

USA Hockey Officiating Education Program

**2016-17
OPEN BOOK
PLAYING RULES EXAMINATION**



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 on usahockey.com.

USA HOCKEY OFFICIATING EDUCATION PROGRAM

2016-17 OPEN BOOK RULES EXAMINATION

The Open Book Rules Exam has been designed to present general game situations. Its purpose is a teaching tool for all officials to reinforce their rule knowledge and the location of each rule within the rulebook.

Suggested References: *This test is based on the 2013-17 Official Rules of Ice Hockey and the most current versions of the Basic, Intermediate and Advanced Officiating Manuals. The rulebook is available in hardcopy (shipped to you following membership registration) and is available online at usahockey.com. The most current versions of the manuals are available at usahockey.com.*

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 **APRIL 30, 2017.**

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

TRUE OR FALSE

- Officials are required to conduct themselves in a businesslike, sportsmanlike, impartial and constructive manner at all times.
- In the two-official system, the official on the goal line watches the entire play and the puck.
- All bench minor penalties must be served by a non-penalized player who was on the ice at the time of the infraction, except the goalkeeper.
- When assessing a penalty, the official should always stare directly into the eyes of the player on whom he/she is assessing the penalty.
- After both teams have properly lined up for the face-off, the official conducting the face-off shall blow his/her whistle to signal to both teams that he/she is about to drop the puck.
- Through injuries and penalties, a team becomes unable to place four players on the ice during the game. The game shall be declared a forfeit.
- A hand pass initiated in the defensive zone may be completed in the neutral zone.

- With one minute left in the game, Team A removes their goaltender. A defender from Team A then covers the puck in their goal crease in an attempt to prevent a goal. The official can award a goal.
- The determining point at which a shot is determined to be a "slap shot" in a Girls 10U league is when the back swing goes higher than the waist.
- Team A, a 12U team, has possession and control of the puck in their defending zone. With a Team B player in Team A's defending zone, Team A attempts a pass that deflects off a Team A player in the neutral zone back into Team A's defending zone. The linesman shall signal a washout for a legal play.
- If the linesmen have erred in calling icing, the face shall occur at the center ice face-off spot.
- A player is offside when they do not have skate contact with any part of the neutral zone or the blue line when the puck crosses the determining edge of the blue line.
- It is mandatory that all players (except adults) wear a current (unexpired date) HECC-approved helmet with the chin strap securely fastened.
- Under the standard of play initiative, a defensive player in front of the net may use their strength and balance to gain an advantageous body position on the opponent. This is permitted so long as they do not use their arms or stick to create space between them and the opponent or use their stick to impede the opponent's ability to move in a desired direction.
- For the second misconduct assessed to the same player in the same game, a game misconduct penalty shall be assessed to that player in lieu of the second misconduct.

MULTIPLE CHOICE

- During an altercation a youth player from Team A receives a minor for roughing, a major and game misconduct for fighting and a match penalty for removing his/her opponent's helmet. The player from Team B receives a minor for roughing. How long is Team A shorthanded?
 - 5 minutes.
 - 10 minutes.
 - 12 minutes.
- During the course of a youth hockey game Team A receives 17 penalties. What penalty is assessed to the head coach at the end of the game?
 - Bench minor.
 - Game misconduct.
 - Game suspension.

