



**HOCKEY CANADA
INFORMATION MANUAL
FOR THE CANADIAN
DEVELOPMENT MODEL**

SEPTEMBER 2005

TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	3
CANADIAN DEVELOPMENT MODEL PHILOSOPHY	5
GLOSSARY & DEFINITIONS	6
AFFILIATION	8
Guiding Principles	8
The Fourteen (14) Year Old Player	8
The Fifteen (15) Year Old Player	8
The Sixteen (16) Year Old Player	9
The Seventeen (17) Year Old Player	9
FAQ	10
GRANDFATHERING	12
Guiding Principles	12
The Fourteen (14) Year Old Player	12
The Fifteen (15) Year Old Player	12
FAQ	13
PLAYER LIMITS	14
Guiding Principles	14
Grid	14
Averaging Provisions	14
FAQ	15
RURAL/REMOTE DESIGNATIONS	16
Guiding Principles	16
The Fourteen (14) Year Old Player	16
The Fifteen (15) Year Old Player	16
The Sixteen (16) Year Old Player	16
The Seventeen (17) Year Old Player	16
FAQ	17
LOCAL PLAYER DESIGNATION	18
Guiding Principles	18
FAQ	18
EXCEPTIONAL PLAYERS	19
The Fourteen (14) Year Old Player	19
The Fifteen (15) Year Old Player	19
The Sixteen (16) Year Old Player	19
The Seventeen (17) Year Old Player	19
INTER-BRANCH TRANSFERS FOR THE SEVENTEEN (17) YEAR OLD PLAYER	20
APPEALS	21
The Fourteen (14) Year Old Player	21
The Fifteen (15) Year Old Player	21
The Sixteen (16) Year Old Player	21
The Seventeen (17) Year Old Player	21
USA Hockey to Hockey Canada	22
Hockey Canada to USA Hockey	22
APPENDIX 1 (Regulations)	23

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Canadian Development Model (CDM) as we know it today is the result of over 2 ½ years of hard work by many dedicated volunteers and staff at both the Branch and National level. Delegates to the Hockey Canada AGM in Saint John, New Brunswick approved the CDM which included a series of recommendations affecting players aged 14 to 17 years of age. More importantly, they approved a philosophical direction for the development of players within the club system in Canada.

Since the AGM, the CDM has received substantial exposure in the media as well as a complete and thorough review by the parents, coaches and administrators which has resulted in a host of questions, comments and general observations on the CDM.

This document serves two main purposes:

- To serve as the sole reference document on the CDM. Currently there are at least four different documents in circulation which at times contain conflicting information. This is primarily because the CDM was and is a work in progress as Hockey Canada strives to improve Canada's game. This document will be the official reference document of the CDM. However, should an error or discrepancy arise from the reading of this document, the CDM Policy and official minutes of this Association's meetings will serve as the base for interpretation.
- The information contained here will hopefully answer the majority of questions that have been asked and will provide the administrators the direction and answers they need as the CDM is implemented.

There is an additional fundamental principle that has been a guiding factor as Hockey Canada moves to implement the CDM. There is no question there will be challenges in getting this off the ground. As such, Hockey Canada has gone to considerable length to minimize the impact on the constituents and has given the Branches considerable latitude in the application of the CDM, again, to lessen the impact as we move into the second year of the Model. The interpretations, especially around grandfathering, will do that.

Hockey Canada is developing a comprehensive communications/information strategy and package that will assist in getting our message out to the masses. While some may be critical of the time this is taking, it is important to remember that we will basically get one shot at this and we want to make sure we get it right.

One last point. This document has been structured in such a way that information can be quickly located as well as updated as we move forward. Sections are

divided along the themes of the CDM, affiliations, grandfathering etc. and the impact on specific age groups and the FAQ's attempt to answer most, if not all, of the questions. The regulations covering the CDM are in the last section so hopefully this document is one stop shopping. Many thanks to all those who assisted in this project.

CANADIAN DEVELOPMENT MODEL PHILOSOPHY PUTTING CANADA AND THE CANADIAN SYSTEM FIRST

The Canadian Development Model was developed out of the desire to create a uniform system for the progression and development of Canadian hockey players within the club system in Canada.

Our objective is to develop a Canadian hockey model that provides Canadian players with a program that meets their entire hockey and education needs within Canada.

We have always believed that the current Canadian development system is the best in the world and our success on the world stage supports that statement, but there are a few things to keep in mind.

We cannot rely on past successes. We must always strive to improve what we do, not just to win gold medals, but rather that we continue to be world sports leaders and offer our participants the opportunities needed to be the best that they can be while always remembering to put the athlete first in making him or her a better person.

We must also do a much better job of **telling** people we have the best programs and the best options for the participants. That is why you will see a comprehensive communications strategy that will get the message out that we are the best and are striving to stay the best. We want our players to have all the information when they choose what path their hockey career should take. We firmly believe that when they have all the information they will choose Canada and the Canadian system.

Is there work to do? Of course. We need to expand education opportunities. We need more options for players graduating from Junior hockey. We need to keep examining everything from recreational to high performance hockey to ensure that what we are doing is the best it can be, regardless of the stream, and that it is in the participant's best interests.

Glossary/Definitions

Affiliate: a player from a lower category/division team that has been called up by a higher category/division team so that the higher category/division may dress the maximum number of players allowable for a game in accordance with the Playing Rules. This is to be done in emergency circumstances or for evaluation purposes and must be done in accordance with the direction set out in this document.

CDM: abbreviated form for “Canadian Development Model”

CHL: abbreviated form for the “Canadian Hockey League”

Club Affiliation: The practice of affiliating one team to another team within a club structure. For example: the Swift Current Midget AA Hurricanes are affiliated as a team to the Swift Current Midget AAA Legionnaires.

FAQ: abbreviated form for “Frequently Asked Questions”

Grandfathering: a term of reference used when permitting a player to contravene the regulations based on his player status the previous season. For example, under the new regulations a player becomes ineligible to play at the same level at which he played last year – allowing the player to continue with the same player status is known as grandfathering.

Highest Level of Midget Hockey: as determined by the Branch, this is the top level of Midget Hockey available to the player. It may take the form of Midget AAA, Major Midget, etc as per the respective Branch’s designation.

Junior Hockey: open to players aged twenty (20) years and younger, up to and including players sixteen (16) years of age, where permissible, during the current playing season. In general the term “Junior” shall refer to all categories of Junior hockey. Where required, the specific categories shall be Major Junior, Junior A, Junior B, Junior C and Junior D and shall be identified accordingly.

