



***british  
columbia  
lacrosse  
association***

2015-2016

**OPERATING POLICY:**

***GENERAL***

*Revised October 2015*



## BRITISH COLUMBIA LACROSSE ASSOCIATION

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### GENERAL

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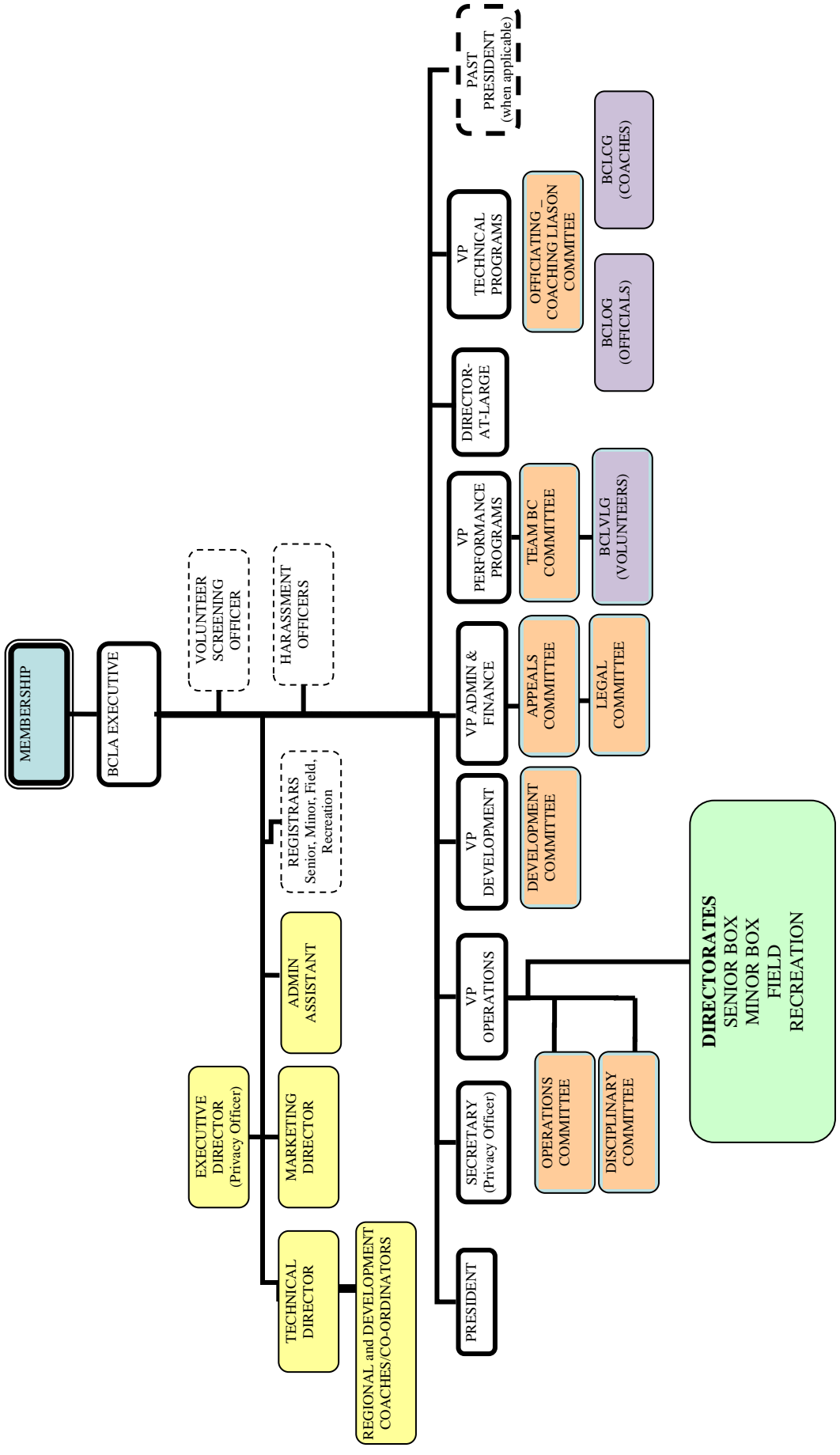
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**BRITISH COLUMBIA LACROSSE ASSOCIATION ORGANIZATION CHART**

October 2015



# BRITISH COLUMBIA LACROSSE ASSOCIATION

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## GENERAL OPERATING POLICY

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### 1. CODE OF CONDUCT

#### 1.01 All individuals affiliated with the BCLA shall:

- i) Attempt at all times to work toward the goals and objectives of the BCLA and the game of Lacrosse, and towards the betterment of its members.
- ii) Strive to heighten the image and dignity of the Association and the sport of Lacrosse as a whole, and to refrain from behavior which may discredit or embarrass the Association or the game.
- iii) Always be courteous and objective in dealings with other members.
- iv) Except when made through proper channels, refrain from unfavorable criticism of other members or representatives of the BCLA.
- v) Strive to achieve excellence in the sport while supporting the concepts of Fair Play and Drug-free sport.
- vi) Show respect for the cultural, social and political values of all participants in the sport.
- vii) As a guest in another province or foreign country, abide by the laws of the host jurisdiction and adhere to any social customs concerning conduct.

#### 1.02 An individual's conduct shall be in question when they:

- i) Breach any of the above Section 1.
- ii) Use their position within the BCLA for unauthorized personal and/or material gains.
- iii) Willfully circulate false, malicious statements, derogatory to any other member of the Association.
- iv) Willfully ignore or break the By-Laws, policies and/or rules and regulations of the BCLA.
- v) Counsel others to ignore or break the by-laws, policies, and/or rules and regulations of the BCLA.
- vi) Code of Conduct hearings will only be heard for offences not already covered by properly constituted penalties approved by the BCLA in all Directorates, Technical Support Groups and League Agreements.

#### 1.03 General:

- i) The BCLA endorses the principles of natural justice and due process which allows any individual the right to a hearing and an appeal of any action which affects their rights.
- ii) The BCLA and its member governing bodies agree to honor and enforce disciplinary action taken by those governing bodies upon the completion of due process.

#### 1.04 Discipline Procedures:

- i) Any report alleging a breach of Member obligation under this Code of Conduct shall be submitted in writing to the BCLA office within 15 days of the event/occurrence.
- ii) Upon receiving a report, the BCLA staff shall immediately notify the BCLA Executive who shall determine the merit of the complaint and determine if action is necessary.
- iii) If action is necessary, the President shall, with the Discipline Committee, appoint a date, time and place for which shall not be more than 30 days from the receipt of the report.
- iv) All interested parties will be notified of the proceedings and will have the opportunity to attend the hearing of the Discipline Committee at their own expense.
- v) The Discipline Committee may call witnesses and demand any pertinent information which it deems necessary to arrive at a decision.
- vi) The decision of the Discipline Committee will be announced by the Chair of the Discipline Committee within 7 days of the hearing and all interested parties will be provided with a

copy of the written decision. Interested parties is defined as those parties who are directly involved in the proceedings.

- vii) Any individual whose rights are directly affected by a decision of the Discipline Committee may appeal that decision to the Appeals Committee.
- viii) The procedure and time lines for a presentation to the Appeals Committee shall be the same as those set out for the Disciplinary Committee.
- ix) Disciplinary action taken under this Code of Conduct section will be considered to be applicable to all disciplines of Lacrosse in BC
- x) The Discipline Committee may fine, suspend or request other remedial action based on a Discipline Hearing.

## **2. MEMBERSHIP**

- 2.01 The Secretary shall record on a register of members the names of each Association, Team or Individual qualified for membership in accordance with By-Law II.
- 2.02 Player Registration forms will not be accepted from any Team or Association until membership requirements have been met and the Association or Team is recorded in the Register of Members.

## **3. FINANCING**

- 3.01 The signing officers of the Association shall be the President, the Vice President – Administration and Finance, Executive Director, Secretary and one other executive member as designated by the executive. All financial transactions shall be signed by two of the signing officers, one of whom should be the Vice President - Administration and Finance or the President.
- 3.02 At a meeting prior to the Annual Meeting, the Executive shall appoint a Budget Committee which shall have representation from the Directorates and be chaired by the Vice President - Administration and Finance.
- 3.03 The Budget Committee shall prepare a budget for the Administrative and Service functions of the Association and shall assist the Directorates in preparing budgets for Programs and Development for the coming year.
- 3.04 Based upon the budgets prepared, the Vice President - Administration and Finance shall recommend to the Annual Meeting the registration fees required for the coming year as outlined in **Appendix B: BC Lacrosse Registration Fees**.
- 3.05 Any changes in registration fees must be made by a resolution in accordance with By-Law XX, Section 3.
- 3.06 Any financial sponsorship secured by the BCLA shall not determine the location(s) of any Minor Provincials.

## **4. EXPENSES**

- 4.01 Payment of expenses other than travel outlined below shall only be made on the authority of a purchase order issued by the Vice President - Administration and Finance prior to incurring the expense.
- 4.02 To facilitate the general operation of the Association, the Vice President - Administration and Finance may issue a general order to cover certain expenses specifically provided for as budgetary items.

## 5. TRAVEL

### 5.01 Travel expenses will be paid by the Association as follows:

- (i) BCLA Executive and Operations Committee meetings, Annual and Special meetings, expenses of Executive members and Operations Committee members; and for other than Executive and Operations Committee meetings, as approved by specific Directorate or committee budget or as authorized by Special Resolution of the Executive.
- (ii) Senior Directorate, Minor Directorate, BCLOG, BCLCG, Field Directorate and Development Committee meetings, within the approved budget or as authorized by Special Resolution of the Executive.
- (iii) CLA meetings -- three appointed delegates.
- (iv) Other travel --as authorized by the Executive, and in the amount of:
  - Mileage – Local travel (city driving) - .49c per km
  - Mileage – Long distance (highway) travel - .30c per kmEvery effort must be made to keep costs down when travelling to and from meetings, events, etc. It is expected that if air travel and/or renting a vehicle is less expensive than per km expenses, that people will make the more economical travel arrangements. If more than one person is travelling from the same area, every effort must be made to car pool. When practical, use of telephone conferencing should be considered as a substitute for in-person attendance at regular meetings.

Please Note: That rate increases for kilometre expenses be left to the discretion of the BCLA Executive.

Ferry-- actual cost  
Other fares -- actual cost  
Meals -- up to \$40.00/day  
Accommodation -- up to \$100.00/day

With the exception of mileage, receipts will be required for reimbursement of these expenses.

- (v) In exceptional circumstances, actual costs incurred over the allowed amounts may be paid at the discretion of the Vice President - Administration and Finance.
- (vi) Transport and Support – Within the confines of the budget, the BCLA may offer assistance to conveners or attendees at Provincial Championships or invitational tournaments.

