



LACROSSE FACILITY REPORT AND RECOMMENDATIONS

2013

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LACROSSE FACILITY REPORT AND RECOMMENDATIONS

1. OVERVIEW

The BC Lacrosse Association Strategic Plan 2012 -2016 included an Area of emphasis entitled – A **Strong Delivery System**. The goal for the Strong Delivery System is to “*Provide Effective and Efficient Lacrosse Information Resources*” for the membership.

Under this Strong Delivery System banner, one of the work components is “Facility Access” which has two strategic objectives:

1. *Strategize regarding optimal use of facilities and share information with the membership*
2. *Develop a provincial strategy for lacrosse facilities*

The development of this Facility Report and the Strategic Recommendations herein are a direct result of the discussions that took place at the Strategic Planning tables.

BC Lacrosse struck an Advisory Group to provide input on the Facility Inventories developed for the project, as well as establishing priorities for information gathering. Staff provided additional input about the lacrosse hosting processes at the provincial and national levels.

The report reviews the present facility situation in BC for both Box Lacrosse and Field Lacrosse, as reported by the local associations, and makes recommendations to both optimize the use of the current facilities, and to plan for facility needs based on the strategic plan and projections of the organization.

The need for, and requirements of facilities can be looked at in multiple contexts. For the purpose of this report, the emphasis is reviewing facilities within 3 contexts:

1. current facility inventory – what facilities are used and what amenities do they offer - for current participants
2. facility access and requirements embedded into strategic initiatives to align with planned membership growth
3. facility capacity with reference to hosting various levels and types of lacrosse championships

2. INVENTORY OF CURRENT LACROSSE FACILITIES

An inventory data base has been developed for each of box lacrosse and field lacrosse. The information has been compiled in Microsoft Excel as it was deemed most functional for use by staff and with other office systems. The inventory for each playing location and the compiled field or box inventories provide information for league needs or event hosting purposes, as well as acting as a baseline of data for future upgrades or additions as the sports grow.

The inventory data collection tool was designed with staff and BCLA Advisory Committee input. The inventory questionnaire requested basic descriptive information about each individual playing location, team support areas, technical and media support systems and surrounding amenities.

2.1 FIELD LACROSSE INVENTORY

Twenty-five local Field Lacrosse association inventories were returned as part of the information collection for this report. The inventory provides information for 27 attributes plus additional amenities available at a site. Key information from the inventory compilation is listed below:

- **Number of Fields, Locations and Ownership:**
 - The 25 local associations have access to 105 different fields in 61 locations.
 - 50 locations (82%) are owned by the Municipalities, 8 are owned by School Districts and 3 are University facilities.
- **Multiple Fields per Location** - Many sites have more than two fields at the same site which is important for hosting invitational or championship events.
 - The locations with 3 or more fields at one site are:
 - Prince George Youth Soccer location – 8 fields
 - Marshall Fields in Vernon – 5 fields
 - Burnaby Lakes West – 4 fields
 - Mission Sports Field in Kelowna – 4 fields
 - King's Peak in Penticton – 4 fields
 - Town Centre in Coquitlam – 3 fields
 - Hillside Stadium in Kamloops – 3 fields
 - Rutland Recreational Park in Kelowna – 3 fields
 - Willoughby Community Park in Langley – 3 fields
 - University of Victoria – 3 fields
 - Claremont Secondary in Victoria – 3 fields
- **Field Surface** - The field surface was reported for 59 of the 61 sites. Field surface affects ability to use the fields during inclement weather.
 - 31 field locations are grass and 28 locations have artificial turf
- **Field Rental** - associations reported a significant range in the hourly rental fees paid for youth play. The average rental rate for the 48 fields reported is \$20.18, with \$4 the lowest fee and \$69 the highest.
- **Multi-Sport Facilities** – every facility was reported as being part of a multi-sport facility with the exception of the field in Port Kells (Surrey). As is noted later in the report, being one of the key users of a multi-sport facility can be an advantage with advocacy opportunities and transfer of knowledge.
- **Suitability for Large Event Hosting** – Hosting major events requires more than multiple fields. On-site buildings and amenities will help ease organizational challenges and costs and the inventory asked for information about on-site amenities for teams, spectators, media and event organizers. A strong in-place environment reduces the need to bring in expensive tenting or portable facilities to meet the needs of participating teams, spectators, sponsors and media.
 - The sites that have both significant in-place team amenities and 200+ spectator seating are:
 - Burnaby Lakes West (200+ seats)
 - loco Turf in Coquitlam (200 seats)
 - Town Centre Stadium in Coquitlam (1600 seats)
 - Hillside Stadium in Kamloops (1600+ seats)
 - Mercer Feld in New Westminster (1500 seats)
 - The timing of Provincial Field Championships limits usable sites to the Lower Mainland, Fraser Valley or south Vancouver Island. Sites that self-identify as being appropriate for holding Provincial Championships are:

- Burnaby Lakes West
 - Town Centre and Town Centre Stadium in Coquitlam
 - Willoughby Community Park in Langley
 - Merle Logan in Nanaimo
 - Mercer and Queen`s Park East in New Westminister
 - University of Victoria
- **On-Site Amenities** – a few of the facilities being used are municipal fields without access to a community centre or other buildings to provide basic amenities such as washrooms or shelter.
 - **Embedded Lines** - 17 of the 25 associations report women`s and/or girl`s play, with 7 sites having embedded lines for both men`s and women`s play. The inclusion of lacrosse as a dedicated sport at a facility bodes well for access, negotiations for amenity improvements and ease of preparation for games and practices.
 - The sites with embedded lines for both men and women are:
 - Burnaby Lakes West
 - Burnaby Central Secondary
 - Town Centre in Coquitlam
 - Cowichan Sportsplex in Duncan
 - Willoughby Community Park in Langley
 - Queen`s Park East in New Westminister

2.2 BOX LACROSSE INVENTORY

Thirty-one of forty-two local associations submitted the Box Facility inventories during the April to June 2013 collection period. The BCLA is strongly encouraged to continue to request the information to complete the information. Although there are some trends indicated, definitive information about all facilities can't be provided at this time.

The 11 associations that have not submitted facility information as of the end of 2013 are Alberni Valley, Delta, Kelowna, Langley, MacKenzie, Mission, Quesnel, Ridge Meadows, Vanderhoof, Victoria, Vancouver and West Kootenay.

From the 31 associations participating in the inventory submission, the following key information has been gleaned from the compilation.

- **Number of Boxes, Location and Ownership –**
 - Within the 31 reporting associations, information has been collected for 114 box lacrosse surfaces at 96 different facility sites. Seventy-five (75) of the boxes are indoor and 39 outdoor. Only 1 outdoor box is covered. (Creekside Park in Vernon)
 - 90 of the facilities are owned by Municipalities, 1 by a Club / Association, 2 are privately owned and 3 owned by "other". One of the "other owner" facilities is on the Lower Nicola Valley Indian Reserve.
 - The 31 reporting associations provide programming at facilities in 37 different communities.
- **Multiple Boxes per Location** – Ten locations have 2 playing surfaces at the same site:
 - Porier Sport & Leisure Centre in Coquitlam
 - Sports Centre in Courtenay
 - Pomoroy Sports Centre in Fort St John
 - Westshore Parks & Recreation in Victoria (Juan de Fuca Association)
 - Nanaimo Ice Centre
 - Panorama Recreation Centre in Central Saanich

- Port Coquitlam Recreation Centre
- Soccer Centre in Prince George
- Shaw Centre in Salmon Arm
- Cariboo Memorial in Williams Lake
- The Westshore Parks & Recreation facility in Victoria is the only site that has 2 outdoor boxes
- **Field Rental** – there was a wide range of rental fees reported, with no rental fee at all for a number of the outdoor boxes.
 - The lowest rental rate of 48 reported for indoor is \$23.44 and the highest \$69. The median is \$46.50 and the average rate \$46.40.
 - Campbell River, Courtenay, Coquitlam, New Westminster, Parksville and White Rock specifically reported a zero fee for their outdoor boxes.
 - Of the 11 outdoor boxes that reported a rental fee, the low is 6.61 and the high \$56. The average is \$30.37 and the median \$16.32.
- **Use of Facilities** – the majority of the boxes are used for all age groups, with outdoor boxes being used mainly as practice boxes for younger age groups.
 - Outdoor boxes are used for league play in Duncan, Esquimalt, Victoria, New Westminster, Central Saanich and Port Moody.
- **Multi-Sport Facilities** – 81 box lacrosse sites are part of multi-sport facilities. Most of the stand-alone facilities are outdoor boxes. A number of indoor facilities not reported as multi-sport are in fact “multi-use” as they can be configured for a number of different types of activities.
- **Suitability for Large Event Hosting** – Indoor box lacrosse facilities have the advantage of being in buildings designed for hockey, lacrosse and other sporting activities. Necessary amenities such as change rooms, tea areas, a room for officials and some spectator seating is common. As facilities vie for rental income and community economic activity from hosting larger tournaments or championships, they are upgrading their facilities to better meet the needs of event media and sponsors.
 - 33 facilities were identified by the association respondents as being suitable for Provincial Championships. Multiple indoor sites in close proximity are located in:
 - Burnaby (3 locations, 2000 + 500 + 500 spectators)
 - Chilliwack (2 locations, 3000 + 300 spectators)
 - Fort St John (1 location, 2 boxes)
 - Juan de Fuca - Victoria (1 location, 2 boxes, 2300 spectators)
 - Kamloops, (2 locations, 3 boxes, 1000 + 1500 + 2500 spectators)
 - Nanaimo (2 locations, 3 boxes, 750 + 2500 spectators)
 - New Westminster (2 locations, 2 boxes, 3500 + 200 spectators)
 - Port Moody / Port Coquitlam (2 locations, 3 boxes, 500 + 384 + 380 spectators)
 - Prince George (2 locations, 3 boxes, 173 + 1772 + 1200 spectators)
 - Richmond (1 location, 2 sites, 2 boxes, 2000 + 200 spectators)
 - Vernon (4 locations, 4 boxes, 2000 + 100 + 100 + 250 spectators)
- **On-Site Amenities** – the multi-sport and multi-use complexes have many if not all of the amenities needed for practice and league play. Tournament needs may exceed capacity in some cases.
 - the indoor sites all have from 2 to 8 Team Change Room , plus a separate Officials room.
 - the outdoor boxes do not have indoor change rooms or washrooms unless they are part of a larger complex.
 - the majority of the indoor sites also have food concessions available during prime time use or tournaments.

- **Facility Issues** – information was requested that is useful in assessing a facility’s best use for competition.
 - A number of the outdoor boxes were reported as having inadequate lighting.
 - A handful of indoor arenas were noted as also having concerns with lighting along with issues raised at some sites about inadequate ceiling heights. The opinion of a senior official should be sought before major tournaments are assigned to any site to ensure alignment with technical requirements and expectations.

3. FIL NEW COMMON FIELD MARKINGS

At their 2012 General Assembly, the Federation of International Lacrosse (FIL) approved “Common Field Markings” for Men’s and Women’s Field Lacrosse¹. The FIL is introducing the common or unified lines for the 2015 U19 Women’s World Championship, the 2017 Women’s World Cup, the 2018 Men’s World Championship with unified dimensions 2019 and beyond for all events.

The 2016 U19 Men’s World Championship being hosted in Coquitlam will use traditional lines.

The FIL is asking that changes to domestic fields be made as soon as is practical. Associations and BCLA should be advising municipalities and institutions about these changes as soon as possible, so that field surfaces with embedded lines that are being upgraded or new facilities being built can have the proper lines in place.

The new dimensions and the their application to various field sizes will be in the 2015-16 Men’s Rule book and the 2015-2018 Women’s Rule book.

4. SUCCESSFUL PRACTICES FROM THE LACROSSE COMMUNITY

Several Box and Field Lacrosse local association contacts were identified by BCLA for interviews regarding their facility-related activity. Interviewees spoke about their current practices around facility use and administration, and provided their best advice regarding optimizing local facility use and access.

The procedural workings and relationships between facility owner / manager and the local lacrosse association create a unique dynamic within each community. The involvement of other sport users with the majority of facilities listed in the two inventories adds another layer of complexity to discussions. However, through the interviews, successful trends became apparent. The compilation of useful practices is presented below.

4.1 SUCCESSFUL PRACTICES FOR DEALING WITH FACILITY OWNERS AND WORKERS

4.1.1 *Building Relationships*

The underlying advice from every interview was the importance of building and maintaining positive relationships with the facility owners and facility workers. That over-riding necessity will impact every request, every issue raised and every solution sought. Relationships do depend on the people involved. Every time there is a change in contacts for either the association or the facility, a new relationship has to be forged. It takes purposeful and deliberate work on the part of the associations.

4.1.2 Strategies for Dealing with Facility Owners

The association's relationship with the facility owners / managers is the second most important relationship that the association has, after its own membership. The league won't be successful without appropriate facilities. The quality of the facilities and access to the facilities can enhance opportunities for league expansion, hosting events and helping to build a strong sport environment.

- Keep in contact during the off-season and schedule at least 1 formal pre-season meeting about the upcoming season – before any field allocations or schedules are drawn up. Keep in touch by phone or in person regularly during the season. Have a wrap-up meeting at the end of the season. Collect information from team contacts and league coordinators about the various facilities. What have the positives and negatives been? Compile and pass on the information in a positive and organized manner to the facility owner.
- Keep written records of significant conversations with facility managers and decision makers and share these with facility contact. Note the date, people involved, decisions made and discussions about future intentions or commitments. The facilities will also have a turn-over in staff, and it will help if both parties have the same records on paper. These should be in an electronic file that is kept up to date and transferred to each succeeding association volunteer responsible for dealing with facility owners and managers.
- Ensure that the facility owners are aware of technical changes being brought into the sport if it will affect their facility. The recent CIG sanctioning of goals and the upcoming unified markings for men's and women's fields are two examples of information that the facility owners need as soon as possible, along with the definitive information for the BCLA regarding implementation requirements and dates.
- Ensure that there is consistent messaging between the Association and the facility managers / owners. Decide on key messages and deliver consistently. If the facility managers hear about too many different issues or concerns, they won't know what to prioritize on lacrosse's behalf.
- Document issues and provide written information when submitting a concern of importance. Let them know what your preferred solution is for the issue. Ask for confirmation of receipt of information with an idea about how the facility owner / manager will be rectifying or addressing the issue(s), including timelines. Follow-up. Do all of this in a respectful way. There is a difference between complaining as opposed to advising about an issue as a partner in finding the solution.
- In almost all cases based on current inventory, lacrosse is only one of many sports with which the facility owner is dealing. Don't become the "problem" sport. Memories are long and stories shared. Issues will arise but the way in which the association representatives handle the concerns will positively or negatively affect the relationship with the facility owner and manager.
- Meet at least once per year with the facility owner / manager specifically to discuss the future and what lacrosse hopes for at that facility. Make sure that the "wish list" is up to date and justifiable. Be prepared to discuss how the association and its members can contribute to facility improvements, whether it is with fundraising, sweat equity or advocacy support for grants.

4.1.3 Establish and Maintain the Case For Continued Facility Use

Many facilities perform a constant juggling act in meeting the needs of all users. Look for ways to set lacrosse apart – to demonstrate the value of the facility use for the community participants.

- It is helpful for facility owners / managers to be kept up to date with lacrosse's growth, special events, work to grow female lacrosse or support of disadvantaged populations. Is the facility contributing to lacrosse's success?

- Many facilities want to be part of hosting planning in the very early stages – before a bid is submitted. Hosting an event is a boost for the community and the facility, and may be a way to get on-site upgrades prioritized.
- Use the times that the association is allocated. Don't try to protect times so that another sport can't use the facility. Frequent empty timeslots may result in the facility revisiting the amount of time given to lacrosse. Demonstrate that lacrosse needs and makes good use of the time that is booked.
- There may be times when a facility makes a special request on behalf of another sport to “borrow” lacrosse time for a special event. If at all possible, consider the request and perhaps negotiate a release of time for lacrosse events as a trade-off.
- Be a good citizen at each facility used. Pick up garbage, use re-cycling bins and collect articles left behind after games or practices. Teach the participants, coaches and spectators that their use of the facilities is a privilege and they need to conduct themselves accordingly.

4.1.4 Have a Positive Community Presence

Most of the lacrosse facilities are municipally owned with a mandate to serve their community. The municipalities support sport, the arts, many social activities and community events. Find opportunities for lacrosse to show that the association is a good community partner.

- Be visible in supporting community endeavors
- Say thank you to both those who make decisions and the workers who are on-site at facilities
- Invite local politicians to events. Publicly thank them for their support of community sport and lacrosse.
- Instil a sense of pride and respect for the community and the facilities in players, coaches, officials and parents.

4.2 SUCCESSFUL PRACTICES WITHIN THE LACROSSE ASSOCIATION

4.2.1 Local Association Contacts and Scope of Responsibility

- Designate a position that is the primary liaison on behalf of the lacrosse association with facility managers and other facility contacts. If possible, this person should be the liaison for all facilities used by the association. The designated person could be the President, a Vice President, the league scheduler or a separate Facility Liaison.
 - Meet the key people for each facility in person. Get to know, by name, the people responsible for facility set-up, maintenance, repairs and equipment.
 - Provide contact information (email and phone)
- Name a secondary contact who also meets the individuals responsible for facility bookings, management and maintenance. This individual must be kept up to date about facility discussions and issues so that they can step in as necessary for vacation or work coverage.
- Create the volunteer job descriptions for both the primary and secondary contacts, and make these available on the association website and/or policy manual. The descriptions need to specify what decisions they can and cannot make on their own authority.
- If the Facility Liaison is not on the Board of Directors, they still must regularly report to the Executive or Board and keep them informed about issues, changes, future plans or pressures that may impact lacrosse now and in the future.

4.2.2 Transfer of Knowledge

- Plan for succession within the association for facility contacts and planning. Ensure that people coming into the role know who the various facility contacts are, what their roles are, and what discussions have recently taken place about facility costs, use and access.
- Ensure that formal association information is kept and transferred from volunteer to volunteer. This should include the recent history for rent levels, scheduling decisions, hosting projections, facility improvements, notes from meetings with the facility owners / managers and any conversations about future facility plans.

4.2.3 Ensure Communication and Accountability about Facilities to the Membership

- At the end of each year, develop a one page summary of issues, actions, decisions and steps to be taken in the next 2 – 3 years as a report to the membership.
- Consider facilities as part of the recruitment and retention strategies for the association. Accommodate children and youth first with time allocations for practices and games. Make the sport accessible for recruiting and retaining younger participants.
- Ensure that the youth and adult leagues build a good relationship around facility use.

4.2.4 Planning for Upgraded or New Facilities

The association Board should include a discussion about facility needs and required action as part of their strategic planning for the year and future years.

- Build a case for future facility needs. For example - what are the trends and demographic information for the community and the sport? How will another turf or 10 more hours per week on the dry floor help the sport? What is the capacity for the association with the current facilities and hours available?
- Stay in touch with the planners and senior decision-makers in municipalities regarding facility plans. Minor facility upgrades such as new goals may be fairly straight-forward to negotiate if the facility owners are given as much time as possible to budget for the change. Other, more significant changes in an existing facility or development of a new facility will take many years to bring about so planning and demonstration of need must be done well ahead of time. A new facility could take 10 or more years from initial discussions to completion.
- It is always useful for association Directors to get to know the parents of participants as a positive strategy for managing many aspects of the association. In the case of facility planning, there may be individuals whose professions or sphere of influence can help with a campaign for facility development.

4.2.5 Issues Management

Difficulty with access to facilities was identified by one association representative as an issue that affected growth opportunities. This particular facility is used by multiple sports with conflicting seasons and lacrosse is the smallest of the groups. Inroads are slowly being made as relationships are being built but it is a year to year challenge.

All association representatives agreed that tenuous circumstances do occur every few years affecting access and use. Examples that have been experienced include lengthy closures for maintenance or improvements, additional sports being added as users thus putting pressure on time availability for the current sports, extension of ice into the spring for events or prolonged poor weather limiting field play.

Not every issue can be solved immediately and practices and games may be affected. The relationships with facility owners and other users will be key to ensuring that good solutions are found.

4.2.6 Dealing with Other Sports

The majority of the lacrosse facilities are multi-use, with the exceptions being a handful of outdoor boxes. Every association shares facilities with other sport users. As with the facility owners and managers, the relationships with other users are important to nurture. Although it may seem so at times, the other sports are not competitors, and allocation of facility time is not a strict win or lose situation. An adversarial attitude will not help with negotiations facility managers.

- Ensure that the association Facility Liaison gets to know their counter-part for the sports that share the facility.
- Be aware of major events that the other sports may be hosting that will affect use of a facility.
- Speak with the other sports about their plans or needs for facility development – multiple sports approaching a municipality demonstrate strength and collegiality.
- Discuss the needs of shared use sports for minor upgrades or improvements at current sites. There may be improvements that can be funded by sports to enhance the facility and sport experience for users, but aren't necessarily high priority investment areas for facility owners. Examples of this type of potential joint investment are shelters for outdoor team benches and technical areas, display boards or cases at indoor facilities and score boards or storage containers for equipment.

5. BCLA MEMBERSHIP GROWTH PLANS AND FACILITIES

5.1 LACROSSE MEMBERSHIP

Member growth is a high priority in the 2012 – 2016 Strategic Plan, to be addressed through increasing the retention rate of current players, and conducting successful targeted recruitment activities.

Registration numbers by age group from 2008 through to 2013 for all Field and Minor Box Lacrosse can be found in Appendices A and B, sorted by Association or Club. Also listed are the number and type of facilities used in 2013 for each age group. Bar graph representations by age group and year are also presented. Senior Box registration information can be found in Appendix C.

5.1.1 Targeted Membership Growth and Facilities

Membership growth targets for the 2012 to 2016 period are for a 10% increase at each age and level of play, for both box and field. Membership capacity is directly tied to facilities capacity. Facility availability, access and location have to accommodate the numbers playing the game as well as any new participants entering the sport through recruitment endeavours.

Tables 1 and 2 are quick views of the reported 2013 registration for each association, and the numbers of boxes or field reported as being used for practices, games and tournaments. There is no apparent direct correlation between the number of facilities used by an association and the number of players participating in either field or box lacrosse. Key factors such as hours of access per week at each location, weeks of availability and number of games and practices scheduled are all additional contributors that will determine facility impact on participant numbers. This information is valuable to track over time within each association to ascertain impact and to measure capacity at each facility and for programming over-all.

MINOR BOX (only listed if Facility Inventory Info Received)			
	2013 Registration	Indoor Boxes	Outdoor Boxes
Abbotsford	155	1	
Burnaby	394	3	3
Campbell River	124	2	1
Chilliwack	110	2	
Comox Valley	95	2	
Coquitlam	758	2	4
Cowichan Valley	255	3	1
Cranbrook	88	2	
Fort St John	110	4	
Juan de Fuca	461	2	2
Kamloops	197	4	3
Nanaimo	410	3	3
New Westminster	523	2	1
Nicola Valley	62	2	
North Delta	164	2	
North Okanagan	199	4	1
North Shore	258	2	
Oceanside	95	1	1
Peninsula	237	2	1
Port Coquitlam	428	2	
Port Moody	240	2	1
Prince George	191	4	
Richmond	218	3	3
Saanich	281	1	2
Semiahmoo	228	2	2
Shuswap	78	3	
Sunshine Coast	79	2	
Surrey	196	2	4
Vancouver	158	2	2
Victoria-Esquamalt*	97	1*	1*
Williams Lake	67	2	

Table 1: Box Lacrosse 2013 Registration and Facilities

To play lacrosse in a formal setting and based on the rules of the game, access and availability to an appropriate facility is essential. The basic requirements for a facility can change as the age group and level of play changes, or if there are changes in the technical rules of the game. For example, the ceiling height or team bench separation in an arena used by novice players will not be as great a concern as it is for Intermediate or Senior play. As previously mentioned, the FIL has approved unified markings for men's and women's field, which will eventually require changes in lines at all field facilities.

