

WHAT IS AN ANTI-DOPING ORGANIZATION?

An organization that is responsible for adopting rules for initiating, implementing or enforcing any part of the Doping Control process.

This includes, for example, the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA), the International Testing Agency (ITA), and National Anti-Doping Organizations (NADOs)











WHAT IS A NATIONAL ANTI-DOPING ORGANIZATION?



National Anti-Doping Organization (NADO):

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*, manage test results and conduct *Results Management* 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.











































USADA Overview

USADA:

- Approximately 75 employees + DCOs/BCOs
- Based in Colorado Springs, Colorado.
- Not-for-profit organization funded primarily by government funding



USADA Board of Directors:

- 10 seats + Emeritus Chair
- Currently five former Team USA athletes
- Process of selection for 2 designated athlete seats











Annual Reports **Published Online**

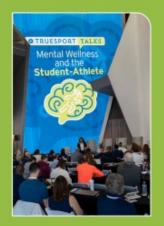
TrueSport and USADA hosted TrueSport Talks: Mental Wellness and the Student-Athlete for more than 1,850 registrants.

By The Numbers:

Monthly Partner Content Program







EDUCATION

Sessions

181

education sessions reaching

12,606 stakeholders

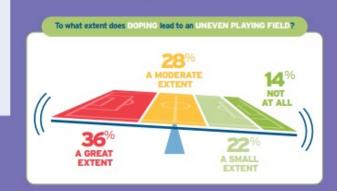
Face-to-Face 27 Booths 76 Webinars Materials Only

Impact

athletes and stakeholders reached through e-learning, presentations, individual education sessions, booths, webinars, and materials

SCIENCE

An anonymous 55-question survey was sent to elite athletes in the USADA testing pools and completed by 994 athletes across 76 sports, leading to a rich dataset that will inform USADA strategy.



TESTING

Total Samples Collected

OLYMPIC AND PARALYMPIC

CLIENT SERVICES

UFC 4,324

UFC INTERNATIONAL VS. DOMESTIC

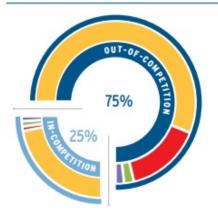
AVERAGE NUMBER OF SAMPLES PER ATHLETE BY NATIONALITY

International

Olympic and Paralympic Anti-Doping Program

SAMPLES COLLECTED

	URINE	BLOOD	SERUM	DBS	TOTALS
000	4,342	1,171	150	139	5,802
IC	1,712	3	73	156	1,944
Totals	6,054	1,174	223	295	7,746



Client Services

	URINE	BLOOD	SERUM	DBS	TOTALS
000	745	900	711	745	3,101
IC	1,525	30	54	30	1,639
Totals	2,270	930	765	775	4,740

RESULTS MANAGEMENT

SANCTIONS'

in 2022, including USADA's first sanction for retaliation under Article 2.11 of the World Anti-Doping Code, which was added in 2021.

*not including UFC Anti-Doping Program sanctions



Testing & Results Management Process

USADA TESTING AND RESULTS MANAGEMENT PROCESS



U.S. Anti-Doping Agency

RESEARCH

EDUCATION

Athletes in the U.S. are supported by a gold standard testing process aimed at detecting and deterring doping, following the worldwide harmonized practices for testing and results management. At the same time, significant efforts in education are undertaken to prevent doping in future generations and investment in research is committed to advance anti-doping science.

TESTING

SAMPLE COLLECTION

Two types of testing:

In-competition and out-of-competition (no advance notice)
 Athletes are subject to both urine and blood collection for analysis.

LABORATORY ANALYSIS

Samples are collected and processed, sent to WADA-accredited labs for analysis, and may be stored for up to 10 years for possible retesting as new testing detection methods are developed.

RESULTS MANAGEMENT

NO ADVERSE ANALYTICAL FINDING

- No prohibited substances detected.
- Notice is sent to the athlete, the athlete's National Governing Body (NGB), and U.S. Olympic & Paralympic Committee (USOPC).
- No further action taken.