### 5.02 Out of Province and Out of Country Travel Permit

- (i) An application form for travel outside of province or country must be completed and submitted to the BCLA for approval within the following time lines:

Inter-Provincial Tournament	14 days before the event
Out of Country	14 days before the event
- (ii) All teams travelling out of country must arrange travel and additional medical insurance for out of country medical needs.
- (iii) Only teams made up of players and coaches duly registered with the British Columbia Lacrosse Association (in the same discipline) or teams made up of players and coaches duly registered under a sanctioned BCLA program can obtain a travel permit. A list of the team roster including coaches must accompany this travel permit. Coaches are to be identified by NCCP number and certification level.
- (iv) Travelling teams may only compete against teams or in tournament events approved in this permit. Games must be sanctioned by the recognized lacrosse governing body for that region.
- (v) Travelling teams must adhere to the rules of the competition in which it is participating.
- (vi) Teams participating in any tournament or exhibition series shall abide by the rules of the Host in regards to any minor and major suspensions, which may be more or less severe than BCLA suspensions guidelines. Teams must ensure any suspensions in force from their local association are served during the games with game sheets marked accordingly

on tournament games covered by this Permit. Suspensions may not be served during exhibition games. Any new suspensions received at the tournament shall be carried over and served during subsequent BCLA sanctioned games.

- (vii) Submission of a copy of all game sheets to your local commissioner within three (3) days of returning home from the tournament is required. Failure to do so may result in additional disciplinary action / suspension of the coach.
- (viii) Travelling teams shall remain subject to the BCLA Operating Policies & Codes of Conduct in regards to disciplinary matters and behavioural conduct. Teams are representing their local association and the BCLA, therefore, the conduct of the team must be indicative of this responsibility.
- (ix) Teams or Officials (managers, referees/umpires, etc.) traveling outside Canada must inform the BCLA at least 14 days prior to their travel that they are doing so. The BCLA must confirm that all coaches and officials are certified to current standards, that players are registered with the BCLA in the current playing season and that the President of the association submitting the permit has approved this travel. Further, the respective Directorates must approve the travel prior to the BCLA staff signing off on the permit.
- (x) No teams traveling within or outside of Canada may refer to themselves as "Team Canada" or as "Team BC" as those names are the sole property of the CLA (Team Canada) and the BCLA (Team BC).
- (xi) Teams travelling outside of Canada must follow all CLA and BCLA policies as these teams are now representing the Canadian Lacrosse Association and the BC Lacrosse Association.

### **5.03 Cross-Border League Play**

All Cross-Border league play must be applied for on an annual basis, prior to February 1 of the playing year.

- (i) British Columbia teams playing in a league based outside the province of BC must be properly registered with the BCLA and an out of province or out of country travel permit must be filed with the BCLA office before league play starts. The team must have permission from their local governing authority in order to participate in the out of province league and must inform the appropriate directorate of their intent to play in an out of province league based league before league play commences.
- (ii) Out of province teams playing in a British Columbia based league must have proof of extended health insurance and proof of liability insurance before playing in BC. The players must be properly registered with their teams and the team must have permission of their local governing authority to participate in the BC based league as well as permission of the local BC authority. The local BC authority must inform the appropriate directorate of the out of province team's participation before league play commences.

## **6. INSURANCE**

Each year the Executive shall negotiate with a licensed insurance carrier, the cost of providing extended medical, accidental injury, and dental insurance for players, coaches, referees and team officials in all divisions. Such cost shall be separately negotiated for players and team officials in all divisions and for referees, and expressed as a per capita cost or Minor players and all referees, and as a per team cost for all Senior teams. For Minor players and all referees, this cost shall be added to the registration fee for each Minor player and all referees. For Senior teams, this cost shall be separate from registration fees. Referees who are also registered players shall not be subject to two insurance fees.

## **7. PLAYER REGISTRATION**

- 7.01 Each association or team shall complete BCLA approved Registration Form for every player, in sufficient copies to meet the needs of the Association. Any association or team failing to register each and every player and pay the appropriate registration fee may be suspended in accordance with By-Law II.

- 7.02 All Minor/Youth players (Box/Field) must register within the set boundaries (a primary residence within a city, town, municipality, school district, etc. of the appropriate Directorate as determined by the specific Commission/League.
- 7.03 The local Commissions/Leagues are responsible to administer these boundaries and for providing these boundaries to the BCLA Office, through their respective Directorates.
- 7.04 Any person legally residing, either temporarily or permanently, in British Columbia may register as a member of the BC Lacrosse Association.
- 7.05 US residents may become members on an annual basis by applying for placement through a league and ratification by the appropriate Directorate. Potential members must apply to Minor Box/Senior Box/Field Directorate for approval, and must follow the applicable registration and transfer procedures. Within Minor Box and Youth Field, a US player is not permitted to displace a resident player; specifically, resident players cannot be released if US players are being accepted by a club (this does not speak to the caliber or tier that either player will achieve after association tryouts).
- 7.06 All members must have medical insurance (equivalent to BC Medical Insurance coverage). Members without a BC Care Card must provide proof of basic health insurance.

## **8. JURISDICTION**

The Senior Directorate shall have jurisdiction over all Box Lacrosse players over the age of sixteen as at January 1 of each playing year, registered with teams/leagues as defined in the Senior Directorate Operating Policy.

The Minor Directorate shall have jurisdiction over all Box Lacrosse players sixteen years and under as at January 1 of each playing year, including all Female Box lacrosse Junior age and below, registered with teams/leagues as defined in the Minor Directorate Operating Policy. Box players of 17 years of age may be covered under the Minor Directorate as per conditions set up in Regulation 7 of the Minor Operating Policy.

The Field Lacrosse Directorate shall have jurisdiction over all Field Lacrosse players, registered with teams/leagues as defined in the Field Directorate Operating Policy.

The Recreation Directorate will have jurisdiction over all players on teams, in leagues or in programs not under the jurisdiction of the Senior, Minor or Field Directorates.

## **9. PLAYING YEAR**

The playing year shall be from January 1 to December 31 in any calendar year.

## **10. PLAYING AGE**

The playing age shall be the age of the individual player prior to January 1 of the playing year.

## **11. SUSPENSIONS AND DISCIPLINE**

- 11.01 All BCLA members shall recognize that all disciplinary actions and suspensions given in the Field Directorate, Senior Directorate, Minor Directorate, Recreation Directorate, BC Lacrosse Coaches Technical Support Group, BC Lacrosse Volunteer Leadership Technical Support Group and the BC Lacrosse Officials Technical Support Group will be served in that Directorate or Technical Support Group, unless upon a recommendation of the residing body, it is deemed by the BCLA Executive that the infraction warrants a suspension from all sectors or any other sectors of the BCLA. An exception to this will be when a suspension is due to non-payment of funds owing to



the BCLA Office, Team or League. When a suspension is for outstanding monies, the suspension will apply to all Directorates and Technical Support Groups. The only other exception will be that a Minor Directorate player is not permitted to play with a Senior Directorate team until the player's suspension with the Minor team has been served and if a Minor Directorate player receives a suspension while playing up on a Senior Directorate team, the player is not able to play for their minor team until the suspension for the allotted number of games assessed in the Senior Directorate has been served with the team the player is registered with.

- 11.02 All outcomes of suspensions during hearings shall be reported to the BCLA Office for permanent record. The records are accessible by staff for access to Hearing /Appeal Chairs, Directorates, Technical Support Groups and/or Leagues/Commissions upon request for Suspension and/or Discipline Hearings and Appeals.

## **12. GENDER EQUITY**

- 12.01 The BCLA is committed to providing both genders with full and equal opportunity to participate in and lead the BCLA's administration, programs and activities.
- 12.02 The BCLA will encourage Gender Equity by:
- a) Ensuring that the achievement of equal opportunities is a key consideration when developing, updating or delivering BCLA programs;
  - b) Ensuring that the needs and concerns of both genders are identified, promoted and supported;
  - c) Ensuring that the governance structure encourages and promotes full and equal opportunities of both genders;
  - d) Ensuring that all staff has equal opportunities to participate in decision-making, advance in management, and receive equal remuneration.
  - e) Co-operating with other organizations such as Sport Canada, Sport BC, CAAWS, et al., to promote equal opportunities for both genders;
  - f) Providing international leadership with the IF in the promotion of equal opportunities for both genders;
  - g) Encouraging all international games and event organizers to provide for equal opportunities for both genders to participate.

## **13. HARASSMENT**

- 13.01 The BCLA is committed to promoting a sport environment in which the terms and conditions of participation are equitable and non-discriminatory. Every participant has the right to be treated with dignity and respect and to work, train and compete in a milieu conducive to productivity, self-development and performance advancement based upon individual interest and ability. The BCLA will foster a sport environment free of harassment on the basis of race, ancestry, place of origin, colour, ethnic origin, citizenship, religion, sex, sexual orientation, disability, age, marital/family status or an offence for which a pardon has been granted.
- 13.02 Harassment means any behaviour by a person engaged in any paid or volunteer capacity, role, or function with the BCLA that is offensive to any person or group of people and which the individual knew or ought to have known would be unwelcome.
- 13.02.1 Harassment may be intentional or unintentional and can take many forms, but generally involves conduct, comment, or display which is insulting, intimidating, humiliating, hurtful, demeaning, belittling, malicious, degrading, or otherwise causes offence, discomfort, or personal humiliation or embarrassment to a person or group of people.
- 13.03 The following types of harassment are intolerable, whether or not individuals complain:

13.03.1 **Abuse:** Abuse can be physical, emotional or sexual.

- (i) **Physical Abuse** - using physical force or actions that result, or could result, in injury.
- (ii) **Emotional Abuse** - a pattern of hurting an individual's feelings to the point of damaging their self-respect. It includes verbal attacks on the individuals, insults, humiliation or rejection.
- (iii) **Sexual Abuse** - using an individual for sexual stimulation or gratification unless, in the case of an adult, that individual consents.

13.03.2 **Harassment:** Any behaviour that satisfies one or more of the following definitions of Harassment.

- (i) **Personal Harassment:** Behaviour, including communications, conduct or gesture, which:
  - (a) is insulting, intimidating, humiliating, hurtful, malicious, degrading, or otherwise offensive to an individual or group of individuals (including a statement with respect to a Prohibited Ground or otherwise); and
  - (b) would be considered by a reasonable person to create an intimidating, humiliating or uncomfortable work or sport-related environment.
- (ii) **Sexual Harassment:** Behaviour involving unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favours or other communication (verbal or written) or physical conduct of a sexual nature when:
  - (a) such conduct might reasonably be expected to cause embarrassment, insecurity, discomfort, offence or humiliation to another person or group; or
  - (b) submission to such conduct is made, implicitly or explicitly, a condition of employment or participation in a sport-related activity; or
  - (c) submission to or rejection of such conduct is used as a basis for any employment or sport-related decision; or
  - (d) such conduct has the purpose or the effect of interfering with a person's work or sport performance or of creating an intimidating, hostile or offensive work or sport environment.
- (iii) **(a) Bullying:** Bullying involves a person expressing their power through the humiliation of another person. Bullying occurs between people at any age and is not addressed under human rights legislation. It is inappropriate behaviours that are typically cruel, demeaning and hostile toward the bullying targets (most commonly occurs between children under the age of twelve but may also constitute behaviours between youth or between adults. Bullying is similar to harassment but the behaviours are not addressed under human rights laws. Bullies are typically cruel, demeaning and hostile towards the targets of their bullying.).

