



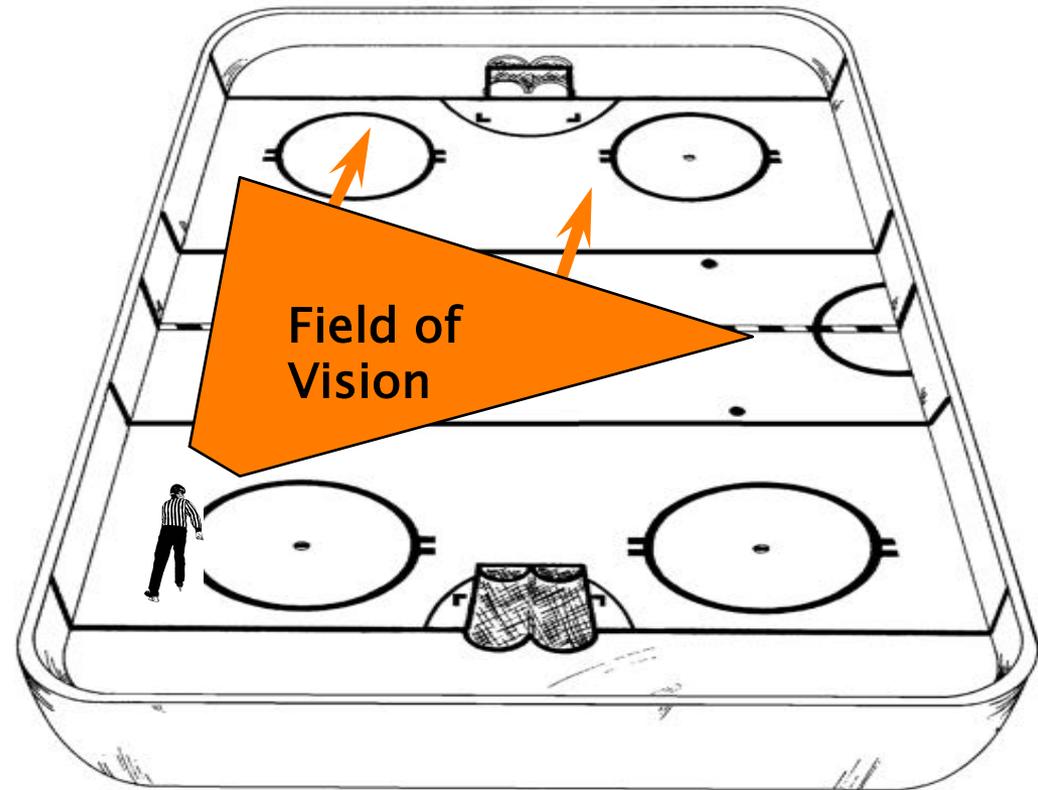
# Positioning: 2-Official System

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

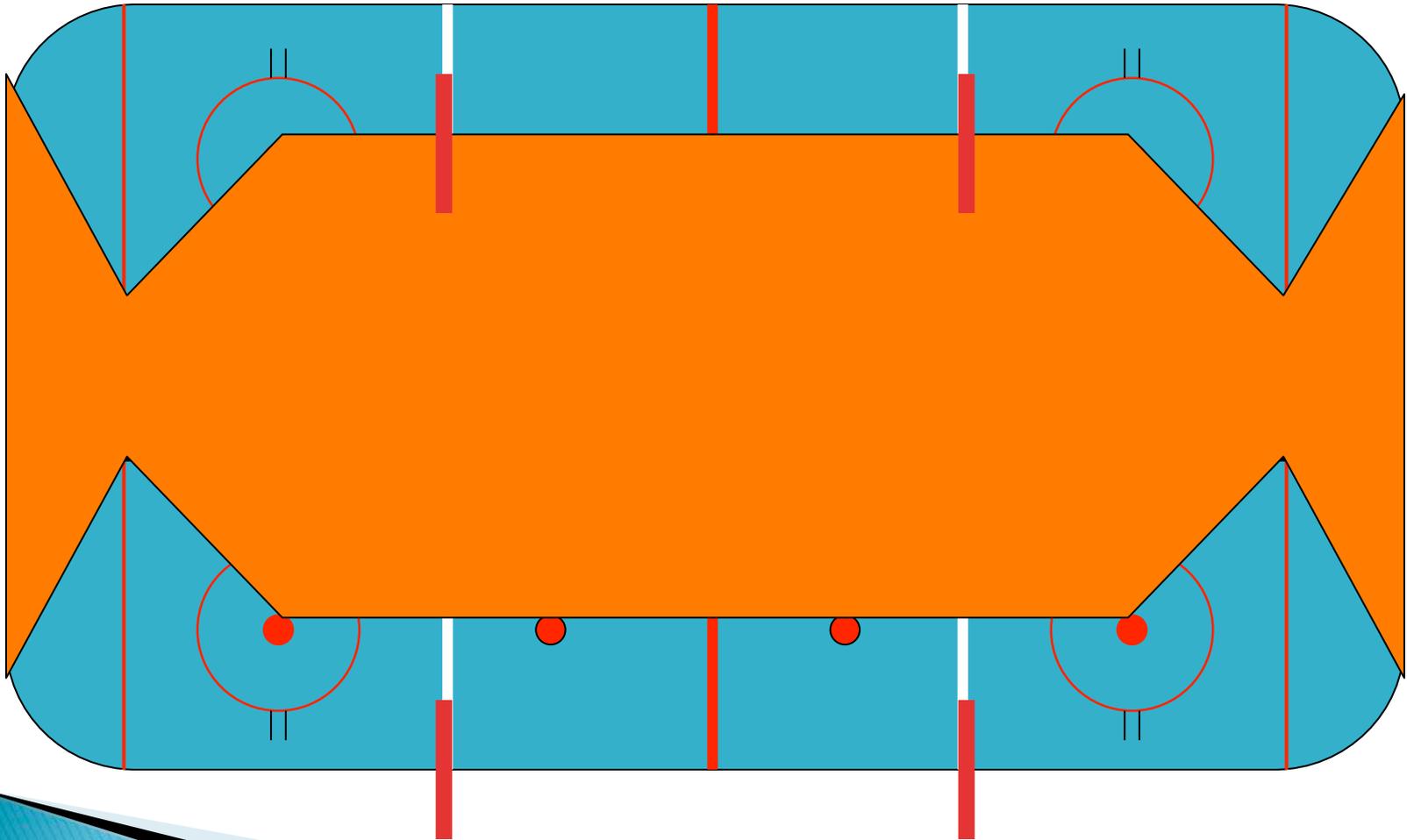


# Importance of Proper Positioning

- ▶ Fundamental building block
- ▶ Enables official to see as much action as possible, which makes it possible to make the correct call (judgment)
- ▶ Provides official with safe viewing areas
- ▶ Keeps official out of the way

