**UNITED STATES ANTI-DOPING AGENCY PROTOCOL FOR OLYMPIC AND PARALYMPIC MOVEMENT TESTING**

**Effective as revised January 1, 2015**

The provisions of the United States Anti-Doping Agency (“USADA”) Protocol for Olympic and Paralympic Movement Testing (as amended from time to time, the “Protocol” or “USADA Protocol”) are intended to implement the requirements of the World Anti-Doping Code (the “Code”) on a national basis within the United States. As required by the Code and United States Olympic Committee (“USOC”) National Anti-Doping Policies (“NADP”), all United States National Governing Bodies (“NGBs”) must comply, in all respects, with this Protocol and shall be deemed to have incorporated the provisions of this Protocol into their rulebooks as if they had set them out in full therein.

1. **USADA’s Relationship with the United States Olympic Committee**

USADA is an independent legal entity not subject to the control of the USOC and for purposes of the Code and various World Anti-Doping Agency (“WADA”) International Standards, including the International Standard for Testing and Investigations (the “ISTI”), is the National Anti-Doping Organization (“NADO”) for the United States of America. The USOC has contracted with USADA to conduct drug Testing, manage test results, investigate potential violations of anti-doping rules, and adjudicate disputes involving anti-doping rule violations for Participants in the Olympic and Paralympic movements and to provide educational information to those Participants who are affiliated with NGBs. For purposes of transmittal of information by USADA, the USOC is USADA’s client. However, the USOC has authorized USADA to transmit information simultaneously to the relevant NGB, International Federation (“IF”), International Olympic Committee (“IOC”), International Paralympic Committee (“IPC”), WADA and the involved Athlete or other Person, as appropriate. USADA’s jurisdiction is not limited by its contract with the USOC and USADA has full authority to undertake all activities permitted by its Articles of Incorporation and Bylaws.

2. **USADA’s Relationship with Other Clients**

In addition to providing services to the USOC and Participants in the Olympic and Paralympic movements within the United States, USAUSA also provides Doping Control services for Olympic movement and non-Olympic movement sporting bodies on a contract basis.

3. **Athletes Subject to Testing by USADA and the USADA Protocol**

The USOC, NGBs, other sports organizations and the Code authorize USADA to test, investigate and conduct other anti-doping activities concerning the following Athletes:

   a. Any Athlete who is a member or license holder of a NGB;
   b. Any U.S. Athlete who is a member of, or the recipient of a license from an IF or other Code Signatory or a member of a Signatory;
   c. Any Athlete by virtue of participation in (including registration for) an Event or Competition in the United States or which is organized or sanctioned by the USOC or NGB;
   d. Any Athlete by virtue of application for (including participation in any qualifying Event or any step in the selection process, or selection to, a U.S. national, Olympic, Paralympic, Pan American, Parapan American, Youth Olympic team or other team representing the USOC or NGB in international Competition;
   e. Any Athlete who has applied for a change of sport nationality to the United States;
   f. Any foreign Athlete who is present in the United States;
   g. Any Athlete by virtue of receipt of benefits from the USOC or NGB;
   h. Any Athlete by virtue of registration for or use of any USOC training center, training site or other facility;
   i. Any Athlete who has given his/her consent to Testing by USADA;
   j. Any U.S. Athlete who has submitted a Whereabouts Filing to USADA or an IF within the previous twelve (12) months and has not given his or her NGB and USADA written notice of retirement;
   k. Any Athlete who is included in the USADA Registered Testing Pool (“USADA RTP”);
   l. Any U.S. Athlete or foreign Athlete present in the United States who is serving a period of Ineligibility on account of an anti-doping rule violation and who has not given prior written notice of retirement from all sanctioned Competition to the applicable NGB and USADA, or the applicable foreign anti-doping agency or foreign sport association;
   m. Any Athlete USADA is Testing under authorization from the USOC, NGB, IF, any NADO, WADA, the IOC, the IPC, any other Anti-Doping Organization (“ADO”), any other sports organization, or the organizing committee of any Event or Competition; or
   n. Any Athlete whom USADA is entitled to test under the rules of any ADO or sports organization.

Of all of the Athletes falling within the scope of section 3 above, the Athletes included in subsection (k) shall be deemed National-Level Athletes for purposes...
4. Application of USADA Protocol to Athlete Support Personnel and Other Persons

Pursuant to Article 5.2.4 of the World Anti-Doping Code, WADA shall also have In-Competition and Out-of-Competition Testing Authority over any of the above-mentioned Athletes. USADA will not allow the Testing process to be used to harass any Athlete.

Athletes subject themselves to USADA’s authority through their participation in sport as set forth in the USOC NADP and as provided in the Code and the rules of various sports organizations.

4. Application of USADA Protocol to Athlete Support Personnel and Other Persons

Athlete Support Personnel subject themselves to USADA’s authority through their participation in sport as set forth in the USOC NADP and as provided in the Code and the rules of various sports organizations. Furthermore, USADA has authority to conduct anti-doping activities, including, but not limited to, information processing and disclosure, investigation and results management in relation to any other Person without limitation.

a. In light of the foregoing, this Protocol shall also apply to:
   i. All Athlete Support Personnel and other Persons who are employed or credentialed by the USOC or who are members of any NGB and/or member or affiliate organizations or licensees of any NGB (including any clubs, teams, associations or leagues);
   ii. All Athlete Support Personnel or other Persons participating in any capacity in Events, Competitions and other activities organized, authorized or recognized by the USOC, any NGB or any NGB member, affiliate organization or licensee (including any clubs, teams, associations or leagues), wherever held;
   iii. Any Athlete Support Person or other Person who is assisting any Athlete, team or Athlete Support Person in connection with any Event or Competition in which USADA is conducting Doping Controls or in connection with any sport in which USADA has authority to conduct Out-of-Competition or In-Competition Testing;
   iv. Any Athlete Support Person or other Person who is subject to USADA’s investigatory authority and/or USADA’s results management authority by operation of the rules of any IF or other sports organization; and
   v. Any other Athlete Support Person or other Person who, by virtue of a contractual arrangement or otherwise, is subject to the jurisdiction of any NGB or USOC for purposes of anti-doping; whether or not such individual is a citizen or resident of the United States.

b. To be a member of any NGB and/or of member or affiliate organizations or licensees of any NGB, or to be eligible to assist any participating Athlete in any Event, Competition or other activity organized, authorized or recognized by the USOC, any NGB or any NGB member, affiliate organization or licensee (including any clubs, teams, associations or leagues), a Person must agree to be bound by and to comply with this Protocol. Accordingly, by becoming such a member or by so assisting, an Athlete Support Person shall be deemed to have agreed:
   i. To be bound by and to comply strictly with this Protocol;
   ii. To submit to the authority of the USOC, the NGB and USADA to apply, police and enforce this Protocol;
   iii. To provide all requested assistance to the NGB, USOC and USADA (as applicable) in the application, policing and enforcement of this Protocol, including (without limitation) cooperating fully with any investigation, results management and exercise, and/or proceeding being conducted pursuant to this Protocol in relation to any potential anti-doping rule violation(s);
   iv. To submit to the jurisdiction of any hearing body convened under this Protocol to hear and determine the existence of any potential anti-doping rule violation(s) and related issues arising under this Protocol;
   v. To submit to the jurisdiction of any appellate body convened under this Protocol to hear and determine appeals made pursuant to this Protocol; and
   vi. Not to bring any proceedings in any court or other forum that are inconsistent with the foregoing submission to the jurisdiction of the hearing or appellate bodies referenced in subsections 4(b)(iv) and 4(b)(v) above.

For the avoidance of doubt, nothing in this Protocol shall be interpreted as limiting the functions and obligations of USADA as a Signatory to the Code. Nothing in this Protocol prevents USADA from undertaking Doping Control, results management and/or any other anti-doping activity in accordance with any agreement or arrangement with any other ADO, IF, or other Code Signatory, or in accordance with any right or obligation arising under the Code.

5. Choice of Rules

In conducting Testing and results management under this Protocol, USADA will apply the following rules and principles:

a. Articles of the Code set forth in Annex A, which is incorporated by reference into the USADA Protocol, shall apply in all cases.

b. The selection and collection procedures set forth in sections 6, 7 & 9 herein shall apply to all Testing conducted by USADA unless different procedures are agreed to between USADA and the party requesting the test.
c. USADA shall be responsible for results management of the following: (1) tests initiated by USADA, unless otherwise referred by USADA to a foreign sports organization having jurisdiction over the Athlete or other Person, (2) all other tests for which the applicable IF rules require the initial adjudication to be done by a domestic body (if responsibility for results management is accepted by USADA), and (3) other potential violations of Annex A, the applicable IF’s antidoping rules, the USOC NADP, or the USADA Protocol involving any Athlete described in section 3 of this Protocol, or any Athlete Support Personnel or other Persons described in section 4 including, without limitation, all potential violations discovered by USADA, unless otherwise referred by USADA to a foreign sports organization having jurisdiction over the Athlete or other Person. Where, pursuant to an agreement, USADA executes tests initiated by an IF, regional or continental sports organization or other Olympic movement sporting body, other than the USOC or NGB, then results management shall be governed by the USADA Protocol unless otherwise specified in the Testing agreement.

d. Any procedural rule of any entity for which USADA is conducting Testing or results management which is inconsistent with this Protocol shall be superseded by this Protocol.

e. The USOC has adopted the USOC NADP which affects Athletes’ or other Persons’ eligibility for USOC teams and benefits.

6. Selection of Athletes to be Tested In-Competition

Subject to the jurisdictional limitations for Event Testing set out in Article 5.3 of the Code, USADA shall have the authority to determine which Athletes will be selected for Testing in all Events or Competitions tested by USADA. In making this determination, USADA may follow NGB or IF selection criteria when available and will include, at a minimum, the selection formulas or requests for target selection of particular Athletes which are proposed by the USOC or a particular NGB or IF. Notwithstanding the foregoing sentence, but subject to the jurisdictional limitations for Event Testing set out in Article 5.3 of the Code, USADA retains the right to test any Athlete subject to Testing as provided in section 3 of this Protocol that it chooses with or without cause or explanation.

7. Selection of Athletes to be Tested Out-of-Competition

In addition to WADA’s right to conduct Out-of-Competition Testing as provided in Article 5.2.4 of the Code, USADA shall have the authority to determine which Athletes will be selected for Out-of-Competition Testing by USADA. In making this determination, USADA will carefully consider selection formulas or requests for target selection of particular Athletes which are proposed by the USOC or a particular NGB. USADA retains the right to test any Athlete subject to Testing as provided in section 3 that it chooses, with or without cause or explanation.

8. USADA Registered Testing Pool

Unless otherwise agreed by USADA, at least quarterly each NGB will provide USADA with an updated list of Athletes, proposed by the NGB, to be included in the USADA RTP. With respect to each Athlete on such list and such additional Athletes as may be designated by USADA for inclusion in the USADA RTP, the NGB will provide USADA with initial contact information which shall, at a minimum, include accurate residential, mailing and email addresses (if available) and phone numbers for each Athlete designated for inclusion in the USADA RTP. After USADA notifies the Athlete to inform him or her of the Athlete’s inclusion in the USADA RTP, it shall be the responsibility of each individual Athlete to submit to USADA his or her Whereabouts Filing and thereafter to provide USADA with updated information specifying his or her whereabouts. USADA shall also inform Athletes when they are removed from the USADA RTP.

The information provided on each Whereabouts Filing and/or change of plan form must comply with requirements set forth in the ISTI. Submission of each Whereabouts Filing shall be accomplished electronically via USADA’s website or through an alternative means provided or approved by USADA.

Within the timeframe established by USADA after notification of inclusion within the USADA RTP and thereafter prior to the submission of the Whereabouts Filing for the first quarter in each calendar year, each Athlete in the USADA RTP must successfully complete the USADA online education module or an alternative education program provided or approved by USADA before completing their next required Whereabouts Filing.

USADA shall make available to the USOC a list of all U.S. Athletes in the USADA RTP and shall make available to NGBs a list of the U.S. Athletes in their respective sports who are enrolled in the USADA RTP.

9. Sample Collection

Sample collection by USADA, and third parties authorized by USADA to collect Samples for USADA, including other ADOs pursuant to bilateral or multilateral agreements, will conform to the standards set forth in the ISTI. As provided in the Code and ISTI, a departure from the ISTI standards will not necessarily invalidate a Sample or other related evidence.

10. Laboratory Analysis

Samples collected by USADA shall be analyzed in WADA-accredited laboratories or as otherwise approved by WADA for anti-doping purposes only. In analyzing Samples for USADA, WADA-accredited laboratories shall follow Article 6 of the Code set forth in Annex A and the established WADA International Standard for Laboratories (“ISL”). As provided in the Code and ISL, a departure from the ISL standards will not necessarily invalidate a Sample result or other related evidence.
11. Notification

USADA will provide the following notification with respect to each Sample collected by USADA:

a. Upon receipt of a negative laboratory report USADA will promptly make that result available to the USOC, and NGB, as applicable, or to the sports organization, Event organizer or ADO for which USADA conducted the test. The result will also be made available to the Athlete at the address on the Whereabouts Filing on file or if no form is on file to the address on the Doping Control Official Record (“DCOR”) or other form signed by the Athlete at the time of notification for Doping Control and/or at the time of Sample collection and processing.

b. Upon receipt from the laboratory of an A Sample Adverse Analytical Finding USADA will promptly conduct a review to determine whether an applicable Therapeutic Use Exemption (“TUE”) has been granted or will be granted or there is any apparent departure from the ISTI or ISL that caused the Adverse Analytical Finding. If this review does not reveal an applicable TUE or departure from the applicable standards, USADA will promptly notify, as appropriate, the USOC, NGB, IF, WADA and other sports organization, Event organizer or ADO for which USADA conducted the test and the Athlete at the address on the Whereabouts Filing on file, or if no form is on file, at the address on the DCOR and shall advise the Athlete of the date, time and place on which the laboratory will conduct the B Sample analysis. The Athlete may attend the B Sample analysis accompanied by a representative, or may have a representative appear on his or her behalf, at the expense of the Athlete. Except as provided in sections 14 and 15 of this Protocol, prior to the B Sample opening, USADA shall provide to the Athlete the A Sample laboratory documentation as set forth in Annex B, and copies of the Protocol and the Code. In any correspondence offering the Athlete the opportunity to waive Testing of the B Sample, USADA shall include the language set forth in Annex E.

As more fully explained in section 14 below, in all cases where an Athlete has been notified of an anti-doping rule violation that does not result in a mandatory Provisional Suspension under Article 7.9.1 of the Code, the Athlete shall be offered the opportunity to accept a Provisional Suspension pending the resolution of the matter.

c. Upon receipt of the laboratory’s B Sample report USADA shall promptly give notice of the result to the Athlete, the USOC, NGB, IF, WADA and other sports organization, Event organizer or ADO for which USADA conducted the test. If the B Sample analysis confirms the A Sample analysis USADA shall then provide to the Athlete the B Sample documentation package as set forth in Annex C. The laboratory shall not be required to produce any documentation in addition to that provided for in Annexes B and C unless ordered to do so by an arbitrator(s) during adjudication.

d. Upon receipt from the laboratory of an Atypical Finding, USADA will promptly conduct a review to determine whether an applicable TUE has been granted or will be granted, whether there is any apparent departure from the ISTI or ISL that caused the Atypical Finding and whether further investigation is required should the aforementioned review not reveal an applicable TUE or departure that caused the Atypical Finding. Except as provided below, USADA is not required to provide notice of an Atypical Finding until after USADA has completed its investigation to determine whether the Atypical Finding will be brought forward as an Adverse Analytical Finding. Prior to a determination concerning whether the Atypical Finding will be brought forward as an Adverse Analytical Finding USADA may provide notice to other sport organizations of an Atypical Finding and of the current progress of any investigation pertaining to the Atypical Finding in the following situations:

i. If USADA determines that the B Sample should be analyzed prior to the conclusion of USADA’s investigation, USADA will provide notice to the Athlete, USOC, NGB, IF, WADA and other sports organizations, Event organizer or ADO for which USADA conducted the test as applicable and permit the same opportunity to attend the B Sample opening and analysis as if the A Sample finding had been an Adverse Analytical Finding;

ii. If USADA receives a request from the USOC, NGB, or another sport organization responsible for meeting an imminent deadline for selecting team members for an International Event, or from a Major Event Organization shortly before one of its International Events to disclose whether any Athlete identified on a list provided by the Major Event Organization or USOC, NGB or other sport organization responsible for meeting an imminent deadline for selecting team members has a pending Atypical Finding, USADA may identify any such Athlete with an Atypical Finding after first providing notice of the Atypical Finding to the Athlete.

e. In circumstances where USADA is conducting Testing for an IF, ADO, regional or continental sports organization, other Olympic movement sporting body or other sports organization or Event organizer, the notification described in this section shall be made as provided herein unless specified otherwise in the Testing agreement.

