

**CANADIAN INTERUNIVERSITY SPORT MEMBERS  
E-MAIL VOTE  
February 1, 2005**

**CIS DOPING CONTROL PROGRAM**

**Background**

1. CIS is now operating under the new world anti-doping code and the Canadian Anti Doping Program, which CIS members endorsed at the June 2004 AGM.
2. Under the old Canadian doping code, when an adverse analytical finding was found in a sample, the student-athlete was immediately suspended from competition, prior to the testing of a B sample, or a hearing. (This relates to steroids, cocaine, etc. not marijuana)
3. Under the new code, the suspension from competition does not come until much later in the process.
4. The steps that happen **now** when an adverse analytical finding arrives from the lab include:
  - a) the athlete is provided **10 days** to provide commentary on the circumstances (could be the athlete indicates the substance was for therapeutic use, or could suggest there was no significant fault from the athlete... negligence, sabotage, etc)
  - b) the CCES doping tribunal reviews the letter from the athlete and asserts a violation (or not) and proposes a sanction. Usually occurs within **a couple of days** of receipt of letter from the athlete
  - c) the athlete can then request a hearing to argue the penalty, etc.
  - d) the hearing must be held **within 30 days** of when the doping tribunal made their ruling,
  - e) the decision of the hearing must be rendered no later than **5 days** from the completion of the hearing.
  - f) The suspension would begin at this point
5. During points a through e above the athlete is eligible to compete
6. The drafters of the new code recognized that there may be circumstances where the adverse analytical finding occurs just prior to a major event, and so the athlete doesn't string out the process and go ahead and compete anyway, or compete under a cloud of suspicion, the new code provides the power to provisionally suspend.
7. CIS, Regional Associations and CIS members would have the power to provisionally suspend the athlete until the results of the hearing are known

8. If the provisional suspension option is exercised, the timeframes for steps c), d) and e) above are accelerated. The hearing must take place within **14 days** rather than 30, and a decision must be rendered within **5 days of the hearing**.
9. The Canadian Paralympic Committee imposed Canada's first provisional suspension around the 2004 Athens Games.
10. The provisional suspension by virtue of accelerating the process enables the athlete to clear her/his name and get back to competing as soon as possible or be replaced on the team by a clean athlete.
11. If an athlete is provisionally suspended and then is found not to have committed an infraction, the liability for the provisional suspension is minimized by virtue of the accelerated process.
12. CIS has received notification of two adverse analytical findings which could result in 2 year bans. We are expecting word from CCES around January 4<sup>th</sup>. They will assert a violation (or not) and propose a sanction. The student athletes could request a hearing which would need to occur within 30 days (Feb. 4<sup>th</sup>). A ruling would be expected by Feb. 9<sup>th</sup>.
13. Assuming CCES asserts that a violation has occurred on January 4<sup>th</sup>, CIS needs to determine if it will exercise its right to a provisional suspension.
14. We have had some specified substance violations (marijuana) under the new code, but this is our first potential anti-doping rule violation under the new code. How we manage the provisional suspension option could be considered precedent setting. How we handle future cases should be consistent with how we manage these two potential infractions.
15. It should be noted that invoking a provisional suspension places an additional burden on CIS staff involved in the file, because of the expedited process. Also if a provisional suspension is invoked, a release would need to be issued. CCES would assist CIS with the wording. At this stage, the matter would become public.

Motions from the CIS Doping Committee Approved by the CIS Board on December 20:

### **Factors to Consider in Rendering a Decision About Provisional Suspensions**

That the following factors be put into the mix and given some consideration when determining whether to invoke a provisional suspension or not:

- a) The timing of the infraction, and process as it relates to the CIS Championships or FISU Games. CIS would be very inclined to issue a provisional suspension if the time frames for the hearing process/decision occurs shortly after or overlaps in any way with the timing of the CIS Championship the student-athlete might be involved in. CIS does not want the CIS Championships tainted with the participation of a student-athlete who we were aware in advance had steroids found in his/her sample. The last thing we want is for the student-athlete to elongate the hearing process such that the student-athlete can participate in the CIS Championship or FISU Games, potentially win a CIS Banner, and then be ruled ineligible after the fact.
- b) The nature of the banned substance. CIS would be more inclined to issue a provisional suspension when performance enhancing steroids are found in the sample, than when social drugs are in the sample.
- c) Consideration will be given to if there are other athletes who could take the place of the tested athlete. CIS would be more inclined to issue a provisional suspension if for example the student-athlete was about to depart for a FISU opportunity, and there was another student-athlete who would be denied the opportunity to take the tested athlete's place on the team.
- d) Regional Associations may elect to apply a similar approach to point a) above. That is to say if the hearing process occurs over or shortly after the time frame of the Regional Association Championship, Regional Associations may elect to invoke the provisional suspension, so their Regional Association Championships are not tainted.
- e) Member universities also have the opportunity to invoke a provisional suspension if one of their student-athletes is involved.

