ANTI-DOPING RULES

National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands

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INTRODUCTION

Preface


Anti-Doping Rules, like Competition rules, are sport rules governing the conditions under which sport is played. Athletes, Athlete Support Personnel, and other Persons accept these rules as a condition of participation and shall be bound by them. These sport-specific rules and procedures, aimed at enforcing anti-doping principles in a global and harmonized manner, are distinct in nature and, therefore, not intended to be subject to, or limited by any national requirements and legal standards applicable to criminal proceedings or employment matters. When reviewing the facts and the law of a given case, all courts, arbitral tribunals and other adjudicating bodies should be aware of and respect the distinct nature of the anti-doping rules in the Code and the fact that these rules represent the consensus of a broad spectrum of stakeholders around the world with an interest in fair sport.

The Code defines NADOs as:

The entity(ies) designated by each country as possessing the primary authority to adopt and implement anti-doping rules, direct the collection of Samples, the management of test results, and the conduct of hearings, all at the national level. This includes an entity which may be designated by multiple countries to serve as regional Anti-Doping Organization for such countries. If this designation has not been made by the competent public authority(ies), the entity must be the country’s National Olympic Committee or its designee.

Fundamental Rationale for the Code and the National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands’s Anti-Doping Rules

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

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

Doping is fundamentally contrary to the spirit of sport.
The National Anti-Doping Programme of U.S. VIRGIN ISLANDS

The National Anti-Doping program was established by the National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands on (28 / October /2009, with the objective of acting as the independent Anti-Doping Organization for U.S. VIRGIN ISLANDS, and has the necessary authority and responsibility for:

- Planning, coordinating, implementing, monitoring and advocating improvements in Doping Control;
- Cooperating with other relevant national organizations, agencies and other Anti-Doping Organizations;
- Encouraging reciprocal Testing between National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands;
- Promoting anti-doping research;
- Where funding is provided, withholding some or all funding, during any period of his or her Ineligibility, to any Athlete or Athlete Support Personnel who has violated anti-doping rules;
- Vigorously pursuing all potential anti-doping rule violations within its jurisdiction including investigating into whether Athlete Support Personnel or other Persons may have been involved in each case of doping.
- Planning, implementing and monitoring anti-doping information and education programs.

The National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands thereby is a distinct body, independent from the disciplinary authorities (the National Anti-Doping Disciplinary Panel and National Anti-Doping Appeal Panel).

The National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Island’s Anti-Doping Rules

These Anti-Doping Rules, like Competition rules, are sports rules governing the conditions under which sport is played. Participants accept these rules as a condition of participation in sport and shall be bound by them. These Anti-Doping Rules are distinct in nature and, therefore, not intended to be subject to, or limited by, any requirements and legal standards applicable to criminal proceedings or employment matters.

Scope

These Anti-Doping Rules shall apply to the National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands, each National Federation of U.S. VIRGIN ISLANDS, and each Participant in the activities of the National Federations by virtue of the Participant’s membership, accreditation, or participation in their National Federations, or their activities or Events. Any Person who is not a member of a National Federation of U.S. VIRGIN ISLANDS and who fulfills the requirements to be part of the National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands’ Registered Testing Pool, must become a member of the Person’s National Federation, and shall make himself or herself available for Testing, at least twelve (12) months before participating in International Events or Events of his or her National Federation.

These Anti-Doping Rules shall apply to all Doping Controls over which the National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands has jurisdiction.

ARTICLE 1: APPLICATION OF RULES
1.1 Application to National Sports Federations

1.1.1 National Sports Federations shall accept these Anti-Doping Rules and incorporate these Anti-Doping Rules either directly or by reference into their governing documents, constitution and/or rules and thus as part of the rules of sport and the rights and obligations governing their members and Participants.

1.1.2 The application of these Anti-Doping Rules to Participants is based on the membership obligations that exist between National Sports Federations and their members or Participants through those individuals’ agreement to participate in sport according to its rules.

1.1.3 As a condition of receiving financial and/or other assistance from the National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands and National Sports Federations shall accept and abide by the spirit and terms of the National Anti-Doping Programme and these Anti-Doping Rules, including the application of its sanctions to individuals, and shall respect the authority of, and co-operate with, the National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands and the hearing bodies in all anti-doping matters which are not governed by the rules of the relevant International Federation in accordance with the Code.