Local Player: a player who resides and has resided in the same community as the team is based and has played his minor hockey in the same community as the team is based.

Major Junior: teams playing at the CHL level under the Ontario Hockey League (OHL), Quebec Major Junior Hockey League (QMJHL), and Western Hockey League (WHL).

Midget AAA: For reference purposes, this shall be the designation for the highest level of Midget hockey played in any Branch.

Permanent Affiliate: a player who registers on a lower category team for the express purpose of affiliating on a full time basis to the higher category team (not permitted).

Register: to have completed and signed a Hockey Canada player's registration certificate or equivalent (i.e. Branch form/roster) for the current playing season. To register means to be a member of a team which is a member of a Branch which is a member of Hockey Canada.

Rural/Remote Provision: a provision in the CDM to ensure that 15 & 16 year old players who live in a rural/remote area (as designated by the Branch) are allowed to play Junior C/D hockey where there is no access or no reasonable access to Midget hockey for 15 year olds and no access or reasonable access to Midget AAA for 16 year olds. Branches, at their discretion, are encouraged to use this provision in such a way that players are not forced from the game because of a lack of a Midget program in a rural area.

Special Player Affiliation: The practice of affiliating nineteen (19) named players (as opposed to naming a team) from a lower division or category from any number of teams within a geographic area designated by the Branch.

AFFILIATION

GUIDING PRINCIPLES

A fundamental principle that exists in our club structure is the ability to affiliate to a team of a higher age classification or category. The concept of affiliation and the reason for the ability to affiliate has become somewhat convoluted in recent years with the practice of using permanent affiliates and some teams not following proper protocols when affiliating or calling up a player. Hockey Canada, through regulation change, has tried to address and will continue to address the affiliation process. For example, the practice of using permanent affiliates has been stopped and Junior teams are being allowed two more active cards to reduce their dependence on affiliates in general and permanent affiliates in particular.

The Fourteen (14) Year Old Player

There will be no affiliation to Junior Hockey for players fourteen (14) years of age and younger – no exceptions.

The Fifteen (15) Year Old Player

There will be limited affiliation to Junior Hockey for players fifteen (15) years of age. Affiliation will be completed under the following provisions (F.51 c):

Affiliation of first year eligible Midget players fifteen (15) year olds to Major Junior and Junior A and B hockey teams shall be permitted with the following restrictions:

1. A team may affiliate no more than five (5) players for up to a maximum of five (5) games during the season.
2. The player must sign a special affiliation form with the permission of his regular team. (Hockey Canada would develop an online protocol through the HMS system to simplify and streamline the process for ease of administration.)
3. A player shall NOT be called up, except under emergency conditions, when the player's regular team is playing or when the player has semester exams at school.
4. When the player's regular team is finished its season, the player may join the Major Junior/Junior A or B team for the balance of its season.
5. In Junior Hockey, the team would be restricted to calling up one (1) fifteen (15) year old per game and this player would count towards its total of sixteen (16) year olds allowed to dress.
6. A player may specially affiliate to a Major Junior team and a Junior A or B team in the same season and play a maximum of five (5) games with each team if he so chooses and his regular team agrees.

7. Should a Major Junior League choose not to utilize this provision, the player would NOT be eligible to affiliate to two (2) other Junior teams in that League or region.

This affiliation process is unique to Major Junior and Junior A & B hockey and the Branches are encouraged to keep this process consistent and not to have too many variations at the Branch level. Players have to be on an affiliation list in order to play and there can be no more than five (5) players (fifteen (15) years of age) per team. A team may add to the affiliation list to reach the five (5), but you cannot remove players and add another as a replacement. If a player is removed from a team, he cannot go to another team (unless it is a Major Junior team as per the above provisions). These players fall under the special affiliate classification. The final date to add names to this list is January 15.

The Sixteen (16) Year Old Player

Sixteen (16) year old players may be named as an affiliate player with both a Major Junior team and a Junior A or B team in the same season. The total number of rostered and affiliated sixteen (16) year olds eligible to participate in a game shall be no more than the number outlined in Regulation F.51 (d) in the Hockey Canada Constitution. Please see Appendix 1 in this document for a copy of the Regulation.

The Seventeen (17) Year Old Player

There are no restrictions surrounding the affiliation of seventeen (17) year olds, unless otherwise specified in the affiliation procedures adopted in the Articles, By-Laws, and Regulations of Hockey Canada. (Refer to Regulation F.51)

FAQ

Is a sixteen (16) year old affiliate counted towards the maximum number of sixteen (16) year olds that can dress for a game?

Yes. At all times in Junior hockey, the maximum number of sixteen (16) year olds (except for grandfathered players) that can dress, be they either registered or affiliated, is two (2).

Can goalies be considered an exception?

Yes, but only in an emergency situation and the goalie would not be allowed to start the game. If the intention is to start the sixteen (16) year old affiliated goalie, then a registered sixteen (16) year old would need to sit out the game.

What is a permanent affiliate?

A player who registers on a lower category team for the express purpose of affiliating on a full time basis to the higher category team.

Does the CDM have a formula to determine if a player is a permanent affiliate?

Yes. If a player does not participate in at least 50% of his carded team's regular season games, he is deemed a permanent affiliate.

What is the sanction for a player deemed to be a permanent affiliate?

A player deemed to be a permanent affiliate will not be eligible to play in any post season games with his affiliated or higher category team. He is still eligible to play post season with his carded team. This sanction is applicable to Minor to Junior and Junior to Junior affiliation within the CDM. It is not applicable to Minor to Minor affiliation.

Am I still restricted in the number of games I can play as an affiliate after January 10?

Yes, if the affiliation is specific to minor hockey. For example, a player affiliating from a Midget AA team to a Midget AAA team is still restricted to 5 games after January 10. If a 16 or 17 year old Midget player is affiliating to a Junior team, there is no restriction after January 10.

Can 16 and 17 year olds affiliate to two teams?

They may affiliate to two teams of a different category, i.e.: Midget AAA to Junior A/B and Major Junior.

If I use the special affiliation for 15 year olds to a Major Junior and Junior team, am I excluded from my regular affiliated team?

No. The fifteen (15) year old limited affiliation process to Major Junior and Junior does not affect regular Minor to Minor affiliation. No other Minor to Junior affiliation is allowed for fifteen (15) year olds.