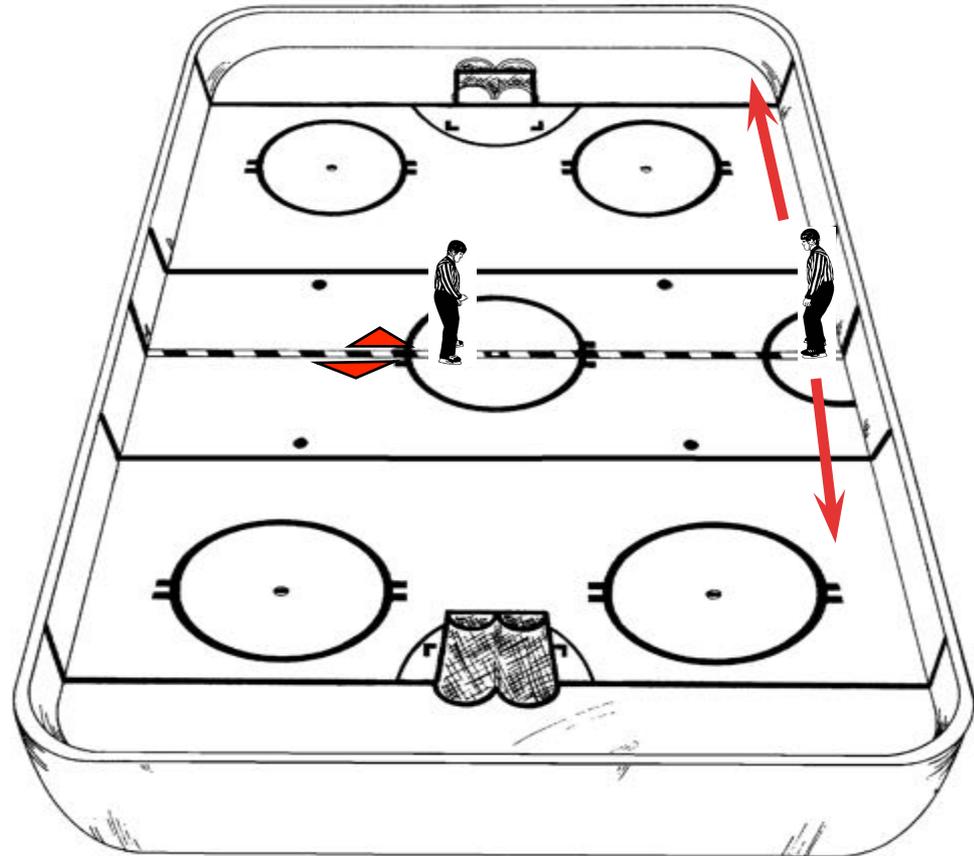


# No-Man's-Land



# Starting the Game

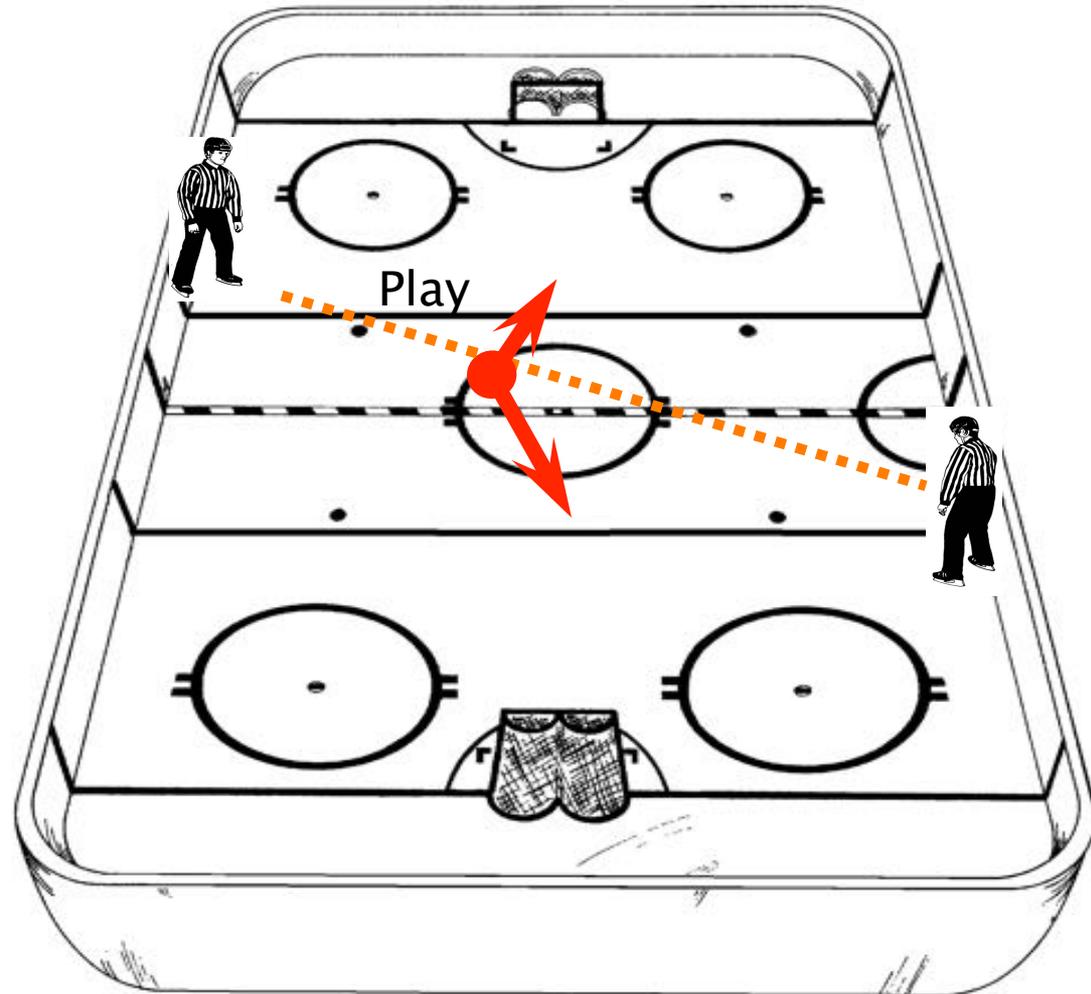
- ▶ One Referee at center ice (facing scorebench)
- ▶ Partner on opposite side of ice on center red line
- ▶ When puck is dropped, free Referee moves with the play
- ▶ Continually switching ends throughout the game



# Positioning During Play

## ▶ Play in the Neutral Zone

- Both Referees at their respective Blue Lines (skates in the Attacking Zone)
- Referees always diagonally across from each other