f. Before giving an Athlete or other Person notice of an asserted anti-doping rule violation, USADA shall refer to ADAMS or another system approved by WADA and contact WADA and other relevant ADOs to determine whether any prior anti-doping rule violation exists.

g. If USADA determines that an Athlete or other Person may have committed an anti-doping rule violation as described in Annex A other than a positive test, then at such time as USADA initiates the Anti-Doping Review Board (“Board”) process under section 13 of the Protocol, seeks an involuntary Provisional Suspension pursuant to section 14 of the Protocol, or commences results management pursuant to section 15 or 16 of the Protocol, USADA shall provide notice of such potential violation to the Athlete or other Person, and as appropriate, to the USOC, NGB, IF, WADA and other sports organization, Event organizer or ADO.
h. In the event that USADA decides not to proceed upon any potential anti-doping rule violation either prior or subsequent to submission to the Review Board or decides not to bring forward any Adverse Analytical Finding or Atypical Findings as an anti-doping rule violation, USADA shall so notify the Athlete, and as appropriate, the USOC, NGB, IF, WADA and other sports organizations, Event organizer or ADO as set forth in Article 14.2 of the Code.

i. Notice to an Athlete or other Person may be accomplished either through actual notice or constructive notice. Constructive notice is sufficient for all purposes for which notification is required under this Protocol.

   i. Actual notice may be accomplished by any means that conveys actual knowledge of the matter to the Athlete or other Person, provided the Athlete or other Person acknowledges receipt of the notice. Actual notice shall be effective upon delivery.

   ii. Constructive notice may be accomplished by third party courier, U.S. Postal mail or by email. Notice via third party courier or U.S. Postal mail shall be sent to the Athlete or other Person's most recent mailing address on file with USADA or on file with the Athlete or other Person's NGB. Also, if the Athlete or other Person has provided USADA with the Athlete or other Person's designated representative, notice may be sent to that Person's most recent mailing address. Notice shall be achieved if the third party courier indicates delivery or if the U.S. Postal mail is not returned. Notice via email shall be sent to the Athlete or other Person's most recent email address on file with USADA or on file with the Athlete or other Person's NGB. Also, if the Athlete or other Person has provided USADA with the Athlete or other Person's designated representative, notice may be sent to that Person's most recent email address. Notice shall be achieved if USADA does not receive a return communication notice indicating that the email was not delivered. Constructive notice shall be effective three (3) business days after delivery by the third party courier, five (5) business days after depositing the notice with the U.S. Postal Service, or three (3) business days after sending the email.

   iii. If constructive notice cannot be accomplished pursuant to section 11(i) (ii) above, then notice may be achieved by actual notice to the Athlete or other Person's NGB. Such notice shall be effective three (3) business days after delivery.

12. Results Management

The results management process is designed to balance the interest of clean Athletes in not competing against another Athlete or Athletes facing an unresolved doping charge with the opportunity of Athletes and other Persons who have been charged with an anti-doping rule violation to have an opportunity for a hearing prior to being declared Ineligible to participate in sport. Recognizing that athletic careers are short and the interest in the prompt resolution of anti-doping disputes is strong, the procedures in this Protocol are intended to facilitate the prompt and fair resolution of anti-doping matters.

Similarly, the interest of Athletes, other affected Persons and sports organizations in resolving pending anti-doping matters prior to a “Protected Competition” is frequently strong. Therefore, the results management process in this Protocol includes an Expedited Track providing for the prompt handling of expedited cases and provides that USADA may shorten any time period set forth in this Protocol and require that any hearing be conducted or the results of any hearing be Publicly Reported on or before a certain date or time where doing so is reasonably necessary to resolve an Athlete’s or other Person’s eligibility before a Protected Competition or other significant Competition.

As provided for in the Code, after an Athlete receives notice of an Adverse Analytical Finding for a Prohibited Substance other than a Specified Substance in his or her A Sample or that a case is being brought forward on the basis of an Atypical Analytical Finding, an Atypical Passport Finding or Adverse Passport Finding, a Provisional Suspension must be imposed promptly upon the Athlete after notice and an opportunity to request a Provisional Hearing, which may be held after the Provisional Suspension is imposed. Therefore, in the event an Athlete with an Adverse Analytical Finding for a Prohibited Substance other than a Specified Substance in his or her A Sample, or an Atypical Passport Finding or Adverse Passport Finding does not promptly and voluntarily accept a Provisional Suspension the results management process in this Protocol provides for a Provisional Hearing or an expedited hearing process or both.

13. Results Management/Anti-Doping Review Board Track

Except as provided in sections 14 and 15 of this Protocol, when USADA receives a laboratory report confirming an Adverse Analytical Finding or concludes after investigation that an Atypical Finding was the result of the Administration of a Prohibited Substance or Use of a Prohibited Method, or when USADA has otherwise determined that an anti-doping rule violation may have occurred, such as admitted doping, refusal to test, evasion of Doping Control, Use, Possession, Administration, Trafficking, Complicity, Prohibited Association, a Whereabouts Failure or other violation or attempted violation of Annex A, IF rules or the USOC NADP, then USADA shall address the case through the following results management procedures:

a. The Review Board shall be comprised of experts independent of USADA with medical, technical and legal knowledge of anti-doping matters. The Review Board members shall be appointed for two-year terms by the USADA Board of Directors and shall, unless notified otherwise, remain members until their successors have been duly appointed.

b. In accordance with section 13(d)(i) below, and except as provided for in

\[1\] The term “Protected Competition” shall have the meaning set forth in the USOC’s Bylaws.
sections 14, 15 and 16 of this Protocol, the Review Board shall review all Sample test results reported by the laboratory as an Adverse Analytical Finding or as an Atypical Finding and as to which USADA determines that there exists no valid TUE, or other sufficient reason not to bring the case forward as a potential anti-doping rule violation. Such review shall be undertaken by between three and five Review Board members appointed in each case by USADA's Chief Executive Officer (“CEO”) and, in cases involving a positive A and B Sample, composed of at least one technical, one medical and one legal expert.

c. Except as provided in sections 14, 15 and 16 of this Protocol, the Review Board shall also review all potential anti-doping rule violations, including violations of Annex A, IF rules or the USOC NADP, not based on Adverse Analytical Findings, which are brought forward by USADA. Review of potential violations other than Adverse Analytical Findings shall be undertaken by three Review Board members appointed in each case by USADA's CEO.

d. Upon USADA's receipt of a laboratory B Sample report confirming an Adverse Analytical Finding (or immediately when analysis of the B Sample has been expressly waived by the Athlete or other Person), or when USADA determines that a potential violation of other applicable anti-doping rules has occurred, the following steps shall be taken:

i. USADA's CEO shall appoint a Review Board as provided in sections 13(b) or 13(c) above.

ii. The Review Board shall be provided the laboratory documentation and any additional information that USADA deems appropriate. Copies of the laboratory documentation and additional information shall be provided simultaneously to the Athlete or other Person. The Athlete's or other Person's name will not be provided to the Review Board by USADA and will be redacted from any documents submitted to the Review Board by USADA.

iii. The Athlete or other Person shall be promptly notified that within ten (10) days of the date of notice (or within such reasonable shorter time period as USADA may set) he or she may submit to the Review Board, through USADA, any written materials for the Review Board's consideration.

iv. The Athlete or other Person shall also be provided the name, telephone number, email address and website URL of the USOC Athlete Ombudsman.

v. The Review Board shall be entitled to request additional information from either USADA or the Athlete or other Person.

vi. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the process before the Review Board shall not be considered a “hearing.” The Review Board shall only consider written submittals. The Review Board shall only consider whether there is sufficient evidence of an anti-doping rule violation to proceed to an arbitration hearing. All inferences and conflicts in the evidence shall be resolved in favor of the case being proceeding to an arbitration hearing. No matters regarding jurisdiction, USADA’s investigation or proposed sanction length, or alleged degree of Fault or lack of Fault of the Athlete shall be considered by the Review Board. Submittals to the Review Board shall not be used in any further hearing or proceeding without the consent of the party making the submittal. No evidence concerning the proceeding before the Review Board, including but not limited to the composition of the Review Board, what evidence may or may have not been considered by it, its deliberative process or its recommendations shall be admissible in any further hearing or proceeding. Notwithstanding the foregoing, submittals to the Review Board may be used in further hearings or proceedings without the consent of the party making the submittal for purposes of impeachment of any prior inconsistent statements.

vii. The Review Board shall consider the written information submitted to it and shall, by majority vote, make a signed, written recommendation to USADA whether or not there is sufficient evidence of an anti-doping rule violation to proceed to an arbitration hearing. USADA shall then communicate the Review Board's recommendation to the Athlete or other Person.

viii. USADA shall also communicate the Review Board's recommendation to the USOC, NGB, IF and WADA.

ix. The Athlete or other Person may elect to waive the Review Board process at any time and upon such an election USADA may waive the Review Board process if USADA concurs in the waiver.

e. The Review Board's recommendation shall not be binding on USADA.

f. Following receipt of the Review Board recommendation, or if the Review Board process was waived, USADA shall notify the Athlete or other Person, WADA and any sports organization(s) with a right to appeal pursuant to Article 13.2.3 of the Code in accordance with Article 14.2 of the Code, within ten (10) business days, in writing, whether USADA considers the matter closed or alternatively that an alleged anti-doping rule violation has occurred and that the matter will proceed pursuant to the adjudication process. The notice shall indicate what specific charges or alleged violations will be adjudicated and what sanction, consistent with Annex A, the IF rules, the USOC NADP, or the USADA Protocol, USADA is seeking to have imposed. The notice shall also include all of the information required by Article 14.1.3 of the Code, as well as a copy of the USADA Protocol and the American Arbitration Association (“AAA”) Supplementary Procedures for the Arbitration of Olympic Sport Doping Disputes (the “Supplementary Procedures”) attached as Annex D or a web link to those documents.

g. Within ten (10) days following the date of such notice, the Athlete or other Person must notify USADA in writing if he or she desires an arbitration hearing to contest the sanction sought by USADA. The Athlete or other Person shall be entitled to a five (5) day extension if requested within such ten (10) day period. If the sanction is not contested in writing within such ten (10) or fifteen (15) day period, then the sanction shall be communicated by USADA to the Athlete or other Person, USOC, NGB, IF and WADA and thereafter imposed by the NGB or other appropriate sporting body.
h. Such sanction shall not be challenged, reopened or subject to appeal unless the Athlete or other Person can demonstrate by a preponderance of the evidence that he or she did not receive either actual or constructive notice of the opportunity to contest the sanction. A claim that notice was not received must be raised within twenty-one (21) days of USADA’s Public Disclosure of the sanction pursuant to section 18 of this Protocol, and shall be heard by the AAA.

i. An Athlete or other Person may also elect to avoid the necessity for a hearing by accepting the sanction proposed by USADA. In all cases where USADA has agreed with an Athlete or other Person to the imposition of a sanction without a hearing, USADA shall give notice thereof as set forth in Articles 14.1 and 14.2 of the Code to other ADOs with a right to appeal under Article 13.2.3 of the Code.

j. If the sanction is contested by the Athlete or other Person, then a hearing shall be conducted pursuant to the procedures set forth below in sections 16 and 17.

14. Provisional Suspension

Pursuant to Article 7.9.1 of the Code, in the event that the laboratory reports an Adverse Analytical Finding on an A Sample for a Prohibited Substance other than a “Specified Substance” within the meaning of Article 4.2.2 of the Code, USADA will notify the Athlete or other Person, in accordance with Article 7.3 of the Code and after it has conducted the review described in Articles 7.3 and 7.5 of the Code, that a Provisional Suspension shall be imposed unless the Athlete challenges the imposition of the Provisional Suspension by requesting, in writing, a Provisional Hearing within three (3) calendar days of USADA’s notice. Such time period may be shortened by USADA if the Athlete or other Person intends to compete in a Competition that is scheduled within the three day period. For good cause, if established prior to the expiration of the challenge period, USADA may extend the period for a challenge of the Provisional Suspension by up to an additional four (4) calendar days. If the Athlete does not contest the Provisional Suspension, the Provisional Suspension will go into effect and the Athlete’s case will proceed on the Anti-Doping Review Board Track set forth in section 13 above. If the Athlete challenges the Provisional Suspension proposed by USADA, but a Provisional Hearing is not initiated as provided for below, the Athlete’s case will proceed on the Expedited Track set forth in section 15 below.

a. In the event that the laboratory reports an Adverse Analytical Finding on an A Sample for a Prohibited Substance other than a Specified Substance and USADA is unaware of a Protected Competition or significant Competition in which the Athlete may participate within the next forty-five (45) days, USADA may inform the Athlete of USADA’s determination that a Provisional Suspension should be imposed and the Athlete’s right to request, in writing, that the AAA form an arbitration panel as provided in this Protocol and schedule a Provisional Hearing to be held within ten (10) days of USADA’s notice or within such shorter time as specified by USADA. Provisional Hearings shall be held via conference call within the time frame specified by USADA and the sole issue to be determined by the panel at such a hearing will be whether USADA’s decision that a Provisional Suspension should be imposed shall be upheld. USADA’s decision to impose a Provisional Suspension shall be upheld if probable cause exists for USADA to proceed with a charge of an anti-doping rule violation against the Athlete or if the Athlete is unable to demonstrate that the potential violation resulted from the use of a Contaminated Product. To establish probable cause it shall not be necessary for any B Sample analysis to have been completed. Prior to any Provisional Hearing USADA shall provide to the Athlete any and all laboratory documentation in the possession of USADA for the Sample in question. If probable cause is found the panel shall uphold USADA’s decision to impose a Provisional Suspension against the Athlete. The Provisional Suspension shall make the Athlete Ineligible to participate in any Competition or Event or from membership or inclusion upon any team organized or nominated by the USOC or any NGB and shall be in effect until the final hearing has been held and an award issued by an arbitration panel or until the earlier of one of the following events: USADA and the Athlete agree to a sanction, USADA withdraws its case against the Athlete, or the Athlete withdraws his or her request for arbitration or fails to contest his or her case resulting in imposition of a sanction.

b. If a Provisional Suspension is involuntarily imposed against an Athlete pursuant to the Provisional Hearing process set forth above, the Athlete shall be entitled to have his or her case heard pursuant to the Expedited Track set forth below if a written request for such expedited treatment is made to the Provisional Hearing panel within three (3) business days of the panel’s decision to uphold USADA’s decision to impose a Provisional Suspension.

c. In the event that USADA chooses not to impose a Provisional Suspension or if USADA imposes a Provisional Suspension and the Athlete presents credible evidence that the Athlete intends to participate in a Protected Competition or other significant Competition within forty-five (45) days, the Provisional Hearing process shall be bypassed and the case shall proceed directly to an expedited hearing as provided for in section 15 of this Protocol.

d. Nothing in this rule shall preclude any Athlete or other Person from voluntarily accepting a Provisional Suspension proposed by USADA for any alleged anti-doping rule violation. Upon acceptance of a Provisional Suspension and agreement by USADA a case may be shifted to the appropriate stage of the Anti-Doping Review Board Track at any time.

e. Pursuant to Article 7.10 of the Code, upon the acceptance or imposition of a Provisional Suspension, USADA shall give notice thereof as set forth in Articles 14.1 and 14.2 of the Code to other ADOs with a right to appeal under Article 13.2.3 of the Code.
15. Results Management / Expedited Track

When USADA receives a laboratory report of an Adverse Analytical Finding on an A Sample or USADA has evidence that an Athlete or other Person Used, Possessed, Trafficked or Administered a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method other than a Specified Substance and the Athlete or other Person believed to have committed the rule violation has not accepted a Provisional Suspension within the time period specified by USADA and is likely to participate in a Protected Competition or other significant Competition within forty-five (45) days, then USADA shall address the case through the following results management procedures if USADA determines that the case might not be concluded prior to the Protected Competition if administered on the Anti-Doping Review Board Track:

a. If applicable, the B Sample shall be analyzed by the laboratory at the earliest practicable time as scheduled by USADA. Notice of the date for the B Sample opening will be set forth in the notice informing the Athlete of his or her opportunity to accept a Provisional Suspension or request a Provisional Hearing.

b. Regardless of the status of any B Sample analysis, within three (3) business days of expiration of the period in which the Athlete or other Person must accept a Provisional Suspension in order to avoid handling of the Athlete’s or other Person’s case on the Expedited Track, the Athlete or other Person shall be deemed to have requested arbitration of their case and USADA shall notify the AAA in writing of the initiation of an expedited proceeding by USADA against the Athlete or other Person by filing a request for arbitration with the AAA.

c. The AAA shall immediately form an arbitration panel under the AAA’s expedited procedures.

d. The panel shall complete and close the hearing and issue its written award within the time period identified by USADA as necessary to provide for orderly participation in Protected Competition by the Athlete or other Person, if eligible, and/or by any other potentially affected Athletes, other Persons or team, if no Protected Competition is more imminent, within twenty-one (21) days of formation of the panel.

e. Nothing in this rule shall preclude any Athlete or other Person from voluntarily accepting the imposition of the Provisional Suspension by USADA. Upon acceptance of a Provisional Suspension and agreement by USADA and the Athlete or other Person a case may be shifted from the Expedited Track to the appropriate stage of the Anti-Doping Review Board Track at any time.