Access to appropriate facilities can either enhance or limit participation growth. Associations and clubs should learn about their own registration trends and local demographic information to determine if

Field			
Association / Area	2013 Registration	Grass Fields	Turf Fields
Adanacs / Coquitlam	367		4
Burnaby	173	1	4
Cowichan	34	1	
Delta / Ladner	216		3
Kamloops	70	3	
Kelowna	67	7	4
Langley	171	1	3
Mid Island	67	1	
Mission	70	1	
Nanaimo	89	2	2
New Westminster	267		2
North Island	86	3	
North Okanagan	58	9	
North Shore	47		2
Oceanside	35	1	
Pacific Rim	170	10	3
Penticton	36	4	
Port Coquitlam	154		2
Prince George	58	8	4
Richmond	64		4
Ridge Meadows	217	2	1
South Fraser / Surrey	144	1	1
Valley / Abbotsford	92		1
Vancouver	92	2	3
Victoria	198	5	

Table 2: Field Lacrosse 2013 Registration and Facilities

(*only Esquamalt submitted)

additional facility time is needed. The following questions should be considered by each association in order to ascertain facility requirements for current and planned membership numbers:

1. What is the minimum and maximum number on a team – per age group – that can be properly accommodated (eg: the appropriate number to be coached, a reasonable number for drills and scrimmages in practice, be able to offer reasonable playing time for each team member)
 - a. What is the current participation numbers for each team, and what have the trends been for the past 3 years
 - b. If there is room for additional participants on teams, how many can be accommodated before a new team should be formed
2. What are the appropriate number of practice hours per week that should be available to each team – by age group and Lacrosse’s Long-term Athlete Development model?
3. What is the number of hours required to accommodate the league schedule, per week and per age group?
4. What is the appropriate split in use for each team and age group if the association uses grass and turf fields, or indoor and outdoor boxes?
5. What effect does adding or deleting a team have – per age group – on the number of hours needed at each facility?
6. The location of facilities can affect participant rates if they are difficult to get to, have little public transit or inadequate parking.
 - a. How accessible are current facilities to all neighbourhoods in the community?
 - b. Is there planned residential development that will bring significant numbers of sport entry age children into the community?

5.1.2 BCLA Membership 2008 - 2013

The participation trends demonstrated over time are an important component of any campaign to have current facilities improved or new facilities built. The table below shows the over-all membership gains and losses from 2008 to 2013. Box Lacrosse registration has decreased by about 4% during this period, while field registration has increased by over 46%. As a proportion of membership, in 2008, box lacrosse represented almost 85% of the participants. In 2013, box lacrosse accounted for about 78% of the membership.

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	% Change since 2008
Minor Boys Box	8,836	8,366	8,116	8,089	7,938	7,972	-9.8%
Minor Girls Box	777	850	834	880	872	913	+17.5%
Senior Box	2,783	3,014	3,028	2,995	3,001	2,775	-3%
<i>Sub-Total – Box Registration</i>	12,396	12,230	11,978	11,954	11,811	11,660	-5.9%
Recreation / Development	1,279	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,300	1,450	+13.37%
All Box Lacrosse	13,675	13,430	13,178	13,164	13,111	13,100	-4.2%
Youth & HS Field	1,974	2,065	2,246	2,608	2,985	3,064	+55.22%
Men’s Field	256	254	228	230	214	178	-30.5%
Women’s Field	243	382	346	374	416	419	+72.4%
All Field Lacrosse	2,575	2,810	2,937	3,328	3,721	3,769	+46.4%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	% Change since 2008
Total	16,148	16,131	15,998	16,376	16,726	16,771	+3.9%
% Change From Previous Year		-0.1%	-0.8%	+2.3%	+2.14%	+0.27%	

Table 3: Compiled Participation Numbers 2008 to 2013

The table below examines the over-all percent change in Minor Box and all Field participation by Association from 2008 to 2013, sorted by BC Games Zones. Decreases in participation numbers are noted in red.

BC Games Zone	Box Association	% Change in Participation Between 2008 and 2013	Field Associations / Clubs	% Change in Participation Between 2008 and 2013
Kootenays (Zone 1)	Cranbrook	+24%		
	West Kootenay	-4%		
Thompson-Okanagan (Zone 2)	Kamloops	+6%	Kamloops	+9%
	Kelowna	+31%	Kelowna	+2%
	Nicola Valley	-16%	North Okanagan	+115%
	North Okanagan	+18%	Penticton	+71%
	Penticton	+5%		
Fraser Valley (Zone 3)	Shuswap	+15%		
	Abbotsford	+26%	Abbotsford	+0%
	Chilliwack	-13%	Adanacs	+32%
	Coquitlam	-2%	Coquitlam M	+39%
	Langley	+31%	Langley	+16%
	Mission	+20%	Mission	+27%
	Port Coquitlam	-16%	Port Coquitlam	-4%
	Port Moody	-16%	Ridge Meadows	+62%
	Ridge Meadows	+8%	South Fraser	-5%
	Semiahmoo	+10%	Tri-Cities M	-20%
Surrey	-24%	Valley	0%	
Fraser River-Delta (Zone 4)	Burnaby	-17%	Burnaby	+71%
	Delta	-24%	Delta / Ladner	+76%
	New Westminster	-15%	New Westminster	+24%
	North Delta	-20%	Richmond	-40%
Vancouver-Squamish (Zone 5)	Richmond	+58%		
	North Shore	-26%	North Shore	-23%
	Sunshine Coast	+46%	Vancouver	+142%
	Vancouver	-22%		

BC Games Zone	Box Association	% Change in Participation Between 2008 and 2013	Field Associations / Clubs	% Change in Participation Between 2008 and 2013
Vancouver Island – Central Coast (Zone 6)	Alberni Valley	+69%		
	Campbell River	-1%	Cowichan	-32%
	Comox Valley	-31%	Mid Island	+43%
	Cowichan Valley	-2%	Nanaimo	-11%
	Juan de Fuca	+3%	North island	+54%
	Nanaimo	+13%	Oceanside	-3%
	Oceanside	-47%	Pacific Rim	+56%
	Peninsula	+22%	Victoria	-14%
	Saanich	-20%		
Victoria - Esquimalt	-25%			
North West (Zone 7)				
Cariboo - Northeast (Zone 8)	Fort St John	+1%		
	MacKenzie	-20%		
	Prince George	-15%	Prince George	+142%
	Quesnel	-42%		
	Vanderhoof	+20%		
Williams Lake	-27%			

Table 4: % Change in Participation by Association, between 2008 and 2013

Of the 42 Box Associations active in 2013, 23 lost participation numbers in the 6 years from 2008 to 2013. In addition, Terrace, Powell River and Revelstoke had all registered Box Lacrosse participants in 2008, but did not exist as Associations by 2013. It is possible that some Powell River and Revelstoke participants may still play in neighbouring communities. Vanderhoof has been added as a stand-alone Association. In Field Lacrosse, of the 28 associations / clubs represented in Table 2, 9 had a decrease in registration between 2008 and 2013. Oceanside, the Victoria area, the Cowichan area, and the North Shore have lost numbers in both sports.

These numbers support the priority that retention of current players has in the BCLA Strategic Plan.

5.2 GROWING FACILITIES THROUGH ABORIGINAL PROGRAMS

The growth and development of aboriginal participants has been an active undertaking of BCLA for a number of years. A targeted coaching program has been supported and the BCLA provides technical development assistance to Aboriginal Team BC hopefuls and participants for each North American Indigenous Games.

One area explored for this report is the feasibility of new facility development in Aboriginal Communities. Is there a possibility of partnership projects or any likelihood of development of lacrosse facilities on reserves? The Nicola Valley Indian Reserve box near Merritt is the only facility confirmed through the inventory as being on reserve land. A representative of the Aboriginal Sport, Recreation and Physical Activity Council of BC offered the following information:

- Current introduction to lacrosse is mainly through schools that are either Band-run or in communities with high Aboriginal numbers
 - Introductory programs may also travel to reserves on weekends for clinics or camps

- At this time, there is no system in place to track whether or not Aboriginal participants from clinics are transitioning into local leagues
- Boys Box lacrosse is in the 2014 North American Indigenous Games. The inclusion of girls may happen in future years when more development has taken place.
- On reserves, the federal funding that supports physical infrastructure doesn't general provide for recreational facilities. However, it is possible that a Band with its own economic development opportunities may consider supporting recreation facilities.
- More than half of BC's Aboriginal people live in urban settings and sport participants will use schools or community recreation facilities.

5.3 GROWING INTO NEW COMMUNITIES

Both field and box lacrosse use fairly standard facility types that are available in many community inventories. To accommodate lacrosse, communities will have to meet the minimum standards for on-site lines, team areas, floor or field surface, goals and other equipment. Even if that physical facility need can be met, of greater importance for the growth of the game is sufficient technical knowledge of the sport and some proximity to a critical mass of lacrosse activity to sustain participation.

5.3.1 New Areas for Growth

BCLA has had interest expressed from, or has targeted the development of new programs in specific communities.

1. In the North
 - a. North-east - Chetwynd
 - i. The Chetwynd & District Rec Centre is a multi-sport complex that does include 1 arena, currently home to hockey, speed skating and figure skating. The town has several soccer fields available for a short spring – summer season.
 - b. North-Central - Vanderhoof
 - i. Vanderhoof recently formed a lacrosse association and currently has 42 boys playing Box Lacrosse from Tyke up to Midget.
2. In the Kootenays
 - a. Contacts have already been made by BCLA in the Trail, Castlegar and Nelson areas. There is a strong lacrosse history in the area with the Rossland Redman being stalwarts of the senior leagues in the 1940's and 50's. They are installed in the Trail Home of Champions.
 - i. Trail has one large and one small rink at the trail Memorial Arena. Both are available for non-ice events after April. This is a large facility that houses several other sports and fitness areas.
 - ii. Nelson has an active Regional Sports Council that represents programming concerns to the city. There is an arena at the Nelson & District Community Complex, and several soccer fields in town.
 - iii. Castlegar has 2 arenas. The Community Complex arena has ice from August to March and the dry floor is available from April through July for rentals. The Pioneer Arena has ice October through March. The town has several soccer fields in the Pass Creek Regional Park and at schools.
 - b. BCLA is considering expansion into 3 East Kootenay communities (including Cranbrook) to facilitate formation of a Commission. Fernie, Sparwood and Kimberley are the closest communities to Cranbrook.

- i. Fernie has both an Arena and access several soccer fields. The recreation department advertises box lacrosse at the arena on the dry floor. Field lacrosse is not currently a community activity but the town owns a soccer fields and shares other fields with local schools. Fernie has a Community Plan Update draft (November 2013)² that includes references to an expansion of indoor recreation facilities and activities. There may be opportunities to outfit existing fields and the arena with basic lacrosse equipment as part of the plan implementation.
 - ii. Sparwood commissioned a Master Plan for its Leisure Centre Grounds, published in February 2013³. An outdoor “Sport Court” is to be added and is listed as being suitable for lacrosse, ball hockey and basketball. It will become an outdoor rink in the winter. There also is a soccer field at the same facility that is listed as being in good condition and well-used.
 - iii. Kimberley has four soccer fields, and does have dry floor rentals available at the local arena.
3. In the Northwest
- a. Terrace and Kitimat both have had Box lacrosse activity within the past 4 years and have local facilities suitable for use. Terrace last registered Novice, PeeWee, Bantam and Midget boys in 2010. Kitimat registered an U16 team om 2010.

5.3.2 Growing Within Existing Regions

1. Geographical Expansion: It is often easier to grow a sport through targeted geographical “stretching” rather than trying to “sell” to a new community and uneducated audience. Consider increasing participation by introducing age group segments of programming in small communities that already have some of their children and youth participating in lacrosse in neighbouring, larger centres. A worthwhile exercise is to identify the numbers registered from outlying areas through their postal code, and then investigate the feasibility of starting entry level programs in their own small communities. This strategy is particularly relevant when the distance between communities may limit some parent’s ability or interest in registering their child in the program, and when the entry level ages can be accommodated in more basic facilities. It can also have a positive effect on retention as the young children are now playing with their friends and school mates.

2. University and College Field Lacrosse Teams: The University of British Columbia, the University of Victoria and the University of Alberta all have club teams playing out of their main campuses. Although sport clubs receive minimal financial contribution from the universities, there is an opportunity to use campus facilities and access some organizational support. The majority of schools in the Canadian University Field Lacrosse Association are currently from Ontario and Quebec. With the addition of 2 or 3 BC / Alberta universities or colleges, there may be an opportunity for a western division or league and increased retention of 18 – 22 year olds in the sport.

5.4 REGIONAL POPULATION PROJECTIONS

BC Stats projects population changes for 25 years in the future. Communities use these projections as well as many other pieces of information to anticipate and plan for service requirements for their area. Using the BC Development Regions as a geographical base (see Appendix D), the following populations projections are provided, to the year 2030 and in the age groups most serviced by BC Lacrosse. The 2012 figure is a projection based on the 2011 census.

YEAR	AGE	Vancouver Island - Coast	Mainland/ Southwest	Thompson Okanagan	Kootenay	Cariboo	North Coast	Nechako	Northeast	BC TOTALS
2012	5 – 9	34,519	137,660	25,229	7,694	8,935	3,673	2,522	4,748	224,980

YEAR	AGE	Vancouver Island - Coast	Mainland/ Southwest	Thompson Okanagan	Kootenay	Cariboo	North Coast	Nechako	Northeast	BC TOTALS
2020	5 – 9	37,419	147,501	27,336	7,126	8,361	3,331	2,314	5,789	239,177
2030	5 – 9	29,897	136,521	22,141	5,380	6,389	2,498	1,796	4,099	273,081
2012	10 - 14	36,763	141,649	26,601	8,038	9,103	3,869	2,587	4,417	233,027
2020	10 - 14	39,916	151,629	29,624	8,375	9,244	3,659	2,512	5,381	250,340
2030	10 - 14	41,200	174,644	30,630	7,076	8,583	3,187	2,309	5,452	278,299
2012	15 - 19	44,100	171,141	31,654	8,472	10,761	4,163	2,850	5,017	278,158
2020	15 - 19	38,807	157,339	28,246	7,980	8,604	3,695	2,411	4,746	251,813
2030	15 - 19	43,994	173,090	32,023	7,828	8,529	3,321	2,236	5,914	276,935
2012	20 - 24	49,888	216,776	34,365	7,473	11,430	3,880	2,315	6,232	332,509
2020	20 - 24	44,843	180,253	28,924	7,860	9,206	3,583	2,455	4,546	281,670
2030	20 - 24	47,657	191,203	31,788	8,199	8,999	3,518	2,235	5,406	299,005
2012	25 - 29	47,737	219,456	32,365	7,603	10,632	3,604	2,224	6,282	328,903
2020	25 - 29	50,787	238,319	35,255	8,200	10,945	3,994	2,486	5,950	355,966
2030	25 - 29	45,843	219,704	31,118	7,932	8,846	3,646	2,218	5,171	324,478

Table 5: BC Stats Population Projections for 2012, 2020 and 2030, by BC Development Regions

The highest population figure for each projected year and within Region is highlighted

- Green – 2012
- Pink – 2020
- Turquoise – 2030

For most people, key sport entry years are ages 5 through 10, with additional opportunities to introduce a sport through recreational and school programs. On the Island, in the Mainland / Southwest, Thompson Okanagan and the Northeast, BC Stats is projecting population increases in these critical entry ages for 2020, and then a significant decrease by 2030.

These projections have four immediate impacts on lacrosse.

1. Lacrosse should roll out recruitment initiatives in fairly short order. Children born between 2008 and 2016 will be the best opportunity to grow the sport through recruitment, strictly based on the number of children in the critical sport entry years.
2. Break down recruitment initiatives by community to best target resources, and consider additional data such as projected birth rates, immigration rates and projected migration from other provinces.
3. There will be an impact from an aging population on the type of recreation and sport facilities being developed.
4. The importance of retaining current participants in the sport becomes more critical to achieving the BCLA growth targets. Retention will be more important in keeping the sport strong and vibrant. Within a few short years, lacrosse will not be able to depend on a large influx of new children every year. Rather than replace 10 – 15% of children each year when they leave the sport, work to provide a better experience and retain larger numbers in the sport.

6. MUNICIPALITIES AND FACILITY DEVELOPMENT

Staff members from several recreation departments in lacrosse communities were interviewed to provide information about working with sport groups, and the ways in which the Municipality plans and facility decisions are made.

Each municipality has different rules and regulations about the use of facilities and the ways in which they determine priorities. Each recreation department is also most interested in getting community members engaged in programs and activities that make use of their facilities and resources. In general, that is the main objective for the departments. The larger communities (cities, towns, regional Districts) have more specific development plans and associations should be able to access them. Small towns or villages sometimes include recreation in larger departments with multiple responsibilities.

6.1 WORKING WITH RECREATION DEPARTMENTS

Community sport is most often managed by volunteer groups outside of the Municipality's recreation department. Community sport exists under the Canadian sport system from National Sport Organization to Provincial Sport Organization to local Association or Club. This hierarchy has resulted in challenges with horizontal partnerships at the community level – specifically with schools and recreation departments. Community sport is a user of municipal facilities but not seen as a delivery partner in programming. However, this is changing as all parties realize that they need to work together.

- Recreation departments want to be able to work well with the individuals who represent their client groups. Good relationships and strong communication are critical to the success of the departments. It is important for the recreation staff to know who their main contacts are with sport groups.

A passive relationship will exist when the sport groups wait for the recreation departments to call annual pre-season meetings and then advise the sports as to what allocations decisions have been made. A more robust relationship, as described in section 3, will ensure that the recreation staff members are aware of the lacrosse associations' needs, plans and priorities, even if not every decision is to lacrosse's benefit.

- Every municipality is different and local associations should learn about how their own municipal recreation department makes decisions. The queries below can be a starting point to gather relevant information:
 - How many years ahead is the department planning for facilities?
 - What is the capital improvement plan (upgrading, retrofits, major maintenance)
 - What is the plan for new facility development
 - Are recreation and sport facilities part of the requirements for land use in new neighbourhoods? If yes, how does that work?
 - What are the expectations of funding from other sources (local associations, clubs, other levels of government, community groups, sponsors) for community facilities
 - How are decision made and who tends to be most influential (staff, management, Councillors, Mayor etc)
 - What are the department's current and known future priorities?
 - What are the priorities and policies around the citizens being serviced (ie: children and youth, seniors, residency requirements)
- Start any conversation with the recreation contact assigned to the sport. Make sure that they are kept up to date with what is happening in lacrosse in the community and don't go over their head to management with trivial requests or concerns.

- Also use opportunities to ensure that management and key politicians are aware of major concerns and major accomplishments. These key messages should be short, simple and consistent from all association leaders.
- Association contacts should keep up to date with reports and analyses that are made public by the Department. That work often reflects or affects priority issues and decisions.

6.2 BEING PART OF THE MUNICIPAL AGENDA

- Municipalities have priority projects based on a wide range of factors, including community demographics, neighbourhood development or expansion, facility replacement or improvement schedules, shared-use agreements with School Districts and a host of other considerations.
- If an association is thinking about the need for new facilities or significant upgrades to current facilities, have conversations with management, the key planners and politicians. Get the project on the radar of decision makers, even if a decision is several years down the road.
- If a request is being made, sports will be expected to present a needs analysis and business case to the department. Be prepared by knowing what has happened, what is happening and what is projected to happen in lacrosse.
 - Use Canadian Sport for Life and the Lacrosse for Life model to demonstrate what is required through lacrosse development guidelines regarding practice and game times. Recreation departments are using the CSL model for their own work, and they want to be able to anchor programming or allocation choices to the model.
 - It is difficult for recreation departments to make too many decisions based on projections. Associations need hard numbers from their registration and other outreach programs. The trends can then lead to discussions about future needs.
 - Know what the local participant capacity is based on current facilities, and time allocated to the sport. This will lead to much easier discussions if an arena wants to extend ice time into April or a field needs maintenance done during the field lacrosse playing season.
 - Advise the municipality if children are being turned away because the association is at capacity. What is needed to accommodate all children who want to play?
 - Know where the participants come from – what percentage are residents in the community that owns the facilities? Many recreation departments have a mandate to serve their own citizens first and may have minimum residency requirements for leagues to pay certain rental rates.
 - If a request is being made to change or improve game equipment, why is it needed and what is the impact if it doesn't happen.
- Numbers aren't always enough to tell the important stories – what is the human interest aspect?
 - are there disadvantaged neighbourhoods that are being serviced with positive impact on the children?
 - Are players from the community advancing to higher levels of competition, university or college play or the professional levels?
 - Is the lacrosse association contributing to the community in some other special way?

6.3 PLANNING FOR FACILITIES

Planning time for capital projects ranged from 5 to 25 years within the various community and sport examples examined for this report. The larger the project, the longer the planning and preparation time needed.

- Field development tends to have a shorter planning timeframe and requires a smaller investment than most buildings.
 - Artificial turf is the surface choice in most communities with up to 8 times more use than grass. Lights will be added if possible as this also extends the playing time at facilities.
 - Facility owners need to be informed about the new FIL common markings required for men's and women's fields
- Every facility has a life expectancy cycle to it and department capital improvement or replacement planning takes this into account. The discussion about each facility will include:
 - Current use, capacity and costs
 - Does it get replaced with something new
 - Does it need upgrading or expansion
 - Does a facility need to be eliminated because of under-use or operating costs that are excessive
- It is critical for sports to be involved as a project is being contemplated so that the sports are included early in the design phase. Municipalities are looking for highest possible use, and that will determine what features are included.
 - Sports have to keep recreation departments up to date with all technical requirements for all levels of play, so that decisions can be made early about requirements that pertain to certain age groups.
 - Planners and designers need to know what the standards are for the floor or field surface, lighting and air quality as well as other requirements
- It is now common practice for any public community facility to be multi-use. The cost of land is high and facility use has to warrant the investment.
- Municipalities will often try to partner with provincial and federal development initiatives to support facility development with a $\frac{1}{3}$ / $\frac{1}{3}$ / $\frac{1}{3}$ split. Many municipalities have "shovel-ready projects" that can be launched when and if funding becomes available. It is important for the BCLA and associations to be aware of what is currently open and available for community organization or municipal application. Examples of opportunities in recent years include:
 - the federal Western Economic Diversification Program has contributed significant dollars to support facilities upgrades and construction. Programs such as the Community Infrastructure Improvement Fund, the Municipal Rural Infrastructure Fund and the Recreational Infrastructure Canada program were accessed by many BC communities for a portion of project costs. None of these programs are currently open, but most budget cycles brings different opportunities. Within the BC Government, the Municipal Engineering Services Branch in the Ministry of Community, Sport & Cultural Development was responsible for administrative support for these federal contribution programs.
 - There are a variety of British Columbia government grants available to local governments through the Ministry of Community, Sport & Cultural Development. For example, between 2009 and 2012, a \$30M Community Recreation Program was available to support recreational infrastructure projects. Again, each budget cycle has its own priorities and grant opportunities.
- Municipalities do not necessarily require financial contributions from a sport group to give a green light to projects that will service multiple activities and sports. However, a financial contribution may help speed up a project, and result in negotiations for priority use of the facility (eg: priority bookings, office space, equipment storage, trophy case).