The actual issue of bullying is not addressed by the law, except when the behaviour does become a criminal issue (i.e., extortion, physical assault, etc. ). Bullying can be broken down into four types:

- Physical (hit or kick victims; take/damage personal property)
- Verbal (name calling; insults; constant teasing)
- Relational (try to cut off victims from social connection by convincing peers to exclude or reject a certain person)
- Cyber-Bullying

The following is a non exhaustive list of tactics used by bullies to control their targets:

1. Unwarranted yelling and screaming directed at the target
2. Continually criticizing the target's abilities
3. Blaming the target of the bullying for mistakes
4. Making unreasonable demands related to performance
5. Repeated insults or put downs of the target

6. Repeated threats to remove or restrict opportunities or privileges
7. Denying or discounting the targets accomplishment
8. Threats of and actual physical violence

**(b) Cyber-Bullying:** Cyber-Bullying is the use of communication devices and electronic information to include but not limited to, e-mail messages, text messaging, instant messaging, cell phone communications, internet chat rooms, internet blogs, internet postings, video recording and defamatory websites, that:

1. Deliberately threatens, harasses, intimidates an individual or group of individuals; or
2. Places an individual in reasonable fear of harm to that individual or damage to the individual's property; or
3. Has the effect of substantially interfering with a person's work or sport performance or of creating an intimidating, hostile or offensive work or sport environment.

(iv) **Retaliation:** Acts of Retaliation: Types of behaviour that may constitute Harassment include, but are not limited to:

- (a) written or verbal abuse or threats;
- (b) physical assault
- (c) using any instrument in an aggressive and/or threatening manner (i.e., as a weapon)
- (d) unwelcome remarks, jokes, innuendoes, or taunting about a person's body, sexual orientation, attire, age, marital status, ethnic or racial origin, or religion;
- (e) displaying of racist or other offensive or derogatory material, racial, ethnic or religious graffiti;
- (f) practical jokes, hazing or initiation rites which cause awkwardness or embarrassment, endangering a person's safety or negatively affecting performance;
- (g) obscene gestures;
- (h) intimidation;
- (i) behaviour which undermines self-respect or adversely affects performance or working conditions;
- (j) false accusations of Harassment motivated by malice or mischief, and meant to cause other harm.

13.03.3 **Retaliation:** Any action taken against an individual in retaliation for:

- (i) having initiated this policy on behalf of himself/herself or another individual;
- (ii) having participated or co-operated in any investigation under this policy; or
- (iii) having associated with anyone who has invoked this policy or participated in an investigation.

13.03.4 **Prohibited Ground:** The BC Human Rights Code provides that no person shall discriminate against another person with respect to, amongst other things, employment, publications, accommodation, service, and facilities on any of the following grounds (the "Prohibited Grounds"): race, marital status, sex, colour, conviction for an offence, age, ancestry unrelated to employment, sexual orientation, place of origin, physical disability, political belief, mental disability, family status, religion.

13.03.5 **Reasonable Person Standard:** In relation to a determination of Harassment under this policy, an assessment of responsibility that takes into account not only what the Complainant and Respondent actually experienced, knew, or understood about one another or the situation, but also what a reasonable person in each of their circumstances would or ought to have experienced, known, or understood.

- 13.03.6 **Responsible Adult:** Where the Complainant or the Respondent is a minor (under 19), or otherwise unable to speak for himself or herself, a parent, guardian, or other adult of the person's choice who may speak on behalf of the Complainant or Respondent.
- 13.04 It is the overall objective of the BCLA Policy on Harassment to create and maintain a work and sport environment free from harassment. Individuals who experience harassment are encouraged to take the appropriate actions to put an end to the harassment and seek adequate redress.
- 13.04.1 Harassment which is unintentional may be stopped by informing the harasser(s) that the behaviour is offensive. If the behaviour continues, the individual should file a complaint in the manner described in the BCLA Complaint Review Procedure.
- 13.04.2 If an individual feels uncomfortable or threatened about confronting the harasser(s) on their own, a complaint should be filed directly in accordance with the BCLA Complaint Review Procedure.
- 13.04.3 The BCLA takes any complaint seriously, and will investigate and respond in a sensitive, effective and timely manner.
- 13.04.4 The BCLA believes that harassment is a serious offence. It is also a serious offence to falsely accuse someone of harassment.
- 13.04.5 If the results of the investigation find that there has been harassment or that there has been an intentional false accusation of harassment, appropriate disciplinary action will be taken in accordance with the BCLA Discipline Policy.

## **14. DOPING CONTROL PROGRAM**

### **14.01 Position Statement**

- 14.01.1 The BCLA is unequivocally opposed, on ethical, medical and legal grounds to the practice of doping in sport and fully supports the position of Sport Canada and the Canadian Centre for Drug Free Sport (CCDS) against the use of banned substances and methods.
- 14.01.2 The use, possession, and/or trafficking of banned substances, methods or recreational drugs, or the encouragement or counseling to use banned substances, methods or recreational drugs; and/or taking measures to mask the use of banned substances, methods or recreational drugs by any member of the BCLA or its member associations is unacceptable, constitutes doping violations, and will not be tolerated.
- 14.01.3 The BC Lacrosse Association endorses and adopts The Canadian Policy on Penalties for Doping in Sport as developed and issued by the Canadian Centre for Drug-Free Sport.
- 14.01.4 It is mandatory that all Senior A, Senior B, Junior A and Junior B players, coaches and trainers must complete the CCES on-line drug education course by July 1 of the playing year. Failure to complete the course by this deadline could result in a suspension of the individual or \$100/player, coach and trainer fine to the team.

### **14.02 Definitions**

- 14.02.1 The BCLA defines doping as the use by, or distribution to, a player of banned substances or methods (below) which could have the effect of improving artificially the player's physical and/or mental condition and so augmenting their athletic performance.

- 14.02.2 In accordance with the Canadian Policy on Penalties for Doping In Sport, a doping infraction consists of doping infractions: the use of banned substances, and doping related infractions: infractions other than the use of banned substances or practices.
- 14.02.3 A doping infraction is the use of banned substances or practices. The reference for these substances and practices include the International Olympic Committee's published categories of banned classes and methods.
- 14.03 **Doping related infractions are:**
- a) Condoning the use of banned substances or practices;
  - b) Counseling or advising others to use banned substances or practices;
  - c) Avoiding or aiding in avoiding doping control and detection of banned substances or practices;
  - d) Securing, supplying or administering banned substances or practices;
  - e) Possession of banned substances without valid medical reason;
  - f) Importing or selling banned substances or materials intended for use in a manner contrary to anti-doping rules;
  - g) Refusal to participate in doping control;
  - h) Failing to co-operate as requested by any CCDS or sport-governing body investigation into a possible doping infraction; with the intent of violating anti-doping rules.
- 14.04 **Doping Control**
- 14.04.1 The BCLA acknowledges and endorses the Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for doping control as developed through CCDS. Copies of the Canadian Doping Control Standard Operating Procedures are available upon request from the BCLA, CLA or CCDS.
- 14.04.2 The BCLA endorses the concept of Announced and Unannounced doping control as outlined in the CCDS Standard Operating Procedures.
- 14.04.3 The BCLA, through the CLA, will recommend anti-doping programs to the CCDS with the intent that all players selected to the National Team squads be tested.
- 14.05 **Doping Violations**
- 14.05.1 Any player producing a positive result in contravention of the BCLA Anti-Doping Policy shall be immediately ineligible for all competition, domestic and international.
- 14.05.2 In accordance with the SOP, a doping infraction may be proven by a positive test result obtained from an IOC accredited laboratory, or such other evidence which establishes a doping infraction (e.g. admission).
- 14.05.3 Whether a doping infraction is established by evidence other than a positive test result will be determined according to the Procedures for the Determination of Doping Related Infractions contained in the SOP.
- 14.05.4 The penalty for a doping infraction proven by a positive test result is calculated from the date of sample collection. Otherwise, a penalty is calculated from the decision of the Panel as set out in the Procedures for the Determination of Doping Related Infractions, with necessary modifications.
- 14.06 **Penalties**
- 14.06.1 **Doping Infractions.** Subject only to the provisions of reinstatement, the penalties for a doping infraction by an athlete are:

- a) First infraction: 4 years ineligibility
  - b) Second infraction: life ineligibility
- 14.06.2 Subject only to the provisions of reinstatement, the penalties for a doping related Infraction by a person other than an athlete are:
  - a) First infraction: life ineligibility
- 14.07 In cases where the infraction occurs at a major event (such as the World Cup), a person's four-year ineligibility will include the same major sporting event even if the date of the next event is beyond the four-year time period.
- 14.08 Subject only to the provision for reinstatement the Federal Government Sport Funding penalty for a doping infraction by any person is life ineligibility on the first infraction.
- 14.09 **Doping Related Infractions**
  - 14.09.1 An athlete who has committed a doping related infraction will be subject to a lifetime ineligibility for direct federal sport funding, and a sport ineligibility for a minimum period of four years, except where the infraction and the athlete's misconduct is deemed by the BCLA to warrant a greater penalty.
  - 14.09.2 Subject only to the provisions for reinstatement any person other than an athlete proven to have committed s doping related infraction shall be subject to a lifetime penalty in respect of direct federal sport funding and sport ineligibility.
  - 14.09.3 Penalties for doping related infractions are calculated from:
    - a) The date of refusal to be tested or avoiding doping control;
    - b) In all other cases, from the decision of the Panel as set out in the SOP.
- 14.10 **Reinstatement**
  - 14.10.1 A person who has been found to have committed a doping or doping related infraction may apply for reinstatement of sport eligibility and eligibility for direct federal sport funding under the guidelines established by the Canadian Policy on penalties for Doping in Sport. In all cases, the onus of proof of mitigating, exceptional or demonstrable circumstances for reinstatement rests with the sanctioned person.
  - 14.10.2 As per the guidelines issued by the CCDS, there are three potential avenues for reinstatement.
    - a) **Category I**  
Category I applies only to doping infractions involving stimulant class of banned substances when administered orally for medical purposes as defined from time to time by CCDS consistent with the IOC Charter Against Doping in Sport. On the first infraction an athlete may apply at any time to the BCLA to return to competition after three months. Subsequent infractions may be dealt with through Category II and III reinstatement.
    - b) **Category II**  
Under limited and exceptional circumstances, a person who has committed an infraction with a four-year sport ineligibility and with a four-year ineligibility and who desires to be reinstated may apply to the CLA under Category II. The applicable limitations are described in the Criteria for Category II reinstatement issued by CCDS. In the event a person applies for Category II reinstatement for a second infraction as described in Category I reinstatement, the athlete shall remain ineligible to compete for a minimum of three months.

c) **Category III**

Unless otherwise reinstated, an athlete who has committed an infraction with a four-year penalty and who desires reinstatement must in all cases notify in writing the BCLA, CLA and CCDS of their desire for normal reinstatement of sport eligibility, once the applicable penalty has been served. Notice must be given 18 months prior to the date of desired reinstatement. The BCLA in conjunction with the CLA and the CCDS will determine the conditions which must be fulfilled during the remaining time period leading up to reinstatement.

