



LACROSSE
SOUTH AUSTRALIA

LACROSSE SA (LSA) MEMBER PROTECTION* POLICY

VERSION ONE
March 2022

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PREFACE

This Member Protection Policy HAS been adopted by Lacrosse South Australia (LSA), to formalise for all Members and other interested parties the appropriate practices that must be followed. This ethos is believed to have been inherent in our game since it was first played in Australia in 1876.

LSA is committed to providing a safe and enjoyable environment for everyone and particularly children who participate in the game of lacrosse in Australia. It must be free from harassment, discrimination, risk and harm for everyone and it will promote respectful and positive behaviour and values.

This policy provides a code of behaviour forming the basis of appropriate and ethical behaviour which is expected, and required, of everyone who participates in the sport of lacrosse in Australia.

This policy is an essential part of LSA's proactive and preventative approach to tackling inappropriate behaviour. LSA is committed to ensuring that everyone associated with the sport of lacrosse complies with the policy.



Giulia Marion
Executive Officer
Lacrosse SA
21 March 2022

Review history of Lacrosse South Australia Member Protection Policy

Version	Date reviewed	Date endorsed	Content reviewed/purpose
<i>One</i>	<i>Created March 2022</i>	<i>March 2022</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><i>• In line with LA/ASC/ORSR legal suggestions/ requirements and LSA Constitution and By-Laws</i>

PART A: LACROSSE SA MEMBER PROTECTION POLICY

1. Introduction

LSA believes its charter covers the fundamentals of sporting core values and ethical dealings. Accordingly, LSA adopts the full complement of options available from guidance by Lacrosse Australia, The Office for Recreation, Sport and Racing, Department of Human Services and Sport Australia.

Lacrosse South Australia (LSA) follows Lacrosse Australia's (LA) Vision and Mission statements and are provided below as they provide the framework which then encompasses the Member Protection Policy.

Vision: Lacrosse is recognised and culturally embedded in Australian sports from a grassroots level, thriving at all age groups and skill levels in addition to coaching and officiating.

Mission: Lacrosse Australia provides leadership to the community through the delivery of quality services, programs and support in order to grow lacrosse at all levels, develop a sustainable membership base and achieve continued international success.

2. Purpose of this policy

This Lacrosse SA (LSA) Member Protection Policy* ("policy") aims to assist LSA to uphold its core values and create a safe, fair and inclusive environment for everyone associated with our sport. It sets out our commitment to ensure that every person bound by the policy is treated with respect and dignity and protected from discrimination, harassment and harm. It also seeks to ensure that everyone involved in our sport is aware of their key legal and ethical rights and responsibilities, as well as the standards of behaviour expected of them.

The attachments to this policy describe the practical steps we will take to eliminate discrimination, harassment, child harm and other forms of inappropriate behaviour from our sport. As part of this commitment, the policy allows LSA to take disciplinary action against any person or organisation bound by this policy if they breach the policy.

This policy has been endorsed by the LSA Board and has been incorporated into our constituent document, rules, regulations and/or by-laws. The policy starts on 21 March 2022 and will operate until replaced.

The current policy and its attachments can be obtained from our website at:
www.lacrossesa.com.au.

LSA has requested that this policy is supported by Member Protection Policies that have been adopted and implemented by our member associations and affiliated clubs.

3. Who is bound by this policy

This policy should apply to as many persons as possible who are involved with the activities of LSA, whether they are in a paid or unpaid/voluntary capacity and including:

- 3.1 Persons appointed or elected to LSA Board, Committees and Sub-Committees;
- 3.2 employees of LSA;
- 3.3 members of the LSA Executive;
- 3.4 support personnel, including managers, physiotherapists, psychologists, masseurs, sport trainers and others;
- 3.5 coaches and assistant coaches;
- 3.6 athletes;
- 3.7 referees, umpires and other officials;
- 3.8 members, including life members of LSA;
- 3.9 athletes, coaches, officials and other personnel participating in events and activities, including camps and training sessions, held or sanctioned by LSA; and

- 3.10 any other person to whom the policy may apply.

This policy will continue to apply to a person even after he or she has stopped their association or employment with LSA, if disciplinary action against that person has begun.

It is also intended this policy will apply to:

- 3.11 member associations
- 3.12 affiliated Clubs and associated organisations
- 3.13 any other associations, such as Officials Association, etc.

4. Organisational responsibilities

LSA Member Associations must:

- 4.1 adopt, implement and comply with this policy
- 4.2 ensure that this policy is enforceable
- 4.3 publish, distribute and promote this policy and the consequences of any breaches of the policy
- 4.4 promote and model appropriate standards of behaviour at all times
- 4.5 deal with any complaints made under this policy in an appropriate manner
- 4.6 deal with any breaches of this policy in an appropriate manner
- 4.7 recognise and enforce any penalty imposed under this policy
- 4.8 ensure that a copy of this policy is available or accessible to all people and organisations to whom this policy applies
- 4.9 use appropriately trained people to receive and manage complaints and allegations of inappropriate behavior e.g. Member Protection Information Officers
- 4.10 monitor and review this policy at least annually and lodge a new child safe environments policy with the Department of Human Services after the review is complete (or every 5 years, whichever occurs earlier).

5. Individual responsibilities

Individuals bound by this policy must:

- 5.1 make themselves aware of the contents of this policy;
- 5.2 comply with all relevant provisions of the policy, including any codes of conduct and the steps for making a complaint or reporting possible child abuse set out in this policy;
- 5.3 consent to the screening requirements set out in this policy, and any state or territory Working with Children Checks if the person is engaged in child-related work or works with children or where otherwise required by law;
- 5.4 place the safety and welfare of children above other considerations;
- 5.5 be accountable for their behaviour;
- 5.6 follow the guidelines outlined in this policy if they wish to make a complaint or report a concern about possible child abuse, discrimination, harassment, bullying or other inappropriate behaviour; and
- 5.7 comply with any decisions and/or disciplinary measures imposed under this policy.

6. Position statements

6.1 Child protection

LSA has lodged a compliance statement with the Department of Human Services to acknowledge that we are aware of our obligations to create and maintain a child safe environment according to the requirements the *Children and Young People (Safety) Act 2017* and the *Child Safety (Prohibited Persons) Act 2016*.

LSA is committed to the safety and well-being of all children and young people who participate in our sport or accesses our services. We support the rights of the child and will act at all times to ensure that a child safe environment is maintained.

We acknowledge the valuable contribution made by our staff, members and volunteers and we encourage their active participation in providing a safe, fair and inclusive environment for all participants.

6.1.1 Identifying and Analysing Risks of Harm

LSA will develop and implement a risk management strategy which will include a review of our existing child protection practices, to determine how child safe our organisation is and to identify any additional steps we can take to minimise and prevent the risk of harm to children because of the actions of an employee, volunteer or another person.

6.1.2 Developing Codes of Conduct for Adults and Children

LSA will develop and promote a code of behaviour that sets out the conduct we expect of adults when they deal and interact with children involved in our sport, especially those in our care. We will also implement a code of behaviour to promote appropriate behaviour between children.

These codes will clearly describe professional boundaries, ethical behaviour and unacceptable behaviour. (Refer to the attachments in Part B of this policy)

6.1.3 Choosing Suitable Employees and Volunteers

LSA will take all reasonable steps to ensure that our organisation engages suitable and appropriate people to work with children, especially those in positions that involve contact with children. This will include using a range of screening measures.

LSA will ensure that Working with Children Checks are conducted for all employees and volunteers working with children in accordance with the *Child Safety (Prohibited Persons) Act 2016*. Any person engaged with our sport must be not prohibited from working with children.

If a criminal history report is also obtained as part of their screening process, LSA will handle this information confidentially and in accordance with the relevant legal requirements.

6.1.4 Support, Train, Supervise and Enhance Performance

LSA will ensure that all our employees and volunteers who work with children have ongoing supervision, support and training. Our goal is to develop their skills and capacity and to enhance their performance so we can maintain a child safe environment in our sport.

6.1.5 Empower and Promote the Participation of Children

LSA will encourage children and young people to be involved in developing and maintaining a child safe environment for our sport. We will do this by:

- a. Establishing a Junior Advisory Committee with LSA Board representation.
- b. Obtaining feedback from Children through surveys or focus groups.
- c. Providing a child-friendly version of our policies and other procedures.
- d. Displaying child-friendly posters about Children's rights and how to raise a concern at local clubs/venues.

6.1.6 Report and Respond Appropriately to a Suspicion of a Child at risk of harm

LSA will ensure that all our employees and volunteers are able to identify and respond appropriately to children at risk of harm and that they are aware of their responsibilities under state laws to make a report if they suspect on reasonable grounds that a child is, or may be, at risk. (Refer to the attachments in Part E of this policy).

Further, if any person believes that another person or organisation bound by this policy is acting inappropriately towards a child, or is in breach of this policy, he or she may make an internal complaint to us. (Refer to the attachments in Part D of this policy).

6.1.7 Manage Appropriately any Allegation of Misconduct towards Children

We will treat any allegations of a child at risk or harm towards children participating in activities associated with our organisation responsibly and sensitively. This will include providing support for the alleged victim and their family and ensuring natural justice is provided for the alleged offender.

6.2 Taking images of children

There is a risk that images of children may be used inappropriately or illegally. LSA requires that individuals and associations, wherever possible, obtain permission from a child's parent/guardian before taking an image of a child that is not their own. They should also make sure the parent/guardian understands how the image will be used.

To respect people's privacy, we do not allow camera phones, videos and cameras to be used inside changing areas, showers and toilets which we control or are used in connection with our sport.

When using a photo of a child, we will not name or identify the child or publish personal information, such as residential address, email address or telephone number, without the consent of the child's parent/guardian. We will not provide information about a child's hobbies, interests, school or the like, as this can be used by paedophiles or other persons to "groom" a child.

We will only use images of children that are relevant to our sport and we will ensure that they are suitably clothed in a manner that promotes participation in the sport. We will seek permission from the parents/guardians of the children before using the images. We require our member associations and clubs to do likewise.

6.3 Harassment, Discrimination and Bullying

LSA is committed to providing an environment in which people are treated fairly and equitably and that is, as far as practicable, free from all forms of harassment, discrimination and bullying.

We recognise that people may not be able to enjoy themselves or perform at their best if they are treated unfairly, discriminated against or harassed.

6.3.1 *Discrimination*

Unlawful discrimination involves the less favourable treatment of a person on the basis of one or more of the personal characteristics protected by State or Federal anti-discrimination laws.

The personal characteristics protected by anti-discrimination laws include attributes such as race, age, disability, gender and race. The full list of protected personal characteristics is in the "Definitions" set out in the Dictionary of Terms.

Legislation also prohibits:

- racial, religious, homosexual, transgender and HIV/AIDS vilification; and
- victimisation resulting from a complaint.

Discrimination includes both direct and indirect discrimination.

- **Direct** discrimination occurs if a person treats, or proposes to treat, a person with a protected personal characteristic unfavourably because of that personal characteristic.
- **Indirect** discrimination occurs if a person imposes, or proposes to impose, a requirement, condition or practice that will disadvantage a person with a protected personal characteristic and that requirement, condition or practice is not reasonable.

For the purposes of determining discrimination, the offender's awareness and motive are irrelevant.

6.3.2 Harassment

Harassment is any unwelcome conduct, verbal or physical, that intimidates, offends or humiliates another person and which happens because a person has a certain personal characteristic protected by State or Federal anti-discrimination legislation.

The offensive behaviour does not have to take place a number of times, a single incident can constitute harassment.

