

# SPACE COAST CREW

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## Safe Sport Manual

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Keeping Athletes Safe

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## INTRODUCTION

There are a lot of reasons to play sport – at any level. A life-long activity, people often play sport to have fun and spend time with friends. Sport also encourages a healthy lifestyle, builds self-confidence; athletes also do better off the field. They learn goal-setting, teamwork and time management skills. Athletes are less likely to use cigarettes, drugs and alcohol; they have higher graduation rates and are more likely to attend college.

Unfortunately, sport can also be a high-risk environment for misconduct, including child physical and sexual abuse. Here, we identify six primary types of misconduct:

- Bullying
- Harassment
- Hazing
- Emotional Misconduct
- Physical Misconduct
- Sexual Misconduct, including Child Sexual Abuse

**All forms of misconduct are intolerable and in direct conflict with the Space Coast Crew Ideals.**

Misconduct may damage an athlete's psychological well-being; athletes who have been mistreated experience social embarrassment, emotional turmoil, psychological scars, loss of self-esteem and negative impacts on family, friends and the sport. Misconduct often hurts an athlete's competitive performance and may cause him or her to drop out of sport entirely.

The Space Coast Crew (SCC) is committed to improving the development, safety of athletes and participants involved in sport. Space Coast Crew publishes this handbook as a resource to guide the development, implementation and internal review of effective athlete safety and misconduct prevention strategies for local, regional and national sport organizations.

## DEFINITIONS

### Child, children, minor and youth

Anyone under the age of 18.

### Child physical abuse

- Non-accidental trauma or physical injury caused by contact behaviors, such as punching, beating, kicking, biting, burning or otherwise harming a child. Child physical abuse may also include non-contact physical misconduct as described in the Athlete Protection Policy.
- Legal definitions vary by state. To find guidelines concerning your state, visit the Child Welfare Information Gateway ([www.childwelfare.gov](http://www.childwelfare.gov)).

### Child sexual abuse

- Child sexual abuse involves any sexual activity with a child where consent is not or cannot be given. This includes sexual contact with a minor that is accomplished by deception, manipulation, force or threat of force regardless of whether there is deception or the child understands the sexual nature of the activity. Sexual contact between minors can also be abusive if there is a significant imbalance of power or disparity in age, development or size, such that one child is the aggressor. The sexually abusive acts may include sexual penetration, sexual touching or non-contact sexual acts such as verbal acts, sexually suggestive written or electronic communications, exposure or voyeurism.<sup>1</sup>
- Legal definitions vary by state. To find guidelines concerning your state, visit the Child Welfare Information Gateway ([www.childwelfare.gov](http://www.childwelfare.gov)).

### Misconduct

Conduct which results in harm, the potential for harm or the imminent threat of harm. Age is irrelevant to misconduct. There are six primary types of misconduct in sport: emotional, physical and sexual misconduct, bullying, harassment and hazing.

### Participants

Participants are minors who participate in a sport activity through a club or organization (e.g., athletes, officials or referees).

### Participant Safety Handbook

As used here, a set of guidelines collecting policies and practices related to an organization's strategy for recognizing, reducing and responding to child sexual abuse and other misconduct in sport.

## WHAT'S IN THIS HANDBOOK?

### Strategies

You will find six strategies to recognize reduce and respond to child physical and sexual abuse and other types of misconduct in sport. These strategies include:

- Strategy 1:** Training and Education
- Strategy 2:** Screening staff members, volunteers and/or contractors
- Strategy 3:** Establishing boundaries
- Strategy 4:** Managing training and competition
- Strategy 5:** Responding to abuse, misconduct and policy violations
- Strategy 6:** Monitoring the strategy



## Strategy 1: Training and Education

Our policies and procedures require staff members and/or volunteers to report abuse, misconduct and violations of this Participant Safety Handbook. To do so, staff members (coaches, riggers, admin, support staff at boathouses) and/or volunteers (volunteer coaches, parent chaperones, referees, other volunteers) should have a basic understanding of sexual abusers, as well as “grooming,” the most common strategy offenders use to seduce their victims. Using a combination of attention, affection and gifts, offenders select a child, win the child’s trust (and the trust of the child’s parent or guardian), manipulate the child into sexual activity, and keep the child from disclosing abuse.

Accordingly, staff members and/or volunteers will review this handbook before performing services for SPACE COAST CREW. Misconduct in sport includes:

- Bullying
- Harassment
- Hazing
- Emotional misconduct
- Physical misconduct, and
- Sexual misconduct, including child sexual abuse

## Strategy 2: Screening Staff Members & Volunteers

### A) APPLICANT SCREENING

Staff members, contractors and/or volunteers must consent to, and pass, a formal applicant screening process before performing services for SCC.

Elements of our screening process include, as applicable, successful completion of an application, interview, reference check and criminal background check.

#### EDUCATION ABOUT CLUB'S PROTECTION POLICIES

To deter applicants who may be at risk of abusing athletes or participants from applying for positions, SCC educates its applicants about its protection policies and offers applicants an early opt-out by:

- Requiring awareness training before placement and/or before working with athletes and participants
- Informing applicants about our policies and procedures relevant to prevention
- Asking applicants to review and agree to our policies and procedures before proceeding with the process
- Requiring applicants to sign a document acknowledging review of our policies and procedures

#### WRITTEN APPLICATIONS

Each applicant for a position will complete an application form consisting of personal, identifying information and a general release with applicant's signature.

The written application will:

- Ask about previous work and volunteer experiences
- Ask questions intended to illicit information concerning high-risk behaviors
- Provide a written release for contacting personal references and performing a criminal background check, including an indemnification clause
- Ask open-ended questions that encourage broad answers
- Use disclosure statements to ask applicants about previous criminal arrests or convictions for sexual offenses, violence against youth and other violent criminal offenses or felonies

#### PERSONAL INTERVIEW

Appropriate staff will interview applicants whose experience and credentials are considered a fit for available positions. During this interview, SCC will ask questions to encourage discussion, clarify responses and expand on the applicant's answers to questions from the written application.

#### REFERENCES

References of applicants will be contacted (either by phone or in writing) and asked specific questions regarding the applicant's professional experiences, demeanor and appropriateness for involvement with minor athletes and participants.

#### RELEASE

Each applicant will also provide a signed release, consistent with federal, state and local laws regulating employment practices, that allows references to speak freely about the applicant's qualifications without fear of reprisal and authorizing SCC to obtain information concerning an applicant's past employment, volunteer experience and information provided by the applicant during the screening process (i.e., written application and personal interview).

## B) CRIMINAL BACKGROUND CHECK POLICY

All applicants will be asked to undergo a criminal background check that complies with the Fair Credit Reporting Act **before** providing services for SCC. Through this criminal background check, SCC will utilize reasonable efforts to ascertain past criminal history of an applicant.