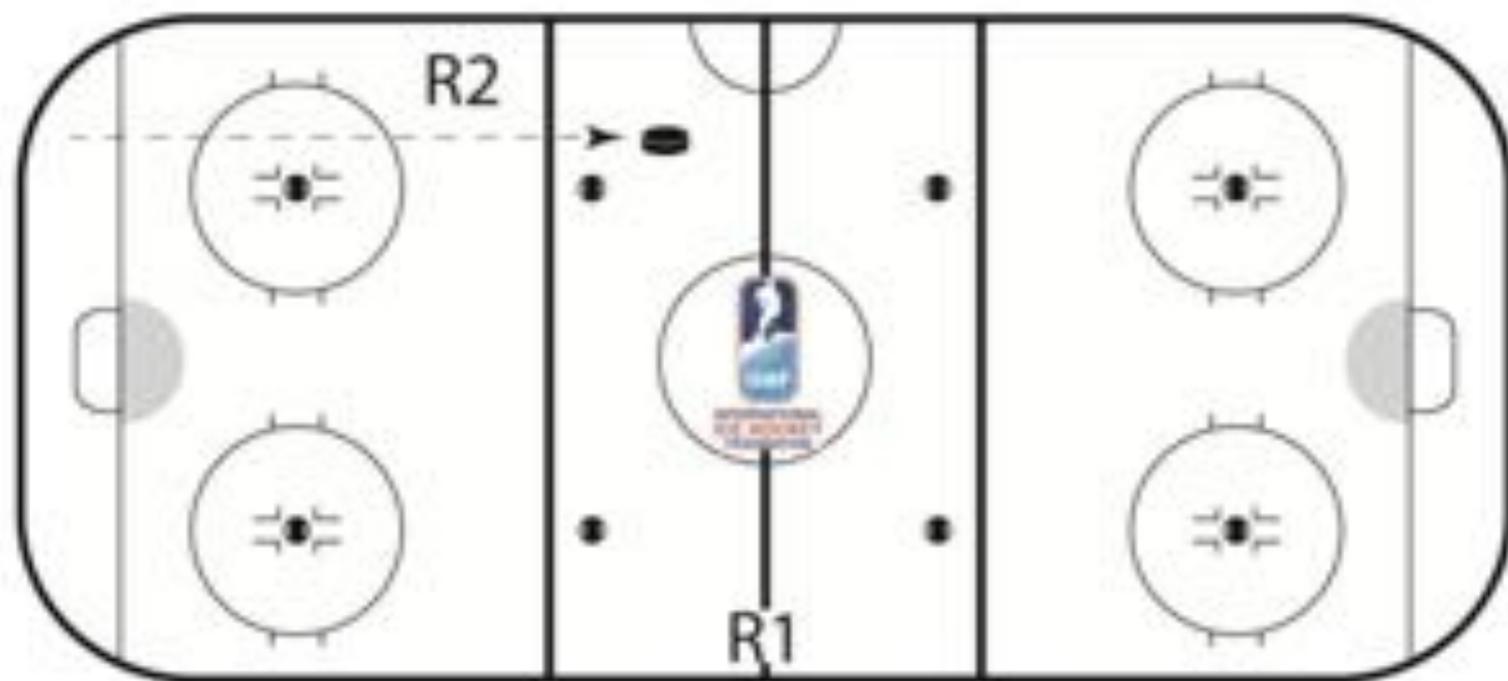


# Positioning During Play



**Diagonal Line between Referee 1 and Referee 2, keep the players between R1 and R2.**

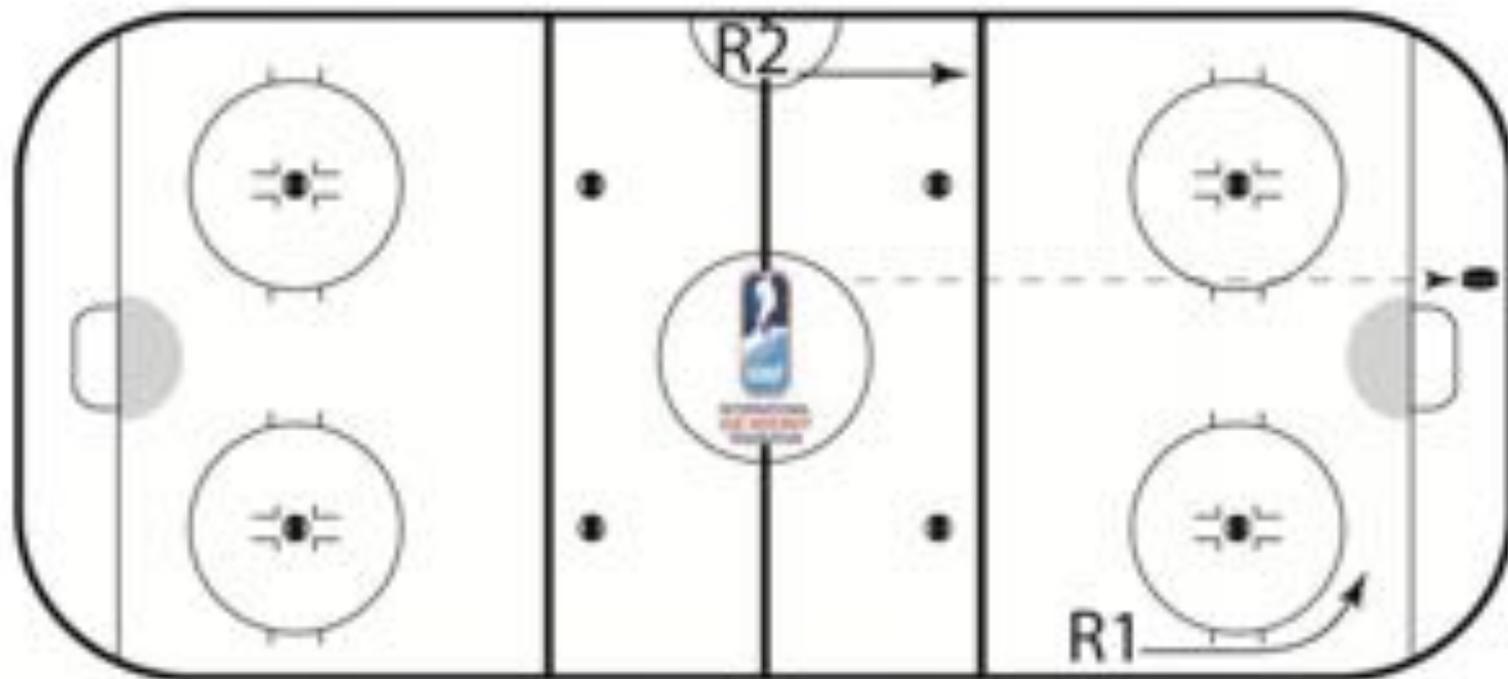
# Positioning During Play – Transition of Play