Sexual harassment is one type of harassment. Sexual harassment involves unwelcome conduct, remarks or innuendo of a sexual nature. It covers a wide range of behaviours and can be verbal, written, visual or physical. Sexual harassment is not limited to members of the opposite sex.

6.3.3 Prohibition against harassment and discrimination

We prohibit all forms of harassment and discrimination based on the personal characteristics listed in the “Definitions” set out in the Dictionary of Terms (see clause 10).

Any person who believes they are being, or have been, harassed or discriminated against by another person or organisation bound by this policy is encouraged to raise their concerns with us. A person may make an internal complaint, and in some circumstances, they may also be able to make a complaint to an external organisation. (Refer to the attachments in Part D of this policy.)

6.3.4 Bullying

LSA is committed to providing an environment that is free from bullying. We understand that bullying has the potential to result in significant negative consequences for an individual’s health and wellbeing, and we regard bullying in all forms as unacceptable in our sport.

Bullying is characterised by repeated, unreasonable behaviour directed at a person, or group of persons, that creates a risk to health and safety. Bullying behaviour is that which a reasonable person in the circumstances would expect to victimise, humiliate, undermine, threaten, degrade, offend or intimidate a person. Bullying behaviour can include actions of an individual or group.

The following types of behaviour, where repeated or occurring as part of a pattern of behaviour, would be considered bullying:

- verbal abuse including shouting, swearing, teasing, making belittling remarks or persistent unjustified criticism;
- excluding or isolating a group or person;
- spreading malicious rumours; or
- psychological harassment such as intimidation.

Bullying includes cyber-bullying which occurs through the use of technology.

If any person believes they are being, or have been, bullied by another person or organisation bound by this policy, he or she may make a complaint.

6.4 Intimate relationships

LSA understands that consensual intimate relationships (including, but not limited to sexual relationships) between coaches or officials and adult athletes may take place legally. However, this policy will help ensure that the expectations of coaches or officials are clear and, to ensure that if an intimate relationship does exist or develop between a coach or official and an adult athlete, that relationship will be managed in an appropriate manner.

Coaches and officials are required to conduct themselves in a professional and appropriate manner in all interactions with athletes. In particular, they must ensure that they treat athletes in a respectful and fair manner, and that they do not engage in sexual harassment, bullying, favouritism or exploitation.

We take the position that consensual intimate relationships between coaches or officials and the adult athletes they coach should be avoided as they can have harmful effects on the athlete involved, on other athletes and coaches and on the sport's public image. These relationships can also be perceived to be exploitative due to the differences in authority, power, maturity, status, influence and dependence between the coach or official and the athlete.

We recommend that if an athlete attempts to initiate an intimate relationship with a coach or official, the coach or official should discourage the athlete's approach and explain to the athlete why such a relationship is not appropriate.

If a consensual intimate relationship does exist or develop between an adult athlete and a coach or official, the coach or official is expected to ensure that the relationship is appropriate and that it does not compromise impartiality, professional standards or the relationship of trust the coach or official has with the athlete and/or other athletes.

In assessing the appropriateness of an intimate relationship between a coach or official and an adult athlete, relevant factors include, but are not limited to:

- the relative age and social maturity of the athlete;
- any potential vulnerability of the athlete;
- any financial and/or emotional dependence of the athlete on the coach or official;
- the ability of the coach or official to influence the progress, outcomes or progression of the athlete's performance and/or career;
- the extent of power imbalance between the athlete and coach or official; and
the likelihood of the relationship having an adverse impact on the athlete and/or other athletes.

It will often be difficult for a coach or official involved in an intimate relationship with an adult athlete to make an objective assessment of its appropriateness and accordingly they are encouraged to seek advice from the Member Protection Officer (MPIO) or the LSA Executive Officer to ensure that they have not involved themselves in inappropriate or unprofessional conduct.

If it is determined that an intimate relationship between a coach or official and an adult athlete is inappropriate or unprofessional, we may take disciplinary action against the coach or official up to and including dismissal. Action may also be taken to stop the coaching relationship with the athlete. This could include a transfer, a request for resignation or dismissal from coaching duties.

If a coach, official or athlete believes they are being, or have been, harassed they are encouraged to seek information and support from Member Protection Officer (MPIO) or the LSA Executive Officer. Our complaints procedure is outlined in Part D of this policy.

6.5 Pregnancy

LSA is committed to treating pregnant women fairly and to removing any unreasonable barriers to their full participation in our sport. We will not tolerate any discrimination or harassment against pregnant women.

LSA will take reasonable care to ensure the continuing safety, health and wellbeing of pregnant women. We will advise pregnant women that there may be risks involved with their continuing participation in sport, and we will encourage them to obtain medical advice about those risks. Pregnant women should be aware that their own health and wellbeing, and that of their unborn child, is of utmost importance in their decision-making about the extent they choose to participate in our sport.

We encourage all pregnant women to talk with their medical advisers, make themselves aware of the facts about pregnancy in sport and ensure that they make informed decisions about their participation in our sport. Pregnant women should make these decisions themselves, in consultation with their medical advisers and in discussion with LSA.

We will only require pregnant women to sign a disclaimer in relation to their participation in our sport whilst they are pregnant if all other participants are required to sign one in similar circumstances. We will not require women to undertake a pregnancy test.

If a pregnant woman believes she is being, or has been, harassed or discriminated against by another person or organisation bound by this Policy, she may make a complaint. (Refer to the attachments in Part D of this policy.)

6.6 Gender identity

Gender identity is defined in the Sex Discrimination Act 1984 (Commonwealth) as the gender related identity, appearance or mannerisms or other gender related characteristics of a person (whether by way of medical intervention or not), with or without regard to the person's designated sex at birth.

For example, a person's birth certificate may include a marker which indicates that the person's designated sex is female when that person identifies as a man. In other words, their gender identity is that of a man.

A person's gender identity can be male, female, neither, a combination, and can also change over time.

6.6.1 *Gender identity discrimination and harassment*

Federal, state and territory anti-discrimination laws provide protection from discrimination against people on the basis of their gender identity.

LSA is committed to providing a safe, fair and inclusive sporting environment where all people can contribute and participate. All persons, regardless of gender identity, are entitled to be treated fairly and with dignity and respect at all times. We will not tolerate any unlawful harassment or discrimination of a person because of their gender identity.

This includes discrimination or harassment of a person who is transgender or gender diverse, who is assumed to be transgender or gender diverse or has an association with someone who has or is assumed to be transgender or gender diverse.

Transgender is an umbrella term that refers to a person whose gender identity is different to their physical sex as recorded at birth. A person whose birth certificate originally described them as female, who now identifies as a man, may use the labels 'trans', 'trans man' or 'man'. Similarly, a person whose birth certificate originally described them as male, who now identifies as a woman, may use the labels 'trans', 'trans woman' or 'woman'.

Gender affirmation (or transition) refers to the social, medical or legal steps that a transgender person takes to affirm their gender identity.

Gender affirmation may or may not involve medical treatment, including surgeries or hormone therapy. People can affirm their gender as children, adolescents or as adults and each person's gender affirmation is different.

- **Social affirmation** is the process by which a person changes their gender expression to better match their gender identity. This may include changing their name, pronouns, and appearance.

- **Medical affirmation** is the process by which a person changes their physical sex characteristics to align with their gender identity. This may include hormone therapy, surgery or both.
- **Legal affirmation** is the process by which a person changes their identity documents, name, or both, to reflect their gender identity. This may include changing their gender marker on a passport or birth certificate, or changing their name on a driver's licence or bank card.

We expect all people bound by this policy to act with sensitivity when a person is undertaking gender affirmation/transition and respect that person's right to privacy and confidentiality.

If any person believes that they are being, or have been, harassed or discriminated against by another person or organisation bound by this policy because of their gender identity, they may make a complaint. (Refer to the attachments in Part D of this policy.)

6.6.2 Participation in sport

LSA recognises that excluding people from participating in sporting events and activities because they have a disability, are from diverse cultures or because of their gender identity may have significant implications for their health, wellbeing and involvement in community life.

We are committed to supporting participation in our sport on the basis of the gender with which a person identifies.

LSA will not discriminate against any person because they have a disability. Where it is necessary, we will make reasonable adjustments (e.g. modifications to equipment and rules) to enable participation.

We will support, respect and encourage people from diverse cultures and religions to participate in our club and where possible we will accommodate requests for flexibility (e.g. modifications to uniforms).

If issues of performance advantage arise, we will consider whether the established discrimination exceptions for participation in sport are relevant in the circumstances. Discrimination is unlawful unless an exception applies.

LSA is aware that the International Olympic Committee (IOC) has established criteria for selection and participation in the Olympic Games. Where a transgender person intends to compete at an elite level, we will encourage them to obtain advice about the IOC's criteria which may differ from the position we have taken.

Drug testing procedures and prohibitions also apply to people who identify as transgender. A person receiving treatment involving a Prohibited Substance or Method, as described on the World Anti-Doping Agency's Prohibited List, should apply for a standard Therapeutic Use Exemption.

6.6.3 Intersex status

Federal anti-discrimination law, and some state and territory anti-discrimination laws, provide protection from discrimination against a person on the basis of their intersex status. (See Dictionary of terms).

Intersex status refers to people who have genetic, hormonal or physical characteristics that are not exclusively 'male' or 'female'. A person who is intersex may have features that are neither wholly female nor male, a combination of female and male, or neither female or male.

The term intersex does not describe a person's gender identity. They may identify as a man, woman, neither or both.

LSA is committed to providing a safe, fair and inclusive sporting environment where all people can contribute and participate. We will not tolerate any unlawful discrimination or harassment of a person because of their intersex status.

6.7 Responsible service and consumption of alcohol

LSA is committed to conducting sporting and social events in a manner that promotes the responsible service and consumption of alcohol. We also recommend that state associations and member clubs follow strict guidelines regarding the service and consumption of alcohol.

In general, our policy is that:

- alcohol should not be available or consumed at sporting events involving children and young people under the age of 18;
- alcohol-free social events be provided for young people and families;
- food and low-alcohol and non-alcoholic drinks be available at events we hold or endorse where alcohol is served;
- a staff member/office bearer/designated person is present at events we hold or endorse where alcohol is served to ensure appropriate practices in respect of the consumption of alcohol are followed;
- safe transport options be promoted as part of any event we hold or endorse where alcohol is served.

6.8 Smoke-free environment

LSA is committed to providing a safe and healthy environment at all sporting and social events that we hold or endorse.

In general, our policy is that:

- no smoking shall occur at or near sporting events involving children and young people under the age of 18. This policy shall apply to coaches, players, trainers, officials and volunteers;
- social events shall be smoke-free, with smoking permitted at designated outdoor smoking areas; and
- coaches, officials, trainers, volunteers and players will refrain from smoking while they are involved in an official capacity in our sport, both on and off the field.

6.9 Cyber-bullying

LSA is committed to providing an environment that is free from bullying. We understand that bullying has the potential to result in significant negative consequences for an individual's health and wellbeing, and we regard bullying in all forms as unacceptable in our sport.

Bullying is characterised by repeated, unreasonable behaviour directed at a person, or group of persons, that creates a risk to health and safety. Bullying behaviour is that which a reasonable person in the circumstances would expect to victimise, humiliate, undermine, threaten, degrade, offend or intimidate a person. Bullying behaviour can include actions of an individual or a group.

Whilst generally characterised by repeated behaviours, one-off instances can amount to bullying.