### PROCESS

The Criminal Background Check Consent and Waiver Release form must be submitted and the applicant cleared before he or she may perform services for SCC.

On receipt of the Criminal Background Check Consent and Waiver Release form, SCC will request that its vendor perform the criminal background check. As part of its criminal background check, SCC will, at a minimum and without limitation,

- (1) perform a national search of state criminal repositories;
- (2) perform a search of state sexual offender registries; and
- (3) verify a person's identification against his or her social security number or other personal identifier.

### POTENTIALLY DISQUALIFYING FACTORS

#### Criminal History

SCC will use a criminal background check to gather information about an applicant's prior criminal history. The information revealed by the criminal background check may disqualify an applicant from serving as a staff member, contractor and/or volunteer.

Information that could disqualify an applicant includes, but is not limited to, arrests, pleas of no contest and criminal convictions—especially if the underlying criminal behavior involved sex or violence.

#### Pending Court Cases

No decision will be made on an individual's eligibility for work as a new staff member, contractor and/or volunteer if they have a pending court case for any of the potentially disqualifying offenses until the pending case concludes. If, however, during the case's pendency, the organization undertakes an independent investigation and conducts a hearing, any determination may be used to disqualify the individual.

#### Full Disclosure

Each applicant has the affirmative duty to disclose his or her criminal history. Failing to disclose or intentionally misrepresenting an arrest plea or conviction history in an application or any other information provided by an applicant during the screening process is grounds for employment, volunteer and/or membership revocation or restriction, regardless of when the offense is discovered.

- If an applicant (1) is arrested, (2) pleas or (3) is convicted of a crime other than a traffic offense during the screening process, the applicant is required to disclose such information immediately.
- In the event a person is serving as a staff member, contractor or volunteer and (1) is arrested, (2) pleas or (3) is convicted after the completion of the screening process, he or she has an affirmative duty to disclose such information immediately to his or her supervisor or SCC administrator.
- **Any applicant who has been banned by another sport organization, as temporarily or permanently ineligible, must self-disclose this information. A failure to disclose is a basis for disqualification for potential applicants.**

**FINDINGS**

Notice of findings will be provided to:

- (1) Robert Poloski Jr. President      robertpoloski@gmail.com      (321) 302-9225
- (2) Anne Baney      Vice President      abaney@aol.com      (321) 536-4960
- (3) Scott Landis      Treasurer      sparkyndenise@cfl.rr.com      (321) 795-2815

SPACE COAST CREW’S criminal background check report will return a “red light” or “green light” score. A green light score means that the background check vendor located no records that would disqualify the applicant. A green light score, however, is not a certification of safety or permission to bypass/ignore other screening efforts. Other disqualifying factors may exist, and can be revealed through an interview, reference checks and a completed application.

A **red light** finding means the criminal background check revealed criminal records which suggest the applicant “does not meet the criteria” and is not suitable for organization employment or volunteer assignment.

Individuals who are subject to disqualification under a “red light” finding may challenge the accuracy of the reported information reported by the criminal background check vendor.

***OPTION ONE: Appeal to Space Coast Crew***

**APPEAL TO SPACE COAST CREW**

If an individual receives a red light finding and wants to contest SCC’s decision not to accept his or her application based on the red light finding, the individual may request a hearing before SCC’s Review Panel. The Review Panel will consist of: The Board of Directors (BOD), president presiding.

The Review Panel will communicate its finding to the individual. If the individual disagrees with the finding of the Review Panel, he or she may request an appeal with BOD. A decision rendered by the BOD shall be final and binding on all parties.

**DISCRETION**

If any discretion is exercised in the application of this policy, it shall be exercised in a uniform manner so that substantially similar convictions and circumstances result in substantially similar treatment of applicants.

***--END OPTION ONE--***

***OPTION TWO: Appeal to Criminal Background Check Vendor***

**APPEAL TO CRIMINAL BACKGROUND CHECK VENDOR**

Any disqualified individual has the right to dispute the findings of the criminal background check directly with SCC’s approved Criminal Background Check Vendor. A disqualified individual may not appeal the automatic disqualification or the results of the findings of the criminal background check vendor to SCC. SCC is required by the policy to accept the findings of the approved criminal background check vendor. Individuals automatically disqualified are excluded from participation in any SCC sanctioned events and/or activities.

***--END OPTION TWO--***

**FREQUENCY OF CRIMINAL BACKGROUND CHECKS**

Criminal background checks will be refreshed every 3 years or as otherwise required by law, for staff members and/or volunteers who are 18 years of age or older and perform services for SCC.

**AFFIRMATIVE DUTY TO DISCLOSE**

If, during the course of employment or participation in SCC's program, a staff member or volunteer is accused, arrested, indicted or convicted of a criminal offense against a child, it is the duty and responsibility of the staff member or volunteer to notify an immediate supervisor, a SCC administrator or a member of the SCC BOD.

**OTHER POTENTIALLY DISQUALIFYING FACTORS**

Even if an applicant passes a criminal background check, other factors may disqualify an applicant. An individual may be disqualified and prohibited from providing services for SCC if the individual has:

- Been held liable for civil penalties or damages involving sexual or physical abuse of a minor
- Been subject to any court order involving any sexual or physical abuse of a minor, including but not limited to domestic order or protection
- A history with another organization (employment, volunteer, etc.) of complaints of sexual or physical abuse of minors
- Resigned, been terminated or been asked to resign from a position - paid or unpaid - due to complaint(s) of sexual or physical abuse of minors
- A history of other behavior that indicates they may be a danger to participants in CLUB; or
- Not met the job requirements

**REVIEW OF DISQUALIFIERS**

SCC will review its disqualifiers every two years or as otherwise required or modified by law.

**RECORDS**

Records are secured onsite for a period indicated by applicable law or until the applicant is no longer affiliated with SCC, whichever date is later.

## Strategy 3: Establishing Boundaries

### A) ATHLETE PROTECTION POLICY

#### COMMITMENT TO SAFETY

##### Overview

In the event that any staff member or volunteer observes inappropriate behaviors (i.e., policy violations), suspected physical or sexual abuse, or misconduct, it is the personal responsibility of each staff member and volunteer to immediately report his or her observations to an immediate supervisor, a Space Coast Crew administrator or a member of SCC Board of Directors.

SCC is committed to creating a safe and positive environment for athletes' physical, emotional and social development and to ensuring that it promotes an environment free of misconduct.