- Municipalities are less likely to build a facility that can only be used by one or two sports unless there are a large number of participants that will use the facility to a high capacity (ie: dedicated soccer fields, indoor tennis courts).
- With a facility that will only service one or two smaller sports, there will more likely have to be a financial contribution from that sport community. Internal fundraising initiatives can take years to bring in enough money to impact a facility. Associations are encouraged to start as early as possible. This step may be the catalyst to get a project onto the long-term planning table.
- Sport groups might consider underwriting the cost of a feasibility study in order to create the business case to move a project forward.
- Municipalities will often conduct public consultations about potential new facilities or proposed changes in use at an existing facility. Lacrosse associations should be prepared to take part in that process even if it doesn't directly impact the league. There is always some learning and take-aways from being at public meetings like this.
- There has been an interest expressed by government officials for the purposeful regionalization of large, expensive facilities to service a larger area of the province. Facilities such as 50M pools with competition diving boards, competition ground tracks with competitive field space, or facilities with significant spectator seating requiring a larger footprint all fall into this category.
- There has been an increase in sharing facility development between post-secondary institutes and municipalities, with the institution contributing land and gaining some access priorities. This may be an appropriate approach for lacrosse if also partnering with other sports that can share facilities.
- Some municipalities have development and shared use agreements with their local School Districts. Schools are given priority access during school time, but this strategy can provide augmented amenities for field sites.

6.4 WORKING WITH OTHER SPORTS

6.4.1 Sports That Share Lacrosse Facilities

Every municipality contact interviewed discussed the increasing importance of sports working together in the community. This is particularly pertinent with sports that share facilities and have similar amenity needs.

Box Lacrosse associations and clubs should be talking to all users of arenas and outdoor boxes, including ice hockey, figure skating, short track speed skating, sledge hockey, ball hockey and inline hockey. Field lacrosse has potential partners with soccer, field hockey, football and rugby and other field based sports.

The municipality may bring together shared facility users for allocation and information meetings, but it is also beneficial for lacrosse to meet with potential partner sports without the municipality setting the agenda. Find out what the shared interests are, and determine if there is potential for shared facility development work to be done.

6.4.2 Sport Councils

A growing number of communities are forming Sport Councils. The Councils bring together representatives from a variety of minor sports to discuss issues, plans in the community and priorities. Facility needs are often a topic of conversation, and the Council will be one of the first community groups brought into any sport facility development discussions.

Every Council works differently. Some have a direct connection to the recreation department that provides administrative support and has significant impact on discussions. Other Sport Councils are more independent, and take on more of an advocacy role toward the municipality, on behalf of all community sport. In both models, municipalities use the Sport Councils to gather input for plans and priorities. As with any representative body, actually being at the table is often an advantage to receiving post meeting reports or updates. Lacrosse associations are strongly encouraged to become active in their local Sport Councils.

▪ As of the writing of this report, the following councils are active:

- Abbotsford Sport Council
- Central Cariboo Recreation Commission
- Delta Sport Council
- Fort St. John Sport Council
- Kamloops Sport Council
- Kelowna
- Langley Outdoor Sports Group
- Maple Ridge/Pitt Meadows Sport and Outdoor Recreation Council
- Nanaimo Field Sport Committee
- Nelson Regional Sports Council
- North Vancouver Community Sport Advisory Council
- Port Coquitlam Sport Alliance
- Prince George Sport Council
- Richmond Sport Council
- Surrey Outdoor Sport Advisory Committee
- West Kelowna Sport Council
- Vancouver Sport Network

7. HOSTING AT THE INTERNATIONAL, NATIONAL AND PROVINCIAL LEVELS

The discussion about Facilities should connect with the Hosting Strategy for the BCLA and for individual Associations. Hosting can be used as a tool to accomplish a number of objectives, including promotion of the sport in the community, opportunities for local players to see higher level competition or financial savings against travelling to the other side of the country. Hosting can also provide opportunity for facility improvement to accommodate the event.

- There may be funding opportunities attached from the facility owner or external sources that can support facility or equipment improvements and provide a legacy for post-event users.
- Hosting an event, because of the local economic impact and publicity for a community, may also accelerate planned expenditures for facility improvements.
- An event financial legacy may support future improvements at a facility

7.1 HOSTING GRANTS AND FACILITY IMPROVEMENTS

7.1.1 Sport Canada

Sport Canada has a Hosting Policy and Program which provides support to “International Single Sport Events” (ISSE) at the senior and junior level. However, sports must be on the program of an “International Major Multi-Sport Games” to be eligible. Neither field nor box lacrosse qualify as they are not part of the Olympic, Commonwealth Games nor Pan American Games programs.

7.1.2 Hosting BC

The Hosting BC grant program is funded by the British Columbia Government, and managed through ViaSport. The grant is for operational costs of the event, and grants normally a period of time from 4 – 18 months post-application intake. One of the assessment and priority considerations in reviewing grant applications is that “the event leaves a sport legacy through facility or equipment upgrades, new program or partnerships.” (*Hosting BC Grant Guidelines October 2013*)

This opens the door to including minor facility improvements in the hosting budget where there is a sustainable legacy for users. (eg: shot clocks, score clocks, shelters, goals and nets).

The current Hosting BC grant maximums are:

- World Championship – up to \$35,000
- National Championship – up to \$15,000
- Provincial Championship – up to \$10,000

7.1.3 Municipal Hosting Grants

Many BC communities have Sport Tourism or Hosting Grants available to local sport organizations who host Regional, Provincial, Western Canadian or National events. The municipalities are supporting community events that will bring people into hotels, restaurants, shopping areas and make an impact on their local economy.

The grants are usually small (\$1,000 - \$2,000) but can sometimes be used to support small facility or equipment improvements needed for the event. The grant programs are usually managed by the Parks, Recreation & Culture Department, or through the local Sport Tourism office.

7.2 INTERNATIONAL EVENTS

The Federation of International Lacrosse (FIL) oversees world championship and world cup competition for Men’s U19 and Women’s U19 Field Lacrosse Championships, a senior Men’s Field Lacrosse Championships, a Men’s senior Indoor Championships and a Women’s Field Lacrosse World Cup. Canada is hosting the Men’s Field Lacrosse U19 World Cup in July 2016.

Championships are bid on and awarded about 5 – 5½ years prior. Canada is hosting the Men’s U19 Field Lacrosse World Championships in Coquitlam, in July 2016.

Currently, FIL has awarded events up to the Men’s World Championship in 2018 (Manchester, England).

The BC Lacrosse Association may wish to consider investigating the feasibility of hosting the Men’s Indoor World Championship in 2023. Canada hosted the first two events in 2003 and 2007. The next location is Syracuse and Buffalo, New York in 2015 with the 2019 host to be named in January 2014. 2023 could be celebrated with the tag-line “over 90 years of Box Lacrosse in BC” with the recorded start-up of the game dating back to the early 1930’s.

BC has the critical mass of strong indoor facilities available in the south-west part of the province, along with a rich local history for the sport. The Langley Event Centre and surrounding amenities are suitable for such an event. Hosting a world championship provides an opportunity to work with local facility owners to activate and possibly accelerate facility improvements. The profile and economic impact of international events should provide a catalyst for legacy programs and sustainable improvements for the benefit of local lacrosse.

7.3 NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS

National championships are owned by the Canadian Lacrosse Association (CLA), and are conducted in accordance with the National Event Hosting Guide and CLA Operations Manual.

The Masters, Senior, Junior and Intermediate Championships are designated by the CLA as “Major Championships”, and the Midget, Bantam and PeeWee events are designated as “Minor Competitions”. The CLA has a provincial host rotational system in place, but an Application to Host must still be submitted by the Member Association to the Sector AGM, in the year prior to the scheduled event.

A copy of facility information and an agreement in principle with the facility owner has to be included as part of the Host Application. The Championship age groups, bid or rotation stipulation and pertinent deadlines can be found in Appendix E.

The CLA National Event Hosting Guide lists the facility attributes that must be confirmed as part of the Host Application. The technical requirements for the playing area must adhere to the Rule of the Game, but the Guide does not specific minimum standards for the number and types of amenities and services available to the teams and public for the event.

Page 17 of the Guide lists the following information:

▪ **Minimum Venue Requirements**

- Each venue must have the following minimum requirements to be considered for hosting privileges:
- Changing facilities for players
- Changing facilities for referees
- Meeting rooms
- Fully functioning washroom facilities for patrons and players
- Emergency procedures and policies in place
- Wheel chair accessibility
- Adequate benches for both home and visitor teams
- Fully functioning score board
- A 30 sec shot clock for applicable tournaments
- Nets and floor/field lines in accordance with all current regulations and restrictions set by the CLA
- Appropriate signage
- Floor and turf standards met
- A media room or press box (for applicable tournaments)
- Food services available to spectators and participants during tournament

All venues will be approved through the application process on the bases that these standards have been met, or that the appropriate renovation(s) and/ or construction will take place to ensure that these standards are met by the date of the tournament, and will continue to be met for the duration of the tournament.

Additionally, the CLA Operation Manual provides additional information for the tournament hosts on facility expectations.

From page 172 of the CLA Operations Manual:

24.29. **FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT**

24.29.1. Meeting Facilities

24.29.1.1. The Host Committee must ensure that there are facilities readily available for required meetings. These meetings shall include the pre-competition meeting, discipline and appeal committee meetings.

24.29.2. Fields for Men’s Field:

24.29.2.1. Field markings shall be up to date and accurately applied on each field being used.

24.29.2.2. Adequate dressing rooms for all participants shall be provided by the host when necessary.

24.29.2.3. Washroom facilities shall be made available for participants and spectators during the championships

24.29.2.4. Every effort shall be made to make available food services to participants and spectators during the championships.

24.29.2.5. The Host is responsible to provide a certified trainer on site for the teams attending the National Championships. The teams shall provide their own tape and supplies if required for the training staff to look after their players.

24.29.3. Equipment

24.29.3.1. Sound system, time keeper's watches, scoring table materials and weather covering, field chalking materials and two nets with proper dimensions for the age category playing shall be made available at each field.

24.30. INTERNET SERVICES

24.30.1. *Website*

24.30.1.1. National Championships and Competitions will have a website linked to the CLA website prior to or before the commencement of the SAGM in the year prior to competition.

Full descriptions of the facilities and amenities are required in the hosting applications.

7.4 PROVINCIAL CHAMPIONSHIPS

The BCLA accepts applications to host Provincial Championships in August for the following calendar year's box and field championships.

The association has a Tournament Manual for each of Box and Field Championships. The Manuals provide a very good overview of operational requirements and expectation for a championship under the jurisdiction of the BCLA.

The references to facilities and venue requirements are limited to those found in the CLA Rule Book, which provides the descriptions requirements for the playing area of the game.

There is an opportunity for BCLA to take the hosting of the Provincial Championships to another level and set out minimum expectations of the tournament facility or facilities, for each level of play. Setting out such standards, and allowing tentative hosting commitments to be made up to 5 years ahead of time will provide opportunities and time for municipalities, facility developers and local associations to consider hosting requirements and hosting preferences when they are making their capital improvement plans, or finalizing their design work.

This re-positioning of the Championships fits with the growing importance that Municipalities are placing on event hosting. A municipality that understands the implications of hosting opportunities through the eyes of the sport governing bodies when making decisions about upgrades or design inclusions for a development is better placed to attract events. If such improvements will meet the needs of multiple sports, then the case is stronger and the local lacrosse association has a better facility for hosting events. A facility that is well-equipped to host multiple provincial sport championships or larger events throughout the year provides a strong return for the facility owner.

BCLA should list consider establishing base requirements for Provincial Championships in the following areas:

- Spectator seating (permanent and/ or room for portable seating)
- Parking
- On-site internet access
- Change rooms with hooks, attached washrooms and locks on the doors
- Hot water in team change rooms and officials' change rooms

- On-site meeting room area
- On-site room / area for a medical area
- Lighting

7.5 BC GAMES

One of the most compelling legacies for any community hosting the BC Games is that of facility improvements and upgrades. Both Box and Field Lacrosse are in the Games, which put BCLA in a unique position to advocate on behalf of two types of facilities.

Each sport has minimum standards established for facility requirements. The BC Games CEO reports that there are “no extra points” earned in the review process if those standards are exceeded in a bid proposal. This is to avoid the “one-upmanship” that may occur between communities. The minimum standards set by a PSO for the games also have to be reasonable so that the sport doesn’t challenge inclusion by demanding more than can be offered by most communities.

There are two ways for lacrosse to benefit from the BC Games in terms of facilities. The first is if the preferred arenas or fields are in need of and receive reasonable upgrades or replacement of on-site amenities as part of the Games bid and implementation. These upgrades will serve all sports that use those facilities after the games.

The second benefit is that the local association or clubs are often the recipients of post-Games equipment and games supplies. These may help to stock a “hosting kit” that can be used for local or provincial tournaments.

The community Host Society will often establish a post-Games legacy fund. These funds have been used in a variety of ways and often support coaching or officiating training. After the 2012 Surrey Summer Games, some of the legacy money was invested in a “Multi-purpose Sport Tournament Mobile Trailer” that is now available to local sport organizations who are hosting events.

Participation in the BC Games enables a PSO and the local associations to put a different lens on facility discussions. Be aware of which communities are discussing a bid, and have local lacrosse people at the table to ensure that lacrosse facility requirements are closely examined. BCLA should also make sure that the Games facility standards are at an appropriate level.

8. FACILITY DEVELOPMENT EXAMPLES FROM OTHER SPORTS

Sport representatives who have been involved in facility development projects for sports other than lacrosse were asked about their experience and what they could provide as their best advice to lacrosse associations that become involved in facility development projects.

8.1 NEW SOUTH SURREY POOL AND BC DIVING

Surrey is one of the fastest growing communities in BC, and it is aggressively pursuing business and community development, including new sport and recreation facilities. They published a 10 year Parks, Recreation & Culture Plan in 2008, and approved a 2009 Sport Tourism Plan and Strategy. Both of these Plans drive facility development and hosting support in the city.

Amongst a long list of capital projects is a 50M Pool being built in the South Surrey (168th and 24th) area, scheduled to open in late 2014. This is an area of the city that is under significant residential development, and the community infrastructure and support services are part of the community

planning. The BC Diving office is located in the same general area of Surrey, along with the White Rock Diving Club. (The Diving Club is currently based at, and uses the White Rock Gymnastics Club facility for dryland training)

This new pool development was the focus of a 2 year campaign by BC Diving to have the pool designed and outfitted to accommodate not only local Diving club training, but competitive diving meets. This would require the addition of a warm up pool, dry land training area and equipment storage to the project. The advocacy work was primarily done by the BC Diving Technical Director and did not involve fundraising or major committee work. The city's decision was to build a pool with 4 board heights (1M, 3M, 76.5M and 10M), but the facility does not include the requested amenities for competitions. The next closest pool only has two boards

The PSO and club are now considering the pursuit of a multi-sport dryland training facility in the area of the new pool.

Best Advice

- Critical to build relationships with the City staff who influence the project
- Get involved as early as possible with the planners and developers. The sport has to have input at the design stage. Make it clear as to what standards are required for different levels and types of participation and competition.
- Find out who the decision-making city championship is for the project and make sure they understand the opportunities and possibilities, as well as the consequences of providing less than is being requested
- Look at the demographic projections for the areas that the project will service – are these areas a good fit for the sport, and if yes, what is the need to be met

8.2 RUTLEDGE FIELD AND THE WEST VANCOUVER FIELD HOCKEY CLUB

Field Hockey in West Vancouver was for many years centred at Hugo Ray Park, sharing the two grass field facility with cricket. The club worked with the District to raise money to build a pavilion at that site in 1986, which is still in use today. By the early 90's, artificial turf was the playing standard for and negotiations started with the District for a turf field at Hugo Ray. The Club started fundraising in 2007 following public consultation and approval by the District for 2 turf fields to move ahead. But after a 2008 election and staff changes, the project was scaled back and then postponed by the District. Eventually, Council decided not proceed with the Hugo Ray project because of the cost, but looked at Ambleside Park as an alternative. There were already 3 soccer turfs, a baseball diamond and tennis courts at this location. Ambleside Park was the base for the West Vancouver Soccer Club.

The project was accelerated in 2010 with a federal / provincial grant of \$3M for an international standard field hockey pitch, and warm-up pads for field hockey and soccer. The funding came through one of the "economic stimulus" infrastructure initiatives so while financial approval was quick, there was a very tight timeline to finish the project and spend the money. A 3-way MOU was signed between the District, the Field Hockey Club and the Soccer club with field hockey contributing \$370,000 and Soccer \$100,000 at the beginning of the project. The Rutledge Field Hockey Pitch opened in September 2011, and can be used by both field hockey and soccer. The next part of the project is a Clubhouse, originally planned for 2011, but not yet off the drawing board. The two clubs have now contributed almost \$750,000 and pledged \$1.5M in total. Both have registered projects managed by the West Vancouver Community Foundation which enables donees to receive tax receipts.

Best Advice

- The Field Hockey Club created a separate West Vancouver Field Hockey Fundraising Society with its own Board of Directors. The two groups liaise but the Fundraising Society is independent. The Club Board concentrates on the development of the game and member activities, instead of fundraising.
 - Fundraising doesn't stop – they just look at the next project and priority
 - There is still a \$10 / player annual fundraising levy (almost 3,000 members)
 - A large lottery is held each year that brings in about \$50,000
- There continues to be an MOU with the Soccer Club for use of the facilities (3 soccer turfs upgraded in 2003 and the field hockey pitch 2011). The development of the Club House will be a joint activity
- A local Independent School became involved in the project to be able to access to the field for their programs, and brought in significant donors.
- The FH Club worked very closely with the city in the design of the facility. It is international standard (water-based) and can host certain levels of events.
- Treat the project as a business project. Understand the financial impact of the facility, the community economic contribution of the club and the impact of decisions made in the design for development and operational costs (ie: maintenance cost, and life expectancy (replacement) cost, site footprint, spectator seating etc) as well as hosting opportunities.
- The long years of work with the District for a turf field was an advantage when “shovel-ready” projects were needed to access the federal and provincial economic stimulus programs.
- Fundraising efforts brought club members together through the consistent messaging and vision for the project and club.
- Work with the local Community Foundation to see what assistance they can provide with fundraising efforts, tax receipts and local promotion
- From the experience, the club drafted a guideline document for facility development for other field hockey clubs.

8.3 TENNIS COURTS

Tennis BC has been involved in the development of a number of public and public / private tennis facilities around the province, including the UBC Tennis Centre which was initiated in 2004 and opened in 2011 (the largest public tennis facility in Vancouver) and the Kitsilano Beach Courts.

Best Advice

- Make sure that due diligence is done to establish need and best use for the facility
 - Have to be accurate and credible
 - Speak with the experts
- Have to have a business case that demonstrates sustainability
- Tennis BC and Tennis Canada funded a Feasibility Study for public courts in Vancouver. This became the basis of a business proposal.
- Establishing the need for a facility can't be an emotional plea – it needs to be logical. How does the project meet the vision and needs of the decision-makers, owner, funders and users
- Municipalities and institutions prefer multiple sport partners if possible. Should also be different levels of user within each sport to get as broad a user base as possible
- Many times amenities will not make it to the final stage in order to keep costs down. Know what is required and what is only wanted. Understand the difference in opportunities for facility use as design factors change.

- Be prepared to find multiple funders, including the club membership and other or sport partnerships
- Look at hosting opportunities to leverage improvements

8.4 DELTA SPORT DEVELOPMENT CENTRE AND DELTA GYMNASTICS SOCIETY

The club moved into a facility housed at a Recreation Centre in 1993, quickly outgrew the space and by 1996, started advocating for expanded space. In 2009, the club took part in a feasibility study to look at a new site in Ladner for a purpose-built facility. An agreement was struck between the Corporation of Delta and the Delta Gymnastics Society with the building opening in April 2011. The Club agreed to contribute over \$1.6M of the expected \$3.3M costs, with the other \$750K coming for the federal Recreation Infrastructure Canada program and \$938K from the Corporation of Delta.

The club had been fundraising for 9 years towards a new facility and was able to immediately contribute \$800K as part of the agreement. The remaining \$830K was raised over 3 years through the Club's "Kids Come First" Campaign. Funding went to both construction costs (\$400K) and the cost of outfitting the facility (\$430,000).

Best Advice

- The Kids Come First project and plan was professionally developed and the campaign led by a hand-selected group of volunteers who became the "Campaign Cabinet" under the oversight of the club Board of Directors.
- The Campaign Cabinet, senior staff and many campaign volunteers were the first contributors to the campaign
- 98% of the funds raised came from a small group of donors specifically targeted to give 4 "principal gifts" and 24 "major gifts"
- Donees were able to pledge gifts that were paid over a 3 year period, as well as convertible donations such as stocks.
- The club worked closely with Corporation of Delta staff in all phases of the project and were very involved in the design phase
- The club sought out and learned from other gymnastics facilities that have been built around the province in the past few years.
- The municipality requested that multi-sport athletic training be offered to other sport clubs in the community through the gymnastics club. Each year, a number of coaches book sessions with the club gymnastics coaches for different types of athleticism training and has developed good relationships with a number of other local sport connections.
- The club has established a capital replacement schedule and fund for equipment and has on-going fundraising efforts to meet this need

9. COMMUNICATING CHANGES IN FACILITY GAME REQUIREMENTS AND EQUIPMENT STANDARDS

Decisions about major changes in standards for equipment, including goalie gear, balls, sticks, uniforms, or footwear and facility standards will most often come from either the international or national lacrosse organization. In 2009, the Canadian Lacrosse Association announced new manufacturing approval and standards for Box lacrosse goals, with implementation by January 2012.

In June 2012, the FIL Congress approved unified markings for the men's and women's field game, which will be phased in between 2013 and 2019, and be placed into the rule books next being published in 2015.

One of the challenges at the provincial and local association level is the implementation of these new requirements.

The BCLA has "Equipment Updates" as a menu item on the Box Lacrosse Page, but the "Equipment Updates" heading on the Field Lacrosse page is hidden under "General Information". These two placements should be consistent, as stand-alone menu items on each sports main page.

The field and floor markings and technical specifications are found in the CLA or FIL Rule Books. This is useful information that can be easily positioned on the BCLA website as part of an expanded "Equipment and Facility Information and Updates" for both sports.

If and when there are changes in the equipment and/or technical requirements that affect what happens within a facility, a communication scheme should be developed to ensure that implementation of the change can happen as smoothly as possible. The following steps are suggested:

1. Clarify exactly what the change will be, what level of jurisdiction is directing the change, what age groups and genders are affected, and if the change is a recommendation or a technical requirement of the game.
 - a. if it is a requirement, what age groups and genders are affected, and at what point does the change go into full implementation. Is there a grace period and what are the expectations during that time?
 - b. if it is a recommendation, what are the options, what level of decision-makers decides to adopt or not adopt the recommendation, and what are the game consequences with either choice (ie: facility not suitable for certain age groups if a change is not made or it can no longer host events that include other provinces if they have adopted the change in rules)
2. lay out a communication process for the membership and for facility owners
 - a. what are the responsibilities of the local associations in communicating the change, and ensuring adherence
 - b. what are the responsibilities of BCLA in communicating the change, and ensuring adherence (BCLA should have a role, even if it is to reinforce what the local associations are doing – the facility owners should be aware of BCLA)
3. determine the key messages and specify what the changes are, what the timelines are and what the ramifications are for non-compliance
4. decide if there will be any financial support available to make the changes, and make that information available
5. use the website and all communication vehicles to get information out about changes, timelines and implications to the sport
6. determine how checks for compliance will be made at all facilities being used in the BCLA.

10. RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations are made based on the successful practices collected from lacrosse associations, municipal contacts and contacts from other sports. These recommendations are not about the actual construction of a facility, but how to best position the BCLA and local lacrosse associations most advantageously to drive campaigns for facility development and take advantage of opportunities as they arise.

10.1 FACILITY INVENTORY

1. The Box Lacrosse Associations that did not provide their inventory information this year should be asked again prior to the 2014 Box season, in order to complete the initial baseline information for the project.
2. Local Associations should be asked to update their full facility inventory at regular intervals, to ensure that information is kept up to date.

