

Print in PMS 281

USA Hockey
2007-08
OPEN BOOK
PLAYING RULES EXAMINATION



OFFICIATING EDUCATION PROGRAM

NOTE: Please DO NOT return this booklet with your completed answer sheet. Keep for your reference as a complete listing of correct answers and rule references will be available online at usahockey.com after [what date would you like here?](#).

USA HOCKEY OFFICIATING EDUCATION PROGRAM

2007-08 OPEN BOOK RULES EXAMINATION

The Open Book Rules Examination has been designed to present general situations. The exam's intent is to serve as a self-teaching tool — for the new official to learn the rules and their respective location within the Rule Book and for the returning official to reinforce their rules knowledge.

SUGGESTED PROCEDURE: Write your answer and the rule reference next to each question in this booklet, in addition to marking your answer on the answer sheet provided.

DO NOT RETURN THIS BOOKLET WITH YOUR EXAM. Only the answer sheet will be graded.

NO ANSWER SHEETS WILL BE ACCEPTED AFTER MAY 17, 2008.

Level 1 applicants are only required to answer questions 1-50. All other applicants must answer all 100 questions.

GAME BASICS – TRUE OR FALSE

SIGNALS

1. If a player receives both a minor penalty for tripping and a misconduct penalty for not proceeding immediately and directly to the penalty bench, it is only necessary to give the tripping signal when reporting the penalties.
2. When icing is completed, the rear Official blows the whistle and raises the non-whistle arm vertically.
3. The penalty signal for “too many players on the ice” is forming the open hands into a “T”.
4. When a goal is scored, the Referee blows the whistle and points at the goal.

GLOSSARY

5. A legal check cannot occur after a player is no longer considered to be in possession of the puck.
6. If an opposing player is contacted above the shoulders while skating with the head down, a penalty for Head Contact should be called.
7. A legal check must occur from the front, or diagonally from the front, or straight from the side.
8. Accidentally, or recklessly contacting a player in the head is not illegal head contact.

RINK

9. The goal crease extends vertically only to the level of the crossbar of the goal frame.
10. A player who is unable, due to injury, 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.
11. The Goalkeeper's Privileged Area includes all area between the blue line and goal line.
12. The goal posts should be anchored only if they will become dislodged when a normal degree of force is applied by a player sliding into the post.

TEAMS

13. The maximum game roster size is 20 players including goalkeepers, but there is a maximum of three goalkeepers.
14. If play is stopped because of an apparent player injury, that player is required to leave the playing area until play has resumed.
15. The Captain is the only player who may legally come onto the ice from the players' bench to dispute a call by the Referee.
16. 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, even if the Alternate Captain is nearer to the Referee.

EQUIPMENT

17. A glove with a worn palm, about the size of a dime, that exposes any part of the hand is considered illegal equipment.
18. **NEW RULE:** The maximum curvature of a player's and a goalkeeper's stick is 3/4 inch.
19. All players in all Youth age classifications are required to wear an internal mouthpiece.
20. At a stoppage of play, the limit on requested equipment measurements is one per team.

PENALTIES

21. If a goalkeeper receives a minor and misconduct penalty, one player who was on the ice when the infraction occurred must serve the penalties.
22. Play must be stopped whenever a penalty is signaled and the offending team touches the puck.

23. Whenever a player receives a major penalty for any reason, that player is automatically ejected from the game.
24. Any player not then serving a penalty may defend against a Penalty Shot.

OFFICIALS

25. Once play has resumed, the Referee may not change a decision that had already been made.
26. If any On-Ice Official accidentally leaves the playing area, play may continue as long as there is one Official on the ice.
27. A Linesman is permitted to stop play if observing any "Injury Potential" infraction.
28. In a two-Official system, one official is responsible for conducting all face-offs.

