



Disciplinary Procedure

Minor faults or shortcomings in behaviour should normally be dealt with informally by a committee member with a view to reaching agreement on the improvement required.

Informal warnings should not form part of the formal disciplinary procedure and the formal procedure would not be followed before an informal warning is given. If, however, the problem persists or if the matter is more serious, action under the formal disciplinary procedure as allowed under the Constitution should normally be taken.

The disciplinary procedure is intended to provide a formal framework to deal with the situation where an individual's conduct falls below acceptable standards and to ensure fair and consistent treatment of all members in such circumstances.

General Principles

1. formal disciplinary action should not normally be taken until the matter has been investigated.
2. where an allegation of misconduct is made against a member, the member may be suspended from all club activities while an investigation is carried out.
3. the member should be informed that suspension is a neutral act, that it is not a disciplinary penalty and does not imply guilt.
4. the member should be advised of the allegations against them and have an opportunity to state their case before any formal disciplinary decision is made.
5. the member should be provided, where appropriate, with written copies of evidence and relevant witness statements in advance of a disciplinary meeting.
6. at every stage of the formal disciplinary procedure, the member will have a right to be accompanied at any disciplinary meeting by another club member.
7. a member should not be dismissed for a first breach of the rules, except in the case of gross misconduct, when the penalty will normally be immediate dismissal.
8. the member concerned will have the right to appeal against any formal disciplinary penalty.

Invitation To A Meeting

The committee should set out in writing to the member, the alleged conduct or other circumstances which have led them to contemplate formal action or dismissal and the member should be invited to a meeting to discuss the matter.

Disciplinary Meeting

The meeting should take place before any action is taken (other than suspension in the event of alleged gross misconduct or police investigation), to enable a full investigation to take place.

The meeting should not take place until;

1. The member has been informed of the basis for the grounds given in the original notice of formal action or dismissal
2. The member has had a reasonable opportunity to consider their response to such information.

At the meeting the committee should explain the complaint against the member concerned and go through the evidence that has been gathered.

The member **must** take all reasonable steps to attend the meeting, however the meeting may proceed in their absence.

After the meeting the member should be informed in writing of the committee's decision and their right of appeal against such decision to the members at a general meeting if they are not satisfied with it.

Appeal

If the member wishes to appeal they should inform the secretary in writing within the time frame stated in the decision notice.

The member should set out specific reasons for the appeal.

The Secretary should call an Extraordinary General meeting of the club to hear the appeal. The member **must** take all reasonable steps to attend the meeting, however the meeting may proceed in their absence.

The appeal Extraordinary General meeting may take place after the disciplinary action or dismissal takes effect.

After the appeal Extraordinary General meeting the member must be informed of the Extraordinary General meeting final decision.

At any meeting under the disciplinary procedure the member concerned should be given the right to be accompanied by another club member to act in a supporting capacity, but such companion may not answer or ask questions on behalf of the member.

The member concerned also has the right to call witnesses or ask questions of any witnesses called by the committee.

Although the disciplinary penalties which may be imposed under this procedure will normally be imposed in the order set out in this policy, the procedure may be commenced at any stage if the seriousness of the members alleged misconduct justifies this.

Disciplinary Sanctions

As part of any disciplinary procedure, where the committee considers it appropriate to do so, they may impose a disciplinary sanction, which is a penalty. These will generally take the form of some type of warning.

1. Verbal Warning Notice

If conduct does not meet acceptable standards, a member may be given a formal verbal warning. This should set out the conduct problem, confirmation of improvement required and time scale for improvement to be made, together with the assistance to be provided to meet the objectives.

A record of the verbal warning will be kept but the warning will be disregarded after a six month period, provided conduct has been satisfactory.

2. Written Warning

If the offence is more serious or if there is insufficient improvement after a verbal warning or if a further broadly similar offence occurs whilst a verbal warning remains in force, a written warning may be given. This will set out the nature of the conduct problem and confirmation of improvement required and time scale for improvement to be made, together with the assistance provided to meet the objectives.

The warning should also inform the member that should your conduct fail to improve or you commit any further disciplinary offence over the next twelve months, then you will be issued with a final written warning. The written warning will be kept on file, and the member should be informed after what time period it will be disregarded providing their conduct, attendance or performance has been satisfactory.

3. Final Written Warning

If there is still insufficient improvement after a verbal and/or written warning has been issued or if the misconduct is sufficiently serious to warrant only one written warning, a final written warning will be given. This will provide details of the complaint, the improvement required and the timescale for the improvement.

It will also warn that a failure to improve or any further disciplinary offences over the next 3 months **will** lead to dismissal. The final written warning will be kept on file and the member should be informed when the warning will be disregarded provided their conduct, attendance or performance has been satisfactory.

4. Dismissal

If there is still further misconduct or a failure to improve conduct the final stage in the procedure will be dismissal.

Examples of misconduct

Examples of misconduct which may lead to disciplinary action being taken include, but are not limited to:

1. Failure to comply with field safety rules
2. Breach of club policies and practices

Examples of Gross Misconduct

The club may consider some types of misconduct to be so serious that a disciplinary warning would be an insufficient penalty. Such offences are known as offences of gross misconduct.

Where the offence is one of gross misconduct the penalty will be dismissal without a prior warning being issued (summary dismissal). Dismissal for gross misconduct will not normally occur until a disciplinary meeting has taken place.

Matters which may justify summary dismissal include, but are not limited to:

1. Dishonesty, theft and fraud from the club or its members.
2. Deception, for example making untrue statements in membership applications or falsifying expenses incurred on behalf of the club, etc.
3. Vandalism or sabotage of club equipment and property.
4. Fighting, or seriously disruptive behaviour or offensive or abusive language.
5. Serious misuse of computer, email and internet systems, including posting to club websites or emailing pornographic, offensive or obscene emails to members.

6. Misuse of club financial or other confidential club information.
7. Acts of bullying, harassment or discrimination.
8. Model flying under the influence of drinks, illegal drugs or other intoxicants.
9. Misconduct which may bring the club into disrepute.
10. Serious breaches of the clubs policies, procedures and safety rules.
11. Deliberate or serious damage to the clubs/landowners property or causing loss, damage or injury through serious negligence.
12. Any criminal offence carried out at the club site or during club meetings/events where such offence impacts or may impact upon the club.