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Key Documents / Steroids



MLB to Penalize Players for Steroid Use

Friday, November 14, 2003

Associated Press

NEW YORK — Starting next year, **steroid** ([search](#)) users in baseball will be subject to suspensions or fines. But the chief of an agency that fights drug use in sports on Friday called the major leagues' plan, which calls merely for counseling for a first offense, a "complete and utter joke."

Results of 2003's anonymous tests were announced Thursday and they confirmed what many in baseball suspected: Some players were taking more than just vitamins.

Rumors regarding steroids had run high recently as bulked-up sluggers set all sorts of home run records. Stars such as **Barry Bonds** ([search](#)) and **Sammy Sosa** ([search](#)) denied taking the drugs. But former MVPs **Jose Canseco** ([search](#)) and **Ken Caminiti** ([search](#)) admitted they had done it before their careers ended.

"Hopefully, this will, over time, allow us to completely eradicate the use of performance enhancement substances in baseball," commissioner Bud Selig said.

Under baseball's labor contract that took effect on Sept. 30, 2002, testing with penalties begins after any season in which more than 5 percent of survey tests are positive. Of 1,438 anonymous tests this season, between 5 and 7 percent were positive.

From now on, players who test positive will be identified to the commissioner's office and the union.

Starting next year, a first positive test for steroid use would result in treatment and a second in a 15-day suspension or fine of up to \$10,000.

The length of penalties would increase to a 25-day suspension or fine of up to \$25,000 for a third positive test, a 50-day suspension or fine of up to \$50,000 for a fourth and a one-year suspension or fine of up to \$100,000 for a fifth. The suspensions would be without pay.

World Anti-Doping Agency ([search](#)) chairman Dick Pound derided baseball's testing system and scale of penalties for steroid use. The agency monitors drug use by athletes in Olympic sports, and under its code, an athlete faces a minimum two-year ban for a first positive steroid test and a life ban for a second. That code has been adopted by most Olympic sports.

"I think it's an insult to the fight against doping in sport, an insult to the intelligence of the American public and an insult to the game itself," Pound told The Associated Press on Friday.

"You can test positive for steroids five times, then they think of booting you out for a year? Give me a break. The first time someone has knowingly cheated and they give you counseling? It's a complete and utter joke."

New York Mets reliever Mike Stanton didn't think steroid use had been that widespread.

"It does surprise me a little bit," he said. "But the tests don't lie."

The newly discovered steroid THG was not tested for, and baseball cannot retest because the samples weren't saved. But it already has been added to the banned list for next year.

The NFL, NBA and NCAA test for banned steroids and other prohibited substances, but the NHL does not. For substances other than steroids, baseball tests a player only if doctors agree there is cause.

Olympic athletes are subjected to out-of-competition testing, and far more substances are banned.

"A positive rate of 5 percent is hardly the sign that you have rampant use of anything," said Rob Manfred, baseball's executive vice president for labor relations. "From our perspective, it's still a problem. We'd like to be at zero."

Baseball has been testing players with minor league contracts for drugs since 2001 and in September announced that testing would expand to Latin American prospects next year. This year, 1,198 major leaguers were tested for steroids, and an additional 240 were selected for random tests.

Testing with penalties will continue until positive tests drop below 2.5 percent over a two-year period.



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In the arena: U.S. absentees in drugs war

Christopher Clarey International Herald Tribune
Thursday, March 6, 2003

Major leagues missing as international bodies sign code

Baseball spring training this year did not include a visit to Copenhagen. Nor did the National Football League's off-season program or the National Basketball Association's regular-season schedule. That is a pity, because American athletes in the major team sports could have benefited from the sight of hundreds of committed people gathered in the Danish capital this week to take the issue of doping seriously.

Perhaps three days in their earnest company at the anti-drug gathering might even have scared a few more of the baseball players straight.

The more interlaced international sports become and the more global the reach of star athletes and their shoe companies, the more irksome and incongruous it becomes that the majority of the United States' most visible and influential athletes operate by a lesser, laxer set of rules. While every major international sports federation signed on to the world's first anti-doping code in Copenhagen on Wednesday, the big American professional leagues did not.

For a people who have hurled billions of dollars into fighting the flow of recreational drugs into the United States, we Americans have been remarkably passive about stopping the flow of the performance-enhancing variety.

The NBA, NFL and NHL only got semiserious about drug testing recently. Major League Baseball has yet to get even semiserious and is launching a laughably ill-conceived program this season. Actually, baseball's first attempt to test for drugs is not really a program. Thanks to the power of the players' union and the spinelessness of the owners, it is a survey. Real testing with real sanctions will only begin if more than 5 percent of players test positive for steroids this year. That might qualify as good news considering that the former slugger Jose Canseco said last year that as many as 85 percent of players were using steroids. If the percentage of positive tests drops below 2.5 percent over two seasons, testing, I mean surveying, will be dropped altogether.

The rate of positive tests in track and field was well below 2.5 percent the last two years. Does that mean anybody is pushing for a moratorium on further testing in track and field? Isn't one cheater one too many? It is also worth reminding the custodians of America's former national past-time that the primary reason you test for drugs in sports is not to catch cheaters. It is to dissuade potential cheaters, as well as to protect athletes' long-term health.

Or how about short-term health?

Last month, Steve Bechler, a 23-year-old Baltimore Orioles pitching prospect, died after collapsing in training. Preliminary investigations have linked his death with the use of ephedrine, a weight-loss supplement that can be bought over the counter yet is banned by the International Olympic Committee and even the NFL. It is a version of the same drug that brought shame on Diego Maradona when he tested positive for it during the 1994 World Cup in, of all places, the United States and was then suspended from soccer. Ephedrine is not banned in baseball. Then again, what is banned in baseball?

Contrary to European belief, it's not as if Americans don't care about drug use in sports. When Ben Johnson tested positive for steroids at the 1988 Olympics after beating Carl Lewis in the 100 meters, there was widespread outrage and condemnation in the United States.

Parents have long been concerned about rampant steroid use in high schools, and there is certainly a stigma attached to those who are known users. But for too long, the professional leagues, which set the tone for sport in the United States, chose not to lead the way despite mounting anecdotal evidence. It did not help that the U.S. media was complicit and intellectually lazy for too long, as well, focusing more on international doping scandals, such as the Johnson affair and the Tour de France, than on the hypocrisy at home.

But then the international sports community at least had a method of proving that someone was cheating. The big American leagues conveniently did not. Doping revelations are bad for business, as track and field, cycling and Nordic skiing can attest. If you don't test, or don't test seriously, then there are no revelations, and business can keep booming. If not for health concerns and the Olympic movement, we might still be stuck there.

Confessions and revelations from several former NFL players, including Lyle Alzado, who died of a brain tumor, finally prodded the league toward more meaningful testing. Yet an NFL player who tests positive for steroids for the first time gets only a four-game suspension: a slap on the wrist pad compared with the two-year ban that is part of the new world anti-doping code.

This disparity has understandably fueled international resentment, with representatives of several European nations decrying the double standard this week in Copenhagen. It is a similar sort of resentment to that generated by the United States' mixed message on ecology. We appear to be all for globalization when it suits us. When it does not, the perception overseas is that we find a way to opt out and keep guzzling gas; or keep looking the other way as our sports heroes bulk up and set bogus records.

Wouldn't it have been a powerful symbol to see *all* the world sport's major players sign up to the world's first anti-doping code? Dick Pound, the president of the recently created world anti-doping agency that is the driving force behind the code, does not have all the answers, although he sometimes talks as if he does. He has drawn some flak for his aggressive, occasionally high-handed approach to alleged cheaters and to creating the code.

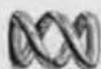
But there is no doubting the importance of Pound's agency's work. I've written this before, and I'll write it again: Doping is fraud, a deliberate misleading of the public for financial gain. If anything can kill big-time sports, doping is it; and despite its IOC connections, the World Anti-Doping Agency, WADA, is the closest thing world sport has to the impartial regulator it desperately needs. We simply cannot expect leagues or federations, who depend on their stars for revenue, to credibly police those stars.

Like Jacques Rogge, the Belgian doctor who beat him convincingly to become president of the IOC, Pound looks suspiciously like the right man in the right place at the right moment. As a lawyer, he has the expertise to navigate the legal obstacles that a world anti-doping code presents. As a regular handler of thorny dossiers at the IOC, he has the managerial experience and a lot of contacts. He also has the charisma to generate headlines when it is needed, and he presumably will put his quick wit and sharp tongue to use if he cannot convince U.S. professional leagues to sign on to the code in some form in the near future.

They are already under its umbrella to a limited degree. The NHL players who competed in the Olympics last year were tested before and during; the NBA players who will compete in next year's Olympics apparently will get the same treatment. But at this critical juncture, it's high time for the full treatment.



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Criticism from Pound

ABC Online

The World Today - US yet to pay fees to world anti-doping body

[This is the print version of story <http://www.abc.net.au/worldtoday/content/2003/s992709.htm>]

The World Today - Wednesday, 19 November, 2003 12:26:15

Reporter: Ross Solly

HAMISH ROBERTSON: The United States, the country at the centre of the latest international sports drug scandal is one of only a handful of nations still to pay its annual fee to the body set up to fight international doping, the World Anti-Doping Agency, also known as WADA.

WADA has accused the Bush administration of being soft on performance-enhancing drugs, and has threatened to impose sanctions on the United States unless it pays the more than one million dollars it owes the drug agency.

WADA President Dick Pound says it's a disturbing situation considering the number of American athletes who appear to be cheating. Mr Pound says that if the United States continues to refuse to pay, it could damage New York's bid to host the 2012 Olympics.

Ross Solly reports.

ROSS SOLLY: World Anti-Doping Agency boss, Dick Pound, says at a time when new performance enhancing drugs are being discovered and new tests developed, his organisation's being hampered by a lack of funds and he's had enough. Overnight he singled out the United States, Italy and Ukraine as countries still to pay last year's fees. In the United States case, its bill is ten-and-a-half months overdue. Amazing, Dick Pound says, when you consider the problems the United States is having with drug cheats.

DICK POUND: It's all the more inexplicable, as you look at the, you know, the difficulties affecting USA track and field, the THG issues, the modafinil issues, the difficulties the USOC (United States Olympic Committee) itself is having, and now it's spread to major league baseball and the NFL. I mean, at some point or other I would have thought that the litmus paper would change colour at the White House, but it hasn't.

ROSS SOLLY: Over the next three days WADA will discuss how to deal with non-payers. At the lower end of the scale, countries might not be allowed to use their flags at the next Olympics, but Mr Pound says there's a significant push on for a much tougher penalty.

DICK POUND: The IOC President has indicated that at the next session he is considering amending the Olympic charter to say that countries that have not paid their contributions to WADA, and who have not adopted the code, will not be eligible to be candidate cities to host the Games.

ROSS SOLLY: Mr Pound thinks the threat to block New York's bid to host the 2012 Olympics

might focus the minds of the US Congress, which overnight indicated rather than pay the \$1-million it owes, it might cough up just \$800,000.

DICK POUND: And there's just a complete vacuum and void there as far as we're concerned and we just, our sense is that they're not the slightest bit interested in this issue.

ROSS SOLLY: It's a double whammy for WADA. The International Olympic Committee matches dollar for dollar contributions from governments around the world, and without the money from countries like the United States and Italy, Dick Pound says there's a big hole in the budget, and a serious threat to the fight against drugs in the lead-up to the Athens Olympics.

Stripping a country of the right to bid for an Olympics is a drastic action, but patience at WADA and the International Olympic Committee is wearing thin.

DICK POUND: I think the IOC would be very responsive to a rule change of that nature. The United States has been very supportive, as you know, of the work of WADA, and I think they see this as another step that they could take. In fact, this is not something that I happen to urge on the United States President, this is something that he suggested.

ROSS SOLLY: Australia has paid the \$220,000 it promised for 2003.

HAMISH ROBERTSON: Ross Solly with that report.

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Bush warned over doping stance

World Anti-Doping Agency boss Dick Pound has accused the US administration of showing no interest in the fight against drugs in sport.

And the WADA president said the lack of support from George Bush's government could lead to sanctions against the US team at next summer's Athens Olympics.

He also warned that it could threaten New York's bid for the 2012 Games.

"Our sense is they're not the slightest bit interested in this issue," said Pound.

"There's just a complete vacuum and void there as far as we're concerned."

Pound said the United States, Italy and Ukraine were among the countries yet to pay their annual dues to WADA, which is jointly funded by the Olympic movement and national governments.

WADA, which was created in 1999 to spearhead global drug-testing efforts, has collected less than two-thirds of its funding for 2003 - about \$13m of its \$20m budget.

We remain steadfastly committed to WADA's mission
White House spokeswoman

The contributions were due by the beginning of this year.

Pound said the US government had promised to pay \$1m, but that WADA had been informed by a junior White House drug office employee that the figure would be only \$800,000.

"We've had great support from the Congressional side... but vis a vis the White House we are just striking out and are very disappointed in the lack of leadership being demonstrated," said Pound.

The Canadian lawyer said the White House position was "all the more inexplicable" given the recent doping developments in the USA.

He cited positive tests for the designer steroid THG and stimulant modafinil, as well as drug controversies involving USA Track & Field, the US Olympic Committee, Major League Baseball and the NFL.

Jennifer de Vallance, spokeswoman for the White House Office of National Drug Control Policy, called Pound's comments "disingenuous and unproductive".

"We work with his staff on a regular and close basis," she said. "We remain steadfastly committed to WADA's mission."

De Vallance said the US contribution was always set at \$US800,000 and not \$1m.

She added that Congress was expected to pass the federal budget in the next few days, clearing the way for payment of the WADA dues.

WADA sanctions against governments which do not pay could include stripping them of their seats on the WADA board and executive committee.

The IOC could also refuse accreditation to government officials for the Athens Olympics and prohibit use of the national flag at opening, closing and medal ceremonies.

Pound said International Olympic Committee president Jacques Rogge had also suggested that countries which did not pay contributions or enact the WADA code could be banned from bidding for the Olympics.

That could apply to New York's 2012 bid and also affect Rio de Janeiro, because Brazil had never paid any dues to WADA.

Story from BBC SPORT:

http://news.bbc.co.uk/go/pr/fr/-/sport1/hi/olympics_2004/3282301.stm

Published: 2003/11/18 22:58:26 GMT

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Tuesday, November 18, 2003

Anti-Doping Agency to enforce penalties

Reuters

MONTREAL -- Countries that fail to pay their dues to the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) or adopt its drug-ban code could be barred from seeking to host the Olympic Games, the sport watchdog's president warned on Tuesday.

Dick Pound said the agency had received less than two-thirds of the funding expected from countries for 2003. Late payers included the United States, Ukraine and Italy, he added in a conference call before a WADA meeting on Thursday and Friday.

At its meeting here the board will vote on sanctions against countries failing to pay or adopt the anti-doping code. Measures contemplated include denying accreditation for government officials and banning their national anthems at the Games.

International Olympic Committee (IOC) President Jacques Rogge has supported even tougher sanctions, Pound said.

"Over and above that, the IOC president has indicated that at the next session he is considering amending the Olympic charter to say that countries that have not paid their contributions to WADA and have not adopted the code will not be eligible to be candidate cities to host the Games," he said.

Not only is funding inadequate to meet WADA's \$20 million annual budget for 2003, but the December 31 deadline is looming for 2004 contributions.

Pound acknowledged that if the U.S. fails to make its 2004 contribution by an extended June 30 deadline, New York could have to withdraw from the race to host the 2012 Olympics.

"It would affect any country that has not paid, and there may well be a number of them by the time we get to Athens, even if we change our payment deadline to June 30," Pound said.

"It certainly would include Brazil, for example, which has never paid anything toward WADA."

FUNDING CRITICAL

To date, 87 countries and dozens of sports agencies and federations have adopted the World Anti-Doping Code, aimed at harmonizing rules against the illicit use of performance enhancing drugs.

Funding from countries for WADA, which was established in 1999 through an initiative of the IOC to foster a doping-free culture in sport, is critical because the IOC matches those contributions, Pound said.

Pound said he learned from a White House official on Tuesday that the U.S. is prepared to contribute \$800,000 to WADA's 2003 budget, not the \$1 million promised earlier. Pound said President George Bush's Administration does not seem to support the anti-doping crusade being led by WADA and other agencies.

"We're very disappointed in, simply, the lack of interest on the part of the White House in this very serious problem," Pound said.

He pointed to growing evidence of doping in professional sports such as Major League Baseball and the National Football League.

Amateur athletes face strict and often career-ending sanctions when they are caught using performance-enhancing drugs, whereas professionals face more lenient treatment.

"In the professional leagues to date ... it almost looks as if every effort is being made to get cheaters back in play as soon as possible," he said.

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that matter; unfashionably intelligent; a pleasure to read."

Hypocrisy at the heart of the affair

American authorities knew long ago their athletes were drug abusers but chose to ignore it

Kevin Mitchell
Sunday October 19, 2003
The Observer

How fitting that what looks like becoming the biggest drugs bust in the history of sport should be sourced to a gym in California, whose citizens have just elected as their Governor a well known former Austrian bodybuilder.

Not that Arnold Schwarzenegger would have contemplated taking the performing enhancers himself. Those shining lumps of beef are all-American, blessed by God and George W Bush. And a man once allegedly in love with Hitler, serial buttock fondling and himself can only have so many vices.

But it is not beyond the imagination that The Terminator might soon emerge from the Governor's residence in Sacramento, stripped to the waist and, mad as hell, declare war on these new cheats. It's as believable as any other strand of this remarkable story.

Schwarzenegger, after all, is attached as strongly to the world of fantasy as are the athletes, coaches and officials who have persistently denied the use of the latest wonder steroid, THG. In the three years since my colleague Duncan Mackay revealed in these pages that American athletics was involved in a major cover-up, all but a few decent men have looked the other way. Officials and coaches have defended the athletes, who, in turn, have carried on taking the tablets.

