATION***



**2012  
OFFICIATING MECHANICS  
2 Referees & 1 Linesman**

## **Face-off - Dropping the Puck**

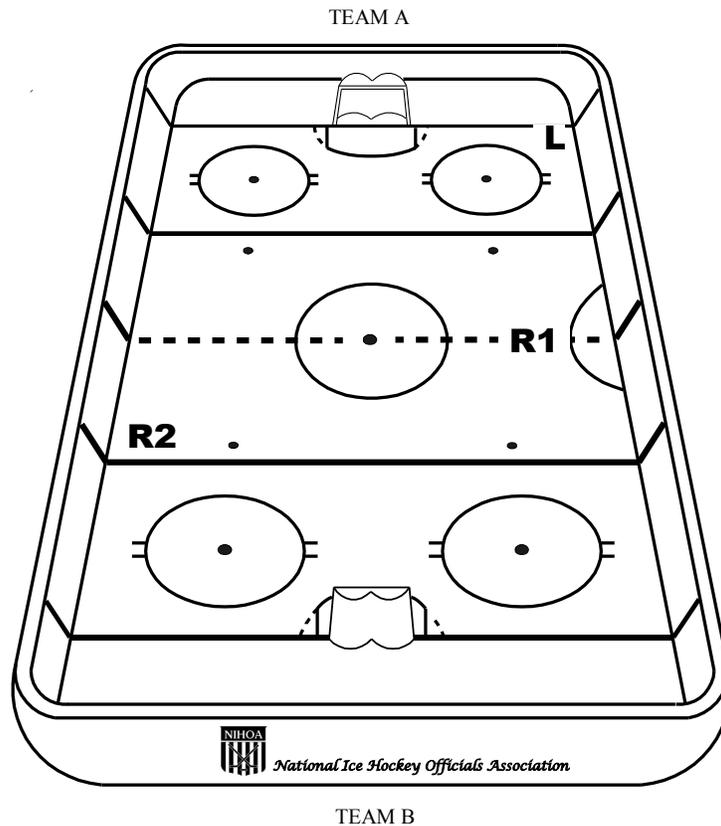
The official dropping the puck shall set the players and hold the puck at the beltline. When the players are legally set, the official shall drop the puck. The official will not present the puck or hold the puck away from the beltline.

## **2 Referees—1 Linesman Wide Triangle Positioning**

Note: The 2R—1L officiating system is a wide triangle system - rarely should more than one official be on the same line. The success of the 2R—1L is good eye contact and communication between officials

# Teams Enter Rink

## Positioning of Officials as Teams Enter Rink



R1 is positioned at center ice observing the players as they enter the rink.

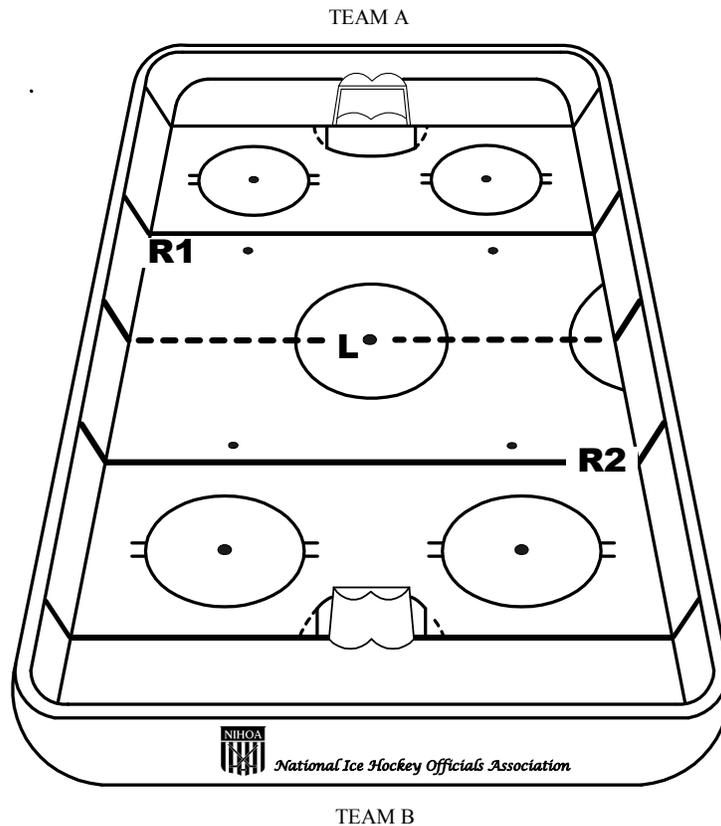
R2 and L are positioned at the entry locations for each of the teams observing the players as they enter the rink.