**Who should be involved internally in exercising the power to provisionally suspend.**

- a) Given that time is of the essence in doping infraction circumstances, the CIS Doping Committee will review the circumstances of each infraction, on a case by case basis and make a determination about whether to invoke a provisional suspension or not.
- b) The Doping Committee's decision will be circulated electronically to the CIS board within 24 hours, and the board be given 24 hours to express concerns they may have about the CIS Doping Committee's decision. If three or more board members express substantive concerns within the 24 hour period, the provisional suspension would not be invoked.

**MOTION 02-01-05 Hall/Hoffman**

**Carried**

**To approve the following revisions to the CIS Doping Control Policies (changes in bold).**

Policies and Procedures  
90 – Conduct and Enforcement

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Policy Number:	90.20
Name:	Drug Education and Doping Control Policy
Origin:	Eligibility Committee
Approved:	January 2000
Approval Process:	General Assembly
Revision Date(s):	June 2002, June 2003, June 2004, January 2005

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90.20.1 POSITION STATEMENT

90.20.1.1 Canadian Interuniversity Sport is unequivocally opposed to the use by athletes of any banned or restricted substances or methods in contravention of its rules and the rules of the National and/or International Sport Federations, the International Olympic Committee, and the Fédération internationale du sport universitaire.

90.20.1.2 Canadian Interuniversity Sport is unequivocally opposed to any encouragement of the use of such substances and/or methods by individuals in positions of leadership in university sport (ie. coaches, athletic staff, medical practitioners, sport scientists, administrators, etc.) or by the athletes themselves. The provision of, or administration of banned or restricted substances and/or methods to athletes is also forbidden.

## 90.20.2 OBJECTIVES OF THE PROGRAM

90.20.2.1 To make aware and educate university athletes and coaching staffs of the hazards and consequences of the use of IOC banned or restricted substances (performance enhancing drugs) or methods, as provided by the Canadian Centre for Ethics in Sport (CCES). The educational program will also include a discussion on ethics in sport.

90.20.2.2 To establish an unannounced doping control program in accordance with the Canadian Anti-Doping Program and the Doping Control Rules.

90.20.2.3 For a copy of the Doping Control Rules and / or the Canadian Anti-Doping Program, please consult:

- i) [www.cces.ca](http://www.cces.ca)
- ii) Canadian Centre for Ethics in Sport (CCES)  
Telephone: 613-521-3340  
Toll free (Canada only): 1-800-672-7775  
Fax: 613-521-3134

Email: [info@cces.ca](mailto:info@cces.ca)

## 90.20.3 DOPING CONTROL

### 90.20.3.1 Scope of the Program

90.20.3.1.1 Canadian Interuniversity Sport, in cooperation with the Canadian Centre for Ethics in Sport (CCES) and in accordance with the “Doping Control Rules”, shall implement an unannounced doping control program in ALL sports run by Canadian Interuniversity Sport.

90.20.3.1.2 Canadian Interuniversity Sport, through the administrative support of the CCES, will conduct unannounced “no notice” and “short notice” testing, as well as announced testing during a twelve month period from September 1 – to August 30<sup>th</sup>.

### 90.20.3.2 Athlete Testing Pool

90.20.3.2.1 Any athlete who is a member of a Sport Governing Body or Sport Organization, such as Canadian Interuniversity Sport, may be subject to unannounced testing at any time.

90.20.3.2.2 Once admitted to the Athlete Testing Pool, all athletes will remain in the Athlete Testing Pool for as long as they are a Canadian Interuniversity Sport athlete, or eighteen (18) months, whichever is longer.

90.20.3.2.3 Athletes who have committed an Anti-Doping Rule Violation with a two (2) year Sport Ineligibility penalty shall be subject to unannounced testing for the duration of the penalty, regardless of their membership status with any Sport Governing Body or Sport Organization.