And now, after claims by a major whistleblower within the sport, we are led to the Bay Area Laboratory Cooperative (BALCO) in San Francisco, a city whose connections with drugs from the Summer of Love was always more Class B than Class A. And there we find a Mr Victor Conte, supplier of supplements. He claims he is being fingered by jealous rivals, but never before have the accusations been so compelling. His list of star clients is impressive and, on Thursday, we will be treated to the testimony of at least 40 leading players in the drama before a federal grand jury. This is serious stuff.

It is not that people will be shocked by the allegations, although the scale is unprecedented. The anger and hurt from inside and outside the sport since the story hit the news wires two days ago springs from the realisation that people in positions of responsibility have indulged in the most outrageous hypocrisy, pointing the finger at others while, at best, ignoring transgressions closer to home.

If only they had listened three years ago. In the September 2000 issue of the Observer Sports Monthly, Mackay outlined the claims and hard facts. From the then President, Bill Clinton, down, people knew there was a problem, yet did nothing about it. 'The use of drugs in sports,' Clinton said just before the Sydney Olympics, 'has reached a level that endangers not just the legitimacy of athletic competition, but also the lives and health of athletes.'

The villains of the piece at that time were the United States Olympic Committee, whose inability or unwillingness to crack down on the cheats had created an environment of laxness. Shortly after that article and others, the USOC set up a troubleshooting agency that last week itself came down hard on USA Track & Field, supposed guardians of the sport there.

Dick Pound, a Canadian not universally admired below the border and a senior vice-president on the International Olympic Committee at the time, articulated what a lot of people outside the United States were thinking: 'Perhaps America ought to sort its own problems out before it starts lecturing the rest of the world.'

Yesterday, Pound, who now heads the World Anti-Doping Agency from Montreal, had the grace to take the heat out of the situation. But only a little. 'I don't want to make it sound like the United States is the only [nation] doping,' he said. 'It's not.

But this capacity for double think and denial is becoming a joke.'

It was a joke three years ago, though, and long before that - as was recognised by a doctor who ran the drug-testing programme in the United States for 10 years before resigning in disgust. 'There are names,' said Wade Exum, 'there is proof.'

If there is - and all indications point to a shedload of the stuff being produced soon - athletics in America will never be the same. If the boom drops on the sport, if leading track and field stars are banned, sponsors will run a mile. Without money, without television, without credibility, athletics in the United States - which struggles for a profile alongside basketball, gridiron, ice hockey and baseball - will be seriously marginalised. If the cheats are found and punished before the Olympics in Athens next year, that event, too, will be tarnished. If the light is shone in other dark corners - Italy, for instance, and here - the damage might prove unstoppable, at least in the short term.

Up until now, the testers have been at least one step behind the secretive labs and the rich athletes who can afford their produce. Not anymore. If people within the sport have finally had enough, this will not be the last time somebody grasses.

IF THERE IS one person you might feel sympathy for in the sorry mess it is the sprinter whose disqualification in the 100 metres final at the Seoul Olympics 15 years ago was the first major engagement of the modern drugs war, Ben Johnson. He confessed and took his licks, but nobody wanted to listen to him when he accused others.

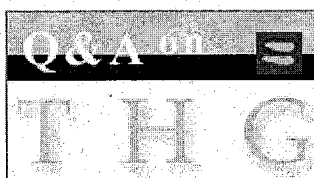
Now, those who didn't have the courage of Pound and Exum will emerge from the shadows to declare their righteousness. Right alongside The Terminator. 'Hasta la vista, baby!'

You've read the piece, now have your say. Email your comments, be as frank as you like, we can take it, to sport.editor@guardianunlimited.co.uk, or mail the Observer direct at sport@observer.co.uk

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:: WADA Calendar

06/21/2004 - WADA Foundation Board meeting

06/20/2004 - WADA Executive Committee meeting

WADA Editorial

New U.S. member joins WADA board

U.S. Government and WADA's continued cooperation marked by full payment of the United States' 2003 dues

Montreal, December 22, 2003 – The World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) and the United States Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP) today announced that they have reaffirmed their partnership in the fight against doping in sport, beginning with the naming of a new U.S. representative to WADA's Foundation Board. As a sign of the renewed commitment, the U.S. government today also paid in full its 2003 dues to WADA. The US Government's dues payment to WADA represents the second-largest contribution from a national government.

Scott Burns, Deputy Director for State and Local Affairs at ONDCP, will be the new WADA Board member, effective immediately. Burns has a long history of working against drugs in the United States. He has previously served on the White House Committee on Illegal Narcotics and Addiction and as a former prosecutor, has prosecuted a number of significant narcotics cases. Burns also has a sporting background and was inducted into Southern Utah University's Sports Hall of Fame in 1996.

"We are very pleased to have Scott represent the United States on WADA's Foundation Board," said Richard W. Pound, WADA's president. "He brings years of experience in the fight against doping and the perspective of a seasoned athlete to this position. He will be a valuable asset to WADA in our ongoing activities."

Pound also praised the U.S. government for fulfilling its 2003 financial obligations to WADA.

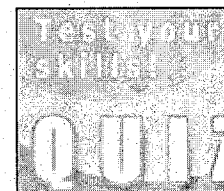
"We appreciate the special effort undertaken by ONDCP to obtain governmental approval to pay its WADA dues pursuant to a continuing resolution," he said. "The fact that ONDCP has managed to pay its 2003 dues before the end of the calendar year while operating under a continuing resolution is a very encouraging sign of the commitment this government is willing to make to the fight against doping."

Burns visited WADA's headquarters in Montreal last week for in-depth discussions with Pound and WADA Director General David Howman on the continued leadership of the United States on doping matters. Topics discussed included the recent positive cases involving the designer steroid THG and the problem of doping in professional U.S. sports leagues. Howman traveled to Washington recently for talks with ONDCP officials on these and other timely issues.

"We are looking forward to this partnership with WADA as we work to remove the drugs that threaten the legitimacy of sport worldwide," Burns said. "The United States Government is committed to being a leader role in this arena and we intend to work with all our international partners, both governments and the Olympic Movement, to make sure that the fight against doping is a top priority."

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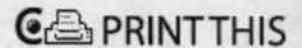
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Baseball defends steroids policy

By Mel Antonen, USA TODAY

Baseball's chief labor lawyer has a response to Olympic officials critical of the sport's steroids-testing policy: Mind your own business.

"We don't criticize the Olympic movement and we would ask them to mind their own business," Rob Manfred, the vice president of labor relations for Major League Baseball, said Sunday.

Dick Pound, chairman of the World Anti-Doping Agency from Montreal, and agency member, Gary Wadler, a New York physician, said baseball's program for testing steroids is inadequate, a joke and insult to the fight against performance-enhancing drugs.

The issue came up last week, after baseball announced that between 5% and 7% of players tested for positive for steroid use, triggering a provision in the labor agreement with the union that will allow baseball to penalize players that use steroids in each of the next two seasons.

Baseball's first-time penalty is treatment and education while a second is a 15-day suspension (without pay) or a fine of up to \$10,000.

The punishment increases to a 25-day suspension or a fine up to \$25,000 for a third positive, a 50-day suspension or fine of up to \$50,000 for a fourth and a one-year suspension or fine of up to \$100,000 for a fifth.

Wadler called it the "blackest day in the history of sports," comparing it to the shock in Canada when sprinter Ben Johnson tested positive for steroids at the 1988 Seoul Olympics.

Wadler said organizations around the world don't understand the U.S. system, and Pound thinks the penalties are too light.

"It's an insult to the fight against doping in the sport," Pound told the Associated Press. "It's a complete and utter joke. You can test positive for steroids five times, then they think of booting you out for a year? Give me a break."

Pound was reacting to the announcement that baseball made Thursday.

Manfred said that baseball has made good progress in steroids testing. Manfred said that the Olympics and professional baseball are working in two different environments.

"Professional baseball is working in a unionized environment," Manfred said where players have rights under federal law. "Like it or not, that's how it is."

Manfred also said that Pound doesn't understand that a 15-day suspension would cost \$200,000 for a player making baseball's average salary.

Others' drug guidelines

The drug policies of some major U.S. sports leagues:

MLB: Starting next year, all players will be tested for illegal steroids.

The first time a player tests positive, he is placed in a treatment program. For subsequent positive tests, penalties range from a 30-day suspension to a one-year suspension or fines \$10,000 to \$100,000, all without pay. Testing will continue until the positive tests drop below 2.5% in two consecutive years.

NBA: Rookies are tested up to four times per season, and veterans are subject to one random test during training camp. Prohibited substances include amphetamines, cocaine, LSD, opiates, PCP, marijuana and steroids. Penalties ranges from game suspensions to lifetime bans.

NFL: Steroid use is banned. Players are randomly tested, and those testing positive could face game suspensions.

NHL: There is no mandatory drug-testing policy. The only drug testing that is done is for players that are already in the league's substance abuse aftercare program. Players who are abusers can seek help the first time without being exposed or suspended.

NCAA: Athletes are randomly tested at NCAA championship events and football bowl games. Banned substances include cocaine, amphetamines, ephedrine, anabolic steroids, diuretics, heroin, marijuana, peptide hormones and urine manipulators. Athletes who test positive for any banned substance are ruled ineligible by their schools for at least 365 days and lose one year of eligibility.

Boxing: Varies by state, though most don't test. Nevada began testing boxers last year for steroids. Urine samples are checked for 25 different steroids.

Find this article at:

http://www.usatoday.com/sports/baseball/2003-11-16-steriod-criticism_x.htm

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Wednesday, March 5, 2003

WHITE HOUSE DRUG CZAR LAUDS NEWLY APPROVED WORLD ANTI-DOPING CODE

ENCOURAGES U.S. PROFESSIONAL SPORTS LEAGUES TO EMBRACE NEW CODE

(Washington, D.C.) —John Walters, Director of National Drug Control Policy and President Bush's "Drug Czar," today expressed his support for the "bold and decisive action" taken by delegates to the World Conference on Doping in Sport. At the conference, which finished today in Copenhagen, Denmark, the more than 1000 delegates from the Olympic movement, sporting agencies, and 80 governments approved the first-ever World Anti-Doping Code. The Code will govern and harmonize doping rules across sports for international competitions.

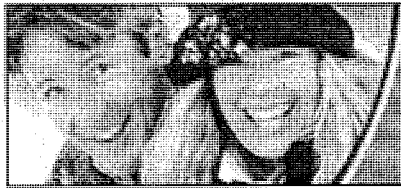
The drugs covered by the Code include not only performance enhancing drugs, but also drugs that violate the spirit of sport, or jeopardize athletes' health and safety. "I am pleased that the delegates have acknowledged the harms of dangerous drugs, including marijuana, to the integrity of athletic competitions," Director Walters said. "We cannot ignore the deleterious effects of these drugs on the health and welfare of athletes. Whether they want to be or not, athletes are role models to their fans, including the young athletes who seek to emulate them. Using any prohibited drug, performance enhancing or otherwise, sends the wrong message to the young athletes of the world."

Director Walters called upon professional leagues in the United States to adopt the new Code. "All people who support healthy and fair sports competition should embrace this new Code. Our professional sports leagues cannot hide from the fact that doping is a visible and dangerous example to our youth. The time is long past that professional sports leagues in this country seriously address this problem. It is unconscionable that professional athletes using these substances are getting sick and dying and yet many of their teammates, coaches, and league officials still just look the other way. The code signed today can serve as a model for professional sports leagues. Professional leagues

that look away run the danger of embracing pharmacology, not athletic ability. By adopting the Code they can create a safer, more level playing field for competition and set a positive example for fans and especially young people."

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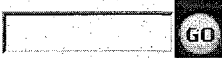
Eliot J. Schechter / Getty Images file

"Hopefully, this will, over time, allow us to completely eradicate the use of performance enhancement substances in baseball," commissioner Bud Selig said of mandatory drug testing.

Anti-drug chief rips MLB plan

'It's a complete and utter joke,' WADA's Pound says of penalties for steroid use

ASSOCIATED PRESS



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NEW YORK, Nov. 14 — Baseball's policy on steroids is a "complete joke" and an "insult" to the fight against performance-enhancing drugs, the head of the World Anti-Doping Agency said Friday.

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☐ No; that sounds about right

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WADA CHAIRMAN DICK Pound criticized the testing system and scale of penalties for steroid use that will start in baseball next March.

He wasn't the only one who thought baseball's rules aren't tough enough.

A New York-based physician who is a member of WADA, Dr. Gary Wadler, called Thursday's announcement of baseball's test results "probably the blackest day in the history of sports." Between 5 and 7 percent of anonymous steroid tests among major leaguers came back positive, triggering a provision in the sport's labor contract that calls for testing with penalties starting next year.

A first positive test for steroid use would result in treatment and a second in a 15-day suspension or fine of up to \$10,000.

The punishment would increase to a 25-day suspension or fine of up to \$25,000 for a third positive test, a 50-day suspension or fine of up to \$50,000 for a

fourth and a one-year suspension or fine of up to \$100,000 for a fifth.

MLB penalties for steroid use starting in 2004

Major League Baseball penalties for steroid use starting in 2004:

- First positive test: player gets treatment
- Second positive test: 15-day suspension or up to a \$10,000 fine
- Third positive test: 25-day suspension or up to a \$25,000 fine
- Fourth positive test: 50-day suspension or up to a \$50,000 fine
- Fifth positive test: one-year suspension or up to a \$100,000 fine
- All suspensions are without pay

"I think it's an insult to the fight against doping in sport, an insult to the intelligence of the American public and an insult to the game itself," Pound told The Associated Press in a telephone interview.

"I think it's a complete and utter joke. You can test positive for steroids five times, then they think of booting you out for a year? Give me a break. The first time someone has knowingly cheated and they give you counseling? It's a complete and utter joke."

Under the anti-doping agency's code, which has been adopted by most Olympic sports, an athlete faces a minimum two-year ban for a first steroid positive and a lifetime ban for a second.

Track and field's world governing body is considering increasing its first-time steroid ban from two years to four.

Wadler said the percentage of positive tests should be unacceptable to baseball.

"If they were talking about the numbers they're talking about, and it turns out most are not related to dietary supplements, I think this is probably the blackest day in the history of sports," he said.

Drug policies of major U.S. sports leagues

- Major League Baseball: Starting next year, all players will be tested for illegal steroids. The first time a player tests positive, he is placed in a treatment program. For subsequent positive tests, penalties range from a 30-day suspension to a one-year suspension or fines \$10,000 to \$100,000, all without pay. Testing will continue until the positive tests drop below 2.5 percent in two consecutive years.
- NBA: Rookies are tested up to four times per season, while veterans are subject to one random test during training camp. Prohibited substances include amphetamines, cocaine, LSD, opiates, PCP, marijuana and steroids. Penalties ranges from game

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--Associated Press

"Taking drugs of that sort to enhance performance violates the public trust. I believe they're responsible to their fans in terms of being a role model. The impact, I think is absolutely egregious."

Rob Manfred, baseball's executive vice president for labor relations, declined comment when told of Pound's remarks. On Thursday, Manfred said "a positive rate of 5 percent is hardly the sign that you have rampant use of anything."

Gene Orza, the union's No. 2 official, dismissed the criticism.

"If Dick Pound actually knew anything about the major league baseball testing program, I might give his views more than the irrelevance they for so long have been commanding," Orza said.

Pound said WADA would probably make an official complaint to the baseball commissioner's office about the sport's drug policy, which was negotiated last year with the players' association.

"We're just not sure what form it will take," he said.

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Pound said he was surprised there weren't more positive tests in baseball this season. He said tests were given only for a certain category of steroids and missed out on "all kinds of stuff that players take on a regular basis."

Pound, a Canadian lawyer, has been a frequent critic of drug testing in the United States and its

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professional leagues.

"They're not generally seen to be active in the fight against doping in sport," he said.

"There's a lot of PR.

They have turned it into

a management-labor issue, which almost guarantees that no progress will be made."

Toronto Blue Jays general manager J.P. Ricciardi said it is hard to compare Olympic sports with baseball, where the drug policy must be collectively bargained.

"He's obviously dealing from a different standpoint than I am, and if he feels that way then he's entitled to his opinion," Ricciardi said.

Ricciardi added there was only so much steroids could do for players.

"It's not like any of us going out and drinking some milkshake, and all of a sudden we're going to hit 30 home runs a year," he said. "So I think from that standpoint there's a little bit of a myth that there's this magical elixir that someone takes, and all of a sudden they go from being a .220 hitter to the greatest player who ever lived."

Wadler said that having drug-testing rules determined by collective bargaining in the United States was a difficult concept for sports officials in other countries.

"There's no question when I meet with people who deal with doping in other parts of the world, they don't understand our system," he said. "They think there's something wrong with our system."

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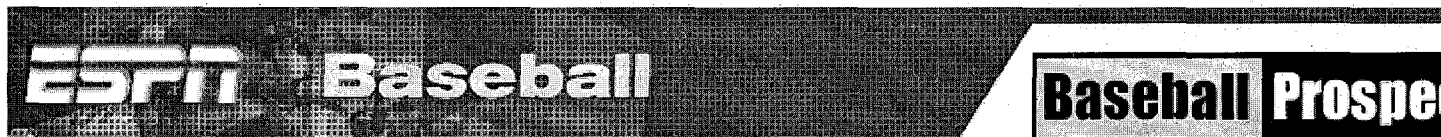
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Thursday, September 5
Updated: September 8, 10:29 PM ET

A contentious history: Baseball's labor fights

By Doug Pappas
Special to ESPN.com

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The past 35 years of baseball labor relations have often been described as an unbroken streak of victories by the players over the owners at the bargaining table. This view is too simplistic. More accurately, the players outnegotiated the owners for 10 years, then after a major arbitration victory made possible by those negotiations, have spent the past quarter-century trying, more or less successfully, to hold onto their gains.

