

USA HOCKEY OFFICIATING PROGRAM

2006-07 OPEN BOOK RULES & PROCEDURES EXAMINATION

The Open Book Examination has been designed to present general situations.

Its purpose is a teaching tool - for the new official to learn the rules and location in the Rule Book, for the returning official to reinforce rules knowledge.

Suggested procedure: Indicate your answer and the rule reference next to each question in this booklet, in addition to marking your answer on the examination answer sheet.

DO NOT RETURN THIS BOOKLET WITH YOUR EXAM. Only the Answer Sheet can be graded.

EXAM MUST BE SUBMITTED BY MAY 18, 2007

NOTE: Level 1 applicants are only required to answer the first 50 questions. All other applicants must answer the entire 100 questions.

GAME BASICS -- TRUE OR FALSE

SIGNALS

1. When icing is completed, the rear Official is responsible for blowing the whistle.
2. When a goal is scored, the Referee should not blow the whistle.
3. The signal for an "unsportsmanlike conduct" penalty is forming the open hands into a "T".
4. A delayed penalty is signaled by raising the non-whistle arm vertically.

GLOSSARY

5. A legal check may never occur from directly behind the checked player.
6. One condition required for a "break-away" is that the player who is fouled from behind must be in the attacking zone.

7. A player who is "Possession and Control" of the puck is propelling the puck in a desired direction.
8. Accidentally contacting a player in the head area is not illegal head contact.

RINK

9. The goal crease area extends vertically to the normal shoulder height of the goalkeeper.
10. The Goalkeeper's Privileged Area includes all area between the goal line and the end boards.
11. A maximum of four Team Officials may be on a team's bench during a game.
12. A player who is unable to participate in the game may sit on the penalty bench as long as the team's jersey and all required face and head protection are worn.

TEAMS

13. A team's 20-person game roster may include any numerical combination of players and goalkeepers.
14. If the Captain and an Alternate Captain are both legally on the ice, only the Captain is entitled to confer with the Referee regarding a rule interpretation.
15. Each team may have a maximum of one goalkeeper on the ice at all times.
16. If play is stopped because of an apparent player injury, that player may remain on the ice for the ensuing face-off.

EQUIPMENT

17. The maximum permitted width of a player's stick is three and a half inches.
18. A minor penalty will be assessed to any player who deliberately participates in play while in possession of more than one stick.
19. In a Youth game, if a player's helmet becomes dislodged, play must be immediately stopped.
20. A glove with a worn palm that exposes any part of the hand is considered illegal equipment.

PENALTIES

21. A team does not lose a player on the ice whenever a bench minor penalty is assessed.
22. Whenever a player receives a major penalty for any reason, an additional game misconduct must be assessed.
23. Any player not then serving a penalty may be designated to take a Penalty Shot.
24. A player who was on the ice at the time of the infraction must be designated to serve a goalkeeper's misconduct penalty.
25. During a delayed penalty, play shall be stopped whenever a member of the offending team gains possession and control of the puck.

OFFICIALS

26. On-Ice Officials must properly wear a black hockey helmet.
27. In the event of a disputed goal, the Referee may change the original decision as long as it is prior to signing the score sheet.
28. A Linesman is not permitted to stop play if observing any "Injury Potential" infraction.
29. If any On-Ice Official accidentally leaves the playing area, the play must be immediately stopped.
30. Coincident minor penalties are not displayed on the penalty clocks.

PLAYING RULES

31. Shooting the puck after a whistle results in a minor penalty for Unsportsmanlike Conduct if the player had sufficient time to refrain from taking the shot.
32. The Referee must allow a one minute delay for a goalkeeper's equipment repair.
33. A goalkeeper may play with a broken stick until the next stoppage of play.
34. The minimum penalty for "Checking from

LEVEL 1 OFFICIALS STOP HERE !!

All other officials must continue with the remaining 50 questions on the exam.

Behind" is a minor plus misconduct.

35. The minimum penalty for "Head Contact" to an opponent is a minor penalty.
36. The minimum penalty for "Butt Ending" is a major plus game misconduct penalty.
37. Shooting the puck directly out of the playing area from the defending zone is a minor penalty to both players and goalkeepers.
38. The attacking player is required to place the stick on the ice first for all face-offs, except for those directly on the center red line.
39. If the puck strikes an On-Ice Official and goes directly into the goal, the goal is allowed.
40. A Penalty Shot is assessed if a defending player deliberately falls on the puck anywhere in the defending zone.
41. Any player receiving a major penalty under "Fisticuffs" must also be assessed a game misconduct penalty.
42. If the puck is deliberately directed into the goal by an attacking player's skate, the goal is allowed if there is no distinct kicking motion.
43. Penalty options for "High Sticking" include a minor and double minor penalty.
44. If a player deliberately dislodges an opponent's helmet during play, that player must be ejected from the game.
45. Icing will still apply if the goalkeeper leaves the goal crease area and fakes playing the puck before it crosses the goal line.
46. The face-off for intentional off-sides is at the center ice face-off spot.
47. A minor penalty shall be assessed to a goalkeeper who freezes the puck anywhere between the goal line and the end boards.
48. Stick contact with an opponent is not required for the assessment of a "Slashing" penalty.
49. If a stick is thrown onto the ice from the players' bench area, a bench minor penalty shall be assessed.
50. In a Youth checking game, a penalty must be assessed if a player has passed the puck and is checked by an opponent who clearly could have avoided the contact.