[Comment to Article 1.1.3: NADOs are encouraged to work cooperatively with their Governments to ensure that the adoption and implementation of National Federation anti-doping policies are a pre-condition to receiving any financial and/or other assistance from the Government and/or the National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands.]

1.1.4 By the adoption of these Anti-Doping Rules and their incorporation into their governing documents and rules of sport, National Sports Federations recognize the authority and responsibility of the National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands for implementing the National Anti-Doping Programme and authorize the National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands to carry out Doping Control and their members and Participants accordingly recognize and accept this authority and responsibility.

The International Federation and the National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands respect each other’s authority and responsibility as foreseen in the Code.

1.1.5 By the adoption of these Anti-Doping Rules and their incorporation into their governing documents and rules of sport, National Sports Federations also formally submit the National Sports Federation and all Athletes under its jurisdiction or control or subject to its governing documents or rules of sport to these Anti-Doping Rules. They agree to abide by the decisions made pursuant to these Anti-Doping Rules, in particular the decisions of the NATIONAL Anti-Doping Disciplinary Panel and the NATIONAL Anti-Doping Appeal Panel. Their International Federations, members and Participants accordingly recognize and accept this submission and agreement subject to the rights of appeal foreseen in these rules.

1.2 Application to Persons

1.2.1 The National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands Anti-Doping Rules apply to all Persons who:

1.2.1.1 Are members of a National Sports Federation of U.S. VIRGIN ISLANDS, regardless of where they reside or are situated;

1.2.1.2 Are members of a National Sports Federation’s affiliated members, clubs, teams, associations or leagues;
1.2.1.3 participate in any capacity in any activity organized, held, convened or authorized by a National Sports Federation of U.S. VIRGIN ISLANDS or its affiliated members, clubs, teams, associations or leagues; and
1.2.1.4 Participate in any capacity in any activity organized, held, convened or authorized by a National Event organization, or a national league not affiliated with a National Sports Federation.

[Comment to article 1.2.1.4: The National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands should ensure that these bodies are otherwise incorporated into the national anti-doping programme, or this provision will be unenforceable. It may also be possible in some nations to extend this provision to persons using facilities and/or services provided by the Government, NADO and/or NSFs and members of NSFs.]

1.2.2 Participants including Minors are deemed to accept, submit to and abide by these Anti-Doping Rules by virtue of their participation in sport.
1.2.3 The Roles and Responsibilities of Athletes are to:
   1.2.3.1 be knowledgeable of and comply with all applicable anti-doping policies and rules adopted pursuant to the Code;
   1.2.3.2 be available for Sample collection;
   1.2.3.3 Take responsibility, in the context of anti-doping, for what they ingest and Use; and
   1.2.3.4 Inform medical personnel of their obligation not to Use Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods and to take responsibility to make sure that any medical treatment received does not violate anti-doping policies and rules adopted pursuant to the Code.
1.2.4 The Roles and Responsibilities of Athlete Support Personnel are to:
   1.2.4.1 be knowledgeable of and comply with all anti-doping policies and rules adopted pursuant to the Code and which are applicable to them or the Athletes to whom they support;
   1.2.4.2 cooperate with the Athlete Testing program; and
   1.2.4.3 Use their influence on Athlete values and behaviour to foster anti-doping attitudes.
1.2.5 If any Person is found to have committed an anti-doping rule violation, the Consequences of these Anti-Doping Rules shall apply. A Person sanctioned under these Anti-Doping Rules remains subject to them throughout the duration of the Ineligibility regardless of that Person’s membership status in any National Sports Federation or sports organization. Unless the Person sanctioned retires during the period of Ineligibility, this shall include remaining subject to Doping Control.

1.3.1 The USVI NOC, acting as the NADO for US Virgin Islands, may delegate the coordination and management of any process set forth in the USVI NOC Anti-Doping Rules and Regulations to another Anti-Doping Organization or to the Caribbean RADO. This may include testing, whereabouts, Results Management, and Therapeutic Use Exemptions

ARTICLE 2: ANTI-DOPING RULE VIOLATIONS

[Comment to Article 2: 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 has been violated.]
Doping is defined as the occurrence of one or more of the anti-doping rule violations set forth in Article 2.1 through Article 2.8 of these Anti-Doping Rules (Anti-Doping Rule Violations). The following constitute Anti-Doping Rule Violations:

2.1 Presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers in an 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 rule violation under Article 2.1.