Although the Major League Baseball Players Association (MLBPA) was formally recognized as the players' bargaining representative in 1954, the first collective bargaining agreement (CBA) was not negotiated until 1968. That first CBA followed the players' hiring of Marvin Miller to serve as the MLBPA's first full-time Executive Director. Miller's predecessor, Wisconsin judge Robert Cannon, had been so friendly to the owners that he was seriously considered for commissioner, but most owners wouldn't have offered Miller even a dinner invitation.

The first CBA, covering the 1968 and 1969 seasons, was a short, relatively innocuous document. The players won an increase in the minimum salary from \$7,000 to \$10,000, as well as larger expense allowances. More importantly, the deal brought a formal structure to owner-player relations, including written procedures for the arbitration of player grievances before the commissioner.

The next CBA, a three-year deal signed in 1970, built on this gain. For the first time, owner-player disputes not involving the "integrity of baseball" could be arbitrated not before the commissioner, an employee of the owners, but before a three-member arbitration panel with a neutral chairman selected jointly by the players and owners. Although the parties agreed to table discussion of the reserve clause while Curt Flood's antitrust suit against MLB worked its way through the courts, an impartial arbiter would ultimately award the players the free agency denied Flood.

During the 1973 negotiations, the players for the first time asked for free agency. They didn't get it -- but players with at least two full seasons in the majors won the right to have their salaries determined by an arbitrator. The three-year contract covering the 1973 through 1975 seasons also created "10 and 5" rights: the right of a 10-year veteran who had been with the same club for at least five years to veto a trade. Ron Santo of the Cubs soon became the first player to exercise this right.

The battle for free agency



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Other players soon threatened to take the meaning of the reserve clause in their contract to arbitration. They refused to sign contracts for the ensuing season, allowing their club to renew their contracts but asserting that upon the expiration of the renewal term, the club would have no right to their services. Sparky Lyle played unsigned for the entire 1974 season before signing a contract on the last day of the season; Bobby Tolan actually executed his 1974 contract after the season. But in 1975, Andy Messersmith and Dave McNally refused to sign. Arbitrator Peter Seitz agreed with them that the reserve clause created only a one-year option, not the perpetual right to renew as the owners claimed.

Seitz's decision was handed down on the eve of negotiations for a new CBA. The owners were desperate; under Seitz's ruling, every player in the majors could become a free agent by simply playing unsigned for one season. They locked the players out of spring training 1976 and vowed not to open the gates until the players accepted major restrictions on the free agency they had just won. After several weeks commissioner Bowie Kuhn ordered the camps opened; permanently alienating many hard-line owners.

The parties finally reached agreement on a new four-year CBA in midsummer. Under it, all players with at least six years' experience could become free agents when their contracts expired. The MLBPA accepted two additional limits: a player could only file for free agency once every five years (thereby causing quality free agents to demand five-year contracts), and could negotiate with no more than 12 teams besides his former club. The 12 teams were determined by an annual draft of negotiating rights.

Despite these restrictions, free agency sent salaries skyward. The average player salary jumped from \$51,501 in 1976 to \$143,756 in 1980, when the parties had to negotiate a new CBA. In an attempt to limit free agency, the owners proposed that a team losing a quality free agent should be allowed to select a replacement from the signing club's major-league roster. When the players resisted, a midseason showdown appeared certain.

Hours before the strike deadline, the parties announced a four-year deal which resolved all issues *except* free agency. The owners and players created a joint committee to study the issue of compensation for free-agent signings. If the parties couldn't agree on a compensation formula by February 1981, the owners had the right to implement their own proposal -- but if they did, the players had the right to strike.

Summer of '81: The first big strike

Both sides held firm. The owners stuck to their demand for compensation in the form of a major-league player from the signing team. The players struck and 712 cancelled games later, the parties compromised on a form of indirect compensation: all clubs losing a Type A free agent could draft a replacement from the roster of any club eligible to sign Type A free agents, with such clubs allowed to protect only about two dozen players in their entire organization. The parties also agreed to extend the CBA through 1984.

The compensation scheme was a disaster. Fans couldn't understand how the White Sox claimed Tom Seaver from the Mets as compensation for losing Dennis Lamp to Toronto. George Steinbrenner couldn't understand how Oakland could draft top prospect Tim Lincecum from the Yankees when Belcher hadn't even signed with the Yankees until after the deadline for the club to submit its list of protected players. During the 1985 CBA negotiations, the major-league compensation draft was quietly dropped.

In 1985 the owners targeted salary arbitration as well as free agency. They proposed to raise the threshold for arbitration eligibility from two to three years, and to limit arbitration raises to 100 percent of the player's previous salary. The owners also demanded that clubs with above-average payrolls be barred from signing any free agent for more than the major-league average salary. Again, rather than accept the owners'

demands the players struck. The strike ended two days later, with the owners dropping restrictions on free-agent signings and arbitration raises in return for the players accepting a three-year eligibility requirement for arbitration. The parties signed a five-year deal covering the 1985 through 1989 seasons.

Negotiations for a new deal in 1990 took place against a backdrop of three years of owner collusion. Unable to limit free agency at the bargaining table, from 1985 through 1987 the owners simply agreed among themselves not to sign one another's free agents, in violation of a no-collusion clause in the CBA. After losing three separate arbitrations on the issue, the owners ultimately agreed to pay the players \$280 million for wages lost as a result of collusion.

Despite, or perhaps because of, their loss of the collusion grievances, the owners were in no mood to compromise. They opened the 1990 talks by proposing to eliminate salary arbitration in favor of a wage scale for all players not yet eligible for free agency, offering a "revenue participation" plan which would have operated as a de facto salary cap, and vowing to lock out the players until they accepted major restrictions on arbitration and free agency. The players responded by demanding that players with between two and three years' major-league service once again be eligible for salary arbitration.

When the 32-day lockout ended, the owners had abandoned all of their demands. They even agreed to expand arbitration to include 17 percent of the players with between two and three years' service file for arbitration, and to accept a treble-damage penalty if they were ever again found to have colluded.

Labor's darkest days: World Series cancelled

Hard-line owners fumed. Blaming commissioner Fay Vincent for the settlement, they vowed to do better next time. Shortly after helping to force Vincent from office in September 1992, White Sox owner Jerry Reinsdorf explained the owners' new labor strategy: "You do it by taking a position and telling them we're not going to play unless we make a deal, and being prepared not to play one or two years if you have to."

In June 1994 the owners proposed a salary cap that would have limited the players to 50 percent of total industry revenues. The players, who were then receiving about 58 percent of revenues, had no interest in accepting a collective 15 percent pay cut. They struck on August 12, believing that as in the past, a deal could be struck in time to complete the season. Several weeks later the players proposed greater revenue sharing and a small tax on high-payroll clubs. The owners stood firm, adhering to their demand for a salary cap and canceling the rest of the season.

The stalemate continued through the 1994-95 offseason. After the owners withdrew their salary cap proposal in favor of a steep luxury tax, the parties moved in tiny steps toward one another. But the owners blundered by unilaterally eliminating salary arbitration and free agency, claiming that they weren't mandatory subjects of collective bargaining. When a federal judge disagreed, forcing the owners to operate under the old rules until a new CBA could be signed, the players returned to work.

Even with the federal court injunction in place, the parties played the 1995 and 1996 seasons without a labor agreement. The CBA signed in November 1996 was far more favorable to the owners than the status quo, providing for greatly increased revenue sharing and a luxury tax on the five highest-payroll teams in 1997-99.

The owners, led by commissioner Bud Selig, prepared for the 2001-02 negotiations with unusual foresight. Instead of talking about the need to cut player salaries, the owners spoke in terms of "improving competitive balance." The commissioner's hand-selected

"blue ribbon economic panel" recommended greater revenue sharing and a higher luxury tax in a report released with great fanfare by MLB. Except for the aborted attempt to contract by two teams, most of the owners' opening offer in the 2002 labor talks was taken directly from the blue ribbon panel report.

Thanks largely to their advance planning, the owners secured a significant public relations advantage over the players. Although the players had almost no demands of their own and would have been happy to renew the old CBA for another five years, fans and the media talked incessantly about the "greedy players" while largely treating the givebacks demanded by the owners as moderate, reasonable proposals to improve the game.

Last week's deal largely splits the difference between the owners' and players' proposals. Because of the parties' opening positions, though, the battle was fought almost entirely on the owners' turf. The only real question was how far the players would yield. The combination of greater revenue sharing and a luxury tax on high-payroll clubs seems certain to inhibit large-market clubs from spending money, while with no requirement that revenue-sharing recipients reinvest the money in their teams, low-payroll clubs are unlikely to increase their payrolls by an equivalent amount. Whether the result will be greater "competitive balance," only time will tell.

You can check out more work from the team of writers of the Baseball Prospectus at baseballprospectus.com. Doug Pappas can be reached at dpappas@baseballprospectus.com. Baseball Prospectus is a registered trademark of Prospectus Entertainment Ventures, LLC.

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World Anti-Doping Code



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INTRODUCTION

THE PURPOSE, SCOPE AND ORGANIZATION OF THE WORLD ANTI-DOPING PROGRAM AND THE *CODE*

The purposes of the World Anti-Doping Program and the *Code* are:

- To protect the *Athletes'* fundamental right to participate in doping-free sport and thus promote health, fairness and equality for *Athletes* worldwide; and
- To ensure harmonized, coordinated and effective anti-doping programs at the international and national level with regard to detection, deterrence and prevention of doping.

THE WORLD ANTI-DOPING PROGRAM

The World Anti-Doping Program encompasses all of the elements needed in order to ensure optimal harmonization and best practice in international and national anti-doping programs. The main elements are:

Level 1: The *Code*

Level 2: *International Standards*

Level 3: Models of Best Practice

THE *CODE*

The *Code* is the fundamental and universal document upon which the World Anti-Doping Program in sport is based. The purpose of the *Code* is to advance the anti-doping effort through universal harmonization of core anti-doping elements. It is intended to be specific enough to achieve complete harmonization on issues where uniformity is required, yet general enough in other areas to permit flexibility on how agreed upon anti-doping principles are implemented.

INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS

International Standards for different technical and operational areas within the anti-doping program will be developed in consultation with the *Signatories* and governments and approved by WADA. The purpose of the *International Standards* is harmonization among *Anti-Doping Organizations* responsible for specific technical and operational parts of the anti-doping programs. Adherence to the *International Standards* is mandatory for compliance with the *Code*. The *International Standards* may be revised from time to time by the WADA Executive Committee after reasonable consultation with the *Signatories* and governments. Unless provided otherwise in the *Code*, *International Standards* and all revisions shall become effective on the date specified in the *International Standard* or revision.

MODELS OF BEST PRACTICE

Models of Best Practice based on the *Code* will be developed to provide state of the art solutions in different areas of anti-doping. The Models will be recommended by WADA and made available to *Signatories* upon request but will not be mandatory. In addition to providing models of anti-doping documentation, WADA will also make some training assistance available to the *Signatories*.

International Standards Comment: *International Standards* will contain much of the technical detail necessary for implementing the *Code*. This would include, for example, the detailed requirements for Sample collection, laboratory analysis and laboratory accreditation currently found in the Olympic Movement Anti-Doping Code 1999 ("OMADC"). *International Standards*, while expressly incorporated into the *Code* by reference, will, in consultation with the *Signatories* and governments, be developed by experts and set forth in separate technical documents. It is

important that the technical experts be able to make timely changes to the *International Standards* without requiring any amendment of the *Code* or individual stakeholder rules and regulations.

All applicable *International Standards* will be in place by January 1, 2004.

Models of Best Practice Comment: WADA will prepare model anti-doping rules and regulations tailored to the needs of each of the major groups of *Signatories* (e.g., *International Federations* for individual sports,

FUNDAMENTAL RATIONALE FOR THE WORLD ANTI-DOPING CODE

Anti-doping programs seek to preserve what is intrinsically valuable about sport. This intrinsic value is often referred to as "the spirit of sport"; it is the essence of Olympism; it is how we play true. The spirit of sport is the celebration of the human spirit, body and mind, and is characterized by the following values:

- Ethics, fair play and honesty.
- Health.
- Excellence in performance.
- Character and education.
- Fun and joy.
- Teamwork.
- Dedication and commitment.
- Respect for rules and laws.
- Respect for self and other participants.
- Courage.
- Community and solidarity.

Doping is fundamentally contrary to the spirit of sport.

International Federations for team sports, *National Anti-Doping Organizations*, etc.). These model rules and regulations will conform with and be based on the *Code*, will be state of the art examples of best practices and will contain all of the detail (including reference to *International Standards*) necessary to conduct an effective anti-doping program.

These model rules and regulations will provide alternatives from which stakeholders may select. Some stakeholders may choose to adopt the model rules and regulations and other models of best practices verbatim. Others may decide to adopt the models with modifications. Still other stakeholders may choose to develop

their own rules and regulations consistent with the general principles and specific requirements set forth in the *Code*.

Other model documents for specific parts of the anti-doping work may be developed based on generally recognized stakeholder needs and expectations. This could include models for national anti-doping programs, results management, Testing (beyond the specific requirements set forth in the *International Standard for Testing*), education programs, etc. All Models of Best Practice will be reviewed and approved by WADA before they are included in the World Anti-Doping Program.

PART ONE

DOPING CONTROL

INTRODUCTION

Part One of the *Code* sets forth specific anti-doping rules and principles that are to be followed by organizations responsible for adopting, implementing or enforcing anti-doping rules within their authority - - e.g., the International Olympic Committee, International Paralympic Committee, International Federations, *Major Event Organizations*, and *National Anti-Doping Organizations*. All of these organizations are collectively referred to as *Anti-Doping Organizations*.

Part One of the *Code* does not replace, or eliminate the need for, comprehensive anti-doping rules adopted by each of these *Anti-Doping Organizations*. While some provisions of Part One of the *Code* must be incorporated essentially verbatim by each *Anti-Doping Organization* in its own anti-doping rules, other provisions of Part One establish mandatory guiding principles that allow flexibility in the formulation of rules by each *Anti-Doping Organization* or establish requirements that must be followed by each *Anti-Doping Organization* but need not be repeated in its own anti-doping rules. The following Articles, as applicable to the scope of anti-doping activity which the *Anti-Doping Organization* performs, must be incorporated into the rules of each *Anti-Doping Organization* without any substantive changes (allowing for necessary non-substantive editing

Introduction Comment: For example it is critical to harmonization that all Signatories base their decisions on the same list of anti-doping rule violations, the same burdens of proof and impose the same Consequences for the same anti-doping rule violations. These substantive rules must be the same whether a hearing takes place before an International Federation, at the national level or before CAS. On the other hand, it is not necessary for effective harmonization to force all Signatories to use one single results management and hearing process.

At present, there are many different, yet equally effective processes for results management and hearings within different International Federations and different national bodies. The *Code* does not require absolute uniformity in results management and hearing procedures; it does, however, require that the diverse approaches of the Signatories satisfy principles stated in the *Code*.

With respect to Article 13, subpart 13.2.2 is not included in the provisions required to be adopted essentially

changes to the language in order to refer to the organization's name, sport, section numbers, etc.): Articles 1 (Definition of Doping), 2 (Anti-Doping Rule Violations), 3 (Proof of Doping), 9 (Automatic *Disqualification* of Individual Results), 10 (Sanctions on Individuals), 11 (*Consequences* to Teams), 13 (Appeals) with the exception of 13.2.2, 17 (Statute of Limitations) and Definitions.

Anti-doping rules, like competition rules, are sport rules governing the conditions under which sport is played. *Athletes* accept these rules as a condition of participation. Anti-doping rules are not intended to be subject to or limited by the requirements and legal standards applicable to criminal proceedings or employment matters. The policies and minimum standards set forth in the *Code* represent the consensus of a broad spectrum of stakeholders with an interest in fair sport and should be respected by all courts and adjudicating bodies.

Participants shall be bound to comply with the anti-doping rules adopted in conformance with the *Code* by the relevant *Anti-Doping Organizations*. Each *Signatory* shall establish rules and procedures to ensure that all *Participants* under the authority of the *Signatory* and its member organizations are informed of and agree to be bound by anti-doping rules in force of the relevant *Anti-Doping Organizations*.

verbatim, as 13.2.2 establishes mandatory guiding principles that allow some flexibility in the formulation of rules by the *Anti-Doping Organization*.

Participants Comment: By their participation in sport, *Athletes* are bound by the competitive rules of their sport. In the same manner, *Athletes* and *Athlete Support Personnel* should be bound by anti-doping rules based on Article 2 of the *Code* by virtue of their agreements for membership, accreditation, or participation in sports organizations or sports events subject to the *Code*. Each *Signatory*, however, shall take the necessary steps to ensure that all *Athletes* and *Athlete Support Personnel* within its authority are bound by the relevant *Anti-Doping Organization's* anti-doping rules.

ARTICLE 1: DEFINITION OF DOPING

Doping is defined as the occurrence of one or more of the anti-doping rule violations set forth in Article 2.1 through Article 2.8 of the Code.

ARTICLE 2: ANTI-DOPING RULE VIOLATIONS

The following constitute anti-doping rule violations:

2.1 The presence of a *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers* in an *Athlete's* bodily *Specimen*.

2.1.1 It is each *Athlete's* personal duty to ensure that no *Prohibited Substance* enters his or her body. *Athletes* are responsible for any *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers* found to be present in their bodily *Specimens*. Accordingly, it is not necessary that intent, fault, negligence or knowing *Use* on the *Athlete's* part be demonstrated in order to establish an anti-doping violation under Article 2.1.

2 Comment: The purpose of Article 2 is to specify the circumstances and conduct which constitute violations of anti-doping rules. Hearings in doping cases will proceed based on the assertion that one or more of these specific rules have been violated. Most of the circumstances and conduct on this list of violations can be found in some form in the OMADC or other existing anti-doping rules.