**Staff members and volunteers should not attempt to evaluate the credibility or validity of child physical or sexual abuse allegations as a condition for reporting to appropriate law enforcement authorities.** Instead, it is the responsibility of each staff member and volunteer to immediately report suspicions or allegations of child physical or sexual abuse to an immediate supervisor, SCC administrator or a member of SCC BOD. Complaints and allegations will be addressed under SCC's Disciplinary Rules and Procedure.

SCC recognizes that the process for training and motivating athletes will vary with each coach and athlete, but it is nevertheless important for everyone involved in sport to support the use of motivational and training methods that avoid misconduct.

##### Application

This Policy applies to

- ALL Staff members and volunteers
- SCC's athletes and participants, parents

Staff members, volunteers, athletes and participants shall refrain from all forms of misconduct, which include:

- Bullying
- Harassment
- Hazing
- Emotional misconduct
- Physical misconduct
- Sexual misconduct, including child sexual abuse.

## PROHIBITED CONDUCT

### A) Child Sexual Abuse

- (1) Any sexual activity with a child where consent is not or cannot be given. This includes sexual contact with a child that is accomplished by deception, manipulation, force or threat of force, regardless of the age of the participants, and all sexual interactions between an adult and a child, regardless of whether there is deception or the child understands the sexual nature of the activity.

**Note concerning peer-to-peer child sexual abuse:** Sexual contact between minors also can be abusive. Whether or not a sexual interaction between children constitutes child sexual abuse turns on the existence of an aggressor, the age difference between the children, and/or whether there is an imbalance of power and/or intellectual capabilities.

- (2) Any act or conduct described as child sexual abuse under federal or state law.

#### **Exception**

None

#### **Examples**

Sexually abusive acts may include sexual penetration, sexual touching or non-contact sexual acts such as verbal acts, sexually suggestive electronic or written communications, exposure or voyeurism.

### B) Emotional Misconduct

- (1) A pattern of deliberate, non-contact behavior that has the potential to cause emotional or psychological harm to an athlete. Non-contact behaviors include:

- a. verbal acts
- b. physical acts
- c. acts that deny attention or support

- (2) Any act or conduct described as emotional abuse or misconduct under federal or state law (e.g. child abuse, child neglect).

#### **Exception**

Emotional misconduct does not include professionally-accepted coaching methods of skill enhancement, physical conditioning, team building, discipline or improving athletic performance.

#### **Examples**

Examples of emotional misconduct prohibited by this policy include, without limitation:

- (1) **Verbal Acts.** A pattern of verbal behaviors that (a) attack an athlete personally (e.g., calling them worthless, fat or disgusting) or (b) repeatedly and excessively yelling at a particular participant or participants in a manner that serves no productive training or motivational purpose.
- (2) **Physical Acts.** A pattern of physically aggressive behaviors, such as (a) throwing sport equipment, water bottles or chairs at, or in the presence of, participants; or (b) punching walls, windows or other objects.
- (3) **Acts that Deny Attention and Support.** A pattern of (a) ignoring an athlete for extended periods of time or (b) routinely or arbitrarily excluding participants from practice.

**Note: Bullying, harassment, and hazing, defined below, often involve some form of emotional misconduct.**

### C) Physical Misconduct

- (1) Contact or non-contact conduct that results in, or reasonably threaten to, cause physical harm to an athlete or other sport participants; or
- (2) Any act or conduct described as physical abuse or misconduct under federal or state law (e.g. child abuse, child neglect, assault).

#### **Exceptions**

Physical misconduct does not include professionally-accepted coaching methods of skill enhancement, physical conditioning, team building, appropriate discipline or improving athlete performance. For example, hitting, punching, and kicking are well-regulated forms of contact in combat sports, but have no place in rowing.

#### **Examples**

Examples of physical misconduct prohibited by this Policy include, without limitation:

- (1) **Contact offenses.** Behaviors that include:
  - (a) punching, beating, biting, striking, choking or slapping an athlete;
  - (b) intentionally hitting an athlete with objects or sporting equipment;
  - (c) providing alcohol to an athlete under the legal drinking age (under U.S. law);
  - (d) providing illegal drugs or non-prescribed medications to any athlete;
  - (e) encouraging or permitting an athlete to return to play pre-maturely following a serious injury (e.g., a concussion) and without the clearance of a medical professional;
  - (f) prescribing dieting or other weight-control methods (e.g., weigh-ins, caliper tests) without regard for the nutritional well-being and health of athlete.
- (2) **Non-contact offenses.** Behaviors that include:
  - (a) isolating an athlete in a confined space (e.g., locking an athlete in a small space);
  - (b) forcing an athlete to assume a painful stance or position for no athletic purpose (e.g. requiring an athlete to kneel on a harmful surface);
  - (c) withholding, recommending against or denying adequate hydration, nutrition, medical attention or sleep.

**Note: Bullying, harassment and hazing, defined below, often involve some form of physical misconduct.**

### D) Sexual Misconduct

- (1) Any touching or non-touching sexual interaction that is (a) nonconsensual or forced, (b) coerced or manipulated, or (c) perpetrated in an aggressive, harassing, exploitative or threatening manner;
- (2) Any sexual interaction between an athlete and an individual with evaluative, direct or indirect authority. Such relationships involve an imbalance of power and are likely to impair judgment or be exploitative; or
- (3) Any act or conduct described as sexual abuse or misconduct under federal or state law (e.g. sexual abuse, sexual exploitation, rape)

**Note: An imbalance of power is always assumed between a coach and an athlete.**

### ***Types of Sexual Misconduct***

Types of sexual misconduct include:

- (1) sexual assault,
- (2) sexual harassment,
- (3) sexual abuse, or
- (4) any other sexual intimacies that exploit an athlete.
  - a. **Minors cannot consent to sexual activity with an adult**, and all sexual interaction between an adult and a minor is strictly prohibited.

### ***Exceptions***

None

### ***Examples***

Examples of sexual misconduct prohibited under this Policy include, without limitation:

- (1) **Touching offenses.** Behaviors that include:
  - (a) fondling an athlete's breasts or buttocks
  - (b) exchange of reward in sport (e.g., team placement, scores, feedback) for sexual favors
  - (c) genital contact
  - (d) sexual relations or intimacies between persons in a position of trust, authority and/or evaluative and supervisory control over athletes or other sport participants.

### ***Comment***

**(1) Authority and Trust.** Once the unique coach-athlete relationship is established, the authority and trust on the part of the coach over the athlete shall be assumed, regardless of age. Accordingly, sexual interaction or intimacies between a coach and an athlete or other participant are prohibited, regardless of age, both during coaching and during that period following coaching if an imbalance in power could jeopardize effective decision-making.

