

**USA Hockey**  
**2014-15**  
**LEVEL 3 CLOSED BOOK**  
**PLAYING RULES EXAMINATION**



**OFFICIATING EDUCATION PROGRAM**

PLEASE PRINT YOUR NAME BELOW:

# USA HOCKEY OFFICIATING EDUCATION PROGRAM

## 2014-15 LEVEL 3 CLOSED BOOK RULES EXAMINATION

### EXAM PROCEDURE:

1. Write your name on the front cover of this booklet in the space provided.
2. Answer questions on this test booklet.
3. Duplicate those answers on the answer sheet provided.
4. **Turn in both this exam and the answer sheet.** This portion will only be used if there is a problem with the answer sheet.
5. **Only officials who have applied for Level 3 or higher are eligible to complete this exam.**
6. **Your Level 3 Exam will not be graded unless both portions have been submitted.**

**All questions relate to the 2013-17 Official Playing Rules of USA Hockey (excluding Juniors) and the Basic Officials Manual.**

### TRUE OR FALSE

1. The linesman is covering the goal line for the referee who is in the neutral zone. If the puck enters the goal and it is not observed by the referee, the linesman shall signify that the puck entered the goal by pointing at the goal and blowing his/her whistle.
2. When either center has been removed from a face-off it is not necessary to blow the whistle to restart the face-off procedure.
3. A player has his/her stick blade above the height of the shoulders. The puck strikes the butt-end of the stick, which is below the height of the shoulder, and goes into the goal. The goal shall be allowed.
4. The referee should always look directly at the player to whom he/she is assessing the penalty.
5. The puck is batted with the hand, deflects off of the stick of the player batting the puck, then goes directly into the opposing goal. This is a legal goal.
6. An attacking player who has possession and control of the puck may enter the opposing goal crease prior to the puck entering the crease (the goalkeeper is in the crease).
7. A player whom a delayed penalty is signaled against can be credited with scoring a goal.
8. Player A receives a minor penalty. Prior to the ensuing face-off, a Team B player receives a minor penalty. The two penalties are considered coincidental even though they were not committed at the same time.
9. A linesman makes an obvious error in stopping play for an off-sides violation. The ensuing face-off shall take place at the center ice face-off spot.
10. A team may change its goalkeeper to defend against a penalty shot.
11. The penalty options for boarding include minor, major, major plus game misconduct, or match penalty.
12. A properly registered team official can be on the bench to film action or take pictures of the game for instructional purposes during a game.
13. It is legal for a player to skate with his/her sweater tucked into the pants.
14. A head contact penalty shall be assessed any time a player contacts an opponent's head, face or neck with any part of his/her body or equipment, excluding the stick.
15. When a player receives a second misconduct penalty in a game, he/she will be assessed an additional minor penalty.
16. A team's only goalkeeper becomes injured and cannot continue. The team may delay the game momentarily while a temporary goalkeeper acquires all the goalkeeper equipment.
17. The puck is batted with the hand by a player in his/her attacking zone, hits an opposing player or goalkeeper, then rebounds back out and is picked up by another player of the team that batted the puck. This is an immediate whistle.
18. If a player has possession and control of the puck, is beyond his/her defending zone, has no opponent to pass except the goalkeeper, is fouled from behind (beyond his/her peripheral vision), and he/she has been denied a reasonable scoring opportunity, the player would be awarded a penalty shot (or optional minor).
19. One role of the official at lower levels of hockey is simply that of a teacher.