10.2 BC LACROSSE ASSOCIATION FACILITY COMMITTEES

3. The BCLA should strike two Facility and Equipment Committees – one for Box and one for Field. These are small committees of 2 or 3 people (plus the BCLA Technical Director) and have the following mandate:

- to gather and circulate information about facility and equipment requirements to the membership
- to become the association experts on facilities and lend advice and counsel to local Associations or facility developers about standards and expectations
- to collect and distribute information about standards and expectations that are in addition to the requirements of the playing areas (ie: lighting, environment)

10.3 LOCAL ASSOCIATION ADMINISTRATION AND STRUCTURE

4. Local Associations should appoint a designated Facility Liaison and a secondary contact person for each of Box and Field Lacrosse. These are the people responsible for working with the facility owners and managers.
5. Local Associations should consider establishing Facilities Committees to work with facility developers on new projects.
6. Local Associations should adopt the following administrative practices in dealing with the facility contacts
 - hold one formal pre-season meeting about the upcoming season
 - Keep in touch by phone or in person regularly during the season.
 - Have a wrap-up meeting at the end of the season.
 - Collect information from team contacts and league coordinators about the various facilities and pass on the information in a positive and organized manner to the facility owner.
 - Keep written records of significant conversations with facility managers and decision makers and share these with facility contact.
 - Ensure that the facility owners are aware of technical changes being brought into the sport if it will affect their facility.
 - Ensure that there is consistent messaging between the Association and the facility managers / owners.
 - Document issues and provide written information when submitting a concern of importance.

- Ensure that the scope of responsibility and decision-making authority for the contacts, on behalf of the association, has been specified.
- Keep key files kept electronically in archives, with recent files transferred each year or through change of position.

10.4 MEMBERSHIP AND FACILITIES

7. Associations and clubs have to understand their own registration trends and local demographic information to know if additional facility time is needed. The BCLA should provide retention reports each year by association.

8. Conduct an analysis of FAS codes (1st three characters of a postal code) for participants in selected communities. Determine if a new community should be targeted and investigate facility opportunities for entry level age groups.

10.4 FACILITY AND EQUIPMENT INFORMATION

9. Key factors such as hours of access per week at each location, weeks of availability and number of games and practices scheduled are all additional contributors that will affect facility impact on participant numbers. The BCLA should work with local Associations to develop a tracking system that can be used at the local association level to ascertain impact over time and to measure capacity within each association.

10. Have a specific sub-section within the Box and Field sections on the website that pertains to facilities and equipment. Include the following information

- house basic floor and field specifications
- technical and bench area requirements
- timing equipment requirements
- goals and nets
- If there is an update based on a rule change (ie: change in goals), notification should go to all associations and municipal recreation departments with pertinent dates and compliance expectations
- Player equipment – sticks, balls, shoes, uniform
- Goalie equipment and uniform

11. Develop a BCLA Communication process to be followed when a change in facility or equipment specifications is being recommended or required by the FIL or CLA.

10.5 WORKING WITH OTHER SPORTS

12. The BCLA should develop a relationship with major sports that share facilities used by lacrosse to keep up to date about potential new projects or upgrades, determine what shared amenities would benefit all users and learn about facilities standards in other sports that may benefit lacrosse.

10.6 FACILITY DEVELOPMENT

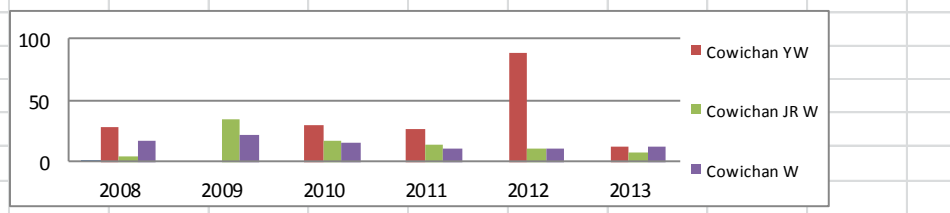
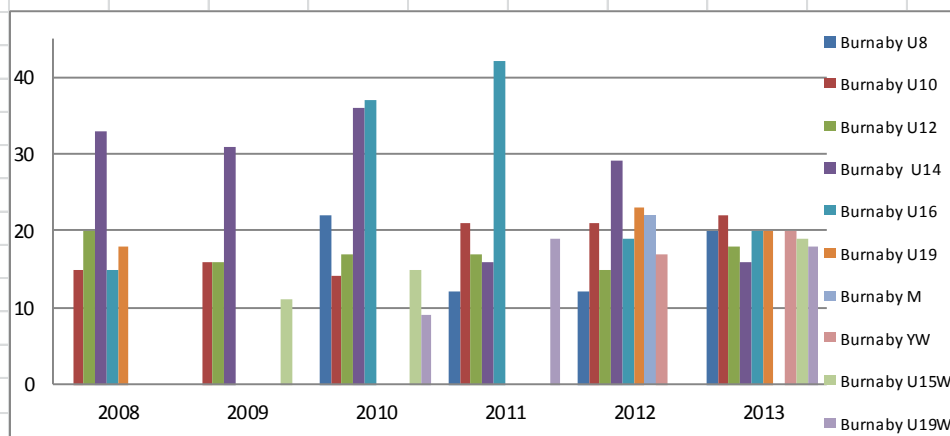
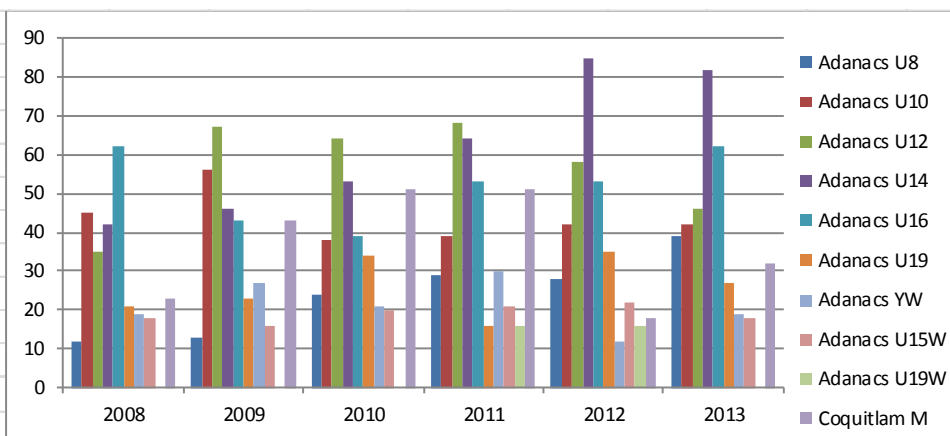
13. The BCLA should become engaged, to the extent necessary, in all developments in which lacrosse will be or could be a facility user. This will require ongoing communication with municipalities and engagement of facility owners in potential growth areas. This does not negate the responsibilities of the local Associations, but provides another level of advocacy with awareness of multiple projects and jurisdictions.

APPENDIX A - 2008 – 2013 ALL FIELD LACROSSE REGISTRATION BY ASSOCIATION AND NUMBER OF FIELDS IN USE

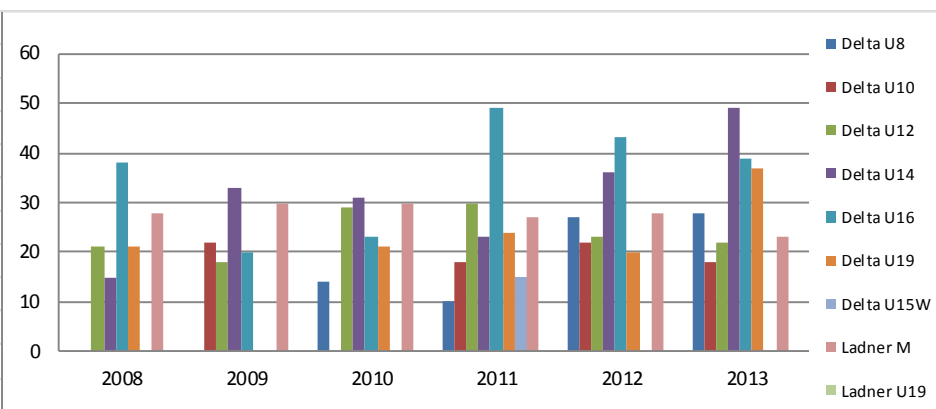
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	% change since 2008	Fields In Use		
								Grass	Turf	
Adanacs U8	12	13	24	29	28	39			4	
Adanacs U10	45	56	38	39	42	42			4	
Adanacs U12	35	67	64	68	58	46			4	
Adanacs U14	42	46	53	64	85	82			4	
Adanacs U16	62	43	39	53	53	62			4	
Adanacs U19	21	23	34	16	35	27			4	
Adanacs YW	19	27	21	30	12	19			4	
Adanacs U15W	18	16	20	21	22	18			4	
Adanacs U19W	-	-	-	16	16	-			4	
Coquitlam M	23	43	51	51	18	32			4	
TOTALS	277	334	344	387	369	367	32%			

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	% change since 2008	Fields In Use	
								Grass	Turf
Burnaby U8	-	-	22	12	12	20		1	4
Burnaby U10	15	16	14	21	21	22		1	4
Burnaby U12	20	16	17	17	15	18		1	4
Burnaby U14	33	31	36	16	29	16		1	4
Burnaby U16	15	-	37	42	19	20		1	4
Burnaby U19	18	-	-	-	23	20		1	4
Burnaby M	-	-	-	-	22	-		1	4
Burnaby YW	-	-	-	-	17	20		1	4
Burnaby U15W	-	11	15	-	-	19		1	4
Burnaby U19W	-	-	9	19	-	18		1	4
TOTALS	101	74	150	127	158	173	71%		

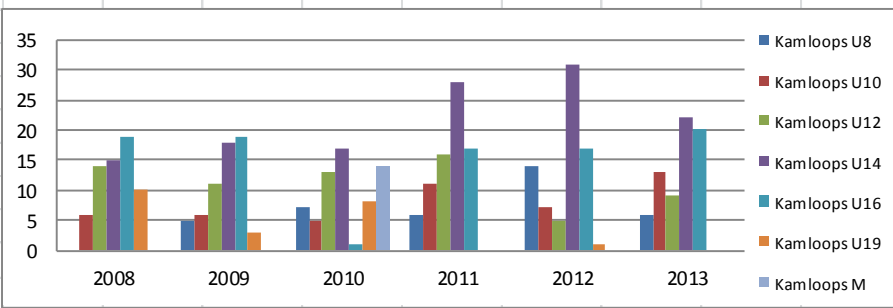
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	% change since 2008	Fields In Use	
								Grass	Turf
Cowichan YW	28	-	30	27	88	13		1	
Cowichan JR W	5	35	17	14	11	8		1	
Cowichan W	17	21	15	11	10	13		1	
TOTALS	50	56	62	52	109	34	-32%		



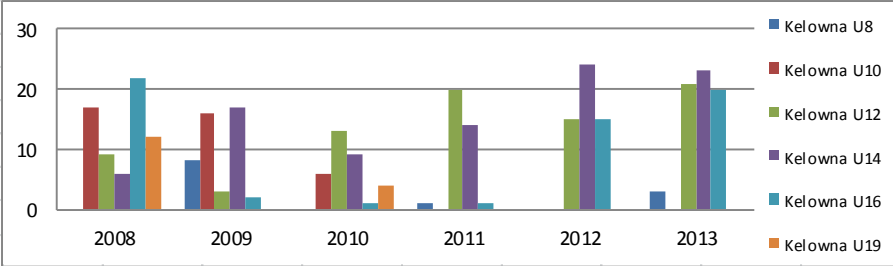
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	% change since 2008	Fields In Use	
								Grass	Turf
Delta U8	-	-	14	10	27	28			3
Delta U10	-	22	-	18	22	18			3
Delta U12	21	18	29	30	23	22			3
Delta U14	15	33	31	23	36	49			3
Delta U16	38	20	23	49	43	39			3
Delta U19	21	-	21	24	20	37			3
Delta U15W	-	-	-	15	-	-			1
Ladner M	28	30	30	27	28	23			3
Ladner U19	-	-	-	-	-	-			3
TOTALS	123	123	148	196	199	216	76%		



	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	% change since 2008	Fields In Use	
								Grass	Turf
Kamloops U8	-	5	7	6	14	6		3	
Kamloops U10	6	6	5	11	7	13		3	
Kamloops U12	14	11	13	16	5	9		3	
Kamloops U14	15	18	17	28	31	22		3	
Kamloops U16	19	19	1	17	17	20		3	
Kamloops U19	10	3	8	-	1	-		3	
Kamloops M	-	-	14	-	-	-		3	
TOTALS	64	62	65	78	75	70	9%		



	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	% change since 2008	Fields In Use	
								Grass	Turf
Kelowna U8	-	8	-	1	-	3			
Kelowna U10	17	16	6	-	-	-			
Kelowna U12	9	3	13	20	15	21		7	4
Kelowna U14	6	17	9	14	24	23		7	4
Kelowna U16	22	2	1	1	15	20		7	4
Kelowna U19	12	-	4	-	-	-		7	4
TOTALS	66	46	33	36	54	67	2%		



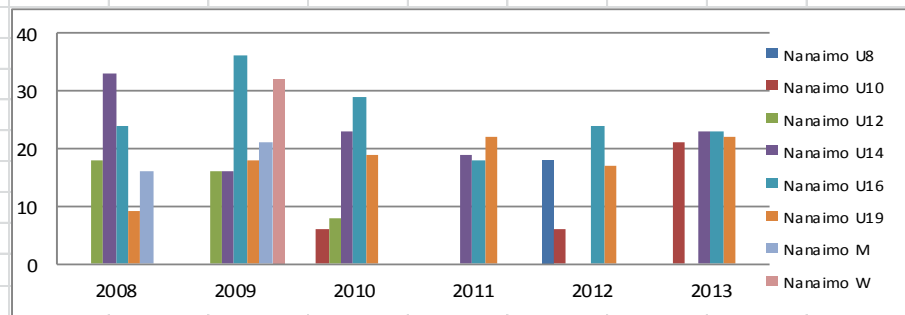
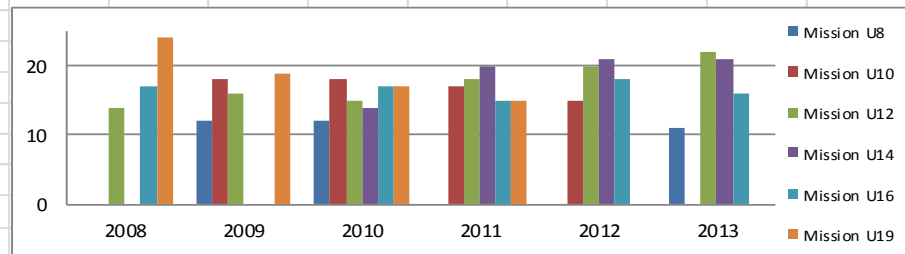
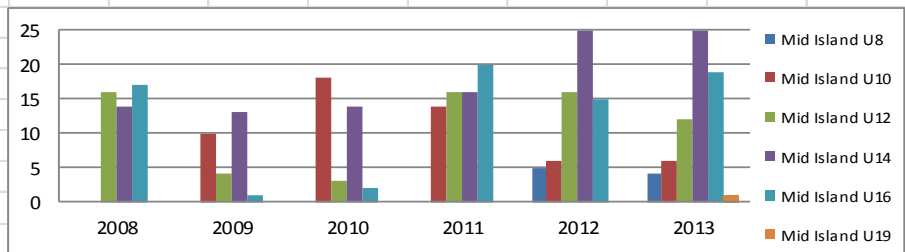
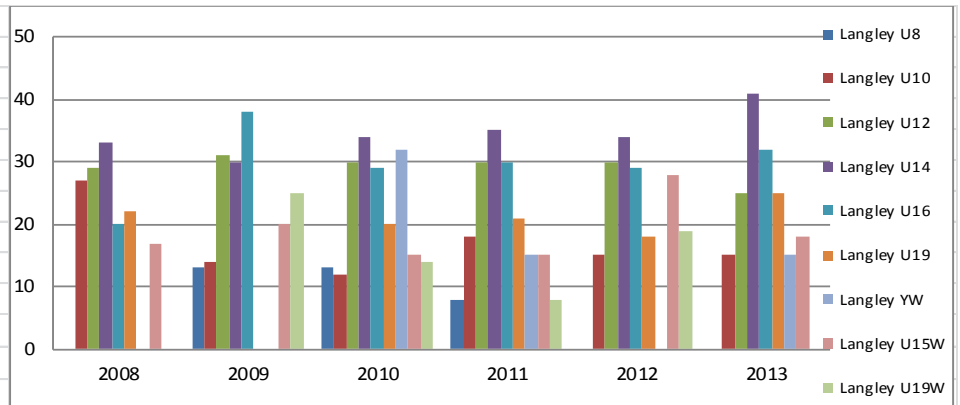
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	% change since 2008	Fields In Use	
								Grass	Turf
Kitimat U16			14	-	-	-	n/a		

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	% change since 2008	Fields In Use	
								Grass	Turf
Langley U8	-	13	13	8	-	-		1	3
Langley U10	27	14	12	18	15	15		1	3
Langley U12	29	31	30	30	30	25		1	3
Langley U14	33	30	34	35	34	41		1	3
Langley U16	20	38	29	30	29	32		1	3
Langley U19	22	-	20	21	18	25		1	3
Langley YW	-	-	32	15	-	15		1	3
Langley U15W	17	20	15	15	28	18		1	3
Langley U19W	-	25	14	8	19	-		1	3
TOTALS	148	171	199	180	173	171	16%		

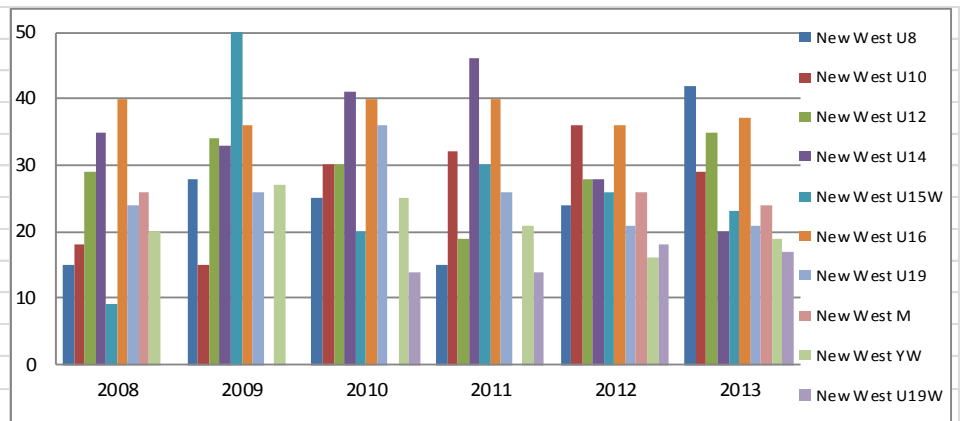
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	% change since 2008	Fields In Use	
								Grass	Turf
Mid Island U8	-	-	-	-	5	4		1	
Mid Island U10	-	10	18	14	6	6		1	
Mid Island U12	16	4	3	16	16	12		1	
Mid Island U14	14	13	14	16	25	25		1	
Mid Island U16	17	1	2	20	15	19		1	
Mid Island U19	-	-	-	-	-	1		1	
TOTALS	47	28	37	66	67	67	43%		

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	% change since 2008	Fields In Use	
								Grass	Turf
Mission U8	-	12	12	-	-	11		1	
Mission U10	-	18	18	17	15	-		1	
Mission U12	14	16	15	18	20	22		1	
Mission U14	-	-	14	20	21	21		1	
Mission U16	17	-	17	15	18	16		1	
Mission U19	24	19	17	15	-	0		1	
TOTALS	55	65	93	85	74	70	27%		

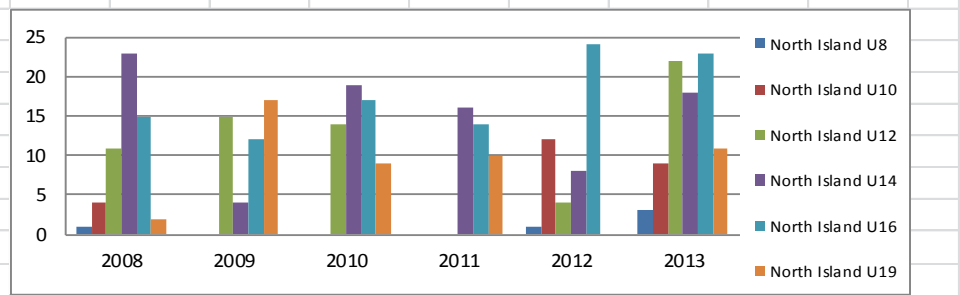
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	% change since 2008	Fields In Use	
								Grass	Turf
Nanaimo U8	-	-	-	-	18	-		2	2
Nanaimo U10	-	-	6	-	6	21		2	2
Nanaimo U12	18	16	8	-	-	-		2	2
Nanaimo U14	33	16	23	19	-	23		2	2
Nanaimo U16	24	36	29	18	24	23		2	2
Nanaimo U19	9	18	19	22	17	22		2	2
Nanaimo M	16	21	-	-	-	-			
Nanaimo W	-	32	-	-	-	-			
TOTALS	100	139	85	59	65	89	-11%		



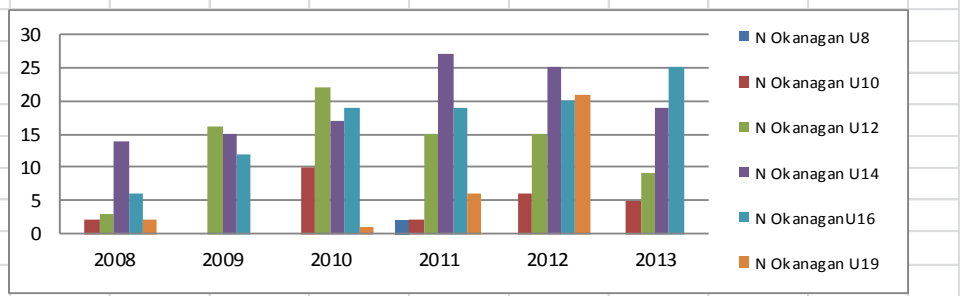
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	% change since 2008	Fields In Use	
								Grass	Turf
New West U8	15	28	25	15	24	42			2
New West U10	18	15	30	32	36	29			2
New West U12	29	34	30	19	28	35			2
New West U14	35	33	41	46	28	20			2
New West U15W	9	50	20	30	26	23			2
New West U16	40	36	40	40	36	37			2
New West U19	24	26	36	26	21	21			2
New West M	26	-	-	-	26	24			2
New West YW	20	27	25	21	16	19			2
New West U19W	-	-	14	14	18	17			2
TOTALS	216	249	261	243	259	267	24%		



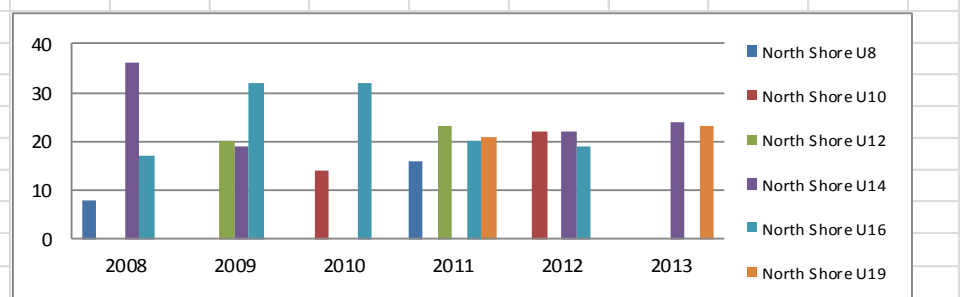
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	% change since 2008	Fields In Use	
								Grass	Turf
North Island U8	1	-	-	-	1	3		3	
North Island U10	4	-	-	-	12	9		3	
North Island U12	11	15	14	-	4	22		3	
North Island U14	23	4	19	16	8	18		3	
North Island U16	15	12	17	14	24	23		3	
North Island U19	2	17	9	10	-	11			
TOTALS	56	48	59	40	49	86	54%		