[Comment to Article 2.1.1: For purposes of anti-doping violations involving the presence of a Prohibited Substance (or its Metabolites or Markers), the National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Island’s Anti-Doping Rules adopt the rule of strict liability which was found in the Olympic Movement Anti-Doping Code (“OMADC”) and the vast majority of pre-Code anti-doping rules. Under the strict liability principle, an Athlete is responsible, and an anti-doping rule violation occurs, whenever a Prohibited Substance is found in an Athlete’s Sample. The violation occurs whether or not the Athlete intentionally or unintentionally used a Prohibited Substance or was negligent or otherwise at fault. If the positive Sample came from an In-Competition test, then the results of that Competition are automatically invalidated (Article 9 (Automatic Disqualification of Individual Results)). However, the Athlete then has the possibility to avoid or reduce sanctions if the Athlete can demonstrate that he or she was not at fault or significant fault (Article 10.5 (Elimination or Reduction of Period of Ineligibility Based on Exceptional Circumstances)) or in certain circumstances did not intend to enhance his or her sport performance (Article 10.4 (Elimination or Reduction of the Period of Ineligibility for Specified Substances under Specific Circumstances)).

The strict liability rule for the finding of a Prohibited Substance in an Athlete’s Sample, with a possibility that sanctions may be modified based on specified criteria, provides a reasonable balance between effective anti-doping enforcement for the benefit of all “clean” Athletes and fairness in the exceptional circumstance where a Prohibited Substance entered an Athlete’s system through no fault or negligence on the Athlete’s part. It is important to emphasize that while the determination of whether the anti-doping rule has been violated is based on strict liability, the imposition of a fixed period of Ineligibility is not automatic. The strict liability principle set forth in the National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Island’s Anti-Doping Rules has been consistently upheld in the decisions of CAS.]

2.1.2 Sufficient proof of an anti-doping rule violation under Article 2.1 is established by either 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.

[Comment to Article 2.1.2: The National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands 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: As noted in Article 3 (Proof of Doping), 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. 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, 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 National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands 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. 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 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 will be a violation of Article 2.1 (Presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers) regardless of when that substance might have been administered.)

2.3 Refusing or failing without compelling justification to submit to Sample collection after notification as authorized in these Anti-Doping Rules, or otherwise evading Sample collection.

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

2.4 Violation of applicable requirements regarding Athlete availability for Out-of-Competition Testing set out in the International Standard for Testing, including failure to file whereabouts information.

In accordance with Article 11.3 of the International Standard for Testing (a "Filing Failure") and failure to be available for Testing at the declared whereabouts in accordance with Article 11.4 of the International Standard for Testing (a "Missed Test"). Any combination of three Missed Tests and/or Filing Failures committed within an eighteen-month period, as declared by the National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands, shall constitute an anti-doping rule violation.

[Comment to Article 2.4: Separate whereabouts filing failures and missed tests declared under the rules of the National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands shall be combined in applying this Article. In appropriate circumstances, missed tests or filing failures may also constitute an anti-doping rule violation under Article 2.3 or Article 2.5.]
2.5 Tampering or Attempted Tampering with any part of Doping Control.

[Comment to Article 2.5: This Article prohibits conduct which subverts the Doping Control process but which would not otherwise be included in the definition of Prohibited Methods. For example, altering identification numbers on a Doping Control form during Testing, breaking the B Bottle at the time of B Sample analysis or providing fraudulent information to National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands.]

2.6 Possession of Prohibited Substances and Methods:

2.6.1 Possession by an Athlete In-Competition of any Prohibited Method or any Prohibited Substance, or Possession by an Athlete Out-of-Competition of any Prohibited Method or any Prohibited Substance which is prohibited in Out-of-Competition Testing, unless the Athlete establishes that the Possession is pursuant to a therapeutic use exemption (“TUE”) granted in accordance with Article 4.4 (TUEs) or other acceptable justification.

2.6.2 Possession by an Athlete Support Personnel In-Competition of any Prohibited Method or any Prohibited Substance, or Possession by Athlete Support Personnel Out-of-Competition of any Prohibited Method or any Prohibited Substance which is prohibited in Out-of-Competition Testing, in connection with an Athlete, Competition or training, unless the Athlete Support Personnel establishes that the Possession is pursuant to a TUE granted to an Athlete in accordance with Article 4.4 (TUEs) 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 Method or Prohibited Substance, or administration or Attempted administration to any Athlete Out-of-Competition of any Prohibited Method or any Prohibited Substance that is prohibited in Out-of-Competition Testing, or assisting, encouraging, aiding, abetting, covering up or any other type of complicity involving an anti-doping rule violation or any Attempted anti-doping rule violation.