If I do not affiliate as a fifteen (15) year old to a Major Junior team, can I affiliate to two Junior A teams and if so, for how many games?

You can play a maximum of 5 games with a Major Junior team and a maximum of 5 games with a Junior A or B team. It is Major Junior AND Junior A or B. If Major Junior does not use the fifteen (15) year old affiliation you are restricted to 5 games with a Junior A or B team.

Can an affiliate player released on January 10 to a lower category card still be considered as being eligible to be grandfathered?

Yes, as long as he meets the 40% requirement

Can a fifteen (15) year old practice with a Major Junior or Junior A/B team?

Yes, provided that they are listed as a special affiliate and have approval from their Midget team.

GRANDFATHERING

GUIDING PRINCIPLES

The CDM contains provisions that allow sixteen (16) year old players who had registered in Junior hockey in the 2004/2005 season as fifteen (15) year olds, to be eligible to receive “grandfather” status if they choose to register in Junior in the 2005/2006 season. This provision also applies to fifteen (15) year old players who affiliated to a Junior team in 2004/2005 if they meet the requirements set out below under fifteen (15) year old players.

Grandfathering in this application simply means that if you were REGISTERED with a Junior team last season as a fifteen (15) year old, the sixteen (16) year old restrictions in the CDM for Junior hockey do not apply to you.

THIS IS FOR THE 2005/2006 SEASON ONLY. The grandfathering provisions of the CDM will expire at the end of the 2005/2006 season.

The Fourteen (14) Year Old Player

There will be no grandfathering of fourteen (14) year old and younger players, with the exception of the three (3) that we are aware of. These players will be grandfathered through the 2006/2007 season.

The Fifteen (15) Year Old Player

The grandfather provisions for last year’s fifteen (15) year olds apply to the 2005/2006 season only. As fifteen (15) year old players are not allowed to register in Junior hockey in the 05/06 season, there will be no grandfathered players in the system after the 2005/2006 season except the 3 mentioned above. If you were listed on a game sheet as an AFFILIATE player in at least 40% of your Major Junior or Junior team’s regular season games OR if you were listed on a game sheet as an affiliate in at least 75% of your Junior team’s playoff games, you will be allowed to grandfather in the 2005/2006 season.

FAQ

How do grandfathered players fit into the restrictions on sixteen (16) year olds in the CDM?

They don't. Players that have grandfather status (about 150 across the country) are not affected by the restrictions on sixteen (16) year olds. A team can have three grandfathered sixteen (16) year olds and still have two sixteen (16) year olds on the roster as per the CDM.

Can a grandfathered player be transferred to another team and still retain his grandfather status?

Yes, as long as the transfer takes place within the same Branch. For example: Junior B to Junior A or between two (2) Junior A teams within the same Branch.

What if a player registers in Minor hockey after playing Junior hockey and was in a position to be grandfathered in the 2005/2006 season?

If he finished the season with a Minor team on a Minor card or registration form, he would lose his status as a grandfathered player.

What if I was AFFILIATED to a Junior team in the 2004/2005 season as a fifteen (15) year old, will I be granted grandfather status for the 2005/2006 season?

Yes, but only if you meet special criteria. If you were listed on a game sheet as an affiliate in at least 40% of your Major Junior or Junior team's regular season games OR if you were listed on a game sheet as an affiliate in at least 75% of your Junior team's playoff games, you will be allowed to grandfather in the 2005/2006 season.

As an example, Vernon Vipers played a 70 game regular season in the BCHL last season. If you were listed on the game sheet as an affiliate in 28 or more games, you have grandfather status. Vernon went 1 round in the playoffs and lost 4 straight. If you appeared on the game sheet as an affiliate in 3 of those games (75%) you will be allowed grandfather status.

PLAYER LIMITS

Guiding Principles

The CDM acknowledges that a limited number of sixteen (16) year olds possess the ability to play a level of hockey higher than Midget AAA, while still recognizing the position that the best place for the vast majority of sixteen (16) year olds to play is Midget. The following grid was structured in such a way that through a three year implementation process, we would reduce the number of sixteen (16) year olds from 2004/2005 levels to a level it was felt was in all the constituents best interests.

Players sixteen (16) years of age will be allowed to register and participate in Junior Hockey under the guidelines indicated in the following matrix:

	05/06	06/07	07/08
Major Junior	4	3	40 / 40 / 40 Max per League
Junior A	2	2	as reassigned by Major Junior
Junior B	2	2	as assigned by Major Junior
Junior C / D	1 (local)	1 (local)	1 (local)

Year Three of Model (2007/2008)

- Junior A would only be allowed to carry sixteen (16) year olds that have been re-assigned by a Major Junior team. In all circumstances, the number of sixteen (16) year olds in Major Junior, Junior A and B could not exceed one-hundred and twenty (120).

AVERRAGING PROVISIONS

The number of sixteen (16) year olds in Major Junior, as per the regulation, will be an average per team as opposed to the maximum per team. For example, in the OHL there would be a league cap of eighty (80) in 2005/2006 or an average of four (4) per team (20 x 4) instead of a maximum of four (4) per team. The total number of sixteen (16) year olds does not change. This simply takes the averaging provisions of Year Three and applies them to the first two (2) years of the CDM. The Major Junior Leagues agree to continue tracking the sixteen (16) year olds (number of games played, etc) and provide all relevant data to Hockey

Canada for research purposes.

The same averaging provisions will apply to Junior A and B hockey beginning next season (2005-2006), subject to the Junior league making application (with Branch support) to Hockey Canada. Similar tracking and research around sixteen (16) year olds is expected of any Junior leagues using the averaging provision.

Junior C/D may register one (1) sixteen (16) year old providing that he is a local player and there is not a top level of Midget hockey available for that player in the area or he is not capable of playing that top level of Midget Hockey.

FAQ

Who would administer using a league average as opposed to a per team cap?

In Major Junior it would be up to each individual league should they choose to use this provision. In Junior A and B hockey, it would be up to the Branch and Junior league to decide if and how it would work should they choose to use this provision.

Is a CHL assigned player (1989 for the 2005/2006 season) an exception to the current cap on sixteen (16) year olds proposed by the Model?

No.

RURAL/REMOTE DESIGNATIONS

GUIDING PRINCIPLES

The guiding principle is that there must be no access or no reasonable access to Midget hockey for players seeking an exception to the CDM. Branches, at their discretion, are encouraged to use this provision in such a way that players are not forced from the game because of a lack of a Midget program in a rural area.

