

Manitoba Rowing Association Social Media Guidelines

MRA Board Approved on: September 1, 2020

“Organization” refers to: Manitoba Rowing Association

The Social Media Guidelines for Coaches, Athletes, Staff and Board Members is a separate document from the Social Media Use Policy

Definitions

1. The following term has this meaning in these Guidelines:
 - a) *“Social media”* – The catch-all term that is applied broadly to new computer-mediated communication media such as blogs, YouTube, Facebook, Instagram, Tumblr, Snapchat, and Twitter

Purpose

2. These Guidelines provide coaches, athletes, staff and Board members (herein referred to as *Representatives* with tips and suggestions for social media use. Representatives are strongly encouraged to develop their own strategy for social media use (either written down or not) and ensure that their strategy for social media use is acceptable pursuant to the MRA Code of Conduct.
3. Given the nature of social media as a continually developing communication sphere, the Organization trusts its Representatives to use their best judgment when interacting with social media. These Guidelines are not hard and fast rules or behavioural laws; but rather recommendations that will inform best judgment.

Social Media Guidelines for Coaches

4. The following tips should be used by coaches, staff and Board members to inform their own strategy for social media use:
 - a) Choosing not to engage with social media is an acceptable social media strategy. But you must have good reasons for your choice and be active in other communication media
 - b) Despite what Facebook says, you are not actually “friends” with athletes. Resist commenting on athletes’ personal activities, status updates, or tweets on Twitter
 - c) Consider monitoring or being generally aware of athletes’ public social media behaviour to ensure compliance with the MRA’s *Code of Conduct* and *Social Media Policy*
 - d) Coaches, staff nor Board members may not demand access to an athlete’s private posts on Twitter, Instagram, or Facebook
 - e) Do not “friend” athletes on Facebook unless they request the connection. Never pressure athletes to “friend” you
 - f) If you accept some “friend” requests, or follow one athlete on Twitter or Instagram, you should accept all friend requests and follow all the athletes. Be careful not to show favouritism on social media
 - g) Consider managing your social media so that athletes do not have the option to follow you on Twitter or “friend” you on Facebook
 - h) Seek permission from athletes before posting pictures or videos of the athletes on publicly available social media like a blog, Instagram, or YouTube
 - i) Do not use social media to ‘trap’ athletes if they say one thing to you in person but their social media activity reveals they were doing something different
 - j) Keep selection decisions and other official team business off social media
 - k) Never require athletes to join Facebook, join a Facebook group, subscribe to a Twitter feed, or join a Facebook page about your team or organization

- l) If you create a page on Facebook or Instagram for your team or athlete, do not make this social media site the exclusive location for important information. Duplicate important information in more official channels (like on a website or via email)
- m) Ensure that parents are aware that some athlete interactions may take place on social media
- n) Exercise appropriate discretion when using social media for your own personal communications (with friends, colleagues, and other athletes) with the knowledge that your behaviour may be used as a model by your athletes
- o) Avoid association with Facebook groups, Instagram accounts, or Twitter feeds with explicit sexual contact or viewpoints that might offend or compromise the coach-athlete relationship
- p) Never misrepresent yourself by using a fake name or fake profile
- q) Be aware that you may acquire information about an athlete that imposes an obligation of disclosure on your part (such as seeing pictures of underage athletes drinking during a trip)
- r) Attempt to make communication with athletes in social media as one-sided as possible. Be available for athletes if they initiate contact via social media – athletes may wish to have this easy and quick access to you – but avoid imposing yourself into an athlete’s personal social media space unless explicitly requested to do so
- s) Avoid adding athletes to Snapchat and do not send snapchats to athletes

Social Media Guidelines for Athletes

5. The following tips should be used by athletes to inform their own strategy for social media use:
- a) Set your privacy settings to restrict who can search for you and what private information other people can see
 - b) Coaches, teammates, officials, or opposing competitors may all add you to Facebook or follow you on Instagram or Twitter. You are not required to follow anyone or be Facebook friends with anyone
 - c) Avoid adding coaches to Snapchat and do not send snapchats to coaches
 - d) If you feel harassed by someone in a social medium, report it to your coach, club official, or to the Organization
 - e) Do not feel pressure to join a fan page on Facebook or follow a Twitter feed or Instagram account
 - f) Content posted on a social medium, relative to your privacy settings, is considered public. In most cases, you do not have a reasonable expectation of privacy for any material that you post
 - g) Content posted to a social medium is almost always permanent – consider that other individuals may take screen caps of your content (even snapchats) before you can delete them
 - h) Avoid posting pictures of, or alluding to, participation in illegal activity such as: speeding, physical assault, harassment, drinking alcohol (if underage), and smoking marijuana

- i) Model appropriate behaviour in social media befitting your status as a) an elite athlete, and b) a member of your club and of the Organization. As a representative of the Organization, you have agreed to the MRAs *Code of Conduct* and must follow that Code when you post material and interact with other people through social media
- j) Be aware that your public Facebook page, Instagram account, or Twitter feed may be monitored by your club, coach, or by the Organization and content or behaviour demonstrated in social media may be subject to sanction under the MRA's *Code of Conduct*.

Club Responsibilities

- 6. Clubs should not attempt to impose social media restrictions onto coaches or athletes. There are many situations where social media contact is desirable and necessary; yet many situations where social media contact is unwanted and risky. Coaches and athletes should be trusted, pursuant to the MRA's *Code of Conduct*, to navigate social media using their best judgment.
- 7. Clubs should monitor social media use by its athletes and coaches and should consider regular surveys and reviews to understand how coaches and athletes are using social media. Coaches and athletes may need to be reminded that behaviour in social media is still subject to the MRA's *Code of Conduct*.