## **15. CONCUSSION AWARENESS AND EDUCATION**

- 15.01 The BCLA acknowledges the severity of concussion and its life-long effects on players and their families. In recognition of this, the BCLA will provide parent and athlete concussion education as part of our annual registration package, including a concussion-specific informed consent that must be read and signed by both parent and athlete.

## **16. FAIR PLAY CODES**

- 16.01 The BC Lacrosse Association supports and promotes the Fair Play Codes as outlined in Appendix C of the General Operating Policy.
- 16.02 Remedial action to be from this Code will be deferred to the appropriate Governing Body who has jurisdiction, and their process of investigation and discipline shall apply.

## **17. RISK MANAGEMENT**

- 17.01 The BCLA is committed to providing and promoting a safe environment for all members and staff, and shall adopt the Risk Management Program as outlined in the Risk Management Manual and its future updated materials.

## **18. CRIMINAL RECORD CHECK**

- 18.01 All lacrosse bench personnel, officiate, manage, train with children 18 years of age or younger must submit to a criminal record check.
- 18.02 The criminal record check must be renewed every three (3) years, prior to the start of the regular season play.
- 18.03 Failure to provide a criminal record check could result in the individual being suspended from coaching.
- 18.04 The BCLA Executive strongly recommends that all associations with athletes 18 years of age or younger, institute a policy that states no adult should be alone with a child and there should always be at least two adults present at all times around a child.
- 18.05 It is the responsibility of the minor box associations, youth field associations, senior box teams, men's field teams and women's' field teams to ensure that the appropriate adults have a current criminal record check on file. The CCR's are to be returned to a designated volunteer screening officer of the local association/team, who will confirm that the appropriate adults (per 18.01) have a current CCR. If there is a problem the CCR can be forwarded to the BCLA Volunteer Screening Officer for a resolution. The CCR box on the coaching form 100 must be filled in by the home association/team before submitting the form to the BCLA Office.

## 19. CONFIDENTIAL FILE

- 19.01 The BCLA Executive shall create and maintain a confidential file where information has been obtained about a BCLA Member or any individual desirous of becoming involved with the BCLA in so far as it regards to a criminal record or pending criminal charge.
- 19.02 The BCLA Executive shall protect the personal information contained in the confidential file by making reasonable security arrangements against such risks as authorized access, collection, use, disclosure or disposal.
- 19.03 The BCLA Executive shall disclose the contents of its confidential file to the President or Head of any respective association with whom the "individual" is involved or proposes to become involved and the information contained therein must be communicated to the Executive of that respective association.
- 19.04 Prior to disclosing the personal information contained in the confidential file, the BCLA Executive shall make all reasonable efforts to notify the individual whose personal information is to be released.

## 20. WEBSITE PROTOCOL

The BCLA Website ([www.bclacrosse.com](http://www.bclacrosse.com)) is a communication tool for the BC Lacrosse Association and its members to its members and other interested parties.

- 20.01 The BCLA General Operating Policy REGULATION 1: CODE OF CONDUCT will apply to all aspects of the BCLA Website, and any linked websites to the BCLA Website.
- 20.02 Disruptive and/or abusive behaviour will see the offending parties banned from the BCLA Fan Forum.
- 20.03 Posting of profanity, obscene, adult or abusive language or other obscene, adult or abusive material is strictly prohibited, and will be dealt with under the Code of Conduct.
- 20.04 Postings that could be unlawful, incorrect, libelous, and/or false will not be posted on the BCLA Fan Forum.
- 20.05 While the BCLA respects the privacy of others, the BCLA Executive and Webmaster will cooperate fully with any law enforcement authorities who request information in an investigation of any illegal (i.e., libelous, false, obscene, profane language and/or materials) behaviour.
- 20.06 The BCLA reserves the right to limit or ban anyone from the BCLA Fan Forum.

## 21. SOCIAL MEDIA

- 21.01 The BCLA recognizes the vital importance of participating in online conversations and are committed to ensuring that we participate in online social media in an appropriate, positive, respectful manner.
- 21.02 **APPENDIX F: BC Lacrosse Association Social Media Guidelines** has been developed to help empower members to participate in this connected world and represent our Association by sharing the vision and mission of our organization and the story of our historic game. The BCLA encourages all our Association/Club Members, Teams, Players, Coaches, Trainers, other Team Personnel, Officials, volunteers, parents and/or guardians of BCLA players to explore and engage in social media communities at a level at which they feel comfortable. Approach online worlds in the same way one does the physical one -- by using sound judgment and common sense, by adhering to the BCLA's values, and by ensuring that all of the BCLA's Policies and Procedures



are not breached. Social media enables people and organizations to share opinions, insights and experiences on the web using tools to connect, interact and maintain and develop relationships. Social media is about connecting and engaging with members, fans, followers and supporters.

- 21.03 The BCLA expects that all members are aware of and respect APPENDIX F: BCLA Social Media Guidelines.
- 21.04 If anyone is found to be in violation of the guidelines to the extent that it is damaging to the BCLA, it will be handled using the provisions of REGULATION 1: CODE OF CONDUCT. Non-compliance with this policy may be considered as misconduct, harassment, discrimination, or in certain circumstances contravention of the law. Those who fail to comply with the guidelines may be disciplined.

## 22. CONFLICT OF INTEREST

- 22.01 **Policy Statement.** The BC Lacrosse Association (BCLA) is committed to the values of ethical conduct, integrity and honesty. Good governance requires an avoidance of conflict of interest, and the regulation of conflict of interest is necessary to promote good governance practices.
- 22.02 **Purpose.** The purpose of this policy is to describe how individuals involved in the BCLA shall conduct themselves in matters relating to real or perceived conflicts of interest, and to clarify how the BCLA will make decisions in situations where conflicts of interest may exist.
- 22.03 **Definition of a Conflict of Interest.** A conflict of interest is a situation where an individual, or the organization he or she represents or has an interest in, has a real, potential or perceived, direct or indirect competing interest with the BCLA's activities. This competing interest may result in the individual, or entities in which they have an interest, being in a position to benefit from the situation or in the BCLA not being able to achieve a result which would be in the best interest of the BCLA.
- 22.04 Conflicts of interest include both pecuniary and non-pecuniary interests. A pecuniary interest is an interest that an individual may have in a matter because of the reasonable likelihood or expectation of financial gain or loss for that individual, or another person with whom that individual is associated. A non-pecuniary interest may include family relationships, friendships, volunteer positions in associations or other interests that do not involve the potential for financial gain or loss.
- 22.05 **Application.** This policy applies to directors, officers, committee members, program volunteers and other volunteers who are involved in decision-making or decision-influencing roles within the BCLA (hereafter referred to as "Representatives" of the BCLA).
- 22.06 **Obligations.** In addition to fulfilling all requirements of the *BC Societies Act*, the BCLA and its Representatives will also fulfill the additional requirements of this policy. Representatives of the BCLA shall not:
- a) Engage in any business or transaction, or have a financial or other personal interest that is incompatible with their official duties with the BCLA, unless such business, transaction or other interest is properly disclosed in accordance with this policy;
  - b) Knowingly place themselves in a position where they are under obligation to any person who might benefit from special consideration, or who might seek preferential treatment;
  - c) In the performance of their official duties, give preferential treatment to family members, friends or colleagues, or to organizations in which their family members, friends or colleagues have an interest, financial or otherwise;

- d) Derive personal benefit from information that they have acquired during the course of fulfilling their official duties with the BCLA, where such information is confidential or is not generally available to the public.
- e) Engage in any outside work, activity or business or professional undertaking that conflicts or appears to conflict with their official duties as a representative of the BCLA, or in which they have an advantage or appear to have an advantage on the basis of their association with the BCLA;
- f) Place themselves in positions where they could, by virtue of being a Representative of the BCLA, influence decisions or contracts from which they could derive any direct or indirect benefit or interest; or
- g) Accept any gift or favour that could be construed as being given in anticipation of, or in recognition for, any special consideration granted by virtue of being a Representative of the BCLA.

**22.07 Disclosure of Conflict of Interest.**

- a) On an annual basis, all executive members of the BCLA who are involved in decision-making or decision-influencing roles will complete a written statement disclosing any real or perceived conflicts that they might have.
- b) At any time that a Representative of the BCLA becomes aware that there may exist a real or perceived conflict of interest, they shall immediately disclose this conflict to the VP Administration or Executive Director of the BCLA, as appropriate.
- c) Any person who is of the view that a Representative of the BCLA may be in a position of conflict of interest may report this matter to the VP Administration or Executive Director for the BCLA, as appropriate.

**22.08 Resolving Conflicts in Decision-Making.** Questions about decisions or transactions that may involve a real or perceived conflict of interest that have been reported or disclosed by a Representative of the BCLA shall be considered and decided upon by the Directorate, Committee or Board of the BCLA to which the question relates, or, if not related directly to the Board or a Committee, by the Executive, provided that:

- a) The nature and extent of the Representative's interest has been fully disclosed to the body that is considering or making the decision and this disclosure is recorded in the minutes of that body's meetings;
- b) The Representative does not participate in discussion on the matter giving rise to the conflict of interest, unless the body considering the matter votes to allow such participation;
- c) The Representative abstains from voting on the proposed decision or transaction;
- d) The Representative is not included in the determination of quorum for the proposed decision or transaction; and
- e) The decision or transaction is in the best interests of the BCLA.

**22.09 Enforcement.** Failure by a Representative to adhere to this policy may be referred to the BCLA Discipline Committee.

## **23. PRIVACY POLICY**

23.01 The BC Lacrosse Association has adopted a Privacy Policy in accordance with the requirements of the British Columbia Personal Information Protection Act (PIPA). The Privacy Policy is applicable to the BC Lacrosse Association Executive Officers reporting directly to the Executive, Office Staff and other Employees; to the Minor, Senior, Recreation and Field Directorate Executive members; to the BC Lacrosse Coaches Technical Support Group, the BC Lacrosse Volunteer Leadership Technical Support Group and the BC Lacrosse Officials Technical Support Group Executive Members; to the BC Lacrosse Association Registrars and to members of the BC Lacrosse Association Committees.