18. At a stoppage of play in Team A's defensive zone the following penalties are assessed: #5 from Team A receives a minor penalty for roughing, #12 from Team B receives a minor for slashing and #21 from Team B receives a minor for roughing. Team B will play shorthanded for two minutes. Where is the ensuing face-off?
- Team A's defensive zone.
 - Nearest neutral zone spot.
 - Team B's defensive zone.
19. According to the Standard of Play and Rule Emphasis definition of body checking, which of the following is NOT a principle of this enforcement standard?
- The purpose of a body check is to separate the opponent from the puck.
 - Only the trunk (hips to shoulders) of the body shall be used to deliver a body check.
 - The check may be delivered to any area above the shoulders if delivered directly from in front or the side of the opponent.
20. As defined by Rule 617, Goals and Assists, which of the following is NOT an element of a legally scored goal:
- The puck has been propelled into the goal by the stick of an attacking player provided it was done in accordance with rule 621 High Sticks.
 - The puck shall have been deflected into the goal by striking any part of an attacking player.
 - The puck was deflected into the goal directly off an official.
21. Which is the correct rule for the following? A match penalty for attempt to injure or deliberate injury to an opponent may also be assessed for grabbing or holding the facemask:
- 622(a).
 - 615(a).
 - 622(c).
22. With a delayed penalty in effect, the non-offending team ices the puck. Where is the ensuing face-off located?
- At an end zone face-off spot of the team that iced the puck.
 - At a neutral zone face-off spot outside the blue line of the team that iced the puck.
 - At an end zone face-off spot of the penalized team.
23. Team A is one minute into a power play, Team B commits another penalty and the referee has his/her hand up for a delayed call. Before the offending team can get possession and control of the puck, Team A scores.
- The penalty currently being served is terminated and the new penalty is assessed and served.
 - The player currently serving a penalty stays in the box, and the delayed penalty is terminated.
 - Both the penalty being served and the delayed penalty are terminated because of the goal.
24. An attacking player makes stick contact with the goalkeeper who has covered the puck and is in his/her crease. The whistle had not been blown yet. The proper action is:
- Warn the player that he/she should not to do that again.
 - Assess the offending player a two minute minor penalty for slashing.
 - Give the goalkeeper a penalty for delay of game.
25. A player receives a penalty and is not listed on the scoresheet. The proper action to be taken by the officials is?
- Disallow the penalty and tell the player to leave the game.
 - Add the player's name to the scoresheet and assess the penalty as long as the maximum number of players is not already listed on the scoresheet, and assess a bench minor.
 - Only assess the penalty to the player.
26. What is the minimum penalty that can be assessed to any player who body checks or pushes an opponent from behind causing them to go head first into the boards or goal frame?
- Minor penalty.
 - Minor plus misconduct.
 - Major plus game misconduct.
27. Any player on the players' or penalty bench who interferes, in any manner, with the movement of the puck on the ice while play is in progress, shall be assessed a minor penalty for _____?
- Unsportsmanlike Conduct.
 - Interference.
 - Holding.
28. A major plus a game misconduct penalty shall be assessed to any player who uses their hand to rub, grab, or hold the facemask of an opponent. This is TRUE because of rule:
- 620(b).
 - 640(c).
 - 622(b).
29. The penalty options for injuring an opponent due to clipping are:
- Major plus game misconduct.
 - Minor or major plus game misconduct.
 - Match penalty.
30. With play in the neutral zone, the officials in a two-official system should be:
- On their blue line.
 - On opposite blue lines with both skates in the neutral zone.
 - On opposite blue lines with both skates in the attacking zones.