2.1.1 Comment: For purposes of anti-doping violations involving the presence of a *Prohibited Substance* (or its *Metabolites* or *Markers*), the Code adopts the rule of strict liability which is found in the OMADC and the vast majority of existing anti-doping rules. Under the strict liability principle, an anti-doping rule violation occurs whenever a *Prohibited Substance* is found in an *Athlete's* bodily *Specimen*. The violation occurs whether

or not the *Athlete* intentionally or unintentionally used a *Prohibited Substance* or was negligent or otherwise at fault. If the positive *Sample* came from an *In-Competition* test, then the results of that *Competition* are automatically invalidated (Article 9 (Automatic Disqualification of Individual Results)). However, the *Athlete* then has the possibility to avoid or reduce sanctions if the *Athlete* can demonstrate that he or she was not at fault or significant fault (Article 10.5 (Elimination or Reduction of Period of Ineligibility Based on Exceptional Circumstances)).

The strict liability rule for the finding of a *Prohibited Substance* in an *Athlete's* *Specimen*, with a possibility that sanctions may be modified based on specified criteria, provides a reasonable balance between effective anti-doping

2.1.2 Excepting those substances for which a quantitative reporting threshold is specifically identified in the *Prohibited List*, the detected presence of any quantity of a *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers* in an *Athlete's* *Sample* shall constitute an anti-doping rule violation.

2.1.3 As an exception to the general rule of Article 2.1, the *Prohibited List* may establish special criteria for the evaluation of *Prohibited Substances* that can also be produced endogenously.

enforcement for the benefit of all "clean" *Athletes* and fairness in the exceptional circumstance where a *Prohibited Substance* entered an *Athlete's* system through no fault or negligence on the *Athlete's* part. It is important to emphasize that while the determination of whether the anti-doping rule has been violated is based on strict liability, the imposition of a fixed period of Ineligibility is not automatic.

The rationale for the strict liability rule was well stated by the Court of Arbitration for Sport in the case of Quigley v. IIF.

"It is true that a strict liability test is likely in some sense to be unfair in an individual case, such as that of Q., where the *Athlete* may have taken medication as the result of mislabeling or faulty advice for which he or she is not responsible - particularly in the circumstances of sudden illness in a foreign country. But it is also in some sense "unfair" for an *Athlete* to get food poisoning on the eve of an important competition. Yet in neither case will the rules of the competition be altered to undo the unfairness. Just as the competition will not be postponed to await the *Athlete's* recovery, so the prohibition of banned substances will not be lifted in recognition of its accidental absorption. The vicissitudes of competition, like those of life generally,

may create many types of unfairness, whether by accident or the negligence of unaccountable Persons, which the law cannot repair.

Furthermore, it appears to be a laudable policy objective not to repair an accidental unfairness to an individual by creating an intentional unfairness to the whole body of other competitors. This is what would happen if banned performance-enhancing substances were tolerated when absorbed inadvertently. Moreover, it is likely that even intentional abuse would in many cases escape sanction for lack of proof of guilty intent. And it is certain that a requirement of intent would invite costly litigation that may well cripple federations - particularly those run on modest budgets - in their fight against doping."

2.1.3 Comment: For example, the *Prohibited List* might provide that a T/E ratio greater than 6:1 is doping unless a longitudinal analysis of prior or subsequent test results by the Anti-Doping Organization demonstrates a naturally elevated ratio or the *Athlete* otherwise establishes that the elevated ratio is the result of a physiological or pathological condition.

2.2 Use or Attempted Use of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method.

2.2.1 The success or failure of the *Use* of a *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* is not material. It is sufficient that the *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* was *Used* or *Attempted* to be *Used* for an anti-doping rule violation to be committed.

2.3 Refusing, or failing without compelling justification, to submit to Sample collection after notification as authorized in applicable anti-doping rules or otherwise evading Sample collection.

2.2.1 Comment: The prohibition against "Use" has been expanded from the text in the OMADC to include *Prohibited Substances* as well as *Prohibited Methods*. With this inclusion there is no need to specifically delineate "admission of Use" as a separate anti-doping rule violation. "Use" can be proved, for example, through admissions, third party testimony or other evidence.

Demonstrating the "Attempted Use" of a *Prohibited Substance* requires proof of intent on the Athlete's part. The fact that intent may be required to prove this particular anti-doping rule violation does not undermine the strict liability principle established for violations of Article 2.1 and Use of a *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method*.

An Athlete's *Out-of-Competition Use* of a *Prohibited Substance* that is not prohibited *Out-of-Competition* would not constitute an anti-doping rule violation.

2.3 Comment: Failure or refusal to submit to Sample collection after notification is prohibited in almost all existing anti-doping rules. This Article expands the typical rule to include "otherwise evading Sample collection" as prohibited conduct. Thus, for example, it would be an anti-doping rule violation if it were established that an Athlete was hiding from a Doping Control official who was attempting to conduct a test. A violation of "refusing or failing to submit to Sample collection" may be based on either intentional or negligent conduct of the Athlete, while "evading" Sample collection contemplates intentional conduct by the Athlete.

2.4 Violation of applicable requirements regarding Athlete availability for Out-of-Competition Testing including failure to provide required whereabouts information and missed tests which are declared based on reasonable rules.

2.5 Tampering, or Attempting to tamper, with any part of Doping Control.

2.6 Possession of Prohibited Substances and Methods:

2.6.1 Possession by an Athlete at any time or place of a substance that is prohibited in *Out-of-Competition Testing* or a *Prohibited Method* unless the Athlete establishes that the Possession is pursuant to a therapeutic use exemption granted in accordance with Article 4.4 (Therapeutic Use) or other acceptable justification.

2.6.2 Possession of a substance that is prohibited in *Out-of-Competition Testing* or a *Prohibited Method* by Athlete Support Personnel in connection with an Athlete, Competition or training, unless the Athlete Support Personnel establishes that the Possession is pursuant to a therapeutic use exemption granted to an Athlete in accordance with Article 4.4 (Therapeutic Use) or other acceptable justification.

2.4 Comment: Unannounced *Out-of-Competition Testing* is at the core of effective Doping Control. Without accurate Athlete location information such Testing is inefficient and sometimes impossible. This Article, which is not typically found in most existing anti-doping rules, requires Athletes that have been identified for *Out-of-Competition Testing* to be responsible for providing and updating information on their whereabouts so that they can be located for No Advance Notice *Out-of-Competition Testing*. The "applicable requirements" are set by the Athlete's International Federation and National

Anti-Doping Organization in order to allow some flexibility based upon varying circumstances encountered in different sports and countries. A violation of this Article may be based on either intentional or negligent conduct by the Athlete.

2.5 Comment: This Article prohibits conduct which subverts the Doping Control process but which would not be included in the typical definition of *Prohibited Methods*. For example, altering identification numbers on a Doping Control form during Testing or breaking the B Bottle at the time of B Sample analysis.

2.7 *Trafficking in any Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method.*

2.8 Administration or Attempted administration of a *Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method* to any *Athlete*, or assisting, encouraging, aiding, abetting, covering up or any other type of complicity involving an anti-doping rule violation or any *Attempted* violation.

ARTICLE 3: PROOF OF DOPING

3.1 Burdens and Standards of Proof.

The *Anti-Doping Organization* shall have the burden of establishing that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred. The standard of proof shall be whether the *Anti-Doping Organization* has established an anti-doping rule violation to the comfortable satisfaction of the hearing body bearing in mind the seriousness of the allegation which is made. This standard of proof in all cases is greater than a mere balance of probability but less than proof beyond a reasonable doubt. Where the *Code* places the burden of proof upon the *Athlete* or other *Person* alleged to have committed an anti-doping rule violation to rebut a presumption or establish specified facts or circumstances, the standard of proof shall be by a balance of probability.

3.2 Methods of Establishing Facts and Presumptions.

Facts related to anti-doping rule violations may be established by any reliable means, including admissions. The following rules of proof shall be applicable in doping cases:

3.1 Comment: This standard of proof required to be met by the *Anti-Doping Organization* is comparable to the standard which is applied in most countries to cases involving professional

misconduct. It has also been widely applied by courts and tribunals in doping cases. See, for example, the CAS decision in *N. J. Y. W. v. FINA*, CAS 98/208, 22 December 1998.

3.2.1 WADA-accredited laboratories are presumed to have conducted *Sample* analysis and custodial procedures in accordance with the *International Standard* for laboratory analysis. The *Athlete* may rebut this presumption by establishing that a departure from the *International Standard* occurred.

If the *Athlete* rebuts the preceding presumption by showing that a departure from the *International Standard* occurred, then the *Anti-Doping Organization* shall have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the *Adverse Analytical Finding*.

3.2.2 Departures from the *International Standard* for *Testing* which did not cause an *Adverse Analytical Finding* or other anti-doping rule violation shall not invalidate such results. If the *Athlete* establishes that departures from the *International Standard* occurred during *Testing* then the *Anti-Doping Organization* shall have the burden to establish that such departures did not cause the *Adverse Analytical Finding* or the factual basis for the anti-doping rule violation.

3.2.1 Comment: The burden is on the *Athlete* to establish, by a preponderance of the evidence, a departure from the *International Standard*. If the *Athlete* does so, the

burden shifts to the *Anti-Doping Organization* to prove to the comfortable satisfaction of the hearing body that the departure did not change the test result.

ARTICLE 4: THE PROHIBITED LIST

4.1 Publication and Revision of the *Prohibited List*.

WADA shall, as often as necessary and no less often than annually, publish the *Prohibited List* as an *International Standard*. The proposed content of the *Prohibited List* and all revisions shall be provided in writing promptly to all *Signatories* and governments for comment and consultation. Each annual version of the *Prohibited List* and all revisions shall be distributed promptly by WADA to each *Signatory* and government and shall be published on WADA's website, and each *Signatory* shall take appropriate steps to distribute the *Prohibited List* to its members and constituents. The rules of each *Anti-Doping Organization* shall specify that, unless provided otherwise in the *Prohibited List* or a revision, the *Prohibited List* and revisions shall go into effect under the *Anti-Doping Organization's* rules three months after publication of the *Prohibited List* by WADA without requiring any further action by the *Anti-Doping Organization*.

4.2 *Prohibited Substances* and *Prohibited Methods* Identified on the *Prohibited List*.

The *Prohibited List* shall identify those *Prohibited Substances* and *Prohibited Methods* which are prohibited as doping at all times (both *In-Competition* and *Out-of-*

4.1 Comment: The *Prohibited List* will be revised and published on an expedited basis whenever the need arises. However, for the sake of predictability, a new list will be published every year whether or not changes have been made. The virtue of the IOC practice of publishing a new list every January is that it avoids confusion over which list is the most current. To address this issue, WADA will always have the most current *Prohibited List* published on its website.

It is anticipated that revised anti-doping rules adopted by *Anti-Doping Organizations* pursuant to the Code will not go into effect until January 1, 2004 with the publication of the first *Prohibited List* adopted by WADA. The OMADC will continue to be applicable until the Code is accepted by the International Olympic Committee.

4.2 Comment: There will be one *Prohibited List*. The substances which are prohibited at all times

Competition) because of their potential to enhance performance in future *Competitions* or their masking potential and those substances and methods which are prohibited *In-Competition* only. Upon the recommendation of an International Federation, the *Prohibited List* may be expanded by WADA for that particular sport. *Prohibited Substances* and *Prohibited Methods* may be included in the *Prohibited List* by general category (e.g., anabolic agents) or by specific reference to a particular substance or method.

4.3 Criteria for Including Substances and Methods on the *Prohibited List*.

WADA shall consider the following criteria in deciding whether to include a substance or method on the *Prohibited List*.

4.3.1 A substance or method shall be considered for inclusion on the *Prohibited List* if WADA determines that the substance or method meets any two of the following three criteria:

4.3.1.1 Medical or other scientific evidence, pharmacological effect or experience that the substance or method has the potential to enhance or enhances sport performance:

would include masking agents and those substances which, when used in training, may have long term performance enhancing effects such as anabolics. All substances and methods on the *Prohibited List* are prohibited *In-Competition*. This distinction between what is tested for *In-Competition* and what is tested for *Out-of-Competition* is carried over from the OMADC. There will be only one document called the "*Prohibited List*." WADA may add additional substances or methods to the *Prohibited List* for particular sports (e.g. the inclusion of beta-blockers for

shooting) but this will also be reflected on the single *Prohibited List*. Having all *Prohibited Substances* on a single list will avoid some of the current confusion related to identifying which substances are prohibited in which sports. Individual sports are not permitted to seek exemption from the basic list of *Prohibited Substances* (e.g. eliminating anabolics from the *Prohibited List* for "mind sports"). The premise of this decision is that there are certain basic doping agents which anyone who chooses to call himself or herself an Athlete should not take.

4.3.1.2 Medical or other scientific evidence, pharmacological effect, or experience that the *Use* of the substance or method represents an actual or potential health risk to the *Athlete*.

4.3.1.3 WADA's determination that the *Use* of the substance or method violates the spirit of sport described in the Introduction to the *Code*.

4.3.2 A substance or method shall also be included on the *Prohibited List* if WADA determines there is medical or other scientific evidence, pharmacological effect or experience that the substance or method has the potential to mask the *Use* of other *Prohibited Substances* and *Prohibited Methods*.

4.3.2 Comment: A substance shall be considered for inclusion on the *Prohibited List* if the substance is a masking agent or meets two of the following three criteria: (1) it has the potential to enhance or enhances sport performance; (2) it represents a potential or actual health risk; or (3) it is contrary to the spirit of sport. None of the three criteria alone is a sufficient basis for adding a substance to the *Prohibited List*. Using the potential to enhance performance as the sole criteria would include, for example, physical and mental training, red meat, carbohydrate loading and training at

altitude. Risk of harm would include smoking. Requiring all three criteria would also be unsatisfactory. For example the use of genetic transfer technology to dramatically enhance sport performance should be prohibited as contrary to the spirit of sport even if it is not harmful. Similarly, the potentially unhealthy abuse of certain substances without therapeutic justification based on the mistaken belief they enhance performance is certainly contrary to the spirit of sport regardless of whether the expectation of performance enhancement is realistic.

4.3.3 WADA's determination of the *Prohibited Substances* and *Prohibited Methods* that will be included on the *Prohibited List* shall be final and shall not be subject to challenge by an *Athlete* or other *Person* based on an argument that the substance or method was not a masking agent or did not have the potential to enhance performance, represent a health risk, or violate the spirit of sport.

4.4 Therapeutic Use

WADA shall adopt an *International Standard* for the process of granting therapeutic use exemptions.

Each International Federation shall ensure, for *International-Level Athletes* or any other *Athlete* who is

4.3.3 Comment: The question of whether a substance meets the criteria in Article 4.3 (*Criteria for Including Substances and Methods on the Prohibited List*) in a particular case cannot be raised as a defense to an anti-doping rule violation. For example, it cannot be argued that the *Prohibited Substance* detected would not have been performance enhancing in that particular sport. Rather, doping occurs when a substance on the *Prohibited List* is found in an *Athlete's* bodily Specimen. The same principle is found in the OMADC.

4.4 Comment: It is important that the processes for granting therapeutic use exemptions become more harmonized. *Athletes* who use medically prescribed *Prohibited Substances* may be subject to sanctioning unless they have previously obtained a therapeutic use exemption. However, currently many sporting bodies have no rules permitting therapeutic use exemptions; others follow unwritten policies; and only a few have written policies incorporated into their anti-doping rules. This Article seeks to harmonize the basis upon which therapeutic use exemptions will be

granted and gives responsibility for granting or denying exemptions to the International Federations for *International-Level Athletes* and to the National Anti-Doping Organizations for national-level *Athletes* (that are not also *International-Level Athletes*) and other *Athletes* subject to Doping Control under the *Code*.

Examples of commonly prescribed *Prohibited Substances* which might be specifically addressed in the *International Standard* for therapeutic use exemptions are medications prescribed for acute severe asthma and inflammatory bowel disease. When a therapeutic use exemption has been denied or granted in contravention of the *International Standard*, that decision may be submitted to WADA for review as provided in the *International Standard* and thereafter appealed as provided in Article 13.3 (*Appeals*). If the granting of a therapeutic use exemption is reversed, the reversal shall not apply retroactively and shall not disqualify the *Athlete's* results during the time that the therapeutic use exemption was in effect.

entered in an *International Event*, that a process is in place whereby *Athletes* with documented medical conditions requiring the *Use of a Prohibited Substance* or a *Prohibited Method* may request a therapeutic use exemption. Each *National Anti-Doping Organization* shall ensure, for all *Athletes* within its jurisdiction that are not *International-Level Athletes*, that a process is in place whereby *Athletes* with documented medical conditions requiring the *Use of a Prohibited Substance* or a *Prohibited Method* may request a therapeutic use exemption. Such requests shall be evaluated in accordance with the *International Standard* on therapeutic use. *International Federations* and *National Anti-Doping Organizations* shall promptly report to WADA the granting of therapeutic use exemptions to any *International-Level Athlete* or national-level *Athlete* that is included in his or her *National Anti-Doping Organization's Registered Testing Pool*.

WADA, on its own initiative, may review the granting of a therapeutic use exemption to any *International-Level Athlete* or national-level *Athlete* that is included in his or her *National Anti-Doping Organization's Registered Testing Pool*. Further, upon the request of any such *Athlete* that has been denied a therapeutic use exemption, WADA may review such denial. If WADA determines that such granting or denial of a therapeutic use exemption did not comply with the *International Standard* for therapeutic use exemptions, WADA may reverse the decision.