Teams and Associations that are members of the BC Lacrosse Association are encouraged to create their own Privacy Policy.

## **24. AMENDMENTS**

- 24.01 The General Section of the Operating Policy shall not be altered except at the BCLA Annual General Meeting and shall be made only by a majority vote of the members voting thereon.
- 24.02 Notice of the proposed amendment shall be given in writing to the BCLA Office at least forty-five days before the day of the Annual Meeting, and the proposed amendments shall be circulated to the members at least thirty days prior to the Annual Meeting.

## **APPENDIX A: BCLA APPEALS PROCESS**

### **Definitions:**

“Appeal” refers to the Appeal conducted under this process;

“Appeal Board” refers to the Appeal Committee;

“Appellant” refers to the member appealing a decision;

“Hearing” refers to the hearing conducted under this process;

“May” refers to a choice to act or not;

“Member” is defined in the BCLA By-Law II: Membership.

“Notice of Appeal” refers to the application filed in accordance with this process;

“Party” or “Parties” refers to any person affected and participating in the Appeal;

“Respondent” refers to the individual or body whose decision is being appealed.

“Working Days” refers to BCLA offices hours and if a holiday falls within this time frame then the time is extended to the next day that the BCLA office is open.

### **General Powers**

1. The Appeal Board has the power to manage its own processes and may produce rules respecting practice and procedure to enable the unbiased and timely resolution of the matters before it.
2. Without limiting section (1), the Appeal Board may make rules as follows:
  - a) Relating to holding of pre-hearing conferences which might include confidential conferences, requesting parties to attend a pre-hearing conference;
  - b) With respect to receipt and disclosure of documentation;
  - c) Regarding the exchange of records and documents by parties;
  - d) Regarding written submissions by parties;
  - e) Specifying the form of application and time within which and how the party must respond to the application;
  - f) Regarding service of the documents;
  - g) Regarding each party providing a mailing address and/or email address and/or fax number for service;
  - h) Regarding procedures for preliminary or interim matters;
  - i) Regarding any additional parties to an application;
  - j) Regarding adjournments;
  - k) Regarding the joining of applications;
  - l) Regarding witnesses to an application;
  - m) Regarding non-compliance with the Appeal Boards rules;
  - n) Regarding access and restrictions to documents;
3. Any changes to the rules in this section may be made at the Annual General Meeting of BCLA.
4. The Appeal Board is to ensure that these rules of practice and procedure are available to the Members and public.

### **Withdrawal or settlement of application**

5. The applicant must inform the Appeal Board if all or part of the issue has been settled. Upon receipt of settlement the Appeal Board must inform all parties that the application has been altered or withdraw.

### **Service of documents**

6. The applicant must provide to the BCLA Office written notice by fax, email and/or mail no later than seventy-two (72) hours after receipt of the decision. If notice is provided by fax and/or email, the payment in the amount of \$250.00 must be received by BCLA Office within seventy-two (72) hours of written notice.
7. The Appeal Board will provide any and all documents received from the applicant to any person named in the application by personal service which includes, ordinary mail, fax, and/or email to the last known address. That person will be able to respond to the materials.

### **Notice of Appeal**

8. The Notice of Appeal must include the following:

- a) Contain the applicants name, address, phone number(s) and e-mail address;
- b) Identify the decision that is being Appealed;
- c) State why the decision should be changed;
- d) State the outcome requested; and
- e) Must include the required fee.

#### **Time Limits**

- 9. The Notice of Appeal must be filed in the BCLA office no later than 72 hours after the decision being made.
- 10. The commencement of an Appeal does not operate as a stay or suspend the decision being appealed.
- 11. The Chair or delegate shall hold an Appeal hearing within fourteen (14) working days of receipt of the Notice of Appeal.

#### **Appeal Board members**

- 12. The BCLA Vice President - Administration will appoint a minimum of 25, no more than 30 Appeal Board members by January 1 each year.
- 13. The Chairs of the Senior, Minor and Field Directorates will appoint Appeal Members from their executives and/or commissioners.
- 14. Each hearing will have a Chair and three to seven panel members. The panel members will have the jurisdiction of, and may exercise and perform the powers and duties provided to them under this bylaw.
- 15. The decision of a majority of the panel members constitutes the decision of the panel.
- 16. Appeal Board members must faithfully, honestly and impartially perform their duties and must not, except in the proper performance of those duties, disclose to any person any information obtained as a member.

#### **Disclosure of Documents**

- 17. Appeal Board members and/or parties to the Appeal must not disclose or be compelled to disclose any documentation or statements made by a party in the dispute unless the matter proceeds to criminal court.

#### **Summary Dismissal**

- 18. At any time once an application has been filed, the Chair, Vice President – Administration and Finance, Senior/Minor and/or Field Directorate Chair may dismiss all or part of it if the Appeal Board determines that:
  - a) the application is not within the jurisdiction of the board;
  - b) the application was not filed within the applicable time limit; and
  - c) the application was made in bad faith or filed for an improper purpose or motive.
- 19. If the Appeal Board dismisses all or part of the application, the chair must inform all parties of the decision in writing within 24 hours and the reason for that decision.

#### **Witnesses**

- 20. A party to the application may provide a witness statement in writing if that witness is relevant to the issue(s) in the application.
- 21. The Appeal Board and a party to the application have the right if necessary to ask questions to the witnesses for a full and fair disclosure of the matters relevant to the hearing.
- 22. The Chair may limit the examination of the witness if he/she are satisfied that the questions have been answered.

#### **Recording of hearing**

- 23. The Chair or designate will take minutes of the hearing. These minutes will be forwarded to the BCLA Executive Director to keep on file.

**Form of hearing of application**

24. The hearing may be in any combination of written, telephone, and in person.

**Adjournments**

25. The Chair has the right to adjourn a hearing if required and provide reasons for the adjournment.

26. The Chair must ensure that the adjournment does not impact any of the parties in a negative way.

**Evidence**

27. The Chair may receive and accept information that it considers relevant, necessary and appropriate to the matter that is being appealed.

**Decisions**

28. The Appeal Board may attach terms or conditions to a decision.

29. The Appeal Board's decision is effective on the date on which it is issued, unless otherwise specified by the Appeal Board.

30. The Chair must communicate the Committee's final decision in writing within 24 hours to the parties affected by the decision, and give reasons for the decision. A copy of this letter must be sent to the BCLA Executive Director to keep on file.

31. If the Appellant is successful, the cost of the Appeal (\$250.00) will be returned to the issuing person. If the Appellant is not successful, the money is then forfeited. There shall be no returning of moneys should the Appeal be upheld.

**Review by Level of Appeal**

32. If a further Appeal is warranted to the BCLA Executive Committee level, then a further \$250.00 will be required and a written Appeal to the Executive Board. If notice is provided by fax and/or email, the payment in the amount of \$250.00 must be received by BCLA within seventy-two (72) hours of written notice.

33. The Notice of Appeal must be commenced within three (3) working days of the decision from the Directorate Appeal hearing.

**Immunity for Appeal Board**

34. The Chair, Appeal Board members or other officer who makes a decision in an application within their performance of a statutory duty or in the exercise of statutory power is not subject to legal proceedings.

## APPENDIX B: 2015-2016 FEE SCHEDULE

### SENIOR AND MINOR BOX LACROSSE PLAYER REGISTRATION – 2016 Season

	TEAM FEE	INSURANCE	REGISTRATION
Senior A	\$250	\$385	\$55/Player
Senior B	\$150	\$385	\$55
Senior C	\$150	\$385	Year 1 \$15 Year 2 \$25 Year 3 \$55
Junior A	\$150	\$220	\$51
Junior B	\$100	\$220	\$51
Intermediate A	\$100	\$176	\$47
Intermediate B	\$100	\$176	\$47
Midget/Junior (Minor/Female)			\$45
Bantam (Minor/Female)			\$45
PeeWee (Minor/Female)			\$45
Novice (Minor/Female)			\$44
Tyke			\$44
Mini-Tyke			\$41
Female Box Lacrosse Recreational			\$15
Minor Box (First year associations)			\$15
Minor Box (Second year associations)			\$25

### DEVELOPMENT

#### SENIOR BOX LACROSSE PLAYER REGISTRATION – 2015 Season

	INSURANCE FEE	REGISTRATION
Senior Box	\$385	Year 1 \$15 Year 2 \$25 Year 3 \$55
Junior Box	\$220	Year 1 \$15 Year 2 \$25 Year 3 \$51
Intermediate Box	\$176	Year 1 \$15 Year 2 \$25 Year 3 \$47

**Please Note:**

- 1) Senior Clubs/Leagues who declare as recreational teams are not allowed to participate in any provincial championships.
- 2) If a new Senior League starts up from an area that does not currently have any organized Senior lacrosse, then they will start at Year 1 registration fees and graduate up to full fees after three years. They will be required to pay full insurance and team fees from Year One on.
- 3) If a new Senior League starts up from an area that currently does have organized Senior Lacrosse, then they will start at registration fees of Year 2, and graduate up the following year to full fees. They will be required to pay full insurance and team fees from the start.
- 4) If a recreational team starts a Senior League or joins an existing Senior League, then they will continue to pay full team and insurance fees.

### FIELD LACROSSE PLAYER REGISTRATION – 2014-2015 and 2015-2016 Seasons

	REGISTRATION	
	2015-2016	2016-2017
Senior	\$49	\$51
Youth	\$44	\$46
Girls Field Lacrosse (House League – U19 and Below)	\$15	\$15
Youth Field/Girls Field (first year associations)	\$15	\$15
Youth Field/Girls Field (second year associations)	\$22	\$25

## APPENDIX B: 2015-2016 FEE SCHEDULE – Page 2

### RECREATIONAL OTHER LACROSSE PLAYER REGISTRATION – 2015-2016 Season

#### REGISTRATION

#### Recreational (Non-School)

Masters Box	\$20/player
Masters Field	\$20/player
Emergency Services League	\$20/player
Senior Female Lacrosse	\$20/player
Groups approved by the Recreation Directorate	\$20/player

#### School Affiliate

\$ 0

### BC COACHES ASSOCIATION FEES

<b>Registration Fee</b>	Paid with submission of Form 100's	\$10/Coach
<b>Box Clinics</b>	CBET - Community Coach - Initiation	TBD
	CBET - Community Coach - Development	TBD
	CBET - Competitive Coach – Introduction	TBD
	CBET - Competitive Coach – Development	TBD
	CBET Programs	TBD
<b>Field Clinics</b>		

### BC OFFICIALS ASSOCIATION FEES

<b>Registration Fees</b>	Minor Box and Youth Field (Invoiced to Association)	\$15.00/Referee
	Senior Box and Senior Field (Paid by Referee)	\$45.00/Referee
<b>Box Clinics</b>	Entry Level 1	\$30.00
	Level 1	\$45.00
	Level 2	\$60.00
	Level 3	\$120.00
<b>Field Clinics</b>	First Year – Level 1	\$30.00
	Level 1	\$45.00
	Level 2	\$60.00
	Levels 3-5	\$75.00

### PAYMENTS TO REFEREES:

#### Senior Box Officials Payments (per game)

As set out by agreements with individual leagues.