MULTIPLE CHOICE

The following simplified procedure determines which penalty, if any, terminates with the scoring of a goal.

- At the time of the goal, is the scored-upon team below the on-ice numerical strength of the scoring team because of a time penalty?
- At the time of the goal, is at least one penalty which is then being served by the scored-upon team a non-coincident minor or bench minor penalty (being displayed on the penalty clocks)?

If the answer to both questions is YES, then the minor penalty with the least time remaining on the penalty clocks terminates.

In the following 12 situations, determine which penalty, if any, expires at 3:30 (goal scored) "Clock Time" is time remaining in the period when the penalty or goal occurred. Suggestion - set up the game clock on a piece of paper to follow the termination progression.

	<u>CLOCK TIME</u>	<u>Team "A"</u>	<u>Team "B"</u>
51.	5:00		P - 2
	4:30	X - 2	
	4:00	Y - 2	
	3:30		Goal Scored
			(a) Player "X" returns to the ice. (b) Player "Y" returns to the ice. (c) No penalty may be terminated.
52.	5:00		P - 2
	4:30	X - 2	
	4:00	Y - 5	
	3:30		Goal Scored
			(a) Player "X" returns to the ice. (b) Player "Y" returns to the ice. (c) No penalty may be terminated.
53.	5:00		P - 2
	4:30	X - 5	
	4:00	Y - 2	
	3:30		Goal Scored
			(a) Player "X" returns to the ice. (b) Player "Y" returns to the ice. (c) No penalty may be terminated.

	<u>CLOCK TIME</u>	<u>Team "A"</u>	<u>Team "B"</u>
54.	5:00	X - 2	
	4:30		P - 2
	4:00	Y - 2	
	3:30		Goal Scored
			(a) Player "X" returns to the ice. (b) Player "Y" returns to the ice. (c) No penalty may be terminated.
55.	5:00	X - 2	
	4:30		P - 2
	4:00	Y - 5	
	3:30		Goal Scored
			(a) Player "X" returns to the ice. (b) Player "Y" returns to the ice. (c) No penalty may be terminated.
56.	5:00	X - 5	
	4:30		P - 2
	4:00	Y - 2	
	3:30		Goal Scored
			(a) Player "X" returns to the ice. (b) Player "Y" returns to the ice. (c) No penalty may be terminated.
57.	5:00	X - 2	
	4:30	Y - 2	
	4:00		P - 2
	3:30		Goal Scored
			(a) Player "X" returns to the ice. (b) Player "Y" returns to the ice. (c) No penalty may be terminated.
58.	5:00	X - 2	
	4:30	Y - 5	
	4:00		P - 2
	3:30		Goal Scored
			(a) Player "X" returns to the ice. (b) Player "Y" returns to the ice. (c) No penalty may be terminated.
59.	5:00	X - 5	
	4:30	Y - 2	
	4:00		P - 2
	3:30		Goal Scored
			(a) Player "X" returns to the ice. (b) Player "Y" returns to the ice. (c) No penalty may be terminated.

	<u>CLOCK TIME</u>	<u>Team "A"</u>	<u>Team "B"</u>
60.	5:00	X - 5+2	
	3:30		Goal Scored
			(a) Minor penalty to Player "X" terminates.
			(b) Major penalty to Player "X" terminates.
			(c) No penalty may be terminated.
61.	5:00	X - 2+2	
	4:30	Y - 2	
	3:30		Goal Scored
			(a) First minor to Player "X" terminates.
			(b) Player "Y" returns to the ice.
			(c) No penalty may be terminated.
62.	5:00	X - 2+2	N - 2
	4:30	Y - 2	
	4:00		P - 2
	3:30		Goal Scored
			(a) Substitute for Player "X" returns to the ice.
			(b) Player "Y" returns to the ice.
			(c) No penalty may be terminated.

In the following four situations, determine the proper on-ice numerical strength, assuming the teams are both at full strength when the penalties are assessed.

	<u>CLOCK TIME</u>	<u>Team "A"</u>	<u>Team "B"</u>
63.	5:00	X - 2 min.	P - 2 min.
			(a) Both teams lose a player on the ice.
			(b) Both teams remain at full strength.
			(c) Referee's choice (both short or both full).
64.	5:00	X - 2+2 min.	P - 2+2 min.
			(a) Both teams lose one player for 4 minutes.
			(b) Both teams lose one player for 2 minutes.
			(c) Both teams remain at full strength.
65.	5:00	X - 2 min.	N - 2 min.
	5:00	Y - 2 min.	P - 2 min.
			(a) Both teams lose two players for 4 minutes.
			(b) Both teams lose one player for 2 minutes.
			(c) Both teams remain at full strength.
66.	5:00	X - 2 min.	P - 2+2 min.
	5:00	Y - 2 min.	
			(a) All penalty time is served.
			(b) Both teams lose one player for 2 minutes.
			(c) Both teams remain at full strength.