16. Expedited Procedures

USADA may eliminate the Review Board process or shorten any time period set forth in this Protocol and require that any hearing be conducted or the results of any hearing be Publicly Reported on or before a certain date or time where doing so is reasonably necessary to resolve an Athlete’s or other Person’s eligibility before a Protected Competition or other significant Competition. The shortened time periods shall continue to protect the right of the Athlete or other Person to a fair hearing and shall not prohibit the Athlete’s or other Person’s right to request three (3) arbitrators or choose a single arbitrator.

17. Hearings and Appeals

The following procedures apply to all hearings under this Protocol:

a. Without exception, absent the express consent of the parties, all hearings will take place in the United States before the AAA using the Supplementary Procedures. For purposes of this section 17(a), the parties will be USADA and the Athlete or other Person. Although the parties and witnesses may participate in any hearing remotely, absent the express consent of the parties, the arbitrator(s) must be physically situated in the United States in order to take part in a hearing. USADA may also invite the applicable IF and WADA to participate either as a party or as an observer. The Athlete or other Person shall have the sole right to request that the hearing be open to the public subject to such limitations as may be imposed by the arbitrator(s). For their information only, notice of the hearing date shall also be sent to the USOC, the USOC Athlete Ombudsman and the NGB. If the Athlete or other Person requests, the USOC Athlete Ombudsman shall be invited as an observer.

b. Subject to the filing deadline for an appeal filed by WADA as provided in Article 13.2.3 of the Code, the final award by the AAA arbitrator(s) may be appealed to the CAS within twenty-one (21) days of issuance of the final reasoned award or when an award on eligibility without reasons is deemed final as set forth below. If the AAA arbitrators issue an award on eligibility without reasons, such award shall be deemed final for purposes of appeal to CAS on the earlier of (a) issuance of the final reasoned award by the AAA Panel, or (b) thirty (30) days from issuance of the award without reasons. The appeal procedure set forth in Article 13.2 of Annex A shall apply to all appeals not just appeals by International-Level Athletes or other Persons. A CAS appeal shall be filed with the CAS Administrator, the CAS hearing will automatically take place in the United States and CAS shall conduct a review of the matter on appeal which, among other things, shall include the power to increase, decrease or void the sanctions imposed by the previous AAA Panel regardless of which party initiated the appeal. The regular CAS Appeal Arbitration Procedures apply. The decision of CAS shall be final and binding on all parties and shall not be subject to further review or appeal.

c. All administrative costs of USADA relating to the Testing and management of Athletes’ Samples prior to a determination of Ineligibility will be borne by USADA. Administrative costs of the USADA adjudication process (AAA filing fee, AAA administrative costs, AAA arbitrator fees and costs) will be borne by the USOC.

d. If the Athlete or other Person files an appeal with CAS, the CAS filing fee will be paid by the Athlete or other Person and refunded to the Athlete by the USOC should the Athlete prevail on appeal. Apart from the filing fee, CAS may impose an award of costs and fees on any party pursuant to its rules. The USOC shall not be responsible for these costs and fees.
e. The results of all hearings, including written decisions, shall be communicated by USADA to the Athlete or other Person, the USOC, NGB, IF and WADA in accordance with Article 14.2 of the Code. The NGB and/or USOC shall impose any sanction resulting from the adjudication process. The NGB and/or the USOC shall not impose any sanctions until after the Athlete or other Person has had the opportunity for a hearing.

18. Confidentiality

Athletes and other Persons consent to USADA disclosing such information concerning the Athlete or other Persons to sports organizations as may be permitted by the Code, IF rules, the USOC NADP, this Protocol, the ISTI, or other law, rule or regulation, including the whereabouts information described in Articles 5.6 and 14.5 of the Code. For any disclosure which USADA is entitled to make to the USOC, USADA may, in addition, make such disclosure to the appropriate NGB or other appropriate USOC member organization.

USADA shall maintain on its website a searchable database which includes the identity of all Athletes tested by USADA under its Olympic, Paralympic, Pan American, Parapan American and Youth Olympic movements Testing program and the number of times each Athlete has been tested by USADA.

USADA shall not Publicly Disclose or comment upon any Athlete’s Adverse Analytical Finding or Atypical Finding or upon any information related to any alleged doping violation (including violations not involving an Adverse Analytical Finding) until after the Athlete or other Person (1) has been found to have committed an anti-doping rule violation in a hearing conducted under this Protocol, or (2) has failed to request a hearing within the time set forth in section 12(a) of this Protocol, or (3) has agreed in writing to the sanction sought by USADA. However, USADA may provide notification to the USOC, NGB, IF, WADA, an Event organizer or team selecting entity (or other sporting body ordering the test) as provided for in this Protocol. USADA does not control how information provided by USADA to the USOC, NGBs, IFs, WADA and other sports organizations is disseminated but will include statements to each organization requesting that any organization receiving such information keep it confidential until disclosed by USADA. USADA may comment publicly at any time on any aspect of the results management/adjudication process or the applicable rules without making specific reference to any Athlete or other Person alleged to have committed an anti-doping rule violation. USADA may also release aggregate statistics of Testing and adjudication results. In the event an Athlete or other Person or the Athlete’s or other Person’s representative(s) or others associated with the Athlete or other Person make(s) public comments about their case or the process involving the Athlete or other Person then USADA may respond publicly to such comments in whatever manner and to whatever extent USADA deems appropriate.

Unless USADA determines that non-disclosure or delayed disclosure is permitted under the Code, USADA shall Publicly Report the disposition of anti-doping matters no later than five (5) business days after: (1) it has been determined in a hearing in accordance with the Protocol that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred, (2) such hearing has been waived, (3) the assertion of an anti-doping rule violation has not been timely challenged, or (4) the Athlete or other Person has agreed in writing to the sanction sought by USADA. After an anti-doping rule violation has been established USADA may comment upon any aspect of the case. In all cases, the disposition shall be reported to the USOC, NGB, IF, WADA and, if applicable, the other sporting body referring the matter to USADA.

USADA shall also comply with the Public Disclosure requirements as described in Article 14.3 of the Code where those requirements are not specifically provided in these Rules.

19. Ineligibility

Any Athlete sanctioned by USADA, a NGB, an IF, another Signatory to the Code or by another body whose rules are consistent with the Code for the violation of any anti-doping rule, who receives a period of Ineligibility of less than a lifetime period of Ineligibility, shall be required to make themselves available for Out-of-Competition Testing and, in the discretion of USADA, may be enrolled in and required to comply with all requirements of the USADA RTP at any time during the period of the Athlete’s Ineligibility. The failure by an Athlete who has been enrolled in the USADA RTP to fully comply with USADA’s whereabouts requirements may result in the extension of the Athlete’s Ineligibility or subject the Athlete to a further anti-doping rule violation and additional sanctions. Sanctioned Athletes shall also be required to bear the costs associated with any reinstatement tests conducted by USADA on him or her during the period of Ineligibility or thereafter.

Any Athlete who retires during a period of Ineligibility while enrolled in the USADA RTP and later desires to seek reinstatement or return to active participation in sport must give USADA notice of his or her intent to return from retirement and must comply with all USADA whereabouts requirements for members of the USADA RTP. Once the Athlete has provided all the whereabouts information required by USADA, USADA shall notify the Athlete of the date of the Athlete’s re-inclusion in the USADA RTP. The Athlete shall not be eligible to recover eligibility until the Athlete has been in the USADA RTP and fully complied with all requirements for participation in the RTP, including the duty to provide whereabouts information, for a period of time equal to the period of Ineligibility remaining as of the date the Athlete retired or for the period of time specified in the USOC NADP for an Athlete’s return to participation in sport following a retirement, whichever is longer. The Athlete must also comply with all applicable reinstatement requirements of the Athlete’s NGB(s) and IF(s).
20. Retirement

Any Athlete enrolled in the USADA RTP who wishes to be removed from the USADA RTP on account of retirement must promptly notify USADA and his or her NGB in writing in order for retirement from the USADA RTP to be effective. In addition, Athletes are responsible to comply with the individual retirement policies for the IF(s) in each sport in which he or she competes. The notice regarding retirement attached as Annex F shall be posted on the USADA website.

In accordance with Article 5.7 of the Code, any Athlete who retires from sport while included in USADA’s RTP must make himself or herself available for Testing by giving six months prior written notice to USADA, the relevant IF and the Athlete’s NGB(s) prior to returning to active participation in sport at the International or National level and must comply with all USADA whereabouts requirements for members of the USADA RTP. WADA, in consultation with the relevant IF and USADA, may grant an exemption to the six-month written notice rule where the strict application of that rule would be manifestly unfair to an Athlete. This decision may be appealed under Article 13 of the Code. In addition, competitive results obtained in violation of Article 5.7.1 of the Code shall be Disqualified.

If an Athlete retires from sport while subject to a period of Ineligibility and then wishes to return to active Competition in sport, the Athlete shall not compete in International Events or National Events until the Athlete has made himself or herself available for Testing and provided notice in accordance with Article 5.7.2 of the Code.

21. Ownership and Use of Samples

All Samples collected by USADA shall be the property of USADA, but shall only be used for purposes outlined in this Protocol and in accordance with Article 6 of the Code set forth in Annex A.

22. Effective Date

The revisions to this Protocol incorporated herein shall go into effect on January 1, 2015. Revisions to the Protocol as previously published shall not apply retrospectively to matters pending before January 1, 2015 except as provided in Article 25 of the Code.

Articles from the World Anti-Doping Code that are referenced in the USOC Anti-Doping Policies and incorporated verbatim into the USADA Protocol for Olympic and Paralympic Movement Testing:

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 2.10 of the Code.

ARTICLE 2: ANTI-DOPING RULE VIOLATIONS

The purpose of Article 2 is to specify the circumstances and conduct which constitute anti-doping rule violations. Hearings in doping cases will proceed based on the assertion that one or more of these specific rules have been violated.

Athletes or other Persons shall be responsible for knowing what constitutes an anti-doping rule violation and the substances and methods which have been included on the Prohibited List.

The following constitute anti-doping rule violations:

2.1 Presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers in Athlete’s Sample

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 Samples. 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.

[Comment to Article 2.1.1: An anti-doping rule violation is committed under this Article without regard to an Athlete’s Fault. This rule has been referred to in various CAS decisions as “Strict Liability.” An Athlete’s Fault is taken into consideration in determining the Consequences of this anti-doping rule violation under Article 10. This principle has consistently been upheld by CAS.]

2.1.2 Sufficient proof of an anti-doping rule violation under Article 2.1 is established by any of the following: presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers in the Athlete’s A Sample where the Athlete waives analysis of the B Sample and the B Sample is not analyzed; or, where the Athlete’s B Sample is analyzed and the analysis
of the Athlete’s B Sample confirms the presence of the Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers found in the Athlete’s A Sample; or, where the Athlete’s B Sample is split into two bottles and the analysis of the second bottle confirms the presence of the Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers found in the first bottle.

[Comment to Article 2.1.2: The Anti-Doping Organization with results management responsibility may in its discretion choose to have the B Sample analyzed even if the Athlete does not request the analysis of the B Sample.]

2.1.3 Excepting those substances for which a quantitative threshold is specifically identified in the Prohibited List, the 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.

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

2.2 Use or Attempted Use by an Athlete of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method.

[Comment to Article 2.2: It has always been the case that Use or Attempted Use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method may be established by any reliable means. As noted in the Comment to Article 3.2, unlike the proof required to establish an anti-doping rule violation under Article 2.1, Use or Attempted Use may also be established by other reliable means such as admissions by the Athlete, witness statements, documentary evidence, conclusions drawn from longitudinal profiling, including data collected as part of the Athlete Biological Passport, or other analytical information which does not otherwise satisfy all the requirements to establish “Presence” of a Prohibited Substance under Article 2.1.

For example, Use may be established based upon reliable analytical data from the analysis of an A Sample (without confirmation from an analysis of a B Sample) or from the analysis of a B Sample alone where the Anti-Doping Organization provides a satisfactory explanation for the lack of confirmation in the other Sample.]

2.2.1 It is each Athlete’s personal duty to ensure that no Prohibited Substance enters his or her body and that no Prohibited Method is Used. 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 rule violation for Use of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method.

2.2.2 The success or failure of the Use or Attempted 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.

[Comment to Article 2.2.2: Demonstrating the “Attempted Use” of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method 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 violations of Article 2.2 in respect of Use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method.

An Athlete’s Use of a Prohibited Substance constitutes an anti-doping rule violation unless such substance is not prohibited Out-of-Competition and the Athlete’s Use takes place Out-of-Competition. (However, the presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers in a Sample collected In-Competition is a violation of Article 2.1 regardless of when that substance might have been administered.)]

2.3 Evading, Refusing or Failing to Submit to Sample Collection

Evading Sample collection, or without compelling justification refusing or failing to submit to Sample collection after notification as authorized in applicable anti-doping rules.

[Comment to Article 2.3: For example, it would be an anti-doping rule violation of “evading Sample collection” if it were established that an Athlete was deliberately avoiding a Doping Control official to evade notification or Testing. A violation of “failing to submit to Sample collection” may be based on either intentional or negligent conduct of the Athlete, while “evading” or “refusing” Sample collection contemplates intentional conduct by the Athlete.]

2.4 Whereabouts Failures

Any combination of three missed tests and/or filing failures, as defined in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations, within a twelve-month period by an Athlete in a Registered Testing Pool.

2.5 Tampering or Attempted Tampering with any part of Doping Control

Conduct which subverts the Doping Control process but which would not otherwise be included in the definition of Prohibited Methods. Tampering shall include, without limitation, intentionally interfering or attempting to interfere with a Doping Control official, providing fraudulent information to an Anti-Doping Organization or intimidating or attempting to intimidate a potential witness.

[Comment to Article 2.5: For example, this Article would prohibit altering identification numbers on a Doping Control form during Testing, breaking the B bottle at the time of B Sample analysis, or altering a Sample by the addition of a foreign substance. Offensive conduct towards a Doping Control official or other Person involved in Doping Control which does not otherwise constitute Tampering shall be addressed in the disciplinary rules of sport organizations.]

2.6 Possession of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method

2.6.1 Possession by an Athlete In-Competition of any Prohibited Substance or any Prohibited Method, or Possession by an Athlete Out-of-Competition of any Prohibited Substance or any Prohibited Method which is prohibited Out-of-Competition unless the Athlete establishes that the Possession is consistent with a Therapeutic Use Exemption (“TUE”) granted in accordance with Article 4.4 or other acceptable justification.
2.6.2 Possession by an Athlete Support Person In-Competition of any 
Prohibited Substance or any Prohibited Method, or Possession by an 
Athlete Support Person Out-of-Competition of any Prohibited Substance 
or any Prohibited Method which is prohibited Out-of-Competition in 
connection with an Athlete, Competition or training, unless the Athlete 
Support Person establishes that the Possession is consistent with a TUE 
granted to an Athlete in accordance with Article 4.4 or other acceptable 
justification.

[Comment to Article 2.6.1 and 2.6.2: Acceptable justification would not include, 
for example, buying or Possessing a Prohibited Substance for purposes of giving it 
to a friend or relative, except under justifiable medical circumstances where that 
Person had a physician’s prescription, e.g., buying Insulin for a diabetic child.]

[Comment to Article 2.6.2: Acceptable justification would include, for example, a 
team doctor carrying Prohibited Substances for dealing with acute and emergency 
situations.]

2.7 Trafficking or Attempted Trafficking in any Prohibited Substance or 
Prohibited Method

2.8 Administration or Attempted Administration to any Athlete 
In-Competition of any Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method, 
or Administration or Attempted Administration to any Athlete 
Out-of-Competition of any Prohibited Method or any 
Prohibited Substance that is prohibited Out-of-Competition

2.9 Complicity

Assisting, encouraging, aiding, abetting, conspiring, covering up or any other 
type of intentional complicity involving an anti-doping rule violation, Attempted 
doping rule violation or violation of Article 10.12.1 by another Person.

2.10 Prohibited Association

Association by an Athlete or other Person subject to the authority of an Anti- 
Doping Organization in a professional or sport-related capacity with any Athlete 
Support Person who:

2.10.1 If subject to the authority of an Anti-Doping Organization, is serving a 
period of Ineligibility, or

2.10.2 If not subject to the authority of an Anti-Doping Organization and 
where Ineligibility has not been addressed in a results management 
process pursuant to the Code, has been convicted or found in a criminal, 
disciplinary or professional proceeding to have engaged in conduct 
which would have constituted a violation of anti-doping rules if Code- 
compliant rules had been applicable to such Person. The disqualifying 
status of such Person shall be in force for the longer of six years from 
the criminal, professional or disciplinary decision or the duration of the

2.10.3 Is serving as a front or intermediary for an individual described in Article 
2.10.1 or 2.10.2.

In order for this provision to apply, it is necessary that the Athlete or 
other Person has previously been advised in writing by an Anti-Doping 
Organization with jurisdiction over the Athlete or other Person, or by 
WADA, of the Athlete Support Person’s disqualifying status and the 
potential Consequence of prohibited association and that the Athlete 
or other Person can reasonably avoid the association. The Anti-Doping 
Organization shall also use reasonable efforts to advise the Athlete 
Support Person who is the subject of the notice to the Athlete or other 
Person that the Athlete Support Person may, within 15 days, come 
forward to the Anti-Doping Organization to explain that the criteria 
described in Articles 2.10.1 and 2.10.2 do not apply to him or her.