**Imbalance of Power.** Factors relevant to determining whether there is an imbalance of power include, but are not limited to: (a) the nature and extent of the coach's supervisory, evaluative or other authority over the athlete being coached; (b) the actual relationship between the parties; (c) the parties' respective roles; (d) the nature and duration of the sexual relations or intimacies; (e) the age of the coach; (f) the age of the athlete or participant; (g) and whether the coach has engaged in a pattern of sexual interaction with other athletes or participants.

(1) Non-touching offenses. Behaviors that include:

- (a) a coach discussing his or her sex life with an athlete
- (b) a coach asking an athlete about his or her sex life
- (c) coach requesting or sending a nude or partial-dress photo to athlete
- (d) exposing athletes to pornographic material
- (e) sending athletes sexually explicit or suggestive electronic or written messages or photos  
(e.g. "sexting")
- (f) deliberately exposing an athlete to sexual acts
- (g) deliberately exposing an athlete to nudity  
(except in situations where locker rooms and changing areas are shared)

- (h) sexual harassment; specifically, the sexual solicitation, physical advances, or verbal or nonverbal conduct that is sexual in nature, and
  - a. is unwelcome, offensive or creates a hostile environment, and the offending individual knows or is told this
  - b. is sufficiently severe or intense to be harassing to a reasonable person in the context.

### E) Bullying

- (1) An intentional, persistent and repeated pattern of committing or willfully tolerating physical and non- physical behaviors that are intended, or have the reasonable potential, to cause fear, humiliation or physical harm in an attempt to socially exclude, diminish or isolate the targeted athlete(s), as a condition of membership
- (2) Any act or conduct described as bullying under federal or state law

#### Exceptions

Bullying does not include group or team behaviors that

- (a) are meant to establish normative team behaviors, or
- (b) promote team cohesion.

For example, bullying does not include verbal admonitions to encourage team members to train harder and to push through a difficult training regimen.

#### Examples

Examples of bullying prohibited by this Policy include, without limitation:

- (1) Physical behaviors. Behaviors that include
  - (a) hitting, pushing, punching, beating, biting, striking, kicking, choking, or slapping an athlete;
  - (b) throwing at, or hitting an athlete with, objects such as sporting equipment.
- (2) Verbal and emotional behaviors. Behaviors that include (a) teasing, ridiculing, intimidating; (b) spreading rumors or making false statements; or (c) using electronic communications, social media, or other technology to harass, frighten, intimidate or humiliate (“cyber bullying”).

#### Harassment

- (1) A repeated pattern of physical and/or non-physical behaviors that
  - (a) are intended to cause fear, humiliation or annoyance,
  - (b) offend or degrade,
  - (c) create a hostile environment or
  - (d) reflect discriminatory bias in an attempt to establish dominance, superiority or power over an individual athlete or group based on gender, race, ethnicity, culture, religion, sexual orientation, gender expression or mental or physical disability; or
- (2) Any act or conduct described as harassment under federal or state law

#### Exceptions

None

#### Examples

Examples of harassment prohibited by this Policy include, without limitation:

- (1) Physical offenses. Behaviors that include (a) hitting, pushing, punching, beating, biting, striking, kicking, choking or slapping an athlete or participant; (b) throwing at or hitting an athlete with objects including sporting equipment.

- (2) Non-physical offenses. Behaviors that include (a) making negative or disparaging comments about an athlete's sexual orientation, gender expression, disability, religion, skin color, or ethnic traits; (b) displaying offensive materials, gestures, or symbols.

#### **F) Hazing**

- (1) Coercing, requiring, forcing or willfully tolerating any humiliating, unwelcome or dangerous activity that serves as a condition for (a) joining a group or (b) being socially accepted by a group's members; or  
 (2) Any act or conduct described as hazing under federal or state law

#### **Exception**

Hazing does not include group or team activities that

- (a) are meant to establish normative team behaviors or  
 (b) promote team cohesion.

#### **Examples**

Examples of hazing prohibited by this Policy include, without limitation:

- (1) requiring, forcing or otherwise requiring the consumption of alcohol or illegal drugs
- (2) tying, taping or otherwise physically restraining an athlete
- (3) sexual simulations or sexual acts of any nature
- (4) sleep deprivation, otherwise unnecessary schedule disruption or the withholding of water and/or food
- (5) social actions (e.g. grossly inappropriate or provocative clothing) or public displays (e.g. public nudity) that are illegal or meant to draw ridicule
- (6) beating, paddling or other forms of physical assault
- (7) excessive training requirements focused on individuals on a team

#### **WILLFULLY TOLERATING MISCONDUCT**

It is a violation of this Athlete Protection Policy if a staff member and/or volunteer knows of misconduct, but takes no action to intervene on behalf of the athlete(s), participant(s), staff member, and/or volunteer.

#### **REPORTING**

Although these policies are designed to reduce child sexual abuse and other misconduct, it can still occur. Staff members, volunteers and participants of SCC shall follow the reporting procedures set forth in SCC's Reporting Policy. **SPACE COAST CREW does not investigate suspicions or allegations of child physical or sexual abuse, or attempt to evaluate the credibility or validity of such allegations, as a condition of reporting suspicions or allegations to the appropriate law enforcement authorities.**

#### **VIOLATIONS**

Violations of the Athlete Protection Policy shall be reported pursuant to our Reporting Policy and will be addressed under our Disciplinary Rules and Procedure.

## Strategy 4: Managing Training and Competition

### A) SUPERVISION OF ATHLETES AND PARTICIPANTS

During training and competition, SCC strives to create two-deep leadership and minimize one-to-one interactions to create a safe training environment and to protect athletes and participants.

#### APPROPRIATE ONE-ON-ONE INTERACTIONS

##### Individual Meetings

An individual meeting may be necessary to address an athlete's concerns, training program, or competition schedule. Under these circumstances, coaches, staff members and/or volunteers are to observe the following guidelines:

- Any individual meeting should occur when others are present and where interactions can be easily observed
- Where possible, an individual meeting should take place in a publicly visible and open area, such as the corner of a gym or pool deck
- If an individual meeting is to take place in an office, the door should remain unlocked and open
- If a closed-door meeting is necessary, the coach, staff member and/or volunteer must inform another coach, staff member and/or volunteer and ensure the door remains unlocked

##### Individual Training Sessions

An individual training session(s) with an athlete or participant may also be desired or necessary. Under these circumstances, written permission of a minor athlete's parents or guardians is required in advance of the individual training session(s), and SCC encourages parents and guardians to attend the training session.

#### PROHIBITED ONE-ON-ONE INTERACTIONS

Except as set forth above, minor athletes and participants will not be left unattended or unsupervised during SCC activities and SCC coaches, staff members and/or volunteers are prohibited from being alone with an individual athlete or participant in any room or building.