31. If a player on the penalty bench remains there after the expiration of their penalty (while his/her team is entitled to return to full strength), may his/her team place another skater on the ice as long as the originally penalized player remains on the penalty bench?
- Yes, once the time has expired anyone can join play.
 - Yes, but his/her team must have possession and control of the puck.
 - No, the player on the penalty bench must be on the ice and at the bench before they can be substituted.
32. A player has been assessed a second misconduct penalty in the same game. At the time the penalty is assessed, the penalty timekeeper fails to notify the referee that the player has just received his second misconduct in one game, requiring a game misconduct penalty. The situation is brought to the attention of the referee after a few minutes of play following the incident. What action should the referee take?
- Since the scorekeeper did not say anything the referee takes no action.
 - After being informed at the next stoppage, assess a bench minor to the offending team and assess the game misconduct to the offending player.
 - After being informed, have the player removed from the game and have the scoresheet reflect the proper assessment.
33. According to the Standard of Play and Rules Emphasis, two players are battling in front of the goal and competing for body position. The defensive player uses the stick, with no extension of the arms, to "steer" the attacking player in a desired direction. May this be considered cross-checking?
- Yes, since the stick is exposed between the hands it must be enforced.
 - Yes, steering is the same as impeding so it must be a penalty.
 - No, there is nothing illegal about this action.
34. Team A's goalkeeper leaves his privileged area to play a puck in the corner of his defensive zone. A Team B player skates into the zone and delivers an avoidable check to the goalkeeper after the goalkeeper passed the puck up the boards. What penalty should the referee assess?
- No penalty shall be assessed. The goalkeeper is eligible to be checked in this situation.
 - A minor penalty for charging.
 - A minor plus misconduct penalty for charging.
35. The puck is along the side boards and players from both teams are actively trying to gain possession of the puck but the puck is surrounded by a player's skates. The correct call is:
- No whistle, allow play to continue.
 - Whistle for a frozen puck.
 - Whistle if the puck does not move for four seconds.
36. This situation simulates play in a youth game using the two-official system. The back official should signal he/she is watching the goalkeeper substitute for another player during play by:
- Pointing his non-whistle arm at the retiring goalkeeper.
 - Pointing his non-whistle arm at the substituting team's bench.
 - Pointing his non-whistle arm at the substituting team's end zone.
37. A player bangs the boards with their stick in protest of an official's decision against his/her team. The proper penalty assessment is:
- A minor penalty for unsportsmanlike conduct.
 - A misconduct or game misconduct and an unsportsmanlike conduct minor.
 - A major and a game misconduct.
38. Play shall be stopped immediately when the puck comes to rest on the netting on top of the goal frame. This is true because of rule:
- Rule 631(b).
 - Rule 632(a).
 - Rule 614(c).
39. The penalty options for cross-checking are a minor, major or major plus game misconduct. This is true because of rule:
- Rule 609(a and b).
 - Rule 602(a).
 - Rule 402(b).
40. The chin strap on a goalkeeper's mask must be worn and properly fastened. This is true because of rule:
- Rule 304(c).
 - Rule 508(a).
 - Rule 309(a).
41. All face-offs shall be conducted at one of the nine face-off spots. This is false because of rule:
- 612(a).
 - 612(b).
 - 613(b).
42. Only one point can be credited to any single player for a goal scored. This is true because of rule:
- 203(a).
 - 204(b).
 - 617(a).
43. A coach is assessed a bench minor penalty. Any non-penalized player, except a goalkeeper, may serve the penalty. This is false because of rule:
- 402(a).
 - 402(b).
 - 601(b).
44. After a player is assessed a minor penalty, he does not proceed directly and immediately to the penalty bench. This action is penalized under rule:
- 601(c).
 - 601(a).
 - 601(b).

45. Whenever a match penalty is assessed for attempted physical harm to an official, a written report must be sent to the District Referee-in-Chief within 48 hours of the incident. This is true according to rule:

- 601(d).
- 601(e).
- 601(f).

46. Any player who uses their hand to rub, grab or hold the facemask of an opponent shall be assessed a major penalty plus a game misconduct under rule:

- 622(b).
- 625(a).
- 622(a).

For the next four questions, 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 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.

47. In the following situation, determine which player, if any, returns to the ice once the goal is scored.

Clock Time	Team A	Team B
5:00	X – 2	Y – 5
3:30		Goal Scored

- Player X returns to the ice.
- Player Y returns to the ice.
- No penalty may be terminated.

48. In the following situation, determine which player, if any, returns to the ice once the goal is scored.

Clock Time	Team A	Team B
5:00	X – 10	
4:30		P – 2
4:00	Y – 2	
3:30		Goal Scored

- Player X returns to the ice.
- Player Y returns to the ice.
- No penalty may be terminated.

49. In the following situation, determine which player, if any, returns to the ice once the goal is scored.

Clock Time	Team A	Team B
4:30	X – 2 + 2	
3:00		Goal Scored

- Player X returns to the ice.
- First penalty to Player X terminates.
- No Penalty terminates.