(Notwithstanding Article 17, this Article applies even when the Athlete 
Support Person’s disqualifying conduct occurred prior to the effective 
date provided in Article 25.)

The burden shall be on the Athlete or other Person to establish that any 
association with Athlete Support Personnel described in Articles 2.10.1 
or 2.10.2 is not in a professional or sport-related capacity.

Anti-Doping Organizations that are aware of Athlete Support Personnel 
who meet the criteria described in Articles 2.10.1, 2.10.2, or 2.10.3 shall 
submit that information to WADA.

[Comment to Article 2.10: Athletes and other Persons must not work with 
coaches, trainers, physicians or other Athlete Support Personnel who are ineligible 
on account of an anti-doping rule violation or who have been criminally convicted 
or professionally disciplined in relation to doping. Some examples of the types of 
association which are prohibited include: obtaining training, strategy, technique, 
nutrition or medical advice; obtaining therapy, treatment or prescriptions; 
providing any bodily products for analysis; or allowing the Athlete Support Person 
to serve as an agent or representative. Prohibited association need not involve any 
form of compensation.]

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 panel 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.

[Comment to Article 3.1: 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.]

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:

[Comment to Article 3.2: For example, an Anti-Doping Organization may establish an anti-doping rule violation under Article 2.2 based on the Athlete's admissions, the credible testimony of third Persons, reliable documentary evidence, reliable analytical data from either an A or B Sample as provided in the Comments to Article 2.2, or conclusions drawn from the profile of a series of the Athlete's blood or urine Samples, such as data from the Athlete Biological Passport.]

3.2.1 Analytical methods or decision limits approved by WADA after consultation within the relevant scientific community and which have been the subject of peer review are presumed to be scientifically valid. Any Athlete or other Person seeking to rebut this presumption of scientific validity shall, as a condition precedent to any such challenge, first notify WADA of the challenge and the basis of the challenge. CAS on its own initiative may also inform WADA of any such challenge. At WADA's request, the CAS panel shall appoint an appropriate scientific expert to assist the panel in its evaluation of the challenge. Within 10 days of WADA's receipt of such notice, and WADA's receipt of the CAS file, WADA shall also have the right to intervene as a party, appear amicus curiae or otherwise provide evidence in such proceeding.

3.2.2 WADA-accredited laboratories, and other laboratories approved by WADA, are presumed to have conducted Sample analysis and custodial procedures in accordance with the International Standard for Laboratories. The Athlete or other Person may rebut this presumption by establishing that a departure from the International Standard for Laboratories occurred which could reasonably have caused the Adverse Analytical Finding.

If the Athlete or other Person rebuts the preceding presumption by showing that a departure from the International Standard for Laboratories occurred which could reasonably have caused the Adverse Analytical Finding, then the Anti-Doping Organization shall have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the Adverse Analytical Finding.

[Comment to Article 3.2.2: The burden is on the Athlete or other Person to establish, by a balance of probability, a departure from the International Standard for Laboratories that could reasonably have caused the Adverse Analytical Finding. If the Athlete or other Person does so, the burden shifts to the Anti-Doping Organization to prove to the comfortable satisfaction of the hearing panel that the departure did not cause the Adverse Analytical Finding.]

3.2.3 Departures from any other International Standard or other anti-doping rule or policy set forth in the Code or Anti-Doping Organization rules which did not cause an Adverse Analytical Finding or other anti-doping rule violation shall not invalidate such evidence or results. If the Athlete or other Person establishes a departure from another International Standard or other anti-doping rule or policy which could reasonably have caused an anti-doping rule violation based on an Adverse Analytical Finding or other anti-doping rule violation, then the Anti-Doping Organization shall have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the Adverse Analytical Finding or the factual basis for the anti-doping rule violation.

3.2.4 The facts established by a decision of a court or professional disciplinary tribunal of competent jurisdiction which is not the subject of a pending appeal shall be irrebuttable evidence against the Athlete or other Person to whom the decision pertained of those facts unless the Athlete or other Person establishes that the decision violated principles of natural justice.

3.2.5 The hearing panel in a hearing on an anti-doping rule violation may draw an inference adverse to the Athlete or other Person who is asserted to have committed an anti-doping rule violation based on the Athlete's or other Person's refusal, after a request made in a reasonable time in advance of the hearing, to appear at the hearing (either in person or telephonically as directed by the hearing panel) and to answer questions from the hearing panel or the Anti-Doping Organization asserting the anti-doping rule violation.

ARTICLE 4: THE PROHIBITED LIST

4.2 Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods Identified on the Prohibited List

4.2.2 Specified Substances

For purposes of the application of Article 10, all Prohibited Substances shall be Specified Substances except substances in the classes of anabolic agents and hormones and those stimulants and hormone antagonists and modulators so identified on the Prohibited List. The category of Specified Substances shall not include Prohibited Methods.

[Comment to Article 4.2.2: The Specified Substances identified in Article 4.2.2]
should not in any way be considered less important or less dangerous than other doping substances. Rather, they are simply substances which are more likely to have been consumed by an Athlete for a purpose other than the enhancement of sport performance.)

4.3 Criteria for Including Substances and Methods on the Prohibited List

4.3.3 WADA’s determination of the Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods that will be included on the Prohibited List, the classification of substances into categories on the Prohibited List, and the classification of the substance as prohibited at all times or In-Competition only, is 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.

ARTICLE 6: ANALYSIS OF SAMPLES

Samples shall be analyzed in accordance with the following principles:

6.1 Use of Accredited and Approved Laboratories

For purposes of Article 2.1, Samples shall be analyzed only in WADA-accredited laboratories or laboratories otherwise approved by WADA. The choice of the WADA-accredited or WADA-approved laboratory used for the Sample analysis shall be determined exclusively by the Anti-Doping Organization responsible for results management.

[Comment to Article 6.1: For cost and geographic access reasons, WADA may approve laboratories which are not WADA-accredited to perform particular analysis-for example, analysis of blood which should be delivered from the collection site to the laboratory within a set deadline. Before approving any such laboratory, WADA will ensure it meets the high analytical and custodial standards required by WADA.

Violations of Article 2.1 may be established only by Sample analysis performed by a WADA-accredited laboratory or another laboratory approved by WADA. Violations of other Articles may be established using analytical results from other laboratories so long as the results are reliable.]

6.2 Purpose of Analysis of Samples

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, or to assist an Anti-Doping Organization in profiling relevant parameters in an Athlete’s urine, blood or other matrix, including DNA or genomic profiling, or for any other legitimate anti-doping purpose. Samples may be collected and stored for future analysis.

[Comment to Article 6.2: For example, relevant profile information could be used to direct Target Testing or to support an anti-doping rule violation proceeding under Article 2.2, or both.]

6.3 Research on Samples

No Sample may be used for research without the Athlete’s written consent. Samples used for purposes other than Article 6.2 shall have any means of identification removed such that they cannot be traced back to a particular Athlete.

[Comment to Article 6.3: As is the case in most medical contexts, use of anonymized Samples for quality assurance, quality improvement, or to establish reference populations is not considered research.]

6.4 Standards for Sample Analysis and Reporting

Laboratories shall analyze Samples and report results in conformity with the International Standard for Laboratories. To ensure effective Testing, the Technical Document referenced at Article 5.4.1 will establish risk assessment-based Sample analysis menus appropriate for particular sports and sport disciplines, and laboratories shall analyze Samples in conformity with those menus, except as follows:

6.4.1 Anti-Doping Organizations may request that laboratories analyze their Samples using more extensive menus than those described in the Technical Document.

6.4.2 Anti-Doping Organizations may request that laboratories analyze their Samples using less extensive menus than those described in the Technical Document only if they have satisfied WADA that, because of the particular circumstances of their country or sport, as set out in their test distribution plan, less extensive analysis would be appropriate.

6.4.3 As provided in the International Standard for Laboratories, laboratories at their own initiative and expense may analyze Samples for Prohibited Substances or Prohibited Methods not included on the Sample analysis menu described in the Technical Document or specified by the Testing authority. Results from any such analysis shall be reported and have the same validity and consequence as any other analytical result.

[Comment to Article 6.4: The objective of this Article is to extend the principle of “intelligent Testing” to the Sample analysis menu so as to most effectively and efficiently detect doping. It is recognized that the resources available to fight doping are limited and that increasing the Sample analysis menu may, in some sports and countries, reduce the number of Samples which can be analyzed.]
Samples may be stored and subjected to further analyses for the purpose of Article 6.2 at any time exclusively at the direction of the Anti-Doping Organization that initiated and directed Sample collection or WADA. (Any Sample storage or further analysis initiated by WADA shall be at WADA’s expense.) Further analysis of Samples shall conform with the requirements of the International Standard for Laboratories and the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.

ARTICLE 7: RESULTS MANAGEMENT

7.11 Retirement from Sport

If an Athlete or other Person retires while a results management process is underway, the Anti-Doping Organization conducting the results management process retains jurisdiction to complete its results management process. If an Athlete or other Person retires before any results management process has begun, the Anti-Doping Organization which would have had results management authority over the Athlete or other Person at the time the Athlete or other Person committed an anti-doping rule violation, has authority to conduct results management.

[Comment to Article 7.11: Conduct by an Athlete or other Person before the Athlete or other Person was subject to the jurisdiction of any Anti-Doping Organization would not constitute an anti-doping rule violation but could be a legitimate basis for denying the Athlete or other Person membership in a sports organization.]

ARTICLE 8: RIGHT TO A FAIR HEARING AND NOTICE OF HEARING DECISION

8.4 Notice of Decisions

The reasoned hearing decision, or, in cases where the hearing has been waived, a reasoned decision explaining the action taken, shall be provided by the Anti-Doping Organization with results management responsibility to the Athlete and to other Anti-Doping Organizations with a right to appeal under Article 13.2.3 as provided in Article 14.2.1.

ARTICLE 9: AUTOMATIC DISQUALIFICATION OF INDIVIDUAL RESULTS

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

[Comment to Article 9: For Team Sports, any awards received by individual players will be Disqualified. However, Disqualification of the team will be as provided in Article 11. In sports which are not Team Sports but 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 10: SANCTIONS ON INDIVIDUALS

10.1 Disqualification of Results in the 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.

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.

[Comment to Article 10.1: Whereas Article 9 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).]

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 Ineligibility for Presence Use or Attempted Use or Possession of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method

The period of Ineligibility imposed for a first violation of Articles 2.1, 2.2 or 2.6 shall be as follows, subject to potential reduction or suspension of sanction pursuant to Articles 10.4, 10.5 or 10.6:

10.2.1 The period of Ineligibility shall be four years where:

- 10.2.1.1 The anti-doping rule violation does not involve a Specified Substance, unless the Athlete or other Person can establish that the anti-doping rule violation was not intentional.
- 10.2.1.2 The anti-doping rule violation involves a Specified Substance and the Anti-Doping Organization can establish that the anti-doping rule violation was intentional.

10.2.2 If Article 10.2.1 does not apply, the period of Ineligibility shall be two years.

10.2.3 As used in Articles 10.2 and 10.3, the term “intentional” is meant to identify those Athletes who cheat. The term, therefore, requires that the Athlete or other Person engaged in conduct which he or she knew constituted an anti-doping rule violation or knew that there was a
significant risk that the conduct might constitute or result in an anti-doping rule violation and manifestly disregarded that risk. An anti-doping rule violation resulting from an Adverse Analytical Finding for a substance which is only prohibited In-Competition shall be rebuttably presumed to be not intentional if the substance is a Specified Substance and the Athlete can establish that the Prohibited Substance was Used Out-of-Competition. An anti-doping rule violation resulting from an Adverse Analytical Finding for a substance which is only prohibited In-Competition shall not be considered intentional if the substance is not a Specified Substance and the Athlete can establish that the Prohibited Substance was Used Out-of-Competition in a context unrelated to sport performance.

### 10.3 Ineligibility for Other Anti-Doping Rule Violations

The period of Ineligibility for anti-doping rule violations other than as provided in Article 10.2 shall be as follows, unless Articles 10.5 or 10.6 are applicable:

10.3.1 For violations of Article 2.3 or Article 2.5, the period of Ineligibility shall be four years unless, in the case of failing to submit to Sample collection, the Athlete can establish that the commission of the anti-doping rule violation was not intentional (as defined in Article 10.2.3), in which case the period of Ineligibility shall be two years.

10.3.2 For violations of Article 2.4, the period of Ineligibility shall be two years, subject to reduction down to a minimum of one year, depending on the Athlete's degree of Fault. The flexibility between two years and one year of Ineligibility in this Article is not available to Athletes where a pattern of last-minute whereabouts changes or other conduct raises a serious suspicion that the Athlete was trying to avoid being available for Testing.

10.3.3 For violations of Articles 2.7 or 2.8, the period of Ineligibility imposed shall be a minimum of four years up to lifetime Ineligibility, depending on the severity of the violation. An Article 2.7 or 2.8 violation involving a Minor shall be considered a particularly serious violation and, if committed by Athlete Support Personnel for violations other than for Specified Substances, shall result in lifetime Ineligibility for Athlete Support Personnel. In addition, significant violations of Articles 2.7 or 2.8 which may also violate non-sporting laws and regulations, shall be reported to the competent administrative, professional or judicial authorities.

[Comment to Article 10.3.3: 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 accreditation, membership and other sport benefits, reporting Athlete Support Personnel to competent authorities is an important step in the deterrence of doping.]

10.3.4 For violations of Article 2.9, the period of Ineligibility imposed shall be a minimum of two years, up to four years, depending on the seriousness of the violation.

10.3.5 For violations of Article 2.10, the sanction shall be two years, subject to reduction down to a minimum of one year, depending on the Athlete or other Person’s degree of Fault and other circumstances of the case.

[Comment to Article 10.3.5: Where the “other Person” referenced in Article 2.10 is an entity and not an individual, that entity may be disciplined as provided in Article 12.]

### 10.4 Elimination of the Period of Ineligibility where there is No Fault or Negligence

If an Athlete or other Person establishes in an individual case that he or she bears No Fault or Negligence, then the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility shall be eliminated.

[Comment to Article 10.4: This Article and Article 10.5.2 apply only to the imposition of sanctions; they are not applicable to the determination of whether an anti-doping rule violation has occurred. They will only apply in exceptional circumstances, for example, where an Athlete could prove that, despite all due care, he or she was sabotaged by a competitor. Conversely, No Fault or Negligence would not apply 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 under Article 10.5 based on No Significant Fault or Negligence.]

### 10.5 Reduction of the Period of Ineligibility based on No Significant Fault or Negligence

10.5.1 Reduction of Sanctions for Specified Substances or Contaminated Products for Violations of Articles 2.1, 2.2 or 2.6.

10.5.1.1 Specified Substances

Where the anti-doping rule violation involves a Specified Substance, and the Athlete or other Person can establish No Significant Fault or Negligence, then the period of Ineligibility shall be, at a minimum, a reprimand and no period of Ineligibility, and at a maximum, two years of Ineligibility, depending on the Athlete’s or other Person’s degree of Fault.
10.5.1.2 Contaminated Products

In cases where the Athlete or other Person can establish No Significant Fault or Negligence and that the detected Prohibited Substance came from a Contaminated Product, then the period of Ineligibility shall be, at a minimum, a reprimand and no period of Ineligibility, and at a maximum, two years Ineligibility, depending on the Athlete’s or other Person’s degree of Fault.

[Comment to Article 10.5.1.2: In assessing that Athlete’s degree of Fault, it would, for example, be favorable for the Athlete if the Athlete had declared the product which was subsequently determined to be Contaminated on his or her Doping Control form.]

10.5.2 Application of No Significant Fault or Negligence beyond the Application of Article 10.5.1.

If an Athlete or other Person establishes in an individual case where Article 10.5.1 is not applicable, that he or she bears No Significant Fault or Negligence, then, subject to further reduction or elimination as provided in Article 10.6, the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility may be reduced based on the Athlete or other Person’s degree of Fault, but the reduced period of Ineligibility may not be less than one-half of the period of Ineligibility otherwise applicable. If the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility is a lifetime, the reduced period under this Article may be no less than eight years.

[Comment to Article 10.5.2: Article 10.5.2 may be applied to any anti-doping rule violation, except those Articles where intent is an element of the anti-doping rule violation (e.g., Articles 2.5, 2.7, 2.8 or 2.9) or an element of a particular sanction (e.g., Article 10.2.1) or a range of Ineligibility is already provided in an Article based on the Athlete or other Person’s degree of Fault.]