ADVERSE ANALYTICAL FINDING



- One or more prohibited substances detected in sample; USADA receives adverse analytical finding A sample lab report.
- Notice of finding sent to athlete, NGB, USOPC, athlete's International Federation (IF), and WADA.
- Athlete has the option to proceed with the B sample analysis at the lab.
 Athlete and/or athlete's representative has the right to attend processing of B sample.
- B sample finding received by USADA and copy is sent to athlete, NGB, IF, WADA, and USOPC.



NO ANTI-DOPING RULE VIOLATION

Athlete, NGB, IF, WADA, and USOPC receive notification.

ANTI-DOPING RULE VIOLATION (ADRV)

Acceptance of Sanction:

 Athlete can choose to accept a sanction at any point during the results management process.



Request for Hearing:

- Athlete exercises right to request a hearing before independent arbitral body or, if athlete, USADA, and WADA agree, to the Court of Arbitration for Sport (CAS).
- If initial hearing not heard at CAS, athlete, USADA, IF, and WADA have right to appeal hearing decision to CAS.
- CAS ruling is final.

Public announcements made for athletes accepting a sanction and for hearing decisions finding a violation of the anti-doping rules.



Anti-Doping Rule Violations

- 2.1 Presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers in an <u>Athlete's</u> Sample
- 2.2 Use or Attempted Use by an Athlete of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method
- 2.3 Evading, Refusing or Failing to Submit to Sample Collection by an Athlete
- 2.4 Whereabouts Failures by an <u>Athlete</u> (3 in a twelve-month period)
- 2.5 Tampering or Attempted Tampering with any Part of Doping Control by an Athlete or Other Person
- 2.6 Possession of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method by an <u>Athlete</u> or <u>Athlete Support Person</u>
- 2.7 Trafficking or Attempted Trafficking in any Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method by an <u>Athlete</u> or <u>Other Person</u>
- 2.8 Administration or Attempted Administration by an <u>Athlete</u> or <u>Other Person</u> 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 Substance or any Prohibited Method that is Prohibited Out-of-Competition
- 2.9 Complicity or Attempted Complicity by an <u>Athlete</u> or <u>Other Person</u>
- 2.10 Prohibited Association by an <u>Athlete</u> or <u>Other Person</u>
- 2.11 Acts by an Athlete or Other Person to Discourage or Retaliate Against Reporting to Authorities

Hearings

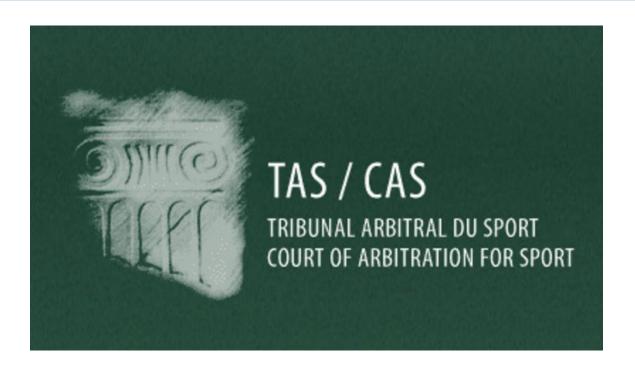
New Era Arbitration

- Pool of eight (8) independent arbitrators
- Default Single Arbitrator selected on rotating basis (parties can agree to a panel of three arbitrators)
- Default Virtual Hearings (parties can agree to in-person hearings)

Court of Arbitration (CAS)

- Athlete, USADA, WADA and the International Federation can appeal decision
- Process outlined by CAS
- Panel can range from one to three arbitrators (Cannot be an arbitrator involved in first hearing)
- Currently Virtual Hearings (parties can agree to in-person hearings)
- Single Hearing Before CAS (if approved)

Court of Arbitration for Sport (CAS)



What is the Court of Arbitration for Sport?

The Court of Arbitration for Sport (CAS) is an institution independent of any sports organization which provides for services in order to facilitate the settlement of sports-related disputes through arbitration or mediation by means of procedural rules adapted to the specific needs of the sports world.

The CAS was created in 1984 and is placed under the administrative and financial authority of the International Council of Arbitration for Sport (ICAS).

The CAS has nearly 300 arbitrators from 87 countries, chosen for their specialist knowledge of arbitration and sports law. Around 300 cases are registered by the CAS every year.