50. In the following situation, determine which player, if any, returns to the ice once the goal is scored.

Clock Time	Team A	Team B
4:45	X – 2	Z – 2
4:00	Y – 2	
3:00		Goal Scored

- Player X returns to the ice.
- Player Y returns to the ice.
- No penalty terminates.

LEVEL 1 OFFICIALS STOP HERE!
All other officials please continue with the remaining 50 questions on the exam.

TRUE OR FALSE

51. Player A1 returns to the ice from the penalty bench prematurely, Team B inadvertently puts the puck in its own goal. The goal counts.

52. There is a stoppage of play in an end zone that is followed by a gathering of players. The ensuing face-off shall take place in the neutral zone if any of the attacking players enter the zone further than the outer edges of the face-off circle.

53. When an official gets ready to drop the puck at a face-off, their arm may be extended and held out to “present” the puck.

54. The proper sequence of penalties to call against a player who continues to verbally abuse officials are ONLY the following: minor, misconduct, game misconduct.

55. A misconduct penalty shall be imposed on any player who reaches into the timekeeper’s bench and turns off the game clock.

56. During play, a player whose team does not have possession of the puck directs profane language at an opponent. The referee shall signal a delayed penalty and assess it upon the player’s team gaining possession and control of the puck.

57. A goalkeeper whose stick is broken may go to the player’s bench for a replacement during a stoppage of play.

58. A goalkeeper shall be assessed a minor penalty if he or she deliberately plays the puck beyond their defensive blue line.

59. Player A1 is assessed a minor penalty plus a misconduct and Player B1 is assessed a minor penalty. All penalties are assessed at the same stoppage. Both players enter the penalty bench immediately. Team A is required to place an additional player on the penalty bench.

60. A defending player is allowed to knock an offensive player on a breakaway off their feet from behind if the puck is touched first.
61. For the second major penalty in the same game to the same player or goalkeeper, that player shall be assessed a game misconduct penalty in addition to the major penalty.
62. A delayed offside is in effect. A player from the offensive team is in the process of leaving their offensive zone as a defending player attempts to pass the puck hitting his/her teammate's skate deflecting into their own net. This is a good goal.
63. An attacking player straddling the blue line receives a pass on their stick which is in the neutral zone. As he/she is skating along the blue line, they turn to enter the attacking zone. His/her skates cross the blue line first followed by their stick with the puck. The play is onside.
64. The linesman shall stop play if they observe a player, other than the goalkeeper, pick up the puck from the ice with their hand(s) during play which is unobserved by the referee. They shall then report the observed infraction to the referee who at his/her discretion, may assess a delay of game penalty.
65. At the conclusion of the line change procedure, the official conducting the face-off shall blow his/her whistle to signal each team that they have no more than five seconds to line up for the ensuing face-off. During the face-off, when a center is being removed for whatever reason, the official conducting the face-off will blow his/her whistle again to signal the players to line up within five seconds.
66. With play in Team B's defensive zone, Team A accidentally dislodges Team B's goal. Simultaneously, Team B gains possession and control of the puck and makes a pass out of the zone for a breakaway opportunity. The referee shall allow play to continue since Team A is responsible for dislodging the net.
67. Team A has possession and control of the puck in their defending zone. With a Team B player in Team A's defending zone, the Team A defenseman passes the puck outside the zone to a Team A forward, who directs the puck back into the defensive zone to the other Team A defenseman. The linesman shall raise his/her arm for delayed off-sides.
68. It is required that all goalkeepers wear a hanging throat/neck laceration protector.
69. When icing is completed, both the front official and rear official blow their whistles to stop play.
70. A team may dress four goalkeepers and 16 skaters.
71. The determining edge of the blue line never changes.
72. During play, a goalkeeper is replaced on ice by a player. The goalkeeper is permitted to return to the game at any time.
73. A 16U team has a head coach and one assistant coach on the bench. During the first period, the head coach is assessed a game misconduct penalty and leaves the bench. During the third period, the team is assessed its 15th penalty. As a result the head coach is suspended for the next two games for that team.
74. A major plus a game misconduct penalty shall be assessed to any player who attempts to butt-end an opponent.
75. A player may wear a clear mouth guard as long as the officials are notified prior to the game.