The following types of behaviour, where repeated or occurring as part of a pattern of behaviour, would be considered bullying:

- verbal abuse including shouting, swearing, teasing, making belittling remarks or persistent unjustified criticism;
- excluding or isolating a group or person;
- spreading malicious rumours; or
- psychological harassment such as intimidation.

Bullying includes cyber-bullying which occurs through the use of technology. New technologies and communication tools, such as smart phones and social networking websites, have greatly increased the potential for people to be bullied through unwanted and inappropriate comments. LSA will not tolerate abusive, discriminatory, intimidating or offensive statements being made online. Frustration at a referee, teammate, coach or sporting body should never be communicated on social networking websites. These issues should instead be addressed – in a written or verbal statement or a complaint – to the relevant controlling club, league or peak sporting body.

If any person believes they are being, or have been, bullied by another person or organisation bound by this policy, he or she may make a complaint. (Refer to the attachments in Part D of this policy.)

6.10 Social networking

LSA acknowledges the enormous value of social networking to promote our sport and celebrate the achievements and success of the people involved in our sport.

Social networking refers to any interactive website or technology that enables people to communicate and/or share content via the internet. This includes social networking websites such as Facebook and Twitter.

We expect all people bound by this policy to conduct themselves appropriately when using social networking sites to share information related to our sport.

In particular, social media activity including, but not limited to, postings, blogs, status updates, and tweets:

- must not contain material which is, or has the potential to be, offensive, aggressive, defamatory, threatening, discriminatory, obscene, profane, harassing, embarrassing, intimidating, sexually explicit, bullying, hateful, racist, sexist or otherwise inappropriate;
- must not contain material which is inaccurate, misleading or fraudulent;
- must not contain material which is in breach of laws, court orders, undertakings or contracts;
- should respect and maintain the privacy of others; and
- should promote the sport in a positive way.

Further guidance on developing a Communications Policy is available at:
<https://www.playbytherules.net.au/resources/templates>.

7. **Complaints procedures**

7.1 Handling complaints

LSA aims to provide a simple, confidential and trustworthy procedure for resolving complaints based on the principles of procedural fairness.

Any person (a complainant) may report a complaint about a person, people or organisation bound by this policy (respondent) if they feel they have been discriminated against, harassed, bullied or there has been any other breach of this policy.

In the first instance, complaints should be reported to the Executive Officer.

If a complaint relates to behaviour or an incident that occurred at the:

- state level, or involves people operating at the state level, then the complaint should be reported to and handled by the relevant state association in the first instance
- club level, or involves people operating at the club level, then the complaint should be reported to and handled by the relevant club in the first instance.

Only matters that relate to, or which occurred at, the national level, as well as serious cases referred from the state and club level, should be dealt with by the national body.

A complaint may be handled informally or formally. The complainant may indicate his or her preferred option and the Member Protection Information Officer or the Executive Officer should consider whether that is an appropriate way to handle the particular complaint. For example, the law may require that the complaint/allegation be reported to an appropriate authority.

All complaints will be dealt with promptly, seriously, sensitively and confidentially. Our procedures for handling and resolving complaints are outlined in Attachment D1.

Individuals and organisations may also seek to have their complaint handled by an external agency under anti-discrimination, child protection, criminal or other relevant legislation.

7.2 Improper complaints and victimisation

LSA aims to ensure that our complaints procedure has integrity and is free of unfair repercussions or victimisation against any person making a complaint.

We will take all necessary steps to make sure that people involved in a complaint are not victimised. Disciplinary measures may be undertaken in respect of a person who harasses or victimises another person for making a complaint or supporting another person's complaint.

If at any point in the complaint handling process the Member Protection Information Officer or the Executive Officer considers that a complainant has knowingly made an untrue complaint, or the complaint is malicious or inappropriately intended to cause distress to the respondent, the matter may be referred in writing to the Tribunal for review and appropriate action, including possible disciplinary action against the complainant.

7.3 Mediation

LSA aims to resolve complaints quickly and fairly. Complaints may be resolved by agreement between the people involved with no need for disciplinary action.

Mediation is a confidential process that allows those involved in a complaint to discuss the issues or incident in question and come up with mutually agreed solutions. It may occur before or after the investigation of a complaint.

If a complainant wishes to resolve the complaint with the help of a mediator, the Member Protection Information Officer or the Executive Officer will, in consultation with the complainant, arrange for an independent mediator where possible. We will not allow lawyers to participate in the mediation process.

More information on the mediation process is outlined in Attachment [D2].

7.4 Tribunals

In accordance with LSA rules a Tribunal may be convened to hear a proceeding:

- referred to it by the Executive Officer;
- referred to it or escalated by a member association because of the serious nature of the complaint, because it was unable to be resolved at the member association level or because the policy of the member association directs it to be;
- for an alleged breach of this policy]

Our Tribunal procedure is outlined in Attachment D4.

A respondent may lodge an appeal to the Appeal Tribunal in respect of a Tribunal decision. The decision of the Appeal Tribunal is final and binding on the people involved. Our appeals process is outlined in Attachment D4.

Every organisation bound by this policy will recognise and enforce any decision of a Tribunal or Appeal Tribunal under this policy.

8. What is a breach of this policy?

It is a breach of this policy for any person or organisation bound by this policy to do anything contrary to this policy, including but not limited to:

- 8.1 breaching the codes of behaviour (see Part B of this policy);
- 8.2 bringing the sport or LSA into disrepute, or acting in a manner likely to bring the sport or LSA into disrepute;
- 8.3 failing to follow LSA policies (including this policy) and our procedures for the protection, safety and well-being of children;
- 8.4 discriminating against, harassing or bullying (including cyber-bullying) any person;
- 8.5 victimising another person for making or supporting a complaint;
- 8.6 engaging in an inappropriate intimate relationship with a person that he or she supervises, or has influence, authority or power over;
- 8.7 verbally or physically assaulting another person, intimidating another person or creating a hostile environment within the sport;
- 8.8 disclosing to any unauthorised person or organisation any LSA information that is of a private, confidential or privileged nature;
- 8.9 making a complaint that they know to be untrue, vexatious, malicious or improper;
- 8.10 failing to comply with a penalty imposed after a finding that the individual or organisation has breached this policy; and
- 8.11 failing to comply with a direction given to the individual or organisation as part of a disciplinary process.

9. Disciplinary measures

LSA may impose disciplinary measures on an individual or organisation for a breach of this policy.

Any disciplinary measure imposed will be:

- fair and reasonable;
- applied consistent with any contractual and employment rules and requirements;
- be based on the evidence and information presented and the seriousness of the breach; and
- be determined in accordance with our constituent documents, by-laws, this policy and/or the rules of the sport.

9.1 Individual

Subject to contractual and employment requirements, if a finding is made by a Tribunal that an individual has breached this policy, one or more of the following forms of discipline may be imposed.

- 9.1.1 *a direction that the individual make a verbal and/or written apology;*
- 9.1.2 *a written warning;*
- 9.1.3 *a direction that the individual attend counselling to address their behaviour;*
- 9.1.4 *a withdrawal of any awards, scholarships, placings, records, achievements bestowed in any tournaments, activities or events held or sanctioned by LSA;*
- 9.1.5 *a demotion or transfer of the individual to another location, role or activity;*
- 9.1.6 *a suspension of the individual's membership or participation or engagement in a role or activity;*
- 9.1.7 *termination of the individual's membership, appointment or engagement;*

- 9.1.8 *a recommendation that LSA terminate the individual's membership, appointment or engagement;*
- 9.1.9 *in the case of a coach or official, a direction that the relevant organisation de-register the accreditation of the coach or official for a period of time or permanently;*
- 9.1.10 *a fine;*
- 9.1.11 *any other form of discipline that the Tribunal or LSA Board considers appropriate.*

9.2 Organisation

If a finding is made that a Member Association has breached its own or this Member Protection Policy, one or more of the following forms of discipline may be imposed by Tribunal or LSA Board.

- 9.2.1 a written warning;
- 9.2.2 a fine;
- 9.2.3 a direction that any rights, privileges and benefits provided to that organisation by the national body or other peak association be suspended for a specified period;
- 9.2.4 a direction that any funding granted or given to it by LSA cease from a specified date;
- 9.2.5 a direction that the LSA cease to sanction events held by or under the auspices of that organisation;
- 9.2.6 a recommendation to LSA Board that its membership of LSA be suspended or terminated in accordance with the relevant constitution or rules;
- 9.2.7 any other form of discipline that the state body or peak organisation considers reasonable and appropriate.

9.3 Factors to consider

The form of discipline to be imposed on an individual or organisation will depend on factors, such as:

- the nature and seriousness of the breach
- if the person knew, or should have known, that the behaviour was a breach of the policy
- the person's level of contrition
- the effect of the proposed disciplinary measures on the person, including any personal, professional or financial consequences
- if there have been any relevant prior warnings or disciplinary action
- the ability to enforce disciplinary measures if the person is a parent or spectator (even if they are bound by the policy)
- any other mitigating circumstances.

10. Dictionary of terms

This Dictionary sets out the meaning of words used in this policy and its attachments, without limiting the ordinary and natural meaning of the words. Further detail or definitions that are specific to different states and territories can be sourced from the relevant child protection authorities or equal opportunity and anti-discrimination commissions.

Abuse is the violation of an individual's human or civil rights through the act or actions of another person or persons. Types of abuse include physical abuse, psychological or emotional abuse, sexual abuse, constraints and restrictive practices, financial abuse, legal or civil abuse and systemic abuse.

Affiliated club means a Club or Approved Body that is admitted as an Affiliate Member

Child means a person who is under the age of 18.

Child abuse involves conduct which puts a child at risk of harm and may include:

- **physical abuse**, which occurs when a child has suffered, or is at risk of suffering, non-accidental physical trauma or injury. This may include, but is not limited to, hitting, shaking or other physical harm; giving a child alcohol or drugs; or training that exceeds the child's development or maturity.
- **sexual abuse**, which occurs when an adult, other child, or adolescent uses their power or authority to involve a child in a sexual activity or any other inappropriate conduct of a sexual nature (e.g. sexual intercourse, masturbation, oral sex, pornography, including child pornography, or inappropriate touching or conversations).
- **emotional abuse**, which occurs when a child's social, emotional, cognitive or intellectual development is impaired or threatened. Emotional abuse can include, but is not limited to, emotional deprivation due to persistent rejection or criticism, hostility, teasing/bullying, humiliation, taunting, sarcasm, yelling, name-calling or placing unrealistic expectations on a child.
- **neglect**, which occurs when a child's basic necessities of life are not met and their health and development are affected. Basic needs include food, water, shelter, adequate clothing, personal hygiene, timely provision of medical treatment and adequate supervision.

Child Safe Officer means the person appointed by the club to assist with maintaining a child safe environment. Training is available through Sport SA.

Complaint means a complaint made under clause 7 of this policy.

Complainant means the person making a complaint.

Complaint handler/manager means the person appointed under this policy to investigate a complaint. Online training for complaint handlers can be accessed through www.playbytherules.net.au

Discrimination occurs when someone is treated (or is proposed to be treated) unfairly or less favourably than another person in the same or similar circumstances because of one of the personal characteristics covered by anti-discrimination laws. This is known as direct discrimination. Indirect discrimination occurs when there is (or is proposed) an unreasonable requirement, condition or practice that seems to treat everyone equally, but which has or is likely to have the effect of disadvantaging persons with a personal characteristic covered by anti-discrimination laws.