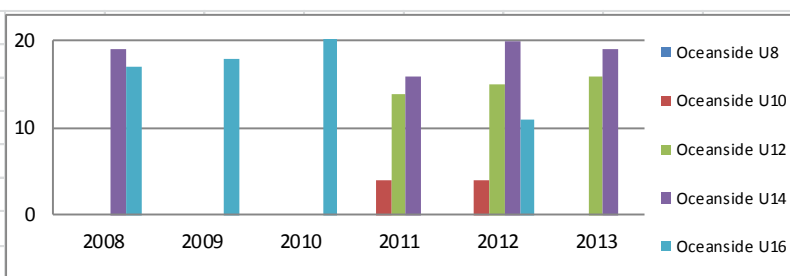
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	% change since 2008	Fields In Use	
								Grass	Turf
N Okanagan U8	-	-	-	2	-	-			
N Okanagan U10	2	-	10	2	6	5		9	
N Okanagan U12	3	16	22	15	15	9		9	
N Okanagan U14	14	15	17	27	25	19		9	
N Okanagan U16	6	12	19	19	20	25		9	
N Okanagan U19	2	-	1	6	21	-			
TOTALS	27	43	69	71	87	58	115%		



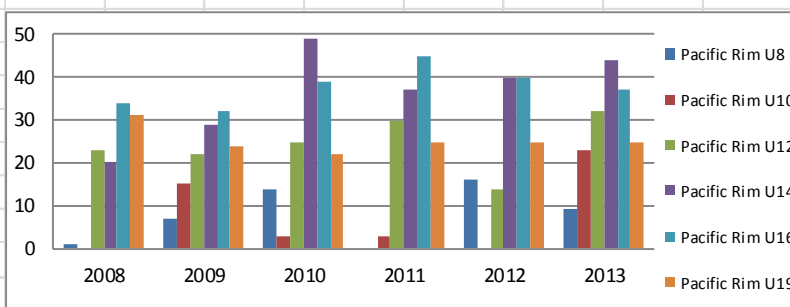
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	% change since 2008	Fields In Use	
								Grass	Turf
North Shore U8	8	-	-	16	-	-			2
North Shore U10	-	-	14	-	22	-			2
North Shore U12	-	20	-	23	-	-			2
North Shore U14	36	19	-	-	22	24			2
North Shore U16	17	32	32	20	19	-			2
North Shore U19	0	0	0	21	-	23			2
TOTALS	61	71	46	80	63	47	-23%		



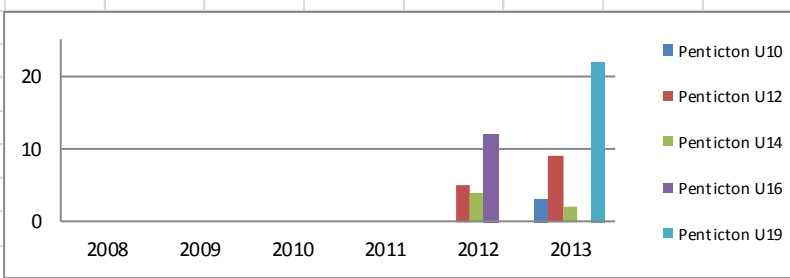
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	% change since 2008	Fields In Use	
								Grass	Turf
Oceanside U8	-	-	-	-	-	-		1	
Oceanside U10	-	-	-	4	4	-		1	
Oceanside U12	-	-	-	14	15	16		1	
Oceanside U14	19	-	-	16	20	19		1	
Oceanside U16	17	18	23	-	11	-		1	
TOTALS	36	18	23	34	50	35	-3%		



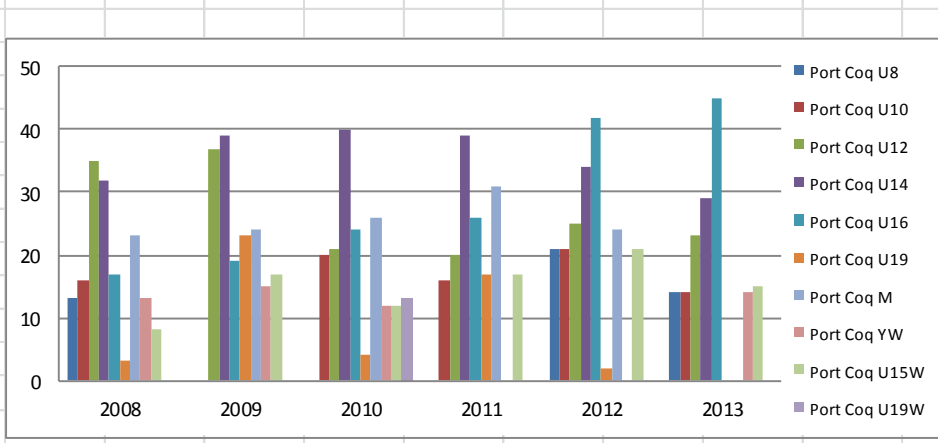
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	% change since 2008	Fields In Use	
								Grass	Turf
Pacific Rim U8	1	7	14	-	16	9		10	3
Pacific Rim U10	-	15	3	3	-	23		10	3
Pacific Rim U12	23	22	25	30	14	32		10	3
Pacific Rim U14	20	29	49	37	40	44		10	3
Pacific Rim U16	34	32	39	45	40	37		8	3
Pacific Rim U19	31	24	22	25	25	25		8	3
TOTALS	109	129	152	140	135	170	56%		



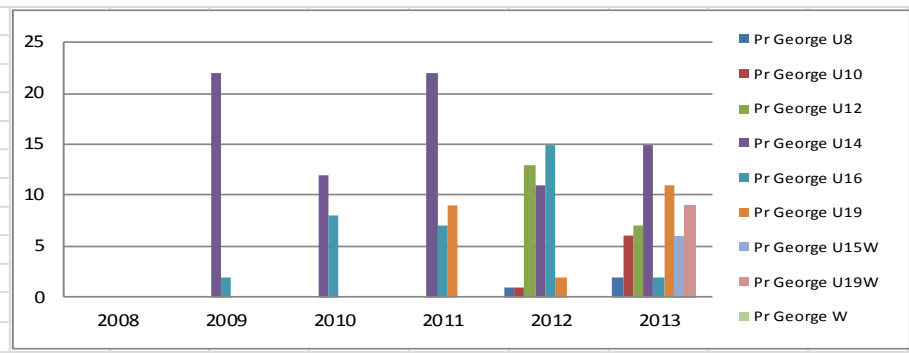
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	% change since 2012	Fields In Use	
								Grass	Turf
Penticton U10						3		4	
Penticton U12					5	9		4	
Penticton U14					4	2		4	
Penticton U16					12	-		4	
Penticton U19						22		4	
TOTALS	0	0	0	0	21	36	71%		



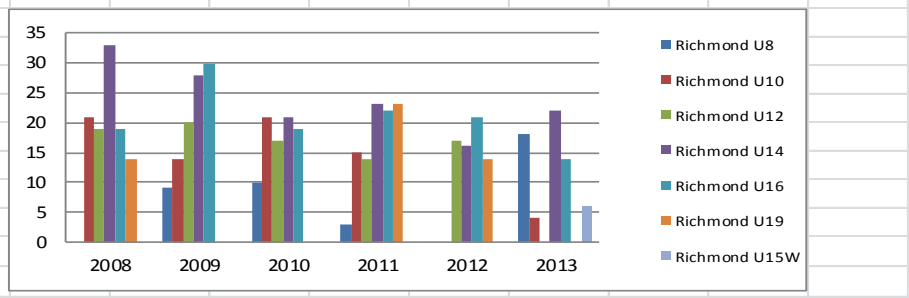
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	% change since 2008	Fields In Use	
								Grass	Turf
Port Coq U8	13	-	-	-	21	14		2	
Port Coq U10	16	-	20	16	21	14		2	
Port Coq U12	35	37	21	20	25	23		2	
Port Coq U14	32	39	40	39	34	29		2	
Port Coq U16	17	19	24	26	42	45		2	
Port Coq U19	3	23	4	17	2	-		2	
Port Coq M	23	24	26	31	24	-		2	
Port Coq YW	13	15	12	-	-	14		2	
Port Coq U15W	8	17	12	17	21	15		2	
Port Coq U19W	-	-	13	-	-	-		2	
TOTALS	160	174	172	166	190	154	-4%		



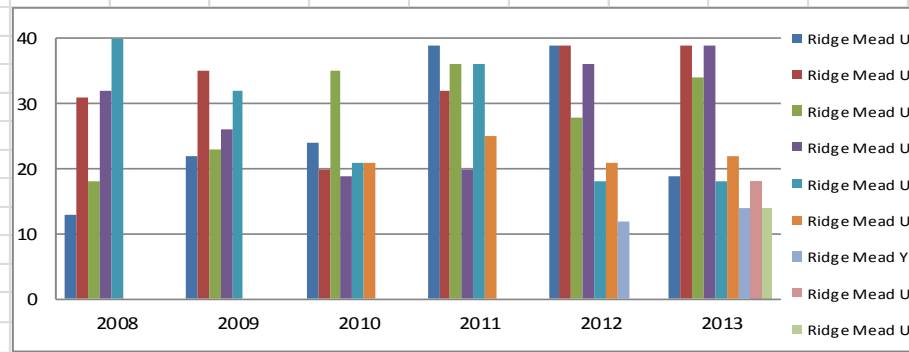
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	% change since 2009	Fields In Use	
								Grass	Turf
Pr George U8					1	2		8	4
Pr George U10					1	6		8	4
Pr George U12					13	7		8	4
Pr George U14		22	12	22	11	15		8	4
Pr George U16		2	8	7	15	2		8	4
Pr George U19				9	2	11		8	4
Pr George U15W						6		8	4
Pr George U19W						9		8	4
Pr George W		-	-	-	-			8	4
TOTALS	0	24	20	38	43	58	142%		



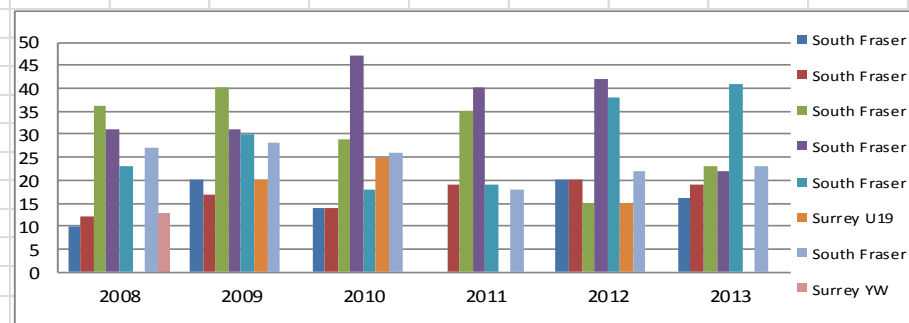
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	% change since 2008	Fields In Use	
								Grass	Turf
Richmond U8	-	9	10	3	-	18			
Richmond U10	21	14	21	15	-	4			4
Richmond U12	19	20	17	14	17	-			4
Richmond U14	33	28	21	23	16	22			4
Richmond U16	19	30	19	22	21	14			4
Richmond U19	14	-	-	23	14	-			2
Richmond U15W	-	-	-	-	-	6			4
TOTALS	106	101	88	100	68	64	-40%		



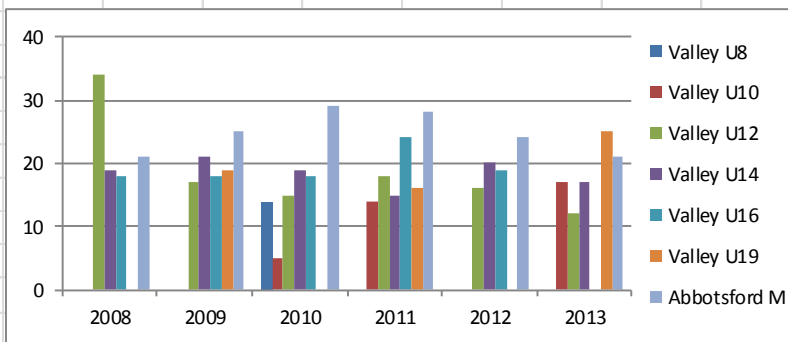
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	% change since 2008	Fields In Use	
								Grass	Turf
Ridge Mead U8	13	22	24	39	39	19		2	1
Ridge Mead U10	31	35	20	32	39	39		2	1
Ridge Mead U12	18	23	35	36	28	34		1	1
Ridge Mead U14	32	26	19	20	36	39			1
Ridge Mead U16	40	32	21	36	18	18			1
Ridge Mead U19	-	-	21	25	21	22			1
Ridge Mead YW					12	14		2	1
Ridge Mead U15W	-	-	-	-	-	18		2	1
Ridge Mead U19W	-	-	-	-	-	14		1	1
TOTALS	134	138	140	188	193	217	62%		



	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	% change since 2008	Fields In Use	
								Grass	Turf
South Fraser U8	10	20	14	-	20	16		1	1
South Fraser U10	12	17	14	19	20	19		1	1
South Fraser U12	36	40	29	35	15	23		1	1
South Fraser U14	31	31	47	40	42	22			1
South Fraser U16	23	30	18	19	38	41			1
Surrey U19	-	20	25	-	15	-			1
South Fraser M	27	28	26	18	22	23			1
Surrey YW	13	-	-	-	-	-			
TOTALS	152	186	173	131	172	144	-5%		

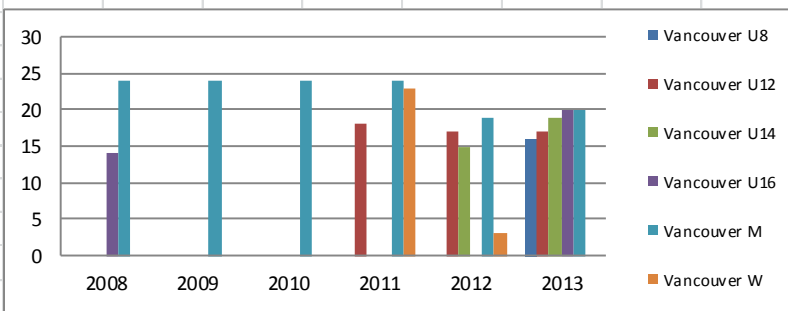


	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	% change since 2008	Fields In Use	
								Grass	Turf
Tri-City John B M	25	23	28	25	18	20			
TOTALS	25	23	28	25	18	20	-20%		

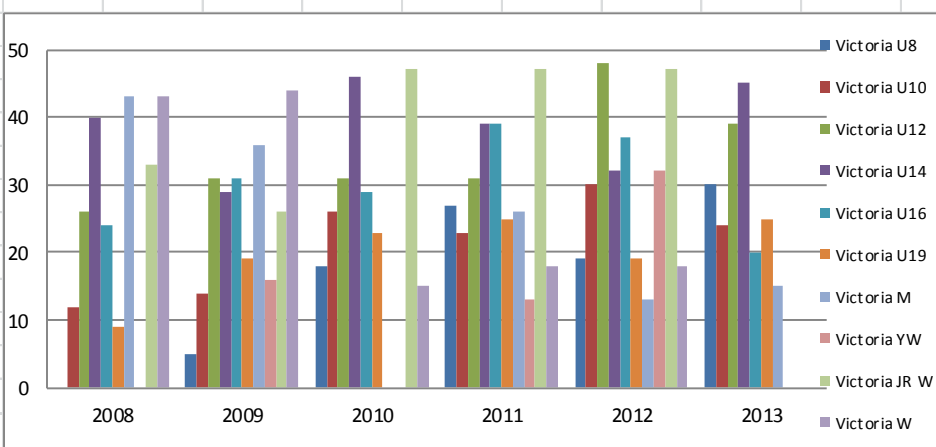


	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	% change since 2008	Fields In Use	
								Grass	Turf
Valley U8	-	-	14	-	-	-			1
Valley U10	-	-	5	14	-	17			1
Valley U12	34	17	15	18	16	12			1
Valley U14	19	21	19	15	20	17			1
Valley U16	18	18	18	24	19	-			1
Valley U19	-	19	-	16	-	25			1
Abbotsford M	21	25	29	28	24	21			1
TOTALS	92	100	100	115	79	92	0%		

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	% change since 2008	Fields In Use	
								Grass	Turf
Vancouver U8	-	-	-	-	-	16		2	2
Vancouver U12	-	-	-	18	17	17		1	3
Vancouver U14	-	-	-	-	15	19		1	3
Vancouver U16	14	-	-	-	-	20		1	3
Vancouver M	24	24	24	24	19	20		1	1
Vancouver W	-	-	-	23	3	-			
TOTALS	38	24	24	65	54	92	142%		

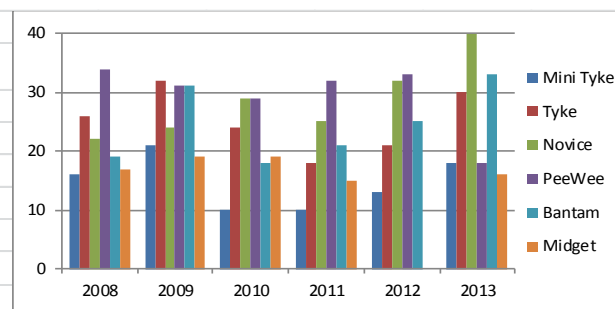


	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	% change since 2008	Fields In Use	
								Grass	Turf
Victoria U8	-	5	18	27	19	30		5	
Victoria U10	12	14	26	23	30	24		5	
Victoria U12	26	31	31	31	48	39		5	
Victoria U14	40	29	46	39	32	45		5	
Victoria U16	24	31	29	39	37	20		5	
Victoria U19	9	19	23	25	19	25		5	
Victoria M	43	36	-	26	13	15		5	
Victoria YW		16	-	13	32				
Victoria JR W	33	26	47	47	47				
Victoria W	43	44	15	18	18				
TOTALS	230	251	235	288	295	198	-14%		

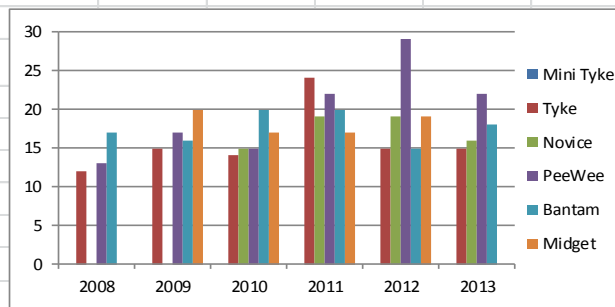


APPENDIX B - 2008 – 2013 MINOR BOX LACROSSE REGISTRATION BY ASSOCIATION AND NUMBER OF BOXES IN USE

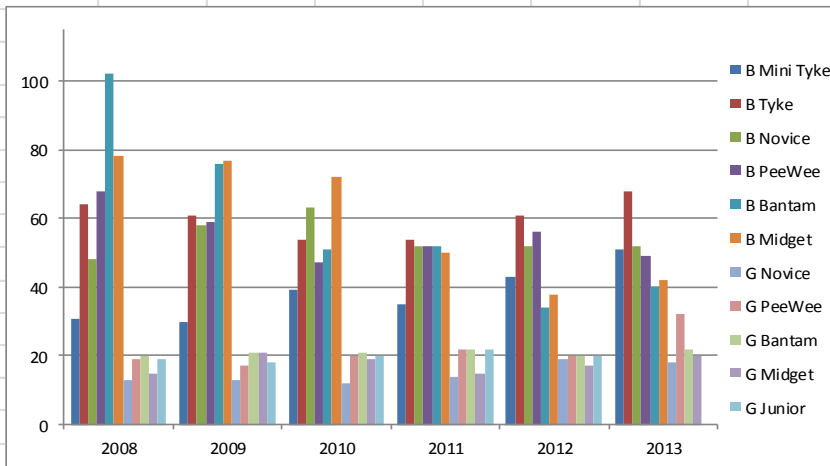
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	% change since 2008	Boxes in Use	
									Indoor	Outdoor
Abbotsford										
Boys	Mini Tyke	16	21	10	10	13	18		1	
	Tyke	26	32	24	18	21	30		1	
	Novice	22	24	29	25	32	40		1	
	PeeWee	34	31	29	32	33	18		1	
	Bantam	19	31	18	21	25	33		1	
	Midget	17	19	19	15	0	16		1	
TOTALS		134	158	129	121	124	155	16%		



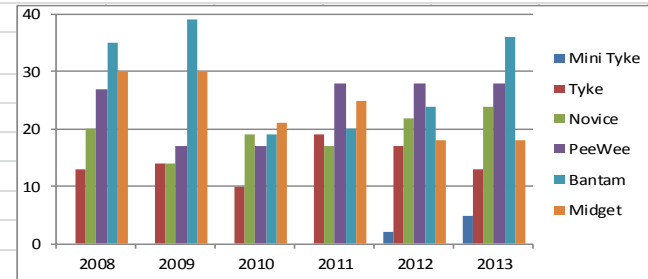
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	% change since 2008	Boxes in Use	
									Indoor	Outdoor
Alberni Valley										
Boys	Mini Tyke	0	0	0	0	0	0			
	Tyke	12	15	14	24	15	15			
	Novice	0	0	15	19	19	16			
	PeeWee	13	17	15	22	29	22			
	Bantam	17	16	20	20	15	18			
	Midget	0	20	17	17	19	0			
TOTALS		42	68	81	102	97	71	69%		



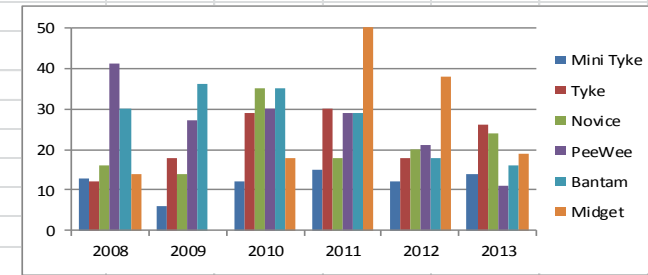
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	% change since 2008	Boxes in Use	
									Indoor	Outdoor
Burnaby										
Boys	B Mini Tyke	31	30	39	35	43	51		3	3
	B Tyke	64	61	54	54	61	68		3	3
	B Novice	48	58	63	52	52	52		3	3
	B PeeWee	68	59	47	52	56	49		3	3
	B Bantam	102	76	51	52	34	40		3	3
	B Midget	78	77	72	50	38	42		3	3
Girls	G Novice	13	13	12	14	19	18		3	3
	G PeeWee	19	17	20	22	20	32		3	3
	G Bantam	20	21	21	22	20	22		3	3
	G Midget	15	21	19	15	17	20		3	3
	G Junior	19	18	20	22	20	0		3	3
TOTALS		477	451	418	390	380	394	-17%		