### B) PHYSICAL CONTACT WITH ATHLETES

#### What

Policy describes the purpose and limits of appropriate physical contact between athletes and other relevant participants and identifies the person and/or entity to whom unacceptable forms of physical contact should be reported.

#### Why

In almost all sports, coaching an athlete requires some amount and type of physical contact. Such contact may be with parts of the body that, in a non-sport context, may be inappropriate (e.g., positioning an athlete's leg or torso, or spotting an athlete to ensure they will not be injured by a fall). Physical contact is also natural and appropriate when celebrating victories and achievement or consoling athletes after a loss or injury.

Physical contact policies provide all organization members with clarity and guidance for contact with athletes. These policies provide athletes with safer training conditions to perform and to receive the benefits of sport.

### Elements

- Encourages appropriate physical contact with athletes
- Describes when it may be appropriate to make physical contact with athletes, including examples
- Lists criteria for appropriate/inappropriate physical contact
- Lists prohibited physical contact
- Lists reportable forms of prohibited physical contact with athletes
- States that some prohibited physical contact may require a report to the appropriate law enforcement authorities
- Identifies person and/or entity to which unacceptable forms of physical contact should be reported
- States that all members will honor an expressed personal desire for decreased or no physical contact, where such decreased contact is feasible in the relevant training and competition environment

## PHYSICAL CONTACT WITH ATHLETES

Appropriate physical contact between athletes and coaches, staff members, contractors or volunteers is a productive and inevitable part of sport. Athletes are more likely to acquire advanced physical skills and enjoy their sport participation through appropriate physical contact. However, guidelines for appropriate physical contact reduce the potential for misconduct in sport.

### APPROPRIATE PHYSICAL CONTACT

SCC adheres to the following principles and guidelines in regards to physical contact with our athletes:

#### Common Criteria for Appropriate Physical Contact

Physical contact with athletes – for safety, consolation and celebration – has multiple criteria in common which make them both safe and appropriate. These include:

- the physical contact takes place in public
- there is no potential for, or actual, physical or sexual intimacies during the physical contact
- the physical contact is for the benefit of the athlete, not to meet an emotional or other need of an adult

### Safety

The safety of our athletes is paramount and in many instances we make the athletic space safer through appropriate physical contact. Examples include:

- spotting an athlete so that they will not be injured by a fall or piece of equipment
- positioning an athlete's body so that they more quickly acquire an athletic skill, get a better sense of where their body is in space, or improve their balance and coordination
- making athletes aware that they might be in harm's way because of other athletes practicing around them or because of equipment in use
- releasing muscle cramps

## Celebration

Sports are physical by definition and we recognize participants often express their joy of participation, competition, achievement and victory through physical acts. We encourage these public expressions of celebration, which include:

- greeting gestures such as high-fives, fist bumps, and brief hugs congratulatory gestures such as celebratory hugs,

## Consolation

It may be appropriate to console an emotionally distressed athlete (e.g., an athlete who has been injured or has just lost a competition). Appropriate consolation includes publicly:

- embracing a crying athlete
- putting an arm around an athlete while verbally engaging them in an effort to calm them down (“side hugs”)
- lifting a fallen athlete off the playing surface and “dusting them off” to encourage them to continue competition

## PROHIBITED PHYSICAL CONTACT

Prohibited forms of physical contact, which shall be reported immediately under our Reporting Policy include, without limitation:

- asking or having an athlete sit in the lap of a coach, administrator, staff member or volunteer
- lingering or repeated embraces of athletes that go beyond the criteria set forth for acceptable physical contact
- slapping, hitting, punching, kicking or any other physical contact meant to discipline, punish or achieve compliance from an athlete
- “cuddling” or maintaining prolonged physical contact during any aspect of training, travel or overnight stay
- playful, yet inappropriate contact that is not a part of regular training, (e.g., tickling or “horseplay” wrestling)
- continued physical contact that makes an athlete obviously uncomfortable, whether expressed or not
- any contact that is contrary to a previously expressed personal desire for decreased or no physical contact, where such decreased contact is feasible in a competitive training environment.

## VIOLATIONS

Violations of this policy must be reported to a supervisor, SCC administrator, or member of the BOD and violations will be addressed under our Disciplinary Rules and Procedure. Some forms of physical contact may constitute child physical or sexual abuse that **must be reported to appropriate law enforcement authorities.**

## C) ELECTRONIC COMMUNICATIONS AND SOCIAL MEDIA POLICY

### What

Policy describes acceptable uses of mobile and electronic devices and social media and emphasizes transparent communication, separate from and in addition to any general policies an organization may already have in place.

### Why

Effective communication concerning travel, training schedules and administrative issues among administrators, staff, coaches, athletes and their families is critical. However, the use of mobile devices, web-based applications, social media and other forms of electronic communications increases the possibility for improprieties and misunderstandings, and also provides would-be offenders with unsupervised access to an athlete. The improper use of mobile and electronic communications can result in misconduct and adherence to a policy for mobile and electronic communication reduces these risks.

### Elements

- States appropriate criteria for mobile and electronic communications between athletes and administrators, coaches, staff and/or volunteers
- States appropriate criteria for use of social media between athletes and administrators, coach, staff, and/or volunteers

### ELECTRONIC COMMUNICATIONS AND SOCIAL MEDIA POLICY

As part of SCC's emphasis on athlete safety, all electronic communications between a coach and athlete must be professional in nature and for the purpose of communicating information about team activities.

**As with any communication, the content of any electronic communication should be readily available to share with the athlete's family. At the request of a parent or guardian, any email, electronic text, social media or similar communication will copy or include the athlete's parents or guardians.**

### FACEBOOK, MYSPACE, BLOGS AND SIMILAR SITES

Coaches may not have athletes of SCC's Team join a personal social media page. Athlete members and parents can friend the official SCC's Team page and coaches can communicate to athlete members through the site. All posts, messages, text, or media of any kind between coach and athlete must be professional in nature and for the purpose of communicating information about team activities or for team-oriented motivational purposes.

### TWITTER, INSTANT MESSAGING AND SIMILAR MEDIA

Coaches and athletes may "follow" each other. Coaches cannot "re-tweet" athlete message posts. All posts between coach and athlete must be for the purpose of communicating information about team activities.

### EMAIL AND SIMILAR ELECTRONIC COMMUNICATIONS

Athletes and coaches may use email to communicate. All email content between coach and athlete must be professional in nature and for the purpose of communicating information about team activities.

### TEXTING AND SIMILAR ELECTRONIC COMMUNICATIONS

Texting is allowed between coaches and athletes. All texts between coach and athlete must be professional and for the purpose of communicating information about team activities.