4.5 Monitoring Program

WADA, in consultation with other *Signatories* and governments, shall establish a monitoring program regarding substances which are not on the *Prohibited List*, but which WADA wishes to monitor in order to detect patterns of misuse in sport. WADA shall publish, in advance of any *Testing*, the substances that will be monitored. Laboratories will report the instances of reported *Use* or detected presence of these substances to

WADA periodically on an aggregate basis by sport and whether the *Samples* were collected *In-Competition* or *Out-of-Competition*. Such reports shall not contain additional information regarding specific *Samples*. WADA shall make available to *International Federations* and *National Anti-Doping Organizations*, on at least an annual basis, aggregate statistical information by sport regarding the additional substances. WADA shall implement measures to ensure that strict anonymity of individual *Athletes* is maintained with respect to such reports. The reported use or detected presence of the monitored substances shall not constitute a doping violation.

ARTICLE 5: TESTING

5.1 Test Distribution Planning. *Anti-Doping Organizations* conducting *Testing* shall in coordination with other *Anti-Doping Organizations* conducting *Testing* on the same *Athlete pool*:

5.1.1 Plan and implement an effective number of *In-Competition* and *Out-of-Competition* tests. Each *International Federation* shall establish a *Registered Testing Pool* for *International-Level Athletes* in its sport, and each *National Anti-Doping Organization* shall establish a national *Registered Testing Pool* for *Athletes* in its country. The national-level pool shall include *International-Level Athletes* from that country as well as other national-level *Athletes*. Each *International Federation* and *National Anti-Doping Organization* shall plan and conduct *In-Competition* and *Out-of-Competition Testing* on its *Registered Testing Pool*.

5.1.2 Make *No Advance Notice Testing* a priority.

5.1.3 Conduct *Target Testing*.

5.1.3 Comment: *Target Testing* is specified because random *Testing*, or even weighted random *Testing*, does

not ensure that all of the appropriate *Athletes* will be tested. (For example: world class *Athletes*, *Athletes* whose

5.2 Standards for Testing

Anti-Doping Organizations conducting *Testing* shall conduct such *Testing* in conformity with the *International Standard for Testing*.

ARTICLE 6: ANALYSIS OF SAMPLES

Doping Control Samples shall be analyzed in accordance with the following principles:

6.1 Use of Approved Laboratories

Doping Control Samples shall be analyzed only in WADA-accredited laboratories or as otherwise approved by WADA. The choice of the WADA-accredited laboratory (or other method approved by WADA) used for the *Sample* analysis shall be determined exclusively by the *Anti-Doping Organization* responsible for results management.

6.2 Substances Subject to Detection

Doping Control Samples shall be analyzed to detect *Prohibited Substances* and *Prohibited Methods* identified on the *Prohibited List* and other substances as may be directed by WADA pursuant to Article 4.5 (Monitoring Program).

6.3 Research on Samples

No *Sample* may be used for any purpose other than the detection of substances (or classes of substances) or methods on the *Prohibited List*, or as otherwise identified

performances have dramatically improved over a short period of time, Athletes whose coaches have had other Athletes test positive, etc.).

Obviously, *Target Testing* must not be used for any purpose other than legitimate *Doping Control*. The Code makes it clear that Athletes have no right to expect that they will be tested only on a random basis. Similarly, it does not impose any reasonable suspicion or probable cause requirement for *Target Testing*.

5.2 Comment: The required methods and processes for the various types of In-Competition and Out-of-Competition Testing will be described in greater detail in the *International Standard for Testing*.

6.1 Comment: The phrase "or other method approved by WADA" is intended to cover, for example, mobile blood Testing procedures which WADA has reviewed and considers to be reliable.

by WADA pursuant to Article 4.5 (Monitoring Program), without the *Athlete's* written consent.

6.4 Standards for Sample Analysis and Reporting

Laboratories shall analyze *Doping Control Samples* and report results in conformity with the *International Standard* for laboratory analysis.

ARTICLE 7: RESULTS MANAGEMENT

Each *Anti-Doping Organization* conducting results management shall establish a process for the pre-hearing administration of potential anti-doping rule violations that respects the following principles:

7.1 Initial Review Regarding Adverse Analytical Findings

Upon receipt of an *A Sample Adverse Analytical Finding*, the *Anti-Doping Organization* responsible for results management shall conduct a review to determine whether: (a) an applicable therapeutic use exemption has been granted, or (b) there is any apparent departure from the *International Standards for Testing* or laboratory analysis that undermines the validity of the *Adverse Analytical Finding*.

7.2 Notification After Initial Review

If the initial review under Article 7.1 does not reveal an applicable therapeutic use exemption or departure that undermines the validity of the *Adverse Analytical Finding*,

7 Comment: Various of the Signatories have created their own approaches to results management for *Adverse Analytical Findings*. While the various approaches have not been entirely uniform, many have proven to be fair and effective systems for results management. The Code does not supplant each of the Signatories' results management systems. This Article does, however, specify basic principles in order to ensure the fundamental

fairness of the results management process which must be observed by each Signatory. The specific anti-doping rules of each Signatory shall be consistent with these basic principles.

7.2 Comment: The Athlete has a right to request a prompt *B Sample* analysis regardless of whether follow-up investigation may be required under Articles 7.3 or 7.4.

the *Anti-Doping Organization* shall promptly notify the *Athlete*, in the manner set out in its rules, of: (a) the *Adverse Analytical Finding*; (b) the anti-doping rule violated, or, in a case under Article 7.3, a description of the additional investigation that will be conducted as to whether there is an anti-doping rule violation; (c) the *Athlete's* right to promptly request the analysis of the B *Sample* or, failing such request, that the B *Sample* analysis may be deemed waived; (d) the right of the *Athlete* and/or the *Athlete's* representative to attend the B *Sample* opening and analysis if such analysis is requested; and (e) the *Athlete's* right to request copies of the A and B *Sample* laboratory documentation package which includes information as required by the *International Standard* for laboratory analysis.

7.3 Further Review of *Adverse Analytical Finding* Where Required by *Prohibited List*

The *Anti-Doping Organization* or other reviewing body established by such organization shall also conduct any follow-up investigation as may be required by the *Prohibited List*. Upon completion of such follow-up investigation, the *Anti-Doping Organization* shall promptly notify the *Athlete* regarding the results of the follow-up investigation and whether or not the *Anti-Doping Organization* asserts that an anti-doping rule was violated.

7.4 Review of Other Anti-Doping Rule Violations

The *Anti-Doping Organization* or other reviewing body established by such organization shall conduct any follow-up investigation as may be required under applicable anti-doping policies and rules adopted pursuant to the *Code* or which the *Anti-Doping Organization* otherwise considers appropriate. The *Anti-Doping Organization* shall promptly give the *Athlete* or other *Person* subject to sanction notice,

7.4 Comment: As an example, an *International Federation* typically

would notify the *Athlete* through the *Athlete's* national sports federation.

in the manner set out in its rules, of the anti-doping rule which appears to have been violated, and the basis of the violation.

7.5 Principles Applicable to *Provisional Suspensions*

A *Signatory* may adopt rules, applicable to any *Event* for which the *Signatory* is the ruling body or for any team selection process for which the *Signatory* is responsible, permitting *Provisional Suspensions* to be imposed after the review and notification described in Articles 7.1 and 7.2 but prior to a final hearing as described in Article 8 (Right to a Fair Hearing). Provided, however, that a *Provisional Suspension* may not be imposed unless the *Athlete* is given either: (a) an opportunity for a *Provisional Hearing* either before imposition of the *Provisional Suspension* or on a timely basis after imposition of the *Provisional Suspension*; or (b) an opportunity for an expedited hearing in accordance with Article 8 (Right to a Fair Hearing) on a timely basis after imposition of a *Provisional Suspension*.

If a *Provisional Suspension* is imposed based on an A *Sample Adverse Analytical Finding* and a subsequent B *Sample* analysis does not confirm the A *Sample* analysis, then the *Athlete* shall not be subject to any further disciplinary action and any sanction previously imposed shall be rescinded. In circumstances where the *Athlete* or the *Athlete's* team has been removed from a *Competition* and the subsequent B *Sample* analysis does not confirm the A *Sample* finding, if, without otherwise affecting the *Competition*, it is still possible for the *Athlete* or team to be reinserted, the *Athlete* or team may continue to take part in the *Competition*.

7.5 Comment: This Article continues to permit the possibility of a *Provisional Suspension* before a final decision at a hearing under Article 8 (Right to a Fair Hearing). *Provisional Suspensions* have been authorized in the OMADC and by the rules of many international Federations. However,

before a *Provisional Suspension* can be unilaterally imposed by an *Anti-Doping Organization*, the internal review specified in the *Code* must first be completed. In addition, a *Signatory* imposing a *Provisional Suspension* is required to give the *Athlete* an opportunity for a *Provisional Hearing*

ARTICLE 8: RIGHT TO A FAIR HEARING

Each *Anti-Doping Organization* with responsibility for results management shall provide a hearing process for any *Person* who is asserted to have committed an anti-doping rule violation. Such hearing process shall address whether an anti-doping violation was committed and, if so, the appropriate *Consequences*. The hearing process shall respect the following principles:

- a timely hearing;
- fair and impartial hearing body;
- the right to be represented by counsel at the *Person's* own expense;
- the right to be fairly and timely informed of the asserted anti-doping rule violation;
- the right to respond to the asserted anti-doping rule violation and resulting *Consequences*;

either before or promptly after the imposition of the Provisional Suspension, or an expedited final hearing under Article 8 promptly after imposition of the Provisional Suspension. The Athlete has a right to appeal under Article 13.2. As an alternative to the process for imposing a Provisional Suspension under this Article, the Anti-Doping Organization may always elect to forego a Provisional Suspension and proceed directly to the final hearing utilizing an expedited process under Article 8.

In the rare circumstance where the B Sample analysis does not confirm the A Sample finding, the Athlete that had been provisionally suspended will be

allowed, where circumstances permit, to participate in subsequent Competitions during the Event. Similarly, depending upon the relevant rules of the International Federation in a Team Sport, if the team is still in Competition, the Athlete may be able to take part in future Competitions.

8 Comment: This Article contains basic principles relative to ensuring a fair hearing for Persons asserted to have violated anti-doping rules. This Article is not intended to supplant each Signatory's own rules for hearings but rather to ensure that each Signatory provides a hearing process consistent with these principles.

- the right of each party to present evidence, including the right to call and question witnesses (subject to the hearing body's discretion to accept testimony by telephone or written submission);
- the *Person's* right to an interpreter at the hearing, with the hearing body to determine the identity, and responsibility for the cost, of the interpreter; and
- a timely, written, reasoned decision;

Hearings held in connection with *Events* may be conducted by an expedited process as permitted by the rules of the relevant *Anti-Doping Organization* and the hearing body.

ARTICLE 9: AUTOMATIC DISQUALIFICATION OF INDIVIDUAL RESULTS

An anti-doping rule violation in connection with an *In-Competition* test automatically leads to *Disqualification* of the individual result obtained in that *Competition* with all resulting consequences, including forfeiture of any medals, points and prizes.

The reference to CAS as an appellate body in Article 13 does not prevent a Signatory from also specifying CAS as the initial hearing body.

For example a hearing could be expedited on the eve of a major Event where the resolution of the anti-doping rule violation is necessary to determine the Athlete's eligibility to participate in the Event or during an Event where the resolution of the case will affect the validity of the Athlete's results or continued participation in the Event.

9 Comment: This principle is found in the OMADC. When an Athlete wins a gold medal with a Prohibited Substance in his or her system, that is unfair to the other Athletes in that Competition regardless of whether the gold medalist was at fault in any way. Only a "clean" Athlete should be allowed to benefit from his or her competitive results.

For Team Sports, see Article 11 (Consequences to Teams).

ARTICLE 10: SANCTIONS ON INDIVIDUALS

10.1 Disqualification of Results in Event During which an Anti-Doping Rule Violation Occurs

An anti-doping rule violation occurring during or in connection with an *Event* may, upon the decision of the ruling body of the *Event*, lead to *Disqualification* of all of the *Athlete's* individual results obtained in that *Event* with all consequences, including forfeiture of all medals, points and prizes, except as provided in Article 10.1.1.

10.1.1 If the *Athlete* establishes that he or she bears *No Fault or Negligence* for the violation, the *Athlete's* individual results in the other *Competitions* shall not be *Disqualified* unless the *Athlete's* results in *Competitions* other than the *Competition* in which the anti-doping rule violation occurred were likely to have been affected by the *Athlete's* anti-doping rule violation.

10.2 Imposition of Ineligibility for Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods

Except for the specified substances identified in Article 10.3, the period of *Ineligibility* imposed for a violation of Articles 2.1 (presence of *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or

10.1 Comment: Whereas Article 9 (Automatic Disqualification of Individual Results) Disqualifies the result in a single Competition in which the Athlete tested positive (e.g., the 100 meter backstroke), this Article may lead to Disqualification of all results in all races during the Event (e.g., the FINA World Championships).

Factors to be included in considering whether to Disqualify other results in an Event might include, for example, the severity of the Athlete's anti-doping rule violation and whether the Athlete tested negative in the other Competitions.

10.2 Comment: Harmonization of sanctions has been one of the most discussed and debated areas of anti-doping. Arguments against requiring harmonization of sanctions are based on differences between sports including for example the following: in some sports the Athletes are professionals making a sizable income from the sport and in others the Athletes are true amateurs; in those sports where an Athlete's career is short (e.g. artistic gymnastics) a two year Disqualification has a much more significant effect on the Athlete than in sports where careers are traditionally

Markers). 2.2 (Use or Attempted Use of Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method) and 2.6 (Possession of Prohibited Substances and Methods) shall be:

- First violation: Two (2) years' *Ineligibility*.
- Second violation: Lifetime *Ineligibility*.

However, the *Athlete* or other *Person* shall have the opportunity in each case, before a period of *Ineligibility* is imposed, to establish the basis for eliminating or reducing this sanction as provided in Article 10.5

10.3 Specified Substances

The *Prohibited List* may identify specified substances which are particularly susceptible to unintentional anti-doping rules violations because of their general availability in medicinal products or which are less likely to be successfully abused as doping agents. Where an *Athlete* can establish that the *Use* of such a specified

much longer (e.g. equestrian and shooting); in individual sports, the Athlete is better able to maintain competitive skills through solitary practice during Disqualification than in other sports where practice as part of a team is more important. A primary argument in favor of harmonization is that it is simply not right that two Athletes from the same country who test positive for the same Prohibited Substance under similar circumstances should receive different sanctions only because they participate in different sports. In addition, flexibility in sanctioning has often been viewed as an unacceptable opportunity for some sporting bodies to be more lenient with dopers. The lack of harmonization of sanctions has also frequently been the source of jurisdictional conflicts between

International Federations and National Anti-Doping Organizations.

The consensus of the World Conference on Doping in Sport held in Lausanne in February 1999 supported a two year period of *Ineligibility* for a first serious anti-doping rule violation followed with a lifetime ban for a second violation. This consensus was reflected in the OMADC.

10.3 Comment: This principle is carried over from the OMADC and allows, for example, some flexibility in disciplining Athletes who test positive as a result of the inadvertent use of a cold medicine containing a prohibited stimulant. "Reduction" of a sanction under Article 10.5.2 applies only to a second or third violation because the sanction for a first

substance was not intended to enhance sport performance, the period of *Ineligibility* found in Article 10.2 shall be replaced with the following:

- *First violation*: At a minimum, a warning and reprimand and no period of *Ineligibility* from future Events, and at a maximum, one (1) year's *Ineligibility*.
- *Second violation*: Two (2) years' *Ineligibility*.
- *Third violation*: Lifetime *Ineligibility*.

However, the *Athlete* or other *Person* shall have the opportunity in each case, before a period of *Ineligibility* is imposed, to establish the basis for eliminating or reducing (in the case of a second or third violation) this sanction as provided in Article 10.5.

10.4 *Ineligibility* for Other Anti-Doping Rule Violations

The period of *Ineligibility* for other anti-doping rule violations shall be:

10.4.1 For violations of Article 2.3 (refusing or failing to submit to *Sample* collection) or Article 2.5 (*Tampering with Doping Control*), the *Ineligibility* periods set forth in Article 10.2 shall apply.

10.4.2 For violations of Articles 2.7 (*Trafficking*) or 2.8 (administration of *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method*), the period of *Ineligibility* imposed shall be a minimum of four (4) years up to

violation already builds in sufficient discretion to allow consideration of the *Person's* degree of fault.

10.4.2 Comment: Those who are involved in doping *Athletes* or covering up doping should be subject to sanctions which are more severe than the *Athletes* who test positive.

Since the authority of sport organizations is generally limited to *Ineligibility* for credentials, membership and other sport benefits, reporting *Athlete Support Personnel* to competent authorities is an important step in the deterrence of doping.

lifetime *Ineligibility*. An anti-doping rule violation involving a *Minor* shall be considered a particularly serious violation, and, if committed by *Athlete Support Personnel* for violations other than specified substances referenced in Article 10.3, shall result in lifetime *Ineligibility* for such *Athlete Support Personnel*. In addition, violations of such Articles which also violate non-sporting laws and regulations, may be reported to the competent administrative, professional or judicial authorities.

10.4.3 For violations of Article 2.4 (whereabouts violation or missed test), the period of *Ineligibility* shall be at a minimum 3 months and at a maximum 2 years in accordance with the rules established by the *Anti-Doping Organization* whose test was missed or whereabouts requirement was violated. The period of *Ineligibility* for subsequent violations of Article 2.4 shall be as established in the rules of the *Anti-Doping Organization* whose test was missed or whereabouts requirement was violated.

