

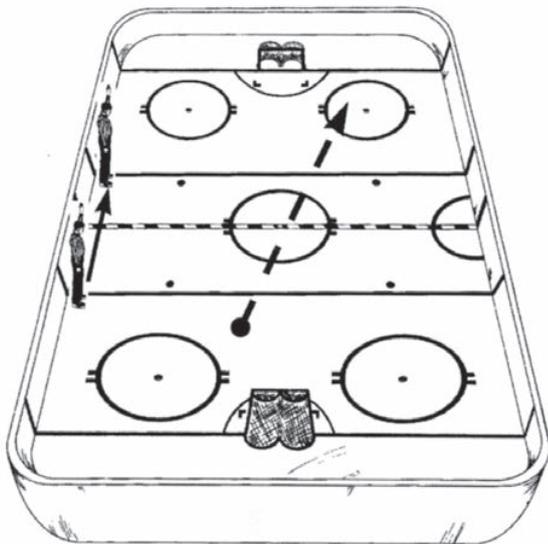
CALLING ICING INFRACTIONS

Calling Icing (Any Officiating System)

The procedure for calling icing is the same, whether the two-official or three-official system is used. This section will carefully review the procedure and mechanics of calling icing. First, let's review the criteria for calling an icing infraction:

- The puck must be shot from behind the center red line.
- The center red line is considered part of the zone from where the puck comes from.
- The puck must cross the opposing team's goal line without going into the goal.
- The puck is not touched or played beyond the center red line.
- The defending team, excluding the goalkeeper, has no opportunity to play the puck prior to crossing the goal line.

The mechanics of calling icing requires strong communication between the officials. The back official will be responsible for initiating the potential icing infraction by signaling a slow whistle. His/her only determination is whether the puck was shot from behind the center red line. Once the potential icing has been signaled, he/she must hustle to get to the blue line to cover for the front official.

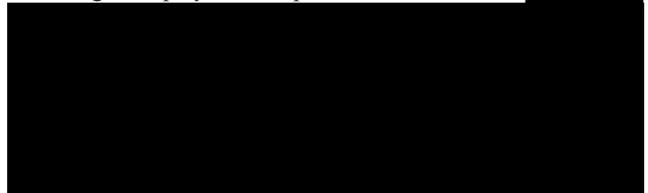


The front official is responsible for determining whether the icing is completed. When his/her partner initiates the signal, the front official will acknowledge the signal with eye contact and skate into the attacking zone. While skating, the front official should check back at least twice to make sure the potential icing is still on and your partner has not had a change of mind. Once the puck crosses the goal line, he/she blows the whistle and raises his/her arm to signify the icing has been

completed. The only time a front official should initiate a potential icing is when the back official does not see the play. In this case, eye contact, verbalization, or a single arm pump will signal to your partner that a potential icing exists.



When play has been stopped for an icing infraction, the back official will point in the direction of the face-off while watching the players for potential altercations.



When the three-official system is used, the referee will be uninvolved with the calling of icing. The sole responsibility of the referee is to watch the players. The positioning of the referee during an icing will depend on the location of the players, but a general rule of thumb is to skate as deep as the furthest attacking player before turning around to assume the proper face-off positioning.



Signals

The following signals are used during potential icing situations:

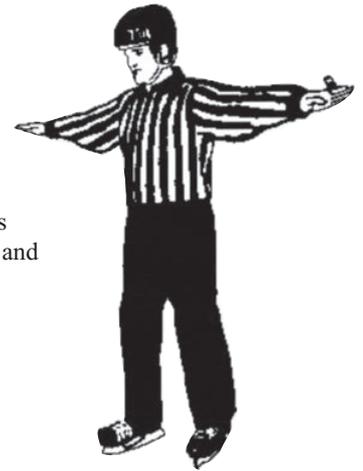
- **Slow “Delayed” Whistle** – non-whistle arm is raised straight above the head with a flat palm and fingers together