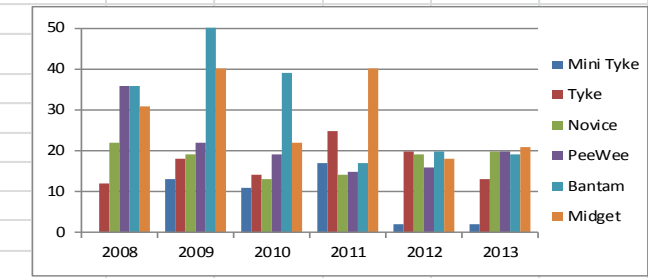
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	% change since 2008	Boxes in Use	
									Indoor	Outdoor
Campbell River										
Boys	Mini Tyke	0	0	0	0	2	5		2	1
	Tyke	13	14	10	19	17	13		2	1
	Novice	20	14	19	17	22	24		2	1
	PeeWee	27	17	17	28	28	28		2	1
	Bantam	35	39	19	20	24	36		2	1
	Midget	30	30	21	25	18	18		2	1
		125	114	86	109	111	124	-1%		



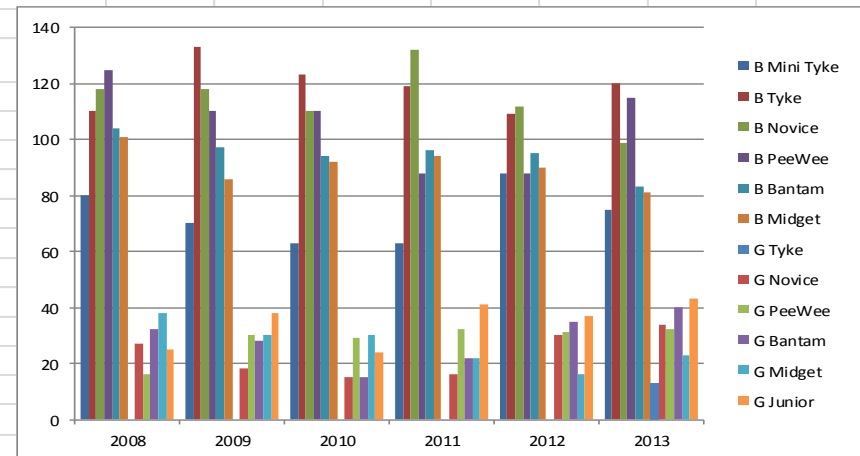
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	% change since 2008	Boxes in Use	
									Indoor	Outdoor
Chilliwack										
Boys	Mini Tyke	13	6	12	15	12	14		2	
	Tyke	12	18	29	30	18	26		2	
	Novice	16	14	35	18	20	24		2	
	PeeWee	41	27	30	29	21	11		2	
	Bantam	30	36	35	29	18	16		2	
	Midget	14	0	18	50	38	19		2	
		126	101	159	171	127	110	-13%		



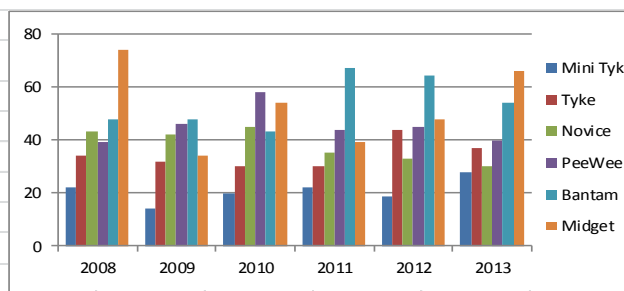
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	% change since 2008	Boxes in Use	
									Indoor	Outdoor
Comox Valley										
Boys	Mini Tyke	0	13	11	17	2	2		2	
	Tyke	12	18	14	25	20	13		2	
	Novice	22	19	13	14	19	20		2	
	PeeWee	36	22	19	15	16	20		2	
	Bantam	36	50	39	17	20	19		2	
	Midget	31	40	22	40	18	21		2	
		137	162	118	128	95	95	-31%		



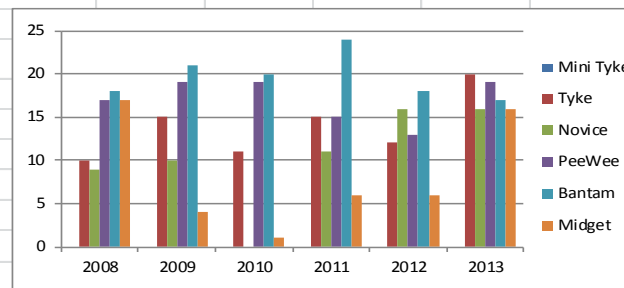
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	% change since 2008	Boxes in Use	
									Indoor	Outdoor
Coquitlam										
Boys	B Mini Tyke	80	70	63	63	88	75		2	4
	B Tyke	110	133	123	119	109	120		2	4
	B Novice	118	118	110	132	112	99		2	4
	B PeeWee	125	110	110	88	88	115		2	3
	B Bantam	104	97	94	96	95	83		2	0
	B Midget	101	86	92	94	90	81		2	0
Girls	G Tyke	0	0	0	0	0	13		2	4
	G Novice	27	18	15	16	30	34		2	4
	G PeeWee	16	30	29	32	31	32		2	4
	G Bantam	32	28	15	22	35	40		2	3
	G Midget	38	30	30	22	16	23		2	0
	G Junior	25	38	24	41	37	43		2	0
		776	758	705	725	731	758	-2%		



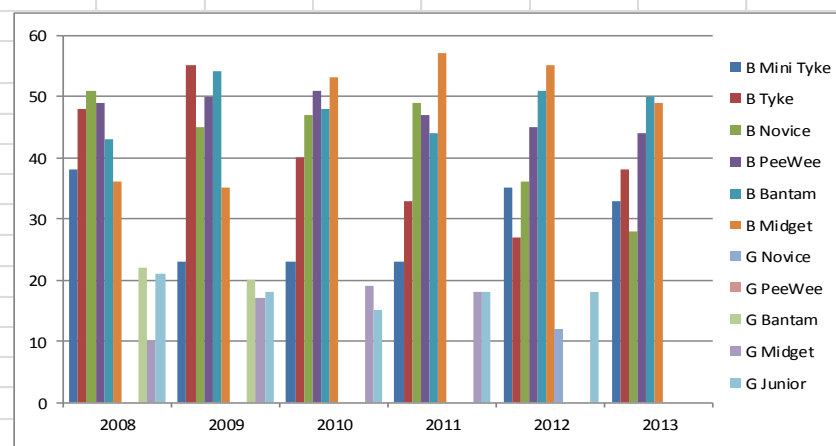
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	% change since 2008	Boxes in Use	
									Indoor	Outdoor
Cowichan Valley										
Boys	Mini Tyke	22	14	20	22	19	28		3	1
	Tyke	34	32	30	30	44	37		3	1
	Novice	43	42	45	35	33	30		3	1
	PeeWee	39	46	58	44	45	40		3	1
	Bantam	48	48	43	67	64	54		3	1
	Midget	74	34	54	39	48	66		3	1
		260	216	250	237	253	255	-2%		



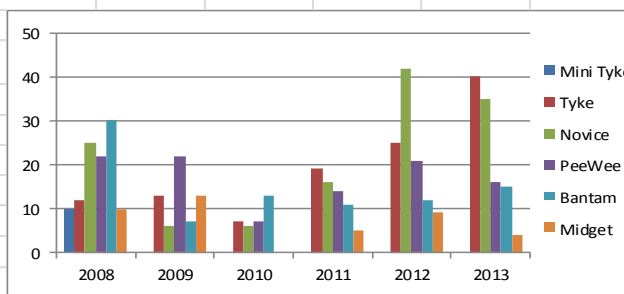
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	% change since 2008	Boxes in Use	
									Indoor	Outdoor
Cranbrook										
Boys	Mini Tyke	0	0	0	0	0	0		1	
	Tyke	10	15	11	15	12	20		1	
	Novice	9	10	0	11	16	16		2	
	PeeWee	17	19	19	15	13	19		2	
	Bantam	18	21	20	24	18	17		2	
	Midget	17	4	1	6	6	16		2	
		71	69	51	71	65	88	24%		



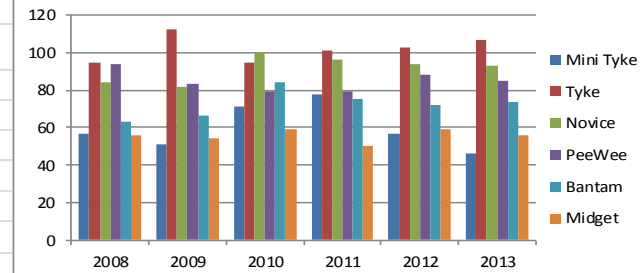
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	% change since 2008	Boxes in Use	
									Indoor	Outdoor
Delta										
Boys	B Mini Tyke	38	23	23	23	35	33			
	B Tyke	48	55	40	33	27	38			
	B Novice	51	45	47	49	36	28			
	B PeeWee	49	50	51	47	45	44			
	B Bantam	43	54	48	44	51	50			
	B Midget	36	35	53	57	55	49			
Girls	G Novice	0	0	0	0	12	0			
	G PeeWee	0	0	0	0	0	0			
	G Bantam	22	20	0	0	0	0			
	G Midget	10	17	19	18	0	0			
	G Junior	21	18	15	18	18	0			
		318	317	296	289	279	242	-24%		



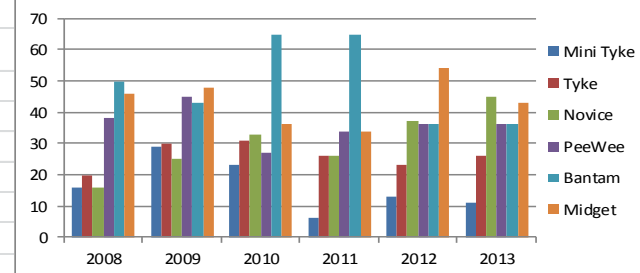
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	% change since 2008	Boxes in Use	
									Indoor	Outdoor
Fort St John										
Boys	Mini Tyke	10	0	0	0	0	0			
	Tyke	12	13	7	19	25	40		4	
	Novice	25	6	6	16	42	35		4	
	PeeWee	22	22	7	14	21	16		4	
	Bantam	30	7	13	11	12	15		4	
	Midget	10	13	0	5	9	4		4	
		109	61	33	65	109	110	1%		



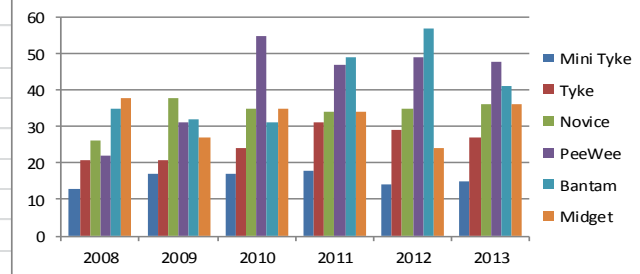
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	% change since 2008	Boxes in Use	
Juan de Fuca									Indoor	Outdoor
Boys	Mini Tyke	57	51	71	78	57	46		2	2
	Tyke	95	112	95	101	103	107		2	2
	Novice	84	82	100	96	94	93		2	2
	PeeWee	94	83	79	79	88	85		2	2
	Bantam	63	66	84	75	72	74		2	2
	Midget	56	54	59	50	59	56		2	2
		449	448	488	479	473	461	3%		



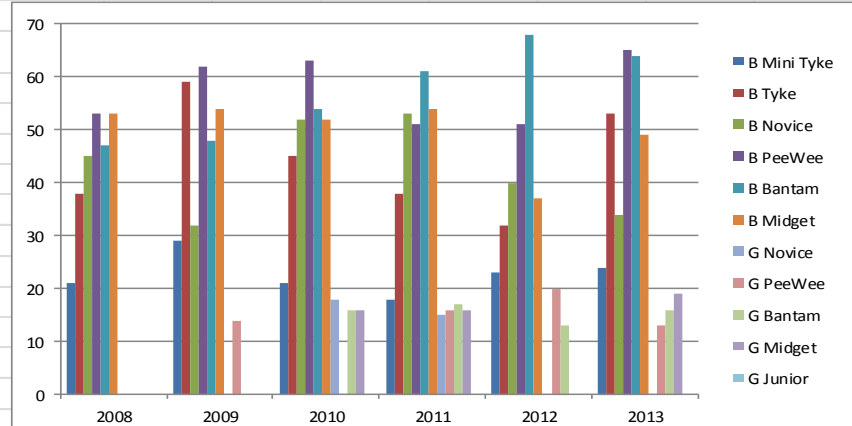
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	% change since 2008	Boxes in Use	
Kamloops									Indoor	Outdoor
Boys	Mini Tyke	16	29	23	6	13	11		4	
	Tyke	20	30	31	26	23	26		4	
	Novice	16	25	33	26	37	45		4	3
	PeeWee	38	45	27	34	36	36		4	2
	Bantam	50	43	65	65	36	36		4	2
	Midget	46	48	36	34	54	43		4	2
		186	220	215	191	199	197	6%		



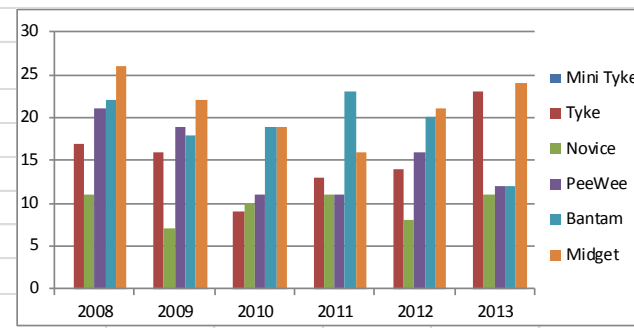
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	% change since 2008	Boxes in Use	
Kelowna									Indoor	Outdoor
Boys	Mini Tyke	13	17	17	18	14	15			
	Tyke	21	21	24	31	29	27			
	Novice	26	38	35	34	35	36			
	PeeWee	22	31	55	47	49	48			
	Bantam	35	32	31	49	57	41			
	Midget	38	27	35	34	24	36			
		155	166	197	213	208	203	31%		



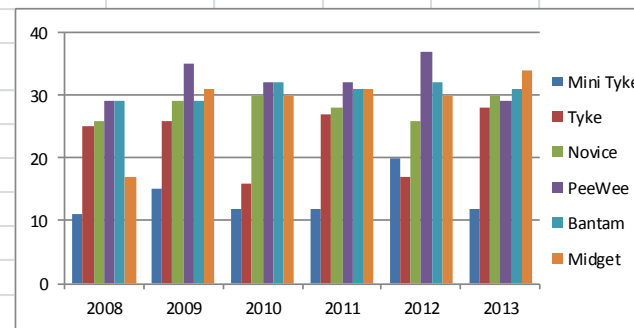
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	% change since 2008	Boxes in Use	
Langley									Indoor	Outdoor
Boys	B Mini Tyke	21	29	21	18	23	24			
	B Tyke	38	59	45	38	32	53			
	B Novice	45	32	52	53	40	34			
	B PeeWee	53	62	63	51	51	65			
	B Bantam	47	48	54	61	68	64			
	B Midget	53	54	52	54	37	49			
Girls	G Novice	0	0	18	15	0	0			
	G PeeWee	0	14	0	16	20	13			
	G Bantam	0	0	16	17	13	16			
	G Midget	0	0	16	16	0	19			
	G Junior	0	0	0	0	0	0			
		257	298	337	339	284	337	31%		



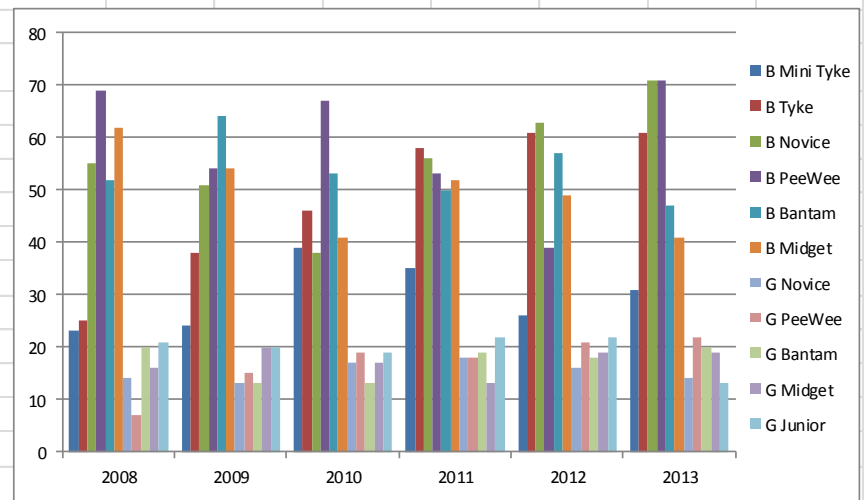
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	% change since 2008	Boxes in Use	
									Indoor	Outdoor
MacKenzie										
Boys	Mini Tyke	0	0	0	0	0	0			
	Tyke	17	16	9	13	14	23			
	Novice	11	7	10	11	8	11			
	PeeWee	21	19	11	11	16	12			
	Bantam	22	18	19	23	20	12			
	Midget	26	22	19	16	21	24			
		97	82	68	74	79	82	-15%		



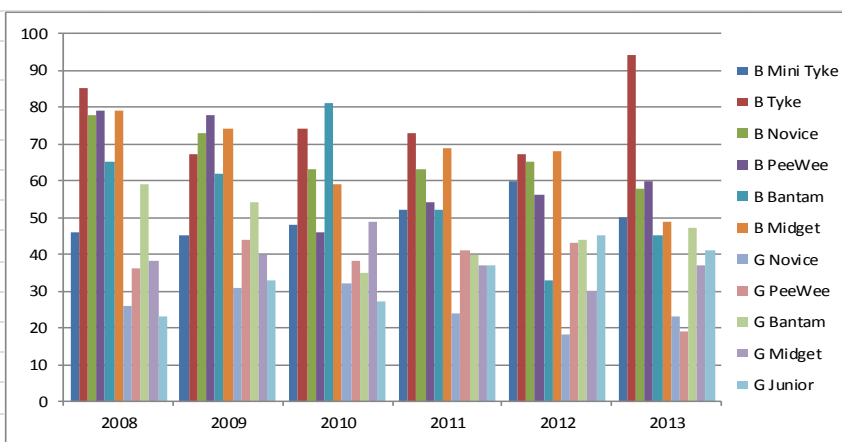
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	% change since 2008	Boxes in Use	
									Indoor	Outdoor
Mission										
Boys	Mini Tyke	11	15	12	12	20	12			
	Tyke	25	26	16	27	17	28			
	Novice	26	29	30	28	26	30			
	PeeWee	29	35	32	32	37	29			
	Bantam	29	29	32	31	32	31			
	Midget	17	31	30	31	30	34			
		137	165	152	161	162	164	20%		



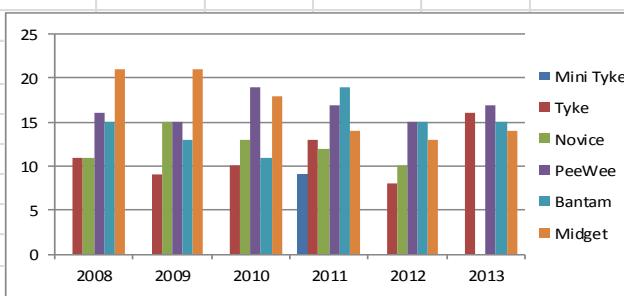
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	% change since 2008	Boxes in Use	
									Indoor	Outdoor
Nanaimo										
Boys	B Mini Tyke	23	24	39	35	26	31		2	1
	B Tyke	25	38	46	58	61	61		3	2
	B Novice	55	51	38	56	63	71		3	2
	B PeeWee	69	54	67	53	39	71		3	2
	B Bantam	52	64	53	50	57	47		3	2
	B Midget	62	54	41	52	49	41		3	2
Girls	G Novice	14	13	17	18	16	14		3	3
	G PeeWee	7	15	19	18	21	22		3	3
	G Bantam	20	13	13	19	18	20		3	3
	G Midget	16	20	17	13	19	19		3	3
	G Junior	21	20	19	22	22	13		3	3
		364	366	369	394	391	410	13%		



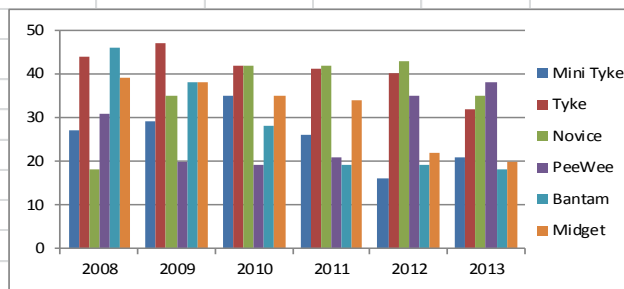
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	% change since 2008	Boxes in Use	
New Westminster									Indoor	Outdoor
Boys	B Mini Tyke	46	45	48	52	60	50		2	1
	B Tyke	85	67	74	73	67	94		2	1
	B Novice	78	73	63	63	65	58		2	
	B PeeWee	79	78	46	54	56	60		2	
	B Bantam	65	62	81	52	33	45		2	
	B Midget	79	74	59	69	68	49		2	
Girls	G Novice	26	31	32	24	18	23		2	
	G PeeWee	36	44	38	41	43	19		2	
	G Bantam	59	54	35	40	44	47		2	
	G Midget	38	40	49	37	30	37		2	
	G Junior	23	33	27	37	45	41		2	
		614	601	552	542	529	523	-15%		



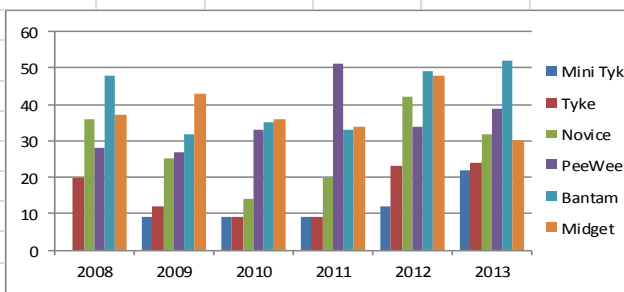
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	% change since 2008	Boxes in Use	
Nicola Valley									Indoor	Outdoor
Boys	Mini Tyke	0	0	0	9	0	0		2	
	Tyke	11	9	10	13	8	16		2	
	Novice	11	15	13	12	10	0		2	
	PeeWee	16	15	19	17	15	17		2	
	Bantam	15	13	11	19	15	15		2	
	Midget	21	21	18	14	13	14		2	
		74	73	71	84	61	62	-16%		



		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	% change since 2008	Boxes in Use	
North Delta									Indoor	Outdoor
Boys	Mini Tyke	27	29	35	26	16	21		2	
	Tyke	44	47	42	41	40	32		2	
	Novice	18	35	42	42	43	35		2	
	PeeWee	31	20	19	21	35	38		2	
	Bantam	46	38	28	19	19	18		2	
	Midget	39	38	35	34	22	20		2	
		205	207	201	183	175	164	-20%		



		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	% change since 2008	Boxes in Use	
North Okanagan									Indoor	Outdoor
Boys	Mini Tyke	0	9	9	9	12	22		4	1
	Tyke	20	12	9	9	23	24		4	1
	Novice	36	25	14	20	42	32		4	1
	PeeWee	28	27	33	51	34	39		4	1
	Bantam	48	32	35	33	49	52		4	1
	Midget	37	43	36	34	48	30		4	1
		169	148	136	156	208	199	18%		

