

## CHAPTER VI – CLUB SANCTIONED GAMES

### F. DISCIPLINE

#### Section 1 – Club Discipline

- 1.1 General procedures. Club management should deal promptly and fairly with all cases of improper conduct that occur during an ACBL-sanctioned masterpoint game in the club, including cases of unethical practices. Matters that could involve ethical violations such as cheating should be referred to the ACBL National Recorder for evaluation.
  - 1.1.1 Club management should either handle these situations personally or establish a standing committee to review all disciplinary problems.
  - 1.1.2 Club management can handle many behavior problems by discussing them with the offenders, by issuing a warning, or by declaring a period of probation.
  - 1.1.3 Clubs holding non-sanctioned games may deal with problems arising in these games as they see fit.
- 1.2 Right to bar an ACBL member. In extreme cases or cases of repeat offenses, club management can bar an ACBL member from ACBL sanctioned games held at that club for either a stipulated period of time or permanently. The reason for such barring must be consistent with ACBL rules and regulations. Following are the types of barring that may be imposed:
  - (a) Club-sponsored game barring (member is barred from club-sponsored games held at that club). In addition to regular club games, club-sponsored games include Club Championship, Club Appreciation Pair/Team, Club Membership, Upgraded Club Championship, Inter-Club Championship, Junior Fund, Charity Games, Grass Roots FUNd, International Fund, and Educational Foundation;
  - (b) Extended barring (member is barred from Unit, District and ACBL-sponsored games held at that club except for Sectionals or Regionals held at that facility). All other games held at that club not listed in 1.2 (a) above are considered Unit, District or ACBL-sponsored games including STaCs;
  - (c) Unit Sponsored Club barring (member is barred from all ACBL sanctioned games held at that club by Club management). See definition of Unit Sponsored Club in the Code of Disciplinary Regulations.
- 1.3 Limitations on the right to bar. No open club may bar an ACBL member, non-ACBL member or members as a class, based upon the player's race, creed, religion, political affiliation, sexual orientation, national origin, physical handicap, or his proficiency at bridge.

These regulations apply to a club with an invitational sanction, except that the club has the authority to refuse admittance to an invitational game to someone who does not meet the criteria upon which the invitational sanction is based (e.g. a member who has 500 masterpoints is denied admittance to an invitational game that is limited to members with less than 300 masterpoints). See Codification, Chapter VI, B, Section 2.

- 1.4** Notice of barring. Club management must notify the ACBL member in writing and send a copy of the notice to the ACBL Club and Member Services Department. The notice must include:
- (a) the ACBL member's name,
  - (b) ACBL member's player number,
  - (c) the reason for the barring,
  - (d) type of barring from section 1.2 (a), (b), or (c)
  - (e) effective date and end date, if any, of the barring, and
  - (f) the ACBL member's right to appeal to the District Disciplinary Committee chairperson within thirty days of the notification pursuant to section 7 of the Code of Disciplinary Regulations if the barring is for section 1.2(b) or (c) or section 1.3.
- 1.5** Right to appeal a club barring. Appeals must be filed with the District Disciplinary Committee chairperson within thirty days following date of the notice of barring. An ACBL member has a right to appeal the following pursuant to section 7 of the ACBL Code of Disciplinary Regulations:
- (a) The portion of an extended barring that makes it "extended".
  - (b) A Unit Sponsored Club barring.
  - (c) A barring due to discriminatory reasons listed in section 1.3 of these regulations. Non-ACBL members and members as a class also have the right to file an appeal based on being barred for discriminatory reasons.