# Positioning During Play – Transition of Play

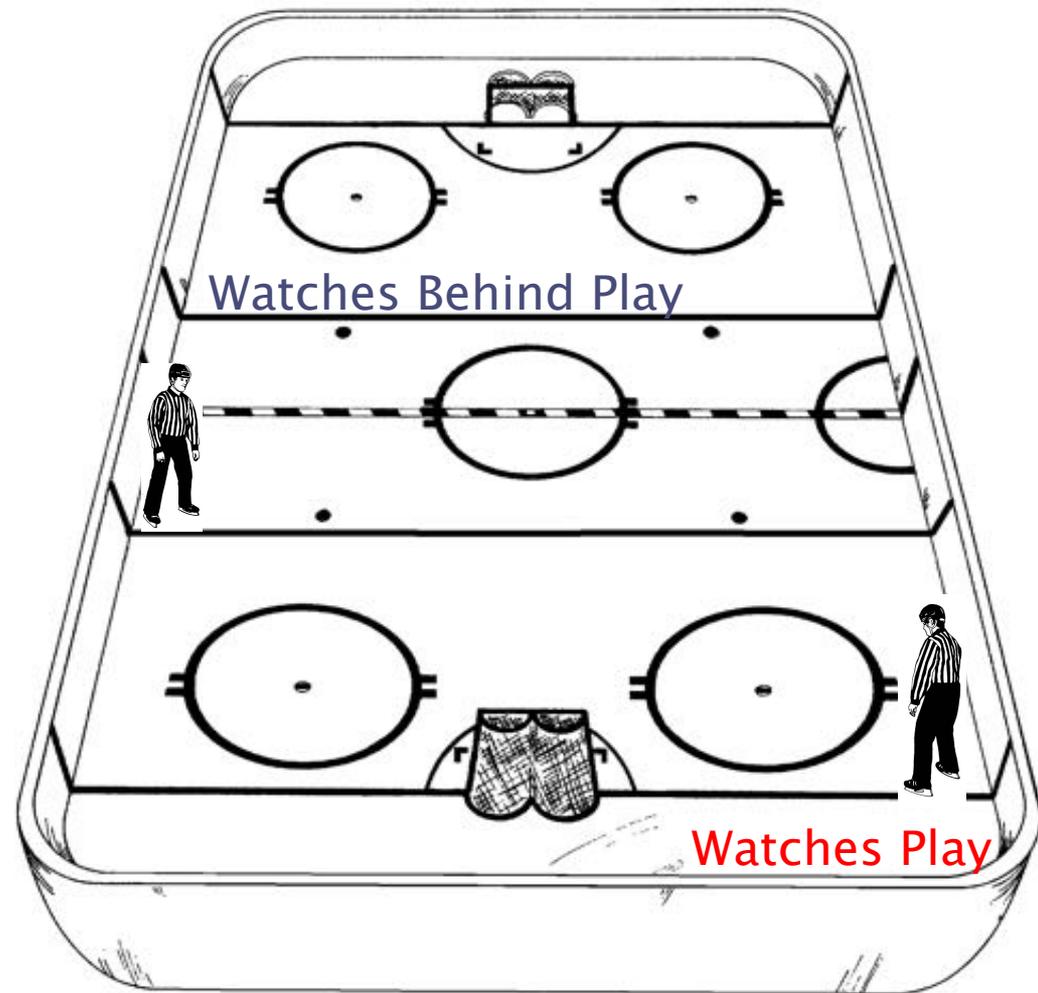


# Positioning During Play – Transition of Play



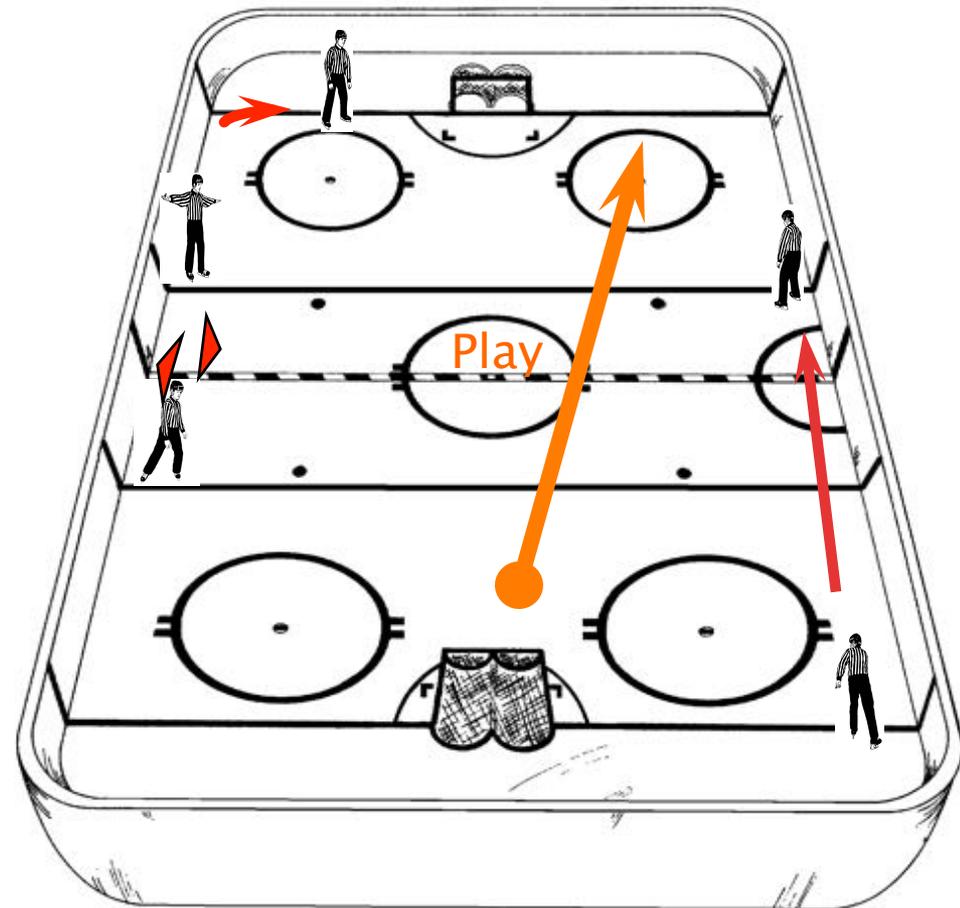
# Positioning During Play – End Zone

- ▶ Play leaving Neutral Zone and enters Attacking Zone
  - Free official is at line before play
  - Official moves to goal line after making call at Blue Line
    - Deep Official watches play
  - Partner moves up to Blue Line
    - Official on Blue Line watches in front of goal



# Positioning During Play

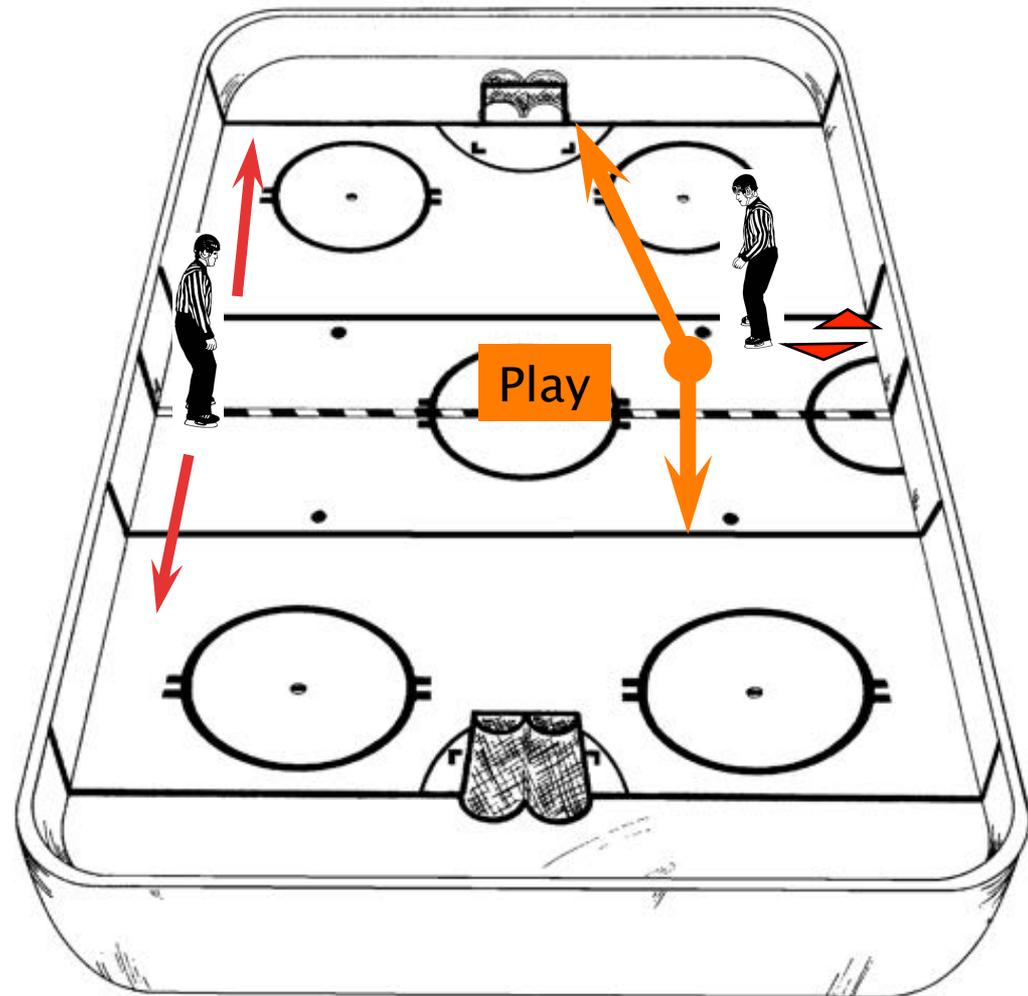
- ▶ Play reverses and goes into opposite Attacking Zone
  - Back Referee must wait at Blue Line to be sure play is leaving the zone
  - Back Referee moves to his line backwards
    - Makes call at Blue Line and follows play into zone
  - Partner skates quickly out of zone as players leave zone
    - Moves up to Blue Line