MULTIPLE CHOICE

76. A defensive player in their defensive zone cross checks an offensive team's player. A delayed penalty is signaled. The goalie freezes the puck after a shot on net. The official signals the cross checking penalty to the defensive player who makes their way to the penalty box. As the player reaches the blue line an offensive player shoves the defensive player to the ice. The offensive player is given a roughing minor and also proceeds to the penalty box. At the face off the teams will be even strength but where is the face-off location?
- Defensive team's zone.
 - Nearest neutral zone spot.
 - Offensive team's zone.
77. A player from Team A commits a minor penalty infraction while Team B has possession of the puck in Team B's defending zone. During the delayed calling of the penalty Team B advanced the puck into its attacking zone where a player from Team B commits a minor penalty infraction. Play is stopped immediately and both penalties are assessed. Where is the ensuing face-off?
- Team A's defensive zone.
 - Nearest neutral zone spot.
 - Team B's defensive zone.
78. With the attacking team in possession and control of the puck and approaching their attacking blue line, a player on the same team who was in the attacking zone previously is skating hard to return to the neutral zone before his/her teammate enters the zone with the puck. It appears he/she will not get there in time. The player jumps in the air so as not to have their skates in contact with the attacking zone ice, in order to be on-sides.
- The player is on-sides.
 - The player is off-sides.
 - It depends on where their stick is when the puck enters the attacking zone.
79. A player from each team are first to intervene in an altercation in progress. Both players enter as peacemakers to help separate the player involved in the altercation. What penalty if any should be given to the players that are first to intervene.
- Minor plus misconduct.
 - No penalty is assessed.
 - Game misconduct.

80. During a 14U game, Team A has a player trapped beyond the tops of the face-off circles in the attacking zone when a Team A player shoots the puck into the zone. The linesman correctly signals a delayed off-side. A Team B player plays the puck with the blade of his/her stick two feet over his/her head and is the next player to play the puck. The referee stops play with the puck in the defending zone and the off-side Team A player still in the zone. Where is the face-off?
- End zone of Team B.
 - Neutral zone.
 - Last play face-off.
81. The puck is shot directly on goal by a 16U level attacking player at the center red line with a teammate in the attacking zone (non-intentional situation). What is the correct action by the linesman?
- Immediate whistle for intentional off-sides
 - Immediate whistle face-off in neutral zone.
 - Immediate whistle last play face-off.
82. During play, a goalkeeper is replaced on the ice by a player. When is the goalkeeper permitted to re-enter the game?
- At any time.
 - After the next stoppage of play.
 - After the next goal by the opponent.
83. A team's regular goalkeeper is replaced by the substitute goalkeeper during a stoppage of play. Before the next stoppage occurs, the substitute goalkeeper is replaced by an additional attacking player. Should the referee permit this substitution to go un-penalized?
- No. There should be a bench minor assessed for illegal substitution.
 - Yes. There are no rules to preclude this action.
 - No. Play should be stopped for illegal substitution.
84. A goalkeeper has been assessed a minor penalty for playing with oversized pads. What happens to the equipment?
- The pads will be surrendered and placed on the scorer's table and a misconduct penalty is assessed.
 - The goalkeeper may not wear the equipment in the same condition it was when it was found to be illegal. The equipment must be removed or modified.
 - The goalkeeper and the coach are issued a game misconduct for using illegal equipment.
85. Simultaneously, Player A1 is assessed a double minor penalty and Player B1 is assessed a single minor penalty. The stoppage of play occurred in the attacking zone of Team A. Where is the ensuing face-off?
- Neutral zone face-off spot closest to Team A blue line.
 - Neutral zone face-off spot closest to Team B blue line.
 - Where the last stoppage of play occurred.
86. Player A1 is in the attacking zone and hooks defending player B1 causing him/her to lose possession and control of the puck. The referee signals a delayed penalty against player A1. The referee stops play when the attacking team gains possession and control of the puck inside the attacking zone. Subsequently (not simultaneously), after stoppage of play, the defending team Player B1 skates past Player A1 and slashes him. Since these penalties are now coincidental, where is the face-off location when play resumes?
- Center ice face-off spot.
 - Attacking team's defending zone face-off spot.
 - Nearest neutral zone face-off spot.
87. A goaltender leaves his crease and stops the puck behind his net. In an attempt to shoot the puck into the neutral zone, the goaltender accidentally shoots the puck directly out of play. What is the correct call?
- Conduct a last play face-off in the goaltender's defensive zone.
 - Conduct a last play face-off in the goaltender's defensive zone, and the goaltender's team is not allowed to change players.
 - A delay of game penalty is assessed to the goaltender.
88. At the conclusion of the game, the official determines he/she erred in assessing a butt-ending penalty as he/she assessed a 5-minute major and a misconduct penalty. The correct course of action is:
- Change the misconduct to a game misconduct on the scoresheet.
 - Let the penalty stand as assessed.
 - File a supplemental discipline report.
89. If three players from the same team are on the penalty bench serving non-coincidental minor penalties assessed at different times, when the first penalty time expires:
- The player whose penalty has expired returns to the game immediately.
 - Nobody returns to the game and the third penalty time begins.
 - All players must remain on the penalty bench until the next stoppage of play.
90. The "eligible" players and coaches from a team's roster who may be listed on the scoresheet for a youth game include:
- All players and coaches.
 - Only those players and coaches who are present for the start of the game.
 - Only players and coaches who are not suspended.
91. A player checks an opponent from behind with excessive force while the opponent is in a vulnerable position sending them head first into the goal frame. The proper penalty is:
- A major plus game misconduct or match.
 - A match penalty.
 - A minor and a game misconduct, a major and game misconduct or a match penalty.

