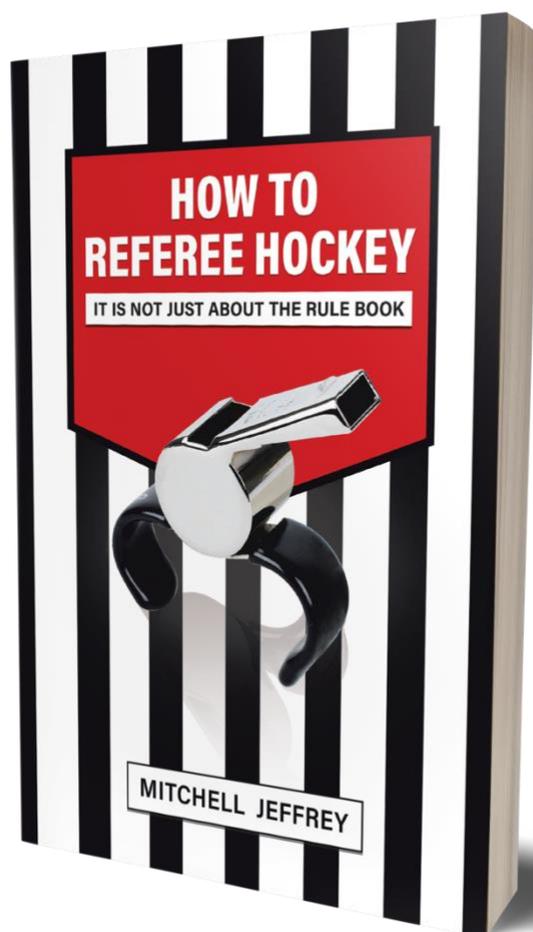


The following is provided to wpgrefs.com with consent from the author of, *How to Referee Hockey: It is not just about the rule book.*

More information about the book can be found at thehockeyrefbook.com

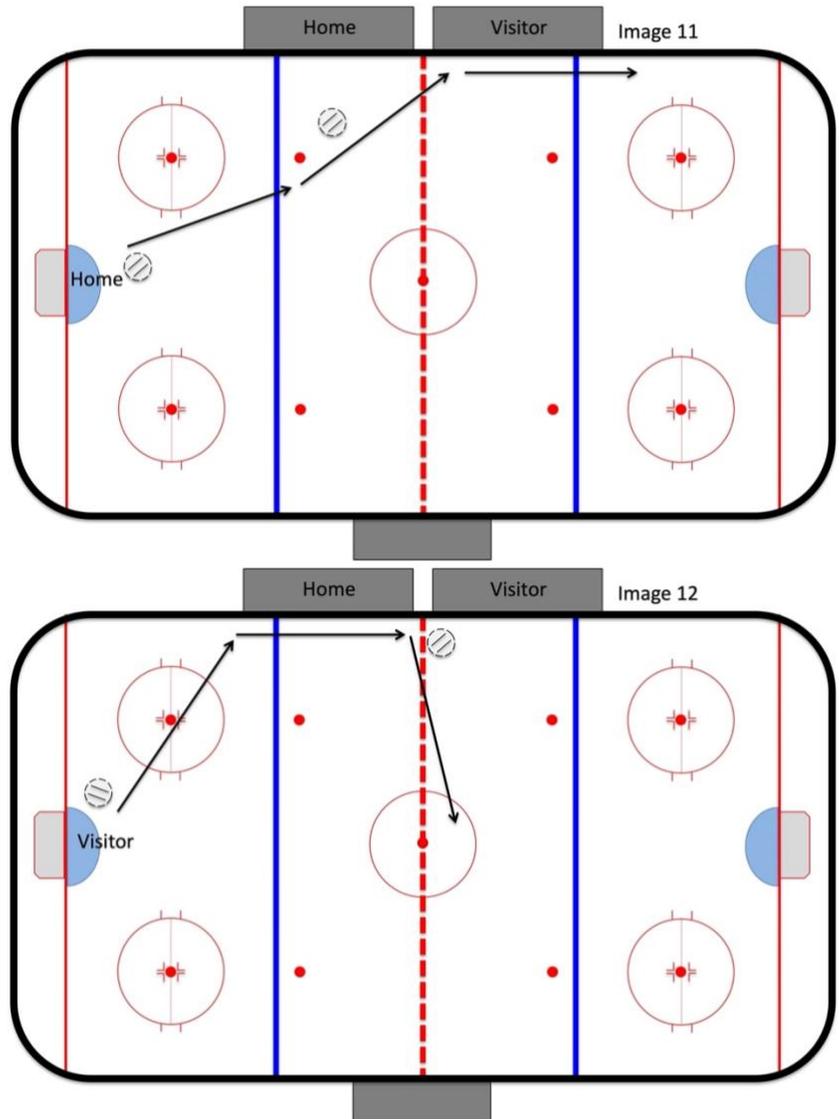


Flybys in the Two- and Three- Official Systems

Goal Celebration Fly-bys in the Two-Official System

Preventing the fly-by: the fifth point¹ in the previous section mentions “stopping at an appropriate place to make sure that the scoring team goes around the other team’s bench.” The location of the “appropriate place” is not a hard-and-fast rule, but it occurs wherever the official needs to angle the celebrating team away from the other team’s bench. Here are two examples:

- Image 11: The visiting team scores in the first period. The official who called the goal² skates with the celebrating team and positions herself in front of the home team’s bench to angle the celebrating players away from that bench. The other official stays in the zone to collect the puck.
- Image 12: The home team scores in the second period. The official who called the goal skates with the celebrating team and ensures he arrives at the red line before the celebrating team. As the players finish high fiving at their bench, the official ensures he is in a position to angle the players up the red line and away from the other team’s bench. The other official collects the puck.