In Australia, it is against the law to discriminate against someone because of:

- age
- sex or gender
- gender identity
- intersex status
- race, colour, descent, national or ethnic origin, nationality, ethno-religious origin, immigration
- disability, mental and physical impairment
- family/carer responsibilities, status as a parent or carer
- marital status
- pregnancy, potential pregnancy, breastfeeding
- sexual orientation and gender identity
- physical features
- irrelevant medical record
- irrelevant criminal record, spent convictions
- political beliefs or activities
- religion, religious beliefs or activities
- national extraction or social origin
- lawful sexual activity
- profession, trade, occupation or calling
- member of association or organisation of employees or employers, industrial activity, trade union activity
- defence service

- personal association with someone who has, or is assumed to have, any of the above characteristics

Examples of discrimination are available on the Play by the Rules website: www.playbytherules.net.au/legal-stuff/discrimination

Some exceptions to state, territory and federal anti-discrimination law apply, including exceptions for sporting activities, such as:

- holding a competitive sporting activity for a specific age or age group (e.g. only those who are under the age of 15 years);
- excluding people on the basis of their sex and/or gender identity status from participation in a competitive sporting activity where the strength, stamina or physique of competitors is relevant to the specific activity (note that this does not apply to activity by children who are under the age of 12 years); and
- not selecting a participant if the person's disability means he or she is not reasonably capable of performing the actions reasonably required for that particular sporting activity.

Harassment is any type of unwelcome behaviour which has the effect of offending, humiliating or intimidating the person harassed. Unlawful harassment can be based on any of the personal characteristics covered by anti-discrimination law, such as a person's race, sex, pregnancy, marital status or sexual orientation (see the list under "Discrimination").

Public acts of racial hatred which are reasonably likely to offend, insult, humiliate or intimidate are also prohibited. This applies to spectators, participants or any other person who engages in such an act in public. Some states and territories also prohibit public acts that vilify people on other grounds such as homosexuality, gender identity, HIV/AIDS, religion and disability (see also "Vilification").

Harm as defined in Section 17 of the Safety Act means physical or psychological harm (whether caused by an act or omission), including harm caused by sexual, physical, mental, or emotional abuse or neglect. This definition should be read in conjunction with the definition of Child Abuse.

Mandatory Notifiers means people specified under the Safety Act to report to the Department for Child Protection if they suspect on reasonable grounds that a child is, or may be at, risk and this suspicion is formed in the course of their work (paid or unpaid).

Member means a LSA Affiliated Member.

Member Protection Information Officer means a person appointed by LSA to be a point of contact for a person reporting an issue or a complaint under, or a breach of, this policy. Persons nominated by LSA may undertake training through www.playbytherules.net.au and face to face training with Sport SA.

Prescribed Position means a position:

- in which a person works, or in the ordinary course of his or her duties, it is reasonably foreseeable that a person in that position will work, with children and/or young people.
- set out in the [Prohibited Persons Regulations 2019 \(SA\) \(PDF 120 KB\)](#).

Procedural fairness requires that:

- the respondent knows the full details of what is being said against him or her and they have the opportunity to respond;
- no person may judge their own case; and
- the decision-maker(s) must be unbiased, fair and just.

Police check means a national criminal history record check conducted as a pre-employment, pre-engagement or current employment background check on a person.

Policy, policy and this policy means this Member Protection Policy.

Prohibited Persons Act means the *Child Safety (Prohibited Persons) Act 2016 (SA)*, being the South Australian legislation regarding Working with Children Check requirements.

Respondent means the person whose behaviour is the subject of the complaint.

Risk as defined in Section 18 of the Safety Act. This includes that a child or young person will be taken to be at risk if:

- (a) the child or young person has suffered harm (being harm of a kind against which a child or young person is ordinarily protected); or
- (b) there is a likelihood that the child or young person will suffer harm (being harm of a kind against which a child or young person is ordinarily protected).

Role-specific codes of conduct (or behaviour) means standards of conduct required of people holding certain roles in our organisation (e.g. coaches, officials, umpires).

Safety Act means the *Children & Young People (Safety) Act 2017 (SA)*, being the South Australian Child Protection Legislation.

Sexual harassment means unwelcome behaviour of a sexual nature which could reasonably be expected to make a person feel humiliated, intimidated or offended. Sexual harassment can take many different forms and may include unwelcome physical contact, verbal comments, jokes, propositions, displays of pornographic or offensive material or other behaviour that creates a sexually hostile environment. Sexual harassment does not have to be intentional.

Sexual offence means a criminal offence involving sexual activity or acts of indecency. Because of differences under state and territory laws, this can include but is not limited to:

- rape
- indecent assault
- sexual assault
- assault with intent to commit sexual acts
- incest
- sexual penetration of child under the age of 16 years
- indecent act with child under the age of 16 years
- sexual relationship with child under the age of 16 years
- sexual offences against people with impaired mental functioning
- abduction and detention
- procuring sexual penetration by threats or fraud
- procuring sexual penetration of child under the age of 16 years
- bestiality
- soliciting a child under the age of 16 years to take part in an act of sexual penetration, or an indecent act
- promoting or engaging in acts of child prostitution
- obtaining benefits from child prostitution
- possession of child pornography
- publishing child pornography and indecent articles.

Transgender 'Transgender' is an umbrella term that refers to a person whose gender identity is different to their physical sex as recorded at birth. Transitioning refers to the process where a transgender person commences living as a member of another sex. This is sometimes referred to as the person 'affirming' their gender because transitioning means they start living in what they identify as their true gender. For people who are transitioning/affirming their gender, having their identity fully recognised in all areas of life is a crucial part of the experience of living as their affirmed gender.

Sexual orientation: The term ‘sexual orientation’ refers to a person’s emotional or sexual attraction to another person, including, amongst others, the following identities: heterosexual, gay, lesbian, bisexual, pansexual, asexual or same-sex attracted.

Gender identity: The term ‘gender identity’ refers to a person’s deeply held internal and individual sense of gender.

Gender expression: The term ‘gender expression’ refers to the way in which a person externally expresses their gender or how they are perceived by others.

Intersex: The term ‘intersex’ refers to people who have genetic, hormonal or physical characteristics that are not exclusively ‘male’ or ‘female’. A person who is intersex may identify as male, female, intersex or as being of indeterminate sex.

Victimisation means treating someone unfairly or unfavorably, or threatening to do so, because that person has, or intends to, pursue their right to make any complaint, including a complaint under government legislation (e.g. anti-discrimination legislation) or under this policy, or for supporting another person to make complaint.

Vilification means behaviour that occurs in public which incites hatred towards, serious contempt for, or revulsion or severe ridicule of a person or group of people because that person or persons have a particular personal characteristic. Anti-discrimination laws in Australia make it unlawful to vilify a person or group of persons on the basis of race, religion, homosexuality, transgender status and HIV/AIDS status.

PART B: CODES OF CONDUCT

We seek to provide a safe, fair and inclusive environment for everyone involved in our organisation and in our sport.

To achieve this, we require certain standards of behaviour by players/athletes, coaches, officials, administrators, parents/guardians (of child participants) and spectators.

Our codes of behaviour are underpinned by the following core values.

- To act within the rules and spirit of our sport.
- To display respect and courtesy towards everyone involved in our sport and prevent discrimination and harassment.
- To prioritise the safety and well-being of children and young people involved in our sport.
- To encourage and support opportunities for participation in all aspects of our sport.

ATTACHMENTS

B1: Director's Code of Conduct

B2: Representative Team Code of Conduct

B3 General Code of Conduct

B4: Coach Code of Conduct

B5: Officials' Code of Conduct

B6: Players' Code of Conduct

B7: Parent/Guardian Code of Conduct

B8: Spectator Code of Conduct

ATTACHMENT B1: DIRECTOR’S CODE OF CONDUCT

I (name), as an LSA Director shall:

- Acknowledge Fiduciary Duty to LA and all stake-holders
- Acknowledge to act in good faith and in the best interests of the Association
- Commit to act with care and diligence
- Undertake to disclose all areas of conflict of interest
- Undertake to study and understand all financial and key reports, and not seek protection under the claim of Ignorance of the financial standing of the Association
- Endeavor to attend all meetings. If unable to attend provide written input so opinion can be tabled
- Undertake to circulate meeting papers no later than five (5) working days prior to an LSA meeting
- Undertake to study all papers prior to Board meeting so balanced decisions can be made, and meetings do not revert to research and discussion
- Commit to serve on committees and discharge duties in a timely and efficient manner
- Undertake to treat each other with courtesy and respect
- Uphold confidentiality of all Board meetings and Board related matters
- Act as an ambassador of LSA and not bring the Association, the sport, or fellow Board members, into disrepute
- Support all Board decisions regardless of own personal view
- Comply with the Australian Institute of Company Director’s Code of Conduct

Undertake to LSA and fellow Directors to discharge my responsibilities as a Director of LSA in accordance with the Code of Conduct.

Signature:

Date:/...../.....

Being a Board Director of LSA confirm that I have read and understood the above, and have an understanding of the Australian Institute of Company Director’s Code of Conduct. (reference document – www.companydirectors.com.au)

ATTACHMENT B2: REPRESENTATIVE TEAM CODE OF CONDUCT

The following Code of Conduct is to be adhered to unconditionally by all athletes and team personnel who are part of an Australian representative team.

I being a member of
(Please print)

Agree to ensure that I will:

- Represent the LSA, my State and my teammates in a positive manner at all times.
- Not bring the sport of lacrosse into disrepute
- Uphold the responsibilities, obligations and teamwork associated with this South Australian Representative Team
- Conduct myself in a safe, responsible and inclusive manner
- Show respect for fellow athletes and team personnel
- Not exhibit or engage in any violent, offensive or abusive behaviour
- Not exhibit or engage in any sexual harassment or intimidation
ie. No photos or videos to be taken where there is any possibility that a person maybe changing
- Promote equal opportunity for my teammates to participate and develop to their full potential
- Adhere to the Team Policy regarding alcohol consumption
- Participate in all training sessions as reasonably determined by Team Personnel
- As a player, under the “age of consent” acknowledge that I am under the responsibility of the Team Manager, while participating in any Squad / Team activity including, training session, camp or event. Failure to comply with instructions or direction of the Team Manager, may result in censure or penalty or ceasing to continue with the Team/Squad Program.
- Comply with all relevant LSA Policies, including but not limited to the Member Protection Policy, Anti Doping Policy and High Performance Policy

I have read the above Code of Conduct and I understand that it is my responsibility to conduct myself in an appropriate manner, and that should I breach the Code of Conduct, there are possible ramifications.

Athlete/Team Personnel (Signature): Date:/...../.....

Witness (Name):

Witness (Signature): Date:/...../.....

Parent/Guardian (Name):

Parent/Guardian (Signature): Date:/...../.....
(Parent/Guardian Signature if under 18 years of age)

ATTACHMENT B3: GENERAL CODE OF CONDUCT

The following is to be adhered to unconditionally as member of LSA, a Member Association (MA) or an affiliated club or a person required to comply with LSA’s Member Protection Policy that applies to all LSA competitions.