After all players have entered the rink all officials will continue to be observant of players.

*\*Note: Rs are numbered for identification only.*

# Face-off

Start of Game, Periods, Overtime, After Goal



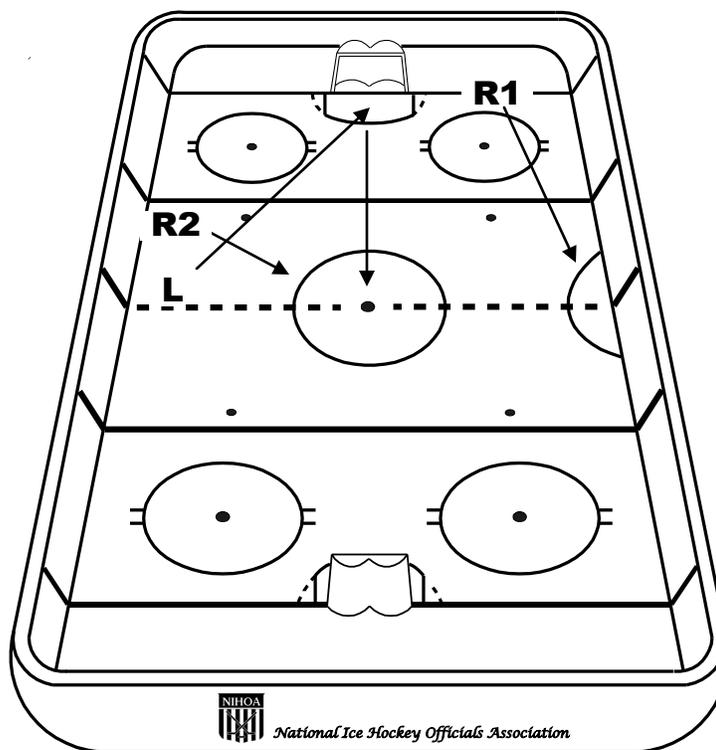
L will always face the timekeeper/penalty box when dropping the puck.

R1 and R2 will line up on the blue lines, diagonally and on opposite sides of the rink, with R1 in front of the home team bench.

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# Face-off Goal Scored

TEAM A



TEAM B

**R1 will report the scoring to the scorekeeper.**

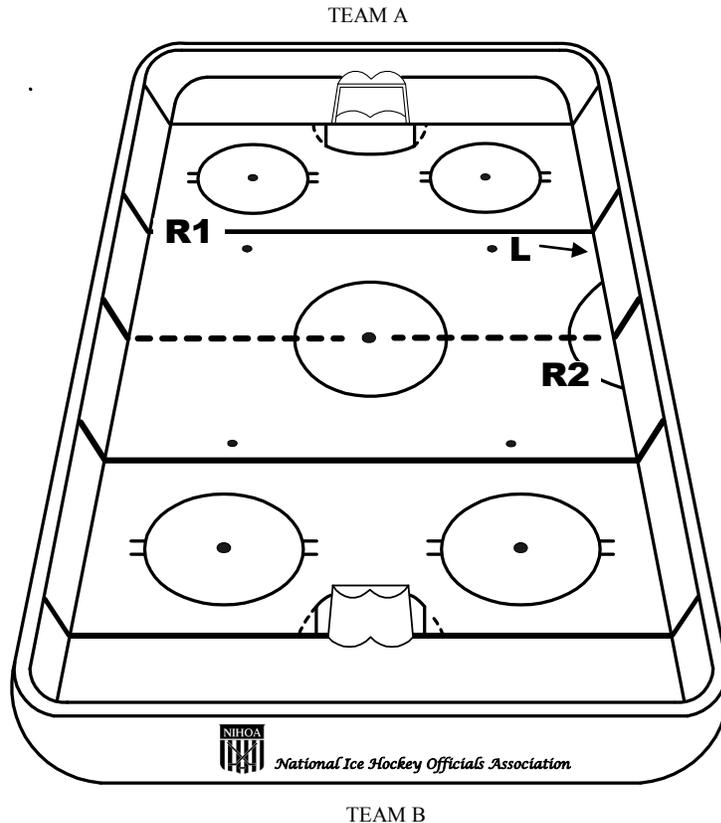
**L on red line will pick up the puck and conduct the face-off facing the team benches.**