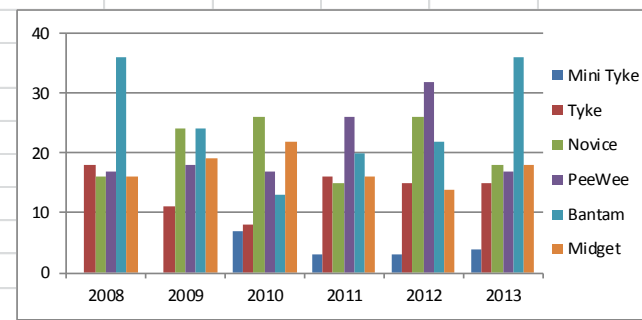
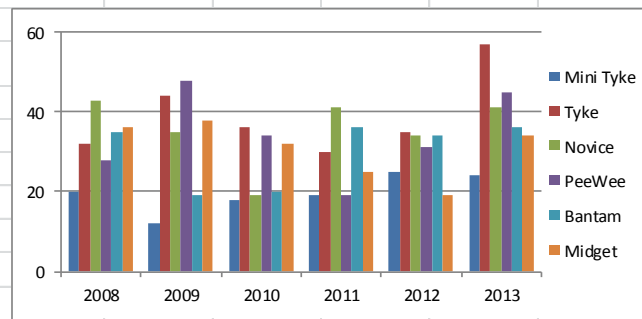
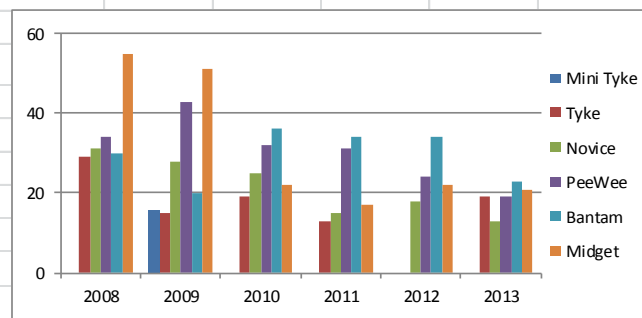
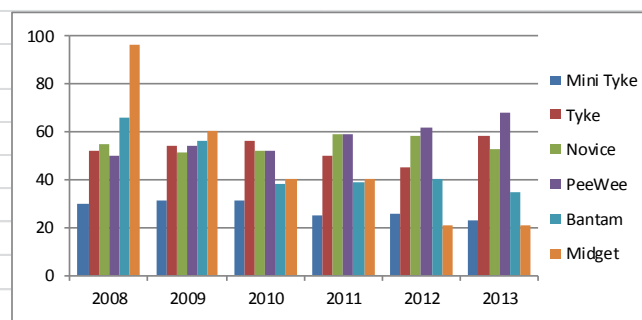


		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	% change since 2008	Boxes in Use	
North Shore		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	% change since 2008	Indoor	Outdoor
Boys	Mini Tyke	30	31	31	25	26	23		1	
	Tyke	52	54	56	50	45	58		2	
	Novice	55	51	52	59	58	53		2	
	PeeWee	50	54	52	59	62	68		2	
	Bantam	66	56	38	39	40	35		2	
	Midget	96	60	40	40	21	21		2	
		349	306	269	272	252	258	-26%		

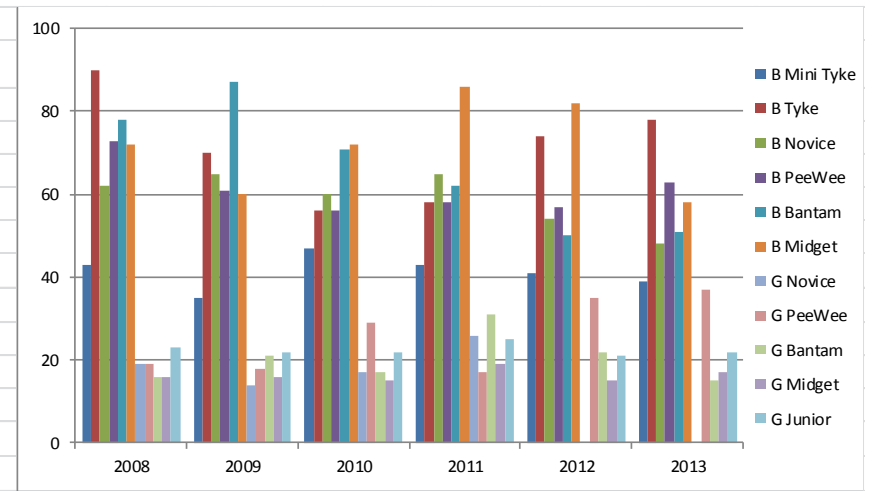
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	% change since 2008	Boxes in Use	
Oceanside		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	% change since 2008	Indoor	Outdoor
Boys	Mini Tyke	0	16	0	0	0	0		1	1
	Tyke	29	15	19	13	0	19		1	1
	Novice	31	28	25	15	18	13		1	1
	PeeWee	34	43	32	31	24	19		1	1
	Bantam	30	20	36	34	34	23		1	1
	Midget	55	51	22	17	22	21		1	1
		179	173	134	110	98	95	-47%		

		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	% change since 2008	Boxes in Use	
Peninsula		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	% change since 2008	Indoor	Outdoor
Boys	Mini Tyke	20	12	18	19	25	24		2	1
	Tyke	32	44	36	30	35	57		2	1
	Novice	43	35	19	41	34	41		2	1
	PeeWee	28	48	34	19	31	45		2	1
	Bantam	35	19	20	36	34	36		2	1
	Midget	36	38	32	25	19	34		2	1
		194	196	159	170	178	237	22%		

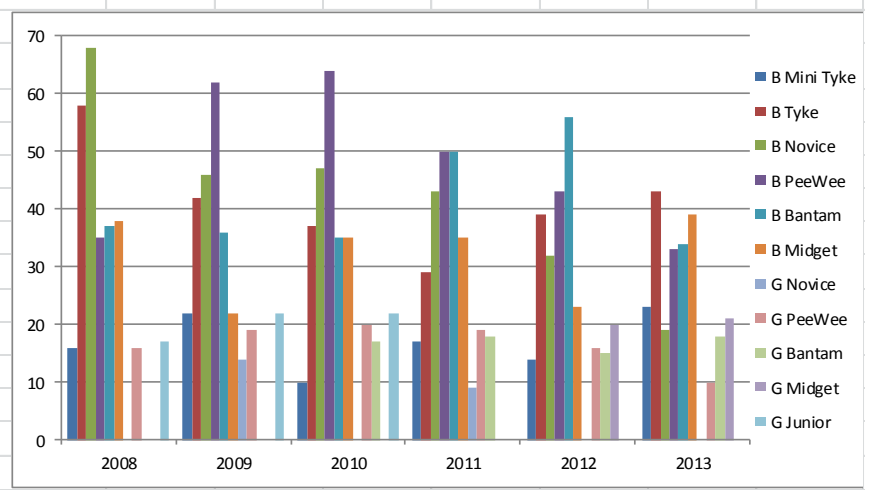
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	% change since 2008	Boxes in Use	
Penticton		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	% change since 2008	Indoor	Outdoor
Boys	Mini Tyke	0	0	7	3	3	4			
	Tyke	18	11	8	16	15	15			
	Novice	16	24	26	15	26	18			
	PeeWee	17	18	17	26	32	17			
	Bantam	36	24	13	20	22	36			
	Midget	16	19	22	16	14	18			
		103	96	93	96	112	108	5%		



							% change since 2008	Boxes in Use	
Port Coquitlam		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012		2013	Indoor
Boys	B Mini Tyke	43	35	47	43	41	39	2	
	B Tyke	90	70	56	58	74	78	2	
	B Novice	62	65	60	65	54	48	2	
	B PeeWee	73	61	56	58	57	63	2	
	B Bantam	78	87	71	62	50	51	2	
	B Midget	72	60	72	86	82	58	2	
Girls	G Novice	19	14	17	26	0	0	2	
	G PeeWee	19	18	29	17	35	37	2	
	G Bantam	16	21	17	31	22	15	2	
	G Midget	16	16	15	19	15	17	2	
	G Junior	23	22	22	25	21	22	2	
		511	469	462	490	451	428	-16%	

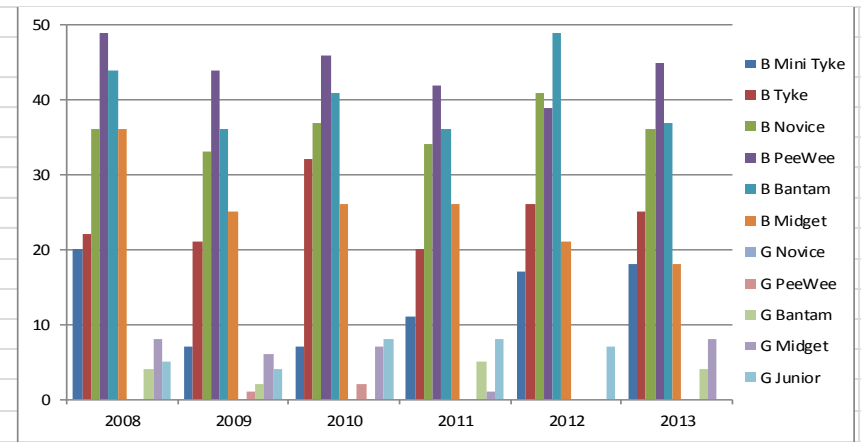


							% change since 2008	Boxes in Use	
Port Moody		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012		2013	Indoor
Boys	B Mini Tyke	16	22	10	17	14	23	2	1
	B Tyke	58	42	37	29	39	43	2	1
	B Novice	68	46	47	43	32	19	2	1
	B PeeWee	35	62	64	50	43	33	2	1
	B Bantam	37	36	35	50	56	34	2	1
	B Midget	38	22	35	35	23	39	2	1
Girls	G Novice	0	14	0	9	0	0		
	G PeeWee	16	19	20	19	16	10	2	1
	G Bantam	0	0	17	18	15	18	2	1
	G Midget	0	0	0	0	20	21	2	1
	G Junior	17	22	22	0	0	0	2	1
		285	285	287	270	258	240	-16%	

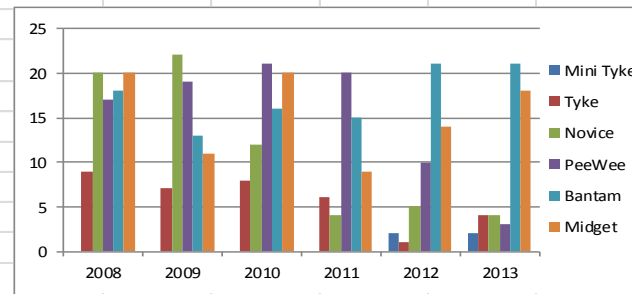


							% change since 2008	Boxes in Use	
Powell River		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012		2013	Indoor
Boys	Mini Tyke	0	7	6	0	0			
	Tyke	13	11	9	12	0			
	Novice	0	15	12	11	0			
	PeeWee	48	0	0	0	0			
	Bantam	44	44	32	21	0			
	Midget	28	26	21	17	0			
		133	103	80	61	0	n/a		

		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	% change since 2008	Boxes in Use	
Prince George									Indoor	Outdoor
Boys	B Mini Tyke	20	7	7	11	17	18		3	
	B Tyke	22	21	32	20	26	25		3	
	B Novice	36	33	37	34	41	36		4	
	B PeeWee	49	44	46	42	39	45		4	
	B Bantam	44	36	41	36	49	37		4	
	B Midget	36	25	26	26	21	18		4	
Girls	G Novice	0	0	0	0	0	0			
	G PeeWee	0	1	2	0	0	0			
	G Bantam	4	2	0	5	0	4		4	
	G Midget	8	6	7	1	0	8		4	
	G Junior	5	4	8	8	7	0		4	
		224	179	206	183	200	191	-15%		

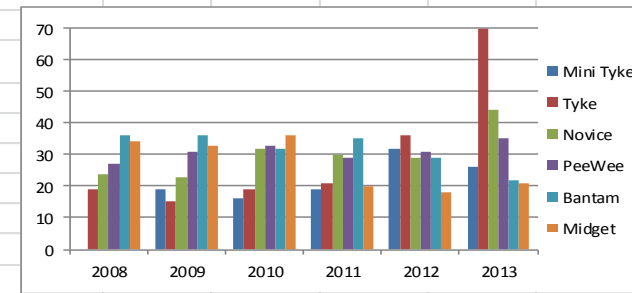


		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	% change since 2008	Boxes in Use	
Quesnel									Indoor	Outdoor
Boys	Mini Tyke	0	0	0	0	2	2			
	Tyke	9	7	8	6	1	4			
	Novice	20	22	12	4	5	4			
	PeeWee	17	19	21	20	10	3			
	Bantam	18	13	16	15	21	21			
	Midget	20	11	20	9	14	18			
		84	72	77	54	53	52	-38%		

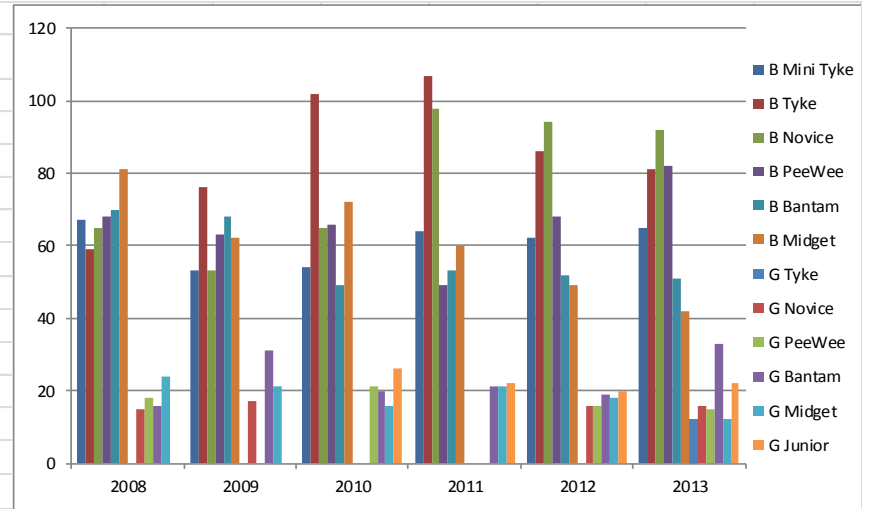


		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	% change since 2008	Boxes in Use	
Revelstoke									Indoor	Outdoor
Boys	Mini Tyke	0	0	0	0	0				
	Tyke	5	7	0	0	0				
	Novice	0	0	0	0	0				
	PeeWee	12	11	0	0	0				
	Bantam	17	0	18	14	0				
	Midget	0	15	18	0	16				
		34	33	36	14	16		n/a		

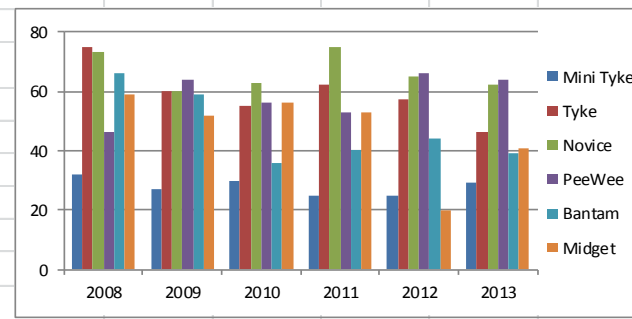
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	% change since 2008	Boxes in Use	
Richmond									Indoor	Outdoor
Boys	Mini Tyke	0	19	16	19	32	26		3	3
	Tyke	19	15	19	21	36	70		3	3
	Novice	24	23	32	30	29	44		3	3
	PeeWee	27	31	33	29	31	35		3	3
	Bantam	36	36	32	35	29	22		3	3
	Midget	34	33	36	20	18	21		3	3
		140	157	168	154	175	218	56%		



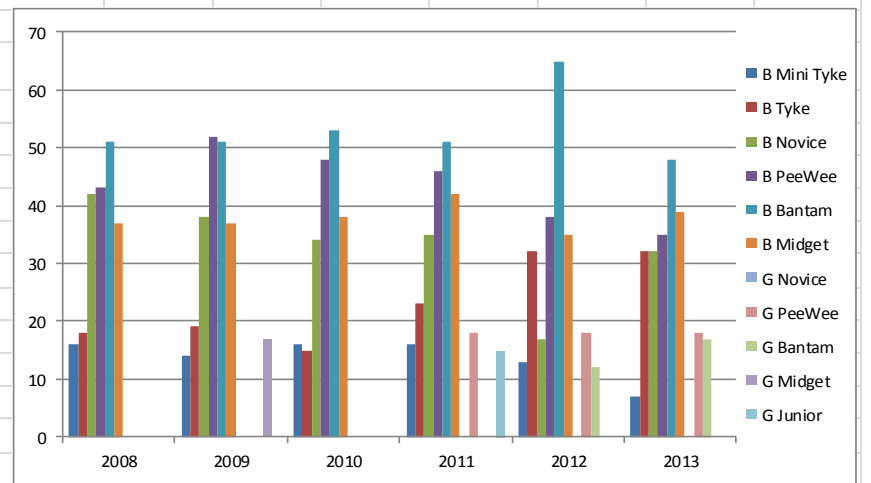
Ridge Meadows		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	% change since 2008	Boxes in Use	
									Indoor	Outdoor
Boys	B Mini Tyke	67	53	54	64	62	65			
	B Tyke	59	76	102	107	86	81			
	B Novice	65	53	65	98	94	92			
	B PeeWee	68	63	66	49	68	82			
	B Bantam	70	68	49	53	52	51			
	B Midget	81	62	72	60	49	42			
Girls	G Tyke	0	0	0	0	0	12			
	G Novice	15	17	0	0	16	16			
	G PeeWee	18	0	21	0	16	15			
	G Bantam	16	31	20	21	19	33			
	G Midget	24	21	16	21	18	12			
	G Junior	0	0	26	22	20	22			
		483	444	491	495	500	523	8%		



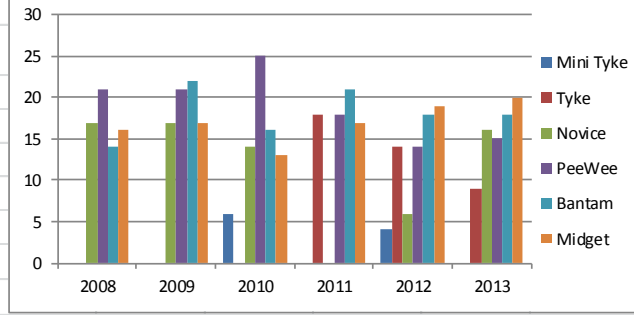
Saanich		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	% change since 2008	Boxes in Use	
									Indoor	Outdoor
Boys	Mini Tyke	32	27	30	25	25	29			2
	Tyke	75	60	55	62	57	46			2
	Novice	73	60	63	75	65	62		1	2
	PeeWee	46	64	56	53	66	64		1	2
	Bantam	66	59	36	40	44	39		1	2
	Midget	59	52	56	53	20	41		1	2
		351	322	296	308	277	281	-20%		



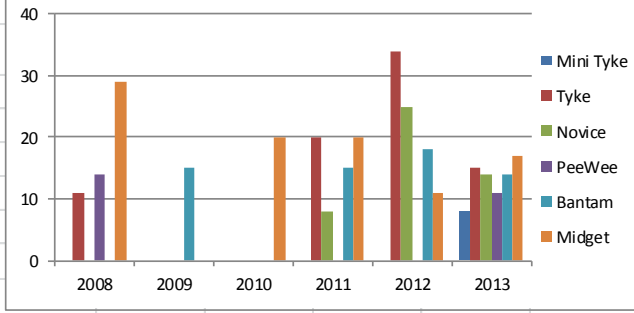
Semiahmoo		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	% change since 2008	Boxes in Use	
									Indoor	Outdoor
Boys	B Mini Tyke	16	14	16	16	13	7		2	2
	B Tyke	18	19	15	23	32	32		2	2
	B Novice	42	38	34	35	17	32		2	2
	B PeeWee	43	52	48	46	38	35		2	2
	B Bantam	51	51	53	51	65	48		2	2
	B Midget	37	37	38	42	35	39		2	2
Girls	G Novice	0	0	0	0	0	0			
	G PeeWee	0	0	0	18	18	18		2	2
	G Bantam	0	0	0	0	12	17		2	2
	G Midget	0	17	0	0	0	0			
	G Junior	0	0	0	15	0	0			
			207	228	204	246	230	228	10%	



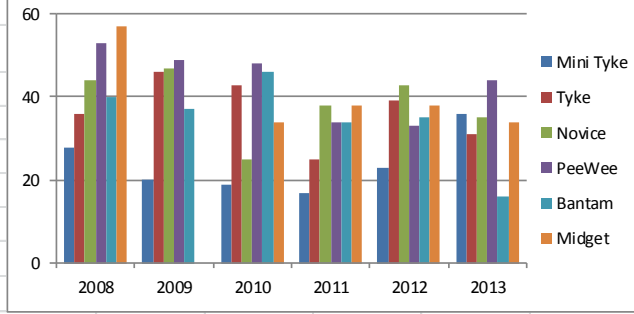
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	% change since 2008	Boxes in Use	
									Indoor	Outdoor
Shuswap										
Boys	Mini Tyke	0	0	6	0	4	0			
	Tyke	0	0	0	18	14	9		3	
	Novice	17	17	14	0	6	16		3	
	PeeWee	21	21	25	18	14	15		3	
	Bantam	14	22	16	21	18	18		3	
	Midget	16	17	13	17	19	20		3	
		68	77	74	74	75	78	15%		



		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	% change since 2008	Boxes in Use	
									Indoor	Outdoor
Sunshine Coast										
Boys	Mini Tyke	0	0	0	0	0	8		2	
	Tyke	11	0	0	20	34	15		2	
	Novice	0	0	0	8	25	14		2	
	PeeWee	14	0	0	0	0	11		2	
	Bantam	0	15	0	15	18	14		2	
	Midget	29	0	20	20	11	17		2	
		54	15	20	63	88	79	46%		

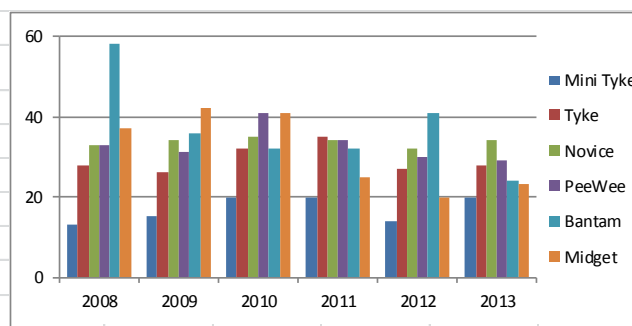


		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	% change since 2008	Boxes in Use	
									Indoor	Outdoor
Surrey										
Boys	Mini Tyke	28	20	19	17	23	36		2	4
	Tyke	36	46	43	25	39	31		2	4
	Novice	44	47	25	38	43	35		2	4
	PeeWee	53	49	48	34	33	44		2	4
	Bantam	40	37	46	34	35	16		2	4
	Midget	57	0	34	38	38	34		2	4
		258	199	215	186	211	196	-24%		

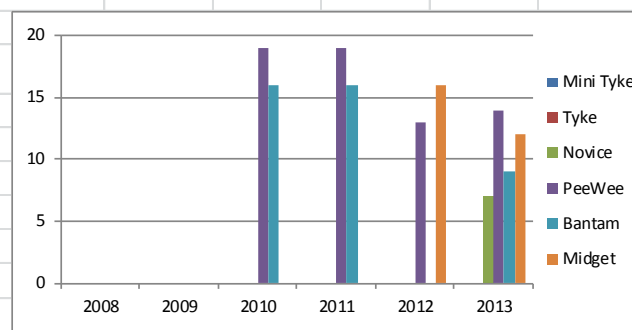


		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	% change since 2008	Boxes in Use	
									Indoor	Outdoor
Terrace										
Boys	Mini Tyke	0	0	6						
	Tyke	15	9	0						
	Novice	14	12	6						
	PeeWee	33	19	14						
	Bantam	30	30	21						
	Midget	31	23	23						
		123	93	70				n/a		