# Positioning During Face-offs

## ▶ Neutral Zone face-offs

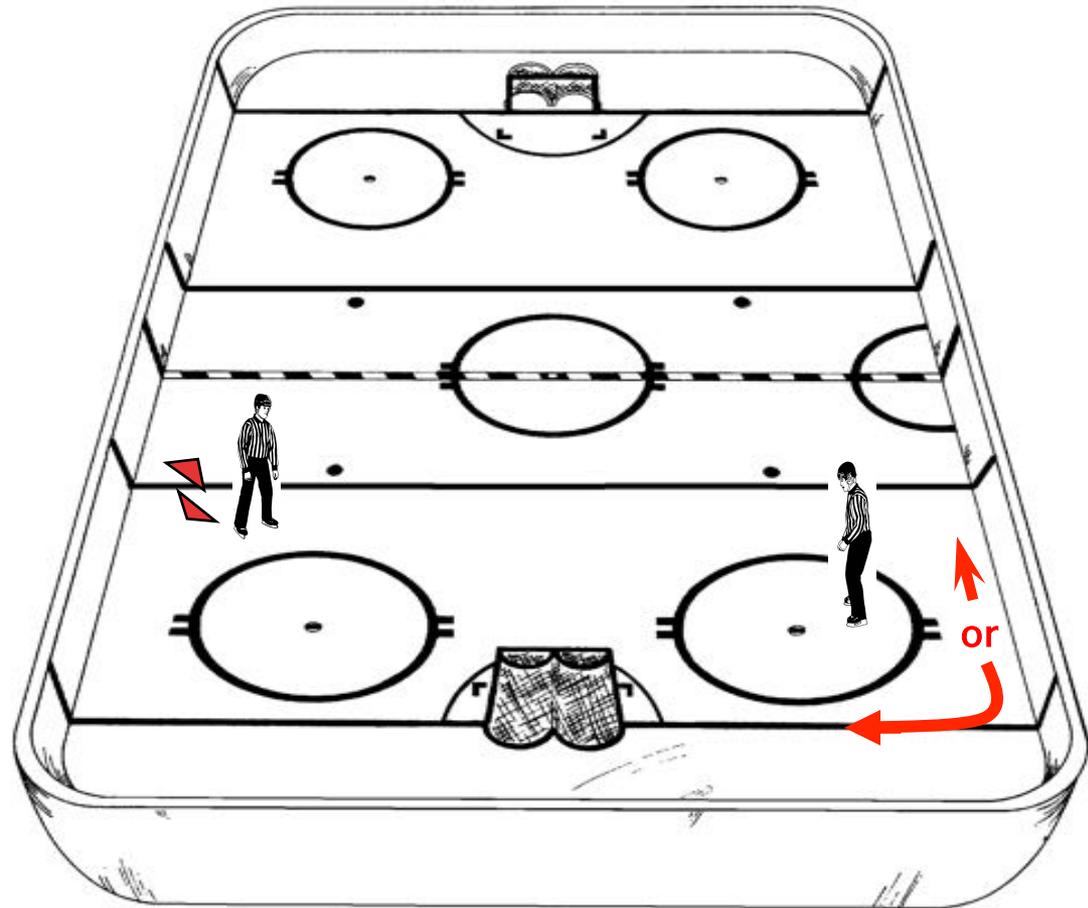
- Referee directly opposite side of the face-off
- Must be ready to move in either direction with the play
  - Play goes toward his own end: follow and partner will respond
  - Play goes toward partner's end: follow and continue with play



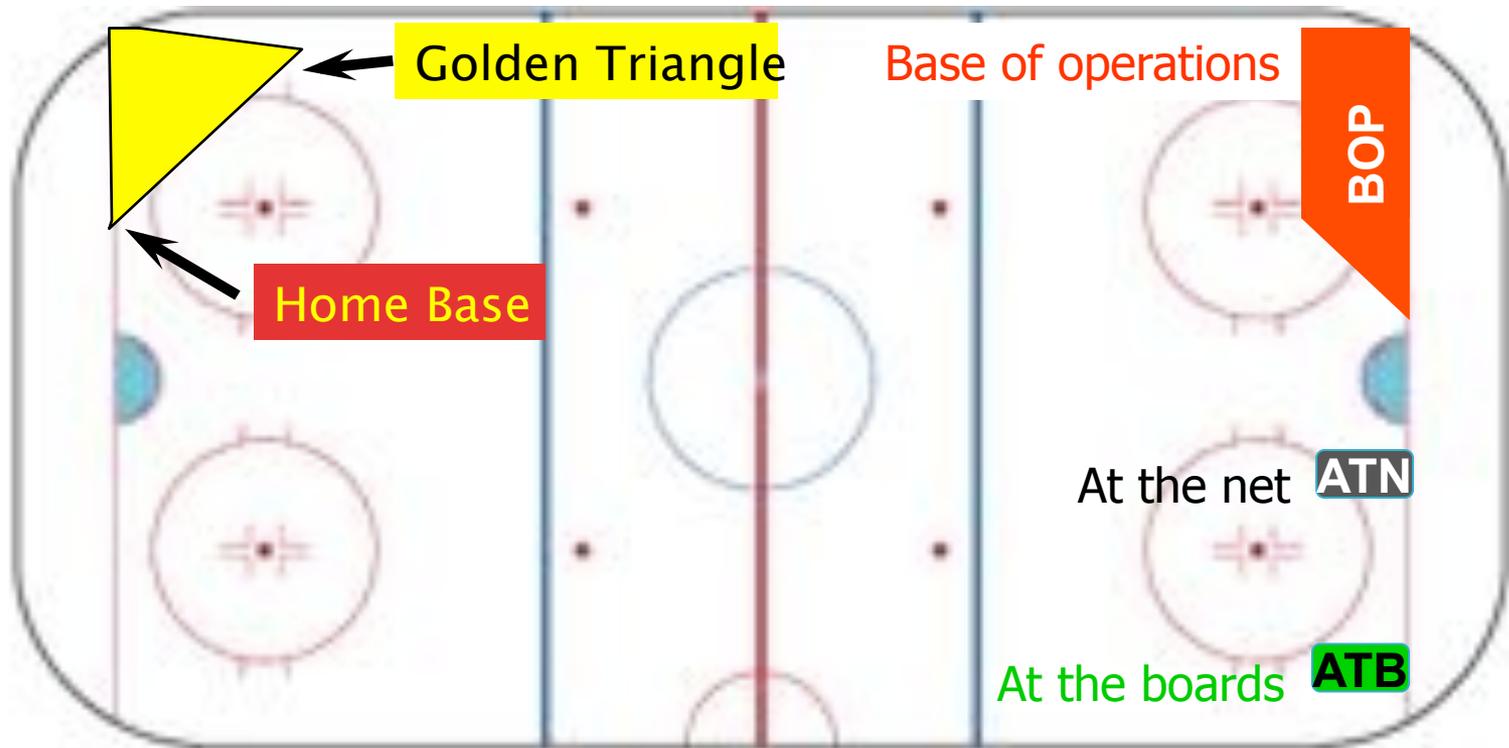
# Positioning During Face-offs

## ▶ End Zone face-offs

- Diagonally opposite on far Blue Line (10 feet from boards and inside zone)
- Maintains line until play leaves zone
- Referee conducting face-off moves to Goal Line or out of zone with play



# Positioning in the End Zone and on the Goal Line



# Positioning in the End Zone and on the Goal Line

End zone positioning consists of three positions:

- **Base of Operations (BOP)** or “Golden Triangle”
- **At the Boards (ATB)**
- **At the Net (ATN)**

**Base of Operations (BOP):**

- ▶ the area located between the goal line and the face-off circle and between the **At The Boards** position and the nearest goal post.
- ▶ Your objective is to be in the **BOP area** *and* near **Home Base** as much as possible when the play is in the end zone.