92. A player on the bench reaches out into the playing surface and grabs on opponent's sweater during play. The referee shall:

- Assess the team a bench minor penalty.
- Assess the player a minor penalty for interference.
- Assess the player a minor penalty for holding.

93. A player trips his/her opponent causing them to fall head first into the boards thus injuring them. The proper penalty assessment is:

- A major penalty for tripping.
- A major plus a misconduct penalty.
- A major penalty plus a game misconduct.

For the next six questions, 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 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.

94. In the following situation, determine which player, if any, returns to the ice once the goal is scored.

Clock Time	Team A	Team B
5:30	X - 2 + 2	
4:00	Y - 2	
3:00		Goal Scored

- No one returns to the ice.
- Player X's first minor penalty terminates.
- Player Y returns to the ice.

95. In the following situation, determine which player, if any, returns to the ice once the goal is scored.

Clock Time	Team A	Team B
4:45	X - 5	
4:00	Y - 2	
3:00		Goal Scored

- Player X returns to the ice.
- Player Y returns to the ice.
- No penalty terminates.

96. In the following situation, determine which player, if any, returns to the ice once the goal is scored.

Clock Time	Team A	Team B
4:30	X - 2	
4:00	Y - 2	
3:30		B - 2
3:00		Goal Scored

- Player X returns to the ice.
- Player Y returns to the ice.
- No penalty terminates.

97. In the following situation, determine which player, if any, returns to the ice once the goal is scored.

Clock Time	Team A	Team B
4:30	X - 2	
4:00		B - 2
3:30	Y - 5	
3:00		Goal Scored

- Player X returns to the ice.
- Player Y returns to the ice.
- No penalty terminates.

98. In the following situation, determine which player, if any, returns to the ice once the goal is scored.

Clock Time	Team A	Team B
5:00	X - 10	P - 10
4:30		B - 2
4:00	Y - 2	
3:30		Goal Scored

- Player X returns to the ice.
- Player Y returns to the ice.
- No penalty terminates.