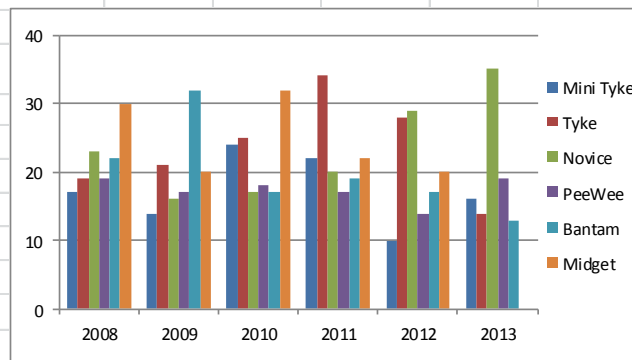
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	% change since 2008	Boxes in Use	
Vancouver									Indoor	Outdoor
Boys	Mini Tyke	13	15	20	20	14	20		2	2
	Tyke	28	26	32	35	27	28		2	2
	Novice	33	34	35	34	32	34		2	2
	PeeWee	33	31	41	34	30	29		2	2
	Bantam	58	36	32	32	41	24		2	2
	Midget	37	42	41	25	20	23		2	2
		202	184	201	180	164	158	-22%		



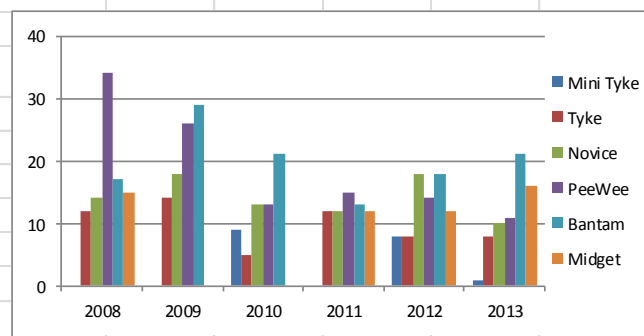
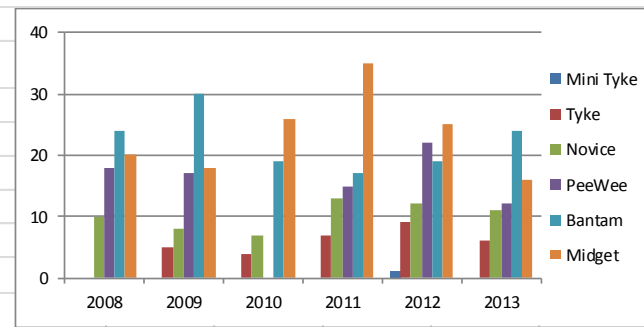
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	% change since 2010	Boxes in Use	
Vanderhoof									Indoor	Outdoor
Boys	Mini Tyke			0	0	0	0			
	Tyke			0	0	0	0			
	Novice			0	0	0	7			
	PeeWee			19	19	13	14			
	Bantam			16	16	0	9			
	Midget			0	0	16	12			
				35	35	29	42	20%		



		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	% change since 2008	Boxes in Use	
Victoria-Esquamalt									E / V	E / V
Boys	Mini Tyke	17	14	24	22	10	16			1 /
	Tyke	19	21	25	34	28	14			1 /
	Novice	23	16	17	20	29	35		1 /	1 /
	PeeWee	19	17	18	17	14	19		1 /	
	Bantam	22	32	17	19	17	13		1 /	
	Midget	30	20	32	22	20	0		1 /	
		130	120	133	134	118	97	-25%		



		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	% change since 2008	Boxes in Use	
									Indoor	Outdoor
West Kootenay										
Boys	Mini Tyke	0	0	0	0	1	0			
	Tyke	0	5	4	7	9	6			
	Novice	10	8	7	13	12	11			
	PeeWee	18	17	0	15	22	12			
	Bantam	24	30	19	17	19	24			
	Midget	20	18	26	35	25	16			
		72	78	56	87	88	69	-4%		
Williams Lake										
Boys	Mini Tyke	0	0	9	0	8	1		2	
	Tyke	12	14	5	12	8	8		2	
	Novice	14	18	13	12	18	10		2	
	PeeWee	34	26	13	15	14	11		2	
	Bantam	17	29	21	13	18	21		2	
	Midget	15	0	0	12	12	16			
		92	87	61	64	78	67	-27%		



APPENDIX C – 2008-2013 SENIOR BOX LACROSSE REGISTRATION – BY AREA

		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	% change since 2008
Masters	16 Teams @ 25/team	400	400	400	400	400	400	0%
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	% change since 2008
Senior C	Assault	14	18	21	22	23	18	
Senior C	Bandits	16	17	24	24	25	25	
Senior C	Bobcats	21	18	20	-	-	-	
Senior C	Devils	21	14	20	20	21	25	
Senior C	Stylers	21	19	22	29	25	19	
		93	86	107	95	94	87	-6%
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	% change since 2008
Senior C	Armstrong	22	26	25	25	24	26	
Junior B (Okanagan)	Armstrong	24	27	26	25	24	24	
		46	53	51	50	48	50	9%
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	% change since 2008
Senior C	Burnaby						9	
Junior B (Mainland)	Burnaby	22	20	22	23	18	18	
Intermediate A	Burnaby	27	26	26	22	23	23	
Intermediate B - LM	Burnaby	29	21	24	22	20	-	
Women's Box Lacrosse	Burnaby	13	13	26	19	21	21	
Senior B	Burnaby (Vancouver)	29	27	31	-	-	-	
Senior A	Burnaby Lakers	26	29	31	30	29	28	
Junior A	Burnaby Lakers	25	27	31	31	24	23	
		171	163	191	147	135	122	-29%
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	
Junior B (Island)	Campbell River	25	19	26	22	20	-	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	
Senior B	Chilliwack	-	21	23	29	-	-	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	% change since 2008
Intermediate B - ISLAND	Comox Valley	25	-	-	-	-	15	-40%
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	% change since 2008
Junior B (Mainland)	Coquitlam	28	27	21	25	32	24	
Intermediate A	Coquitlam	27	28	27	26	29	25	
Intermediate B - LM	Coquitlam	24	23	25	25	25	23	
Women's Box Lacrosse	Coquitlam	-	-	24	20	23	23	
Senior A	Coquitlam Adanacs	25	34	29	29	27	24	
Junior A	Coquitlam Adanacs	22	22	32	30	22	31	
Senior C	Coquitlam Cobras	-	32	27	28	28	26	
		126	166	185	183	186	176	40%

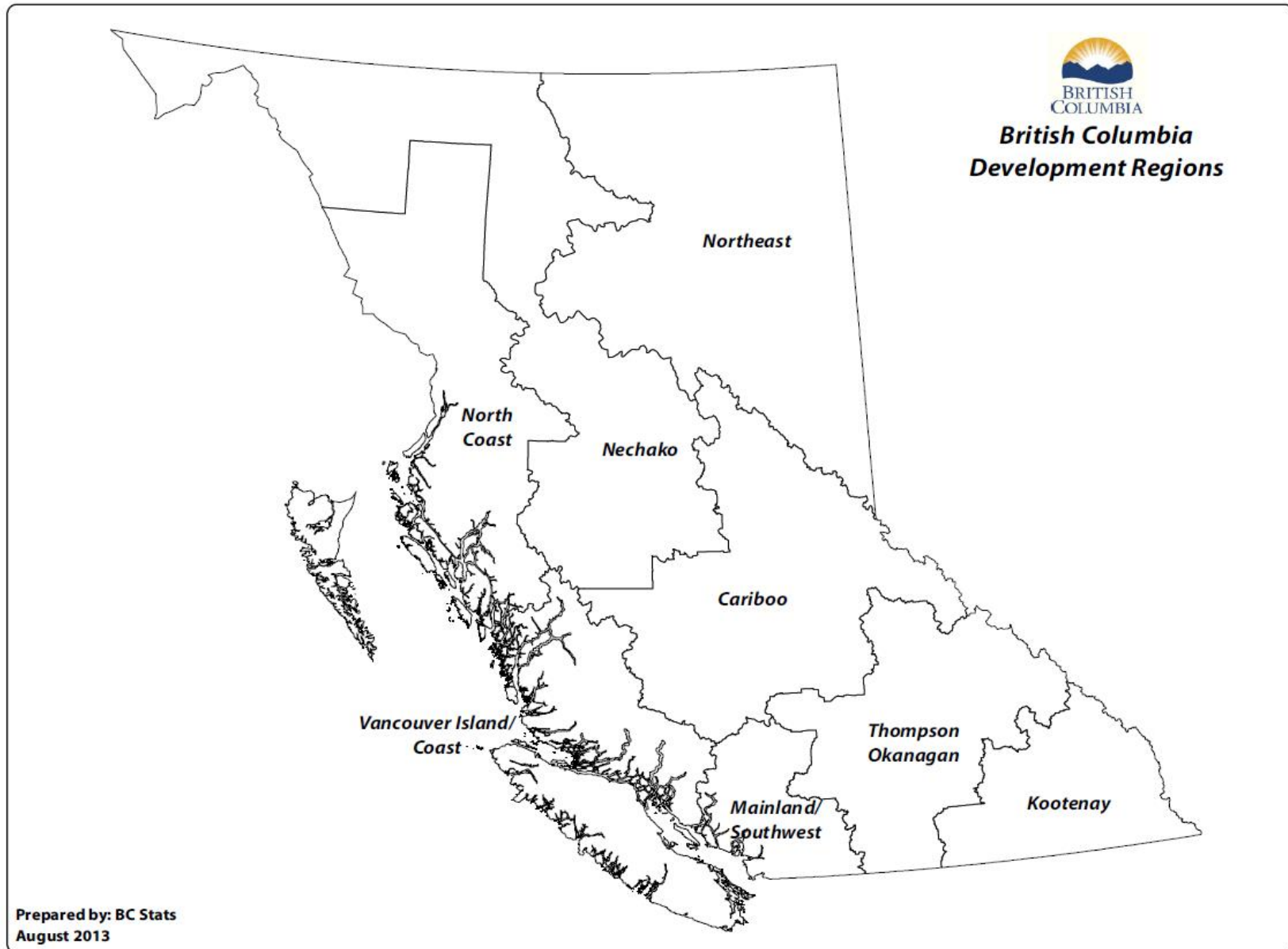
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	
Junior B (Island)	Cowichan Valley	28	26	26	25	24	-	
Intermediate B - ISLAND	Cowichan Valley #1	24	22	21	-	-	-	
Intermediate B - ISLAND	Cowichan Valley #2	-	21	-	-	-	-	
		52	69	47	25	24	0	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	
Junior B (Other)	Cranbrook	18	19	25	18	14	-	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	% change since 2008
Junior B (Mainland)	Delta	22	25	26	19	24	29	
Intermediate A	Delta	25	25	25	25	25	22	
Intermediate B - LM	Delta	22	23	19	24	26	26	
Junior A	Delta Islanders	21	25	24	28	26	22	
Senior C	Ladner	-	20	25	25	25	22	
Senior B	Ladner Pioneers	31	26	32	23	30	27	
		121	144	151	144	156	148	22%
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	% change since 2008
Intermediate B - LM	Fraser-Surrey	22	-	-	-	-	25	14%
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	% change since 2008
Senior C	Greater Victoria Firefighters	-	-	-	19	19	20	
Intermediate B - ISLAND	Juan de Fuca	16	26	26	28	23	25	
Masters	Justice League	-	28	28	14	5	5	
		16	54	54	42	28	30	88%
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	% change since 2008
Senior C	Kamloops	25	22	25	18	22	19	
Junior B (Okanagan)	Kamloops Rattlers	25	21	25	24	-	-	
Junior B (Okanagan)	Kamloops Venom	24	24	24	26	22	25	
		74	67	74	68	44	44	-41%
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	% change since 2008
Senior C	Kelowna Raiders	27	25	28	24	25	24	
Junior B (Okanagan)	Kelowna Warriors	25	25	25	-	-	-	
Junior B (Okanagan)	Rutland Raiders (Kelowna)	25	25	25	26	21	23	
		77	75	78	50	46	47	-39%
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	% change since 2008
Senior B	Langley	-	16	24	28	26	25	
Junior B (Mainland)	Langley	24	19	14	15	27	22	
Intermediate A	Langley	23	24	33	24	29	23	
Intermediate B - LM	Langley	21	23	21	23	20	23	
Junior A	Langley Stickmen	27	27	23	29	27	29	
Senior A	Langley Thunder	31	32	27	29	32	33	
		126	125	118	120	135	130	3%

		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	% change since 2011
Masters	Lower Mainland				89	125	125	40%
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	
Junior B (Other)	Mackenzie	16	-	-	-	-	-	
Senior C	Mackenzie Lumberjacks	-	-	12	20	25	-	
		16	0	12	20	25	0	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	% change since 2008
Intermediate A	Maple Ridge					24	25	
Senior A	Maple Ridge Burrards	24	24	27	26	29	27	
		24	24	27	26	53	52	117%
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	% change since 2008
Junior B (Island)	Nanaimo	27	25	22	21	23	26	
Intermediate A	Nanaimo	25	22	21	25	24	24	
Intermediate B - ISLAND	Nanaimo	-	-	24	22	-	22	
Senior A	Nanaimo Timbermen	33	31	32	29	25	25	
Senior B	Nanaimo Timbermen	32	29	29	29	35	31	
Junior A	Nanaimo Timbermen	24	29	25	23	24	24	
		141	136	153	149	131	152	8%
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	% change since 2008
Senior A	New West Salmonbellies	29	33	27	31	32	30	
Junior A	New West Salmonbellies	26	26	29	29	30	29	
Junior B (Mainland)	New Westminster	18	18	25	27	26	22	
Intermediate A	New Westminster	25	28	26	25	26	26	
Intermediate B - LM	New Westminster	23	25	26	23	23	26	
Women's Box Lacrosse	New Westminster	22	22	21	18	20	20	
		143	152	154	153	157	153	7%
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	
Intermediate B - LM	Nicola Valley	-	-	-	12	-	-	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	% change since 2008
Intermediate B - LM	North Delta	18	21	24	20	22	23	28%
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	% change since 2008
Senior C	North Shore	24	30	-	-	-	-	
Junior B (Mainland)	North Shore	20	19	-	14	26	24	
Intermediate B - LM	North Shore	23	25	26	25	28	25	
Women's Box Lacrosse	North Shore	15	15	22	23	20	20	
Senior B	North Shore Indians	20	22	33	29	34	29	
Senior C	West Vancouver	28	30	-	-	30	-	
		130	141	81	91	138	98	-25%
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	
Intermediate B - ISLAND	Oceanside	-	21	25	22	24	-	

		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	% change since 2008
Junior B (Island)	Peninsula	-	24	25	26	28	28	
Intermediate B - ISLAND	Peninsula	27	28	17	18	22	-	
		27	52	42	44	50	28	4%
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	% change since 2008
Senior C	Poco Hitmen	24	31	34	29	29	30	
Junior A	Poco Saints	24	26	28	23	25	24	
Junior B (Mainland)	Pt. Coquitlam	27	24	19	24	25	26	
Intermediate A	Pt. Coquitlam	22	23	25	25	20	23	
Intermediate B - LM	Pt. Coquitlam	25	26	21	25	23	24	
Women's Box Lacrosse	Pt. Coquitlam				14	-	-	
Intermediate B - LM	Pt. Coquitlam Gold	-	-	22	-	-	-	
Senior B	Tri-City	33	26	35	31	28	25	
		155	156	184	171	150	152	-2%
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	
Intermediate B - ISLAND	Port Alberni					19	-	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	% change since 2008
Senior B	Port Moody					23	27	
Senior C	Port Moody	26	26	33	30	24	25	
Junior B (Mainland)	Pt. Moody	-	22	21	23	28	19	
Intermediate B - LM	Pt. Moody	26	24	29	15	24	21	
		52	72	83	68	99	92	77%
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	
Junior B (Other)	Powell River	-	27	-	-	-	-	
Intermediate B - ISLAND	Powell River	22	27	16	18	-	-	
		22	54	16	18	0	0	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	
Junior B (Other)	Prince George Posse	22	17	-	-	-	-	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	% change since 2008
Senior C	Quesnel	-	-	-	-	24	18	
Junior B (Other)	Quesnel	17	12	-	-	-	-	
		17	12	0	0	24	18	6%
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	% change since 2008
Senior C	Richmond						22	
Junior B (Mainland)	Richmond	-	17	23	26	28	23	
Intermediate A	Richmond	-	-	24	21	24	23	
Intermediate B - LM	Richmond	23	27	24	22	23	-	
Women's Box Lacrosse	Richmond-Delta	14	14	21	19	21	21	
		37	58	92	88	96	89	141%

		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	% change since 2008
Senior C	Ridge Attack	18	22	23	22	27	21	
Junior B (Mainland)	Ridge Meadows	26	27	26	25	26	24	
Intermediate B - LM	Ridge Meadows	27	24	25	25	25	26	
Women's Box Lacrosse	Ridge Meadows	18	18	23	15	-	-	
		89	91	97	87	78	71	-20%
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	% change since 2008
Senior B	Royal City	30	30	27	26	29	28	-7%
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	% change since 2008
Junior B (Island)	Saanich	-	-	-	21	26	25	
Intermediate B - ISLAND	Saanich	26	28	25	19	27	24	
Senior C	Saanich Thunderbirds	-	19	13	13	5	-	
		26	47	38	53	58	49	88%
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	% change since 2008
Intermediate B - LM	Semiahmoo	-	21	25	20	-	-	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	% change since 2008
Junior B (Okanagan)	South Okanagan	21	27	20	21	19	18	-14%
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	% change since 2008
Junior B (Mainland)	Surrey	20	27	27	24	26	24	
Intermediate B - LM	Surrey	25	25	25	21	15	-	
		45	52	52	45	41	24	-47%
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	% change since 2008
Senior B	Valley Rebels	28	26	31	28	27	25	-11%
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	% change since 2008
Senior C	Vancouver Burrards	28	21	27	23	27	32	14%
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	% change since 2008
Senior C	Vernon	28	22	25	23	23	-	
Junior B (Okanagan)	Vernon	25	25	24	24	23	26	
		53	47	49	47	46	26	-51%
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	% change since 2008
Intermediate A	Victoria	24	22	24	26	25	24	
Women's Box Lacrosse	Victoria	18	18	17	25	20	20	
Senior C	Victoria Blazers	-	-	-	21	15	23	
Senior C	Victoria Jokers	23	17	17	21	19	22	
Senior C	Victoria Luckies	22	20	20	19	15	18	
Senior A	Victoria Shamrocks	28	28	29	26	29	27	
Junior A	Victoria Shamrocks	23	25	28	29	24	24	
Senior C	Victoria Tugmen	19	21	18	20	16	17	
Junior B (Island)	Victoria-Esquamalt	28	26	-	22	-	-	
Intermediate B - ISLAND	Victoria-Esquamalt	-	17	21	-	-	-	
Junior B (Island)	West Shore	25	25	24	25	25	26	
		210	219	198	234	188	201	-4%
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	% change since 2008
Junior B (Other)	West Kootenay	22	12	-	-	-	-	

APPENDIX D – BRITISH COLUMBIA DEVELOPMENT REGIONS



APPENDIX E – CLA CHAMPIONSHIP CALENDAR

APPENDIX 25-12: CALENDAR OF CLA NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS

Championship	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER		OCTOBER
	1st Week	2nd Week	3rd Week	Final Week	Labour Day W/E	2nd-3rd Week	Thanksgiving W/E
Pee Wee (Box)	■						
Bantam (Box)	■						
Bantam Girls (Box)	■						
Midget (Box)	■						
Founders - Jr. B (Box)			■				
Minto - Jr. A (Box)				■			
President's - Sr. B (Box)					■		
Mann - Sr. A (Box)						■	
Alumni - U16 (MF)					■		
First Nations - U19 (MF)					■		
Ross - Sr. A (MF)							■
Victory - Sr. B (MF)							■
Jenny Kyle - Jr. (WF)			■				
Robertson - Sr. (WF)			■				

Championship	Age	Site Selection	Duration	Team Eligibility	Teams/MA	Notice of Attendance	Entry Fee Deadline
Pee Wee (Box)	11-12 yrs.	Bid	7 days	Prov. All-Stars	1	Jan. 31	Apr. 30
Bantam (Box)	13-14 yrs.	Bid	7 days	Prov. All-Stars	1	Jan. 31	Apr. 30
Bantam Girls (Box)	13-14 yrs.	Bid	4 days	Prov. All-Stars	1	Jan. 31	Apr. 30
Midget (Box)	15-16 yrs.	Bid	7 days	Prov. All-Stars	1	Jan. 31	Apr. 30
Founders - Jr. B (Box)	17-21 yrs.	Rotation	9 days	Clubs	1 + host	Jun. 1	Jun. 1
Minto - Jr. A (Box)	17-21 yrs.	Rotation	9 days	Clubs	1 + host	n/a	n/a
President's - Sr. B (Box)	22+ yrs.	Rotation	9 days	Clubs	1 + host	Jun. 1	Jun. 1
Mann - Sr. A (Box)	22+ yrs.	Rotation	11 days	Clubs	1	n/a	n/a
Alumni - U16 (MF)	15-16 yrs.	Rotation	3 days	Prov. All-Stars	1	Jul. 5	Jul. 5
First Nations - U19 (MF)	17-19 yrs.	Rotation	3 days	Prov. All-Stars	1	Jul. 5	Jul. 5
Ross - Sr. A (MF)	20+ yrs.	Rotation	3 days	Clubs	1 + host	Aug. 9	Aug. 9
Victory - Sr. B (MF)	20+ yrs.	Rotation	3 days	Clubs	1 + host	Aug. 9	Aug. 9
Jenny Kyle - Jr. (WF)	15-16 yrs.	Bid	3 days	Prov. All-Stars	1	Jun. 1	Jun. 1
Robertson - Sr. (WF)	17-19 yrs.	Bid	3 days	Prov. All-Stars	1	Jun. 1	Jun. 1

* The first week of a month is understood to be the first week containing a Friday.

APPENDIX F – ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Thank you to the following individuals who took the time to lend their expertise and opinions to this report.

BCLA Advisory Group:

- Myrna Cable, BCLA Executive
- Harold Corbett, Senior Directorate
- Jeff Gombar, BCLA Marketing Director
- Wes Landels, Field Directorate
- Tyson Leies, Field Directorate
- Ron McQuarrie, BCLA Executive
- Terry Mosdell, BCLA Executive
- Dirk Rachfall, Field Directorate
- Darcy Rhodes, BCLA Technical Director
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- Myrna Cable, Prince George
- Marnie Evans, Campbell River
- Debbie Heard, Burnaby
- Gord McIntosh, Port Coquitlam
- Jamie Stewart, New Westminster

Municipal Recreation Contacts:

- Linda Stride, Kamloops
- Keith Miller, Langley
- Ron Booth, New Westminster
- Glenn Mitzel, Port Coquitlam
- Malcolm Bromley, Vancouver
- Eric Stepura, White Rock

Other Sport Contacts:

- Ana Arciniega, Delta Gymnastics, re: the Delta Sport Development Centre
- Ian Baggott, Field Hockey Canada, re: West Vancouver Field Hockey and Routledge Field
- Bev Boys, BC Diving re: the South Surrey Pool
- Rick Brant, Aboriginal Sport, Recreation & Physical Activity Partners Council (BC)
- Ryan Clark, formerly with Tennis BC, re: UBC Tennis Centre
- Kelly Mann, BC Games

Project Contractor:



APPENDIX G - ENDNOTES

¹ <http://filacrosse.com/rules-field-dimensions/>

² <https://fernie.civicweb.net/Documents/DocumentList.aspx?ID=17108>

³ http://www.sparwood.ca/sites/default/files/Sparwood%20Leisure%20Centre%20Landscape%20Master%20Plan_0.pdf