**At the Boards (ATB):** about 15 - 20 centimetres from the boards, halfway between the goal line and the face-off circle hash marks.

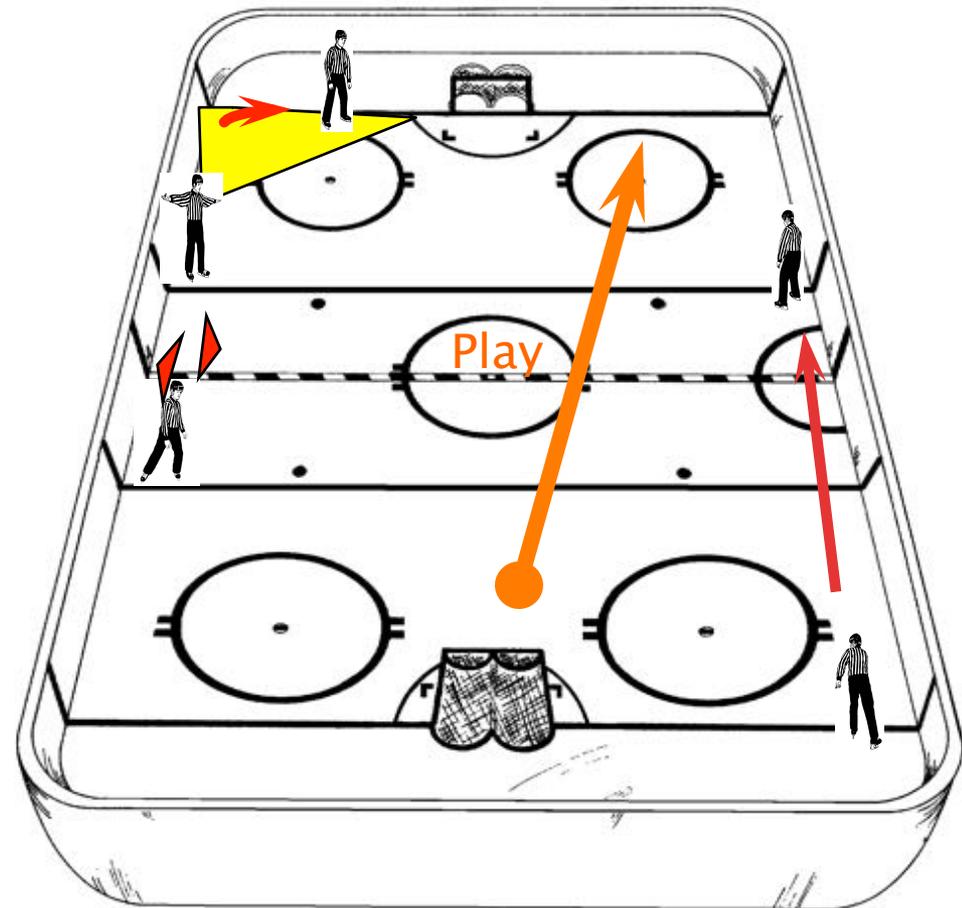
**At The Net (ATN):**

- ▶ a position near the net that you the best view to see if the puck has crossed the line, ideally, at the corner of the net, 0.6 to 1 meter from goal line.
- ▶ This gives you the best possible position to view the activity on and around the goal line and goal crease area

# Positioning in the End Zone and on the Goal Line

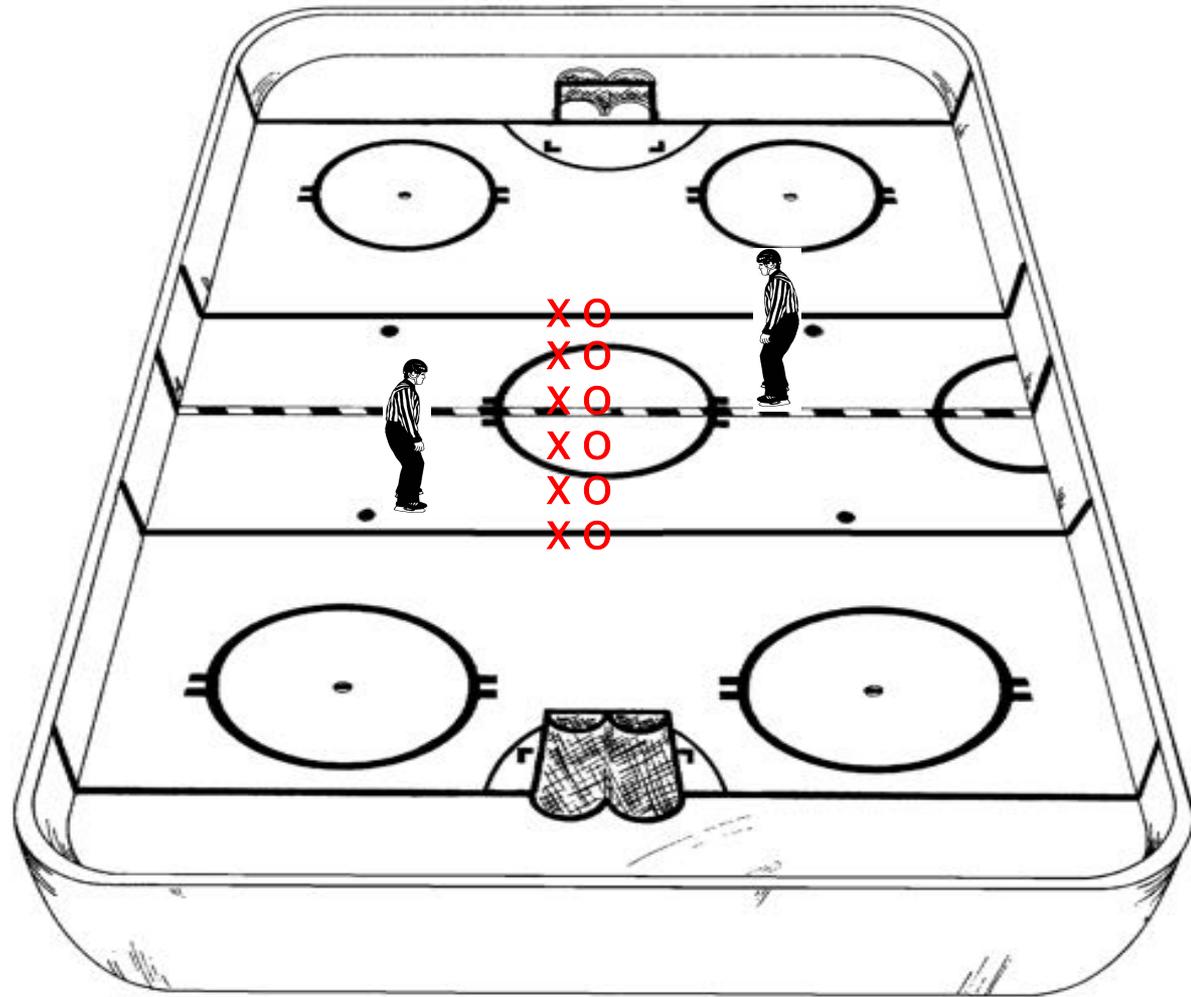
- ▶ When play enters the end zone on the referee's side of the ice, enter the zone along the boards towards the **ATB position**.
  - *Skate hard into End Zone*
  - *No coasting, keep feet moving*
  - *Get to Goal Line quickly, but only when the path is clear*
  - *Never cut through the face-off spot*
- ▶ If the puck remains on your side of the ice, stay **ATB position**.
- ▶ If the puck enters the zone on the opposite side of the referee, enter the zone along the boards and proceed from the **ATB position** to the **BOP position (aim for "Home Base")**.
- ▶ If the puck goes to the net area, move into **ATN** position.
- ▶ Proper use of Home Base:
  - move toward the net when play on opposite side
  - move back to ATB when play moves to your side
- ▶ Following play out of zone
  - Move quickly out of zone so partner can release Blue Line
  - Anticipate the play leaving the zone