99. In the following situation, determine which player, if any, returns to the ice once the goal is scored.

Clock Time	Team A	Team B
5:00	X - 10	B - 2
4:30	Y - 5	
4:00	Z - 2	
3:30		Goal Scored

- Player X returns to the ice.
- Player Y returns to the ice.
- Player Z returns to the ice.

100. No goalkeeper shall exercise the privileges of a captain. This is true because of rule:

- Rule 201(c).
- Rule 202(a).
- Rule 501(d).



2016-17 OPEN BOOK EXAM

Answer Key

Q#	Orig.	Ret.	Reference	Q#	Orig.	Ret.	Reference	Q#	Orig.	Ret.	Reference
1	T	T	Zero Tolerance	35	A	B	632(a)	69	F	F	BM-36
2	T	F	BM-27	36	A	A	BM-57	70	T	F	201(a)
3	T	F	402(b)	37	B	A	601(d)	71	F	T	BM-33
4	F	T	BM-43	38	A	C	631(b)	72	T	F	205(b & c)
5	F	T	BM-11	39	A	C	609(a & b)	73	F	T	401(b) Sit. 6
6	T	F	201(a)	40	A	C	304(c)	74	T	F	606(a)
7	F	F	618(b)	41	B	B	612(b)	75	F	T	304(f)
8	T	F	618(a)	42	C	A	617(a)	76	B	A	612(c) Sit. 12
9	T	F	621(d)	43	B	C	402(b)	77	B	B	ORIG 612(c) Sit. 7 RET 612(c) Sit. 8
10	F	T	630(a)	44	A	C	601(c)	78	B	C	630(a)
11	F	T	624(c)	45	C	B	601(f)	79	C	A	615(d) Sit. 22 & Sit. 24
12	T	F	630(a)	46	A	A	622(b)	80	B	C	630(d) & 621(c) Sit. 13
13	T	T	304(c)	47	C	A	402(c)	81	B	C	630(c & d)
14	T	F	SOP	48	C	A	402(c)	82	A	B	205(b & c)
15	T	F	404(a)	49	B	A	402(c)	83	B	C	205(b & c)
16	B	C	402(f) 304(a) 405(a)	50	B	A	402(c)	84	B	A	303(g) Sit. 13
17	C	B	401(b) Sit. 4	51	F	T	629(c) Sit. 10 ORIG 629(b) Sit. 6 RET	85	C	B	612(b)
18	A	B	612(b) Sit. 1 ORIG 612(c) Sit. 11 RET	52	T	T	612(d)	86	C	A	409(a) Sit. 6 & 612(c) Sit. 14
19	C	C	SOP	53	F	T	BM-11	87	C	C	610(d)
20	C	A	617(b & c.2.3)	54	F	F	601(a.1, c.1, e.1) & 633(A) Sit. 3	88	C	A	502(a) Sit. 6
21	C	C	622(b & c)	55	F	F	601(e.3)	89	B	A	408(b)
22	B	C	624(a)	56	F	T	409(a) Note 2	90	C	A	203(a)
23	A	B	402(c) Sit. 13	57	F	T	605(c)	91	B	C	608(c) Sit. 1
24	B	A	634(d)	58	F	T	407(c)	92	B	C	625(a.9)
25	B	C	203(a) Sit. 5 Sit. 7	59	F	T	402(f)	93	C	C	639(b)
26	C	C	608(a & c)	60	F	T	639(a.2) Sit. 3 & 616(b)	94	C	C	402(c)
27	B	B	625(a)	61	T	F	403(b)	95	B	C	402(c)
28	C	C	622(b)	62	F	T	630(d.5) Sit. 43	96	A	C	402(c)
29	A	B	639(b)	63	T	F	630(b)	97	A	A	402(c)
30	C	B	BM-28	64	F	T	503(d)	98	C	B	402(c) & 404(a)
31	C	C	205(d)	65	F	T	IM-11	99	C	B	402(c)
32	C	C	404(a) Sit. 5	66	F	F	610(e)	100	B	B	202(a)
33	C	A	609(a) Sit. 2	67	F	F	630(b)				
34	C	B	607(c & d)	68	F	T	303(b)				