20. Two opposing players skate along the boards in an effort to move the puck out of the corner. During their attempts, a third player takes more than two fast strides and appears to be headed directly toward the opposing player who is attempting to move the puck. The referee should stop play immediately, even though no player has fallen on the puck and the third player has not yet made any contact.
21. Any time that a team has been reduced to less than four players, the game shall be suspended.
22. A misconduct penalty will be assessed to a player for playing with a glove that has the palm deliberately removed.
23. When a major penalty for boarding is assessed, a game misconduct is also required to be assessed.
24. In a non-scoring situation, play should be stopped when a goalkeeper loses a glove during play.
25. The penalty options for charging are the same as for checking from behind.
26. Play shall be stopped immediately anytime an additional puck shall appear on the ice surface during play.
27. A hooking penalty may only result in a minor penalty or a major and game misconduct penalty if injury results.
28. A minor or major penalty shall be assessed to any player who makes avoidable physical contact with an opponent after the whistle.
29. The puck is batted with the hand by a player in his/her attacking zone, directly to the opposing goalkeeper. This is an immediate whistle.
30. The actual throwing of a punch (closed fist) by a player that makes contact with an opponent is considered fighting and penalized as such.
31. A player serving a match penalty may not participate in games but may practice with his/her team.
32. As a player is leaving the penalty box, he/she has one foot on the ice and one foot still in contact with the penalty box when he/she touches the puck during play. A minor penalty for interference shall be assessed.
33. If Team A ices the puck during a delayed penalty on Team B, the ensuing face-off will take place in Team B's defensive zone.
34. If the defending team deliberately displaces the goal frame during a breakaway, the official must award a goal to the player in possession of the puck.
35. A major plus game misconduct shall be assessed to a player who attempts to "butt-end" an opponent.
36. Any player who receives a second major penalty for fighting with the same team during the same season shall be suspended for three games.
37. An attacking player in the attacking zone shoots the puck which hits the cross bar and goes out of the playing surface. The ensuing face-off is in the neutral zone.
38. A player makes avoidable body contact with the opposing goalkeeper who is located in his/her privileged area. This action should result in a charging penalty.
39. The puck is kicked by an attacking player, deflects off a teammate and enters the opponent's goal. The goal should be allowed.
40. All on-ice officials are required to wear HECC-approved visors.
41. A team is allowed to play a game with six players and no goalkeeper.
42. There can be only one "first to intervene" penalty assessed during any altercation.
43. The ensuing face-off for a puck that goes off a linesman in the neutral zone directly into an unattended goal will be in the neutral zone.
44. A player checks an opponent with two hands on the stick and the blade of the stick touching the ice. This may be considered crosschecking.
45. Enter "TRUE" for the answer.
46. Any team that receives three major penalties in the same game shall have its head coach suspended for the next game of that team.
47. The referee may authorize a change on the scoresheet for credit of a goal or assist after the game.
48. A linesman sees that a team has too many players on the ice. He/She should raise his/her arm to signal a delayed penalty.
49. The puck is outside the goal crease. A defending player slides and covers the puck with his hand. His momentum, however, carries him into the goal crease with the puck and he is in the crease when play is stopped. A penalty shot shall be awarded.
50. It is possible for a player to be assessed more than one game misconduct in the same game.





**2014-15 LEVEL 3 CLOSED BOOK EXAM**

**Answer Key**

<b>Q #</b>	<b>Q #</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>Rule #</b>	<b>Q #</b>	<b>Q #</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>Rule #</b>
<b>True</b>	<b>False</b>				<b>True</b>	<b>False</b>			
1	18	T		503(c.6) Sit. 4	26	1		F	632(c) – Sit. 7
2	12	T		612(c & d) IM-11	27	35		F	623(a & b)
3	23		F	621(c) – Sit. 7	28	43	T		640(c) – Sit.4
4	3		F	BM-43	29	26		F	618(b) – Sit. 5
5	41		F	618(a) – Sit. 2	30	33	T		Glossary
6	15		F	625(b) – Sit. 7	31	38		F	405(c)
7	47	T		617(a) & 409(c) – Sit. 1	32	14	T		625(a.9) – Sit. 3
8	10	T		402(f) - Sit.18	33	24		F	409(a.2)
9	13		F	630(e) – Sit. 23	34	6		F	610(e)
10	16	T		406(a) – Sit. 4	35	8	T		606(a) – Sit. 1
11	19		F	603(a & c)	36	40	T		615(f)
12	50	T		201(b) & 308(b)	37	42	T		612(c)
13	9	T		304(g) & 203(b) – Sit. 21	38	2	T		607 Note – Sit. 5
14	34		F	620(a) – Sit. 2	39	17		F	627(c) – Sit. 5
15	20		F	404(a) & 601(e.4)	40	44		F	501(c) – Sit. 4
16	7		F	203(d)	41	28	T		203(d) – Sit. 10
17	25	T		619(b) - Sit. 4	42	5		F	615(d) – Sit. 22
18	4	T		616(a & b) – Sit. 1	43	48		F	612(f) – Sit. 16
19	37	T		BM-50	44	11		F	609(a) – Sit. 1
20	29	T		632(a) Note – Sit. 1	45	45	T	F	
21	31		F	201(a) – Sit. 2	46	39	T		411(b)
22	49	T		305(d) – Sit. 1	47	22	T		502(a & d) – Sit. 5
23	27	T		603(a)	48	36		F	503(d) – Sit. 6
24	32	T		304(a & c) – Sit. 1	49	21		F	614(a & b) – Sit. 1
25	46	T		608(a) & 607(a)	50	30	T		404(b) – Sit. 6