<b>Minor Box Officials Payment/Game</b>		<b>Field Officials Payment/Game</b>	<u>2014-15</u>
Shot Clock Officials (all ages, male/female)	\$15	Mini-Tyke (U6)	\$20
Mini-Tyke/Tyke	\$20	Tyke (U8)	\$20
Novice (Minor/Female)	\$25	Novice (U10)	\$25
PeeWee (Minor/Female)	\$30	PeeWee (U12)	\$30
Bantam (Minor/Female)	\$35	Bantam (U14)	\$35
Midget (Minor/Female)	\$40	Midget (U16)	\$40
Juvenile (Minor)/Junior/Senior (Female)	\$45	Junior Men's (U19)	\$50
		Senior Men's	\$60
<b>Women's Field Umpire Payment/Game</b>			
U12	\$30		
U15	\$35		
U19	\$40		
Senior	\$40		



## APPENDIX C: FAIR PLAY CODES

FAIR PLAY CANADA, 1600 James Naismith Drive, Gloucester, Ont K1B 5N4  
PHONE: (613) 748-5883/FAX: (613) 748-5890

### FAIR PLAY Philosophy

Fair play is an attitude, a way of thinking. It can be taught and it can be learned. Once it's learned, it can apply to every aspect of a person's life. That's why fair play is so important and that's why all of us are responsible. At Fair Play Canada, they believe that the fair play philosophy becomes reality through the creation of a more ethical sport system, one that is democratic, open to all Canadians, and grounded in the principles of integrity, fairness and respect. Through sport, athletes learn about setting goals, working hard and having fun. They learn to respect their own abilities, and those of their competitors, and to value the effort of all participants, regardless of ability. When guided appropriately, athletes begin to realize that the joy of sport is as much in the effort as in the result.

Developing a more ethical sport system means addressing tough issues like violence and equity. In turn, both of those issues include difficult areas such as sexual harassment, the principles of team selection and participant involvement. Through fair play resources, advocacy, communications and training, we're working with partners at the national, provincial and municipal levels to create an atmosphere in which coaches, athletes, administrators and educators can make every athlete's sport experience a positive experience. They believe in an alternative and positive sport-model, one that closes the gap between fair play as a vision and fair play as a reality. We welcome your involvement.

### FAIR PLAY Issues

To ensure a fair playing field, everyone involved in sport must support the principles of fair play – fairness, integrity and respect. When consistently applied, they not only provide a clear ethical framework for competition, but greater opportunities for getting the most out of the game. That's because they help participants focus on achievement rather than the desire to conquer an opponent.

**Violence.** Any physical aggression outside the rules of a sport is violence. Violence in sport reflects violence in our society; on television or the evening news, so too may we come to accept it as a fact of life in sport. It shouldn't be. The sport system must look at minimizing sources of frustration and at using the appropriate tools to control inappropriate behaviour. Officials must be empowered to enforce the rules.

**Doping and Other Methods of Cheating.** Winning is a reward for effort, will, discipline and talent. Violating the rules by taking performance-enhancing drugs or gaining any other unfair advantage over a competitor has nothing to do with winning; it's a form of cheating. It means that the participants are no longer all playing the same game; it demeans the efforts of every other participant, the integrity of the game and the essence of sport.

**Respect.** Unhealthy attitudes are just as harmful to the value and purpose of sport as unhealthy play. When opponents are viewed as enemies, officials are treated with contempt, and rules are seen only as obstacles to be overcome, nobody wins. Respect for the rules and for everyone involved is fundamental to the quality of sport and the integrity of the game.

**Equal Opportunities and Fair Access.** Sport is for everyone, regardless of age, sex, race or ability. Sport can have numerous benefits for everyone. All Canadians should have a range of choices and opportunities to be involved in sport.

### FAIR PLAY: An Athlete's Role

Everyone involved in sport, from parents and spectators to athletes, officials and coaches, can and should play a part in promoting fair play. And the easiest way to do this is to lead by example; to always respect the written and unwritten rules of the game. It is also essential to learn how to constructively manage stress so that fair play skills and instincts will not be lost in the heat of competition. Here are some examples of how you can incorporate fair play into your sport or recreation activity.

**As an athlete you have an opportunity to get the best out of sport. You can:**

- Participate because you want to, not just because your parent or coach wants you to.
- Co-operate and respect your coach, teammates and opponents, because without them, there would be no game.

- Always try to control your temper. Competition is stressful and can provoke powerful emotions, but fighting and mouthing off spoil the game for everyone.
- Remember that winning isn't everything. While it's great to win, it should always be fun to play.

### **FAIR PLAY CODES FOR ATHLETES**

1. I will participate because I want to, not just because my parents or coaches want me to.
2. I will play by the rules, and in the spirit of the game.
3. I will control my temper – fighting and mouthing off can spoil the activity for everybody.
4. I will respect my opponents.
5. I will do my best to be a true team player.
6. I will remember that winning isn't everything – that having fun, improving skills, making friends and doing my best are also important.
7. I will acknowledge all good players/performances – those of my team and of my opponents.
8. I will remember that coaches and officials are there to help me. I will accept their decisions and show them respect.

### **FAIR PLAY: A Coach's Role**

Everyone involved in sport, from parents and spectators to athletes, officials and coaches, can and should play a part in promoting fair play. And the easiest way to do this is to lead by example; to always respect the written and unwritten rules of the game. It is also essential to learn how to constructively manage stress so that fair play skills and instincts will not be lost in the heat of competition. Here are some examples of how you can incorporate fair play into your sport or recreation activity.

**As a coach you are a role model and leader, and have significant impact on your athletes' attitudes. You can:**

- Encourage your team to respect the opposing team and the rules of the game, to accept the judgments of officials and opposing coaches without argument.
- Teach your players how to manage conflict and stress, and use good judgment in tough situations.
- Avoid overplaying talented players and allow average players equal playing time.
- Remember that children need a coach they can respect. Be generous with praise and set a good example.

### **FAIR PLAY CODES FOR COACHES**

1. I will be reasonable when scheduling games and practices, remembering that young athletes have other interests and obligations.
2. I will teach my athletes to play fairly and to respect the rules, officials and opponents.
3. I will ensure that all athletes get equal instruction, support and playing time.
4. I will not ridicule or yell at my athletes for making mistakes or for performing poorly. I will remember that children play to have fun and must be encouraged to have confidence in themselves.
5. I will make sure that equipment and facilities are safe and match the athletes' ages and abilities.
6. I will remember that children need a coach they can respect. I will be generous with praise and set a good example.
7. I will obtain proper training and continue to upgrade my coaching skills.

### **FAIR PLAY: An Official's Role**

Everyone involved in sport, from parents and spectators to athletes, officials and coaches, can and should play a part in promoting fair play. And the easiest way to do this is to lead by example; to always respect the written and unwritten rules of the game. It is also essential to learn how to constructively manage stress so that fair play skills and instincts will not be lost in the heat of competition. Here are some examples of how you can incorporate fair play into your sport or recreation activity.

**As an official, you act as the conscience, reinforcing the Fair Play principals. You can:**

- Be consistent and objective in calling infractions, regardless of your personal feelings toward a team or individual player.
- Prevent any players or team staff from intimidating other participants, either by word or action. Similarly, do not tolerate unacceptable conduct toward yourself, other officials, players or spectators.
- Remain open to constructive criticism and try to consider different points of view.
- Respect the athletes, their coaches and parents, and everyone involved in your sport. Remember that you have many shared interests and common sport goals.

## **FAIR PLAY CODES FOR OFFICIALS**

1. I will make sure that every athlete has a reasonable opportunity to perform to the best of his or her ability, within the limits of the rules.
2. I will avoid or put an end to any situation that threatens the safety of the athletes.
3. I will maintain a healthy atmosphere and environment for competition.
4. I will not permit the intimidation of any athlete either by word or by action. I will not tolerate unacceptable conduct toward myself, other officials, athletes or spectators.
5. I will be consistent and objective in calling all infractions, regardless of my personal feelings toward a team or individual athlete.
6. I will handle all conflicts firmly but with dignity.
7. I accept my role as a teacher and role model for fair play, especially with young participants.
8. I will be open to discussion and contact with the athletes before and after the game.
9. I will remain open to constructive criticism and show respect and consideration for different points of view.
10. I will obtain proper training and continue to upgrade my officiating skills.

## **FAIR PLAY: A Parent's Role**

Everyone involved in sport, from parents and spectators to athletes, officials and coaches, can and should play a part in promoting fair play. And the easiest way to do this is to lead by example; to always respect the written and unwritten rules of the game. It is also essential to learn how to constructively manage stress so that fair play skills and instincts will not be lost in the heat of competition. Here are some examples of how you can incorporate fair play into your sport or recreation activity.

**As a parent, you have significant impact on how your child feels about his or her achievements in sport, and in all aspects of life. You can:**

- Avoid forcing your child to participate in a sport, and remember that your child is playing for his/her enjoyment, not yours.
- Discuss Fair Play issues openly with your child. Encourage him/her to play by the rules and resolve conflicts without resorting to violence. Help them understand that violence is unacceptable in professional sport.
- Teach your child that although it is fun to win, trying hard and doing one's best is really the name of the game. Never ridicule or get angry at your child for making a mistake or losing a competition. Offer constructive advice and assurance that continued effort will make for improved performance the next time out.
- Remember that children learn best by example. Be a supportive and fair spectator. Applaud good plays by members of both teams.

## **FAIR PLAY CODES FOR PARENTS**

1. I will not force my child to participate in sports.
2. I will remember that my child plays sport for his/her enjoyment, not for mine.
3. I will encourage my child to play by the rules and to resolve conflicts without resorting to hostility or violence.
4. I will teach my child that doing one's best is as important as winning, so that my child will never feel defeated by the outcome of a game/event.
5. I will make my child feel like a winner every time by offering praise for competing fairly and trying hard.
6. I will never ridicule or yell at my child for making a mistake or losing a competition.
7. I will remember that children learn best by example. I will applaud good players/performances by both my child's team and their opponents.
8. I will never question the officials' judgment or honesty in public.
9. I will support all efforts to remove verbal and physical abuse from children's sporting activities.
10. I will respect and show appreciation for the volunteer coaches who give their time to provide sport activities for my child.