**R2 will observe players for potential penalties. As players leave the zone, R2 will skate to center ice to a position nearer and between the benches, maintaining full view of players. R2 will handle the line change. R1 and R2 will position for the face-off in the manner where the referee on the bench side lines up on the blue line nearest the bench of the team that just scored.**

**Note: After the goal is scored, all officials should observe players until they are separated. There is no need to rush to pick up the puck or report a goal.**

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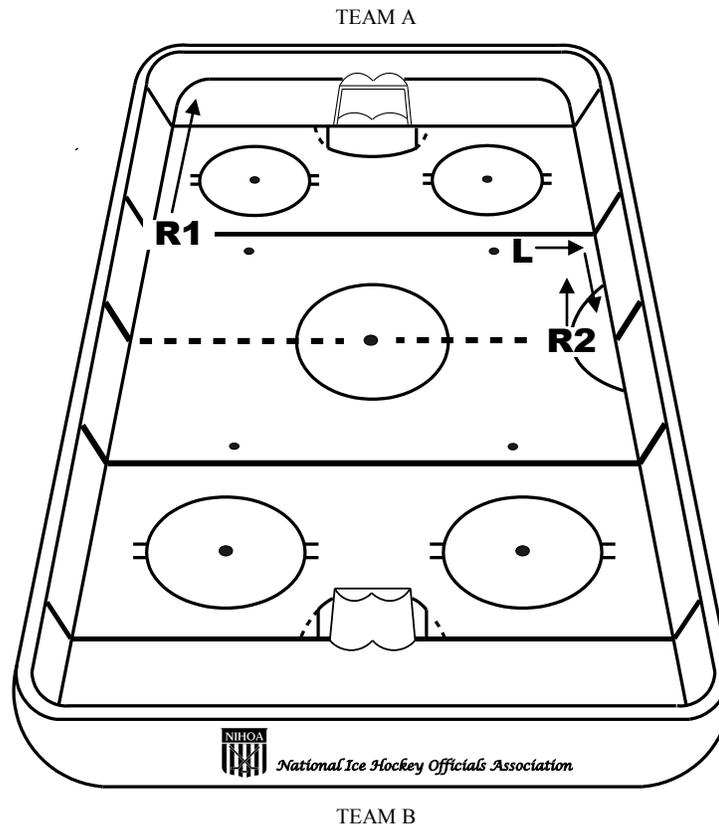
# Zone Line Face-off



L will drop the puck facing the far side of the ice.  
If the puck stays in the neutral zone, R1 will cover the blue line until the L can get into position to cover it. R2 will move to cover the opposite blue line.  
The R not retrieving the puck will conduct the line change.

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## After Neutral Zone Face-off



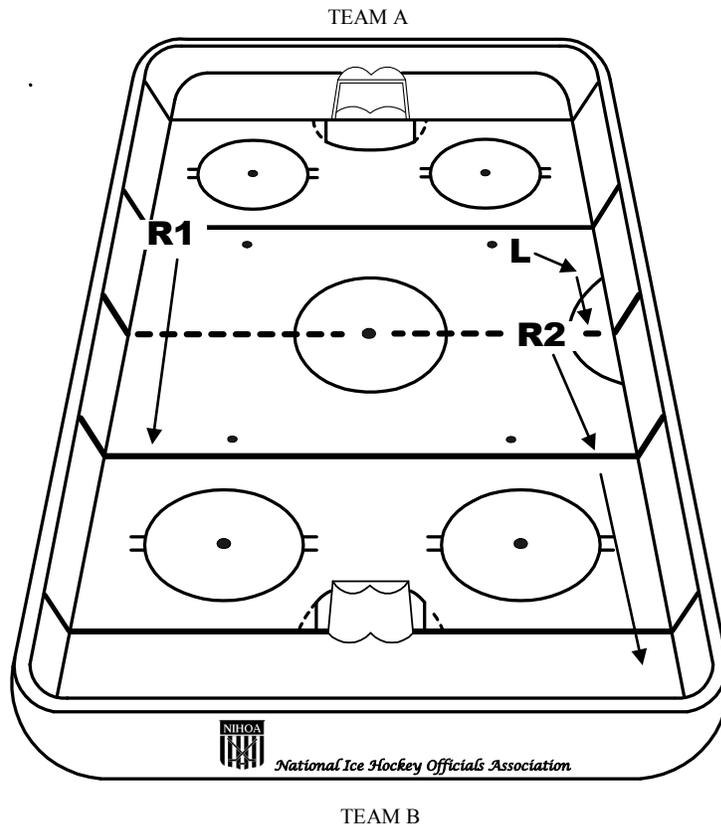
If play advances towards the near end zone , R1 will make the call at the blue line, then move into the zone to cover the goal line.