# Positioning in the End Zone and on the Goal Line

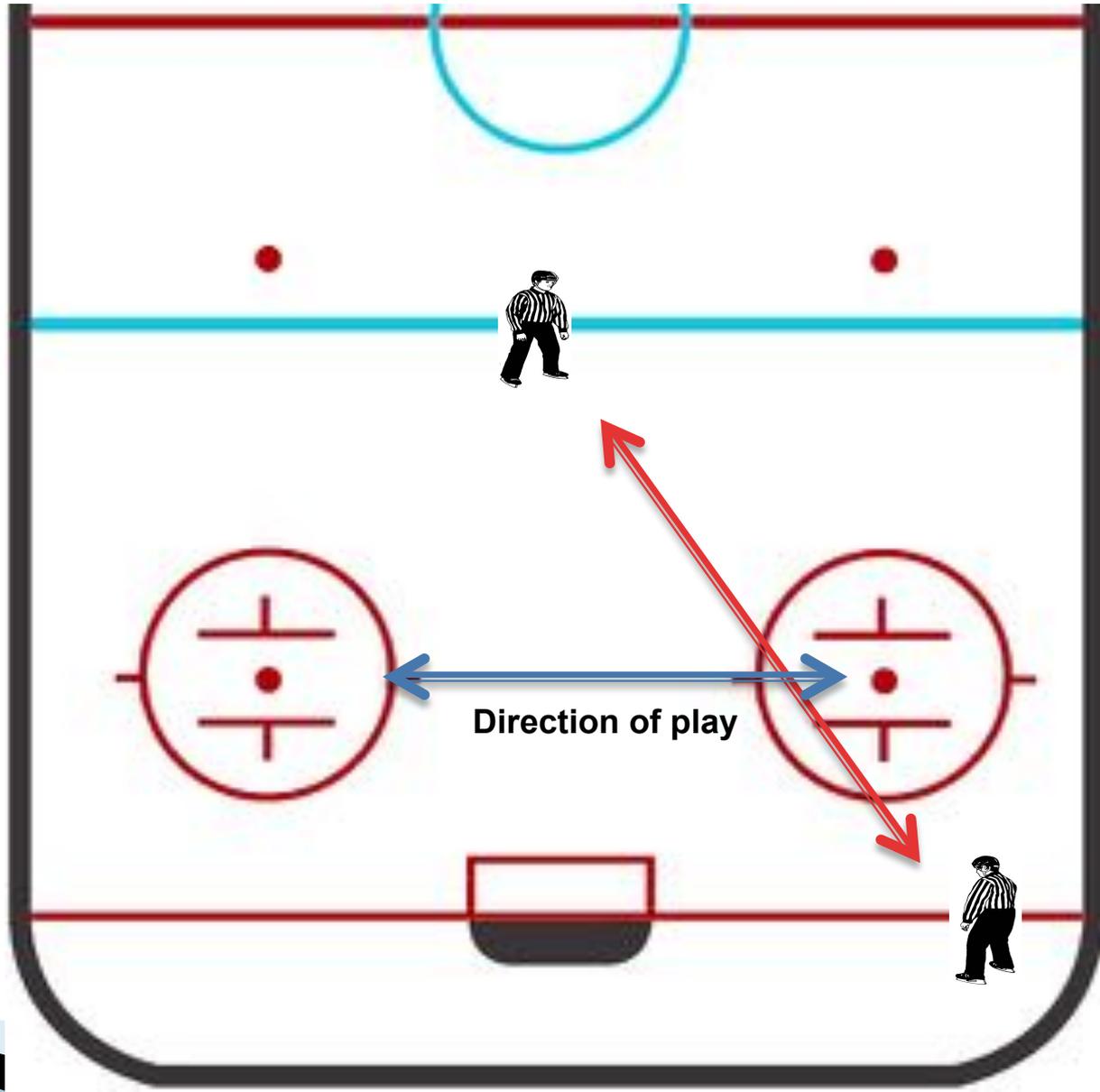


# Post Game Positioning

- ▶ At the buzzer
  - First, check for altercations
- ▶ During handshake line
  - Referees on each side of line diagonally across from each other
  - Removed from players



# Two Referees - Cross-Ice

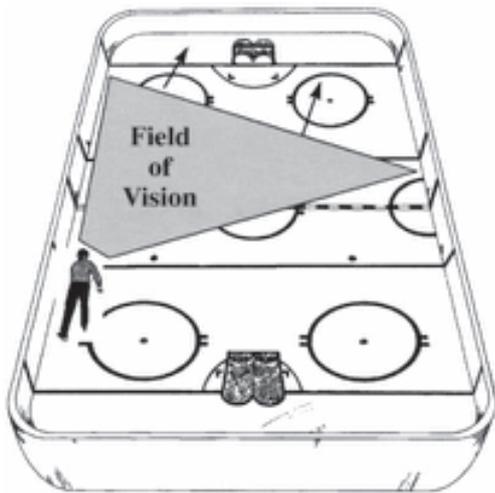


# POSITIONING

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## The Importance Of Being In The Proper Position

The fundamental building block of officiating is positioning. Proper positioning allows the official to see as much action as possible in a safe viewing area out of the way of the play. Without the knowledge of where to be on the ice and the ability to get there, the official will struggle in all aspects of officiating. Proper positioning of the official is a must for maintaining an adequate field of vision and officiating success.



The USA Hockey Officiating Program has developed some positioning guidelines and procedures that must be followed by all officials. These procedures have been thoroughly thought out and researched in order to provide the official the best possible view of every situation that may occur on

the ice. If the official is not in the proper position and fails to see the action, it becomes impossible to make the proper call. An official who works hard to always be in the proper position will earn instant respect from the players, coaches, and spectators. Proper positioning makes it difficult for them to question your judgment.



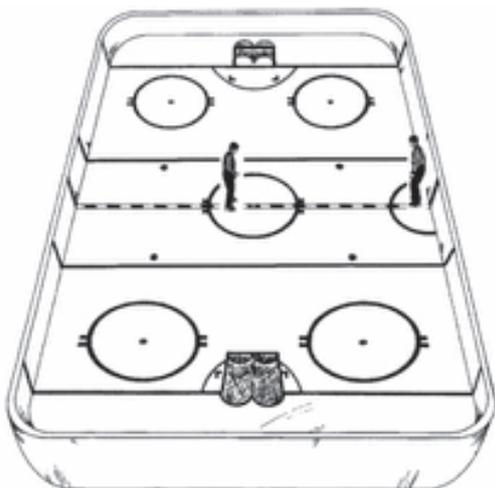
There are some areas of the ice where an official should never venture into. These areas are known as "no man's land." During play, an official who ventures into these areas will oftentimes find themselves in the way of the play or in an area that is unsafe. For example, an official who skates behind the goal is in a perfect position to get hit with an errant shot. Moreover, the area described as "no mans land" will minimize the potential field of vision of the official.