10.6 Elimination, Reduction, or Suspension of Period of Ineligibility or other Consequences for Reasons Other than Fault

10.6.1 Substantial Assistance in Discovering or Establishing Anti-Doping Rule Violations.

[Comment to Article 10.6.1: The cooperation of Athletes, Athlete Support Personnel and other Persons who acknowledge their mistakes and are willing to bring other anti-doping rule violations to light is important to clean sport. This is the only circumstance under the Code where the suspension of an otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility is authorized.]

10.6.1.1 An Anti-Doping Organization with results management responsibility for an anti-doping rule violation may, prior to a final appellate decision under Article 13 or the expiration of the time to appeal, suspend a part of the period of Ineligibility imposed in an individual case where the Athlete or other Person has provided Substantial Assistance to an Anti-Doping Organization, criminal authority or professional disciplinary body which results in: (i) the Anti-Doping Organization discovering or bringing forward an anti-doping rule violation by another Person, or (ii) which results in a criminal or disciplinary body discovering or bringing forward a criminal offense or the breach of professional rules committed by another Person and the information provided by the Person providing Substantial Assistance is made available to the Anti-Doping Organization with results management responsibility. After a final appellate decision under Article 13 or the expiration of time to appeal, an Anti-Doping Organization may only suspend a part of the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility with the approval of WADA and the applicable International Federation. The extent to which the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility may be suspended shall be based on the seriousness of the anti-doping rule violation committed by the Athlete or other Person and the significance of the Substantial Assistance provided by the Athlete or other Person to the effort to eliminate doping in sport. No more than three-quarters of the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility may be suspended. If the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility is a lifetime, the non-suspended period under this section must be no less than eight years. If the Athlete or other Person fails to continue to cooperate and to provide the complete and credible Substantial Assistance upon which a suspension of the period of Ineligibility was based, the Anti-Doping Organization that suspended the period of Ineligibility shall reinstate the original period of Ineligibility. If an Anti-Doping Organization decides to reinstate a suspended period of Ineligibility or decides not to reinstate a suspended period of Ineligibility, that decision may be appealed by any Person entitled to appeal under Article 13.

10.6.1.2 To further encourage Athletes and other Persons to provide Substantial Assistance to Anti-Doping Organizations, at the request of the Anti-Doping Organization conducting results management or at the request of the Athlete or other Person who has, or has been asserted to have, committed an anti-doping rule violation, WADA may agree at any stage of the results management process, including after a final appellate decision under Article 13, to what it considers to be an appropriate suspension of the otherwise-applicable period of Ineligibility and other Consequences. In exceptional circumstances, WADA may agree to suspensions of the period of Ineligibility and other Consequences for Substantial Assistance greater than those otherwise provided in this Article, or even no period of Ineligibility, and/or no return of prize money or payment of fines or costs. WADA’s approval shall be subject to reinstatement of sanction, as otherwise provided in this Article. Notwithstanding Article 13, WADA’s decisions in the context of this Article may not be appealed by any other Anti-Doping Organization.
10.6.1.3 If an Anti-Doping Organization suspends any part of an otherwise applicable sanction because of Substantial Assistance, then notice providing justification for the decision shall be provided to the other Anti-Doping Organizations with a right to appeal under Article 13.2.3 as provided in Article 14.2. In unique circumstances where WADA determines that it would be in the best interest of anti-doping, WADA may authorize an Anti-Doping Organization to enter into appropriate confidentiality agreements limiting or delaying the disclosure of the Substantial Assistance agreement or the nature of Substantial Assistance being provided.

10.6.2 Admission of an Anti-Doping Rule Violation in the Absence of Other Evidence.

Where an Athlete or other Person voluntarily admits the commission of an anti-doping rule violation before having received notice of a Sample collection which could establish an anti-doping rule violation, then the notice of the admitted violation pursuant to Article 7) and that admission is of an anti-doping rule violation other than Article 2.1, before receiving collection which could establish an anti-doping rule violation (or, in the case an anti-doping rule violation before having received notice of a sanction under more than one provision of Article 10.4, 10.5 or 10.6, before depending on the severity of the violation and the nature of Substantial Assistance being provided.

10.6.3 Prompt admission of an anti-doping rule violation after being confronted with a violation sanctionable under Article 10.2.1 or 10.3.1.

An Athlete or other Person potentially subject to a four-year sanction under Article 10.2.1 or 10.3.1 (for evading or refusing Sample Collection or Tampering with Sample Collection), by promptly admitting the asserted anti-doping rule violation after being confronted by an Anti-Doping Organization, and also upon the approval and at the discretion of both WADA and the Anti-Doping Organization, with results management responsibility, may receive a reduction in the period of Ineligibility down to a minimum of two years, depending on the severity of the violation and the Athlete or other Person’s degree of Fault.

10.6.4 Application of multiple grounds for reduction of a sanction.

Where an Athlete or other Person establishes entitlement to reduction in sanction under more than one provision of Article 10.4, 10.5 or 10.6, before applying any reduction or suspension under Article 10.6, the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility shall be determined in accordance with Articles 10.2, 10.3, 10.4, and 10.5. If the Athlete or other Person establishes entitlement to a reduction or suspension of the period of Ineligibility under Article 10.6, then the period of Ineligibility may be reduced or suspended, but not below one-fourth of the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility.

[Comment to Article 10.6.4: The appropriate sanction is determined in a sequence of four steps. First, the hearing panel determines which of the basic sanctions (Article 10.2, 10.3, 10.4, or 10.5) applies to the particular anti-doping rule violation. Second, if the basic sanction provides for a range of sanction, the hearing panel must determine the applicable sanction within that range according to the Athlete or other Person’s degree of Fault. In a third step, the hearing panel establishes whether there is a basis for elimination, suspension, or reduction of the sanction (Article 10.6). Finally, the hearing panel decides on the commencement of the period of Ineligibility under Article 10.11.

Several examples of how Article 10 is to be applied are found in Appendix 2.

10.7 Multiple Violations

10.7.1 For an Athlete or other Person’s second anti-doping rule violation, the period of Ineligibility shall be the greater of:

(a) six months;

(b) one-half of the period of Ineligibility imposed for the first anti-doping rule violation without taking into account any reduction under Article 10.6; or

(c) two times the period of Ineligibility otherwise applicable to the second anti-doping rule violation treated as if it were a first violation, without taking into account any reduction under Article 10.6.

The period of Ineligibility established above may then be further reduced by the application of Article 10.6.

10.7.2 A third anti-doping rule violation will always result in a lifetime period of Ineligibility, except if the third violation fulfills the condition for elimination or reduction of the period of Ineligibility under Article 10.4 or 10.5, or involves a violation of Article 2.4. In these particular cases, the period of Ineligibility shall be from eight years to lifetime Ineligibility.

10.7.3 An anti-doping rule violation for which an Athlete or other Person has established No Fault or Negligence shall not be considered a violation for purposes of this Article.

10.7.4 Additional Rules for Certain Potential Multiple Violations.

10.7.4.1 For purposes of imposing sanctions under Article 10.7, an anti-doping rule violation will only be considered a second violation if the Anti-Doping Organization can establish
that the Athlete or other Person committed the second anti-doping rule violation after the Athlete or other Person received notice pursuant to Article 7, or after the Anti-Doping Organization made reasonable efforts to give notice, of the first anti-doping rule violation; if the Anti-Doping Organization cannot establish this, the violations shall be considered together as one single first violation, and the sanction imposed shall be based on the violation that carries the more severe sanction.

10.7.4.2 If, after the imposition of a sanction for a first anti-doping rule violation, an Anti-Doping Organization discovers facts involving an anti-doping rule violation by the Athlete or other Person which occurred prior to notification regarding the first violation, then the Anti-Doping Organization shall impose an additional sanction based on the sanction that could have been imposed if the two violations would have been adjudicated at the same time. Results in all Competitions dating back to the earlier anti-doping rule violation will be Disqualified as provided in Article 10.8.

10.7.5 Multiple Anti-Doping Rule Violations During Ten-Year Period.

For purposes of Article 10.7, each anti-doping rule violation must take place within the same ten-year period in order to be considered multiple violations.

10.8 Disqualification of Results in Competitions Subsequent to Sample Collection or Commission of an Anti-Doping Rule Violation

In addition to the automatic Disqualification of the results in the Competition which produced the positive Sample under Article 9, all other competitive results of the Athlete obtained from the date a positive Sample was collected (whether In-Competition or Out-of-Competition), or other anti-doping rule violations 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.

[Comment to Article 10.8: Nothing in the Code precludes clean Athletes or other Persons who have been damaged by the actions of a Person who has committed an anti-doping rule violation from pursuing any right which they would otherwise have to seek damages from such Person.]

10.9 Allocation of CAS Cost Awards and Forfeited Prize Money

The priority for repayment of CAS cost awards and forfeited prize money shall be: first, payment of costs awarded by CAS; second, reallocation of forfeited prize money to other Athletes if provided for in the rules of the applicable International Federation; and third, reimbursement of the expenses of the Anti-Doping Organization that conducted results management in the case.

10.10 Financial Consequences

Anti-Doping Organizations may, in their own rules, provide for appropriate recovery of costs on account of anti-doping rule violations. However, Anti-Doping Organizations may only impose financial sanctions in cases where the maximum period of Ineligibility otherwise applicable has already been imposed. Recovery of costs or financial sanctions may only be imposed where the principle of proportionality is satisfied. No recovery of costs or financial sanction may be considered a basis for reducing the Ineligibility or other sanction which would otherwise be applicable under the Code.

10.11 Commencement of Ineligibility Period

Except as provided below, the period of Ineligibility shall start on the date of the final hearing decision providing for Ineligibility or, if the hearing is waived or there is no hearing, on the date Ineligibility is accepted or otherwise imposed.

[Comment to Article 10.11: Article 10.11 makes clear that delays not attributable to the Athlete, timely admission by the Athlete and Provisional Suspension are the only justifications for starting the period of Ineligibility earlier than the date of the final hearing decision.]

10.11.1 Delays Not Attributable to the Athlete or other Person

Where there have been substantial delays in the hearing process or other aspects of not attributable to the Athlete or other Person, the body imposing the sanction may start the period of Ineligibility at an earlier date commencing as early as the date of Sample collection or the date on which another anti-doping rule violation last occurred. All competitive results achieved during the period of Ineligibility, including retroactive Ineligibility, shall be Disqualified.

[Comment to Article 10.11.1: In cases of anti-doping rule violations other than under Article 2.1, the time required for an Anti-Doping Organization to discover and develop facts sufficient to establish an anti-doping rule violation may be lengthy, particularly where the Athlete or other Person has taken affirmative action to avoid detection. In these circumstances, the flexibility provided in this Article to start the sanction at an earlier date should not be used.]

10.11.2 Timely Admission

Where the Athlete or other Person promptly (which, in all events, for an Athlete means before the Athlete competes again) admits the anti-doping rule violation after being confronted with the anti-doping rule violation by the Anti-Doping Organization, the period of Ineligibility may start as early as the date of Sample collection or the date on which another anti-doping rule violation last occurred. In each case, however,
where this Article is applied, the Athlete or other Person shall serve at least one-half of the period of Ineligibility going forward from the date the Athlete or other Person accepted the imposition of a sanction, the date of a hearing decision imposing a sanction, or the date the sanction is otherwise imposed. This Article shall not apply where the period of Ineligibility already has been reduced under Article 10.6.3.

10.11.3 Credit for Provisional Suspension or Period of Ineligibility Served

10.11.3.1 If a Provisional Suspension is imposed and respected by the Athlete or other Person, then the Athlete or other Person shall receive a credit for such period of Provisional Suspension against any period of Ineligibility which may ultimately be imposed. If a period of Ineligibility is served pursuant to a decision that is subsequently appealed, then the Athlete or other Person shall receive a credit for such period of Ineligibility served against any period of Ineligibility which may ultimately be imposed on appeal.

10.11.3.2 If an Athlete or other Person voluntarily accepts a Provisional Suspension in writing from an Anti-Doping Organization with results management authority and thereafter respects the Provisional Suspension, the Athlete or other Person shall receive a credit for such period of voluntary Provisional Suspension against any period of Ineligibility which may ultimately be imposed. A copy of the Athlete or other Person’s voluntary acceptance of a Provisional Suspension shall be provided promptly to each party entitled to receive notice of an asserted anti-doping rule violation under Article 14.1.

[Comment to Article 10.11.3.2: An Athlete’s voluntary acceptance of Provisional Suspension is not an admission by the Athlete and shall not be used in any way to draw an adverse inference against the Athlete.]

10.11.3.3 No credit against a period of Ineligibility shall be given for any time period before the effective date of the Provisional Suspension or voluntary Provisional Suspension regardless of whether the athlete elected not to compete or was suspended by his or her team.

10.11.3.4 In Team Sports, where a period of Ineligibility is imposed upon a team, unless fairness requires otherwise, the period of Ineligibility shall start on the date of the of the final hearing decision providing for Ineligibility or, if the hearing is waived, on the date Ineligibility is accepted or otherwise imposed. Any period of team Provisional Suspension (whether imposed or voluntarily accepted) shall be credited against the total period of Ineligibility to be served.

10.12 Status During Ineligibility

10.12.1 Prohibition Against Participation During Ineligibility

No Athlete or other 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, Signatory’s member organization, or a club or other member organization of a Signatory’s member organization, or in Competitions authorized or organized by any professional league or any international- or national-level Event organization or any elite or national-level sporting activity funded by a governmental agency.

An Athlete or other Person subject to a period of Ineligibility longer than four years may, after completing four years of the period of Ineligibility, participate as an Athlete in local sport events not sanctioned or otherwise under the jurisdiction of a Code Signatory or member of a Code Signatory, but only so long as the local sport event is not at a level that could otherwise qualify such Athlete or other Person directly or indirectly to compete in (or accumulate points toward) a national championship or International Event, and does not involve the Athlete or other Person working in any capacity with Minors.

An Athlete or other Person subject to a period of Ineligibility shall remain subject to Testing.

[Comment to Article 10.12.1: For example, subject to Article 10.12.2 below, an Ineligible Athlete cannot participate in a training camp, exhibition or practice organized by his or her National Federation or a club which is a member of that National Federation or which is funded by a governmental agency. Further, an Ineligible Athlete may not compete in a non-Signatory professional league (e.g., the National Hockey League, the National Basketball Association, etc.), Events organized by a non-Signatory International Event organization or a non-Signatory national-level event organization without triggering the Consequences set forth in Article 10.12.3. The term “activity” also includes, for example, administrative activities, such as serving as an official, director, officer, employee, or volunteer of the organization described in this Article. Ineligibility imposed in one sport shall also be recognized by other sports (see Article 15.1, Mutual Recognition).]

10.12.2 Return for Training

As an exception to Article 10.12.1, an Athlete may return to train with a team or to use the facilities of a club or other member organization of a Signatory’s member organization during the shorter of: (1) the last two months of the Athlete’s period of Ineligibility, or (2) the last one-quarter of the period of Ineligibility imposed.

[Comment to Article 10.12.2: In many Team Sports and some individual sports (e.g., ski jumping and gymnastics), an Athlete cannot effectively train on his/her own so as to be ready to compete at the end of the Athlete’s period of Ineligibility.
10.12.3 Violation of the Prohibition of Participation During Ineligibility

Where an Athlete or other Person who has been declared Ineligible violates the prohibition against participation during Ineligibility described in Article 10.12.1, the results of such participation shall be Disqualified and a new period of Ineligibility equal in length up to the original period of Ineligibility shall be added to the end of the original period of Ineligibility. The new period of Ineligibility may be adjusted based on the Athlete or other Person’s degree of Fault and other circumstances of the case. The determination of whether an Athlete or other Person has violated the prohibition against participation, and whether an adjustment is appropriate, shall be made by the Anti-Doping Organization whose results management led to the imposition of the initial period of Ineligibility. This decision may be appealed under Article 13.

Where an Athlete Support Person or other Person assists a Person in violating the prohibition against participation during Ineligibility, an Anti-Doping Organization with jurisdiction over such Athlete Support Person or other Person shall impose sanctions for a violation of Article 2.9 for such assistance.

10.12.4 Withholding of Financial Support during Ineligibility

In addition, for any anti-doping rule violation not involving a reduced sanction as described in Article 10.4 or 10.5, 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.

10.13 Automatic Publication of Sanction

A mandatory part of each sanction shall include automatic publication, as provided in Article 14.3.

ARTICLE 11: CONSEQUENCES TO TEAMS

11.1 Testing of Team Sports

Where more than one member of a team in a Team Sport has been notified of an anti-doping rule violation under Article 7 in connection with an Event, the ruling body for the Event shall conduct appropriate Target Testing of the team during the Event Period.