L moves back to the boards covering the blue line.

R2 moves up to a position at the blue line. L moves to the red line releasing responsibility for covering the blue line to R2.

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## After Neutral Zone Face-off



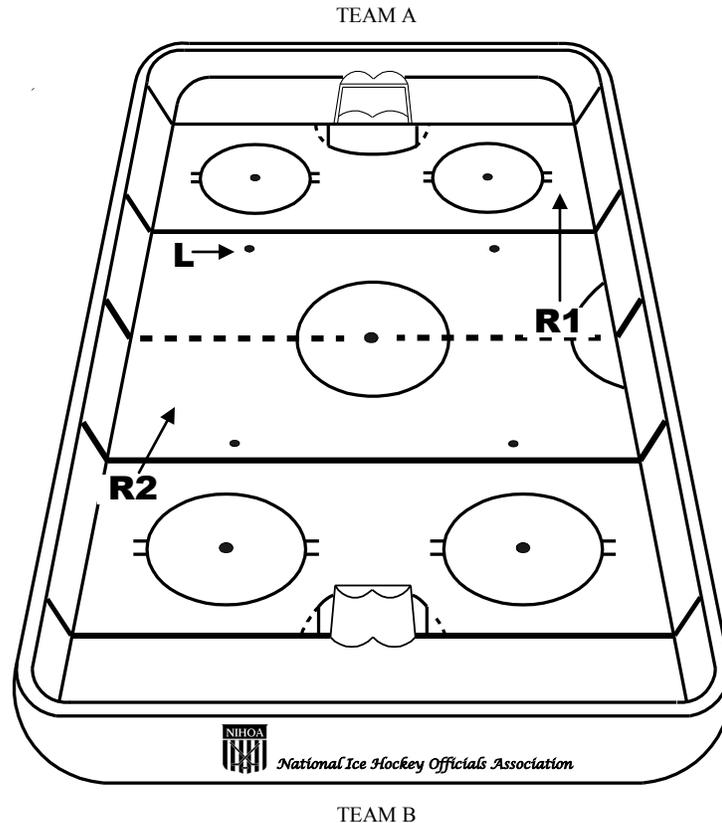
If play advances towards the far end zone , R2 skates backward and covers the blue line, then goes into the zone to cover the goal line.

L moves to cover the blue line.

R1, trailing the play, moves up to a position at the blue line. L moves to the red line releasing responsibility for covering the blue line to R1.

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# Offside



L called offside. The L goes to the location of the face-off and conducts the face-off. R1 retrieves the puck. (If an R calls the offside, the R will go to the face-off location and the L will retrieve the puck and conduct the face-off)

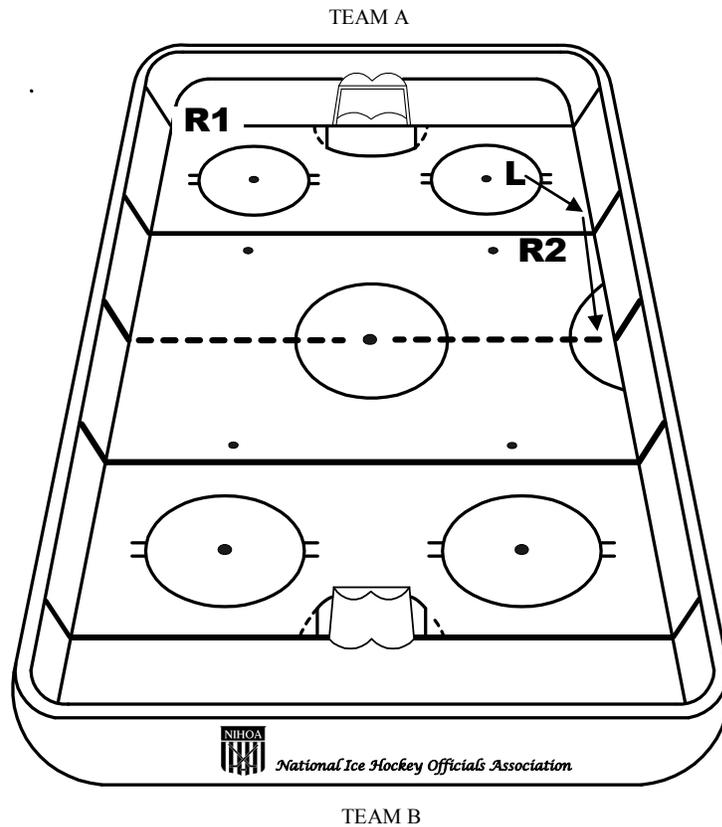
The R not retrieving the puck will handle the line change.

