



2017 AGM constitutional change

Old Clause;

h) PMHA adheres to NOHA Regulation #5.2 and Regulation #5.4 regarding Release of Players.

REGULATION NUMBER FIVE

RESIDENCE

R.5.2. AAA Major and Minor Juvenile, Midget, Bantam and Peewee in the NOHA adopt the Zone Concept. Zone divisions will be the districts as outlined in the NOHA By-Law B.1.13.

A player from within the Zone may request a NOHA Permission to Skate/Release Form from the Signing Officers of the Association or Single Entry Team holding his/her playing rights to tryout for the AAA Club within the Zone. This NOHA Permission to Skate/Release Form carries an automatic release for the player upon being signed by the AAA club. This same provision will apply for a player wanting to tryout for a AAA club outside his/her zone. For example if a player registers with a Minor Bantam AAA team then they must return to their Home community after their Minor Bantam year. If the payer registers with a Major Bantam team as a Minor Bantam player then they stay for the 2 years unless they obtain their release to return to their home Association.

R.5.4. A player must compete with the club nearest to his/her place of residence having a team entered in a series for which he/she is qualified to play – Junior, Juvenile, Midget, Bantam, Peewee, Atom and Novice.

Players may, at their discretion, play for the club nearest to their place of residence having a team entered in the series for which they are, by age, qualified to play in.

New Clause;

PMHA normally adheres to NOHA Regulation #5.2 and Regulation #5.4 regarding **Release of Players.**

PMHA will provide a Permission to Skate/Release Form to all players wishing to play for a team who is registered in a higher category (AA team) than the Tier 1 registered team in Porcupine. If the player is unsuccessful at the tryouts for the team of a higher category, they would return to play within the PMHA system.



Rational;

The Hockey Canada Canadian Development Model: Parent Information Handbook indicates that the guide is used to help serve the best interest of the athlete. The belief is that by holding back a player who is skilled enough to play at a higher level, you are impacting his development. Imagine what would happen if post-secondary institutions operated the same way. A kid who is bright enough for Harvard would be stuck at the Community College simply because of where he lives. To this end Hockey Canada created 6 priorities back in 2011 one of which was “To spirit the attitude and create mechanisms in player movement to facilitate flexibility within the game reflecting the needs of the modern player and family.” This was in 2011 and we have not yet conformed to the governing association of hockey. There are other association who have reduced their residency requirements (OMHA).

The Hockey Canada development model further indicates “The underlying principal of the club system is that organizations at all levels compliment, rather than compete with one another, in order to allow players to advance through the developmental process and compete at the highest possible level appropriate to their ability”. We need to change our thought process to focus on the development of the athlete rather than worry about the welfare of an association. Isn't the most important thing that kids play hockey at the level they should be playing at.

Additionally, over the past few years, we have always seen that players from different centers are filling gaps on team within the PMHA which would ensure the long term viability of teams in the PMHA system.