11.2 Consequences for Team Sports

If more than two members of a team in a Team Sport are found to have committed an anti-doping rule violation during an Event Period, the ruling body of the Event shall impose an appropriate sanction on the team (e.g., loss of points, Disqualification from a Competition or Event, or other sanction) in addition to any Consequences imposed upon the individual Athletes committing the anti-doping rule violation.

11.3 Event Ruling Body May Establish Stricter Consequences for Team Sports

The ruling body for an Event may elect to establish rules for the Event which impose Consequences for Team Sports stricter than those in Article 11.2 for purposes of the Event.

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 or as otherwise provided in the Code or International Standards. 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 (except as provided in Article 13.1.3).

13.1.1 Scope of Review Not Limited

The scope of review on appeal includes all issues relevant to the matter and is expressly not limited to the issues or scope of review before the initial decision maker.
13.1.2 CAS Shall Not Defer to the Findings Being Appealed

In making its decision, CAS need not give deference to the discretion exercised by the body whose decision is being appealed.

[Comment to Article 13.1.2: CAS proceedings are de novo. Prior proceedings do not limit the evidence or carry weight in the hearing before CAS.]

13.1.3 WADA Not Required to Exhaust Internal Remedies

Where WADA has a right to appeal under Article 13 and no other party has appealed a final decision within the Anti-Doping Organization’s process, WADA may appeal such decision directly to CAS without having to exhaust other remedies in the Anti-Doping Organization process.

[Comment to Article 13.1.3: Where a decision has been rendered before the final stage of an Anti-Doping Organization’s process (for example, a first hearing) and no party elects to appeal that decision to the next level of the Anti-Doping Organization’s process (e.g., the Managing Board), then WADA may bypass the remaining steps in the Anti-Doping Organization’s internal process and appeal directly to CAS.]

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

A decision that an anti-doping rule violation was committed, a decision imposing Consequences or not imposing Consequences for an anti-doping rule violation, or a decision that no anti-doping rule violation was committed; a decision that an anti-doping rule violation proceeding cannot go forward for procedural reasons (including, for example, prescription); a decision by WADA not to grant an exception to the six months notice requirement for a retired Athlete to return to Competition under Article 5.7.1; a decision by WADA assigning results management under Article 7.1; a decision by an Anti-Doping Organization not to bring forward an Adverse Analytical Finding or an Atypical Finding as an anti-doping rule violation, or a decision not to go forward with an anti-doping rule violation after an investigation under Article 7.7; a decision to impose a Provisional Suspension as a result of a Provisional Hearing or for an Anti-Doping Organization’s failure to comply with Article 7.9; a decision that an Anti-Doping Organization lacks jurisdiction to rule on an alleged anti-doping rule violation or its Consequences; a decision to suspend, or not suspend, a period of Ineligibility or to reinstate, or not reinstate, a suspended period of Ineligibility under Article 10.6.1; a decision under Article 10.12.3; and a decision by an Anti-Doping Organization not to recognize another Anti-Doping Organization’s decision under Article 15 may be appealed exclusively as provided in this Article 13.2.

13.2.1 Appeals Involving International-Level Athletes or International Events

In cases arising from participation in an International Event or in cases involving International-Level Athletes, the decision may be appealed exclusively to CAS in accordance with the provisions applicable before such court.

[Comment to Article 13.2.1: 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 [Omitted.]

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 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; (d) the National Anti-Doping Organization of the Person’s country of residence or countries where the Person is a national or license holder; (e) 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 Games; and (f) WADA.

In cases under Article 13.2.2, the parties having the right to appeal to the national-level appeal body shall be as provided in the National Anti-Doping Organization’s rules but, at a minimum, shall include the following parties: (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; (d) the National Anti-Doping Organization of the Person’s country of residence; (e) 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 (f) WADA. For cases under Article 13.2.2, WADA, the International Olympic Committee, the International Paralympic Committee, and the relevant International Federation shall also have the right to appeal to CAS with respect to the decision of the national-level appeal body. Any party filing an appeal shall be entitled to assistance from CAS to obtain all relevant information from the Anti-Doping Organization whose decision is being appealed and the information shall be provided if CAS so directs.

The filing deadline for an appeal filed by WADA shall be the later of:

(a) Twenty-one days after the last day on which any other party in the case could have appealed, or
(b) Twenty-one days after WADA’s receipt of the complete file relating to the decision.

Notwithstanding any other provision herein, the only Person who may appeal from a Provisional Suspension is the Athlete or other Person upon whom the Provisional Suspension is imposed.
13.2.4 Cross Appeals and other Subsequent Appeals Allowed

Cross appeals and other subsequent appeals by any respondent named in cases brought to CAS under the Code are specifically permitted. Any party with a right to appeal under this Article 13 must file a cross appeal or subsequent appeal with the party’s answer.

[Comment to Article 13.2.4: This provision is necessary because since 2011, CAS rules no longer permit an Athlete the right to cross appeal when an Anti-Doping Organization appeals a decision after the Athlete’s time for appeal has expired. This provision permits a full hearing for all parties.]

13.3 Failure to Render a Timely Decision by an Anti-Doping Organization

Where, in a particular case, an Anti-Doping Organization fails to render a decision with respect to whether an anti-doping rule violation was committed within a reasonable deadline set by WADA, WADA may elect to appeal directly to CAS as if the Anti-Doping Organization had rendered a decision finding no anti-doping rule violation. If the CAS hearing panel determines that an anti-doping rule violation was committed and that WADA acted reasonably in electing to appeal directly to CAS, then WADA’s costs and attorneys fees in prosecuting the appeal shall be reimbursed to WADA by the Anti-Doping Organization.

[Comment to Article 13.3: Given the different circumstances of each anti-doping rule violation investigation and results management process, it is not feasible to establish a fixed time period for an Anti-Doping Organization to render a decision before WADA may intervene by appealing directly to CAS. Before taking such action, however, WADA will consult with the Anti-Doping Organization and give the Anti-Doping Organization an opportunity to explain why it has not yet rendered a decision. Nothing in this Article prohibits an International Federation from also having rules which authorize it to assume jurisdiction for matters in which the results management performed by one of its National Federations has been inappropriately delayed.]

13.4 Appeals Relating to TUEs

TUE decisions may be appealed exclusively as provided in Article 4.4.

13.5 Notification of Appeal Decisions

Any Anti-Doping Organization that is a party to an appeal shall promptly provide the appeal decision to the Athlete or other Person and to the other Anti-Doping Organizations that would have been entitled to appeal under Article 13.2.3 as provided under Article 14.2.

[Comment to Article 13: 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.]

ARTICLE 15: APPLICATION AND RECOGNITION OF DECISIONS

15.1 Subject to the right to appeal provided in Article 13, Testing, hearing results or other final adjudications of any Signatory which are consistent with the Code and are within that Signatory’s authority, shall be applicable worldwide and shall be recognized and respected by all other Signatories.

[Comment to Article 15.1: The extent of recognition of TUE decisions of other Anti-Doping Organizations shall be determined by Article 4.4 and the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions.]

ARTICLE 17: STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS

No anti-doping rule violation proceeding may be commenced against an Athlete or other Person unless he or she has been notified of the anti-doping rule violation as provided in Article 7, or notification has been reasonably attempted, within ten years from the date the violation is asserted to have occurred.

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 shall be used to interpret 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 retroactively to matters pending before the date the Code is accepted by a Signatory and implemented in its rules. However, 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.

24.6 The Purpose, Scope and Organization of the World Anti-Doping Program and the Code and Appendix 1, Definitions and Appendix 2, Examples of the Application of Article 10, shall be considered integral parts of the Code.

ARTICLE 25: TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS

25.1 General Application of the 2015 Code

The 2015 Code shall apply in full as of 1 January 2015 (the “Effective Date”).
25.2 **Non-Retroactive except for Articles 10.7.5 and 17 or Unless Principle of “Lex Mitior” Applies**

The retrospective period in which prior violations can be considered for purposes of multiple violations under Article 10.7.5 and the statute of limitations set forth in Article 17 are procedural rules and should be applied retroactively; provided, however, that Article 17 shall only be applied retroactively if the statute of limitation period has not already expired by the Effective Date. Otherwise, with respect to any anti-doping rule violation case which is pending as of the Effective Date and any anti-doping rule violation case brought after the Effective Date based on an anti-doping rule violation which occurred prior to the Effective Date, the case shall be governed by the substantive anti-doping rules in effect at the time the alleged anti-doping rule violation occurred unless the panel hearing the case determines the principle of “lex mitior” appropriately applies under the circumstances of the case.

25.3 **Application to Decisions Rendered Prior to the 2015 Code**

With respect to cases where a final decision finding an anti-doping rule violation has been rendered prior to the Effective Date, but the Athlete or other Person is still serving the period of Ineligibility as of the Effective Date, the Athlete or other Person may apply to the Anti-Doping Organization which had results reviewed as of the Effective Date and any anti-doping rule violation case brought after the Effective Date based on an anti-doping rule violation which occurred prior to the Effective Date, the case shall be governed by the substantive anti-doping rules in effect at the time the alleged anti-doping rule violation occurred unless the panel hearing the case determines the principle of “lex mitior” appropriately applies under the circumstances of the case.

25.4 **Multiple Violations Where the First Violation Occurs Prior to 1 January 2015.**

For purposes of assessing the period of Ineligibility for a second violation under Article 10.7.1, where the sanction for the first violation was determined based on pre-2015 Code rules, the period of Ineligibility which would have been assessed for that first violation had 2015 Code rules been applicable, shall be applied.

(Comment to Article 25.4: Other than the situation described in Article 25.4, where a final decision finding an anti-doping rule violation has been rendered prior to the existence of the Code or under the Code in force before the 2015 Code and the period of Ineligibility imposed has been completely served, the 2015 Code may not be used to re-characterize the prior violation.)

25.5 **Additional Code Amendments**

Any additional Code Amendments shall go into effect as provided in Article 23.7.
For purposes of Article 2.8 and Article 2.9 and for purposes of anti-doping information and education, any Person who competes in sport under the authority of any Signatory, government, or other sports organization accepting the Code is an Athlete.

[Comment: This definition makes it clear that all International- and National-Level 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. The definition also allows each National Anti-Doping Organization, if it chooses to do so, to expand its anti-doping program beyond International- or National-Level Athletes to competitors at lower levels of Competition or to individuals who engage in fitness activities but do not compete at all. Thus, a National Anti-Doping Organization could, for example, elect to test recreational-level competitors but not require advance TUEs. But an anti-doping rule violation involving an Adverse Analytical Finding or Tampering, results in all of the Consequences provided for in the Code (with the exception of Article 14.3.2). The decision on whether Consequences apply to recreational-level Athletes who engage in fitness activities but never compete is left to the National Anti-Doping Organization. In the same manner, a Major Event Organization holding an Event only for masters-level competitors could elect to test the competitors but not analyze Samples for the full menu of Prohibited Substances. Competitors at all levels of Competition should receive the benefit of anti-doping information and education.]

**Athlete Biological Passport:** The program and methods of gathering and collating data as described in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations and International Standard for Laboratories.

**Athlete Support Personnel:** Any coach, trainer, manager, agent, team staff, official, medical, paramedical personnel, parent or any other Person working with, treating or assisting an Athlete participating in or preparing for sports Competition.

**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.

**Atypical Finding:** A report from a WADA-accredited laboratory or other WADA-approved laboratory which requires further investigation as provided by the International Standard for Laboratories or related Technical Documents prior to the determination of an Adverse Analytical Finding.

**CAS:** The Court of Arbitration for Sport.

**Code:** The World Anti-Doping Code.

**Competition:** A single race, match, game or singular sport contest. For example, a basketball game or the finals of the Olympic 100-meter race in athletics. For stage races and other sport 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 Rule Violations (“Consequences”):** 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 on account of an anti-doping rule violation for a specified period of time from participating in any Competition or other activity or funding as provided in Article 10.12.1; (c) Provisional Suspension means the Athlete or other Person is barred temporarily from participating in any Competition or activity prior to the final decision at a hearing conducted under Article 8; (d) Financial Consequences means a CAS cost award or a financial sanction imposed for an anti-doping rule violation or to recover costs associated with an anti-doping rule violation; and (e) Public Disclosure or Reporting means the disclosure of information related to anti-doping rule violations as provided in Article 14. Teams in Team Sports may also be subject to Consequences as provided in Article 11.

**Contaminated Product:** A product that contains a Prohibited Substance that is not disclosed on the product label or in information available in a reasonable Internet search.

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

**Doping Control:** All steps and processes from Test Distribution Planning through to ultimate disposition of any appeal including all steps and processes in between such as provision of whereabouts information, Sample collection and handling, laboratory analysis, TUEs, results management and hearings.

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

**Event Venues:** Those venues so designated by the ruling body for the Event.

**Event Period:** The time between the beginning and end of an Event, as established by the ruling body of the Event.

**Fault:** Fault is any breach of duty or any lack of care appropriate to a particular situation. Factors to be taken into consideration in assessing an Athlete or other Person’s degree of Fault include, for example, the Athlete’s or other Person’s experience, whether the Athlete or other Person is a Minor, special considerations such as disability, the degree of risk that should have been perceived by the Athlete and the level of care and investigation exercised by the Athlete in relation to what should have been the perceived level of risk. In assessing the Athlete’s or other Person’s degree of Fault, the circumstances considered must be specific and relevant to explain the Athlete’s or other Person’s departure from the expected standard of behavior. Thus, for example, the fact that an Athlete would lose the opportunity to earn large sums of money during a period of Ineligibility, or the fact that the Athlete only has a short time left in his or her career, or the timing of the sporting calendar, would not be relevant factors to be considered in reducing the period of Ineligibility under Article 10.5.1 or 10.5.2.
In-Competition: Unless provided otherwise in the rules of an International Federation or the ruling body of the Event in question, “In-Competition” means the period commencing twelve hours before a Competition in which the Athlete is scheduled to participate through the end of such Competition and the Sample collection process related to such Competition.

[Comment: An International Federation or ruling body for an Event may establish an “In-Competition” period that is different than the Event Period.]

Independent Observer Program: A team of observers, under the supervision of WADA, who observe and provide guidance on the Doping Control process at certain Events and report on their observations.

Individual Sport: Any sport that is not a Team Sport.

Ineligibility: See Consequences of Anti-Doping Rule Violations above.

International Event: An Event or Competition 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 who participate in sport at the international level, as defined by each International Federation, consistent with the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.

[Comment: Consistent with the International Standard for Testing and Investigations, the International Federation is free to determine the criteria it will use to classify Athletes as International-Level Athletes, e.g., by ranking, by participation in certain International Events, by type of license, etc. However, it must publish those criteria in clear and concise form, so that Athletes are able to ascertain quickly and easily when they will become classified as International-Level Athletes. For example, if the criteria include participation in certain International Events, then the International Federation must publish a list of those International Events.]

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. International Standards shall include any Technical Documents issued pursuant to the International Standard.

Major Event Organizations: 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 variable(s) 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 eighteen years.

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 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 or Competition involving International- or National-Level Athletes that is not an International Event.

National-Level Athlete: Athletes who participate in sport at the national level, as defined by each National Anti-Doping Organization, consistent with the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.

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 Fault or Negligence: The Athlete or other Person’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 or otherwise violated an anti-doping rule. Except in the case of a Minor, for any violation of Article 2.1, the Athlete must also establish how the Prohibited Substance entered his or her system.

No Significant Fault or Negligence: The Athlete or other Person’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. Except in the case of a Minor, for any violation of Article 2.1, the Athlete must also establish how the Prohibited Substance entered his or her system.

[Comment: For Cannabinoids, an Athlete may establish No Significant Fault or Negligence by clearly demonstrating that the context of the Use was unrelated to sport performance.]

Out-of-Competition: Any period which is not In-Competition.

Participant: Any Athlete or Athlete Support Person.

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 or intends to exercise control over the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method or the premises in which a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method exists); provided, however, that if the Person does not have exclusive control over the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method or the premises in which a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method exists, constructive Possession shall only be found if the Person knew about the presence of the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited 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 notification of any kind that the Person has committed an anti-doping rule violation, the Person has taken concrete action demonstrating that the Person never intended to have Possession and has renounced Possession by explicitly declaring it to an Anti-Doping Organization. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this definition, the purchase (including by any electronic or other means) of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method constitutes Possession by the Person who makes the purchase.

[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. The act of purchasing a Prohibited Substance alone constitutes Possession, even where, for example, the product does not arrive, is received by someone else, or is sent to a third party address.]

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

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

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

**Provisional Hearing:** For purposes of Article 7.9, an expedited abbreviated hearing occurring prior to a hearing under Article 8 that provides the Athlete with notice and an opportunity to be heard in either written or oral form.

[Comment: A Provisional Hearing is only a preliminary proceeding which may not involve a full review of the facts of the case. Following a Provisional Hearing, the Athlete remains entitled to a subsequent full hearing on the merits of the case. By contrast, an “expedited hearing,” as that term is used in Article 7.9, is a full hearing on the merits conducted on an expedited time schedule.]