¹ Here is the fifth point of section not shown in this excerpt: “I skate backwards, stopping at an appropriate place to make sure that the scoring team goes around the other team’s bench (preventing a fly-by, shown in Images 11 and 12).”

² The official who calls the goal needs to report the goal to the timekeeper, so it makes sense for that official to manage the flyby.

Goal Celebration Fly-bys in the Three-Official System

Preventing the fly-by: the fifth point³ for the linesperson managing the benches mentions preventing a fly-by. The location of this “appropriate place” occurs wherever the liney needs to be to push the celebrating team away from the other team’s bench. Here are two examples:

Image 19: the visiting team scores in the first period. The linesperson, L^1 , who is in the best position to escort the celebrating visiting team goes with them and positions herself in front of the home team’s bench to push the celebrating players away from that bench (the other linesperson, L^2 , stays in the zone to supervise the home team and collect the puck).

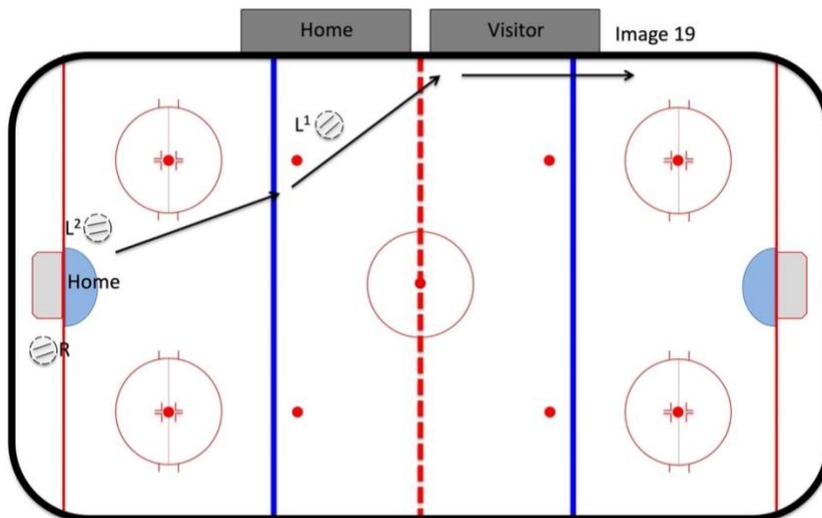
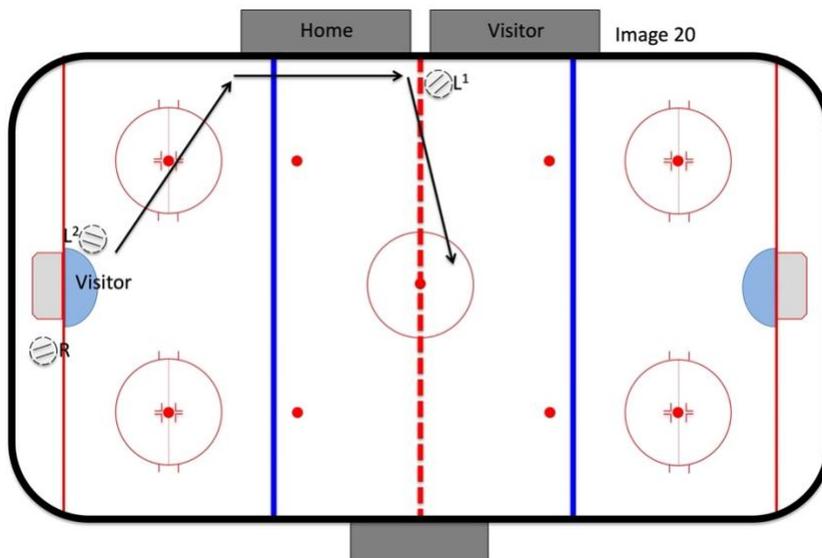


Image 20: The home team scores in the second period. The linesperson, L^1 , who is in the best position to skate with the celebrating home team goes with them and ensures he arrives at the red line before the celebrating team. As the players finish high-fiving at their bench, the linesperson ensures he is in a position to direct the players up the red line and away from the other team’s bench (the other linesperson, L^2 , stays in the zone to collect the puck and supervise the visiting team).



How linespeople decide who does what: the decision made by the linesperson (who gets the puck and who goes to the benches) can be made in one of three ways. Which decision the linespeople make is less important than their ability to communicate what they will do. Here are three strategies that may determine who does what depending on the situation:

- Proximity: the linesperson who is closest to the benches manages them. The one who is closest to the puck retrieves it and supervises the players at centre ice.
- Situational: one linesperson has identified a player who needs to be escorted to the bench because he is yapping, therefore she takes the benches/line change since she is taking the problematic player to their bench.

³Here is the fifth point of section not shown in this excerpt: “The celebrating team is now leaving the zone. I hustle to put myself at an appropriate place to make sure that the scoring team goes around the other team’s bench (preventing a fly-by, Images 19 and 20).”

- Ownership of the end zone: The linesperson who owns that end of the ice retrieves the puck while the other linesperson deals with the benches.

Know Your Job, Do Your Job

How linespeople decide who collects the puck and who manages the fly-by is outlined above, but don't get caught dithering about who does what and miss the fly-by. Teams get angry when a celebrating team skates in front of their bench after a goal. Liners need to make a decision quickly to stop fly-bys.