The following requirements must be met in regard to your conduct during any activity held or sanctioned by LSA, an MA or an affiliated club and in any role you hold within LSA, a MA or an affiliated club:

1. Respect the rights, dignity and worth of others.
2. Be fair, considerate and honest in all dealings with others.
3. Be professional in, and accept responsibility for, your actions.
4. Make a commitment to providing quality service.
5. Be aware of, and maintain an uncompromising adherence to LA’s standards, rules, regulations and policies.
6. Operate within the rules of the sport including national and international guidelines which govern LSA, MAs and affiliated clubs.
7. Do not use your involvement with LSA, an MA or an affiliated club to promote your own beliefs, behaviours or practices where these are inconsistent with those of LSA, a MA or an affiliated club.
8. Demonstrate a high degree of individual responsibility especially when dealing with persons under 18 years of age, as your words and actions are an example.
9. Always place the safety and welfare of children above other considerations.
10. Avoid unaccompanied and unobserved activities with persons under 18 years of age, wherever possible.
11. Refrain from any form of harassment of others.
12. Refrain from any behaviour that may bring LSA, a MA or an affiliated club into disrepute.
13. Provide a safe environment for the conduct of the activity.
14. Show concern and caution towards others who may be sick or injured.
15. Be a positive role model.
16. Understand the repercussions if you breach, or are aware of any breaches of, this code of conduct.

I will not:

1. Engage in any unlawful activity with or in relation to a child.
2. Engage in any activity that is likely to physically, sexually or emotionally harm a child.
3. Unlawfully discriminate against any child or their family members.
4. Arrange personal contact, including online contact, with children I am working with for a purpose unrelated to LSA’s activities.
5. Disclose personal or sensitive information about a child, including images of a child, unless the child and their parent or legal guardian consent or unless I am required to do so by LSA’s policy and procedure on reporting.
6. Use inappropriate language in the presence of children, or show or provide children with access to inappropriate images or material.
7. Work with children while under the influence of alcohol or prohibited drugs.
8. Ignore or disregard any suspected or disclosed child harm or abuse.

Name:

Signature: Date:/...../.....

ATTACHMENT B4: COACH CODE OF CONDUCT

In addition to LSA’s General Code of Conduct, you must meet the following requirements in regard to your conduct during any activity held or sanctioned by LSA, an MA or an affiliated club and in your role as a coach appointed by LSA, an MA or an affiliated club:

1. Do not tolerate acts of aggression.
2. Provide feedback to players and other participants in a manner sensitive to their needs. Avoid overly negative feedback.
3. Recognise players’ rights to consult with other coaches and advisers. Co-operate fully with other specialists (for example, sports scientists, doctors and physiotherapists).
4. Treat all players fairly within the context of their sporting activities, regardless of gender, race, place of origin, athletic potential, colour, sexual orientation, religion, political beliefs, socio-economic status and other conditions.
5. Encourage and facilitate players’ independence and responsibility for their own behaviour, performance, decisions and actions.
6. Involve the players in decisions that affect them.
7. Encourage players to respect one another and to expect respect for their worth as individuals regardless of their level of play.
8. Ensure that the tasks and/or training set are suitable for age, experience, ability, and physical and psychological conditions of the players.
9. Ensure any physical contact with players is appropriate to the situation and necessary for the player’s skill development.
10. Be acutely aware of the power that you as a coach develop with your players in the coaching relationship and avoid any sexual intimacy with players that could develop as a result.
11. Avoid situations with your players that could be construed as compromising.
12. Actively discourage the use of performance enhancing drugs, and the use of alcohol, tobacco and illegal substances.
13. Do not exploit any coaching relationship to further personal, political or business interests at the expense of the best interest of your players.
14. Accept and respect the role of officials in ensuring that competitions are conducted fairly and according to established rules.
15. Know and abide by rules, regulations and standards, and encourage players to do likewise. Accept both the letter and the spirit of the rules.
16. Be honest and ensure that qualifications are not misrepresented.
17. Accept and follow an LSA Director’s directive when engaged with any LSA team.

Name:

Signature: Date:/...../.....

ATTACHMENT B5: OFFICIALS' CODE OF CONDUCT

In addition to LSA's General Code of Conduct, you must meet the following requirements in regard to your conduct during any activity held or sanctioned by LSA, a MA or an affiliated club and in your role as an official appointed by LSA, a MA or an affiliated club:

1. Place the safety and welfare of the players/participants above all else.
2. Accept responsibility for all actions taken.
3. Be impartial, consistent and transparent in your conduct and decision-making. Accept responsibility for your actions.
4. Avoid any situation which may lead to a conflict of interest.
5. Be courteous, respectful and open to discussion and interaction.
6. Never engage in inappropriate conduct including the use of offensive language whilst in an official capacity
7. Adhere to the laws of the game and the principles of fair play, ensuring that the spirit of competition is respected by all players, coaches and officials
8. Value the individual in sport.

Name:

Signature: Date:/...../.....

ATTACHMENT B6: PLAYERS' CODE OF CONDUCT

In addition to LSA's General Code of Conduct, you must meet the following requirements in regard to your conduct during any activity held or sanctioned by LSA, an MA or an affiliated club and in your role as a player/participant in any activity held by or under the auspices of LSA, an MA or an affiliated club:

1. Respect the rights, dignity and worth of fellow players, coaches, officials and spectators.
2. Do not tolerate acts of aggression.
3. Respect the talent, potential and development of fellow players and competitors.
4. Care for and respect the equipment provided to you as part of your program.
5. Be frank and honest with your coach concerning illness and injury and your ability to train fully within the program requirements.
6. At all times avoid intimate relationships with your coach.
7. Conduct yourself in a professional manner relating to language, temper and punctuality.
8. Maintain high personal behaviour standards at all times.
9. Abide by the rules and respect the decision of the official, making all appeals through the formal process and respecting the final decision.
10. Be honest in your attitude and preparation to training. Work equally hard for yourself and your team.
11. Co-operate with coaches and staff in development of programs to adequately prepare you for competition at the highest level.

Name:

Signature: Date:/...../.....

ATTACHMENT B7: PARENT/GUARDIAN CODE OF CONDUCT

As a parent/guardian of a player/participant in any activity held by or under the auspices of LSA, an MA or an affiliated club, you must meet the following requirements in regard to your conduct during any such activity or event:

1. Respect the rights, dignity and worth of others.
2. Remember that your child participates in sport for their own enjoyment, not yours.
3. Focus on your child’s efforts and performance rather than winning or losing.
4. Never ridicule or yell at your child and other children for making a mistake or losing a competition.
5. Show appreciation for good performance and skillful plays by all players (including opposing players).
6. Demonstrate a high degree of individual responsibility especially when dealing with or in the vicinity of persons under 18 years of age, as your words and actions are an example.
7. Respect officials’ decisions and teach children to do likewise.
8. Do not physically or verbally abuse or harass anyone associated with the sport (player, coach, umpire and so on).
9. Respect the rights, dignity and worth of every young person regardless of their gender, ability, cultural background or religion.
10. Be a positive role model.
11. Understand the repercussions if you breach, or are aware of any breaches of, this code of conduct.

Name:

Signature: Date:/...../.....

ATTACHMENT B8: SPECTATOR CODE OF CONDUCT

As a spectator in any activity held by or under the auspices of LSA, an MA or an affiliated club, you must meet the following requirements in regard to your conduct during any such activity or event:

1. Respect the decision of officials and teach young people to do the same.
2. Never ridicule or scold a young player for making a mistake. Positive comments are motivational.
3. Condemn the use of violence in any form, whether it is by other spectators, coaches, officials or players.
4. Show respect for your team’s opponents. Without them there would be no game.
5. Do not use violence, harassment or abuse in any form (that is, do not use foul language, sledge or harass players, coaches, officials or other spectators).
6. Respect the rights, dignity and worth of every person regardless of their gender, ability, cultural background or religion.

Name:

Signature: Date:/...../.....

PART C: EMPLOYMENT SCREENING/WORKING WITH CHILDREN ASSESSMENT REQUIREMENTS

We are committed to providing a safe environment for children. As part of this, we will recruit staff and volunteers who do not pose a risk to children.

Employment screening can involve criminal history checks, signed declarations, referee checks and appropriate checks that assess a person's suitability to work with children and young people.

LSA, including our regional associations and clubs, will meet the requirements of the *Children and Young People (Safety) Act 2017* and the *Child Safety (Prohibited Persons) Act 2016*

Individuals travelling with children and young people to another state or territory in a work-related capacity must comply with the screening requirements of that particular state or territory.

Working with Children Check laws are currently in place in all States and Territories.

ATTACHMENTS

- Attachment C1: Employment Screening
- Attachment C2: Member Protection Declaration
- Attachment C3: National Working with Children Check requirements

ATTACHMENT C1: EMPLOYMENT SCREENINGS

Employment screenings support a child-safe environment and assist to protect children and young people involved in our sport from harm.

Employment screening can involve:

- criminal history checks;
- signed declarations;
- referee checks; and
- relevant background checks to assess a person's suitability to work with children and young people, such as a Working with Children Check.

LSA requires all persons who are engaged in a "prescribed position" to undergo a Working with Children Check according to the South Australian *Child Safety (Prohibited Persons) Act 2016*. This assessment must be completed every five (5) years.

A person performs a prescribed position if they:

- are in paid or volunteering roles where it is reasonably foreseeable that they will work with children.

Working with Children Checks

In South Australia, a Working with Children Check assesses the suitability of people to work with children and young people and this includes:

- a national criminal history check
- information from South Australian government databases, such as SA child protection records from Department for Child Protection and Care Concern investigations into the welfare of children in foster or state care
- publicly available information from professional registration bodies relating to persons disciplined or precluded from working with children or vulnerable people
- information from South Australian police, courts, and prosecuting authorities including information about charges for offences alleged to have been committed (regardless of the outcome of those charges)
- expanded criminal history information from other Australian police jurisdictions, and
- any declarations made by the applicant in response to questions in the 'declaration' section of their screening application form.

Application are made through the Department of Human Services: <https://screening.sa.gov.au/home>

This attachment sets out the screening process for people in the LSA who work, coach, supervise or have regular unsupervised contact with people under the age of 18 years.

LSA will, and also requires clubs to:

1. Identify positions that involve working, coaching, supervising or regular unsupervised contact with people under the age of 18 years.
2. Obtain a completed *Member Protection Declaration (MPD)* (Attachment C2) from all people who are identified in the above step and keep it in a secure place.
3. Provide an opportunity for a person to give an explanation if a MPD isn't provided or it reveals that the person doesn't satisfactorily meet any of the clauses in the MPD. LA will then make an assessment as to whether the person may be unsuitable to work with people under the age of 18 years. If unsatisfied we will not appoint them to the role/position.
4. Where possible, check a person's referees (verbal or written) about his/her suitability for the role.
5. Ask the people identified in step 1 to sign a consent form for a national police check.
6. Possibly request (or ask the person to request) a national 'Part Exclusion' police check from the LSA relevant police jurisdiction. This check excludes irrelevant records. If the police check indicates a relevant offence, we will provide an opportunity for the person to give an explanation, and then LSA will make an assessment as to whether the person may pose a risk to or be unsuitable to work with people under the age of 18 years. If unsatisfied we will not appoint them to the role/position.

7. Make an assessment as to whether the person may be unsuitable to work with people under the age of 18 years if the person does not agree to a national police check after explaining why it is a requirement under the LSA policy. If unsatisfied, LSA will not appoint them.
8. Decide whether to offer the person the position taking into account the result of the police check and any other information the club has available to it. Where it is not practical to complete the police check prior to the person commencing in the position, LSA will complete the check as soon as possible, and if necessary, act immediately on the outcome.
9. Protect the privacy of any person who is checked and maintain confidentiality of any information obtained through the checking process.
10. Return information collected during screening (such as a completed MPD form, police records and referee reports) to the relevant person if that person is not appointed to the position, or otherwise be destroyed within 28 days of the date of the decision or the expiry of any appeal period, unless within that time the person requests that the documents be returned to them. For appointed persons, information will be kept on file in a secure location.