### 90.20.3.3 Athlete Selection

90.20.3.3.1 Each athlete on a university team shall be required to sign the Canadian Interuniversity Sport Athlete Acknowledgement Form (Policy 40.30.3.1) which shall act as a consent form. By signing this form the athlete is indicating their understanding of the Canadian Interuniversity Sport Doping Control Policy and their willingness to participate in doping control, should he/she be selected for testing, for a period of 18 months as of the date of signing. The form must be signed before any doping control procedure is initiated. Failure to complete and sign the form shall result in the athlete's ineligibility for participation in all Canadian Interuniversity Sport competition.

90.20.3.3.2 Any Canadian Interuniversity Sport athlete may be selected at random or be chosen for target testing. The selection process shall be handled by the CCES. An athlete may be selected more than once in any calendar year. Target testing may be conducted at any time on either a short notice or no notice basis. Testing can take place in competition or out of competition (i.e. training, practice, etc.). An athlete may be requested to produce valid identification.

90.20.3.3.3 The CCES's "Doping Control Rules" shall be used for athlete notification and selection. Copies of the "Doping Control Rules" are available upon request from the CCES on a cost recovery basis.

### 90.20.3.4 Target Testing

Target testing is one of the selection methods used by Canadian Interuniversity Sport and the Canadian Centre for Ethics in Sport (CCES) to enhance its doping control program. This method allows

the CCES to focus testing on an athlete or group of athletes based on information received from a legitimate, identifiable source. This type of unannounced testing allows the CCES and Canadian Interuniversity Sport to act on information quickly to ensure that potentially problematic situations are appropriately dealt with.

In order to carefully and confidentially review potential concerns of this nature, Canadian Interuniversity Sport, in accordance with CCES procedures, has established the following protocol for target testing.

#### 90.20.3.4.1 Protocol

90.20.3.4.1.1 Individuals who have information that would strongly suggest that banned substances or methods are being used are asked to provide a letter, in confidence to the Canadian Interuniversity Sport office, to the attention of the Director, Operations & Development. This letter should contain the following information;

- a) name of the athlete(s);
- b) sport;
- c) reason or rationale for concern;
- d) source of information;
- e) name and phone number of individual writing the letter; and
- f) other information as per specific circumstances.

90.20.3.4.1.2 Canadian Interuniversity Sport shall forward the letter to the CCES Doping Control Review Panel, including all necessary information required to conduct sample collection (ie. copy of signed athlete eligibility form).

90.20.3.4.1.3 The decision to proceed with the test and subsequent coordination of sample collection will be carried out independent of Canadian Interuniversity Sport. Canadian Interuniversity Sport will be made aware of any sample collection upon receipt of the Doping Control Form.

#### 90.20.3.4.2 Confidentiality

All parties involved in the process will be required to keep all information confidential.

90.20.3.5 Athletes Who are Required, Under Medical Supervision, to Use IOC Banned or Restricted Substances

- 90.20.3.5.1 In a case where an athlete is injured, disabled or suffers from a medical ailment which may require, under medical supervision, to use IOC banned or restricted substances for on-going, or intermittent therapeutic or rehabilitative purposes, the athlete should present at the time of the doping control a letter from his/her physician outlining the medical condition or injury being treated, the IOC banned or restricted substance(s) being prescribed and the length of time the athlete is required to use this medication.
- 90.20.3.5.2 In accordance with the Canadian Anti-Doping Program, a person does not commit an Anti-Doping Rule Violation where, in circumstances for medical reasons for the use of a banned substance, the substance is required for sustaining treatment or control of a medical condition, and where an exemption has been granted upon application to the CCES. It must be recognized that any medication used, while competing outside of the CCES program, will be dealt with by the appropriate authority.
- 90.20.3.5.3 As well, certain medications such as B2-agonists (salbutamol, salmeterol and terbutaline by inhalation) require written authorization. In other situations involving athletes being prescribed certain banned or restricted medications, approval may be required by the CCES Doping Control Review Panel well in advance of doping control. Prior to taking medication, athletes should consult the IOC banned or restricted substances list or contact the CCES for more information.