The Rodchenkov Anti-Doping Act (RADA)

The New Hork Times

U.S. Lawmakers Seek to Criminalize Doping in Global Competitions









- U.S. Federal Law
- Prosecute Athlete Support
 Personnel involved in doping
 fraud conspiracies which relate
 to International sport
 competitions with a link to the
 U.S.
- RADA includes language that excludes athletes as a target of this legislation.

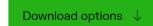
HOW DO NADOS RELATE TO WADA?



WADA is a regulator. One of WADA's core jobs is to monitor and enforce compliance of the World Anti-Doping Code.

Compliance Strategy

<u>Code signatories</u> are responsible for the implementation of applicable Code provisions and its related international standards through policies, statutes, rules, regulations and programs according to their authority and jurisdiction.



The "rule books:" World Anti-Doping Code + 8 standards















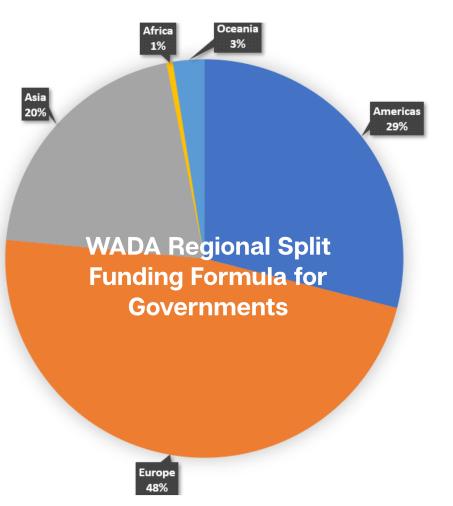




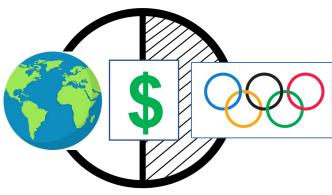


HOW IS ANTI-DOPING FUNDED?

The World Anti-Doping Agency is funded ½ by sport and ½ by governments of the world.







Regional Split of Government Dues (2003). How each region splits their dues amongst countries varies amongst regions.



NADO funding

Funding structures vary with a combination of government and national sport funding.

THE ATHLETE'S RESPONSIBILITIES

1 Know the Rules



2 Whereabouts





Provide Urine/Blood samples anywhere, and at almost any time, in daily life, and at competitions



Do your best to avoid contamination (e.g. via supplements, food, environmental contamination)





Contamination Overview

- Prohibited substances appearing in athlete samples as a result of contamination
- Athlete's burden to demonstrate the source of a positive test
- Eliminate risk of falsely accusing athletes of doping through no fault of their own
- Minimize risk of creating loopholes for dopers
- 1000-fold increases in laboratory sensitivity in last 5-10 years
- Balance the need to increase detection windows to catch dopers with concerns of contamination

Protecting Athletes from Abuse and Harassment in Sport "SafeSport"

Enacted by

Former USA Gymnastics doctor accused of abuse

Tim Evans, Mark Alesia, and Marisa Kwiatkowski IndyStar

Published 3:46 p.m. ET Sept. 12, 2016 | Updated 4:35 p.m. ET Jan. 24, 2018

View Comments











Protecting Young Victims from Sexual Abuse and Safe Sport Authorization Act of 2017



the 115th United States Congress



Nassar abused approximately 300-400 athletes.

\$380M settlement paid to survivors from USA Gymnastics and USOPC

Set amount of funding mandated by law to be allocated from the USOPC to the Center for SafeSport

U.S. Center for SafeSport



The SafeSport Code

Applies to all Participants (defined within) in the U.S. Olympic and Paralympic Movement



The U.S. Center for SafeSport has exclusive jurisdiction to investigate and resolve reports of sexual misconduct, criminal charges or dispositions involving child abuse or sexual misconduct. Discretionary jurisdiction over other types of abuse and misconduct.

CENTRALIZED DISCIPLINARY DATABASE

Centralized Disciplinary Database with approximately 2000 issued sanctions (since 2017)

Risk Identification Models for SafeSport Topics



Overlap of Abuse



Oversight: Commission on the State of U.S. Olympics and Paralympics





Commission-led survey: 3000 responses – majority athletes. 800+ Interviews



Report (with recommendations to lawmakers) to be published Spring 2024



Subject: Notice of Accreditation for Homestudy Thursday, January 18, 2024 3:53:02 PM

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