10.5 Elimination or Reduction of Period of *Ineligibility* Based on Exceptional Circumstances.

10.5.1 *No Fault or Negligence*

If the *Athlete* establishes in an individual case involving an anti-doping rule violation under Article

10.4.3 Comment: The whereabouts and missed test policies of different *Anti-Doping Organizations* may vary considerably, particularly at the outset as these policies are being put into place. Thus, considerable flexibility has been provided for sanctioning these anti-doping rule violations. Those *Anti-Doping Organizations* with more sophisticated policies including built in safeguards, and those organizations with longer track

records of *Athlete* experience with a whereabouts policy, could provide for *Ineligibility* periods at the longer end of the specified range

10.5.1 Comment: Article 10.5.1 applies only to violations under Articles 2.1 and 2.2 (presence and Use of *Prohibited Substances*) because fault or negligence is already required to establish an anti-doping rule violation under other anti-doping rules.

2.1 (presence of *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers*) or *Use of a Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* under Article 2.2 that he or she bears *No Fault or Negligence* for the violation, the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility* shall be eliminated. When a *Prohibited Substance* or its *Markers* or *Metabolites* is detected in an Athlete's Specimen in violation of Article 2.1 (presence of *Prohibited Substance*), the Athlete must also establish how the *Prohibited Substance* entered his or her system in order to have the period of *Ineligibility* eliminated. In the event this Article is applied and the period of *Ineligibility* otherwise applicable is eliminated, the anti-doping rule violation shall not be considered a violation for the limited purpose of determining the period of *Ineligibility* for multiple violations under Articles 10.2, 10.3 and 10.6.

10.5.2 No Significant Fault or Negligence

This Article 10.5.2 applies only to anti-doping rule violations involving Article 2.1 (presence of *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers*), *Use of a Prohibited Substance* or

10.5.2 Comment: The trend in doping cases has been to recognize that there must be some opportunity in the course of the hearing process to consider the unique facts and circumstances of each particular case in imposing sanctions. This principle was accepted at the World Conference on Doping in Sport 1999 and was incorporated into the OMADC which provides that sanctions can be reduced in "exceptional circumstances." The Code also provides for the possible reduction or elimination of the period of *Ineligibility* in the unique circumstance where the Athlete can establish that he or she

had *No Fault or Negligence*, or *No Significant Fault or Negligence*, in connection with the violation. This approach is consistent with basic principles of human rights and provides a balance between those Anti-Doping Organizations that argue for a much narrower exception, or none at all, and those that would reduce a two year suspension based on a range of other factors even when the Athlete was admittedly at fault. These Articles apply only to the imposition of sanctions; they are not applicable to the determination of whether an anti-doping rule violation has occurred.

Prohibited Method under Article 2.2, failing to submit to *Sample* collection under Article 2.3, or administration of a *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* under Article 2.8. If an Athlete establishes in an individual case involving such violations that he or she bears *No Significant Fault or Negligence*, then the period of *Ineligibility* may be reduced, but the reduced period of *Ineligibility* may not be less than one-half of the minimum period of *Ineligibility* otherwise applicable. If the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility* is a lifetime, the reduced period under this section may be no less than 8 years. When a *Prohibited Substance* or its *Markers* or *Metabolites* is detected in an Athlete's Specimen in violation of Article 2.1 (presence of *Prohibited Substance*), the Athlete must also establish how the *Prohibited Substance* entered his or her system in order to have the period of *Ineligibility* reduced.

Article 10.5 is meant to have an impact only in cases where the circumstances are truly exceptional and not in the vast majority of cases.

To illustrate the operation of Article 10.5, an example where *No Fault or Negligence* would result in the total elimination of a sanction is where an Athlete could prove that, despite all due care, he or she was sabotaged by a competitor. Conversely, a sanction could not be completely eliminated on the basis of *No Fault or Negligence* in the following circumstances: (a) a positive test resulting from a mislabeled or contaminated vitamin or nutritional supplement (Athletes are responsible for what they ingest (Article 2.1.1) and have been warned against the possibility of supplement contamination); (b) the administration of a prohibited substance by the Athlete's personal physician or

trainer without disclosure to the Athlete (Athletes are responsible for their choice of medical personnel and for advising medical personnel that they cannot be given any prohibited substance); and (c) sabotage of the Athlete's food or drink by a spouse, coach or other person within the Athlete's circle of associates (Athletes are responsible for what they ingest and for the conduct of those persons to whom they entrust access to their food and drink). However, depending on the unique facts of a particular case, any of the referenced illustrations could result in a reduced sanction based on *No Significant Fault or Negligence*. (For example, reduction may well be appropriate in illustration (a) if the Athlete clearly establishes that the cause of the positive test was contamination in a common multiple vitamin purchased from a source with no connection to

10.5.3 Athlete's Substantial Assistance in Discovering or Establishing Anti-Doping Rule Violations by Athlete Support Personnel and Others.

An *Anti-Doping Organization* may also reduce the period of *Ineligibility* in an individual case where the *Athlete* has provided substantial assistance to the *Anti-Doping Organization* which results in the *Anti-Doping Organization* discovering or establishing an anti-doping rule violation by another *Person* involving *Possession* under Article 2.6.2 (*Possession by Athlete Support Personnel*), Article 2.7 (*Trafficking*), or Article 2.8 (administration to an *Athlete*). The reduced period of *Ineligibility* may not, however, be less than one-half of the minimum period of *Ineligibility* otherwise applicable. If the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility* is a lifetime, the reduced period under this section may be no less than 8 years.

10.6 Rules for Certain Potential Multiple Violations

10.6.1 For purposes of imposing sanctions under Articles 10.2, 10.3 and 10.4, a second anti-doping rule violation may be considered for purposes of imposing sanctions only if the *Anti-Doping*

Prohibited Substances and the Athlete exercised care in not taking other nutritional supplements.)

Article 10.5.2 applies only to the identified anti-doping rule violations because these violations may be based on conduct that is not intentional or purposeful. Violations under Article 2.4 (whereabouts information and missed tests) are not included, even though intentional conduct is not required to establish these violations, because the sanction for violations of Article 2.4

(from three months to two years) already builds in sufficient discretion to allow consideration of the Athlete's degree of fault.

10.6.1 Comment: Under this Article, an *Athlete* testing positive a second time before notice of the first positive test would only be sanctioned on the basis of a single anti-doping rule violation.

Organization can establish that the *Athlete* or other *Person* committed the second anti-doping rule violation after the *Athlete* or other *Person* received notice, or after the *Anti-Doping Organization* made a reasonable *Attempt* to give notice, of the first anti-doping rule violation; if the *Anti-Doping Organization* cannot establish this, the violations shall be considered as one single first violation, and the sanction imposed shall be based on the violation that carries the more severe sanction.

10.6.2 Where an *Athlete*, based on the same *Doping Control*, is found to have committed an anti-doping rule violation involving both a specified substance under Article 10.3 and another *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method*, the *Athlete* shall be considered to have committed a single anti-doping rule violation, but the sanction imposed shall be based on the *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* that carries the most severe sanction.

10.6.3 Where an *Athlete* is found to have committed two separate anti-doping rule violations, one involving a specified substance governed by the sanctions set forth in Article 10.3 (Specified Substances) and the

10.6.3 Comment: Article 10.6.3 deals with the situation where an *Athlete* commits two separate anti-doping rule violations, but one of the violations involves a specified substance governed by the lesser sanctions of Article 10.3. Without this Article in the Code, the second offense arguably could be governed by: the sanction applicable to a second violation for the *Prohibited Substance* involved in the second violation, the sanction applicable to a second offense for the substance involved in the first violation, or a combination of the sanctions applicable to the two

offenses. This Article imposes a combined sanction calculated by adding together the sanctions for a first offense under 10.2 (two years) and a first offense under 10.3 (up to one year). This provides the same sanction to the *Athlete* that commits a first violation under 10.2 followed by a second violation involving a specified substance, and the *Athlete* that commits a first violation involving a specified substance followed by a second violation under 10.2. In both cases, the sanction shall be from two years to three years' *Ineligibility*.

other involving a *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* governed by the sanctions set forth in Article 10.2 or a violation governed by the sanctions in Article 10.4.1, the period of *Ineligibility* imposed for the second offense shall be at a minimum two years' *Ineligibility* and at a maximum three years' *Ineligibility*. Any *Athlete* found to have committed a third anti-doping rule violation involving any combination of specified substances under Article 10.3 and any other anti-doping rule violation under 10.2 or 10.4.1 shall receive a sanction of lifetime *Ineligibility*.

10.7 Disqualification of Results in Competitions Subsequent to Sample Collection

In addition to the automatic *Disqualification* of the results in the *Competition* which produced the positive *Sample* under Article 9 (Automatic *Disqualification* of Individual Results), all other competitive results obtained from the date a positive *Sample* was collected (whether *In-Competition* or *Out-of-Competition*), or other doping violation occurred, through the commencement of any *Provisional Suspension* or *Ineligibility* period, shall, unless fairness requires otherwise, be *Disqualified* with all of the resulting consequences including forfeiture of any medals, points and prizes.

10.8 Commencement of Ineligibility Period

The period of *Ineligibility* shall start on the date of the hearing decision providing for *Ineligibility* or, if the hearing is waived, on the date *Ineligibility* is accepted or otherwise imposed. Any period of *Provisional Suspension* (whether imposed or voluntarily accepted) shall be credited against

10.8 Comment: Currently, many Anti-Doping Organizations start the two-year period of *Ineligibility* at the time a hearing decision is rendered. Those Anti-Doping Organizations also

frequently invalidate results retroactively to the date a positive *Sample* was collected. Other Anti-Doping Organizations simply start the two-year suspension on the date the

the total period of *Ineligibility* to be served. Where required by fairness, such as delays in the hearing process or other aspects of *Doping Control* not attributable to the *Athlete*, the body imposing the sanction may start the period of *Ineligibility* at an earlier date commencing as early as the date of *Sample* collection.

10.9 Status During Ineligibility

No *Person* who has been declared *Ineligible* may, during the period of *Ineligibility*, participate in any capacity in a *Competition* or activity (other than authorized anti-doping education or rehabilitation programs) authorized or organized by any *Signatory* or *Signatory's* member organization. In addition, for any anti-doping rule violation not involving specified substances described in Article 10.3, some or all sport-related financial support or other sport-related benefits received by such *Person* will be withheld by *Signatories*. *Signatories'* member organizations and governments. A *Person* subject to a period of *Ineligibility* longer than four years may, after completing four years of the period of *Ineligibility*,

positive *Sample* was collected. The OMADC, as clarified by its Explanatory Document, does not mandate either approach. The approach provided in the Code gives *Athletes* a strong disincentive to drag out the hearing process while they compete in the interim. It also encourages them to voluntarily accept *Provisional Suspensions* pending a hearing. On the other hand, the body imposing the sanction can start the sanction running before the date the hearing decision is reached so that an *Athlete* is not penalized by delays in the *Doping Control* process which are not his or her fault, for example, inordinate delay by the laboratory in reporting a positive test or delays in scheduling the hearing caused by the Anti-Doping Organization.

10.9 Comment: The rules of some Anti-Doping Organizations only ban an *Athlete* from "competing" during a period of *Ineligibility*. For example, an *Athlete* in those sports could still coach during the *Ineligibility* period. This Article adopts the position set forth in the OMADC that an *Athlete* who is made ineligible for doping should not participate in any capacity in an authorized Event or activity during the *Ineligibility* period. This would preclude, for example, practicing with a national team, or acting as a coach or sport official. Sanctions in one sport will also be recognized by other sports (see Article 15.4). This article would not prohibit the *Person* from participating in sport on a purely recreational level.

participate in local sport events in a sport other than the sport in which the *Person* committed the anti-doping rule violation, but only so long as the local sport event is not at a level that could otherwise qualify such *Person* directly or indirectly to compete in (or accumulate points toward) a national championship or *International Event*.

10.10 Reinstatement Testing

As a condition to regaining eligibility at the end of a specified period of *Ineligibility*, an *Athlete* must, during any period of *Provisional Suspension* or *Ineligibility*, make him or herself available for *Out-of-Competition Testing* by any *Anti-Doping Organization* having testing jurisdiction, and must, if requested, provide current and accurate whereabouts information. If an *Athlete* subject to a period of *Ineligibility* retires from sport and is removed from *Out-of-Competition Testing* pools and later seeks reinstatement, the *Athlete* shall not be eligible for reinstatement until the *Athlete* has notified relevant *Anti-Doping Organizations* and has been subject to *Out-of-Competition Testing* for a period of time equal to the period of *Ineligibility* remaining as of the date the *Athlete* had retired.

ARTICLE 11 CONSEQUENCES TO TEAMS

Where more than one team member in a *Team Sport* has been notified of a possible anti-doping rule violation under Article 7 in connection with an *Event*, the Team shall be subject to *Target Testing* for the *Event*. If more than one team member in a *Team Sport* is found to have committed an anti-doping rule violation during the *Event*, the team may be subject to *Disqualification* or other disciplinary action. In sports which are not *Team Sports* but

10.10 Comment: On a related issue, the Code does not establish a rule, but rather leaves it to the various Anti-Doping Organizations to establish their own rules, addressing eligibility

requirements for Athletes who are not ineligible and retire from sport while included in an Out-of-Competition pool and then seek to return to active participation in sport.

where awards are given to teams, *Disqualification* or other disciplinary action against the team when one or more team members have committed an anti-doping rule violation shall be as provided in the applicable rules of the International Federation.

ARTICLE 12 SANCTIONS AGAINST SPORTING BODIES

Nothing in this *Code* precludes any *Signatory* or government accepting the *Code* from enforcing its own rules for the purpose of imposing sanctions on another sporting body over which the *Signatory* or government has authority.

ARTICLE 13 APPEALS

13.1 Decisions Subject to Appeal

Decisions made under the *Code* or rules adopted pursuant to the *Code* may be appealed as set forth below in Articles 13.2 through 13.4. Such decisions shall remain in effect while under appeal unless the appellate body orders otherwise. Before an appeal is commenced, any post-decision review provided in the *Anti-Doping Organization's* rules must be exhausted, provided that such review respects the principles set forth in Article 13.2.2 below.

13.2 Appeals from Decisions Regarding Anti-Doping Rule Violations, Consequences, and Provisional Suspensions

A decision that an anti-doping rule violation was committed, a decision imposing *Consequences* for an anti-doping rule violation, a decision that no anti-doping rule violation was committed, a decision that an *Anti-Doping Organization* lacks jurisdiction to rule on an alleged anti-doping rule violation or its *Consequences*.

12 Comment: This Article makes it clear that the Code does not restrict whatever disciplinary rights between organizations may otherwise exist.

13.1 Comment: The comparable OMADC Article is broader in that it provides that any dispute arising out of the application of the OMADC may be appealed to CAS.

and a decision to impose a *Provisional Suspension* as a result of a *Provisional Hearing* or in violation of Article 7.5 may be appealed exclusively as provided in this Article 13.2.

13.2.1 Appeals Involving *International-Level Athletes*

In cases arising from competition in an *International Event* or in cases involving *International-Level Athletes*, the decision may be appealed exclusively to the Court of Arbitration for Sport ("CAS") in accordance with the provisions applicable before such court.

13.2.2 Appeals Involving National-Level *Athletes*

In cases involving national-level *Athletes*, as defined by each *National Anti-Doping Organization*, that do not have a right to appeal under Article 13.2.1, the decision may be appealed to an independent and impartial body in accordance with rules established by the *National Anti-Doping Organization*. The rules for such appeal shall respect the following principles:

- A timely hearing;
- Fair, impartial and independent hearing body;
- The right to be represented by counsel at the *Person's* own expense; and
- A timely, written, reasoned decision.

13.2.3 *Persons Entitled to Appeal*

In cases under Article 13.2.1, the following parties shall have the right to appeal to CAS: (a) the *Athlete*

13.2.1 Comment: CAS decisions are final and binding except for any review required by law applicable to the annulment or enforcement of arbitral awards.

13.2.2 Comment: An Anti-Doping Organization may elect to comply with this Article by giving its national-level *Athletes* the right to appeal directly to CAS.

or other *Person* who is the subject of the decision being appealed; (b) the other party to the case in which the decision was rendered; (c) the relevant International Federation and any other *Anti-Doping Organization* under whose rules a sanction could have been imposed; (d) the International Olympic Committee or International Paralympic Committee, as applicable, where the decision may have an effect in relation to the Olympic Games or Paralympic Games, including decisions affecting eligibility for the Olympic Games or Paralympic Games; and (e) WADA. In cases under Article 13.2.2, the parties having the right to appeal to the national-level reviewing body shall be as provided in the *National Anti-Doping Organization's* rules but, at a minimum, shall include: (a) the *Athlete* or other *Person* who is the subject of the decision being appealed; (b) the other party to the case in which the decision was rendered; (c) the relevant International Federation; and (d) WADA. For cases under Article 13.2.2, WADA and the International Federation shall also have the right to appeal to CAS with respect to the decision of the national-level reviewing body.

Notwithstanding any other provision herein, the only *Person* that may appeal from a *Provisional Suspension* is the *Athlete* or other *Person* upon whom the *Provisional Suspension* is imposed.

13.3 Appeals from Decisions Granting or Denying a Therapeutic Use Exemption

Decisions by WADA reversing the grant or denial of a therapeutic use exemption may be appealed exclusively to CAS by the *Athlete* or the *Anti-Doping Organization* whose decision was reversed. Decisions by *Anti-Doping Organizations* other than WADA denying therapeutic use exemptions, which are not reversed by WADA, may be appealed by *International-Level Athletes* to CAS and by

other *Athletes* to the national level reviewing body described in Article 13.2.2. If the national level reviewing body reverses the decision to deny a therapeutic use exemption, that decision may be appealed to CAS by WADA.

13.4 Appeals from Decisions Imposing *Consequences* under Part Three of the *Code*

With respect to *consequences* imposed under Part Three (Roles and Responsibilities) of the *Code*, the entity upon which *consequences* are imposed under Part Three of the *Code* shall have the right to appeal exclusively to CAS in accordance with the provisions applicable before such court.