The Fourteen (14) Year Old Player

This provision is NOT available to the fourteen (14) year old and younger player.

The Fifteen (15) Year Old Player

Fifteen (15) year olds may be allowed to participate in Junior C & D hockey under this rural/remote provision if there is no reasonable access to a Midget program available (Branch discretion). Branches shall have the discretion needed to ensure players age fifteen (15) be allowed to play Junior C/D if they have no other options so these players are not displaced from the game. Permanent affiliations from Junior C/D to Junior A/B or Major Junior will not be allowed. Branches that have **limited or no** Junior C/D shall have the discretion to designate similar status to Junior B. Affiliation to any level of Junior hockey except under the special limited fifteen (15) year old affiliation process is prohibited.

The Sixteen (16) Year Old Player

Sixteen (16) year olds may be allowed to participate in Junior C & D hockey under this rural/remote provision if there is no access or no reasonable access to Midget AAA hockey. Branches shall have the discretion needed to ensure players age sixteen (16) be allowed to play Junior C/D if they have no other options so these players are not displaced from the game. Permanent affiliations from Junior C/D to Junior A/B or Major Junior will not be allowed. Branches that have **limited or no** Junior C/D shall have the discretion to designate similar status to Junior B.

The Seventeen (17) Year Old Player

This provision is not applicable to the seventeen (17) year old player.

FAQ

Will the Branches be empowered to render decisions on questions on local issues arising from the implementation of the CDM?

Yes, and are encouraged to do so. Decisions should be made within the direction and philosophy of the CDM while being sensitive to Branch needs. Hockey Canada only asks to be copied on any decisions.

If there is no Midget AAA team in the community, will sixteen (16) year olds in that community be able to play at the Junior level?

As per the CDM, where no Midget program exists and where there is no reasonable access to Midget hockey, Branches are empowered to rule on the eligibility of fifteen (15) year olds to play Junior hockey and where there is no access or reasonable access to Midget AAA for sixteen (16) year olds to play Junior hockey.

What would constitute exceptions for aboriginal communities?

One example is granting exceptions to aboriginal players to allow them to play on teams on the reserve where they live. Players who reside in an aboriginal community, and have played their Minor hockey in that aboriginal community may be allowed to participate in Junior C/D at ages fifteen (15) and sixteen (16). In order to qualify under this provision, the Branch shall have the discretion to determine eligibility based on their respective Branch residency regulations.

What distances are considered in determining whether a suitable Midget AAA hockey opportunity is available for a player?

Branches, at their discretion, can determine what is best within the principles and philosophies of the CDM.

At what point does it become too inconvenient to play Midget AAA hockey versus Junior hockey?

Branches, at their discretion, can make that decision based on the principles and philosophies of the CDM. Hockey Canada only asks to be copied on any Branch decisions around the CDM.

LOCAL PLAYER DESIGNATION

GUIDING PRINCIPLES

In order to ensure that players who are not likely to play hockey at the Junior A or Major Junior level are not displaced from the game, the local player provision was put in the CDM to assist communities where a Junior C/D program was offered as opposed to a Midget AAA program.

There are two criteria which are critical in determining a local player. The first one is the geographic area that defines a local player. Branches have the discretion to designate this area as they feel is in their best interest, while using the CDM definition of local as a guideline. The second is the concept of the local Midget AAA team having “first right” to a local sixteen (16) year old. Earlier in this document it states that a sixteen (16) year old can only play as a local player if he resides in the community the team is located and he has no access or reasonable access to Midget AAA hockey or is incapable of playing Midget AAA hockey. To ensure as smooth a process as possible, the following is suggested:

Branches should put a process in place where by a sixteen (16) year old player must secure a release or waiver from the local Midget AAA team prior to being allowed to register with the Junior C/D team. Remember, the player must not have access or reasonable access to a Midget AAA team or must be incapable of playing Midget AAA hockey prior to registering as a Junior player.

FAQ

Where did this waiver business come from?

Language in an earlier CDM document suggested that the only way you could be deemed a local player is if you live in the same community etc. and there is no top level Midget hockey available in that community. Since Branches have been given the discretion to define what a local player is, a situation was created where it was improbable for any player to have local player status because all players would have had access to top level midget hockey and therefore, by definition, could not be deemed a local player. As that was never the intent, we need a process where a player could get a waiver or permission to skate or whatever you want to call it, so he could register as a local player with his Junior C/D team if he is waived by his local Midget AAA team.

I have asked my Midget team for a waiver so I can register with the Junior C team in my hometown and they have refused. Can they do this?

If a waiver is refused they must offer you a card. They cannot have it both ways.

EXCEPTIONAL PLAYERS

Appeals for Exceptional Player Status will only be entertained for players fifteen (15) years of age attempting to register with any of the CHL leagues/teams.

The Fourteen (14) Year Old Player

This provision is NOT available to the fourteen (14) year old and younger player.

The Fifteen (15) Year Old Player

This provision is ONLY available to the fifteen (15) year old player that qualifies and ONLY at the Major Junior level.

The Sixteen (16) Year Old Player

This provision is NOT available to the sixteen (16) year old player.

The Seventeen (17) Year Old Player

This provision is NOT available to the seventeen (17) year old player.

INTER-BRANCH TRANSFERS FOR THE SEVENTEEN (17) YEAR OLD PLAYER

Seventeen (17) year old players should be able to play at their desired level of hockey, whether that be Midget hockey or Junior hockey, provided that they play within the appropriate geographic area as defined by the respective Branch.

Please review the revision to Regulation K.6 (a), included in Appendix 1 of this document.

As per K.6 (a), Hockey Canada recognizes agreements between the following Branches:

None at time of printing

Any seventeen (17) year old player that finds himself in a situation where an appeal of this regulation is desired, please review the section on appeals contained in this document.

APPEALS

As the Branch has discretionary capabilities in certain areas, a Branch's decision will be final and binding on the applicant. An appeal pertaining to discretionary matters within the CDM will only be heard at the Hockey Canada level (National Appeals Committee) in instances where the Branch is perceived to have committed a procedural error. Please note By-Law TWELVE (1201) in Appendix 1 of this document.

In order to deal with questions and appeals surrounding the CDM, Branches are encouraged to use their current appeal process or to establish a separate CDM Committee structure that deals with only requests stemming from the CDM. The OHF has developed such a Committee.

The Fourteen (14) Year Old Player

The Branch discretion provision is NOT available to the fourteen (14) year old and younger player and therefore, the appeal process is not open to that player.

