



AFL (NSW/ACT) Commission

Exemption & Dispensation Policy

“The AFL (NSW/ACT) Commission’s policy is that age exceptions &/or dispensations will only exist in cases of disability”

These exemptions need AFL (NSW/ACT) Commission approval

WHAT IS A DISABILITY

A disability can be defined as having a physical, sensory or intellectual impairment which has caused significant loss or reduction in ability.

TYPES OF DISABILITIES

PHYSICAL

Amputee

Amputee refers to a person who has lost a limb, part of a limb or more than one limb. A limb may be lost through an accident, disease or by a congenital birth deformity.

Cerebral Palsy

Cerebral Palsy is a non-progressive disability caused by damage to a part of the brain that controls physical movement so that normal, smooth muscle movement does not or may not always occur.

It can vary from a mild to moderate form, hardly noticed at all, affecting one or two limbs, to severe forms affecting the whole body posture

Wheelchair

People use wheelchairs for many reasons. The more common users are those participants with;

- spinal injury – injury to the spinal chord
- spinal bifida – cause by a combination of genetic and environmental factors
- muscular dystrophy – disability that causes gradual wasting if muscle with weakness
- cerebral palsy
- double leg amputations

Les Autres

The word “les autres” literally means “the others’. It encompasses those participants who do not fit into other disability categories but can demonstrate a locomotive disability, either from birth or from an accident, whether it be degenerative or stable.

Transplant

A transplant occurs when a healthy human organ is used to replace a diseased or seriously affected organ in a recipient human being. Organise most often involved in transplant surgery are the heart, kidney, liver and lungs. Medical considerations and restrictions would dictate normal and sporting activity within certain limitations

INTELLECTUAL

An intellectual disability is determined when the intellectual capacity of a person is affected and their ability to perform certain tasks with understanding impaired.

The level of disability can be mild, moderate, severe and profound.

SENSORY

Deaf/Hearing Impaired

The inability to hear can be partial or complete. Some degree of hearing loss is a common disability and can affect one in twenty adults.

There are different types of deafness;

Conduction Deafness	Prevents sound waves being transmitted to the inner ear
Congenital Deafness	Born deaf
Nerve Deafness	Affects the sections of the brain that are responsible for hearing. E.g. Damage to the cochlea, meningitis and head injuries

Blind/Vision Impaired

Light involves both visual acuity and visual field. People with visual acuity in both eyes of less than 6/60 which cannot be improved by glasses are considered legally blind in Australia.

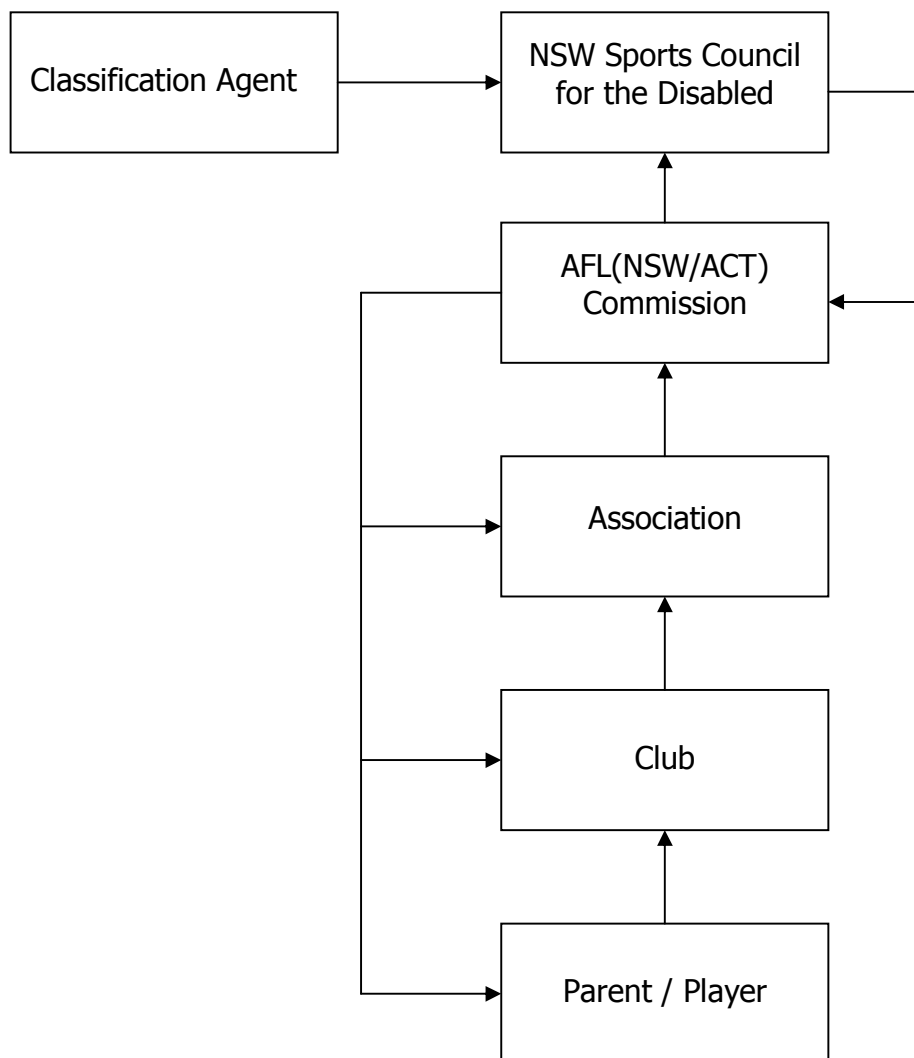
NB – Does Not Apply

Medical Disorders

- Asthma
- Diabetics
- Multiple Sclerosis
- Autism

Definitions sourced from "Integration Kit, A Guide for Sport and Recreation Clubs to Assist with the Integration of People with a Disability into Existing Activities and Programs" (1992) Compiled by NSW Sports Council for the Disabled.

AGE EXEMPTION / DISPENSATION PROTOCOL



N.B.

- Parents to supply supporting evidence from family physician.
- Clubs to make written submissions to Associations, supporting evidence must accompany this submission.
- Registration will not be validated till the AFL (NSW/ACT) Commission ruling upon advise from the classification agent.
- Contact Bob Robinson Manager, Junior Strategy & Operations (8333 8015 / 0417 029 254)