The Prohibited Persons Act requires organisations to contact the Central Assessment Unit (Department of Human Services Screening Unit) if:

- a. they become aware of any assessable information in relation to the person
- b. they become aware that the person is prohibited from working with children under a law of the Commonwealth or of another state or territory
- c. they become aware that the person is (or becomes) a registrable offender under the *Child Sex Offenders Registration Act 2006*
- d. the person makes a disclosure to the employer under section 66 of the *Child Sex Offenders Registration Act 2006*.

Mandatory Notifiers

Under the Safety Act, the following people are mandated notifiers:

- a. medical practitioners
- b. pharmacists
- c. registered or enrolled nurses
- d. dentists
- e. psychologists
- f. police officers
- g. community corrections officers under the Correctional Services Act 1982
- h. social workers
- i. ministers of religion
- j. employees of, or volunteers in, an organisation formed for religious or spiritual purposes
- k. teachers employed to teach in a school, pre-school, or kindergarten
- l. employees of, or volunteers in, an organisation that provides health, welfare, education, sporting or recreational, childcare, or residential services wholly or partly for children and young people, being a person who:
 - (i) provides such services directly to children and young people or
 - (ii) holds a management position in the organisation the duties of which include direct responsibility for, or direct supervision of, the provision of those services to children and young people¹
- m. an officer or employee of a prescribed organisation (as per section 114, of the Safety Act) who holds a management position in the organisation, the duties of which include direct responsibility for, or direct supervision of, the provision of services to children.²

Mandated notifiers are required by law to notify the Department for Child Protection via the Child Abuse Report Line (CARL), Phone: 13 14 78, if they suspect on reasonable grounds that a Child is, or may be, at risk and the suspicion is formed in the course of the person's work (whether paid or voluntary) or in carrying out official duties.

By way of general guidance, reporting obligations arise where there is "a reasonable suspicion" that a Child may be "at risk".

¹ Section 30(3), Children and Young People (Safety) Act 2017

² Regulation 9, Children and Young People (Safety) Regulations 2017

ATTACHMENT C2: MEMBER PROTECTION DECLARATION

LSA has a duty of care to all those associated with our organisation and to the individuals and organisations to whom this policy applies. It is a requirement of our Member Protection Policy that we check the background of each person who works, coaches or has contact with children and young people under the age of 18 years.

I (name) of

I (address) born//

sincerely declare:

1. I do not have any criminal charge pending before the courts.
2. I do not have any criminal convictions or findings of guilt for sexual offences, offences related to children or acts of violence or drug related matters.
3. I have not had any disciplinary proceedings brought against me by an employer, sporting organisation or similar body involving child abuse, sexual misconduct or harassment, other forms of harassment or acts of violence or drug related matters.
4. I am not currently serving a sanction for an anti-doping rule violation under an Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority (ASADA) approved anti-doping policy applicable to me.
5. I will not participate in, facilitate or encourage any practice prohibited by the World Anti-Doping Agency Code or any other ASADA approved anti-doping policy applicable to me.
6. To my knowledge, there is no other matter that LSA may consider to constitute a risk to its members, employees, volunteers, athletes or reputation by engaging me.
7. I will notify the LSA Executive Officer of the organisation/s engaging me immediately upon becoming aware that any matter set out above has changed.

Declared in the state/territory of

on// (date) Signature

Consent of parent/guardian (on behalf of a person under the age of 18 years)

I have read and understood the declaration provided by my child. I confirm and warrant that the contents of the declaration provided by my child are true and correct in every particular.

Name:

Signature:

Date:/...../.....



ATTACHMENT C3: WORKING WITH CHILDREN CHECK REQUIREMENTS

Working with Children Check requirements vary across Australia. [Information](#) for each state and territory are available on the Play by the Rules website: <https://www.playbytherules.net.au/got-an-issue/child-safe-sport/child-safe-sport-in-each-state-or-territory/sa-child-safety-laws#sa-wwcc>

It is important to remember that when travelling to other states or territories, representatives of sporting organisations must comply with the legislative requirements of that particular state or territory.

In certain jurisdictions, temporary, time limited exemptions from working with children checks may be available for interstate visitors with a Working with Children Check in their home state.

The laws providing interstate exemptions are not consistent across Australia.

If an employee or volunteer for your organisation is travelling interstate to do work that would normally require a working with children check, you will need to check the relevant requirements of that state or territory.

Interstate visitors to South Australia working with children

A person who is a resident of another State or Territory who will be engaged in child-related work while in South Australia for an organised event must be able to show evidence that they are not prohibited from working with children under their home state's Working with Children Check scheme.

If the person will be undertaking child-related work in South Australia in excess of 10 consecutive days they must apply for a Working with Children Check in this State.

South Australia

Contact the Department of Human Services

Website: <https://dhs.sa.gov.au/services/community-and-family-services/child-safe-environments>

Phone: 08 8463 6468, Email: DHS.childsafe@sa.gov.au

National Police Check: www.police.sa.gov.au/services-and-events/apply-for-a-police-record-check

Department of Human Services, Screening Unit: <https://screening.sa.gov.au/>

PART D: COMPLAINT HANDLING PROCEDURES

LSA will deal with all complaints in a fair, timely and transparent manner. All complaints will be treated seriously.

LSA will provide individuals with an informal and informal process to resolve the matter, along with access to an external complaint handling body, based on the nature of the complaint and our rules and regulations.

LSA also provide an appeals process for those matters.

LSA will maintain confidentiality where possible and as provided in this policy and seek to ensure that no one is victimised for making, supporting or providing information about a complaint.

ATTACHMENTS

Attachment D1:	Complaints procedure
Attachment D2.	Mediation
Attachment D3.	Investigation procedure
Attachment D4.	Tribunal procedure
Attachment D5	Complaint Flow Chart (Play by the Rules)

ATTACHMENT D1: COMPLAINT PROCEDURE

LSA is committed to supporting people associated with our sport to make and resolve any complaints they may have in a fair, timely and effective way. This procedure is not to be used for any child harm related matters.

We will endeavour to deal with complaints on a confidential basis. We will not provide information about the complaint to another person without the complainant's consent, except if the law requires us to disclose this information or it is necessary to properly deal with the complaint. To ensure fairness for everyone involved, we will provide the full details of the complaint to the person or people against whom the complaint has been made and ask for their response. As a result, it may be difficult for us to resolve complaints made anonymously.

We will provide **informal and formal procedures** to deal with complaints. Individuals and organisations can also make **complaints to external organisations** under anti-discrimination, child protection and other relevant laws.

Informal approaches

Step 1: Talk with the other person (if safe, reasonable and appropriate)

If you feel confident and comfortable to do so, you can approach the other person to discuss the issues and try and resolve the problem directly.

Step 2: Contact the Executive Officer/Member Protection Information Officer

We encourage you to talk with the Executive Officer or one of our Member Protection Information Officers (MPIOs) if:

- step 1 (above) is not appropriate;
- you are not sure how to handle the problem by yourself;
- you want to talk confidentially with someone and find out what options are available to address your concern; or
- the concern continues after you approached the other person.

A list of our sport's Member Protection Information Officers (MPIOs) or equivalent can be found on the LA website www.lacrossesa.com.au.

The Executive Officer or MPIO will:

- ask how you would like your concern to be resolved and if you need support
- seek to provide different options for you to address your concern
- act as a support person, if you wish
- refer you to an appropriate person (e.g. a mediator) to help you address your concern, if appropriate
- inform the relevant government authorities and/or police, if required by law to do so
- where possible and appropriate, maintain confidentiality.

Step 3: Decide how to address your concern

After talking with the Executive Officer or MPIO, you may decide:

- there is no problem;
- the problem is minor and you do not wish to take the matter forward;
- to try and resolve the problem yourself, with or without a support person;
- to resolve the problem with the help of someone impartial, such as a mediator; or
- to resolve the matter through a formal process.

Formal approaches

Step 4: Making a formal complaint

If it is not possible or appropriate to resolve your complaint through an informal process, you may:

- make a formal complaint in writing to the Executive Officer, or
- approach a relevant external agency, such as an anti-discrimination or equal opportunity commission, for advice and assistance.

After receiving a formal complaint, and based on the material you provide, the Executive Officer or MPIO will decide whether:

- he or she is the most appropriate person to receive and handle the complaint;
- the nature and seriousness of the complaint requires a formal resolution procedure;
- to refer the complaint to **mediation**;
- to appoint a person to **investigate** the complaint;
- to refer the complaint to a **tribunal hearing**;
- to engage **The State Sport Dispute Centre** to provide an independent mediation or a tribunal hearing
- to refer the matter to the **police or other appropriate authority**; and/or
- to implement any interim arrangements that will apply until the complaint process is completed.

In dealing with your formal complaint, the Executive Officer or MPIO will take into account:

- whether he or she has had any personal involvement in the circumstances and if so, whether it is appropriate someone else should handle the complaint;
- your wishes, and the wishes of the respondent, regarding how the complaint should be handled;
- the relationship between you and the respondent (e.g. an actual or perceived power imbalance between you and the respondent);
- whether the facts of the complaint are in dispute; and
- the urgency of the complaint, including the possibility that you might face further unacceptable behaviour while the complaint process is underway.

If the Executive Officer or MPIO is the appropriate person to handle the complaint, he or she will, where appropriate and/or necessary:

- provide the information received from you to the other person(s) involved and ask for a response;
- decide if there is enough information to determine whether the matter alleged in your complaint did or did not occur; and/or
- determine what, if any, further action to take, including referring the matter for investigation or disciplinary action in accordance with this policy.

Step 5: Investigating the complaint

In some cases, an investigation may be required to determine the facts surrounding the complaint. Our investigations procedure is outlined in Attachment D3.

Following the investigation, a written report will be provided to the Executive Officer or MPIO if required.

- If the complaint is referred to **mediation**, we will follow the steps outlined in Attachment D2 or as agreed by you, the respondent and the mediator.
- If the complaint is referred to a **tribunal hearing**, the hearing will be conducted according to the steps outlined in Attachment D4.
- If the complaint is referred to the **police or another external agency**, we will endeavour to provide all reasonable assistance required by the police or the agency.

Any costs incurred by us relating to the complaint process set out in this policy (e.g. investigation, mediation and/or a tribunal hearing) are to be met by LSA, unless otherwise stated.

Step 6: Reconsidering a complaint or appealing a decision

If the matter is referred to mediation and is not resolved at mediation, you may request that the Executive Officer or MPIO reconsider the complaint in accordance with Step 3.

In accordance with LSA By-Laws you or the respondent(s) may also appeal a decision. The grounds and process for appeals are set out in Attachment D4.

Step 7: Documenting the resolution

The Executive Officer and/or MPIO will record the complaint, the steps taken to resolve it and the outcome. This information will be stored in a confidential and secure place. If the complaint was dealt with at the state/district level, the information will be stored by the state association. If the matter is of a serious nature, or if it was dealt with at the national level, the information will be stored by LSA and a copy stored by the state association.

Approaching external organisations

If you feel that you have been harassed or discriminated against, you can seek advice from the Equal Opportunity Commission. There is no obligation to make a formal complaint. However, if the Commission advises you that the issues appear to be within its jurisdiction, you may choose to lodge a formal complaint with the Commission.

The Commission may investigate your complaint. The Commission may also attempt to conciliate the complaint on a confidential basis. If this fails, or if it is not appropriate, the complaint may go to a formal hearing. The tribunal will make a finding and decide what action, if any, will be taken.