The Rs always keep a full field of vision of the entire ice surface.

On the delayed offside, the person signaling the delay raises the arm (non-whistle hand) and brings the other hand out and points with the open palm.

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# Special Spot Face-off



R1's primary responsibility is to signal a legal goal and to see that a proper face-off is conducted. R1 is between the goal line and the circle across from the face-off.

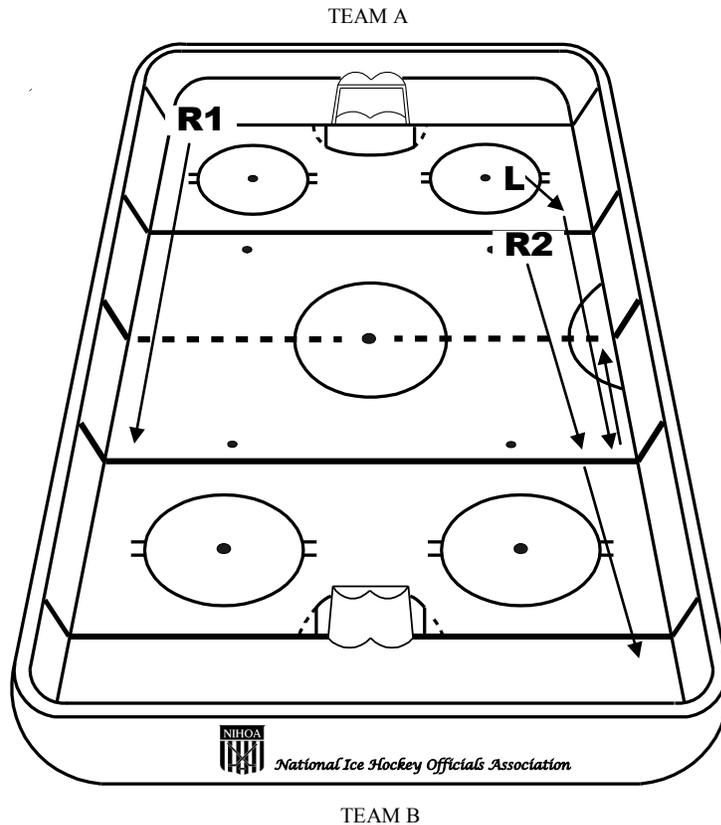
R2 conducts the line change, then lines up on the blue line.

R2 will also see that a proper face-off is conducted and covers the blue line.

L conducts a proper face-off. After the drop, L moves to the boards and out to a position at the red line.

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## After Special Spot Face-off



After the puck is dropped, the play moves up the ice, out of the zone, and toward the far end zone.

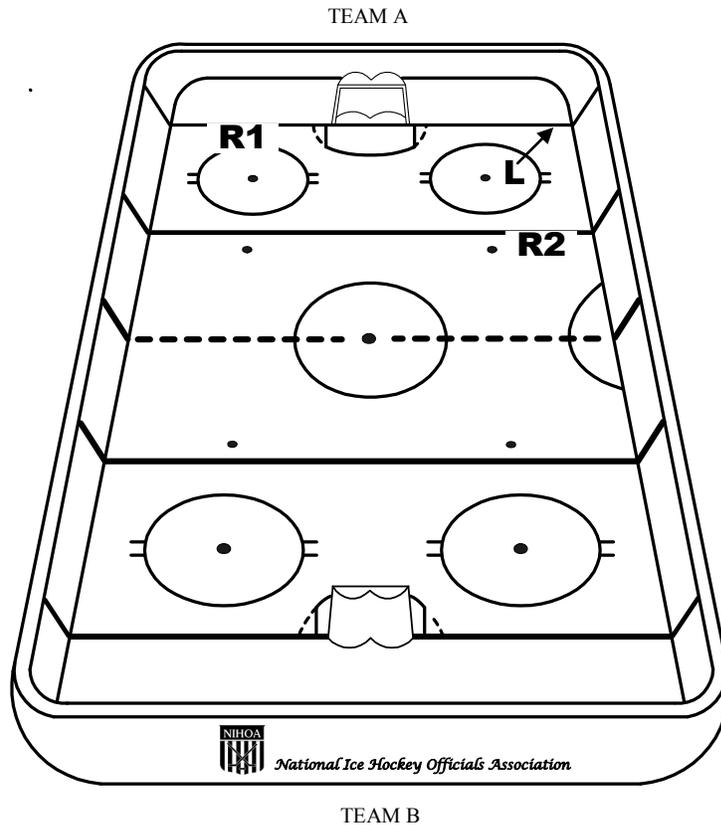
R2, skating backwards, moves to the far blue line to cover it.