**Provisional Suspension:** See Consequences of Anti-Doping Rules Violations 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.

**Regional Anti-Doping Organization:** A regional entity designated by member countries to coordinate and manage delegated areas of their national anti-doping programs, which may include the adoption and implementation of anti-doping rules, the planning and collection of Samples, the management of results, the review of TUEs, the conduct of hearings, and the conduct of educational programs at a regional level.

**Registered Testing Pool:** The pool of highest-priority Athletes established separately at the international level by International Federations and at the national level by National Anti-Doping Organizations, who are subject to focused In-Competition and Out-of-Competition Testing as part of that International Federation’s or National Anti-Doping Organization’s test distribution plan and therefore are required to provide whereabouts information as provided in Article 5.6 and the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.

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

[Comment: It has sometimes been claimed that the collection of blood Samples violates the tenets of certain religious or cultural groups. It has been determined that there is no basis for any such claim.]

**Signatories:** Those entities signing the Code and agreeing to comply with the Code, as provided in Article 23.

**Specified Substance:** See Article 4.2.2.

**Strict Liability:** The rule which provides that under Article 2.1 and Article 2.2, it is not necessary that intent, Fault, negligence, or knowing Use on the Athlete’s part be demonstrated by the Anti-Doping Organization in order to establish an anti-doping rule violation.

**Substantial Assistance:** For purposes of Article 10.6.1, a Person providing Substantial Assistance must: (1) fully disclose in a signed written statement all information he or she possesses in relation to anti-doping rule violations, and (2) fully cooperate with the investigation and adjudication of any case related to that information, including, for example, presenting testimony at a hearing if requested to do so by an Anti-Doping Organization or hearing panel. Further, the information provided must be credible and must comprise an important part of any case which is initiated or, if no case is initiated, must have provided a sufficient basis on which a case could have been brought.

**Tampering:** Altering for an improper purpose or in an improper way; bringing improper influence to bear; interfering improperly; obstructing, misleading or engaging in any fraudulent conduct to alter results or prevent normal procedures from occurring.

**Target Testing:** Selection of specific Athletes for Testing based on criteria set forth in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.
The following documents will accompany the initial notification to the Athlete or other Person of a positive A Sample analysis:

1. A standard notice setting forth the review procedures, Athlete’s or other Person’s rights, and contact information for the USOC Athlete Ombudsman (including name, telephone number, email address and website URL).

2. Notification of the Prohibited Substance at issue which could result in an anti-doping rule violation. In those cases where an administrative threshold concentration is employed, that threshold will be noted. When possible, the degree to which the Athlete’s or other Person’s Sample exceeds the threshold will be reported.

3. An abbreviated analytical report to the A Sample confirmation analysis. The abbreviated data should include applicable analytical confirmation technique (e.g., gas chromatography/mass spectrometric) graphical data for negative control urine, a positive control urine (including quantitative data where relevant), and the Athlete’s or other Person’s Sample. The purpose of this data is to allow the Athlete or other Person or their representative to determine a course of action. It is understood that due to time constraints involved, there is typically less time to review and organize this data prior to transmittal than with the documentation package to accompany the B Sample which will also address documents related to the A Sample analysis.

4. For Erythropoietin ("EPO") cases, provide the Basic Area Percentage (“BAP”) of r-EPO, stated as a percentage term.

5. A cover page summarizing, in plain English, the following data contained in the laboratory documentation package: (i) the test collection date; (ii) the name of the substance reported positive or elevated; and (iii) quantification information as follows: (a) for substances where WADA has established a reporting threshold, an estimate of the concentration relative to the threshold; (b) for T/E ratios, the approximate screen concentrations of T and E [note that T/E ratios are reported based on a comparison of the relative signals of T and E not a comparison of absolute quantities of T and E]; (c) for non-threshold substances, a statement whether the concentration is relatively “high,” “medium” or “low” with a reference range provided for the positive or elevated substance in question. Note that for non-threshold substances the presence of any quantity of the Prohibited Substance is an anti-doping rule violation.
The following documentation will be supplied as the standard documentation package:

- Table of contents
- List of laboratory staff involved in the test, including signatures and/or initials and position title(s)
- Sample identification information
- Organization requesting the test
- Date of Sample collection and site identification
- USADA Sample identification number
- Laboratory Sample identification number
- Urine integrity test results (if completed)
- Chain of Custody documentation for Sample container
- Doping Control form (laboratory copy)
- Transportation Chain of Custody (e.g., courier documentation, laboratory receipt of container)
- A Sample container Chain(s) of Custody
- Documentation of any deviations from the written screening procedures (if any)
- A Sample screening results
- Relevant aliquot Chain(s) of Custody
- Screening procedure data, including chromatograms (or other relevant data), for negative control urine
- Positive control urine (with concentration indicated, if relevant)
- Sample urine aliquot(s)
- Analytical run instrument validation data (e.g., tune data)
- A Sample report (including numerical data for threshold substances*)
- pH, Specific Gravity, and other urine integrity test results (if applicable, including abnormal appearance of Sample)
- Documentation of any deviations from the written screening procedures (if any)
- B Sample confirmation results
- B Sample container Chain(s) of Custody
- Summary of the analytical principles of the confirmation method (if different than A Sample)
- Aliquot Chain of Custody
- Sequence verification data
- Confirmation procedure data, including chromatograms (or other relevant data), for negative control urine
- Positive control urine (with concentration indicated, if relevant)
- Standard(s)/calibrator(s) (if relevant)
- Sample urine aliquot(s)
- Analytical run instrument validation data (e.g., tune data)
- A Sample report (including numerical data for threshold substances*)
- Documentation of any deviations from the written screening procedures (if any)
- Reports and correspondence
- All facsimiles or letters related to analysis and reporting of Sample results

*For threshold substances, an estimate of the ratio or concentration or an estimate of the concentration relative to the threshold (i.e. 20 times the threshold concentration) is deemed acceptable.
American Arbitration Association Supplementary Procedures for the Arbitration of Olympic Sport Doping Disputes

Amended and Effective as of May 1, 2009

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R-1. Applicability

The Commercial Arbitration Rules of the American Arbitration Association (AAA), as modified by these Supplementary Procedures for the Arbitration of Anti-Doping Rule Violations (Supplementary Procedures) shall apply to arbitrations, which arise out of the United States Anti-Doping Agency (USADA) Protocol. To the extent that there is any variance between the Commercial Arbitration Rules and the Supplementary Procedures, the Supplementary Procedures shall control.
R-2. AAA and Delegation of Duties

Anti-doping rule violation cases shall be administered by the AAA through the AAA Vice President then serving as the Secretary for the North American/Central American/Caribbean Islands Decentralized Office of The Court of Arbitration for Sport or his/her designee (Administrator).

R-3. National Pool of Arbitrators

The Pool of AAA Arbitrators for anti-doping rule violation cases shall consist of the Court of Arbitration for Sport (CAS) Arbitrators who are citizens of the USA. (the Arbitrator Pool). Any reference to arbitrator in these rules shall also refer to an arbitration panel consisting of three arbitrators, if applicable. All arbitrators in the Arbitrator Pool shall have received training by the AAA.

R-4. Initiation by USADA

Arbitration proceedings shall be initiated by USADA by sending a notice to the athlete or other person charged with an anti-doping rule violation and the Administrator. The notice shall set forth (i) the offense and (ii) the sanction, consistent with the applicable International Federation rules, the mandatory Articles from the World Anti-Doping Code (Annex A of the USADA Protocol) and the United States Olympic Committee (“USOC”) National Anti-Doping Policies, which USADA is seeking to have imposed and other possible sanctions, which could be imposed under the applicable International Federation rules, the mandatory Articles from the World Anti-Doping Code (Annex A of the USADA Protocol) and the USOC National Anti-Doping Policies. The notice shall also advise the athlete of the name, telephone number, e-mail address and website of the Athlete Ombudsman and shall include a copy of the USADA Protocol and these Supplemental Procedures. The parties to the proceeding shall be USADA and the athlete or other person charged with an anti-doping rule violation. The applicable International Federation and World Anti-Doping Association shall also be invited to join in the proceeding as a party or as an observer. The USOC shall be invited to join in the proceeding as an observer. The athlete or other person charged with an anti-doping rule violation shall have the right to invite the Athlete Ombudsman as an observer, but under no circumstances may any party or arbitrator compel the Athlete Ombudsman to testify as a witness. If the parties agree or the athlete or other person charged with an anti-doping rule violation requests and the arbitrator agrees, the hearing shall be open to the public.

R-5. Changes of Claim

After filing of a claim, if any party desires to make any new or different claim, it shall be made in writing and filed with the AAA. The party asserting such a claim shall provide a copy of the new or different claim to the other party or parties. After the arbitrator is appointed, however, no new or different claim may be submitted except with the arbitrator’s consent.

R-6. Applicable Procedures

All cases shall be administered in accordance with Sections R-1 through R-51 of these rules.

At the request of any party, any time period set forth in these procedures may be shortened by the arbitrator(s) where doing so is reasonably necessary to resolve any athlete’s eligibility before a protected competition, while continuing to protect the right of an athlete or other person charged with an anti-doping rule violation to a fair hearing. The shortened time periods shall not prohibit the athlete’s or other person’s right to request three (3) arbitrators.

If a request to expedite the adjudication process is made prior to the arbitration panel being appointed, the AAA shall randomly select one (1) arbitrator from the Arbitrator Pool, who shall determine whether the adjudication process shall be expedited and the schedule pursuant to which the process shall proceed. This randomly selected arbitrator shall not sit on the panel.

If a request to expedite the adjudication process is made after the arbitration panel is appointed, the arbitration panel shall determine whether the adjudication process shall be expedited and the schedule pursuant to which the process shall proceed. The AAA shall immediately notify the Athlete Ombudsman and the USOC General Counsel’s office of any arbitration that may be or has been initiated under these expedited procedures.

R-7. Jurisdiction

a. The arbitrator shall have the power to rule on his or her own jurisdiction, including any objections with respect to the existence, scope or validity of the arbitration agreement.

b. The arbitrator shall have the power to determine the existence or validity of a contract of which an arbitration clause forms a part. Such an arbitration clause shall be treated as an agreement independent of the other terms of the contract. A decision by the arbitrator that the contract is null and void shall not for that reason alone render invalid the arbitration clause.

c. A party must object to the jurisdiction of the arbitrator or to the arbitrability of a claim or counterclaim no later than the filing of the answering statement to the claim or counterclaim that gives rise to the objection. The arbitrator may rule on such objections as a preliminary matter or as part of the final award.

R-8. Administrative Conference

At the request of any party or upon the AAA’s own initiative, the AAA may conduct an administrative conference, in person or by telephone, with the parties and/or their representatives. The conference may address such issues as arbitrator selection, potential mediation of the dispute, potential exchange of information, a timetable for hearings and any other administrative matter.
The arbitrator(s) shall be appointed in the following manner:

**R-10. Qualifications of an Arbitrator**

a. Any arbitrator appointed pursuant to Section R-11, or selected by mutual choice of the parties or their appointees, shall be subject to disqualification for the reasons specified in Section R-14. If the parties specifically so agree in writing, the arbitrator shall not be subject to disqualification for those reasons.

b. Party-appointed arbitrators are expected to be neutral and may be disqualified for the reasons set forth in R-14.

**R-11. Appointment of the Arbitration Panel**

The arbitrator(s) shall be appointed in the following manner:

a. Immediately after the initiation of a proceeding by USADA (as set forth in R-4), the AAA shall send simultaneously to each party to the dispute an identical list of all names of persons in the Arbitrator Pool.

b. The proceeding shall be heard by one (1) arbitrator from the list of persons in the Arbitrator Pool (as set forth in R-3), unless within five (5) days following the initiation of the proceeding by USADA, a party elects instead to have the matter heard by a panel of three (3) arbitrators from the Arbitrator Pool (Arbitration Panel). Such election shall be in writing and served on the Administrator and the other parties to the proceeding.

c. If the proceeding is to be heard by one (1) arbitrator, that arbitrator shall be appointed as follows:

i. Within ten (10) days following receipt of the Arbitrator Pool list provided by the Administrator under R-11a, the parties shall notify the Administrator of the name of the person who is mutually agreeable to the parties to serve as the arbitrator.

ii. If the parties are unable to agree upon an arbitrator by the time set forth in paragraph c.i of this Rule, each party to the dispute shall have five (5) additional days in which to strike up to one third of the Arbitrator Pool, rank the remaining names in order of preference, and return the list to the AAA. If a party does not return the list within the time specified, all persons named therein shall be deemed acceptable. From among the persons who have been approved on both lists, and in accordance with the designated order of mutual preference, the AAA shall invite the acceptance of an arbitrator to serve. If the parties fail to agree on any of the persons named, or if acceptable arbitrators are unable to act, or if for any other reason the appointment cannot be made from the submitted lists, the AAA shall have the power to make the appointment from among other members of the panel without the submission of additional lists.

d. If the proceeding is to be heard by a panel of three (3) arbitrators, those arbitrators shall be appointed as follows:

i. Within five (5) days following receipt of the Arbitrator Pool list provided by the Administrator under R-11a or from receipt of notice of the request to have a panel appointed as set forth in R-12, the AAA shall send simultaneously to each party to the dispute an identical list of all names of persons in the Arbitrator Pool. The athlete or other person charged with an anti-doping rule violation shall have an additional five (5) days following receipt of the arbitrator panel list to object the AAA to the panel.

ii. The two (2) arbitrators chosen by the parties shall choose the third arbitrator from among the remaining members of the Arbitrator Pool. The AAA shall notify the party-appointed arbitrators the Arbitrator Pool list. If the two (2) arbitrators chosen by the parties are unable, within seven (7) days following their selection, to choose the third arbitrator, then the party-appointed arbitrators shall so notify the AAA which shall notify the parties. Within five (5) days of receipt of notice from the AAA that the party-selected arbitrators are unable to reach or have not reached agreement, the parties shall then each strike up to one third of the Arbitrator Pool and rank the remaining members in order of preference. From among the persons who have not been stricken by the parties, and in accordance with the designated order of mutual preference, the AAA shall invite the acceptance of one (1) arbitrator to serve. The third arbitrator shall serve as Chair of the Arbitration Panel.

**R-12. Number of Arbitrators**

The number of arbitrators shall be one (1) unless any party requests three (3).

**R-13. Notice to Arbitrator of Appointment**

Notice of the appointment of the arbitrator, whether appointed mutually by the parties or by the AAA, shall be sent to the arbitrator by the AAA, together with a copy of these rules, the signed acceptance of the arbitrator shall be filed with the AAA prior to the opening of the first hearing.

**R-14. Disclosure and Challenge Procedure**

a. Any person appointed as an arbitrator shall disclose to the AAA any circumstance likely to affect impartiality or independence, including any bias or any financial or personal interest in the result of the arbitration or any past or present relationship with the parties or their representatives.

b. Upon receipt of such information from the arbitrator or another source, the AAA shall communicate the information to the parties and, if it deems it appropriate to do so, to the arbitrator and others.

c. Upon objection of a party to the continued service of an arbitrator, the AAA shall
determine whether the arbitrator should be disqualified and shall inform the parties of its decision, which shall be conclusive.

R-15. Communication with Arbitrator
a. No party and no one acting on behalf of any party shall communicate unilaterally concerning the arbitration with an arbitrator or a candidate for an arbitrator. Unless the parties agree otherwise or the arbitrator so directs, any communication from the parties to an arbitrator shall be sent to the AAA for transmittal to the arbitrator. No party and no one acting on behalf of any party shall communicate with any arbitrator concerning the selection of the third arbitrator.

b. Once the panel has been constituted, no party and no one acting on behalf of any party shall communicate unilaterally concerning the arbitration with any arbitrator.

c. The arbitrator is authorized to resolve any disputes concerning the exchange of information.

R-16. Vacancies
a. If for any reason an arbitrator is unable to perform the duties of the office, the AAA may, on proof satisfactory to it, declare the office vacant. Vacancies shall be filled in accordance with the applicable provisions of these rules.

b. In the event of a vacancy in a panel of arbitrators after the hearings have commenced, the remaining arbitrator or arbitrators may continue with the hearing and determination of the controversy, unless the parties agree otherwise.

c. In the event of the appointment of a substitute arbitrator, the panel of arbitrators shall determine in its sole discretion whether it is necessary to repeat all or part of any prior hearings.

R-17. Preliminary Hearing
a. At the request of any party or at the discretion of the arbitrator or the AAA, the arbitrator may schedule as soon as practicable a preliminary hearing with the parties and/or their representatives. The preliminary hearing may be conducted by telephone at the arbitrator’s discretion. There is no administrative fee for the first preliminary hearing.

b. During the preliminary hearing, the parties and the arbitrator should discuss the future conduct of the case, including clarification of the issues and claims, a schedule for the hearings and any other preliminary matters.