67. The puck is being played in the vicinity of the center red line. The blue lines are a part of:
 (a) the Neutral Zone.
 (b) the Attacking Zone of each team.
 (c) the Defending Zone of each team.
68. A team is permitted to have one Captain and not more than:
 (a) one Alternate Captain.
 (b) two Alternate Captains.
 (c) three Alternate Captains.
69. In a Youth or Girls game, if a goalkeeper's helmet comes off during play, play must be stopped immediately:
 (a) only in checking classifications.
 (b) only in non-checking classifications.
 (c) in all classifications.
70. The number of stick measurements that may be permitted at one stoppage of play is:
 (a) one.
 (b) one per team.
 (c) two per team.
71. The "eligible" players from a team's official roster who may be listed on the score sheet for a Pee Wee game include:
 (a) all players.
 (b) only those players who are present for the start of the game.
 (c) all players who are not suspended.
72. Which penalty may not be assessed if a head coach commits an infraction under Rule 601?
 (a) Bench Minor.
 (b) Misconduct.
 (c) Game Misconduct.
73. A player who uses an ethnic slur towards an opposing Team Official shall be assessed a:
 (a) minor penalty.
 (b) misconduct penalty.
 (c) game misconduct penalty.
74. If three players from the same team are on the penalty bench serving non-coincident minor penalties assessed at different times, who may return to the ice when the first penalty ends?
 (a) nobody.
 (b) the player whose penalty ended.
 (c) a player from that team's players' bench.

75. If an article is deliberately thrown onto the ice from the players' bench during a stoppage of play, the proper call is:
 (a) no penalty.
 (b) a bench minor penalty.
 (c) a misconduct penalty.
76. Whenever a match penalty is assessed for attempted physical harm to an Official, a report to the District Referee-in-Chief is required:
 (a) within 24 hours of its occurrence.
 (b) within 48 hours of its occurrence.
 (c) within 72 hours of its occurrence.
77. If a player displaces the defending goal post, not in a scoring situation,:
 (a) a minor penalty must be assessed whether or not the action was deliberate.
 (b) a penalty shot must be assessed if the action was deliberate.
 (c) a minor penalty must be assessed only if the action was deliberate.
78. A face-off in the Neutral Zone may take place at the center ice face-off spot and:
 (a) at any other location within the 4 face-off spots by the blue lines.
 (b) only along the line of spots on each side of the ice.
 (c) only on a face-off spot in that zone.
79. An attacking player is standing in the opposing goal crease. The puck is not in the crease. Play must be stopped if:
 (a) the attacking team is playing the puck and the goalkeeper is in the goal crease.
 (b) the attacking team is playing the puck regardless of the goalkeeper's location.
 (c) the goalkeeper is in the goal crease, no matter which team is playing the puck.
80. The puck inadvertently deflects off an On-Ice Official's skate. Which situation following the deflection results in a legal goal?
 (a) The puck goes directly into the goal.
 (b) No such deflection is ever a legal goal.
 (c) The puck strikes an attacking team skate and then enters the goal.
81. A team shoots the puck from its Defending Zone across the far goal line. This is not an "icing" situation if the team was short-handed when the puck:
 (a) was shot.
 (b) was shot and when it crossed the goal line.
 (c) crossed the goal line.
82. A player with 10 seconds remaining in a minor penalty returns to the ice prematurely through a Timekeeper error. The play is stopped for an off-side infraction 20 seconds later. What penalty time must be served by that player?
 (a) None – the penalty had expired.
 (b) 10 seconds.
 (c) 10 seconds plus there is an additional minor penalty.
83. The play is stopped after the puck comes to rest on top of the goal netting. The resulting face-off occurs at:
 (a) the nearest end zone face-off spot.
 (b) the nearest Neutral Zone face-off spot.
 (c) either the nearest face-off in that zone or in the Neutral Zone, depending on which team caused the stoppage of play.
84. The puck is frozen between opposing players along the boards.:.
 (a) A penalty must be assessed to one or both teams.
 (b) No penalty should be assessed if the stoppage was to prevent unnecessary body contact between opposing players.
 (c) No penalty may ever be assessed for such an occurrence.
85. For a "High Sticking" penalty to be assessed:
 (a) contact to the opponent is not required.
 (b) contact to the opponent is required.
 (c) the contact must be above four feet.
86. If playing conditions become unsatisfactory due to loss of adequate lighting, the Referee:
 (a) may declare the game suspended.
 (b) may declare the game complete.
 (c) must complete the game.
87. Which choice is one criterion for awarding a "fouled from behind" penalty shot?
 (a) The goalkeeper is off the ice.
 (b) The fouled player is beyond the Defending Zone.
 (c) Not more than one opposing player is between the fouled player and the goalkeeper.
88. ADULT HOCKEY. During a delayed off-side situation, if the off-side team clears the zone:
 (a) the play becomes legal if the players are simultaneously clear of the zone.
 (b) the play becomes legal as soon as the originally off-side player(s) clear the zone.
 (c) the delayed off-side remains in effect until the puck leaves the zone.