[Comment to Article 2: The Code does not make it an anti-doping rule violation for an Athlete or other Person to work or associate with Athlete Support Personnel who are serving a period of Ineligibility. However, the National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands may adopt its own specific policy which prohibits such conduct.]

ARTICLE 3: PROOF OF DOPING
3.1 Burdens and Standards of Proof
The National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands has the burden of establishing that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred. The standard of proof shall be whether the National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands has established an anti-doping rule violation to the comfortable satisfaction of the hearing panel bearing in mind the seriousness of the allegation that 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 these Anti-Doping Rules place 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, except as provided in Articles 10.4 and 10.6 where the Athlete must satisfy a higher burden of proof.

[Comment to Article 3.1: This standard of proof required to be met by the National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands is comparable to the standard which is applied in most countries to cases involving professional misconduct. It has also been widely applied by courts and hearing panels in doping cases. See, for example, the CAS decision in N., J., Y., W. v. FINA, CAS 98/208, 22 December 1998.]

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, the National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands may establish an anti-doping rule violation under Article 2.2 (Use or Attempted Use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method) 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.]

3.2.1 WADA-accredited laboratories 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 occurred which could have reasonably caused the Adverse Analytical Finding.
If the Athlete or other Person rebuts the preceding presumption by showing that a departure from the International Standard occurred which could have reasonably caused the Adverse Analytical Finding, then the National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands shall have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the Adverse Analytical Finding.

[Comment to Article 3.2.1: The burden is on the Athlete or other Person to establish, by a balance of probability, a departure from the International Standard that could reasonably have caused the Adverse Analytical Finding. If the Athlete or other Person does so, the burden shifts to the National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands to prove to the comfortable satisfaction of the hearing panel that the departure did not cause the Adverse Analytical Finding.]

3.2.2 Departures from any other International Standard or other anti-doping rule or policy which did not cause an Adverse Analytical Finding or other anti-doping rule violation shall not invalidate such results. If the Athlete or other Person establishes that a departure from another International Standard or other anti-doping rule or policy which could reasonably have caused the Adverse Analytical Finding or other anti-doping rule violation occurred, then the National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands shall have the burden to establish that such a departure did not cause the
Adverse Analytical Finding or the factual basis for the anti-doping rule violation.

3.2.3 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 irrefutable 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.

3.2.4 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 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 tribunal) and to answer questions either from the tribunal or from the National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands asserting the anti-doping rule violation.

[Comment to Article 3.2.4: Drawing an adverse inference under these circumstances has been recognized in numerous CAS decisions.]

ARTICLE 4: THE PROHIBITED LIST

4.1 Incorporation of the Prohibited List

4.1.1 These Anti-Doping Rules incorporate the Prohibited List which is published and revised by WADA as described in Article 4.1 of the Code. The National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands will make the current Prohibited List available to each National Federation, and each National Federation shall ensure that the current Prohibited List is available to its members and constituents.

[Comment to Article 4.1: The Prohibited List will be revised and published on an expedited basis whenever the need arises. However, for the sake of predictability, a new Prohibited List will be published every year whether or not changes have been made. The Prohibited List in force is available on WADA’s website at www.wada-ama.org. The Prohibited List is an integral part of the International Convention against Doping in Sport. WADA will inform the Director-General of UNESCO of any change to the Prohibited List.]

4.2 Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods Identified on the Prohibited List

4.2.1 Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods

Unless provided otherwise in the Prohibited List and/or a revision, the Prohibited List and revisions shall go into effect under these Anti-Doping Rules three months after publication of the Prohibited List by WADA without requiring any further action by the National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands. As described in Article 4.2 of the Code, IFs may upon the recommendation of their Anti-Doping Commission request that WADA expand the Prohibited List for their sport. IFs may also, upon recommendation of their Anti-Doping Commission request that WADA include additional substances or methods, which have potential for abuse in their sport, in the monitoring program described in Article 4.5 of the Code. As provided in the Code, WADA shall make the final decision on requests by IFs.