The Fifteen (15) Year Old Player

As the Branch discretion provision is open to the fifteen (15) year old player, the Branch may entertain such requests. Their decision is final and binding. An appeal will only be heard at the National level in instances where the Branch made a procedural error in making their decision.

The Sixteen (16) Year Old Player

As the Branch discretion provision is open to the sixteen (16) year old player, the Branch may entertain such requests. Their decision is final and binding. An appeal will only be heard at the National level in instances where the Branch made a procedural error in making their decision.

The Seventeen (17) Year Old Player

Seventeen (17) year old players should be able to play at their desired level of hockey, whether that be Midget hockey or Junior hockey, provided that they play within the appropriate geographic area as defined by the respective Branch. Should a player wish to appeal for an Inter-Branch Transfer at the National level, he may do so by following the procedure set forth in By-Law TWELVE. In this instance, the decision of the National Appeals Committee is final and binding.

Players Seventeen (17) years of age and younger (USA Hockey to Hockey Canada)

Players wishing to obtain a transfer to Hockey Canada from USA Hockey, and who are NOT moving with their parent(s), are not permitted to do so under Regulation K.6 (a). Should the player wish to challenge this regulation, the player is required to file an appeal with the Hockey Canada National Appeals Committee as per the procedure set forth in By-Law TWELVE. In this instance, the decision of the National Appeals Committee is final and binding.

Players Sixteen (16) years of age and younger (Hockey Canada to USA Hockey)

Players wishing to obtain a transfer to USA Hockey from Hockey Canada, and who are NOT moving with their parent(s), are not permitted to do so under the new Regulation K.6 (b). Should the player wish to challenge this regulation, the player is required to file an appeal with the Hockey Canada National Appeals Committee as per the procedure set forth in By-Law TWELVE. In this instance, the decision of the National Appeals Committee is final and binding.

Please note that appeals heard at the National level by the Hockey Canada National Appeals Committee are typically driven by the **incoming** team via the anticipated **new** Branch (registration appeals). Exceptions to this procedure occur when the appeal is classified as an “individual appeal” and in the instance where the player is looking to move from Hockey Canada to USA Hockey. In these types of appeals, the appellant may go directly to the Manger, Regulations of Hockey Canada to file the appeal. All Hockey Canada appeals cost three-hundred dollars (\$300.00) and the appeal fee is non-refundable, unless the National Appeals Committee determines that they do not have jurisdiction in the case. Each case is considered on a case by case basis.

IMPLEMENTATION GUIDELINES BRANCH DISCRETION

Canadian Development Model in the Ontario Hockey Federation

Clarifications

Grandfathering → Grandfathering is for the 2005-2006 season only. A player that qualifies as a grandfathered player and accepts the status is considered a junior player and does not count towards the restrictions of sixteen year old players. (e.g. Team A has two grandfathered players, they may still sign an additional two sixteen year olds)

To qualify as a grandfathered player in the Ontario Hockey Federation, the player had to be under the age of 16 and registered on a Junior Roster for the 2004-2005 season or listed on a game sheet as an affiliate in at least 40% of your Major Junior, Junior A or Junior B teams regular season games during 2004-2005.

Rural / Remote → The rural remote application is for situations where there is no AAA Hockey in the area of the Junior C or D team. At the present time there does not appear to be any Rural/Remote cases in the OHF, but an example from another province is - Fort McMurray, Alberta has a Junior C team and the nearest AAA playing opportunity is Edmonton, Alberta approximately 250km away.

All Junior C or D teams that believe they have a rural remote player will have to apply to the OHF Committee for CDM Situations according to the process provided for below.

Development / Release Fees → The CDM Committee will be reviewing Development / Release Fees as one of their items during 2005-2006. At present though there is no National guideline for Development / Release Fees for a player going from Minor to Junior. Last year many questions were posed on the interpretation of OHF Regulation E70 (as numbered in the 2004-2005 Handbook) and the Officers provided a memo with their interpretation. The contents of that memo are below and will continue to be the position of the Officers for the 2005-2006 Hockey Season. The following is the interpretation of E70 (as numbered in the 2004-2005 Handbook) from the OHF Officers:

“If the determination of a Development Fee situation were to be dealt with by the OHF Officers the Officers interpret Regulation E70 as the book value which they would apply as the default remuneration.”

This interpretation does not negate teams from making private deals for more or less of the book value, because if a deal is made then it would not go to the OHF in any manner for a hearing. Similarly, if it goes to the OHF Appeals Committee, the Officers would hope that the Appeals Committee would apply E70 under the Officers interpretation, however the Officers have no control on their interpretation of E70.

OHF Committee for CDM Situations → There are multiple places where decisions will be required to be made around the Canadian Development Model based on the interpretations by the Branch. To deal with situations for the 2005-2006 season the Committee will consist of the four Members of the Canadian Development Model Committee (Ed Pupich, David Branch, Brent Ladds, and Tony Foresi) and three members from the OHF Appeals Committee. A panel will be formed for each case from the seven committee members which will include two members from the CDM Committee and one member from the appeals committee members.

Application Process to the OHF Committee for CDM Situations

- All applications for relief from the CDM Model Documents provided, must be in writing accompanied by a cheque for the non-refundable fee of \$150 to the Ontario Hockey Federation.
- All applications will be dealt with by way of paper hearing.

15 Year Olds at Junior Camps → All 15 year old players as of September 1st are not allowed on the ice of a Junior team and must return to their Midget programs.

Interpretations

The application of the local player in Ontario will operate under the following regulations:

- ‘Local Player’ only applies to a 16 year player.
- ‘Local Player’ → “A player participating from the Junior C or D teams local Minor Hockey drawing area according to the OHA Drawing Zones Regulations below.”