90.20.4 DETERMINATION OF ANTI-DOPING RULE VIOLATIONS

- 90.20.4.1 An Anti-Doping Rule Violation shall be determined on the basis of a Positive Test Result in accordance with the Rule. Such a violation shall give rise to sanctions unless overturned by a successful protest or appeal.
- 90.20.4.2 An Anti-Doping Rule Violation (other than a Positive Test Result) shall be determined in accordance with the CCES's Doping Control Rules.
- 90.20.4.3 Anti-Doping Rule Violations shall not be deemed to have occurred when an individual takes a substance which is required for

treatment or control of a medical condition and for which an exemption has been granted, in writing, by CCES.

90.20.4.4 An Anti-Doping Rule Violation other than a positive test which is in contravention of the “Canadian Anti-Doping Program” and which has occurred any time in the previous four (4) years is considered an Anti-Doping Rule Violation. Anti-Doping Rule Violations shall include an individual or Sport Governing Body:

- acknowledging an Anti-Doping Rule Violation by means of an Admission;
- refusing or failing to comply with Doping Control Procedures;
- condoning the use of Banned Substances or Practices;
- counseling or advising others to use Banned Substances or Practices;
- avoiding or aiding in avoiding Doping Control Procedures and detection of Banned Substances or Practices;
- securing, supplying or administering Banned Substances or Practices;
- possessing Banned Substances without valid medical reason;
- importing or selling (trafficking) banned substances;
- failing to cooperate as requested in any CCES or Sport Governing Body investigation into a possible Anti-Doping Rule Violation;
- failing to recognize or adhere to sanctions imposed under this Policy; or
- use or attempted use of a prohibited substance or a prohibited method.

## **90.20.5 PROVISIONAL SUSPENSIONS**

**90.20.5.1 CIS, Regional Associations and CIS members have the power to provisionally suspend a student-athlete until the results of the hearing are known. If the provisional suspension option is exercised, the timeframes for the hearing and judgment are accelerated.**

### **90.20.5.1.1 Factors to Consider in Rendering a Decision About Provisional Suspensions**

**The following factors shall be put into the mix and given some consideration when determining whether to invoke a provisional suspension or not:**

- a) **the timing of the infraction, and hearing process as it relates to the CIS Championships or FISU Games. CIS would be very inclined to issue a provisional suspension if the time frames for the hearing process/decision occurs shortly after or overlaps in any way with the timing of the CIS Championship the student-athlete might be involved in. CIS does not want the CIS Championships tainted with the participation of a student-athlete who we were aware in advance had steroids found in his/her sample.**
- b) **the nature of the banned substance. CIS would be more inclined to issue a provisional suspension when performance enhancing steroids are found in the sample, than when social drugs are in the sample.**
- c) **Consideration will be given to if there are other athletes who could take the place of the tested athlete. CIS would be more inclined to issue a provisional suspension if for example the student-athlete was about to depart for a FISU opportunity, and there was another student-athlete who would be denied the opportunity to take the tested athlete's place on the team.**

**90.20.5.1.2 Internal Process to Follow in exercising the power to provisionally suspend.**

- a) **Given that time is of the essence in doping infraction circumstances, the CIS Doping Committee will review the circumstances of each infraction, on a case by case basis and make a determination about whether to invoke a provisional suspension or not.**
- b) **The CIS Doping Committee's decision will be circulated electronically to the CIS board within 24 hours, and the board shall have 24 hours to express concerns about the CIS Doping Committee's decision. If three or more board members express substantive concerns within the 24-hour period, the provisional suspension would not be invoked.**

**90.20.6 PENALTIES FOR ANTI-DOPING RULE VIOLATIONS**

**90.20.6.1 Athletes**

**The penalties for an Anti-Doping Rule Violation by an Athlete are:**

90.20.6.1.1 First violation:

- Two (2) years Sport Ineligibility and permanent ineligibility for Federal Sport Funding
- **CCES** press release and **web-posting** confirming suspension. **CIS will circulate the CCES press release and publish it on CIS website;** and

90.20.6.1.2 Second Violation:

- Lifetime Sport Ineligibility and permanent ineligibility for Sport Funding;
- Press release confirming suspension; and
- (Not needed as this is covered in policy 90.20.6.3 Removal of Awards)

90.20.6.1.3 General provisions – specified substances

The *Prohibited List* identifies specified substances which are particularly susceptible to unintentional anti-doping rules violation because of their general availability in medicinal products or which are less likely to be successfully abused as doping agents. When an Athlete can establish that the use of such a specified substance was not intended to enhance sport performance, the period of ineligibility noted in rule 90.20.6.1.1 & 90.20.6.1.2 shall be replaced with the following:

90.20.6.1.3.1 a) First Violation:

- At a minimum, a warning and reprimand, and no period of ineligibility from future events, and at a maximum, one (1) year of Sport Ineligibility.
- **CCES** press release and **web-posting** confirming suspension. **CIS will circulate the CCES press release and publish it on CIS website;** and

b) Second Violation:

- Two (2) years Sport Ineligibility.

c) Third Violation:

- Lifetime Sport Ineligibility.