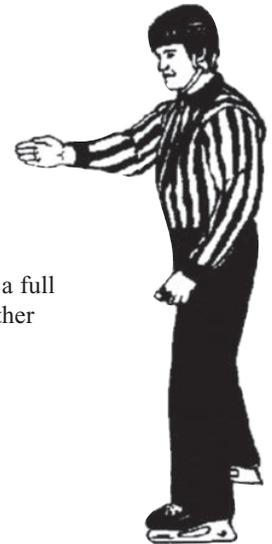
- **Icing** – arms folded at chest with elbows pointed out



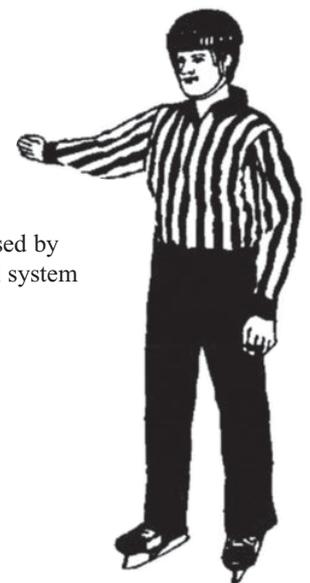
- **Washout** – signal comes from the chest and then out, arms straight with palms flat and fingers together



- **Point to the face-off location** – a full palm point with the fingers together



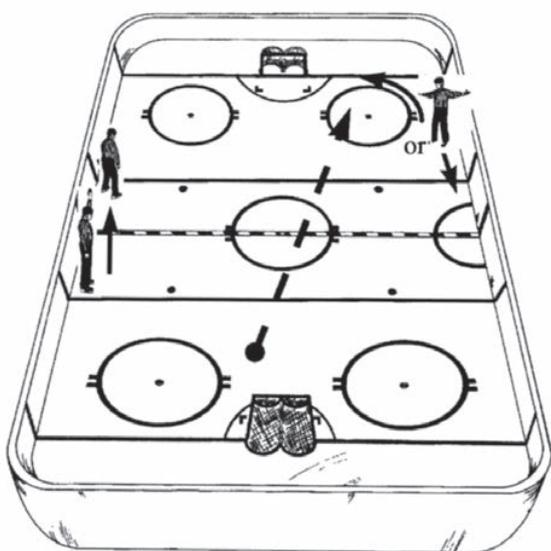
- **Release signal** – arm extended out from side pointing diagonally down, used by linesman in the three-official system



Washing Out Icing Infractions

The responsibility to wash out a potential icing or determine whether an icing is completed is that of the front official. The back official initiates the icing and does not wash out an icing unless a shorthanded situation is realized or his/her partner is screened from seeing the play. The back official must also remember to hustle to the blue line in order to make an off-sides call if play is reversed or the icing is not completed.

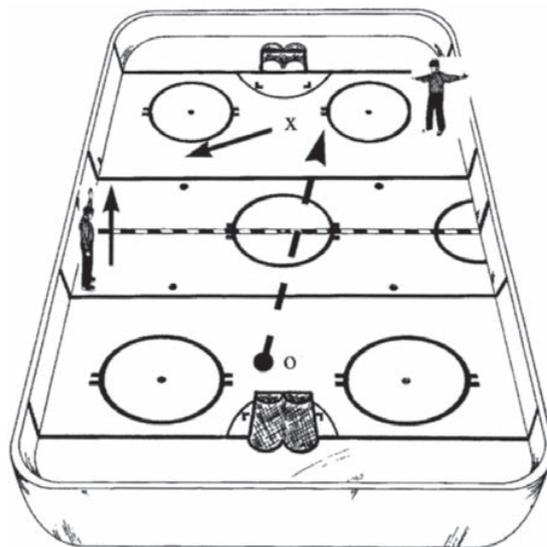
The front official will ultimately make the call by giving the washout signal and verbalizing “no.” When the two-official system is used, the front official then continues on to assume the proper goal line position. When the three-official system is used, the front official (linesman) will wash out the icing and return to the blue line to release his/her partner.