## **FAIR PLAY: An Administrator's Role**

Everyone involved in sport, from parents and spectators to athletes, officials and coaches, can and should play a part in promoting fair play. And the easiest way to do this is to lead by example; to always respect the written and unwritten rules of the game. It is also essential to learn how to constructively manage stress so that fair play skills and instincts will not be lost in the heat of competition. Here are some examples of how you can incorporate fair play into your sport or recreation activity.

**As a sport administrator, league or club official, you set the tone for fair and ethical competition.**

**You can:**

- Make sure that coaches and officials are capable of promoting fair play as well as the development of sound judgment and good technical skills. Encourage them to become certified.
- Do your best to ensure that all children are given the same chance to participate, regardless of age, gender, ability, ethnic background or race.
- Work toward ensuring that recreation department staff, parents, coaches and participants understand their role and their responsibility for promoting fair play in sports.
- Distribute Fair Play Codes to spectators, coaches, players, officials, parents and news media.

## **FAIR PLAY CODES FOR ADMINISTRATORS**

1. I will do my best to see that all children are given the same chance to participate, regardless of gender, ability, ethnic background or race.
2. I will absolutely discourage any sport program from becoming primarily an entertainment for the spectator.
3. I will make sure that all equipment and facilities are safe and match the athletes' ages and abilities.
4. I will make sure that the age and maturity level of the children are considered in program development, rule enforcement and scheduling.
5. I will remember that play is done for its own sake and make sure that winning is kept in proper perspective.
6. I will distribute the fair play codes to spectators, coaches, athletes, officials, parents and media.
7. I will make sure that coaches and officials are capable of promoting fair play as well as the development of good technical skills, and I will encourage them to become certified.

## **FAIR PLAY: A Spectator's Role**

Everyone involved in sport, from parents and spectators to athletes, officials and coaches, can and should play a part in promoting fair play. And the easiest way to do this is to lead by example; to always respect the written and unwritten rules of the game. It is also essential to learn how to constructively manage stress so that fair play skills and instincts will not be lost in the heat of competition. Here are some examples of how you can incorporate fair play into your sport or recreation activity.

**As a spectator, you set the appropriate tone during competition. You can:**

- Avoid ridiculing an athlete for making a mistake during competition. Give positive feedback that motivates and encourages continued effort. Remember that children play sport for their own enjoyment, rather than to entertain others.
- Show respect for the coach and the officials, and their decisions.
- Condemn violence and verbal abuse and express your disapproval of such tactics to coaches and league officials.
- Encourage and applaud fair and skillful plays by all participants.

## **FAIR PLAY CODES FOR SPECTATORS**

1. I will remember that children play sport for their enjoyment. They are not playing to entertain me.
2. I will not have unrealistic expectations. I will remember that child athletes are not miniature professionals and cannot be judged by professional standards.
3. I will respect the officials' decisions and I will encourage participants to do the same.
4. I will never ridicule an athlete for making a mistake during a competition. I will give positive comments that motivate and encourage continued effort.
5. I will condemn the use of violence in any form and will express my disapproval in an appropriate manner to coaches and league officials.
6. I will show respect for my team's opponents, because without them, there would be no game.
7. I will not use bad language, nor will I harass athletes, coaches, officials or other spectators.

## APPENDIX D: CONDUCT OF HEARINGS/APPEALS BEFORE VARIOUS LACROSSE TRIBUNALS

For those individuals who preside at the hearings/appeals of various lacrosse tribunals, there are four cardinal principles. They are as follows:

1. Process is the most important factor in such hearings/appeals. The process is how the hearing/appeal is conducted. The most important factor is not who wins or loses.
2. The process must be fair.
3. Those who preside must come to the hearing/appeal with an open mind.
4. Be polite (even if it is difficult).

There are twelve specific rules which ought to be adhered to. They are as follows:

1. Read over the rules which apply to the particular case before you. You may think you know these rules without reference. You are wrong. Bring the rule book with you. Also bring paper and a pen or pencil.
2. Before the hearing/appeal begins, read all the material which has been filed. Note particular questions you may have in the margin.
3. Arrive in good time for the hearing/appeal. Do not arrive late.
4. Before the hearing/appeal starts, do not talk to the parties who appear before you, unless it is to say simply "hello" or to advise someone where the washroom is. Nothing is more disconcerting to the other side than to see a member of the tribunal in conversation with the other side, even if it only relates to pleasantries.
5. Make sure that the room where the hearing/appeal is to take place is properly set up before the hearing/appeal starts. If the furniture needs to be rearranged, do this before the scheduled time for the commencement of the hearing/appeal.
6. Call the hearing/appeal to order, describe the procedure to be followed. Introduce everybody. Although some organizations have both parties in the room at the same time, this may lead to outbursts and could intensify antagonism between the two parties. You may find it preferable to listen to and question each party separately. Make sure both parties understand the procedure to be used. Whoever has the onus of establishing the facts is heard first.
7. At the end of each side's presentation, if you have a question, ask it then. Do not interrupt the presentation unless absolutely necessary for purposes of clarification.
8. Have paper and pencil available. Make a note when something strikes you as important.
9. The members of the tribunal should retire to consider their decision. This means you must have your own room for your deliberations in the absence of the parties. This may be done by moving into another room or by asking the parties to leave the room you are in.
10. Write out your decision promptly. Give reasons. The reasons may be set up as follows:
  - Describe the issue
  - Set forth the relevant facts
  - Summarize in brief form each side's argument
  - State your findings
  - State your decisionThe reasons do not need to be long, but they must be clear and deal with the issues raised.
11. The written decision should be delivered (by hand, e-mail or mail) to the individual facing the disciplinary action. They should also be advised at that time of the appeal procedure available to them within your organization or through the BCLA.
12. At the end, leave and go home. Do not talk to the parties prior to the decision being delivered.

**REMEMBER:** At the end, it is important that both sides feel they have been given a fair opportunity to state their case.

## APPENDIX E: CANADIAN CODE FOR VOLUNTEER INVOLVEMENT

### VALUES FOR VOLUNTEER INVOLVEMENT

- **Volunteer involvement is vital to a just and democratic society.**

It fosters civic responsibility, participation and interaction.

- **Volunteer involvement strengthens communities.**

It promotes change and development by identifying and responding to community needs.

- **Volunteer involvement mutually benefits both the volunteer and the organization.**

It increases the capacity of organizations to accomplish their goals, and provides volunteers with opportunities to develop and contribute.

- **Volunteer involvement is based on relationships.**

Volunteers are expected to act with integrity and be respectful and responsive to other with whom they interact.

### GUIDING PRINCIPLES FOR VOLUNTEER INVOLVEMENT

- **Volunteer organizations recognize that volunteers are a vital human resource and will commit to the appropriate infrastructure to support volunteers.**

The organizations' practices ensure effective volunteer involvement. The organization commits to providing a safe and supportive environment for volunteers.

- **Volunteers make a contribution and are accountable to the organization.**

Volunteers will act with respect for beneficiaries and community.

Volunteers will act responsible and with integrity.

### ORGANIZATION STANDARDS FOR VOLUNTEER INVOLVEMENT

- The boards of directors and senior management acknowledge and support the vital role of volunteers in achieving the organization's purpose or mission.
- Policies and procedures are adopted by the organization to provide a framework that defines and supports the involvement of volunteers.
- A qualified person is designated to be responsible for the volunteer program.
- A clearly communicated screening process is consistently applied.
- Volunteer assignments address the purpose of the organization and involve volunteers in meaningful ways – reflecting their various abilities, needs and backgrounds.
- Volunteer recruitment and selection reaches out to diverse sources of volunteers.
- Volunteers receive an orientation to the organization, its policies and procedures, and receive training for their volunteer assignment.
- Volunteers receive appropriate levels of supervision according to their task and are given regular opportunities to receive and give feedback.
- Volunteers are welcomed and treated as valuable and integral members of the organization's human resources.
- The contributions of volunteers are regularly acknowledges with formal and informal recognition methods.

## APPENDIX F: BC LACROSSE ASSOCIATION SOCIAL MEDIA GUIDELINES

*The responsibility of on-line or social media accounts belongs to the named holder of the account (or page) and all members are expected to conduct themselves in accordance with the BCLA Code of Conduct.*

**Overview.** The BC Lacrosse Association (BCLA) has begun to use social media networking in a way to increase the reach of BCLA news and information to all interested parties, which include but is not limited to: members, fans, sport enthusiasts, and supporters. The social media outlets that may be used by the BCLA include the website, on-line community of practice, Twitter and Facebook.

These guidelines have been developed to sit under the framework for the BC Lacrosse Association By-Laws and/or Regulations, as well as be a complement to any additional policies and codes of conduct implemented by the BCLA.

We recognize the vital importance of participating in online conversations and are committed to ensuring that we participate in online social media the right way. The Social Media Guidelines have been developed to help empower you to participate in this connected world and represent our Association by sharing the vision and mission of our organization and the story of our historic game.

The vision that serves as the basis to all our initiatives is guided by certain shared values that we live by as an organization and as individuals:

Sportsmanship Passion Integrity Respect Innovation Trust

The BCLA encourages all Association/Club members, Teams, Players, Coaches, Trainers, other Team Personnel, Officials, volunteers, parents and/or guardians of BCLA players to explore and engage in social media communities at a level at which they feel comfortable. **Have fun, but be smart.** The best advice is to approach online worlds in the same way we do the physical one -- by using **sound judgment** and **common sense**, by adhering to the Association's values, and by ensuring that all the Association's Policies and Procedures are not breached.

Social media enables people and organizations to share opinions, insights and experiences on the web using tools to connect, interact and maintain and develop relationships. Social media is about connecting and engaging with members, fans, followers and supporters.

All forms of social media that the BCLA utilizes are used to engage our members and beyond. Creating awareness, generating interest, and increasing the visibility of the BCLA should absolutely be the primary objectives when using these accounts. Social media is an opportunity for an organization to connect and network with its fans and followers.

**Compliance.** Non-compliance with these guidelines may be considered as misconduct, harassment, discrimination, or in certain circumstances contravention of the law.

Those who fail to comply with these guidelines may be disciplined under the BCLA By-laws and/or Regulations.