L holds the near blue line until the line is cleared and it is likely that play will move to the far end zone. L then moves to the blue line to cover it, as R2 moves to the goal line.

R1, trailing the play, moves up to a position at the blue line. L moves to the red line releasing responsibility for covering the blue line to R1.

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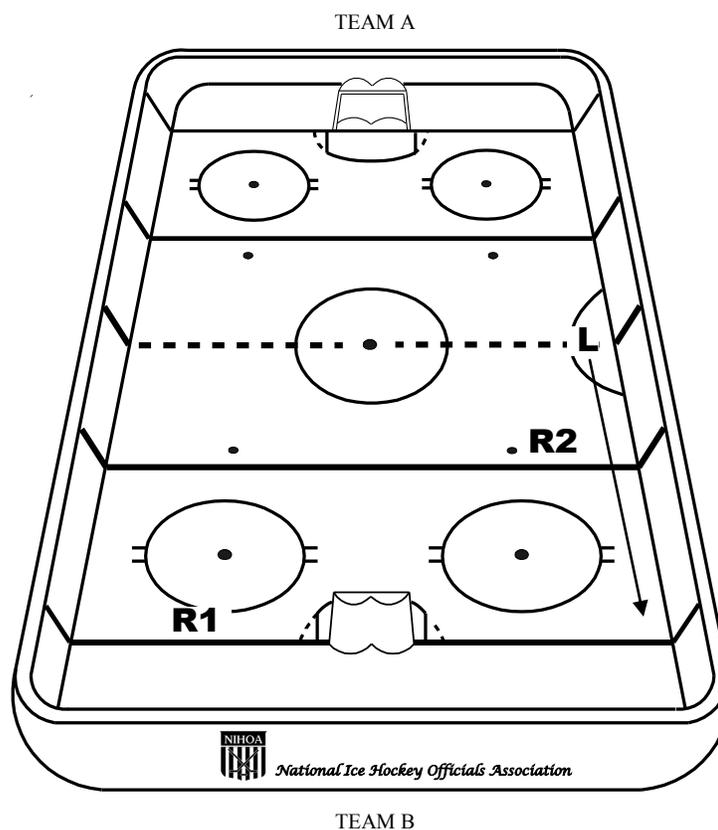
## **Face-off with 10 Seconds or Less Remaining in Period**



- R1 will line up across from the face-off.**
- L, after dropping the puck, moves to the goal line to assist R1 with calling a goal.**
- R2 will blow the whistle when there is no time remaining on the clock.**

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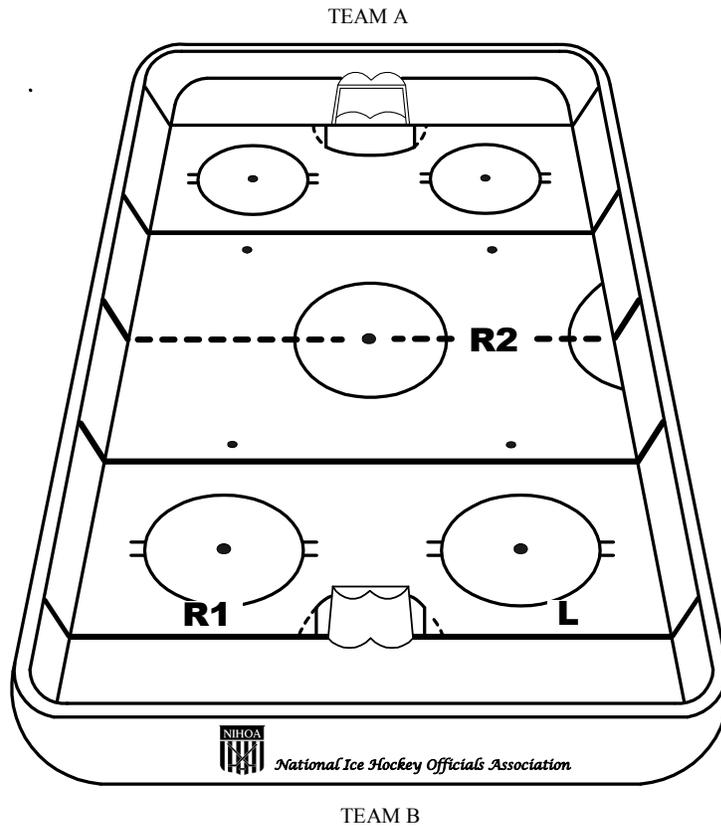
## Eight Seconds or Less Remaining in Period