PLAYING RULES

29. If the puck is in the Neutral Zone when play is stopped, the "last play" face-off takes place at the closest face-off spot.
30. Knocking an opponent's stick or equipment away from an opponent who is attempting to retrieve it is a minor penalty for "Interference."
31. The penalty for directing a racial or ethnic slur to an opponent is a game misconduct penalty.
32. A penalized player who refuses to go to the penalty bench when ordered to do so by the Referee shall receive an additional misconduct penalty.
33. If a defending player picks up the puck from the ice in the goal crease during play, a penalty shot shall be assessed if the goalkeeper is on the ice.
34. Shooting the puck directly out of the playing area from the defending zone is a minor penalty to both players and goalkeepers.
35. A major penalty for "High Sticking" also requires the assessment of a game misconduct penalty.
36. Once the goalkeeper has covered the puck in the goal area with the glove, an opponent who chops at the glove shall be penalized for "Slashing."
37. Shooting the puck after a whistle results in a minor penalty for Unsportsmanlike Conduct, whether or not the player had sufficient time to refrain from taking the shot.
38. Any player receiving a minor or major penalty under "Fisticuffs" must also be assessed a game misconduct penalty.
39. If a player deliberately dislodges an opponent's helmet during play, that player must be ejected from the game.

40. If the puck is directed into the goal by a skate, of an Attacking Player, the goal is disallowed.
41. Icing shall be nullified if an Official deems that the goalkeeper left the goal crease area and attempted to play the puck before it crosses the goal line.
42. Stick contact with an opponent is not required for the assessment of a "Slashing" penalty.
43. The new goalkeeper equipment measurements go into effect at the start of the 2009-10 season and are recommended for this season.
44. In order for a penalty shot to be called for fouled a player on a breakaway under the tripping rule, the attacking player must be fouled directly from behind beyond their defending blue line.
45. All rinks are required to have protective netting above the glass or boards.

The following five questions pertain to USA Hockey's Standard of Play Initiative. Answers can be found by reviewing the Standard of Play material found on USAHockey.com, or presented at your local seminar.

46. Lifting an opponent's stick for the purpose of preventing the opponent from playing the puck is a legal defensive play.
47. Part of the Standard of Play Initiative is that a player is allowed to use their free arm to slow down an opponent as long as the opponent does not fall down.
48. A defending player is allowed to use their size, strength and balance, even if making contact with the attacking player, in order to establish body position in front of the goal.
49. A stick press is defined as using the stick to press down on the lower portion of the opponent's stick for the purpose of preventing them from playing the puck.
50. No infraction has occurred when a player involved in the face-off deliberately plays the body of the opposing center while making no effort to legally play the puck.

LEVEL 1 OFFICIALS STOP HERE!

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



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 team that was scored-upon team below the on-ice numerical strength of the scoring team because of a time penalty?
- 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 amount of time remaining on the penalty clock terminates.

For questions 51-62, determine which penalty, if any, expires at 3:30 when the goal is 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.

CLOCK TIME	Team "A"	Team "B"
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	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.
54. 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.

CLOCK TIME	Team "A"	Team "B"
55. 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.
56. 5:00	X - 2	
4:30	Y - 5	
4:00		P - 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.
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.
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		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.

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 questions 63-66, determine the proper on-ice numerical strength, assuming the teams are both at full strength when the penalties are assessed.

- | CLOCK TIME | Team "A" | Team "B" |
|------------|---|---|
| 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 min. |
| | (a) Team "A" loses one player on the ice | (b) Both teams lose a player on the ice. |
| | (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. A Youth team has a player who is late for a game but who is not listed on the game roster, which has 17 players listed. When the player arrives and is ready to play:
 (a) the player is not permitted to participate.
 (b) the player may participate, and a bench minor penalty is assessed to that team.
 (c) the player may participate, and no penalty is assessed to that team.
68. A team is short-handed by two minor penalties and the Referee is signaling a third minor penalty to that team when the opposing team scores. Which ruling is correct?
 (a) the served penalty having less time remaining terminates and the signaled penalty is assessed.
 (b) the signaled penalty is not assessed and both served penalties continue.
 (c) the signaled penalty and the penalty being served with less time remaining are both terminated.