If you do lodge a complaint with the Commission, an appropriate person from LSA (e.g. an MPIO) will be available to support you during the process. You may also wish to have legal representation, particularly if the complaint goes to a formal hearing.

The Equal Opportunity Commission can be contacted online at www.eoc.sa.gov.au/ or phone 08 8207 1977.

Serious incidents, such as assault or sexual assault, should be reported to the police.

ATTACHMENT D2: MEDIATION

Mediation is a process that seeks to resolve complaints with the assistance of an impartial person – the mediator.

The mediator does not decide who is right or wrong and does not tell either side what they must do. Instead, he or she helps those involved to discuss the issues and seeks to facilitate a mutually agreeable solution.

Our approach to mediation follows the steps set out below.

1. The Executive Officer and/or MPIO will appoint an appropriate mediator to help resolve the complaint. This will be done under the direction of LSA and in consultation with the complainant and the respondent(s). The mediator will be an independent person in the context of the complaint, however this does not preclude a person with an association with LSA acting as mediator.
2. The mediator will talk with the complainant and respondent(s) about how the mediation will take place and who will participate. At a minimum, the mediator will prepare an agenda of issues to be discussed.
3. All issues raised during mediation will be treated confidentially. We also respect the rights of the complainant and the respondent(s) to pursue an alternative process if the complaint is not resolved.
4. If the complaint is resolved by mediation, where appropriate the mediator may seek to ensure the parties execute a document that sets out the agreement that has been reached. This agreement will be signed by the complainant and the respondent(s). We expect the parties involved to respect and comply with the terms of the agreement.
5. If the complaint is not resolved by mediation, the complainant may:
 - a. write to the Executive Officer and/or MPIO to request that the Executive Officer and/or MPIO reconsider the complaint; and
 - b. approach any relevant external agency, such as an anti-discrimination or equal opportunity commission, to resolve the matter.

We recognise that there are some **situations where mediation may not be appropriate**, including:

- when the people involved have completely different versions of the incident;
- when one or both parties are unwilling to attempt mediation;
- when there is a real or perceived power imbalance between the people involved;
- matters that involve serious allegations.

Mediation Services

In some circumstances LSA may choose to engage The State Sport Dispute Centre, based at Sport SA, to provide independent mediation.

ATTACHMENT D3: INVESTIGATION PROCESS

There will be times when a complaint will need to be investigated and information gathered. A complaint manager/investigator will be appointed to undertake this process.

An investigation helps determine the facts relating to the incident, if requested, recommendations as to possible findings and next steps.

Any investigation we conduct will be fair to all people involved. The investigation process will be undertaken by an unbiased person.

If we decide that a complaint should be investigated, we will follow the steps outlined below.

1. We will provide a written brief to the complaint manager/investigator that sets out the terms of engagement and his or her roles and responsibilities.
2. The complaint manager/investigator may:
 - interview the complainant and record the interview in writing;
 - provide full details of the complaint to the respondent(s) so that they can respond
 - interview the respondent(s) to allow them to answer the complaint and record the interview in writing;
 - obtain statements from witnesses and collect other relevant evidence;
 - make a finding as to whether the complaint is:
 - **substantiated** (there is sufficient evidence to support the complaint)
 - **inconclusive** (there is insufficient evidence either way);
 - **unsubstantiated** (there is sufficient evidence to show that the complaint is unfounded);
 - **mischievous, vexatious or knowingly untrue.**
 - provide a report to the Executive Officer documenting the complaint, the investigation process, the evidence,) and, if requested, any findings and recommendations.
3. We will provide a report to the complainant and the respondent(s) documenting the complaint, the investigation process and summarising key points from the investigation. The information collected will be stored securely and confidentiality, and will be maintained with the information only provided to those who require further information to support a resolution or determination.
4. The complainant and the respondent(s) will be entitled to support throughout this process from their chosen support person or adviser (e.g. MPIO or other person).

ATTACHMENT D4: TRIBUNAL PROCEDURES

We will follow the steps set out below to hear formal complaints made under our Member Protection Policy.

Preparing for a Tribunal hearing

1. A Tribunal panel will be established, according to the rules set out in our constituent documents, rules and by-laws, to hear a complaint that has been referred to it by the Executive Officer and/or MPIO.
2. The Tribunal panel members will be provided with a copy of all the relevant correspondence, reports or information received and sent by the Executive Officer and/or MPIO relating to the complaint/allegations.
3. The Tribunal hearing will be held as soon as practicable. However, adequate time must be provided for the respondent(s) to prepare for the hearing.
4. The Executive Officer and/or MPIO will inform the respondent(s) in writing that a Tribunal hearing will take place. The notice will outline:
 - that the person has a right to appear at the Tribunal hearing to defend the complaint/allegations;
 - the details of the complaint and of all allegations, as well as the provision or clause of any policy, rule or regulation that has allegedly been breached;
 - the date, time and venue of the Tribunal hearing;
 - that verbal and/or written submissions can be presented at the Tribunal hearing;
 - that witnesses may attend the Tribunal hearing to support the position of the respondent/s;
 - an outline of any possible sanctions that may be imposed if the complaint is found to be true;
 - That legal representation will not be allowed. The respondent may be assisted by a support person at a Tribunal hearing. For example, where the respondent is a minor, he or she should have a parent or guardian present. However a person cannot be a support person if he or she has been admitted to the practice as a lawyer or worked as a trainee lawyer. A copy of any investigation report findings will be provided to the respondent(s).
5. The Tribunal Panel will not include any person who has any actual or perceived conflict of interest, or bias regarding the matter.
6. The Executive Officer will notify the complainant in writing that a Tribunal hearing will take place. The notice will outline:
 - that the person has a right to appear at the Tribunal hearing to support their complaint;
 - the details of the complaint, including any relevant rules or regulations the respondent is accused of breaching;
 - the date, time and venue of the Tribunal hearing;
 - that verbal and/or written submissions can be presented at the Tribunal hearing;
 - that witnesses may attend the Tribunal hearing to support the complainant's position;
 - that legal representation will not be allowed.

A copy of the investigation report findings will be provided to the complainant.

7. If the complainant believes the details of the complaint are incorrect or insufficient, he or she should inform the Executive Officer and/or MPIO as soon as possible so that the respondent(s) and members of the Tribunal panel can be properly informed of the complaint.
8. If possible, the Tribunal panel should include at least one person with knowledge or experience of the relevant laws/rules (e.g. anti-discrimination).

Tribunal hearing procedure

9. The following people will be allowed to attend the Tribunal hearing:
 - Tribunal panel members;
 - the respondent(s);
 - the complainant;
 - any witnesses called by the respondent(s);
 - any witnesses called by the complainant;
 - any parent/guardian or support person required to support the respondent or the complainant.

10. If the respondent(s) is not present at the set hearing time and the Tribunal chairperson considers that no valid reason has been presented for this absence, the Tribunal hearing will continue subject to the chairperson being satisfied that all Tribunal notification requirements have been met.
11. If the Tribunal chairperson considers that there is a valid reason for the non-attendance of the respondent(s), or the chairperson does not believe the Tribunal notification requirements have been met, then the Tribunal hearing will be rescheduled to a later date.
12. If the Tribunal chairperson wishes to reschedule the Tribunal hearing date, the Tribunal chairperson will inform the Executive Officer and/or MPIO of the need to reschedule the hearing and the Tribunal Chairperson will arrange for the Tribunal to be reconvened.
13. The Tribunal chairperson will read out the complaint, ask each respondent if he or she understands the complaint and if he or she agrees or disagrees with the complaint.
14. If the respondent agrees with the complaint, he or she will be asked to provide any evidence or witnesses that should be considered by the Tribunal when determining any sanctions.
15. If the respondent disagrees with the complaint, the complainant will be asked to describe the circumstances that led to the complaint being made.
 - Reference may be made to brief notes.
 - The complainant may call witnesses.
 - The respondent may question the complainant and any witnesses.
16. The respondent will then be asked to respond to the complaint.
 - Reference may be made to brief notes.
 - The respondent may call witnesses.
 - The complainant may ask questions of the respondent and any witnesses.
17. The complainant and respondent(s) may be present when evidence is presented to the Tribunal hearing. Witnesses may be asked to wait outside the hearing until they are required.
18. The Tribunal may:
 - consider any evidence, and in any form, that it deems relevant;
 - ask questions of any person giving evidence;
 - limit the number of witnesses (including limiting witnesses to those persons who only provide new evidence);
 - require (to the extent it has power to do so) the attendance of any witness it deems relevant; and
 - act in an inquisitorial manner in order to establish the truth of the issue/complaint before it.
19. Video evidence, if available, may be presented. Arrangements for the viewing of this evidence must be made entirely by the person(s) wishing to offer this type of evidence.
20. If the Tribunal panel considers that at any time during the hearing there is any unreasonable or intimidatory behaviour from anyone, the Tribunal chairperson may deny further involvement of that person in the hearing.
21. After all the evidence has been presented, the Tribunal will make its decision in private. The Tribunal must decide whether the complaint has, on the balance of probabilities, been substantiated.
22. All Tribunal decisions will be by majority vote.
23. The Tribunal chairperson may announce the decision of the Tribunal at the conclusion of the hearing. Alternatively, he or she may reserve the decision of the Tribunal at the conclusion of the hearing and deliver the decision at a later time.
24. The respondent(s) will have the opportunity to make submissions to the Tribunal in relation to any sanctions that may be imposed.
25. Within 48 hours of the Tribunal delivering its decision, the Tribunal chairperson will:
 - forward a notice of the Tribunal's decision to the Executive Officer, including details of any sanction imposed.
 - forward a letter reconfirming the Tribunal's decision to the respondent(s), including any sanction imposed. The letter should also outline the process and grounds for an appeal, if allowed.
26. The Tribunal does not need to provide written reasons for its decision.