13.5 Appeals from Decisions Suspending or Revoking Laboratory Accreditation

Decisions by WADA to suspend or revoke a laboratory's WADA accreditation may be appealed only by that laboratory with the appeal being exclusively to CAS.

ARTICLE 14 CONFIDENTIALITY AND REPORTING

The *Signatories* agree to the principles of coordination of anti-doping results, public transparency and accountability and respect for the privacy interests of individuals alleged to have violated anti-doping rules as provided below:

14.1 Information Concerning *Adverse Analytical Findings* and Other Potential Anti-Doping Rule Violations

An *Athlete* whose *Sample* has resulted in an *Adverse Analytical Finding*, or an *Athlete* or other *Person* who may

13.5 Comment: The object of the *Code* is to have anti-doping matters resolved through fair and transparent internal processes with a final appeal. Anti-doping decisions by Anti-Doping Organizations are made transparent in Article 14. Specified *Persons* and organizations, including WADA, are

then given the opportunity to appeal those decisions. Note, that the definition of interested *Persons* and organizations with a right to appeal under Article 13 does not include *Athletes*, or their federations, who might benefit from having another competitor disqualified.

have violated an anti-doping rule, shall be notified by the *Anti-Doping Organization* with results management responsibility as provided in Article 7 (Results Management). The *Athlete's National Anti-Doping Organization* and International Federation and WADA shall also be notified not later than the completion of the process described in Articles 7.1 and 7.2. Notification shall include: the *Athlete's* name, country, sport and discipline within the sport, whether the test was *In-Competition* or *Out-of-Competition*, the date of *Sample* collection and the analytical result reported by the laboratory. The same *Persons* and *Anti-Doping Organizations* shall be regularly updated on the status and findings of any review or proceedings conducted pursuant to Articles 7 (Results Management), 8 (Right to a Fair Hearing) or 13 (Appeals), and, in any case in which the period of *Ineligibility* is eliminated under Article 10.5.1 (*No Fault or Negligence*), or reduced under Article 10.5.2 (*No Significant Fault or Negligence*), shall be provided with a written reasoned decision explaining the basis for the elimination or reduction. The recipient organizations shall not disclose this information beyond those persons within the organization with a need to know until the *Anti-Doping Organization* with results management responsibility has made public disclosure or has failed to make public disclosure as required in Article 14.2 below.

14.2 Public Disclosure

The identity of *Athletes* whose *Samples* have resulted in *Adverse Analytical Findings*, or *Athletes* or other *Persons* who were alleged by an *Anti-Doping Organization* to have violated other anti-doping rules, may be publicly disclosed by the *Anti-doping Organization* with results management responsibility no earlier than completion of the administrative review described in Articles 7.1 and 7.2. No later than twenty days after it has been determined in a hearing in accordance with Article 8 that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred, or such hearing has been

waived, or the assertion of an anti-doping rule violation has not been timely challenged, the *Anti-Doping Organization* responsible for results management must publicly report the disposition of the anti-doping matter.

14.3 *Athlete Whereabouts Information*

Athletes who have been identified by their International Federation or *National Anti-Doping Organization* for inclusion in an *Out-of-Competition Testing* pool shall provide accurate, current location information. The International Federations and *National Anti-Doping Organizations* shall coordinate the identification of *Athletes* and the collecting of current location information and shall submit it to WADA. WADA shall make this information accessible to other *Anti-Doping Organizations* having authority to test the *Athlete* as provided in Article 15. This information shall be maintained in strict confidence at all times; shall be used exclusively for purposes of planning, coordinating or conducting *Testing*; and shall be destroyed after it is no longer relevant for these purposes.

14.4 *Statistical Reporting*

Anti-Doping Organizations shall, at least annually, publish publicly a general statistical report of their *Doping Control* activities with a copy provided to WADA.

14.5 *Doping Control Information Clearing House*

WADA shall act as a central clearing house for *Doping Control Testing* data and results for *International-Level Athletes* and national-level *Athletes* that have been included in their *National Anti-Doping Organization's Registered Testing Pool*. To facilitate coordinated test distribution planning and to avoid unnecessary duplication in *Testing* by the various *Anti-Doping Organizations*, each *Anti-Doping Organization* shall report all *In-Competition* and *Out-of-Competition* tests on such *Athletes* to the WADA clearinghouse as soon as possible after such tests have been conducted. WADA shall make this information accessible to the *Athlete*, the *Athlete's National Federation*, *National Olympic Committee* or *National*

Paralympic Committee, *National Anti-Doping Organization*, *International Federation*, and the *International Olympic Committee* or *International Paralympic Committee*. Private information regarding an *Athlete* shall be maintained by WADA in strict confidence. WADA shall, at least annually, publish statistical reports summarizing such information.

ARTICLE 15: CLARIFICATION OF DOPING CONTROL RESPONSIBILITIES

15.1 *Event Testing*

The collection of *Samples* for *Doping Control* does and should take place at both *International Events* and *National Events*. However, only a single organization should be responsible for initiating and directing *Testing* during an *Event*. At *International Events*, the collection of *Doping Control Samples* shall be initiated and directed by the international organization which is the ruling body for the *Event* (e.g., the IOC for the Olympic Games, the International Federation for a World Championship, and PASO for the Pan American Games). If the international organization decides not to conduct any *Testing* at such an *Event*, the *National Anti-Doping Organization* for the country where the *Event* occurs may, in coordination with and with the approval of the international organization or WADA, initiate and conduct such *Testing*. At *National Events*, the collection of *Doping Control Samples* shall be initiated and directed by the designated *National Anti-Doping Organization* of that country.

15 Comment: To be effective, the anti-doping effort must involve many *Anti-Doping Organizations* conducting strong programs at both the international and national levels. Rather than limiting the responsibilities of one group in favor of the exclusive competency of the other, the Code manages potential problems associated with overlapping responsibilities, first by creating a much higher level of overall harmonization

and second, by establishing rules of precedence and cooperation in specific areas.

15.1 Comment: The *Anti-Doping Organization* "initiating and directing testing" may, if it chooses, enter into agreements with other organizations to which it delegates responsibility for Sample collection or other aspects of the *Doping Control* process.

15.2 Out-of-Competition Testing

Out-of-Competition Testing is and should be initiated and directed by both international and national organizations. *Out-of-Competition Testing* may be initiated and directed by: (a) WADA; (b) the IOC or IPC in connection with the Olympic Games or Paralympic Games; (c) the *Athlete's* International Federation; (d) the *Athlete's National Anti-Doping Organization*; or (e) the *National Anti-Doping Organization* of any country where the *Athlete* is present. *Out-of-Competition Testing* should be coordinated through WADA in order to maximize the effectiveness of the combined *Testing* effort and to avoid unnecessary repetitive *Testing* of individual *Athletes*.

15.3 Results Management, Hearings and Sanctions

Except as provided in Article 15.3.1 below, results management and hearings shall be the responsibility of and shall be governed by the procedural rules of the *Anti-Doping Organization* that initiated and directed *Sample* collection (or, if no *Sample* collection is involved, the organization which discovered the violation). Regardless of which organization conducts results management or hearings, the principles set forth in Articles 7 and 8 shall be respected and the rules identified in the Introduction to Part One to be incorporated without substantive change must be followed.

15.3.1 Results management and the conduct of hearings for an anti-doping rule violation arising from a test by, or discovered by, a *National Anti-Doping Organization* involving an *Athlete* that is not a citizen

15.2 Comment: Additional authority to conduct *Testing* may be authorized by means of bilateral or multilateral agreements among *Signatories* and governments.

15.3 Comment: In some cases, the procedural rules of the *Anti-Doping Organization* which initiated and directed the *Sample* collection may

specify that results management will be handled by another organization (e.g., the *Athlete's* national federation). In such event, it shall be the *Anti-Doping Organization's* responsibility to confirm that the other organization's rules are consistent with the *Code*.

15.3.1 Comment: No absolute rule is established for managing results and

or resident of that country shall be administered as directed by the rules of the applicable International Federation. Results management and the conduct of hearings from a test by the International Olympic Committee, the International Paralympic Committee, or a *Major Event Organization*, shall be referred to the applicable International Federation as far as sanctions beyond *Disqualification* from the *Event* or the results of the *Event*.

15.4 Mutual Recognition

Subject to the right to appeal provided in Article 13, the *Testing*, therapeutic use exemptions and hearing results or other final adjudications of any *Signatory* which are consistent with the *Code* and are within that *Signatory's* authority, shall be recognized and respected by all other *Signatories*. *Signatories* may recognize the same actions of other bodies which have not accepted the *Code* if the rules of those bodies are otherwise consistent with the *Code*.

ARTICLE 16: DOPING CONTROL FOR ANIMALS COMPETING IN SPORT

16.1 In any sport that includes animals in competition, the International Federation for that sport shall establish and implement anti-doping rules for the animals included in that sport. The anti-doping rules shall include a list of *Prohibited Substances*, appropriate *Testing* procedures and a list of approved laboratories for *Sample* analysis.

conducting hearings where a *National Anti-Doping Organization* tests a foreign national athlete over whom it would have had no jurisdiction but for the *Athlete's* presence in the *National Anti-Doping Organization's* country. Under this Article, it is left to the International Federation to determine under its own rules whether, for example, management of the case

should be referred to the *Athlete's* *National Anti-Doping Organization*, remain with the *Anti-Doping Organization* that collected the *Sample*, or be taken over by the International Federation.

- 16.2** With respect to determining anti-doping rule violations, results management, fair hearings, *Consequences*, and appeals for athletes involved in sport, the International Federation for that sport shall establish and implement rules that are generally consistent with Articles 1, 2, 3, 9, 10, 11, 13 and 17 of the *Code*.

ARTICLE 17: STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS

No action may be commenced against an *Athlete* or other *Person* for a violation of an anti-doping rule contained in the *Code* unless such action is commenced within eight years from the date the violation occurred.

17 Comment: *This does not restrict the Anti-Doping Organization from considering an earlier anti-doping violation for purposes of the sanction for a subsequent violation that occurs more than eight years later. In other words, a second violation ten years after a first violation is considered a second violation for sanction purposes.*

PART TWO

EDUCATION & RESEARCH

ARTICLE 18: EDUCATION

18.1 Basic Principle and Primary Goal

The basic principle for information and education programs shall be to preserve the spirit of sport as described in the Introduction to the *Code*, from being undermined by doping. The primary goal shall be to dissuade *Athletes* from using *Prohibited Substances* and *Prohibited Methods*.

18.2 Program and Activities

Each *Anti-Doping Organization* should plan, implement and monitor information and education programs. The programs should provide *Participants* with updated and accurate information on at least the following issues:

- Substances and methods on the *Prohibited List*
- Health consequences of doping
- *Doping Control* procedures
- *Athletes'* rights and responsibilities

The programs should promote the spirit of sport in order to establish an anti-doping environment which influences behavior among *Participants*.

Athlete Support Personnel should educate and counsel *Athletes* regarding anti-doping policies and rules adopted pursuant to the *Code*.

18.3 Coordination and Cooperation

All *Signatories* and *Participants* shall cooperate with each other and governments to coordinate their efforts in anti-doping information and education.

ARTICLE 19: RESEARCH

19.1 Purpose of Anti-Doping Research

Anti-doping research contributes to the development and implementation of efficient programs within *Doping Control* and to anti-doping information and education.

19.2 Types of Research

Anti-doping research may include, for example, sociological, behavioral, juridical and ethical studies in addition to medical, analytical and physiological investigation.

19.3 Coordination

Coordination of anti-doping research through *WADA* is encouraged. Subject to intellectual property rights, copies of anti-doping research results should be provided to *WADA*.

19.4 Research Practices

Anti-doping research shall comply with internationally recognized ethical practices.

19.5 Research Using *Prohibited Substances* and *Prohibited Methods*

Research efforts should avoid the administration of *Prohibited Substances* or *Prohibited Methods* to *Athletes*.

19.6 Misuse of Results

Adequate precautions should be taken so that the results of anti-doping research are not misused and applied for doping.

PART THREE

ROLES & RESPONSIBILITIES

ARTICLE 20: ADDITIONAL ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF SIGNATORIES

20.1 Roles and Responsibilities of the International Olympic Committee

20.1.1 To adopt and implement anti-doping policies and rules for the Olympic Games which conform with the *Code*.

20.1.2 To require as a condition of recognition by the International Olympic Committee, that International Federations within the Olympic Movement are in compliance with the *Code*.

20.1.3 To withhold some or all Olympic funding of sport organizations that are not in compliance with the *Code*.

20.1.4 To take appropriate action to discourage non-compliance with the *Code* as provided in Article 23.5.

20.1.5 To authorize and facilitate the *Independent Observer Program*.

20.2 Roles and Responsibilities of the International Paralympic Committee

20.2.1 To adopt and implement anti-doping policies and rules for the Paralympic Games which conform with the *Code*.

20.2.2 To require as a condition of recognition by the International Paralympic Committee, that National Paralympic Committees within the Olympic Movement are in compliance with the *Code*.

20 Comment: Responsibilities for Signatories and Participants are addressed in various articles in the

Code and the responsibilities listed in this part are additional to these responsibilities.

20.2.3 To withhold some or all Paralympic funding of sport organizations that are not in compliance with the *Code*.

20.2.4 To take appropriate action to discourage non-compliance with the *Code* as provided in Article 23.5.

20.2.5 To authorize and facilitate the *Independent Observer Program*.

20.3 Roles and Responsibilities of International Federations

20.3.1 To adopt and implement anti-doping policies and rules which conform with the *Code*.

20.3.2 To require as a condition of membership that the policies, rules and programs of National Federations are in compliance with the *Code*.

20.3.3 To require all *Athletes* and *Athlete Support Personnel* within their jurisdiction to recognize and be bound by anti-doping rules in conformance with the *Code*.

20.3.4 To require *Athletes* who are not regularly members of the International Federation or one of its member National Federations to be available for *Sample* collection and provide accurate and up-to-date whereabouts information if required by the conditions for eligibility established by the International Federation or, as applicable, the *Major Event Organization*.

20.3.5 To monitor the anti-doping programs of National Federations.

20.3.4 Comment: This would include, for example, *Athletes* from professional leagues.

- 20.3.6** To take appropriate action to discourage non-compliance with the *Code* as provided in Article 23.5.
- 20.3.7** To authorize and facilitate the *Independent Observer* program at *International Events*.
- 20.3.8** To withhold some or all funding to its member National Federations that are not in compliance with the *Code*.
- 20.4** Roles and Responsibilities of *National Olympic Committees* and *National Paralympic Committees*
- 20.4.1** To ensure that their anti-doping policies and rules conform with the *Code*.
- 20.4.2** To require as a condition of membership or recognition that National Federations' anti-doping policies and rules are in compliance with the applicable provisions of the *Code*.
- 20.4.3** To require *Athletes* who are not regular members of a National Federation to be available for *Sample* collection and provide accurate and up-to-date whereabouts information on a regular basis if required during the year before the Olympic Games as a condition of participation in the Olympic Games.
- 20.4.4** To cooperate with their *National Anti-Doping Organization*.
- 20.4.5** To withhold some or all funding, during any period of his or her *Ineligibility*, to any *Athlete* or *Athlete Support Personnel* who has violated anti-doping rules.
- 20.4.6** To withhold some or all funding to its member or recognized National Federations that are not in compliance with the *Code*.

- 20.5** Roles and Responsibilities of *National Anti-Doping Organizations*
- 20.5.1** To adopt and implement anti-doping rules and policies which conform with the *Code*.
- 20.5.2** To cooperate with other relevant national organizations and other *Anti-Doping Organizations*.
- 20.5.3** To encourage reciprocal testing between *National Anti-Doping Organizations*.
- 20.5.4** To promote anti-doping research.
- 20.6** Roles and Responsibilities of *Major Event Organizations*
- 20.6.1** To adopt and implement anti-doping policies and rules for their *Events* which conform with the *Code*.
- 20.6.2** To take appropriate action to discourage non-compliance with the *Code* as provided in Article 23.5.
- 20.6.3** To authorize and facilitate the *Independent Observer Program*.
- 20.7** Roles and Responsibilities of *WADA*
- 20.7.1** To adopt and implement policies and procedures which conform with the *Code*.
- 20.7.2** To monitor the processing of *Adverse Analytical Findings*.
- 20.7.3** To approve *International Standards* applicable to the implementation of the *Code*.
- 20.7.4** To accredit laboratories to conduct *Sample* analysis or to approve others to conduct *Sample* analysis.

- 20.7.5 To develop and approve Models of Best Practice.
- 20.7.6 To promote, conduct, commission, fund and coordinate anti-doping research.
- 20.7.7 To conduct an effective *Independent Observer Program*.
- 20.7.8 To conduct *Doping Controls* as authorized by other *Anti-Doping Organizations*.

ARTICLE 21: ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF PARTICIPANTS

21.1 Roles and Responsibilities of *Athletes*

- 21.1.1 To be knowledgeable of and comply with all applicable anti-doping policies and rules adopted pursuant to the *Code*.
- 21.1.2 To be available for *Sample* collection.
- 21.1.3 To take responsibility, in the context of anti-doping, for what they ingest and use.
- 21.1.4 To inform medical personnel of their obligation not to *Use Prohibited Substances* and *Prohibited Methods* and to take responsibility to make sure that any medical treatment received does not violate anti-doping policies and rules adopted pursuant to the *Code*.

21.2 Roles and Responsibilities of *Athlete Support Personnel*

- 21.2.1 To be knowledgeable of and comply with all anti-doping policies and rules adopted pursuant to the *Code* and which are applicable to them or the *Athletes* whom they support.
- 21.2.2 To cooperate with the *Athlete Testing* program.

- 21.2.3 To use their influence on *Athlete* values and behavior to foster anti-doping attitudes.