R-18. Exchange of Information
a. At the request of any party or at the discretion of the arbitrator, consistent with the expedited nature of arbitration, the arbitrator may direct (i) the production of documents and other information, and (ii) the identification of any witnesses to be called.

b. Unless otherwise agreed by the parties or ordered by the arbitrator, at least five (5) business days prior to the hearing, the parties shall exchange copies of all exhibits they intend to submit at the hearing.

c. The arbitrator is authorized to resolve any disputes concerning the exchange of information.

R-19. Date, Time, and Place of Hearing
Except as may be mutually agreed by the parties or upon the request of a single party for good cause as may be determined by the arbitrator, the hearing, including any briefing ordered by the arbitrator, shall be completed within three (3) months of the appointment of the arbitrator. On good cause shown by any party, the hearing process shall be expedited as may be necessary in order to resolve the determination of an athlete’s eligibility prior to any protected competition or team selection for a protected competition.

R-20. Attendance at Hearings
The arbitrator and the AAA shall maintain the privacy of the hearings unless the hearing is open to the public as prescribed in R-4 (the athlete or other person charged with an anti-doping rule violation have the right to invite the Athlete Ombudsman as an observer regardless). Any person having a direct interest in the arbitration is entitled to attend hearings. The arbitrator shall otherwise have the power to require the exclusion of any witness, other than a party or other essential person, during the testimony of any other witness. It shall be discretionary with the arbitrator to determine the propriety of the attendance of any other person other than (i) a party and its representatives and (ii) those entities identified in R-4, which may attend the hearing as observers. If the parties agree, or the athlete or other person charged with a doping offense requests and the arbitrator agrees, hearings or any portion thereof may also be conducted telephonically.

R-21. Representation
Any party may be represented by counsel or other authorized representative. A party intending to be so represented shall notify the other party and the AAA of the name and address of the representative at least three (3) days prior to the date set for the hearing. If the other party consents, the arbitrator may allow the attendance of any witness, other than a party or other essential person, during the testimony of any other witness. The arbitrator shall otherwise have the power to require the exclusion of any witness, other than a party or other essential person, during the testimony of any other witness. It shall be discretionary with the arbitrator to determine the propriety of the attendance of any other person other than (i) a party and its representatives and (ii) those entities identified in R-4, which may attend the hearing as observers. If the parties agree, or the athlete or other person charged with a doping offense requests and the arbitrator agrees, hearings or any portion thereof may also be conducted telephonically.

R-22. Oaths
Before proceeding with the first hearing, each arbitrator may take an oath of office and, if required by law, shall do so. The arbitrator may require witnesses to testify under oath administered by any duly qualified person and, if it is required by law or requested by any party, shall do so.

R-23. Stenographic Record
Any party desiring a stenographic record of all or a portion of the hearing shall make arrangements directly with a stenographer and shall notify the other parties of these arrangements at least three (3) days in advance of the start of the hearing as required by the arbitrator. The requesting party or parties shall pay the cost of the transcript they request, whether full or partial. If a party seeks a copy of a transcript, full or partial,
R-24. Interpreters

Any party wishing an interpreter shall make all arrangements directly with the interpreter and shall assume the costs of the service.

R-25. Postponements

The arbitrator may postpone any hearing upon agreement of the parties, upon request of a party for good cause shown, or upon the arbitrator’s own initiative. A party or parties causing a postponement of a hearing will be charged a postponement fee, as set forth in the administrative fee schedule.

R-26. Arbitration in the Absence of a Party or Representative

Unless the law provides to the contrary, the arbitration may proceed in the absence of any party or representative who, after due notice, fails to be present or fails to obtain a postponement. An award shall not be made solely on the default of a party. The arbitrator shall require the party who is present to submit such evidence as the arbitrator may require for the making of an award.

R-27. Conduct of Proceedings

a. USADA shall present evidence to support its claim. The athlete or other person charged with an anti-doping rule violation shall then present evidence to support his/her defense. Witnesses for each party shall also submit to questions from the arbitrator and the adverse party. The arbitrator has the discretion to vary this procedure, provided that the parties are treated with equality and that each party has the right to be heard and is given a fair opportunity to present its case.

b. The arbitrator, exercising his or her discretion, shall conduct the proceedings with a view to expediting the resolution of the dispute and may direct the order of proof, bifurcate proceedings and direct the parties to focus their presentations on issues the decision of which could dispose of all or part of the case.

c. The parties may agree to waive oral hearings in any case.

R-28. Evidence

a. The parties may offer such evidence as is relevant and material to the dispute and shall produce such evidence as the arbitrator may deem necessary to an understanding and determination of the dispute. Conformity to legal rules of evidence shall not be necessary. All evidence shall be taken in the presence of all of the arbitrators and all of the parties, except where any of the parties is absent, in default or has waived the right to be present.

b. The arbitrator may only retain an expert or seek independent evidence if agreed to by the parties and (i) the parties agree to pay for the cost of such expert or independent evidence or (ii) the USOC agrees to pay for the cost of such expert or independent evidence. The parties shall have the right to examine any expert retained by the arbitrator and shall have the right to respond to any independent evidence obtained by the arbitrator.

c. The arbitrator shall determine the admissibility, relevance, and materiality of the evidence offered and may exclude evidence deemed by the arbitrator to be cumulative or irrelevant.

d. The arbitrator shall take into account applicable principles of legal privilege, such as those involving the confidentiality of communications between a lawyer and client.

e. An arbitrator or other person authorized by law to subpoena witnesses or documents may do so upon the request of any party or independently.

f. Hearings conducted pursuant to these rules shall incorporate mandatory Articles from the World Anti-Doping Code (Annex A of the USADA Protocol). If the World Anti-Doping Code is silent on an issue, then the USADA Protocol, the USOC National Anti-Doping Policies, and the International Federation’s anti-doping rules shall apply as determined by the arbitrator.

R-29. Evidence by Affidavit and Post-hearing Filing of Documents or Other Evidence

a. The arbitrator may receive and consider the evidence of witnesses by declaration or affidavit, but shall give it only such weight as the arbitrator deems it entitled to after consideration of any objection made to its admission.

b. If the parties agree, if any party requests and the arbitrator agrees, or if the arbitrator directs that documents or other evidence be submitted to the arbitrator after the hearing, the documents or other evidence shall be filed with the AAA for transmission to the arbitrator within 30 days of the conclusion of the hearing. All parties shall be afforded an opportunity to examine and respond to such documents or other evidence.

R-30. Inspection or Investigation

An arbitrator finding it necessary to make an inspection or investigation in connection with the arbitration shall direct the AAA to so advise the parties. The arbitrator shall set the date and time and the AAA shall notify the parties. Any party who so desires may be present at such an inspection or investigation. In the event that one or all parties are not present at the inspection or investigation, the arbitrator shall make an oral or written report to the parties and afford them an opportunity to comment.
**R-31. Interim Measures**

The arbitrator may take whatever interim measures he or she deems necessary.

**R-32. Closing of Hearing**

The arbitrator shall specifically inquire of all parties whether they have any further proofs to offer or witnesses to be heard. The arbitrator shall declare the hearing closed unless a party demonstrates that the record is incomplete and that such additional proof or witnesses are pertinent and material to the controversy. If briefs are to be filed or a transcript of the hearing produced, the hearing shall be declared closed as of the final date set by the arbitrator for the receipt of briefs; or receipt of the transcript. If documents are to be filed as provided in R-29, and the date set for their receipt is later than that set for the receipt of briefs, the later date shall be the closing date of the hearing. The time limit within which the arbitrator is required to make the award shall commence, in the absence of other agreements by the parties, upon the closing of the hearing.

**R-33. Reopening of Hearing**

The hearing may be reopened on the arbitrator’s initiative, or upon application of a party, at any time before the award is made. If reopening the hearing would prevent the making of the award within the specific time required by R-38, the matter may not be reopened unless the parties agree on an extension of time.

**R-34. Waiver of Rules**

Any party who proceeds with the arbitration after knowledge that any provision or requirement of these rules has not been complied with and who fails to state an objection in writing shall be deemed to have waived the right to object.

**R-35. Extensions of Time**

The parties may modify any period of time by mutual agreement. The AAA or the arbitrator may for good cause extend any period of time established by these rules, except the time for making the award. The AAA shall notify the parties of any extension.

**R-36. Serving of Notice**

a. Any papers, notices, or process necessary or proper for the initiation or continuation of an arbitration under these rules, for any court action in connection therewith, or for the entry of judgment on any award made under these rules may be served on a party by mail addressed to the party, or its representative at the last known address or by personal service, in or outside the state where the arbitration is to be held, provided that reasonable opportunity to be heard with regard to the dispute is or has been granted to the party.

b. The AAA, the arbitrator and the parties may also use overnight delivery or electronic facsimile transmission (fax), to give the notices required by these rules.

Where all parties and the arbitrator agree, notices may be transmitted by electronic mail (email), or other methods of communication.

c. Unless otherwise instructed by the AAA or by the arbitrator, any documents submitted by any party to the AAA or to the arbitrator shall simultaneously be provided to the other party or parties to the arbitration.

**R-37. Majority Decision**

When the panel consists of more than one arbitrator, a majority of the arbitrators must make all decisions.

**R-38. Time of Award**

The award shall be made promptly by the arbitrator and, unless otherwise agreed by the parties or specified by law, no later than thirty (30) days from the date of closing the hearing, or, if oral hearings have been waived, from the date of the AAA’s transmittal of the final statements and proofs to the arbitrator.

**R-39. Form of Award**

Any award shall be in writing and signed by a majority of the arbitrators. It shall be executed in the manner required by law. In all cases, the arbitrator shall render a reasoned award.

**R-40. Scope of Award**

a. The arbitrator may grant any remedy or relief that the arbitrator deems just and equitable and within the scope of the World Anti-Doping Code, International Federation Rules, the USADA Protocol or the USOC Anti-Doping Policies.

b. In addition to a final award, the arbitrator may make other decisions, including interim, interlocutory, or partial rulings, orders, and awards.

**R-41. Award upon Settlement**

If the parties settle their dispute during the course of the arbitration and if the parties so request, the arbitrator may set forth the terms of the settlement in a “consent award.”

**R-42. Delivery of Award to Parties**

Parties shall accept as notice and delivery of the award the placing of the award or a true copy thereof in the mail addressed to the parties or their representatives at the last known addresses, personal or electronic service of the award, or the filing of the award in any other manner that is permitted by law.

The AAA shall also provide a copy of the award (preferably in electronic form) to the appropriate National Governing Body, the USOC General Counsel’s office and the Athlete Ombudsman.

The award is public and shall not be considered confidential.
**R-43. Modification of Award**

Within five (5) days after the transmittal of an award, any party, upon notice to the other parties, may request the arbitrator, through the AAA, to correct any clerical, typographical, or computational errors in the award. The arbitrator is not empowered to redetermine the merits of any claim already decided. The other parties shall be given five (5) days to respond to the request. The arbitrator shall dispose of the request within five (5) days after transmittal by the AAA to the arbitrator of the request and any response thereto.

**R-44. Release of Documents for Judicial Proceedings**

The AAA shall, upon the written request of a party, furnish to the party, at the party’s expense, certified copies of any papers in the AAA’s possession that may be required in judicial proceedings relating to the arbitration. If the matter is appealed to CAS, the AAA shall furnish copies of documents required in connection with that proceeding.

**R-45. Appeal Rights**

The arbitration award may be appealed to CAS as provided in Annex A of the USADA Protocol, which incorporates the mandatory Articles on Appeals from the World Anti-Doping Code. Notice of appeal shall be filed with the Administrator within the time period provided in the CAS appellate rules. Appeals to CAS filed under these rules shall be heard in the United States. The decisions of CAS shall be final and binding on all parties and shall not be subject to any further review or appeal except as permitted by the Swiss Federal Judicial Organization Act or the Swiss Statute on Private International Law.

**R-46. Applications to Court and Exclusion of Liability**

a. No judicial proceeding by a party relating to the subject matter of the arbitration shall be deemed a waiver of the party’s right to arbitrate.

b. Neither the AAA nor any arbitrator in a proceeding under these rules is a necessary party in judicial proceedings relating to the arbitration.

c. Parties to an arbitration under these rules shall be deemed to have consented that judgment upon the arbitration award may be entered in any federal or state court having jurisdiction thereof.

d. Neither the AAA nor any arbitrator shall be liable to any party for any act or omission in connection with any arbitration conducted under these rules.

**R-47. Administrative Fees**

As a not-for-profit organization, the AAA shall prescribe filing and other administrative fees and service charges to compensate it for the cost of providing administrative services. The fees in effect when the fee or charge is incurred shall be applicable. The filing fee and any other administrative fee or charge shall be paid by the USOC.

**R-48. Expenses**

The expenses of witnesses for any party shall be paid by the party producing such witnesses. All other expenses of the arbitration, including required travel and other reasonable and customary expenses of the arbitrator shall be paid by the USOC. The expenses associated with an expert retained by an arbitrator or independent evidence sought by an arbitrator shall be paid for as provided in R-28b.

**R-49. Arbitrator’s Compensation**

a. Arbitrators shall be compensated at a rate consistent with the current CAS rates.

b. If there is disagreement concerning the terms of compensation, an appropriate rate shall be established with the arbitrator by the AAA and confirmed to the parties and the USOC.

c. Any arrangement for the compensation of an arbitrator shall be made through the AAA and not directly between the parties and the arbitrator.

d. Arbitrator fees shall be paid by the USOC.

**R-50. Payment of Fees, Expenses and Compensation for Citizens of a Country Other than USA**

Notwithstanding R-47, R-48 and R-49, if the athlete or other person charged with an anti-doping rule violation is a citizen of a country other than the USA, then the authority requesting that USADA prosecute the anti-doping rule violation shall pay for the arbitration fees, expenses and arbitrator’s compensation associated with the arbitration. The AAA may require such authority to deposit in advance of any hearings such sums of money as it deems necessary to cover the expense of the arbitration, including the arbitrator’s fee. If such payments are not made, the AAA may order the suspension or termination of the proceeding.

**R-51. Interpretation and Application of Rules**

The arbitrator shall interpret and apply these rules insofar as they relate to the arbitrator’s powers and duties. When there is more than one arbitrator and a difference arises among them concerning the meaning or application of these rules, it shall be decided by a majority vote. If that is not possible, either an arbitrator or a party may refer the question to the AAA for final decision. All other rules shall be interpreted and applied by the AAA.
**ANNEX E**

**Language to be set forth in USADA correspondence offering an Athlete the opportunity to waive analysis of the Athlete’s B specimen:**

- The Prohibited Substance (or Method) [identify substance or method] was reported by the laboratory as being present in the A specimen of your Sample.
- The World Anti-Doping Code requires that unless the Athlete waives the B Sample analysis, for an anti-doping rule violation involving the presence of a Prohibited Substance to be found, the Prohibited Substance or Method must be found by the laboratory in both the A specimen and B specimen of the Athlete's Sample.
- You and/or your representative have the right to be present, at your expense, to observe the B specimen opening and analysis.
- By waiving the testing of the B specimen, you accept the laboratory results, including the finding of [the substance or method identified] in your Sample. Under applicable anti-doping rules, the finding of a Prohibited Substance or Method in an Athlete’s Sample constitutes an anti-doping rule violation.
- The sanctions which may be imposed on you if an anti-doping rule violation is found include [describe potential sanctions].
- You may wish to contact the USOC Athlete Ombudsman, who is completely independent of USADA, or your own personal attorney for assistance or further information. The Athlete Ombudsman may be reached at the U.S. Olympic Committee, One Olympic Plaza, Colorado Springs, CO 80909; by telephone at 719-866-5000; by fax at 719-866-3000; by website at www.athleteombudsman.org or by email at athlete.ombudsman@usoc.org.
- A copy of the USADA Protocol with attachments is enclosed with this letter.

**ANNEX F**

**Retirement Rules:**

In accordance with the USOC NADP, any Athlete enrolled in the USADA Registered Testing Pool (“USADA RTP”) who wishes to be removed from the program on account of retirement, must promptly notify in writing, USADA and the applicable National Governing Body (“NGB”). Additionally, it is important for you to check with your particular International Federation (“IF”) to ensure compliance with any required IF retirement procedures or policies.

- If you retire, you will be removed immediately from the USADA RTP. In accordance with the World Anti-Doping Code and USOC NADP, if you retire and then subsequently wish to return to active participation in sport, you shall not be permitted to compete in International or National Events until you have made yourself available for Testing by providing six (6) months prior notice of your return from retirement to your IF and USADA. It is important for you to confirm whether your particular IF has additional requirements you will be required to satisfy in order to regain your full eligibility to compete after your return from retirement.
- Any Athlete seeking an exemption from the six (6) month written notice requirement must apply to WADA for a waiver and follow WADA’s established policies, rules and procedures. Only WADA may grant exemptions to the six (6) month written notice requirement and such exemptions will only be granted where the strict application of the rule would be manifestly unfair to the Athlete.
USADA MISSION STATEMENT

We hold the public trust to:

**PRESERVE** the integrity of Competition

**INSPIRE** true sport

**PROTECT** the rights of U.S. Athletes