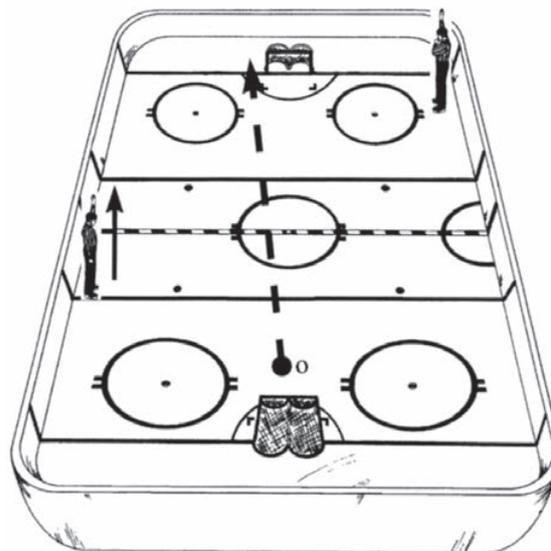
Basic Icing Judgment

Please review the following basic icing situations. A complete knowledge of the rules and potential situations is important. The visual graphics may also help you better understand the situations and the proper call.

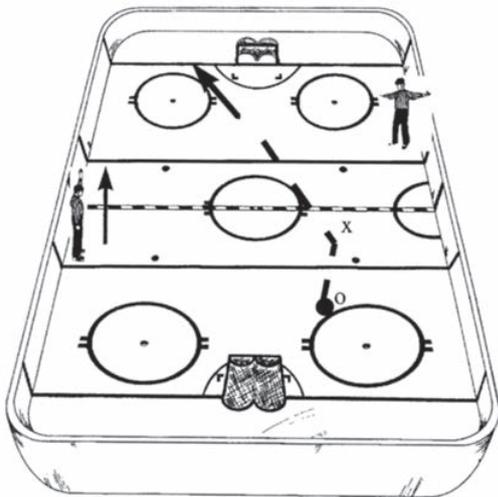
- When a defending player has an opportunity to play the puck on a potential icing and chooses not to, the icing shall be nullified and play will be allowed to continue.



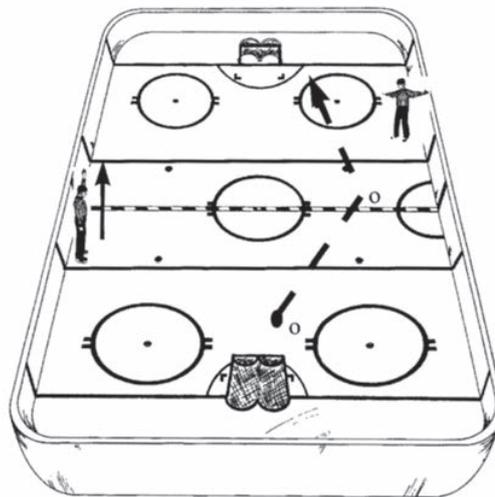
- Icing will be completed when the puck crosses the goal line, regardless as to whether contact is made with the crease.



- When the puck is touched or deflected by an opposing player anywhere on the ice prior to crossing the goal line, the icing shall be nullified.



- If the puck is touched or deflected by a member of the shooting team prior to crossing the center red line, the potential icing still exists. However, when the puck is touched or deflected by a member of the shooting team after crossing the center line, the icing shall be waved off and play allowed to continue.



Calling Icing Infractions Review

The following questions highlight some of the key points you should have picked up from this chapter. Take a few minutes to review what you have learned about calling icing infractions. When finished, you can compare your answers to the correct answers that appear in the back of this manual.

1. What are the back official's responsibilities when calling icing?
2. What are the front official's responsibilities when calling icing?
3. How many times should the front official check back with his/her partner during a potential icing situation?
4. Should the back official ever wash out an icing situation?