ARTICLE 22: INVOLVEMENT OF GOVERNMENTS

Each government's commitment to the *Code* will be evidenced by its signing a Declaration on or before the first day of the Athens Olympic Games to be followed by a process leading to a convention or other obligation to be implemented as appropriate to the constitutional and administrative contexts of each government on or before the first day of the Turin Winter Olympic Games.

It is the expectation of the *Signatories* that the Declaration and the convention or other obligation will reflect the following major points:

22.1 Affirmative measures will be undertaken by each government in support of anti-doping in at least the following areas:

- Support for national anti-doping programs;
- The availability of *Prohibited Substances* and *Prohibited Methods*;
- Facilitate access for WADA to conduct *Out-of-Competition Doping Controls*;
- The problem of nutritional supplements which contain undisclosed *Prohibited Substances*; and
- Withholding some or all financial support from sport organizations and *Participants* that are not in compliance with the *Code* or applicable anti-doping rules adopted pursuant to the *Code*.

22 Comment: Most governments cannot be parties to, or be bound by, private non-governmental instruments such as the *Code*. For that reason, governments are not asked to be *Signatories* to the *Code*. However, the effort to combat doping through the coordinated and harmonized program reflected in the *Code* is very much a

joint effort between the sport movement and governments. An example of one type of obligation referred to above is the convention discussed in the Final Communiqué of the UNESCO Round Table of Ministers and Senior Officials Responsible for Physical Education and Sport held in Paris on 9/10 January 2003.

- 22.2 All other governmental involvement with anti-doping will be brought into harmony with the *Code*.
- 22.3 Ongoing compliance with the commitments reflected in the convention or other obligation will be monitored as determined in consultation between *WADA* and the applicable government(s).

PART FOUR

ACCEPTANCE, COMPLIANCE, MODIFICATION & INTERPRETATION

ARTICLE 23: ACCEPTANCE, COMPLIANCE AND MODIFICATION**23.1 Acceptance of the Code**

23.1.1 The following entities shall be *Signatories* accepting the *Code*: WADA, The International Olympic Committee, International Federations, The International Paralympic Committee, *National Olympic Committees*, National Paralympic Committees, *Major Event Organizations*, and *National Anti-Doping Organizations*. These entities shall accept the *Code* by signing a declaration of acceptance upon approval by each of their respective governing bodies.

23.1.2 Other sport organizations that may not be under the control of a *Signatory* may, upon WADA's invitation, also accept the *Code*.

23.1.3 A list of all acceptances will be made public by WADA.

23.2 Implementation of the Code

23.2.1 The *Signatories* shall implement applicable *Code* provisions through policies, statutes, rules or regulations according to their authority and within their relevant spheres of responsibility.

23.1.1 Comment: Each accepting *Signatory* will separately sign an identical copy of the standard form common declaration of acceptance and deliver it to WADA. The act of acceptance will be as authorized by the organic documents of each organization. For example, an International Federation by its Congress and WADA by its Foundation Board.

23.1.2 Comment: Those professional leagues that are not currently under the jurisdiction of any government or International Federation will be encouraged to accept the *Code*.

23.2.2 In implementing the *Code*, the *Signatories* are encouraged to use the Models of Best Practice recommended by WADA.

23.3 Acceptance and Implementation Deadlines

23.3.1 *Signatories* shall accept and implement the *Code* on or before the first day of the Athens Olympic Games.

23.3.2 The *Code* may be accepted after the above-referenced deadlines; however, *Signatories* shall not be considered in compliance with the *Code* until they have accepted the *Code* (and that acceptance has not been withdrawn).

23.4 Monitoring Compliance with the Code

23.4.1 Compliance with the *Code* shall be monitored by WADA or as otherwise agreed by WADA.

23.4.2 To facilitate monitoring, each *Signatory* shall report to WADA on its compliance with the *Code* every second year and shall explain reasons for non-compliance.

23.4.3 WADA shall consider explanations for non-compliance and, in extraordinary situations, may recommend to the International Olympic Committee, International Paralympic Committee, International Federations, and *Major Event Organizations* that they provisionally excuse the non-compliance.

23.4.3 Comment: WADA recognizes that amongst *Signatories* and governments, there will be significant differences in anti-doping experience, resources, and the legal context in

which anti-doping activities are carried out. In considering whether an organization is compliant, WADA will consider these differences.

23.4.4 WADA shall, after dialogue with the subject organization, make reports on compliance to the International Olympic Committee, the International Paralympic Committee, International Federations, and *Major Event Organizations*. These reports shall also be made available to the public.

23.5 Consequences of Noncompliance with the *Code*

23.5.1 Noncompliance with the *Code* by either the government or *National Olympic Committee* of a country may result in consequences with respect to Olympic Games, Paralympic Games, World Championships or the *Events of Major Event Organizations* as determined by the ruling body for each *Event*. The imposition of such consequences may be appealed by the *National Olympic Committee* or government to CAS pursuant to Article 13.4.

23.6 Modification of the *Code*

23.6.1 WADA shall be responsible for overseeing the evolution and improvement of the *Code*. *Athletes* and all *Signatories* and governments shall be invited to participate in such process.

23.6.2 WADA shall initiate proposed amendments to the *Code* and shall ensure a consultative process to both receive and respond to recommendations and to facilitate review and feedback from *Athletes*, *Signatories* and governments on recommended amendments.

23.6.3 Amendments to the *Code* shall, after appropriate consultation, be approved by a two-thirds majority of the WADA Foundation Board including a majority of both the public sector and Olympic Movement members casting votes. Amendments shall, unless provided otherwise, go into effect three months after such approval.

23.6.4 *Signatories* shall implement any applicable amendment to the *Code* within one year of approval by the WADA Foundation Board.

23.7 Withdrawal of Acceptance of the *Code*

23.7.1 *Signatories* may withdraw acceptance of the *Code* after providing WADA six-month's written notice of their intent to withdraw.

ARTICLE 24: INTERPRETATION OF THE CODE

24.1 The official text of the *Code* shall be maintained by WADA and shall be published in English and French. In the event of any conflict between the English and French versions, the English version shall prevail.

24.2 The comments annotating various provisions of the *Code* are included to assist in the understanding and interpretation of the *Code*.

24.3 The *Code* shall be interpreted as an independent and autonomous text and not by reference to the existing law or statutes of the *Signatories* or governments.

24.4 The headings used for the various Parts and Articles of the *Code* are for convenience only and shall not be deemed part of the substance of the *Code* or to affect in any way the language of the provisions to which they refer.

24.5 The *Code* shall not apply retrospectively to matters pending before the date the *Code* is accepted by a Signatory and implemented in its rules.

24.6 APPENDIX I Definitions shall be considered an integral part of the *Code*.

24.5 Comment: For example, conduct which is an anti-doping rule violation described in the Code, but which is not a violation under an International Federation's pre-Code rules, would not be a violation until the International Federation's rules are changed.

Pre-Code anti-doping rule violations would continue to count as "First violations" or "Second violations" for purposes of determining sanctions under Article 10 for subsequent post-Code violations.

APPENDIX 1

DEFINITIONS

Adverse Analytical Finding: A report from a laboratory or other approved *Testing* entity that identifies in a *Specimen* the presence of a *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers* (including elevated quantities of endogenous substances) or evidence of the *Use of a Prohibited Method*.

Anti-Doping Organization: A *Signatory* that is responsible for adopting rules for initiating, implementing or enforcing any part of the *Doping Control* process. This includes, for example, the International Olympic Committee, the International Paralympic Committee, other *Major Event Organizations* that conduct *Testing* at their *Events*, WADA, International Federations, and *National Anti-Doping Organizations*.

Athlete: For purposes of *Doping Control*, any *Person* who participates in sport at the international level (as defined by each International Federation) or national level (as defined by each *National Anti-Doping Organization*) and any additional *Person* who participates in sport at a lower level if designated by the *Person's National Anti-Doping Organization*. For purposes of anti-doping information and education, any *Person* who participates in sport under the authority of any *Signatory*, government, or other sports organization accepting the *Code*.

Athlete Support Personnel: Any coach, trainer, manager, agent, team staff, official, medical or para-medical personnel working with or treating *Athletes* participating in or preparing for sports competition.

Athlete Comment: This definition makes it clear that all international and national-calibre athletes are subject to the anti-doping rules of the *Code*, with the precise definitions of international and national level sport to be set forth in the anti-doping rules of the International Federations and *National Anti-Doping Organizations*, respectively. At the national level, anti-doping rules adopted pursuant to the *Code* shall apply, at a minimum, to all persons on national teams and all

persons qualified to compete in any national championship in any sport. The definition also allows each *National Anti-Doping Organization*, if it chooses to do so, to expand its anti-doping control program beyond national-calibre athletes to athletes at lower levels of competition. Athletes at all levels of competition should receive the benefit of anti-doping information and education.

Attempt: Purposely engaging in conduct that constitutes a substantial step in a course of conduct planned to culminate in the commission of an anti-doping rule violation. Provided, however, there shall be no anti-doping rule violation based solely on an *Attempt* to commit a violation if the *Person* renounces the attempt prior to it being discovered by a third party not involved in the *Attempt*.

Code: The World Anti-Doping Code.

Competition: A single race, match, game or singular athletic contest. For example, the finals of the Olympic 100-meter dash. For stage races and other athletic contests where prizes are awarded on a daily or other interim basis the distinction between a *Competition* and an *Event* will be as provided in the rules of the applicable International Federation.

Consequences of Anti-Doping Rules Violations: An *Athlete's* or other *Person's* violation of an anti-doping rule may result in one or more of the following: (a) **Disqualification** means the *Athlete's* results in a particular *Competition* or *Event* are invalidated, with all resulting consequences including forfeiture of any medals, points and prizes; (b) **Ineligibility** means the *Athlete* or other *Person* is barred for a specified period of time from participating in any *Competition* or other activity or funding as provided in Article 10.9; and (c) **Provisional Suspension** means the *Athlete* or other *Person* is barred temporarily from participating in any *Competition* prior to the final decision at a hearing conducted under Article 8 (Right to a Fair Hearing).

Disqualification: See *Consequences of Anti-Doping Rules Violations* above.

Doping Control: The process including test distribution planning, *Sample* collection and handling, laboratory analysis, results management, hearings and appeals.

Event: A series of individual *Competitions* conducted together under one ruling body (e.g., the Olympic Games, FINA World Championships, or Pan American Games).

In-Competition: For purposes of differentiating between *In-Competition* and *Out-of-Competition Testing*, unless provided otherwise in the rules of an International Federation or other relevant *Anti-Doping Organization*, an *In-Competition* test is a test where an *Athlete* is selected for testing in connection with a specific *Competition*.

Independent Observer Program: A team of observers, under the supervision of WADA, who observe the *Doping Control* process at certain *Events* and report on observations. If WADA is testing *In-Competition* at an *Event*, the observers shall be supervised by an independent organization.

Ineligibility: See *Consequences of Anti-Doping Rules Violations* above.

International Event: An *Event* where the International Olympic Committee, the International Paralympic Committee, an International Federation, a *Major Event Organization*, or another international sport organization is the ruling body for the *Event* or appoints the technical officials for the *Event*.

International-Level Athlete: *Athletes* designated by one or more International Federations as being within the *Registered Testing Pool* for an International Federation.

International Standard: A standard adopted by WADA in support of the *Code*. Compliance with an *International Standard* (as opposed to another alternative standard, practice or procedure) shall be sufficient to conclude that the procedures addressed by the *International Standard* were performed properly.

In-Competition Comment: The distinction between "In-Competition" and "Out-of-Competition" testing is significant because the full Prohibited List is only tested for "In-Competition." Prohibited stimulants, for example, are not tested for Out-of-Competition because they have no performance enhancing benefit unless they are in

the Athlete's system while the Athlete is actually competing. So long as the prohibited stimulant has cleared the Athlete's system at the time the Athlete competes, it makes no difference whether that stimulant could have been found in the Athlete's urine the day before or the day after the Competition.

Major Event Organizations: This term refers to the continental associations of *National Olympic Committees* and other international multi-sport organizations that function as the ruling body for any continental, regional or other *International Event*.

Marker: A compound, group of compounds or biological parameters that indicates the *Use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method*.

Metabolite: Any substance produced by a biotransformation process.

Minor: A natural *Person* who has not reached the age of majority as established by the applicable laws of his or her country of residence.

National Anti-Doping Organization: The entity(ies) designated by each country as possessing the primary authority and responsibility to adopt and implement anti-doping rules, direct the collection of *Samples*, the management of test results, and the conduct of hearings, all at the national level. If this designation has not been made by the competent public authority(ies), the entity shall be the country's *National Olympic Committee* or its designee.

National Event: A sport *Event* involving international or national-level *Athletes* that is not an *International Event*.

National Olympic Committee: The organization recognized by the International Olympic Committee. The term *National Olympic Committee* shall also include the National Sport Confederation in those countries where the National Sport Confederation assumes typical *National Olympic Committee* responsibilities in the anti-doping area.

No Advance Notice: A *Doping Control* which takes place with no advance warning to the *Athlete* and where the *Athlete* is continuously chaperoned from the moment of notification through *Sample* provision.

No Fault or Negligence: The *Athlete's* establishing that he or she did not know or suspect, and could not reasonably have known or suspected even with the exercise of utmost caution, that he or she had *Used* or been administered the *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method*.

No Significant Fault or Negligence: The *Athlete's* establishing that his or her fault or negligence, when viewed in the totality of the circumstances and taking into account the criteria for *No Fault or Negligence*, was not significant in relationship to the anti-doping rule violation.

Out-of-Competition: Any *Doping Control* which is not *In-Competition*.

Participant: Any *Athlete* or *Athlete Support Personnel*.

Person: A natural *Person* or an organization or other entity.

Possession: The actual, physical possession, or the constructive possession (which shall be found only if the *Person* has exclusive control over the *Prohibited Substance/Method* or the premises in which a *Prohibited Substance/Method* exists); provided, however, that if the *Person* does not have exclusive control over the *Prohibited Substance/Method* or the premises in which a *Prohibited Substance/Method* exists, constructive possession shall only be found if the *Person* knew about the presence of the *Prohibited Substance/Method* and intended to exercise control over it. Provided, however, there shall be no anti-doping rule violation based solely on *possession* if, prior to receiving

Possession Comment: Under this definition, steroids found in an *Athlete's* car would constitute a violation unless the *Athlete* establishes that someone else used the car; in that event, the Anti-Doping Organization must establish that, even though the *Athlete* did not have exclusive control over the car, the *Athlete* knew about the steroids and

intended to have control over the steroids. Similarly, in the example of steroids found in a home medicine cabinet under the joint control of an *Athlete* and spouse, the Anti-Doping Organization must establish that the *Athlete* knew the steroids were in the cabinet and that the *Athlete* intended to exercise control over the steroids.

notification of any kind that the *Person* has committed an anti-doping rule violation, the *Person* has taken concrete action demonstrating that the *Person* no longer intends to have *Possession* and has renounced the *Person's* previous *Possession*.

Prohibited List: The List identifying the *Prohibited Substances* and *Prohibited Methods*.

Prohibited Method: Any method so described on the *Prohibited List*.

Prohibited Substance: Any substance so described on the *Prohibited List*.

Provisional Hearing: For purposes of Article 7.5, an expedited abbreviated hearing occurring prior to a hearing under Article 8 (Right to a Fair Hearing) that provides the *Athlete* with notice and an opportunity to be heard in either written or oral form.

Provisional Suspension: See *Consequences* above.

Publicly Disclose or Publicly Report: To disseminate or distribute information to the general public or persons beyond those persons entitled to earlier notification in accordance with Article 14.

Registered Testing Pool: The pool of top level *Athletes* established separately by each International Federation and National Anti-Doping Organization who are subject to both *In-Competition* and *Out-of-Competition Testing* as part of that International Federation's or Organization's test distribution plan.

Sample Specimen: Any biological material collected for the purposes of *Doping Control*.

Registered Testing Pool Comment: Each International Federation shall clearly define the specific criteria for inclusion of *Athletes* in its Registered Testing Pool. For example, the

criteria could be a specified world ranking cut-off, a specified time standard, membership on a national team, etc.

Signatories: Those entities signing the *Code* and agreeing to comply with the *Code*, including the International Olympic Committee, International Federations, International Paralympic Committee, *National Olympic Committees*, National Paralympic Committees, *Major Event Organizations*, *National Anti-Doping Organizations*, and WADA.

Tampering: Altering for an improper purpose or in an improper way; bringing improper influence to bear; interfering improperly to alter results or prevent normal procedures from occurring.

Target Testing: Selection of *Athletes for Testing* where specific *Athletes* or groups of *Athletes* are selected on a non-random basis for *Testing* at a specified time.

Team Sport: A sport in which the substitution of players is permitted during a *Competition*.

Testing: The parts of the *Doping Control* process involving test distribution planning, *Sample* collection, *Sample* handling, and *Sample* transport to the laboratory.

Trafficking: To sell, give, administer, transport, send, deliver or distribute a *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* to an *Athlete* either directly or through one or more third parties, but excluding the sale or distribution (by medical personnel or by *Persons* other than an *Athlete's Support Personnel*) of a *Prohibited Substance* for genuine and legal therapeutic purposes.

Use: The application, ingestion, injection or consumption by any means whatsoever of any *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method*.

WADA: The World Anti-Doping Agency.

NFL: All players tested once per league year.
Preserve physical —

+ Random testing in season.

+ may be tested 2x during off-season (random).

So, NFL has a form of random, per-need

NFL: In-season only.

NHL: None

NBA: Veterans - Drug testing camp, only once

Rookies - 4x, but all are in-season

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Date: _____

To:

From: **Counsel to the President**

- _____ FYI
- _____ Appropriate Action
- _____ Direct Response
- _____ Prepare Response For My Signature
- _____ Per Our Conversation
- _____ Let's Discuss
- ☒ Per Your Request
- ☒ Please Return
- _____ Deadline
- _____ Other

Comments: _____

