

Hockey Canada Regulations: 3.

In reference to Hockey Canada Regulations:

- a) The parents' usual residence when parents live in the same house, or if one of the parents is deceased, the usual residence of the surviving parent.
- b) In cases where parents do not live in the same residence, the legal residence is the usual residence of the parent having legal custody of the player; or, if both parents have legal custody, the usual residence of the parent with whom the player usually lives; or again, if the player lives equally with both parents, **his place of residence shall be determined by the Branch.**
- c) When legal custody has been granted to a third person, the usual residence of that person.

NOTE: the term "usual residence" is defined as four (4) out of seven (7) days and applies only to where the child lives with his/her main parents/caregivers.

NOTE: In the application of the above, the term "legal custody" and/or "legal guardian" refers to the granting of custody as determined by a Court of Law in one of the following circumstances:

- i) the application of the Divorce Act,
- ii) in the case of an order enforcing or recognizing a legal separation agreement,
- iii) loss of parental authority,
- iv) when it is deemed the child's development is compromised,
- v) when both (2) parents are deceased,
- vi) married, or the equivalent of married.

***The custody order must be completed through a Court of Law and stamped by a Judge; it is not enough to have it notarized.**

The Hockey Canada definition of residence above was adopted in 2007. To summarize, the player's residence is that of his/her parents. Should the parents be living apart (separated or divorced), the player's residence is the residence of the parent who has legal custody of the player.

Should the parents have "joint" legal custody, the player's residence is the residence of the parent with whom the player usually resides (**defined as 4 out of 7 days**).

If the player lives equally with both parents (very rare), **then residence will be determined by the Branch (BC Hockey).**

If legal custody has been granted by a court of law to a third party (e.g., grandparents or uncle/aunt), then application must be made to BC Hockey to deem the player resident with the third party. This is not a "guardianship" arrangement, but a change of parental authority ordered by a court.

Any situation that does not fit into the above hierarchy can only be accommodated by application to BC Hockey for a residential exemption (for example, an international student) as discussed in Tabs 8 and 9.

NOTE: Hockey Canada Regulation F Paragraph 22 states any player who's a registered member of a branch, and who has been proven guilty by his branch, or Hockey Canada of (b) falsifying or forging

Hockey Canada registration information shall be automatically suspended from playing hockey with any team for a period of up to 3 years.