69. The "eligible" players from a team's official roster who may be listed on the score sheet for a Bantam 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.
70. A Team Official who attempts to injure an opposing player shall be assessed a:
 (a) game misconduct penalty.
 (b) match penalty.
 (c) gross misconduct penalty.
71. If an opponent is injured from a "Boarding" infraction, the minimum penalty is a:
 (a) minor plus misconduct penalty.
 (b) major plus misconduct penalty.
 (c) major plus game misconduct penalty.
72. If the goal is deliberately displaced by a defending player and clearly prevents a goal, the goal shall be awarded:
 (a) only if the goalkeeper is off the ice.
 (b) only if the goalkeeper is on the ice.
 (c) regardless of the goalkeeper's position or the time of the game.
73. A player taking a face-off, instead of attempting to play the puck, immediately and intentionally contacts the face-off opponent:
 (a) shall be penalized for "Interference."
 (b) causes a false face-off.
 (c) may do so legally.
74. **NEW RULE:** Adult & High School Hockey. During a delayed off-side situation, the off-side team simultaneously clears the Attacking Zone. As a result:
 (a) the off-side is nullified.
 (b) the delayed off-side remains in effect until the puck leaves the zone.
 (c) if any attacking player enters the zone, an intentional off-side must be called.
75. 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.

76. The puck is being played in one of the end zones. The blue line is part of:
- only the Neutral Zone.
 - only the zone in which the puck is being played.
 - both the Neutral Zone and the zone in which the puck is being played.
77. Regarding Captains and Alternate Captains, the maximum is:
- one Captain only.
 - one Captain and only one designated Alternate Captain.
 - one Captain and not more than two Alternate Captains.
78. The puck inadvertently deflects off an On-Ice Official's skate. Which situation following the deflection results in a legal goal?
- the puck goes directly into the goal.
 - no such deflection is ever a legal goal.
 - the puck strikes an attacking team skate and then enters the goal.
79. Team A requests a measurement of a Team B stick. Following that measurement, Team B may request measurement of a Team A stick:
- only if the equipment originally measured was legal.
 - only if the equipment originally measured was illegal.
 - regardless of the outcome of the original measurement.
80. If three players from the same team are on the penalty bench serving non-coincident minor penalties assessed at different times, the player whose penalty time expires first may return to the game:
- at the instant that penalty expires.
 - when the second penalty expires if no stoppage occurs following expiration of the first penalty.
 - only at a stoppage of play following expiration of that penalty.
81. Whenever a match penalty is assessed, the official assessing the penalty must file a report to the District Referee-in-Chief within 48 hours of the occurrence for attempted physical harm:
- only to an On-Ice or Off-Ice Official.
 - only to an opposing Team Official.
 - to any participant.
82. A player clearly kicks an opponent. The proper penalty is:
- major + game misconduct
 - match penalty
 - major + match penalty
83. "Icing" does not apply if a short-handed team's penalty expires after the team has shot the puck:
- unless the puck was shot from that team's Defending Zone.
 - unless the puck was shot from that team's defending half of the ice.
 - regardless of the location of the puck.
84. The puck is frozen between opposing players along the boards:
- a penalty must be assessed to one or both teams.
 - no penalty should be assessed if the stoppage was to prevent unnecessary body contact between opposing players.
 - no penalty may ever be assessed for such an occurrence.
85. Among the criteria for awarding a "fouled from behind" penalty shot?
- the goalkeeper is off the ice.
 - the fouled player is beyond the Defending Zone.
 - not more than one opposing player is between the fouled player and the goalkeeper.
- the following five questions pertain to USA Hockey's Standard of Play Initiative. Answers can be found by reviewing the Standard of Play material found on USAHockey.com or presented at your local seminar.**
86. Under the Standard of Play, hooking should be called when which of the following occurs:
- the player uses the stick to create space between her and the opponent
 - the stick is placed on the hand/arm of the opponent in a manner that prevents them from passing or shooting the puck
 - all of the above
87. Which one of the following is not part of the Standard of Play Initiative?
- players will be held accountable for acts of an intimidating or dangerous nature.
 - the Standard of Play changes based on the competitive level and importance of the game.
 - the stick will not be allowed to in any way impede a player's progress.
88. A player in possession and control of the puck and has established body position may use their free hand to fend off an opponent as long as they only:
- push off with the forearm allowing them to increase the space between themselves and the opponent.
 - use their arm to maintain the favorable body position that they have attained.

