



## What is the ICING rule in hockey?

The icing rule in hockey was created to keep players from shooting the puck to the other end of the ice without a passing target. The icing rule keeps the players from flinging the puck to the other end of the rink to waste time.

### TERMINOLOGY

*Icing*—When a player passes a puck from her own defensive half across the center line and the goal line (without the puck entering the goal), if no other player touches the puck during its course.

*Goal lines*—The red lines on both ends of the ice that are used to determine when a puck crosses into the net and to determine if the puck has been iced.

*Center line*—The red line that divides the rink into two halves.

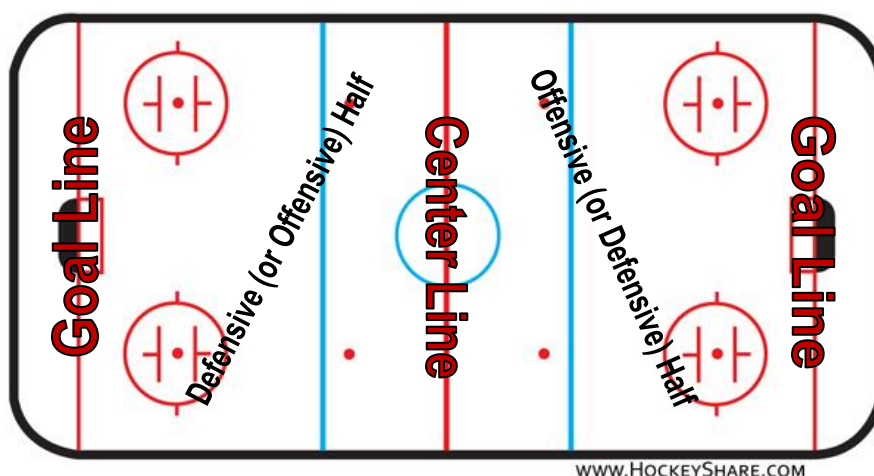
*Defensive half*—the half of the ice that a team is defending. This is an extension of the defensive zone, which is demarcated by the blue line.

*Offensive half*—the half of the ice where a team is attacking or attempting to score. This is an extension of the offensive zone, which is demarcated by the blue line.

*Face off*—A restart of play where the referee drops the puck onto a red face off dot and the center from each team tries to pass the puck to a teammate once the puck hits the ice.

*Power play*—When a team has more players on the ice than the other (due to a penalty being served by an opposition player), the team with more players on the ice is said to be on a power play as they have an advantage in number of players on the ice.

*Penalty kill*—When a team has fewer players on the ice than the opposition (due to one or more of their players serving a penalty), that team is said to be on a penalty kill as they are at a disadvantage with fewer players on the ice and will generally focus on defending during the penalty minutes.



### THE BASICS

In the KWWRHL, icing may be called when a player passes the puck from her own defensive zone across the center line and the puck crosses the goal line without any other players touching it.

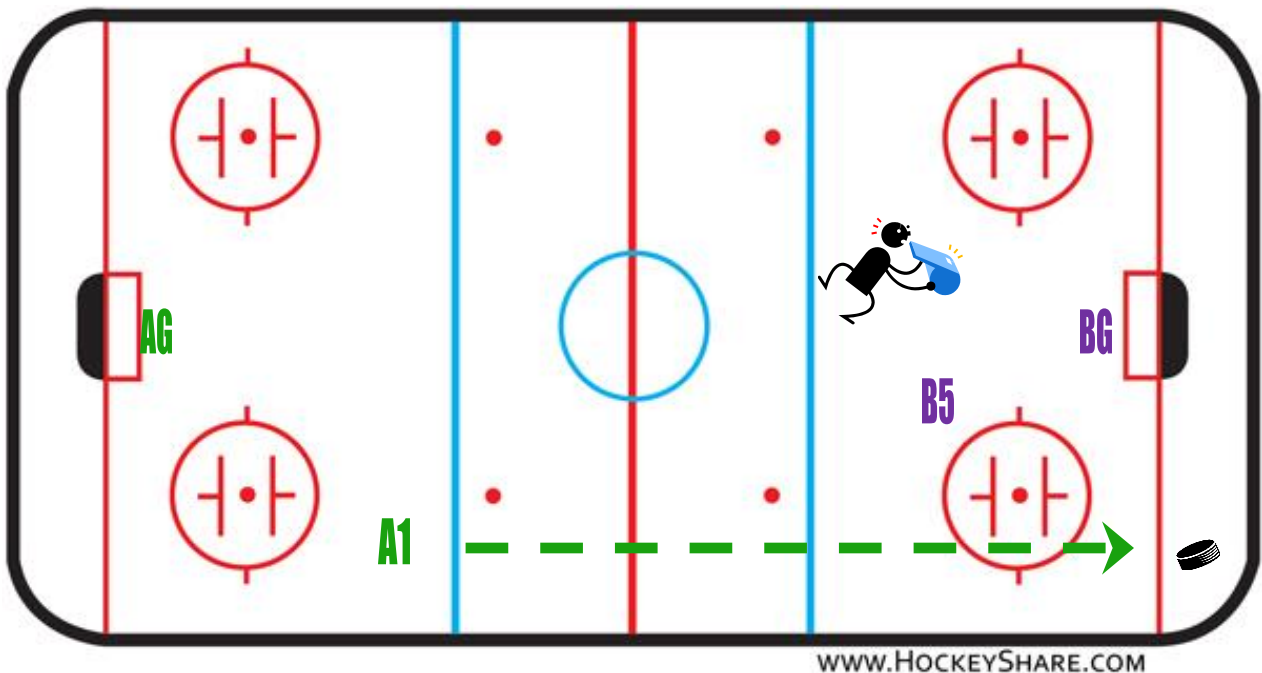
## MORE DETAILS

A referee may or may not call icing. Usually the referee will call icing if she sees the puck cross two red lines without any players touching the puck. But, the referee may also call off icing if she thinks one of the players could have reached the puck before it got to the goal line. A referee who decides not to call icing will usually yell "NO ICE!" and play continues.


If the referee calls icing, she will blow the whistle and play stops. The restart is a faceoff in the defensive end of the team whose player iced the puck. In other words, the faceoff will be in the opposite end of the ice from where the puck crossed the goal line.

When a team is on a penalty kill, the icing rule does not apply and they can pass the puck out of their defensive zone and across the center line and goal line without play stopping. This exception to the icing rule is to make it easier for the team with fewer players to defend their end of the ice.

## EXAMPLE



In the example above, player A1 has passed the puck from her offensive zone across the center line and the puck has also crossed the goal line.

The referee  may call icing, and if so, the game would stop and the faceoff would take place on the face off dot on the opposite end of the ice but on the same side of the rink (behind where player A1 is currently).

The referee may decide not to call icing if she believes a player, such as player B5, could have easily reached and played the puck before it crossed the goal line.

There would also be no icing called in the above scenario if team A was on a penalty kill due to team B 's power play.