

Safe Sport Summary

The following is a summary of the Universal Code of Conduct to Prevent and Address Maltreatment in Sport (UCCMS) published by the Sport Dispute Resolution Centre of Canada (SDRCC). At the time of writing, the full document can be found here: <https://albertasport.ca/media/rg0jznxw/uccms-6-0-final-20220531.pdf>

Duty to Report:

All adults involved with High River Baseball have a duty to report violations of the Universal Code of Conduct (UCCMS) to the Coach Coordinator (coaches@highriverstorm.com). If you see evidence of any of the UCCMS violations listed below, it is your responsibility to report them and to continue reporting them if/when new occurrences arise.

Violations of the Universal Code of Conduct

Grooming/Boundary Transgressions

Grooming is when someone builds a relationship with a minor or vulnerable person to gain their trust for the wrong reasons. Boundary transgressions are when someone crosses the line of what's appropriate, like contacting someone for non-sport reasons using sport info, or sending private messages to minors.

Examples of Boundary Transgressions are:

- using contact information available to the person for the purpose of sport to make contact with a person for a purpose that is not related to sport
- Using or attempting to use a line of communication with another person that is not within the typical communication channels
- communicating privately with a minor through social media or text
- inappropriately sharing personal photographs
- arranging for or engaging in inappropriate sharing of locker rooms
- holding one-on-one meetings that are not held in an open and observable environment
- arranging for or engaging in inappropriate private travel or transportation
- providing personal gifts

Discrimination:

Discrimination is when people are treated badly or unfairly because they are different. Examples of discrimination include not letting someone use certain services or have certain opportunities and/or saying hateful things or making jokes about a person's gender, race, disability, or sexual orientation.

Psychological Maltreatment:

Psychological maltreatment is hurting someone's feelings or well-being purposefully without physical contact. Yelling, making fun, enforcing strict diets, throwing things toward or around people, and intentionally ignoring someone are examples of psychological maltreatment.

Physical Maltreatment:

Physical maltreatment is when someone is physically hurt by another person's actions. Contact behaviors include hitting, kicking, or using objects to hit, and doing things like giving massages without the right skills. Non-contact behaviors are actions that don't touch but still physically hurt, like locking someone in a small space, making them

hold painful positions for no good reason, using exercise as punishment, not giving enough water, food, medical care, or sleep, not letting them use the bathroom, giving them alcohol or illegal drugs, or making someone play sports when they're hurt or not ready.

Neglect:

Neglect is when a person doesn't get the care they need. It can happen when an athlete isn't given enough time to heal from an injury or when disabilities are ignored. It also includes not watching over an athlete properly during trips, training, or events, and not thinking about their health when telling them to lose weight or follow certain diets. Neglect can also be ignoring an athlete who is using drugs to perform better, and not keeping equipment or facilities in good and safe operational condition.

Sexual Maltreatment:

Sexual maltreatment is a serious issue that includes any unwanted sexual contact or assault, forcing someone into sexual acts, or any other actions that harm a person's sexual dignity. It also covers crimes that don't involve touch but are still sexual violations, like sharing private images without consent or stalking with sexual intent: in-person or online. It's never okay for adults in sports to share sexual images or have sexual interactions with minors or people under their management. Examples of sexual maltreatment include threatening someone for not responding to sexual advances, pressuring someone for sexual activity, asking inappropriate questions about someone's sexual life, or giving someone unwanted sexual attention.

Aiding & Abetting:

Aiding and abetting is putting athletes in risky situations where they could be mistreated. This could include making an athlete and coach share a room, hiring someone who's previously been in violation of the UCCMS, or by not consulting a para-athlete before assigning them help.