[Comment to Article 4.2.1: There will be one Prohibited List. The substances which are prohibited at all times would include masking agents and those substances which, when used in training, may have long term performance enhancing effects such as anabolics. All substances and methods on the Prohibited List are prohibited In-Competition. Out-of-Competition Use (Article 2.2) of a substance which is only prohibited In-Competition is not
an anti-doping rule violation unless an Adverse Analytical Finding for the substance or its Metabolites is reported for a Sample collected In-Competition (Article 2.1).

There will be only one document called the "Prohibited List." WADA may add additional substances or methods to the Prohibited List for particular sports (e.g. the inclusion of beta-blockers for shooting) but this will also be reflected on the single Prohibited List. A particular sport is not permitted to seek exemption from the basic list of Prohibited Substances (e.g. eliminating anabolics from the Prohibited List for "mind sports"). The premise of this decision is that there are certain basic doping agents which anyone who chooses to call himself or herself an Athlete should not take.

4.2.2 Specified Substances
For purposes of the application of Article 10 (Sanctions on Individuals), all Prohibited Substances shall be "Specified Substances" except (a) substances in the classes of anabolic agents and hormones; and (b) those stimulants and hormone antagonists and modulators so identified on the Prohibited List. Prohibited Methods shall not be Specified Substances.

4.2.3 New Classes of Prohibited Substances
In the event WADA expands the Prohibited List by adding a new class of Prohibited Substances in accordance with Article 4.1 of the Code, WADA's Executive Committee shall determine whether any or all Prohibited Substances within the new class of Prohibited Substances shall be considered Specified Substances under Article 4.2.2.

4.3 Criteria for Including Substances and Methods on the Prohibited List
As provided in Article 4.3.3 of the Code, WADA's determination of the Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods that will be included on the Prohibited List and the classification of substances into categories on the Prohibited List 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.

[Comment to Article 4.3: The question of whether a substance meets the criteria in Article 4.3 (Criteria for Including Substances and Methods on the Prohibited List) in a particular case cannot be raised as a defense to an anti-doping rule violation. For example, it cannot be argued that the Prohibited Substance detected would not have been performance enhancing in that particular sport. Rather, doping occurs when a substance on the Prohibited List is found in an Athlete's Sample. Similarly, it cannot be argued that a substance listed in the class of anabolic agents does not belong in that class.]

4.4 Therapeutic Use

4.4.1 Athletes with a documented medical condition requiring the use of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method must first obtain a TUE. The presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers (Article 2.1), Use or Attempted Use of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method (Article 2.2), Possession of Prohibited Substances or Prohibited Methods (Article 2.6) or administration of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method (Article 2.8) consistent with the provisions of an applicable TUE issued pursuant to the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions shall not be considered an anti-doping rule violation.

4.4.2 Athletes included by the National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands in its Registered Testing Pool and other Athletes participating in any National Event must obtain a TUE granted or recognized by the National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands. The application for a TUE must be made as soon as possible (in the case of an Athlete in the Registered Testing Pool, this would be when he/she is first notified of his/her inclusion
in the pool) and in any event (save in emergency situations) no later than 21 days before the Athlete’s participation in the Event.

4.4.3 TUE’s granted by the National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands shall be reported to the Athlete’s National Federation and to WADA. Other Athletes subject to Testing who need to use a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method for therapeutic reasons must obtain a TUE from their National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands or other body designated by their National Federation, as required under the rules of the National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands/other body. National Federations shall promptly report any such TUE’s to the National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands and WADA.

4.4.4 The National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands Executive shall appoint a panel of physicians to consider requests for TUE’s (the “TUE Panel”). Upon the National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands’ receipt of a TUE request, the Chair of the TUE Panel shall appoint one or more members of the TUE Panel (which may include the Chair) to consider such request. The TUE Panel member(s) so designated shall promptly evaluate such request in accordance with the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions and render a decision on such request, which shall be the final decision of the National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands.

4.4.5 WADA, at the request of an Athlete or on its own initiation, may review the granting or denial of any TUE by the National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands. If WADA determines that the granting or denial of a TUE did not comply with the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions in force at the time then WADA may reverse that decision. Decisions on TUE’s are subject to further appeal as provided in Article 13.