## POSITIONING (Two-Official System)

When using the two-official system, you will notice that positioning requires the officials to combine the goal line positioning of a referee and the blue line positioning of a linesman. Much of the positioning material covered under the three-official system will be the same as we discuss the two-official system. Please review the techniques and procedures outlined for referees and linesmen also as you study the two-official system. The two-official system requires a tremendous amount of communication and teamwork among the officials.

### Starting The Game

At the start of each game and period, the official conducting the face-off will stand at center ice facing the timekeeper. His/her partner will be in a position directly across from the official conducting the face-off and must be prepared to move in either direction once the puck is dropped. Unlike the linesmen in the three-official system, the officials in the two-official system will continually switch ends according to the play.



### Positioning During Play

When play leaves the neutral zone and enters an attacking zone, the free official must hustle to be at the proper blue line position prior to the play. Once the call has been made at the blue line, the front official skates into the zone to assume the goal line position (referee in three-official system). The back official will skate up and assume the position just outside the blue line (linesman in the three-official system).



As a general rule of thumb, the deep official will be responsible for watching the entire play and will stop play for goals or if the puck is frozen by the goalkeeper. The back official will be responsible for calling off-sides and will also watch play in front of the goal and players away from the play or farthest away from the deep official.



As play reverses and moves in the opposite direction, the back official must hold the blue line until positive the play is leaving the zone. When play is definitely leaving the zone, the back official skates backwards to the opposite blue line in order to maintain full view of the play. After making the call at the blue line, he/she will follow play into the zone and take up the proper goal line positioning, now becoming the deep official. The other official will skate quickly out of the zone as players leave the zone and assume the proper position on the blue line, now becoming the back official.

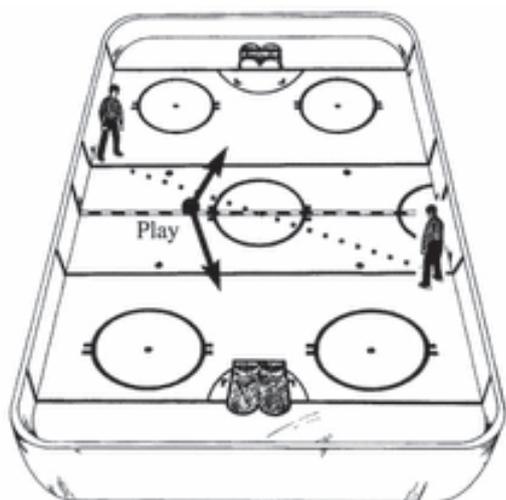


### Positioning During Face-Offs

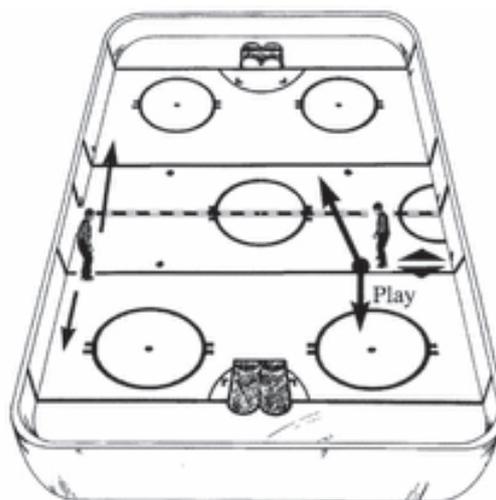
During end-zone face-offs, one official will conduct the face-off while the other official assumes a position on the blue line. The back official should move 10 feet off of the boards and five feet inside the zone in order to have a better view of the face-off. Once the face-off is conducted, the back official will skate to the proper blue line position (six-18 inches outside of the zone) and maintain that position until play leaves the zone. The official conducting the face-off will move to the goal line if play stays inside the zone or will follow the play as it leaves the end zone.



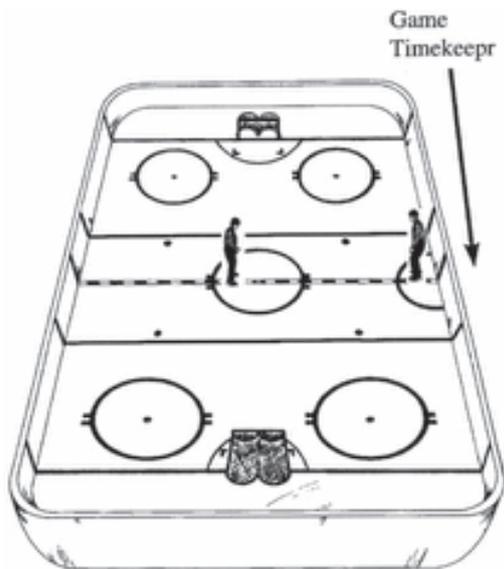
When play is in the neutral zone, the officials should be on opposite blue lines with their skates in the attacking zone. Notice in all instances, the officials are always positioned diagonally across from each other.



When a neutral zone face-off occurs, the official not conducting the face-off shall line up directly across from the face-off. This official must be free to go in either direction as the play develops. The official conducting the face-off will react to the play and the position of the free official.

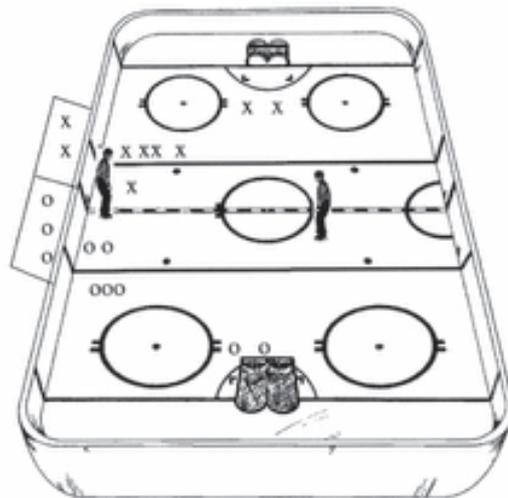


After a goal is scored, the officials will be in the same position as to start a game or period with the official conducting the face-off facing the timekeeper.



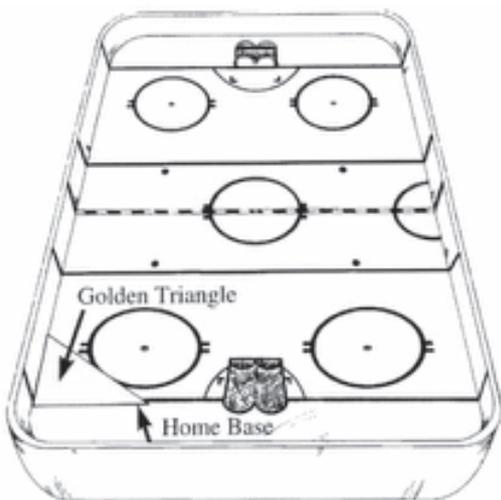
**Positioning At End Of Period Or After Game**

At the completion of each period or the game, the primary responsibility of the officials is to monitor the players for potential altercations. The officials should immediately skate to any area where an altercation could take place as the horn sounds to end the period. Once satisfied that no altercations will occur, the officials should skate to the bench areas to monitor players coming off of the bench.



**Positioning In The End Zone And On The Goal Line**

Please refer to the goal line positioning described for the referee in the three-official system. The deep official in the two-official system must also be familiar with the terms “home base” and “golden triangle” and will follow the same procedures and techniques employed by the referee in the three-official system.



During the handshake line, the officials should be positioned on each side of the line diagonally across from each other. The officials should also be somewhat removed from the players in order to maintain maximum field of vision.