Team	Drawing Area
Western Junior C	
Goderich	Huron/Middlesex (excludes London MHA)
Hanover	Grey/Bruce/Wellington except city of Guelph
Kincardine	Grey/Bruce/Huron
Mount Forest	Grey/Wellington
Walkerton	Grey/Bruce/Wellington except city of Guelph
Warton	Grey/Bruce
Wingham	Huron/Perth/Bruce
Great Lakes Junior C	
Aylmer	Elgin/Thames Centre (Dorchester/Thorndale/Nilestown)
Alvinston	Middlesex/Lambton
Belle River	Essex
Blenheim	Kent/Essex, West Lorna MHA
Dresdon	Kent/Lambton, Glencoe Minor
Essex	Essex
Kingsville	Essex
Mooretown	Kent/Lambton
Wallaceburg	Kent/Lambton
South Point (Wheatley)	Essex, Wheatley MHA
Georgian Bay – Mid Ontario Junior C	
Alliston	Simcoe County, Shelborne MHA, Town of Caledon
Bradford	York
Erin	Wellington, (excludes Guelph MHA, includes Orangeville MHA) Peel County North of HWY 401
Fergus	Wellington
Midland	Simcoe
Penetang	Simcoe, Halton County South to Britannia Road
Schomberg	York County, Beeton, Tottenham & Caledon MHA
Stayner	Simcoe County, Thornbury MHA
Central Ontario Junior C	
Georgina	York/Beaverton MHA
Lakefield	Haliburton/Victoria/Peterborough
Little Britain	Haliburton/Victoria/Peterborough
Port Perry	Durham
Uxbridge	Durham/Stouffville MHA

Niagara District Junior C – East

Caledonia	Six Nations Indian Reserve, Haldimand/Hamilton-Wentworth/ Norfolk
Chippawa	Niagra Region
Dundas	Hamilton Wentworth
Dunnville	Haldimand/Norfolk/Brant/Niagra Region
Glanbrook	Hamilton Wentworth
Grimsby	Niagra Region, Town of Stoney Creek

Niagara District Junior C – West

New Hamburg	Waterloo & New Hamburg MHA/Perth
Norwich	Brant/Oxford/Norfolk/Haldimand
Paris	Brant/Oxford/Waterloo
Simcoe	Haldimand/Norfolk/Brant
Woodstock	Oxford/Perth

Empire Hockey League

Amherstview	Frontenac/Lennox-Addington/Leeds
Campbellford	Peterborough/Northumberland/Hastings
Colborne	Northumberland/Durham
Napinee	Frontenac/Hastings/Lennox-Addington
North Frontenac	Frontenac/Leeds
Picton	Prince Edward/Northumberland/Hastings

Junior Development League – Yeck Conference**Thomas Division**

Belmont	Middlesex/Eglin
Lambeth	Middlesex/Eglin
Mt. Brydges	Middlesex/Eglin
Port Stanley	Middlesex/Eglin
Thamesford	Oxford/Perth/Middlesex

Morenz Division

Exeter	Perth/Huron/Middlesex
Lucan	Middlesex/Perth
Mitchell	Oxford/Perth/Huron
North Middlesex	Middlesex/Lambton
Seaforth	Oxford/Perth/Huron

Junior Development League – McConnell Conference**Bauer Division**

Ayr	Waterloo/Brant/Ayr & Drumbo MHA (excludes Brantford MHA)
St. George	Hamilton-Wentworth/Brant(excludes Hamilton MHA and includes Cambridge MHA)
Tavistock	Oxford/Perth/Waterloo
Wellesly	Oxford/Perth/Wellesley MHA/Waterloo

Bossey-McKnight Division

Burford	Haldimand-Norfolk/Brant/Oxford
Delhi	Haldimand-Norfolk/Brant/Oxford
Hagersville	Hamilton-Wentworth/Haldimand-Norfolk/(excludes town of Dunnville and City of Brantford and including Six Nations Reserve), City of Hamilton
Langton	Elgin/Norfolk/Oxford/Haldimand
Port Dover	Haldimand/Norfolk/Brant/Oxford

- A 16 year old player must have written Permission to Skate from his Midget AAA Zone/Centre (the key here is AAA Zone/Centre not just his Home Centre) before he can tryout with a Junior C or D team. (e.g. Player from Wellesley would need Permission to Skate from the Waterloo Wolves Zone AAA)
- Written Permission to skate does not, in any manner, constitute a player's release, as per OHF Regulation G1 e).
- Players attending a Junior C or D camp should also be on the ice of their Midget AAA Zone/Centre (as long as they have not been released by the midget team) as a Junior C or D team only has one spot for a local player. This process will keep options open for players.
- A 16 year old player must have a release from his Midget AAA Zone/Centre before he can sign a Junior C or D card.
- The Midget AAA Zone/Centre when offering a spot to the player must have a card for him to sign.
- The Midget AAA Zone/Centre must release the player if they don't have any cards available.
- The OHA Office will not accept a Junior C or D card for a 16 year old without the release from the AAA Zone/Centre.

Example 1

Player from Wellesley wanting to tryout for the Wellesley Applejacks Junior D Team.

- Player would request written Permission to Skate for the Waterloo Wolves Zone AAA team per current practice from Wellesley Minor Hockey.
- Player would request written Permission to Skate for Wellesley Applejacks Junior D from the Waterloo Wolves Zone AAA.

Possible Outcomes

- Waterloo Wolves Zone AAA offers the player a card and he plays AAA with Waterloo.
- Waterloo Wolves Zone AAA provides a release and he makes the local Junior D Wellesley Applejacks team and signs as their one local player.
- Waterloo Wolves Zone AAA and the local Junior D Wellesley Applejacks team do not sign the player, he would either return to his home centre to play for Wellesley Minor Hockey or access his adjacent AAA Zone/Centre through the AAA Waiver process.

Example 2

Player from Wellesley wanting to tryout for the Waterloo Siskins Junior B team.

- Player would request Permission to Skate for the Waterloo Siskins and the Waterloo Wolves Zone AAA team from Wellesley Minor Hockey.
- Player would tryout with the Waterloo Siskins Junior B team. If cut from the Junior B team and the player wishes to tryout with the Junior D Wellesley Applejacks he would return to the Waterloo Wolves Zone AAA Team and request Permission to Skate to the Junior D Wellesley Applejacks.
- If the player then wishes to sign as the local player he would have to obtain a release from the Waterloo Wolves Zone AAA Team.

Possible Outcomes

- Waterloo Siskins Junior B team signs the player as one of their two sixteen year olds.
- Waterloo Wolves Zone AAA Team offers the player a card and he plays AAA with Waterloo.
- Waterloo Wolves Zone AAA Team provides a release and he makes the local Junior D Wellesley Applejacks team and signs as their one local player.
- Waterloo Wolves Zone AAA and the local Junior D Wellesley Applejacks team do not sign the player, he would either return to his home centre to play for Wellesley Minor Hockey or access his adjacent AAA Zone/Centre through the AAA Waiver process.