**ELECTRONIC IMAGERY**

From time to time, digital photos, videos of practice or competition, and other publicly obtainable images of the athlete – individually or in groups – may be taken. These photos and/or videos may be submitted to local, state or national publications, used in club videos, posted on club or club associated websites, or offered to the club families seasonally on disc or other electronic form. It is the default policy of SCC to allow such practices as long as the athlete or athletes are in public view and such imagery is both appropriate and in the best interest of the athlete and the club. Imagery must not be contrary to any rules as outlined SCC's Handbook.

**REQUEST TO DISCONTINUE ALL ELECTRONIC COMMUNICATIONS OR IMAGERY**

The parents or guardians of an athlete may request in writing that their child not be contacted by any form of electronic communication by coaches (photography or videography).

**MISCONDUCT**

Social media and electronic communications can also be used to commit misconduct (e.g., emotional, sexual, bullying, harassment, and hazing). Such communications by coaches, staff, volunteers, administrators, officials, parents or athletes will not be tolerated and are considered violations of our Handbook.

**VIOLATIONS**

Violations of SCC's Electronic Communications and Social Media Policy should be reported to your immediate supervisor, a SCC administrator or a member of SCC's BOD for evaluation. Complaints and allegations will be addressed under SCC's Disciplinary Rules and Procedure.

**D) Travel policy**

A travel policy directs how minor athletes will be supervised during travel to and from practice and competitions and, where practical for the sport, provides two-deep leadership and minimizes one-to-one interactions.

- staff member and/or volunteer should not drive alone with unrelated athlete; and
- the organization is not responsible for designating travel arrangements except where a bus arrangement has been made for participants who wish to use it.
- In an effort to minimize one-on-one interactions, SCC staff members, coaches and/or volunteers, who are not also acting as a parent, should not drive alone with an unrelated athlete and should only drive with at least two other athletes or another adult at all times, unless otherwise agreed to in writing by the athlete's parent or guardian in advance of travel. In any case where a staff member and/or volunteer is involved in the athlete's local travel, a parental release is required in advance. Efforts must be made to ensure that staff and/or volunteers are not alone with an athlete or participant, by, e.g., picking the athletes up in groups.
- Coaches, staff members and volunteers who are also an athlete's guardian may provide shared transportation for any athlete(s). We encourage guardians to pick up their athlete first and drop off their athlete last in any shared or carpool travel arrangement. We also recommend completing a shared travel declaration form signed by the parents/guardians of any minor athlete who is being transported as part of such a carpool arrangement.

## Strategy 5: Responding to Abuse, Misconduct & Violations

### A) REPORTING POLICY

Every SCC staff member and/or volunteer must report:

- (1) violations of the SCC Handbook & Safe Sport Plan,
- (2) misconduct as defined in SCC's Athlete Protection Policy, and
- (3) suspicions or allegations of child physical or sexual abuse.

**As a matter of policy, SCC does not investigate suspicions or allegations of child physical or sexual abuse or attempt to evaluate the credibility or validity of such allegations as a condition for reporting to the appropriate law enforcement authorities.**

#### Reporting Child Physical or Sexual Abuse

##### *Child Physical or Sexual Abuse*

Staff members and/or volunteers at SCC are required to report suspicions or allegations of child sexual abuse by a colleague or co-worker, to:

- (1) their immediate supervisor,
- (2) a SCC administrator,
- (3) a member of SCC's BOD and,
- (4) where applicable, **appropriate law enforcement authorities.**

#### *Grooming*

Because sexual abusers "groom" children for abuse – the process used by offenders to select a child, to win the child's trust (and the trust of the child's parent or guardian), to manipulate the child into sexual activity and to keep the child from disclosing abuse – it is possible that a staff member and/or volunteer may witness behavior intended to groom a child for sexual abuse. All questions or concerns related to inappropriate, suspicious or suspected grooming behavior should be directed to an immediate supervisor, a SCC administrator or a member of the SCC BOD.

#### *Peer-to-Peer Sexual Abuse*

Approximately 1/3 of all child sexual abuse occurs at the hands of other children and the obligation to report extends to peer-to-peer child sexual abuse. Whether or not a sexual interaction between children constitutes child sexual abuse turns on the existence of an aggressor, the age difference between the children, and/or whether there is an imbalance of power or intellectual capabilities. **If you have any concerns that an interaction between children may constitute sexual abuse, report it to the appropriate law enforcement authorities and a SCC supervisor, a SCC administrator or a member of SCC's BOD immediately.**

#### Reporting Misconduct and Policy Violations

If any staff member and/or volunteer receives an allegation or observes misconduct or other inappropriate behavior, such as grooming, that is not reportable to the appropriate law enforcement authorities, it is the responsibility of each staff member and/or volunteer to report their observations to:

- (1) their immediate supervisor,
- (2) a SCCB administrator or
- (3) a member of SCC's BOD.

SCC also encourages member parents, athletes and other sport participants to communicate violations of SCC's Participant Safety Handbook and/or allegations and suspicions of child physical and sexual abuse to a SCC administrator or member of SCC's BOD. Where applicable, parents may also report to the appropriate law enforcement authorities.

## REPORTING PROCEDURE

### To Whom to Report

Staff members and volunteers may report to any supervisor or SCC administrator with whom they are comfortable sharing their concerns. You may also report to any member of its Participant Safety Committee, which includes the following three designated Incident Review Officials (IROs):

- |      |                     |                |                          |                |
|------|---------------------|----------------|--------------------------|----------------|
| (1)  | Robert Poloski Jr . | President      | robertpoloski@gmail.com  | (321) 302-9225 |
| (2 ) | Anne Baney          | Vice President | abaney@aol.com           | (321) 536-4960 |
| (3)  | Scott Landis        | Treasurer      | sparkyndenise@cfl.rr.com | (321) 795-2815 |

A staff member and/or volunteer may, and in many cases must, report any allegation of child physical or sexual abuse to relevant law enforcement authorities.

### How to Report

SCC will take a report in the way that is most comfortable for the person initiating a report including an anonymous, in-person, verbal or written report. Regardless of how you choose to report, it is helpful to SCC for individuals to provide, at a minimum, (1) the name of the complainant(s); (2) the type of misconduct alleged and the name(s) of the individual(s) alleged to have committed the misconduct.

### Reporting Form

Individuals reporting child physical or sexual abuse or other misconduct may complete an Incident Report Form. Information on this form will include:

- 1) the name(s) of the complainant(s)
- 2) the type of misconduct alleged
- 3) the name(s) of the individual(s) alleged to have committed the misconduct
- 4) the approximate dates the misconduct was committed
- 5) the names of other individuals who might have information regarding the alleged misconduct
- 6) a summary statement of the reasons to believe that misconduct has occurred

SCCB will withhold the complainant's name on request, to the extent permitted by law.