- (c) grab the opponent's sweater or stick and prevent them from closing the gap.
89. Which of the following statements regarding the Standard of Play is not true?
- coaches can decide, prior to the start of the game, as to whether they will play the game under the Standard of Play Initiative.
 - the Standard of Play Initiative are expected to be enforced in all games sanctioned by USA Hockey.
 - officials should avoid all marginal penalties and only enforce those infractions that fit within the USA Hockey four basic penalty criteria.
90. Which of the following actions does not warrant a minor or major penalty being assessed for slashing?
- contact is made on the glove of the opponent, causing them to momentarily lose control of the puck.
 - contact is made on the body of the opponent in an intimidating manner.
 - contact is made on the lower portion of the opponent's stick for the purpose of dislodging the puck.

FROM THE BASIC MANUAL

These situations simulate play during a Youth game under a Two Official system.

91. After the opening face-off, what determines the direction in which the Official not conducting the face-off moves?
- their pre-game discussion.
 - the flow of play.
 - a signal from the face-off Official.
92. Play is now deep in the Team B Attacking Zone. Which of these locations should the front Official avoid?
- along the goal line at the side boards.
 - along the goal line about 20 feet away from the nearer goal post.
 - directly behind the goal.
93. The puck is frozen and the front Official blows the whistle to stop play. Players immediately separate. The back Official should:
- move into the zone to retrieve the puck.
 - remain at the blue line and allow the front Official to retrieve the puck and conduct the face-off.
 - go immediately to the location of the ensuing face-off.
94. Following a stoppage of play for an off-side, which Official conducts the face-off?
- the Official who made the call.
 - the Official who did not make the call.
 - the Official who was then on the side of the ice where the face-off will occur.
95. Which of the following is a good example of when it is important for the official to verbally communicate with players/coaches?
- multiple penalty situations
 - close plays at the blue line or icings.
 - both (a) and (b)

These situations simulate play during a Youth game under a Three Official system.

96. For a face-off at a Neutral Zone spot, the Linesman not conducting the face-off should be positioned:
- just outside the closest blue line.
 - directly opposite the face-off location.
 - a few feet into the end zone closer to the face-off.
97. Following a face-off at one of the end-zone spots, if play remains in that zone the Linesman conducting the face-off should:
- remain in that zone until the puck leaves the zone.
 - skate out of the play and return to the closer blue line.
 - skate out of the play and proceed out of the zone to the center red line.
98. The Referee conducts center ice face-offs:
- only at the first face-off of each period.
 - only after goals.
 - at the first face-off of each period and after goals.
99. The Team A center is penalized for slashing the goalkeeper. Which Linesman will conduct the face-off at one of the Neutral Zone spots by the Team A Attacking Zone?
- the Back Linesman.
 - the Front Linesman.
 - the Linesman who was on the same side of the ice as the face-off location.
100. When positioned for a penalty shot, the Referee will:
- be in position on the goal line on the same side of the ice the player shoots from (forehand side).
 - be in position on the goal line on the opposite side of the ice the player shoots from (backhand side).
 - be in position behind the goal.