**Definitions.** Social Media is defined as "content created by people using highly accessible and scalable publishing technologies. Social media is distinct from traditional media, such as newspapers, television, and film. Social media comprises relatively inexpensive and accessible tools that enable anyone (even private individuals) to publish or access information". (Source: Wikipedia)

**Social Media may include (but is not limited to):**

- Social networking sites (ex. Facebook, MySpace, LinkedIn, Bebo, Yammer)
- Video and photo sharing websites (ex. Flickr, YouTube)
- Blogs, including corporate and personal blogs
- Blogs hosted by media outlets (ex. comments posted to news stories)
- Micro-blogging (ex. Twitter)
- Wikis and online collaborations (ex. Wikipedia)

- Forums, discussion boards and groups (ex. Google Group, Communities of Practice, etc.)
- Video or podcasting
- Online multiplayer gaming platforms (ex. World of Warcraft, Second Life)
- Instant messaging (including text messaging)
- Geo-spatial tagging (ex. Foursquare, Facebook Places)

### **BCLA General Guidelines.**

**Transparency** in every social media engagement. The BCLA does not condone manipulating the social media flow by creating "fake" destinations and posts designed to mislead followers and control a conversation. Every Website, "fan page", or other online destination that is ultimately managed by the Association must make that fact known.

**Respect** of copyrights, trademarks, rights of publicity, and other third-party rights in the online social media space, including with regard to user-generated content (UGC). How exactly you do this may depend on your particular situation, so work with the Association's communications contact to make informed, appropriate decisions. When in doubt, please contact [info@bclacrosse.com](mailto:info@bclacrosse.com)

**Utilization** of best practices, listening to the online community, and compliance with applicable regulations to ensure that this Social Media Guidelines remains current and reflect the most up-to-date and appropriate standards of behaviour.

**Guidance for navigating legal issues.** The following is offered as general guidance to assist you in complying with the obligations set out in these guidelines. When in doubt, seek further guidance from the BCLA's Operating Policy Manual.

**Privacy, confidentiality and information security.** You should **not** publish or report on conversations or information that is deemed confidential or classified or deals with matters that are internal in nature. The BCLA's *Privacy Policy* applies.

**Copyright.** You should respect copyright laws and fair use of copyrighted material and attribute work to the original author/source wherever possible.

**Harassment and Bullying.** The BCLA's *Harassment Policy* applies online and in the physical workplace. Bullying and harassment includes any bullying or harassing comments a person makes online, even on their own private social networks or in non-lacrosse related settings.

Abusive, harassing, threatening or defaming postings are in breach of the BCLA's *Harassment Policy* in the *BCLA General Operating Policy*, and may result in disciplinary action being taken.

All participants of the game are expected to treat each other with respect and dignity and must ensure their behaviour does not constitute bullying and/or harassment.

**Defamation.** You should refrain from publishing material that may cause injury to another person, organization, association or company's reputation, and should seek further guidance if publication of such material is thought to be necessary.

**Offensive or obscene material.** Material may be offensive or obscene and may infringe relevant online classification laws if it pornographic, sexually suggestive, harassing, hateful, racist, sexist, abusive or discriminatory.



**Social Media Activities.** The BCLA respects the rights of its participants of the game and its authorized contractors to use blogs and other social media tools not only as a form of self-expression, but also as a means to further the BCLA's awareness. It is important that all participants of the game are aware of the implications of engaging in forms of social media and online conversations that reference the BCLA and/or the representative's relationship with the BCLA and its brand, and that they recognize when the BCLA might be held responsible for their behaviour.

## Personal Use

**Our Expectations for Personal Behaviour in Social Media.** There's a big difference in speaking "on behalf of the Association" and speaking "about" the Association. This set of **5 principles** refers to those **personal or unofficial online activities** where you might refer to the BC Lacrosse Association, Canadian Lacrosse Association or any associated activities (Local, Provincial, National Championships, International events, AGMs, etc.)

1. **Adhere to all applicable policies.** All participants of the game are subject to the Association's Code of Conduct in every public setting. In addition, in certain circumstances, other policies, including the Confidentiality Agreement or National Teams Policies and Guidelines, govern participants of the game's behaviour with respect to the disclosure of information; these policies are applicable to your personal activities online.
2. **You are responsible for your actions.** Anything you post that can potentially tarnish the Association's image will ultimately be your responsibility. We do encourage you to participate in the online social media space, but urge you to do so properly, exercising sound judgment and common sense. Please make sure to include the following disclaimer to each profile or platform you use where you can be identified as related to the Association: "The views expressed on this website/blog are the views of the author alone and do not reflect the views of the BC Lacrosse Association".
3. **Be a "scout" for compliments and criticism.** Even if you are not an official online spokesperson for the Association, you are one of our most vital assets for monitoring the social media landscape. If you come across positive or negative remarks about the Association or its brands online that you believe are important, consider sharing them by forwarding them to [info@bclacrosse.com](mailto:info@bclacrosse.com).
4. **Let the subject matter experts respond to negative posts.** You may come across negative or disparaging posts about the Association or its brands, or see third parties trying to spark negative conversations. Unless you are an authorized online spokesperson, avoid the temptation to react yourself. Pass the post(s) along to the BCLA staff who are trained to address such comments, at [info@bclacrosse.com](mailto:info@bclacrosse.com).
5. **Be conscious when mixing your business and personal lives.** Online, your personal and business personas are likely to intersect. The Association respects the free speech rights of all of its participants of the game, but you must remember that anyone has access to the online content you post. Keep this in mind when publishing information online that can be seen by more than friends and family, and know that information originally intended just for friends and family can be forwarded on.

**REMEMBER:** Do not represent yourself as an Official Spokesperson of the Association (unless authorized to do so - see "Professional Use of Social Media) in any social media forum and never disclose non-public information of the Association (including confidential information). Be aware that taking public positions online that are counter to the Association's interests may be harmful and could be considered a breach of compliance.

## Specific Applications and Situations

1. **Timing.** Some situations require that participants of the game in official functions for the Association refrain from uploading content or participating to social media. These situations include (but are not limited to):
  - a. Inside a competition stadium during the competition period (ex. FIL World Cup competition or Minto Cup)

- b. During a non-public event or meeting organized by the Association (ex. the Annual General Meeting)
  - c. Before, during or after a meeting where non-public information is discussed (ex. Local competitions committee planning meeting)
  - d. Before, during or after a game or training session when strategic, tactical or medical information is discussed. We ask that you please refer to the team's coaching or medical staff before making any comments pertaining to these.
2. **Use of official marks.** We recognize that Team BC players and staff members may see value in using pictures or videos where we see them in official kits. The intent is not to forbid this usage, but simply to remind you that using such photos, for example as your profile picture, automatically link you to the Association and we therefore ask that you stay conscious of the comments and contents you post. The use of any other official marks should follow copyrights and trademarks regulations.
  3. **Links.** In order to facilitate access to relevant information regarding the Association, all groups of participants of the game are encouraged to link their blogs and other social media interactions, when in accordance to the above guidelines, to the [www.bclacrosse.com](http://www.bclacrosse.com) website and its services.

## **Professional Use Of Social Media**

### ***Our Expectations for Professional Behaviour in Social Media***

#### **Becoming Authorized To Use, Post And Comment**

- Before using the Association's social media accounts you must be a representative of the organization.
- You may not use, post or comment as a representative of the organization unless you are **authorized** to do so.

#### **Rules Of Engagement**

Once authorized to use, post and comment as an organization's representative, you must:

- disclose you are an volunteer/employee/contractor of the organization, and use only the Association's designated social media accounts
- disclose and comment only on information classified as public domain information
- ensure that all content published is accurate and not misleading
- ensure you are not the first to make an announcement (unless specifically given permission to do so)
- comment only on your area of expertise and authority
- ensure comments are respectful of the community in which you are interacting online
- adhere to the Terms of Use of the relevant social media platform/website, as well as copyright, privacy, defamation, contempt of court, discrimination, harassment and other applicable laws, and the association's Privacy Policy.
- if applicable, remove material that is offensive, obscene, defamatory, threatening, harassing, bullying, discriminatory, hateful, racist, sexist, infringes copyright, constitutes a contempt of court, breaches a Court suppression order, or is otherwise unlawful

If you are authorized to comment as an organization's representative, you must not:

- post or respond to material that is offensive, obscene, defamatory, threatening, harassing, bullying, discriminatory, hateful, racist, sexist, infringes copyright, constitutes a contempt of court, breaches a Court suppression order, or is otherwise unlawful
- use or disclose any confidential or secure information
- make any comment or post any material that might otherwise cause damage to the BCLA's reputation or bring it into disrepute.

## **APPENDIX G: RULES FOR HOLDING ELECTRONIC VOTES**

1. All participants must have access to the necessary equipment for participation in the e-mail vote. If any participant does not have access, the e-vote cannot be taken.
2. The Chair must develop the time frame for the e-vote.
3. A minimum of twenty-four (24) hours notice must be provided to all participants by e-mail, fax or telephone by the Secretary or the Chair. Such notice shall include the motion and supporting documentation for the e-vote.
4. A second is not necessary for the motion to be considered.
5. A motion to "lay" on the table is not in order.
6. Each new main motion must be made in a separate, new e-mail message with no other message thread included.
7. New motions in a new message thread may be introduced while there is another motion currently being debated.

### **DEBATE**

1. Members shall use "Reply All" in all messages.
2. Members may respond at will, that is, without seeking recognition from the chair.
3. Secondary and incidental motions shall be given a letter designation in the subject line by the chair. For example...the main motion is given the number 1. There is a motion to amend. The amendment is given the designation "a". In the subject line the amendment will be designated "Motion 1-a".
4. Multiple secondary and incidental motions shall be given succeeding letter designations by the chair. As each motion is disposed of, the corresponding letter in the subject line is removed.
5. In the case of conflicting secondary and incidental motions, the chair shall determine preference in recognition by the date/time stamp on the messages. When a higher ranking motion is made first, the lower ranking motion is not in order.
6. Messages with a date/time stamp after a secondary or incidental motion is stated by the chair shall be disregarded. The chair shall inform the member who made the disregarded motion that the motion is not in order at the time by using "Reply" rather than "Reply-all".
7. The chair shall close debate by asking, "Are you ready for the question on motion 1-a?" in the subject line.

### **VOTE**

1. The chair shall put the question to a vote by restating the pending question and requesting the members to vote now. The word "vote" shall be in the subject line. (Example: Motion 1-a Vote)
2. The chair shall include the time frame/deadline for the vote.
3. Members shall state, "I vote yes" or "I vote no" in the first line of the response and use "Reply-All".
4. The secretary shall tally the votes and report the result of the vote to the participants, including the number of votes cast for and against the motion.
5. The Chair shall announce the results of the vote.
6. The chair shall either state the next pending motion and open debate or shall declare the thread on "motion (number)" closed.

### **SECRETARY'S RECORDS AND MINUTES**

1. The secretary, or committee member so designated, shall compile and maintain the complete thread of the motion and its disposition including all secondary and incidental motions.
2. The secretary shall prepare minutes of the vote and shall send the minutes marked "draft" to all the members.
3. These minutes shall be approved at the next regular meeting.
4. Any member shall have the right to request a copy of the message thread of a motion.

# BC LACROSSE ASSOCIATION

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