### Anonymous Reporting

SCC recognizes it can be difficult for an athlete, teammate, friend or family member to report an allegation of misconduct and strives to remove as many barriers to reporting as possible. **Anonymous reports may be made without the formality of completing an Incident Report Form:**

- by completing the Reporting Form without including their name
- by expressing concerns verbally to a
- SCC administrator or a member of SCC's BOD
- through email, texts or notes left for a SCC administrator or a member of SCC's BOD.

**However, anonymous reporting may make it difficult for SCC to investigate or properly address allegations.**

All suspicions of child physical or sexual abuse will be reported to the appropriate law enforcement authorities.

### **“Whistleblower” Protection**

Regardless of outcome, SCC will support the complainant(s) and his or her right to express concerns in good faith. SCC will not encourage, allow or tolerate attempts from any individual to retaliate, punish, allow or in any way harm any individual(s) who reports a concern in good faith. Such actions against a complainant will be considered a violation of our Participant Safety Handbook and grounds for disciplinary action.

### **Bad-Faith Allegations**

A report of abuse, misconduct or policy violations that is malicious, frivolous or made in bad faith is prohibited. Such reports will be considered a violation of our Participant Safety Handbook and grounds for disciplinary action. Depending on the nature of the allegation, a person making a malicious, frivolous or bad-faith report may also be subject to civil or criminal proceedings.

## **HOW REPORTS ARE HANDLED**

### **Suspicious or Allegations of Child Physical or Sexual Abuse**

#### ***Immediate Suspension or Termination***

When an allegation of child physical or sexual abuse is made against a staff member, youth and/or volunteer, SCC may immediately remove that individual from contact with any children in the program until the allegation has been investigated by an official agency. As necessary, SCC may suspend or change the assignment of a staff member and/or volunteer.

#### **Misconduct and Policy Violations**

SCC addresses internally alleged policy violations and misconduct – bullying, harassment, hazing, emotional, physical and sexual – that are not reportable under relevant state or federal law. Staff members and/or volunteer must report policy violations and misconduct to an immediate supervisor, SCC administrator or member of SCC’s BODs.

SCC may also investigate allegations of child physical or sexual abuse that are reportable, if such investigation does not interfere with any ongoing criminal investigation or prosecution for abuse. Such allegations may include:

- Emotional abuse
- Abuse reported outside the relevant statutes of limitation
- Allegations of abuse that were reported to authorities, but: (a) legal authorities did not press criminal charges; (b) criminal charges were filed, but not pursued to trial; or (c) the alleged offender was acquitted at trial

## **NOTIFICATION**

Following SCC’s notice of a credible allegation that results in the removal of an employee, coach or other volunteer, SCC may consider the circumstances in which it will notify other parents of athletes with whom the accused individual may have had contact. In SCC’s discretion, as appropriate, and after consultation with counsel, SCC may notify its staff members, contractors, volunteers, parents, and/or athletes of any allegation of child physical or sexual abuse or other criminal behavior that (1) law enforcement authorities are actively investigating; or (2) that SCC is investigating internally. Advising others of an allegation may lead to additional reports of child physical or sexual abuse and other misconduct.

## **B) DISCIPLINARY RULES AND PROCEDURE**

While SCC endeavors to provide support and guidance to participants on a day-to-day basis, it is also important for SCC to have a formal procedure for disciplinary action to address alleged violations of its policies and other inappropriate behaviors, which is consistent with SCC's Bylaws and Constitution.

### **APPLICATION**

This Policy is used to address the following allegations against staff members, athletes, participants and/or volunteers:

- Violations of SCC's policies; and/or
- Child abuse (emotional, physical or sexual) that does not involve an ongoing legal investigation or criminal prosecution.

**Space Coast Crew (SCC) will not investigate an allegation of child physical or sexual abuse if it undermines or interferes with a pending legal investigation or criminal prosecution.**

### **DISCIPLINARY RULES**

SCC recognizes that there are varying levels of misconduct. For example, physical and sexual misconduct are serious violations that may result in immediate dismissal. In contrast, a youth participant who tells a single sexually risqué joke constitutes less serious misconduct and depending on the circumstances, might be dealt with more appropriately through dialogue and a verbal warning. In all cases, SCC's disciplinary procedures and actions will be proportionate, reasonable and applied fairly and equally.

### **DISCIPLINARY PROCEDURE**

On receipt of an allegation, SCC will determine in its discretion the appropriate steps to address the conduct based on several factors, including (i) the age of the complainant or victim, (ii) the age of the accused and (iii) the nature, scope, and extent of the allegations.

SCC will address allegations against a staff member and/or volunteer under its Employment Policies and Procedures, Bylaws and Constitution.

SCC's disciplinary response will depend on the nature and seriousness of the incident and in extreme cases, misconduct will result in immediate summary dismissal, provided that the accused individual shall be advised of their right to a hearing. If the accused individual is a minor, SCC will contact his or her parents or guardians.

### **DISCIPLINARY ACTION**

Sanctions for violations of the Participant Safety Handbook will be proportionate and reasonable under the circumstances. In addition to day-to-day guidance, the SCC may take the following disciplinary actions, without limitation:

- Inform the individual's direct-line supervisor or, in the case of a youth participant, the youth's parent or guardian
- Provide the individual with guidance, redirection and instruction
- Temporary suspension from competition
- File a formal incident report
- Issue a verbal warning

- Issue a written and/or final written warning
- Implement a limited access agreement (e.g., limiting an individual's access to certain buildings or to youth)
- Provide informed supervision, where at least one staff member is informed of the allegation and is instructed to vigilantly supervise the accused participant or stakeholder in his or her interactions with the program and/or organization
- Engage in restorative practices, i.e., creation of a respectful and safe dialogue when a misunderstanding or harm has occurred
- Suspend or terminate employment or membership

### **ONGOING EMPLOYMENT AND/OR PARTICIPATION**

On receipt of a credible and specific allegation of child abuse or other serious misconduct (e.g., physical and sexual abuse as defined in our Athlete Protection Policy), SCC may immediately suspend or terminate the accused individual to ensure participant safety.

### **COMPLAINANT PROTECTION**

Regardless of outcome, SCC will support the complainant(s) and his or her right to express concerns in good faith. SCC will not encourage or tolerate attempts to retaliate, punish or in any way harm any individual(s) who report(s) a concern in good faith. Such actions will be grounds for disciplinary action.

### **BAD-FAITH ALLEGATIONS**

Any individual who alleges misconduct under the Participant Safety Handbook that, upon review, is determined to be malicious, frivolous or made in bad faith will be a violation of our Participant Safety Handbook. Bad-faith allegations may also be subject to criminal or civil proceedings.