90.20.6.1.4 Trafficking

For this Anti-Doping Rule Violation, the period of ineligibility imposed shall be a minimum of four (4) years and a maximum of Lifetime Sport Ineligibility. This Anti-Doping

Rule violation involving a *Minor* shall be considered a particularly serious violation, and, if committed by *Athlete Support Personnel* for violations other than specified substances referenced in Rule 7, shall result in Lifetime Ineligibility for such Athlete Support Personnel. In addition, this Anti-Doping Rule Violation which also violates non-sporting laws and regulations may be reported to the competent administrative, professional, or judicial authorities.

90.20.6.1.5 All Canadian national sport organizations follow the Canadian Doping Control Regulations and will therefore respect the Canadian Interuniversity Sport suspension. Athletes will therefore not be able to participate in any sport in Canada.

90.20.6.1.6 In each case, the *Athlete* or other *Person* shall have the opportunity, before a period of ineligibility is imposed, to establish the basis for eliminating or reducing (in the case of a second or third violation) their sanction for exceptional circumstances. This would be done through the CCES.

#### 90.20.6.2 Individuals Other Than Athletes

The penalty for an Anti-Doping Rule Violation by an individual other than an Athlete is the same as above in 90.20.6.1.1, 90.20.5.1.2, 90.20.6.1.4 and 90.20.6.1.6.

#### 90.20.6.3 Removal of Awards/Records

Once an Anti-Doping Rule Violation has been confirmed, any Canadian Interuniversity Sport record or title awarded to the athlete or individual in question shall be rescinded retroactive from the date of the sample collection or in the case of a doping related infraction, the date of infraction. In the case of a team sport, the team to which the athlete belongs will not be penalized and any record or title shall remain in place.

#### 90.20.7 APPEALS

Anti-Doping Rule Violations determined under this Policy may be appealed in accordance with the Doping Control Rules.

90.20.8 TIME FOR COMMENCEMENT OF PENALTY AND ELIGIBILITY

90.20.8.1 The penalty for an Anti-Doping Rule Violation determined by a Positive Test Result is calculated from the date of sample collection. In all other cases, a penalty is calculated from the date of the decision of the Doping Control Review Board rendered in accordance with the Rules.

90.20.8.2 An athlete will forfeit one (01) year of eligibility for each year he/she is suspended for an Anti-Doping Rule Violation. In the case of a suspension under rule 90.20.5.1.3 a), the athlete will forfeit one (01) month of eligibility for each month he/she is suspended. If the suspension occurs at or after the end of the season, the athlete will forfeit the aforementioned number of months of competition in the next competitive season, and shall include that time during which training camps take place.

90.20.8.3 The “end of season” referenced above shall refer to the end of that athlete’s teams season, including playoffs and championships if the athlete’s team qualifies for them.

90.20.8.4 Penalties for Anti-Doping Rule Violations are calculated from the date of refusal to be tested or failure to comply with Doping Control Procedures or, in all other cases, from the date of the decision of the Doping Control Review Board rendered in accordance with the Rules.

90.20.9 CONFIDENTIALITY

90.20.9.1 Anti-Doping Rule Violations, are a matter of public record. However, information concerning an Anti-Doping Rule Violation shall not be disclosed until the Athlete has been notified.

90.20.9.2 Notwithstanding the above, if after ten (10) days reasonable attempts to notify the Athlete are unsuccessful, CCES and / or Canadian Interuniversity Sport may disclose information concerning an Anti-Doping Rule Violation if it deems such disclosure to be in the interests of drug-free sport.

90.20.9.3 An Accredited Laboratory may forward a Positive Test Result to the International Olympic Committee (IOC) or to the relevant international sport federation or organization.

90.20.9.4 No breach of confidentiality by any party shall invalidate the findings of a Positive Test Result or the declaration of a Violation unless such breach can be shown to cast doubt on the validity of

such findings.

