



American Coon Hunters Association



The Disciplinary Action Committee (DAC) of the ACHA is the judicial body whose purpose is to properly handle violations of ACHA rules, policies, and procedures. The DAC is in place to ensure that ACHA policies are followed, protect the standards and philosophy of ACHA and assist ACHA in standing behind the pedigrees that ACHA is in control of. The DAC shall review all Hearing Committee findings and results (Category 1 and 3 Misconduct) and make decisions for staff investigation findings and reports for Category 2 Misconduct. DAC show decide if one of the following actions shall be taken:

1. Written Warning. some situations may not be serious enough to necessitate a hearing or warrant discipline. In those cases, the DAC May issue a written warning to the accused to put the actor on notice that his or her actions were unacceptable, and to serve as a reminder of the rules. A file for that individual will be created, referenced, and taken into consideration should any future issues arise.
2. Probation. Probation shall serve as a reprimand or serious warning. During the period of probation, the individual shall be closely monitored by ACH. Any other instance of misconduct may result an immediate suspension of barring at the discretion of the appropriate ACHA Department Head and may not require further DAC participation.

Things that you could be barred for:

- A) Bar an individual from entering or participating in any ACHA licensed event.
- B) Bar an individual from transferring or registering any pups or dogs in that person's name (joint or full registration) or to any member of that person's family.
- C) Bar an individual from receiving championship points for any dog registered in that person's name (joint or full registration).

By way of illustration, the following constitute some, but not all, of the situations calling for the above sanctions:

- A) Falsification or alteration of a ACHA registration certificate, Pedigree, ACHA Express Entry card or any other ACHA document.
- B) Falsification or alteration of any reports of wins issued to ACHA.
- C) Falsification it alteration of receipts issued by ACHA judges.
- D) Switching, wrongfully using or attempting to use a ACHA registration certificate, pedigree, ACHA Express Entry card or any other document.
- E) Selling or attempting to sell a dog with false or incorrect ACHA registration certificate or Pedigree.
- F) Intimidating, threatening, or ensuring a charge, club/association member or official, event participant or spectator, or ACHA representative.

The six illustrations given above are only an example and ACHA reserves the right to impose such sanctions in any other circumstances deemed appropriate by ACHA.



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If an individual is in question, customers should check with ACHA to obtain the most up-to-date information regarding that individual's disciplinary status.

ACHA can only confirm or deny a person's disciplinary status and cannot provide details on that person's case.

An individual who is barred may be prohibited from, but not limited to, one or more of the following:

1. They are barred from registering any dogs in their names (joint or individual ownership). They may, however, transfer any dogs currently registered in their names (joint or individual ownership) to another individual(s), except they may not transfer dogs to any member of their families, spouses, or companions. Companion is defined as anyone who resides at the same address as the suspended individual.
2. They are barred from registering any dogs and their names (joint or individual ownership) and they may not transfer any dogs currently registered in their names (joint or individual ownership).
3. They are barred from enrolling any litters in from signing any litter enrollments in any capacity. No offspring of a dog registered in their names (joint or individual ownership) is eligible for registration with ACHA.
4. They are barred from entering or participating in any way in any ACHA licensed event, including, but not limited to, co-owner, handler, backup handler, judge, guard, spectator, or ACHA licensed official.
5. They are barred from holding office in any ACHA approved club or association
6. No dog registered in their names (joint or individual ownership) May be entered or participate in any way in any ACHA licensed event.
7. No Championship, wins toward a title, or monetary payouts from ACHA specialty event will be awarded for any dog registered in their names (joint or individual ownership)
8. They are barred from advertising in any ACHA printed or online publication.

Any violation of these ACHA rules or policy during the time period in which the individual is barred or suspended may result in their being suspended indefinitely.

Examples of misconduct for barring or suspension purposes:

- "Misconduct" includes something seen as unacceptable as well as criminal offenses.
e.g. deceptive manipulation.
- "Gross misconduct" can lead to immediate dismissal because it is serious enough and possibly criminal, *e.g. stealing or sexual harassment.*

Misconduct refers to an action, rather than neglecting to take action, or inaction which can be referred to as poor performance.



Misconduct can be considered an unacceptable or improper behavior, especially for professional person. Two categories of misconduct or sexual misconduct in official misconduct. In connection with school discipline, “misconduct” is generally understood to be student behavior that is unacceptable to school offices but does not violate criminal statutes, including absenteeism, tardiness, bullying, and inappropriate language. (Special education dictionary, 2003, LRP publications) Misconduct in the workplace generally falls under two categories. Minor misconduct is seen as unacceptable but is not a criminal offense.

How to bar someone from a venue

Each time you bar a person from your venue you must complete a barring form. The form must be either:

- served personally
- posted to the persons last known address, fax or email address.

You must keep a copy of the completed form on the premises.

First barring

If it's the first time that a person is being barred from your venue, you can bar them for up to three months.

Second barring

The Second time a person is barred from your venue, regardless of how long ago the first barring was, you can bar them for up to six months.

Third barring

If a person has been barred from your venue on two prior occasions, regardless of how long ago they were, you can bar them indefinitely or for a specified period of time.