## **Strategy 6: Monitoring SCC's Strategy**

### **MONITORING YOUR STRATEGY**

By monitoring the interactions among staff, volunteers, athletes, and other, SCC works to prevent, recognize and respond to inappropriate and harmful behaviors as set forth in our Participant Safety Handbook, while reinforcing appropriate behaviors.

### **MONITORING COMPLIANCE WITH POLICIES AND PROCEDURES**

SCC monitors for compliance with its policies and procedures, including without limitation its Awareness Training, Travel, Locker Room and Changing Areas, and Physical Contact Policies.

### **MONITORING METHODS**

SCC utilizes multiple monitoring methods to observe how individuals are interacting, including without limitation (1) formal supervision, including regular evaluations; and (2) informal supervision, including regular and random observation (e.g., roving and checking interactions throughout practices), and (3) maintaining frequent contact with staff members, volunteer and athletes who interact off-site.

### **RESPONDING TO INTERACTIONS**

While SCC has a formal reporting policy, staff members and volunteers should be prepared to respond immediately to inappropriate or harmful behavior, potential risk situations and potential boundary violations.

Staff members and volunteers will redirect inappropriate behaviors to promote positive behaviors, confront inappropriate or harmful behaviors, and report behaviors if necessary.

It is everyone's responsibility to keep eyes and ears open, observe interactions between coaches, volunteers and others using the public boathouse to ensure the safety of the youth rowers, as well as the integrity of the team and the culture put forth to the community.

## REPORTING

### Findings and Sanctions

The Panel has the discretion to impose sanctions on the individual if it finds based on a preponderance of the evidence that emotional, physical or sexual misconduct has occurred.

The Panel will communicate its finding to the individual. The Panel may impose sanctions on the individual in its findings.

Any sanctions imposed by the Panel against the individual must be proportionate and reasonable, relative to the content that is found to have occurred. The decision regarding the appropriate sanction shall be up to the panel deciding each complaint. In imposing a sanction, the Review Panel shall consider:

- a) The legitimate interest of SPACE COAST CREW in providing a safe environment for its participants
- b) The seriousness of the offense or act
- c) The age of the accused individual and alleged victim when the offense or act occurred
- d) Any information produced by the accused individual, or produced on behalf of the individual, in regard to the individual's rehabilitation and good conduct
- e) The effect on the SPACE COAST CREW'S reputation
- f) Whether the individual poses an ongoing concern for the safety of SPACE COAST CREW's athletes and participants
- g) Any other information, which in the determination of the Panel, bears on the appropriate sanction

Sanctions may range from a warning and a reprimand to suspension from sport involvement with the SCC for a period of time. Suspensions from sport involvement with SCC may be temporary or permanent. The most severe sanction possible to impose will be permanent suspension from sport involvement and expulsion from SCC.

For the purposes of this Policy, a suspension from sport involvement shall mean that the individual may not participate in any capacity or in any role in the business, events or activities of the relevant organization or its affiliated members for the duration of the period of suspension.

### Confidentiality

The conduct of the hearing WILL/WILL NOT be private. If the Panel determines that the individual has violated policy, it may publish its decision or a brief summary of its decision, unless the accused is a minor. However, if the individual appeals, the summary of the panel's decision will not be disclosed until an appellate decision has been made.

Staff members and volunteers are required to report policy violations, misconduct and physical and sexual abuse consistent with SCC's Reporting Policy. **SCC does not investigate suspicions or allegations of child physical or sexual abuse or attempt to evaluate the credibility or validity of such allegations as a condition for reporting to appropriate law enforcement authorities**

### Change of this document and future updates

This document shall be reviewed and modified annually to ensure current information and current strategies to ensure evolving technologies and updating the document to comply with current policies and changing laws. New laws shall be observed and change this document or its intent upon implementation regardless of whether it is modified immediately or not.

## SPACE COAST CREW FORMS AND DOCUMENTS

Space Coast Crew has an extensive file of Forms and Documents which are controlled by the Corresponding Secretary. Many of those forms are listed on our web-site. At registration each year, members are given a "SCC Handbook" which also covers many of the 'Safe Sport' requirements / policies / procedures. The president and Board of Directors are responsible for hiring of any coaches. Those applications and contracts are kept on file. Annual meetings are completed each year with the county, covering all the operations and procedures required by Brevard County, which also cover many of the 'Safe Sport' requirements.

## APPENDIX: ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

### Prevention

- Centers for Disease Control, [www.cdc.gov/ViolencePrevention/childmaltreatment/index.html](http://www.cdc.gov/ViolencePrevention/childmaltreatment/index.html)
- U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Child Welfare Information Gateway, [www.childwelfare.gov](http://www.childwelfare.gov)

### Applicant Screening

- "Staff Screening Toolkit: Building a Strong Foundation Through Careful Staffing," Patterson, John C. (Nonprofit Risk Management Center), [www.nonprofitrisk.org](http://www.nonprofitrisk.org)

### Creating Policies and Procedures

- Saul J, Audage NC. *Preventing Child Sexual Abuse Within Youth-serving Organizations: Getting Started on Policies and Procedures*. Atlanta (GA): Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control; 2007.

### Risk Management

- Public Entity Risk Institute (PERI), [www.riskinstitute.gov](http://www.riskinstitute.gov)
- Nonprofit Risk Management Center, [www.nonprofitrisk.org](http://www.nonprofitrisk.org)
- Nonprofit Risk Management Center, "The Season of Hope: A Risk Management Guide for Youth-serving Nonprofits."
- National Resource Center for Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention, Evaluation Toolkit, Logic Model Builder: <http://friendsnrc.org/evaluation-toolkit>

### Reporting

- Child Information Gateway, [www.childwelfare.gov](http://www.childwelfare.gov)

### Effects of Child Abuse and Neglect

- Child Welfare Information Gateway, "Long-Term Consequences of Child Abuse and Neglect," [www.childwelfare.gov/pubs/factsheets/long\\_term\\_consequences.pdf](http://www.childwelfare.gov/pubs/factsheets/long_term_consequences.pdf)

### Counseling

- Childhelp, <http://www.childhelp.org>
- Childhelp National Child Abuse Hotline: 1.800.4.A.CHILD (1.800.422.4453) (staffed 24 hours a day, seven days a week, with professional crisis counselors)
- Child Molestation Prevention, <http://childmolestationprevention.org/pages/diagnosis/html>
- Sexual Behaviors Consultation Unit, Johns Hopkins Hospital, [http://hopkinsmedicine.org/psychiatry/specialty\\_areas/sexual\\_behaviors/](http://hopkinsmedicine.org/psychiatry/specialty_areas/sexual_behaviors/)