90.20.10 ADMISSIONS

90.20.10.1 Should an athlete wish to come forth with an admission of drug use, Canadian Interuniversity Sport and the member institution will:

- a) Assist the athlete with any information on counseling services they may require; and
- b) Inform the athlete of their responsibility to report the admission to Canadian Interuniversity Sport. The athlete will be encouraged to make his or her own admission to Canadian Interuniversity Sport or make a joint admission with the university.

90.20.10.2 The "Canadian Anti-Doping Program" does not differentiate between an infraction determined by a laboratory test and an admission. The sanctions are the same in all instances.

90.20.11 MEMBER INSTITUTION DOPING CONTROL PROGRAMS

90.20.11.1 Canadian Interuniversity Sport supports drug-free interuniversity sport in accordance with the Spirit of Sport education and prevention program of the Canadian Centre for Ethics in Sport (CCES) and the Canadian Anti-Doping Program and the Doping Control Rules.

90.20.11.2 Canadian Interuniversity Sport recognizes the CCES as having the responsibilities, expertise and experience to conduct doping control on behalf of Canadian Interuniversity Sport and its member institutions. Should a member institution wish to enhance their program through additional athlete testing, standards for such testing should, as a minimum, be consistent with those set out in the Canadian Anti-Doping Program and the Doping Control Rules.

90.20.11.3 Canadian Interuniversity Sport relies on the CCES to review any member institution testing programs and to certify that such testing programs meet the minimum standards set out in the Canadian Anti-Doping Program and the Doping Control Rules.

90.20.11.4 Consistent with the Canadian Anti-Doping Program and the Doping Control Rules, Canadian Interuniversity Sport believes the fundamental and therefore minimum doping control standards for testing of its athletes include:

- a) a system open to public scrutiny, including public disclosures;

- b) quality sample collection procedures and quality control to protect athletes by ensuring that the ownership, security and overall integrity of the collection process is maintained;
- c) quality laboratory analytical capacity to properly analyze all substances outlined in the International Olympic Committee's categories of banned and restricted doping classes and methods;
- d) consistent and credible results management that ensure independent and competent personnel for receiving and interpreting laboratory results;
- e) sanctions that are consistent with those imposed by Canadian Interuniversity Sport, being therefore, consistent with the Canadian Policy on Doping in Sport;
- f) provisions for independent due process for athlete appeals and challenges to the system

90.20.11.5 Therefore, member institutions wishing to conduct doping control shall ensure the following minimum criteria are met:

- a) Openness to public scrutiny, including the public disclosure of doping infractions.
- b) Sample collection procedures certified by the CCES and being consistent with the minimum standards set out in the Canadian Anti-Doping Program and the Doping Control Rules.
- c) Analysis of sample conducted at an IOC accredited laboratory.
- d) Interpretation of laboratory findings, or other evidence of doping, carried out by an independent panel composed of competent personnel.
- e) Imposition of sanctions consistent with the Canadian Anti-Doping Program.
- f) Independent due process for athlete appeals, case reviews and reinstatement.

90.20.12 CANADIAN INTERUNIVERSITY SPORT DOPING CONTROL REVIEW COMMITTEE

90.20.12.1 The Canadian Interuniversity Sport Doping Control Committee Panel shall be composed of:

- a) Canadian Interuniversity Sport President;
- b) Canadian Interuniversity Sport Chief Executive Officer;
- c) Canadian Interuniversity Sport Director, Operations & Development and
- d) Canadian Interuniversity Sport Legal Counsel.

90.20.12.2 The Committee shall be responsible for reviewing all matters pertaining to the implementation of the Canadian Interuniversity Sport Policy, such as but not limited to: public disclosure, reinstatement position, approval of member institution doping control program.

90.20.13 GENERAL

90.20.13.1 This Canadian Anti-Doping Program was first adopted by National Sport Governing Bodies, including Canadian Interuniversity Sport, in 1991, and an expanded version of the Program was adopted by National Sport Governing Bodies in 1994. The Program was reviewed in 1998, 1999 and 2000 and this version was adopted by National Sport Governing Bodies to take effect June 1, 2004.

90.20.13.2 For the purposes of making a transition from the earlier version of this Policy to the present version, individuals who were sanctioned under the previous Policy and who remain subject to a sanction on June 1, 2004 shall thereafter be governed solely by the provisions of this Policy.

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