Appeals procedure

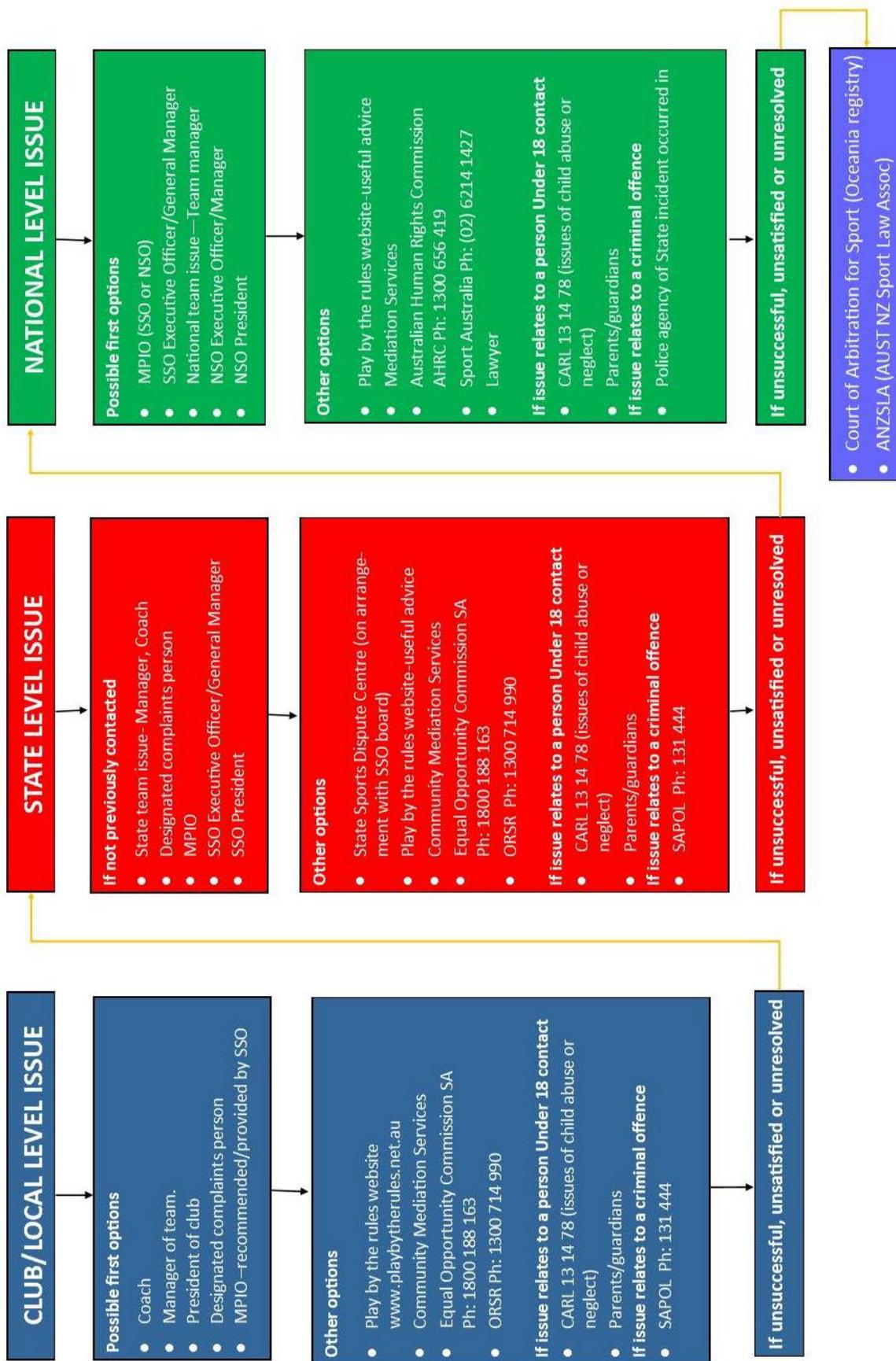
27. A complainant or a respondent(s) may lodge with LSA an appeal in relation to the decision of a Tribunal on one or more of the following grounds:
 - 27.1 that a denial of procedural fairness has occurred;
 - 27.2 that the sanction imposed is unjust and/or unreasonable;
 - 27.3 that the decision was not supported by the information/evidence provided at the mediation or to the Tribunal Hearing;
28. A person wanting to appeal must lodge a letter setting out the basis for their appeal with the Executive Officer within 2 days of the decision being made. An appeal fee of \$100 shall be included with the letter of intention to appeal.
29. If the letter of appeal is not received by the Executive Officer within this time, the right of appeal will lapse. If the letter of appeal is received but the appeal fee is not received within this time, the appeal will also lapse.
30. The letter of appeal and the notice of the Tribunal's decision (clause 24) will be forwarded to the Executive Officer and/or MPIO to review and to decide whether there are sufficient grounds for the appeal to proceed. The Executive Officer and/or MPIO may invite any witnesses to the meeting that he or she believes are required to make an informed decision.
31. If the appellant has not shown sufficient grounds for an appeal in accordance with clause 27, then the appeal will be rejected. The appellant will be notified in writing, including the reasons for the decision. The appeal fee will be forfeited.
32. If the appeal is accepted, an Appeal Tribunal with new panel members will be convened to rehear the complaint, and the appeal fee will be refunded.
33. The Tribunal hearing procedure shall be followed for the Appeal Tribunal.
34. The decision of the Appeal Tribunal will be final and binding.

ATTACHMENT D5: PLAY BY THE RULES COMPLAINT FLOW CHART



Complaints Flowchart—SA

This chart may assist with determining who to contact first when dealing with a complaint. Always start at the level that the incident occurred and always refer to your organisation's Member Protection Policy



PART E: REPORTING REQUIREMENTS AND DOCUMENTS/FORMS

We will ensure that all the complaints we receive, both formal and informal, are properly documented. This includes recording how the complaint was resolved and the outcome of the complaint.

This information, and any additional records and notes, will be treated confidentially (subject to disclosure required by law or permitted under this policy) and stored in a secure place.

We will treat any allegation of a child at risk or harm promptly, seriously and with a high degree of sensitivity.

We will ensure that everyone who works with our organisation in a paid or unpaid capacity understands how to appropriately receive and record allegations of a child at risk or harm and how to report those allegations to the relevant authorities in their state or territory.

ATTACHMENTS

Attachment E1:	Record of informal complaint
Attachment E2:	Record of formal complaint
Attachment E3:	Handling an allegation of a child at risk
Attachment E4:	Confidential record of a child at risk allegation
Attachment E5:	Reporting a child at risk

If investigated:	Finding:
If heard by Tribunal:	Decision: Action recommended:
If mediated:	Date of mediation: Both/all parties present: Agreement: Any other action taken:
If decision was appealed	Decision: Action recommended:
Resolution	<input type="checkbox"/> Less than 3 months to resolve <input type="checkbox"/> Between 3 – 8 months to resolve <input type="checkbox"/> More than 8 months to resolve
Completed by	Name: Position: Signature: _____ Date / /
Signed by:	Complainant: Respondent:

This record and any notes must be kept confidential and secure. If the complaint is of a serious nature, or if it is taken to and/or dealt with at the national level, the original record must be provided to LSA and a copy kept with the organisation where the complaint was first made.

ATTACHMENT E3: PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING ALLEGATIONS OF A CHILD AT RISK

If you believe a child is in immediate danger or a life-threatening situation, contact the Police immediately on 000.

We will treat any suspicion of a child at risk (including allegations of a child at risk or harm) promptly, seriously and with a high degree of sensitivity.

All people working with LSA in a paid or unpaid capacity have a duty to report any concerns to the appropriate authorities, following the steps outlined below.

Step 1: Receive the allegation

If a child or young person raises with you an allegation of child at risk or harm that relates to them or to another child, it is important that you listen, stay calm and be supportive.

Do	Don't
Make sure you are clear about what the child has told you	Do not challenge or undermine the child
Reassure the child that what has occurred is not his or her fault	Do not seek detailed information, ask leading questions or offer an opinion.
Explain that other people may need to be told in order to stop what is happening.	Do not discuss the details with any person other than those detailed in these procedures.
Promptly and accurately record the discussion in writing.	Do not contact the alleged offender.

Step 2: Report the allegation

- Immediately report any allegation of a child at risk or harm, or any situation involving a child at risk of harm, to the police and/or the relevant child protection agency. You may need to make a report to both.
- Contact the Child Abuse Report Line for advice if there is **any** doubt about whether the allegation should be reported on 13 14 78.
- If the allegation involves a person to whom this policy applies, then also report the allegation to the Executive Officer and/or MPIO of LSA so that he or she can ensure the situation is managed appropriately.

To report your suspicions (on reasonable grounds) that a child or young person is, or may be at risk, call the 24-hour Child Abuse Report Line on 13 14 78.

Step 3: Protect the child and manage the situation

- The Executive Officer and/or MPIO will assess the immediate risks to the child and take interim steps to ensure the child's safety and the safety of any other children. This may include redeploying the alleged offender to a position where there is no unsupervised contact with children, supervising the alleged offender or removing/suspending him or her until any investigations have been concluded. Legal advice should be sought before any interim steps are made if the person is an employee of LSA.
- The Executive Officer and/or MPIO will consider what services may be most appropriate to support the child and his or her parent/s.
- The Executive Officer and/or MPIO will consider what support services may be appropriate for the alleged offender.
- The Executive Officer and/or MPIO will seek to put in place measures to protect the child and the alleged offender from possible victimisation and gossip.

Step 4: Take internal action

- At least three different investigations could be undertaken to examine allegations that are made against a person to whom this policy applies, including:
 - a criminal investigation (conducted by the police)
 - a child protection investigation (conducted by the relevant child protection agency)
 - a disciplinary or misconduct inquiry/investigation (conducted by LSA).
- LSA will assess the allegations and determine what action should be taken in the circumstances. Depending on the situation, action may include considering whether the alleged offender should return to his or her position, be dismissed, banned or suspended or face other disciplinary action.
- If disciplinary action is undertaken, we will follow the procedures set out in Clause 9 of our Member Protection Policy.
- Where required we will provide the relevant government agency with a report of any disciplinary action we take.

ATTACHMENT E4: CONFIDENTIAL RECORD OF A CHILD AT RISK

Before completing, ensure the procedures outlined in Procedure for Handling Allegations of a Child at Risk have been followed and advice has been sought from the relevant government agency and/or police.

Complainant's Name (if other than the child)		Date Formal Complaint Received: / /
Role/status in sport	<input type="checkbox"/> Administrator (volunteer) <input type="checkbox"/> Athlete/player <input type="checkbox"/> Coach/Assistant Coach <input type="checkbox"/> Employee (paid) <input type="checkbox"/> Official	<input type="checkbox"/> Parent <input type="checkbox"/> Spectator <input type="checkbox"/> Support Personnel <input type="checkbox"/> Other
Child's name		Age:
Child's address		
Person's reason for suspecting a child at risk (e.g. observation, injury, disclosure)		
Name of person complained about		
Role/status in sport	<input type="checkbox"/> Administrator (volunteer) <input type="checkbox"/> Athlete/player <input type="checkbox"/> Coach/Assistant Coach <input type="checkbox"/> Employee (paid) <input type="checkbox"/> Official	<input type="checkbox"/> Parent <input type="checkbox"/> Spectator <input type="checkbox"/> Support Personnel <input type="checkbox"/> Other
Witnesses (if more than 3 witnesses, attach details to this form)	Name (1): Contact details: Name (2): Contact details: Name (3): Contact details:	
Interim action (if any) taken (to ensure child's safety and/or to support needs of person complained about)		
Police contacted	Who: When: Advice provided:	
Government agency contacted	Who: When: Advice provided:	
Executive Officer and/or MPIO contacted	Who: When:	

Police and/or government agency investigation	Finding:
Internal investigation (if any)	Finding:
Action taken	
Completed by	Name: Position: Signature: / /
Signed by	Complainant (if not a child)

This record and any notes must be kept in a confidential and safe place and provided to the relevant authorities (police and government) should they require them.

ATTACHMENT E5: REPORTING A CHILD AT RISK

Under the *Children and Young People (Safety) Act 2017* mandated notifiers are required by law to notify the Department for Child Protection **Child Abuse Report Line 13 1478**, if they suspect on reasonable grounds that a child or young person is, or may be, at risk and the suspicion is formed in the course of the person's work (whether paid or voluntary) or in carrying out official duties.

Mandated notifiers are any person who is an employee of, or volunteer in, a government or non-government organisation that provides health, welfare, education, sporting or recreational, child care or residential services wholly or partly for children.

These people:

- a. Are engaged in the actual delivery of those services to children; or
- b. Hold a management position in the relevant organisation the duties of which include direct responsibility for, or direct supervision of, the provision of those services to children.

It is an offence to prevent a person from discharging the obligation of mandatory reporting through threat, intimidation or unfavourable treatment.

NB: There is no legal requirement for a mandatory reporter to be trained. Rather, everyone in the above roles have a responsibility to report.

LSA supports that all people engaged in activities associated with LSA have a moral obligation to report any suspicion of a child at risk.

Further information can be found at:

<https://www.childprotection.sa.gov.au/reporting-child-abuse>