AT ALL TIMES, BRANCHES ARE EXPECTED TO USE THEIR DISCRETION IN THE APPLICATION OF THESE PROVISIONS IN SUCH A WAY THAT THE GOALS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE CANADIAN DEVELOPMENT MODEL ARE ADHERED TO, WITH THE PRIORITY BEING THE MIDGET PROGRAM.

APPENDIX 1

HOCKEY CANADA REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO CDM

F.51 Variations for the Canadian Development Model

Notwithstanding the preceding provisions in Regulations B and F,

- a) First year eligible Midget players (fifteen (15) year olds) shall only register and compete in Minor Hockey. (Second year eligible Bantam players (fourteen (14) year olds) during the 2004-05 season who were registered on Junior teams will be grandfathered for the 2005-06 season.)
- b) First year eligible Midget players (fifteen (15) year olds) who believe they are 'exceptional' and should be excluded from the previous provision may appeal to play Major Junior hockey under the provisions and conditions outlined in the Canadian Development Model Agreement.
- c) Affiliation of first year eligible Midget players (fifteen (15) year olds) to Major Junior and Junior A and B hockey teams shall be permitted with the following restrictions:
 - i) A team may affiliate no more than five (5) players for up to a maximum of five (5) games during the season.
 - ii) The player must sign a special affiliation form with the permission of his regular team. (Hockey Canada would develop an online protocol through the HMS system to simplify and streamline the process for ease of administration.)
 - iii) A player shall NOT be called up, except under emergency conditions, when the player's regular team is playing or when the player has semester exams at school.
 - iv) When the player's regular team is finished its season, the player may join the Major Junior/Junior A or B team for the balance of its season.
 - v) In Junior hockey, the team would be restricted to calling up one (1) fifteen (15) year old per game and this player would count towards its total of sixteen (16) year olds allowed to dress.
 - vi) A player may specially affiliate to a Major Junior team and a Junior A or B team in the same season and play a maximum of five (5) games with each team if he so chooses and his regular team agrees.
 - vii) Should a Major Junior League choose not to utilize this provision, the player would NOT be eligible to affiliate to two (2) Junior A or B teams in that League or region.
- d) Second year eligible Midget Players (16 year olds) shall register and participate in Junior Hockey under the following guidelines:
 - i) Major Junior: Each team is allowed to register and play four (4) players in 2005-06, three (3) players in 2006-07 and there will be a league cap of forty (40) players in the Western Hockey League, forty (40) players in the Ontario Hockey League, and forty (40) players in the Quebec Major Junior Hockey League in 2007-08.
 - ii) Junior A: Each team is allowed to register and play two (2) players in 2005-06, two (2) players in 2006-07, and zero (0) players in 2007-08, except those from a Major Junior team that have re-assigned by a Major Junior League from within their cap.

- iii) Junior B: Each team is allowed to register and play two (2) players in 2005-06, two (2) players in 2006-07, and in 2007-8.
- iv) Junior C and D: Each team is allowed to register and play one (1) local player in 2005-06, one (1) local player in 2006-07, and one (1) local player in 2007-08. The definition of local shall be that contained in the Canadian Development Model Agreement. These local players shall not affiliate to any higher category team.
- v) Second year eligible Midget Players (sixteen (16) year olds) may be named as an affiliate player with both a Major Junior team and a Junior A or B team in the same season. The total number of rostered and affiliated second year Midget players (sixteen (16) year olds) eligible to participate in a game shall be no more than the number outlined in F.51 (d).
- vi) Second year eligible Midget players (sixteen (16) year olds) are permitted to play an unlimited number of games as an affiliate after January 10. Permanent affiliates, as defined in the Canadian Development Model Agreement, are not permitted.
- e) Third year eligible Midget Players (seventeen (17) year olds) are permitted to play an unlimited number of games as an affiliate after January 10. Permanent affiliates, as defined in the Canadian Development Model Agreement, are not permitted.
- f) The maximum number of non-North American players that can register and play Major Junior Hockey shall be one (1), starting in the 2007-08 season.
- g) Major Junior Hockey shall establish by 2007-08 the maximum number of American players by team or league that can register and play on Canadian based teams.

Regulation K. 6 (a) and (B)

K.6 (a) No player of Midget eligibility or under (refer to Hockey Canada B.1) may be transferred from Branch to Branch, or from USA Hockey to Hockey Canada, or from any other IIHF Federation to play other than Major Junior Hockey unless such player comes under Regulation H. 8 (b). There is an exception for those Midget players in their last year of Midget eligibility, when there is no Junior A hockey in their home Branch.

In order to address regional differences that exist within the hockey program in Canada, Branches may enter into Agreements with other Branches, which would authorize the transfer of players in their last year of Midget eligibility. Said Agreements shall only be in effect upon being ratified by the Hockey Canada Board of Directors. In order for Hockey Canada to provide its ratification, such Agreements shall include provisions whereby any Branch which is a party to an Agreement may terminate the Agreement at the end of each playing season.

K.6 (b) No player of second year Midget eligibility or under may be transferred from Hockey Canada to USA Hockey unless a player resides with his parent and the parent changes his place of residence to the USA and the player continues to reside with his parent.

By-Law TWELVE (Appeals) follows as pages 25-29 of this document, but noted as pages 69-73 as it is an excerpt from the Articles, By-Laws, regulations book.

BY-LAW TWELVE

GENERAL PROCEDURES OF THE NATIONAL APPEALS COMMITTEE

1200. The Board of Directors shall grant authority to the National Appeals Committee to act in its stead to determine all matters herein, and the decision of the National Appeals Committee shall be final and binding.

Appeal of a Branch Decision

1201. Any member of a Branch of Hockey Canada shall have the right to appeal to Hockey Canada when the Branch to which the member belongs makes a ruling directly affecting such member, where:

- i) Such decision is in conflict with the Branch or Hockey Canada's Articles, By-Laws or Regulations;
- ii) The Branch committed a procedural error, or failed to provide the aggrieved party with a fair hearing; or
- iii) The Branch did not have the authority or jurisdiction to make the decision.

1202. In the event of any dispute, difference or question regarding any matter of any kind arising at any time, but only where there is specifically provided elsewhere in the Articles, By-Laws, Regulations or Rules the right to an appeal from any decision made under the Articles, By-Laws, Regulations or Rules of Hockey Canada or of any Branch, the procedures as outlined within, shall be the recourse available to any member or individuals dissatisfied with any such decision.