L skates to the goal line to assist R1 in the calling of a goal.  
R2 remains at the blue line observing play at the buzzer.  
If the L is on the other side of ice (same as R1) then R2 would move to the goal line, with L moving to the blue line observing the play at the buzzer.

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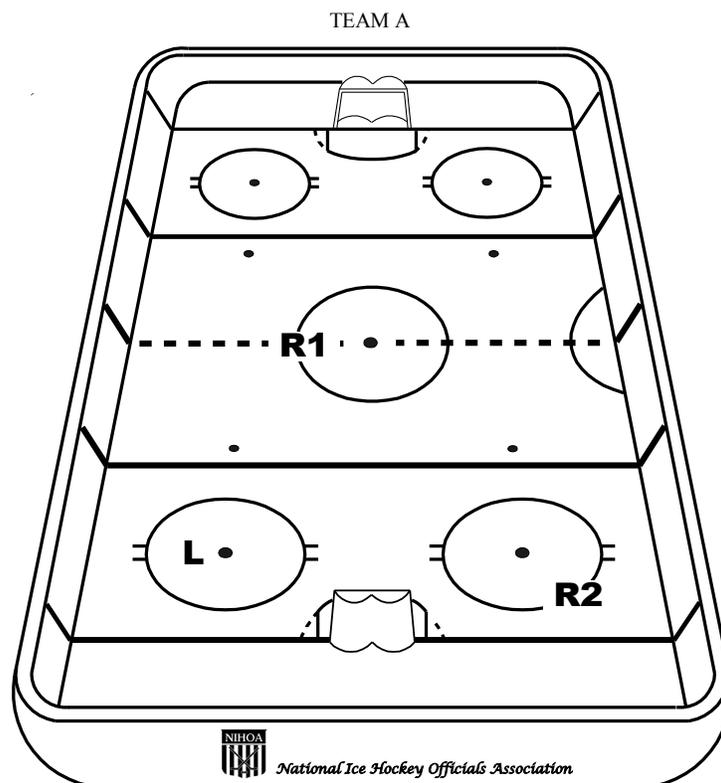
# Penalty Shot



**R1** is on the goal line and signals a legal goal, if scored.  
**L** is assisting **R1** with calling a legal goal.  
**R2** is positioned at the red line conducting the penalty shot procedure.

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# Line Change Procedure



The R not involved in retrieving the puck, marking a face-off location, or reporting a goal or penalty should be positioned in the neutral zone in front of the benches to conduct the line change.

L goes to the location of the face-off.

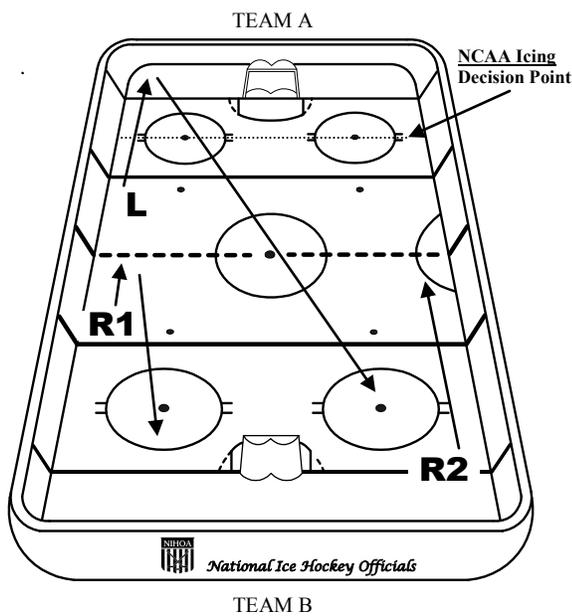
R2 retrieves the puck to bring it to L. R2 takes a position opposite the L for the face-off.