1203. An appeal shall:

- i) Be brought within seven (7) days of the written decision of the Branch appealed from;
- ii) Be in writing;
- iii) Describe, in numbered paragraphs, the decision appealed from, the grounds for appeal, and the relevant facts. Pertinent documents, if any, shall be attached; and
- iv) Be filed, with proof of delivery to the Branch, with the Office of the

President of Hockey Canada, together with a cash payment or certified cheque payable to Hockey Canada in the amount of three-hundred (\$300.00).

1204. Hockey Canada shall forward a copy to the Branch which rendered the decision. The Branch shall respond to the appeal:

- i) Within seven (7) days of receipt of the appeal from Hockey Canada;
- ii) In writing;
- iii) By describing, in numbered paragraphs, the position of the Branch including the grounds for the decision appealed from, and the facts supporting the decision. Pertinent documents, if any, shall be attached;
- iv) The Branch shall deliver a copy of its response to the Manager, Regulations of Hockey Canada who in turn will provide a copy to the Appellant.

1205. All parties to the appeal may be requested to respond to any material provided by any party to an appeal within timelines as established by the National Appeals Committee, and failure to respond within the timelines shall mean that the party who fails to respond is in agreement with the material provided by any other party.

1206. In order to provide for adequate preparation by the National Appeals Committee, all material shall be submitted to the Manager, Regulations of Hockey Canada, no later than four (4) working days prior to the scheduled hearing date. Failure to provide material within the four (4) working day time-frame shall mean a postponement of the hearing until the next scheduled hearing date.

Registration Appeals

1207. An appeal may be filed with Hockey Canada in disputes involving:

- i) An Inter-Branch transfer; or
- ii) A refusal by a team to release a player for purposes of an Inter-Branch transfer or International transfer to another IIHF Federation.

When a player has registered for the current season, he may not appeal under this regulation to secure his release and/or Inter-Branch transfer, USA Hockey transfer or an International transfer.

1208. All Registration Appeals within must be accompanied by a fee of three hundred dollars (\$300.00). This fee does not include the Inter-Branch transfer, USA Hockey transfer or International transfer fee if a request for either is part of the appeal.
1209. The Branch to which the player wishes to transfer shall, file the appeal, setting fully the grounds therefore, with the Manager, Regulations of Hockey Canada; and shall give notification of such appeal, and grounds therefore, to the Executive Director of the Branch which the player desires to be transferred.
1210. On receipt of such an appeal, the Manager, Regulations of Hockey Canada must within one (1) working day, by fax or email, request the Branch which has refused the transfer for its rebuttal. This Branch must forward its rebuttal by fax or email, according to the request of the Manager, Regulations. If the rebuttal is not received prior to the requested deadline, the Branch concerned shall lose its right to make a rebuttal to the Hockey Canada National Appeals Committee.
1211. The preceding provision (1210) concerning timelines shall not be in effect from May 1 to July 31 of each year. Should an appeal be within that time frame, a decision will be rendered by August 15 of the current season.
1212. Notwithstanding K.17, the National Appeals Committee, upon receiving and verifying information that a player participated in Hockey Canada activities without proper approval from a previous Branch, USA Hockey, the IIHF, or the National Appeals Committee, may take, in its sole and unfettered discretion, any of the following actions against the responsible member Branch or team: issue a warning to the member Branch or team; assess a fine to the member Branch or team; or suspend any of the team officials involved.

1213. For Minor or Female players, all appeals filed, if granted, shall only be for the current playing season. Minor and Female players, shall be required to file a new appeal for any subsequent season, and the National Appeals Committee shall consider any subsequent appeal as a new appeal, and shall not be bound by any previous year's decision.

Other Appellate Jurisdiction

1214. If a team requires special assistance through any unusual situation which develops, that team may appeal to the National Appeals Committee to obtain imports in addition to the number of imports allowed under K.26, provided:

- i) The appeal is submitted with the written consent of its Branch accompanied by majority consent of the league in which the team operates;
- ii) No such assistance may be granted after January 10 in any year;
- iii) The player or players, if obtained, shall be from the same or lower categories of the same Division or from lower Divisions.
- iv) The player or players, if obtained, shall be signed by the team not later than February 10.

1215. Notwithstanding restrictions referred to in any other regulations, the National Appeals Committee shall have the right to hear any appeal received on behalf of any team or individual concerning residential qualifications as stated in Regulation F.5, teams playing in other jurisdictions as stated in Regulation B.9 and replacements for players turned professional under Regulation K.31. Such appeals must be filed in strict compliance with appeal procedures as set out in By-Law 1201-1206.

1216. Notwithstanding 1209, any registered player in regular full-time attendance at a recognized university or college who has failed to meet the academic standard at such university or college at mid-term in the current season, may appeal to secure this release and/or Inter-Branch transfer under By-Law 1207-1213 inclusive, as provided for in Regulation H.8 (i).

- i) Such player may only be registered by February 10 with the last team or club with which he was registered prior to registering at the aforementioned university or college.

1217. All appeals under By-Law 1214-1216 must be accompanied by a fee of three hundred dollars (\$300.00). This fee does not include the Inter-Branch transfer, USA Hockey transfer or International transfer fee if a request for either is part of the appeal.

Hearing Process for Appeals

1218. The National Appeals Committee shall conduct all hearings in the manner in which it sees fit, including but not limited to written presentations only, teleconferences, or face to face hearings.

1219. The decision of the National Appeals Committee shall be transmitted to any party to the hearing within forty-eight (48) hours from the time of decision. The report of the National Appeals Committee shall be limited to whether the appeal has been allowed, together with any conditions that are included, or disallowed, or that the National Appeals Committee lacks jurisdiction. No other information shall be provided.

1220. After a decision, the National Appeals Committee shall be granted the right to re-consider a decision if any of the interested parties to the decision provide to the National Appeals Committee, new information that was not available to a party at the date of the original decision. In order to determine if the National Appeals Committee shall reconsider any decision made by it, the National Appeals Committee must first determine that the new information was not available to the interested party at the time of hearing. The decision as to whether new information does exist shall rest solely with the National Appeals Committee, and it shall not be subject to review.

1221. The National Appeals Committee shall be further granted the right to determine whether or not statements made by any interested party to an appeal were misleading or false. In the event that any interested party has provided such information, the National Appeals Committee, in its unfettered discretion, may rescind, or vary any order made by it, and recommend to the Chair of the Board that disciplinary action be considered against said member as set forth herein.

Working Day is defined as: Monday to Friday both inclusive, with the exception of any statutory holidays.