R1 points to the face-off location starting the line change procedure. After five seconds, R1 raises the non-whistle arm, indicating to the visiting team their time to change players has ended and, indicating the home team has eight seconds to complete its line change.

After eight seconds, R1 will lower the raised arm. L, conducting the face-off, will blow the whistle briefly, indicating to the teams that the puck will be dropped in no more than five seconds.

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# Icing



Icings will be handled by the front two officials.

R1 signals icing by raising the non-whistle arm at a 66-degree angle, skating forward with the arm raised in the neutral zone. R1 must continue to advance with the play to be positioned should L waive the icing.

L, seeing R1's icing signal, skates to the goal line extended.

If the puck crosses the goal line extended before it is played or can be played by a non-icing team player, L, after checking with R1 to see that icing is still in effect, immediately raises the non-whistle arm and blows the whistle, stopping play. R1 lowers the arm, folds both arms across the chest indicating icing and, points to the location of the face-off.

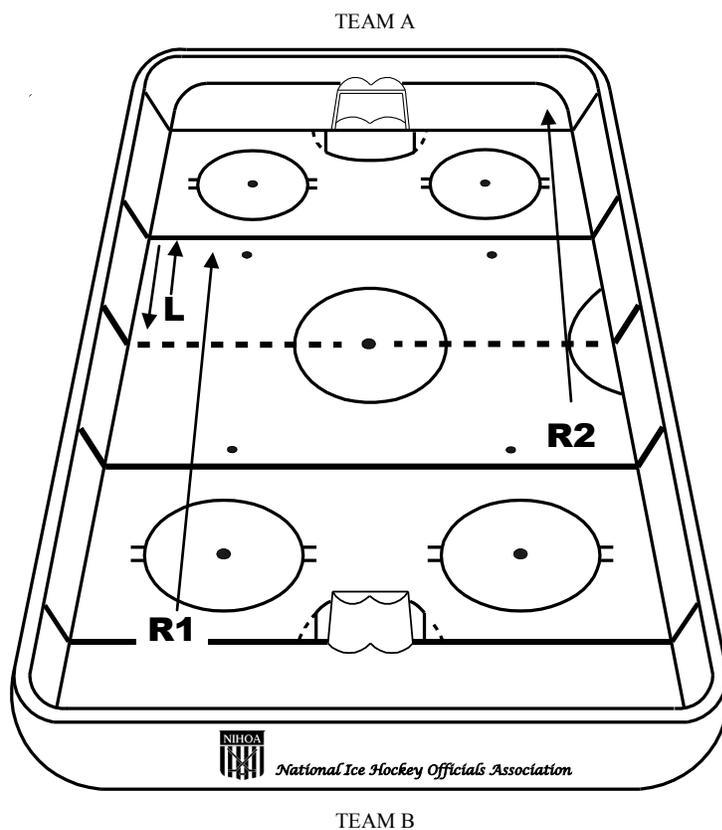
R2 trails the play out of the zone keeping all players in full view. When icing is called, R2 is responsible for controlling the benches making certain the team icing the puck does not change its players and, conducts the line change procedure.

L retrieves the puck, skates to the location of the face-off, folds the arms indicating icing and, prepares to conduct the face-off.

If the puck can be played by a non-icing team player or is played by either team before it crosses the goal line extended, L will give the washout signal, nullifying the icing.

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## Movement of Officials with Play



As the play moves up the ice, L is responsible for calls at the blue line. If L is not in position to make the call R2 must cover the line. In either case the R or L must not use the “waive-off” signal. The R and L must communicate.

R2 moves up the ice and into the zone observing the play.

L holds the blue line until it is cleared and it is likely play will continue into the end zone.

R1, trailing the play, moves up to a position at the blue line. L moves to the red line releasing responsibility for covering the blue line to R1.

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# **ALTERCATION**

**The fast action by the inside referee prevents many altercation from escalating.**

**The fast action of the inside referee, with the assistance of the Linesman, can stop an altercation from escalating. The actions of the back referee are controlled by the response of the inside referee. If the inside referee decides to intervene in the altercation, under no circumstances should the back referee get involved.**

**The back referee will observe the altercation that is taking place and then confer with the inside official on any penalties to be assessed. This will be controlled by the inside referee.**

**It is important for the referee who is not involved in the altercation to watch for extra players entering the altercation, any players coming from the bench, and any other activity on the ice that should be penalized.**