ARTICLE 5: TESTING

5.1 Authority to Test
All Athletes under the jurisdiction of a National Federation shall be subject to In-Competition Testing by the Athlete’s National Federation, the Athlete’s International Federation, the National Olympic Committee and any Anti-Doping Organization responsible for Testing at a Competition or Event in which they participate. All Athletes under the jurisdiction of a National Federation, including Athletes serving a period of ineligibility or a Provisional Suspension, shall also be subject to Out-of-Competition Testing at any time or place, with or without advance notice, by WADA, the Athlete’s National Federation, the Athlete’s International Federation, the National Olympic Committee, the National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands of any U.S. Virgin Islands where the Athlete is national, resident, license-holder or member of sport organizations, the IOC during the Olympic Games, and the IPC during the Paralympic Games. Target Testing will be made a priority.

[Comment to Article 5.1: Target Testing is specified because random Testing, or even weighted random Testing, does not ensure that all of the appropriate Athletes will be tested (e.g., world-class Athletes, Athletes whose performances have dramatically improved over a short period of time, Athletes whose coaches have had other Athletes test positive, etc.). Obviously, Target Testing must not be used for any purposes other than legitimate Doping Control. The Code makes it clear that Athletes have no right to expect that they will be tested only on a
random basis. Similarly, it does not impose any reasonable suspicion or probable cause requirement for Target Testing.

5.2 Responsibility for the National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands Testing
The National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands shall be responsible for drawing up a test distribution plan in accordance with Article 4 of the International Standard for Testing, and for the implementation of that plan, including overseeing all Testing conducted by or on behalf of the National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands. Testing may be conducted by members of the National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands or by other qualified persons so authorized by the National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands.

5.3 Testing Standards
Testing conducted by the National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands and its National Federations shall be in substantial conformity with the International Standard for Testing in force at the time of Testing.

5.3.1 Blood (or other non-urine) Samples may be used to detect Prohibited Substances or Prohibited Methods, for screening procedure purposes, or for longitudinal hematological profiling ("the passport"). If the Sample is collected for screening only, it will have no consequences for the Athlete other than to identify him/her for a urine test under these anti-doping rules. In these circumstances, the National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands may decide at its own discretion which blood parameters are to be measured in the screening Sample and what levels of those parameters will be used to indicate that an Athlete should be selected for a urine test. If however, the Sample is collected for longitudinal hematological profiling ("the passport"), it may be used for anti-doping purposes in accordance with Article 2.2 of the Code.

5.4 Testing at Events
At International Events, the collection of Doping Control Samples shall be initiated and directed by the international organization that is the ruling body for the Event. If the international organization decides not to conduct any effective Testing at such an Event, the National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands may, in coordination with and with the approval of the international organization or WADA, initiate and conduct such Testing. At National Events, the collection of Doping Control Samples shall be initiated and directed by the National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands.

5.5 Athlete Whereabouts Requirements
5.5.1 The National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands shall identify a Registered Testing Pool of those Athletes who are required to comply with the whereabouts requirements of the International Standard for Testing, and shall publish the criteria for Athletes to be included in this Registered Testing Pool as well as a list of the Athletes meeting those criteria for the period in question. The National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands shall review and update as necessary its criteria for including Athletes in its Registered Testing Pool, and shall revise the membership of its Registered Testing Pool from time to time as appropriate in accordance with the set criteria. Each Athlete in the Registered Testing Pool (a) shall advise the National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands of his/her whereabouts on a quarterly basis, in the manner set out in Article 11.3 of the International Standard for Testing; (b) shall update that information as necessary, in accordance with Article 11.4.2 of the International Standard.
for Testing, so that it remains accurate and complete at all times; and (c) shall make him/herself available for Testing at such whereabouts, in accordance with Article 11.4 of the International Standard for Testing.

[Comment to Article 5.5.1: The purpose of the National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands Registered Testing Pool is to identify top-level National Athletes who the National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands requires to provide whereabouts information to facilitate Out-of-Competition Testing by the National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands and other Anti-Doping Organizations with jurisdiction over the Athletes. The National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands will identify such Athletes in accordance with the requirements of Article 4 and Article 11.2 of the International Standard for Testing.

[Every National Federation shall report to the National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands the performances, names and addresses of all Athletes whose performances fall within the Registered Testing Pool criteria established the National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands.]

5.5.2 An Athlete’s failure to advise the National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands of his/her whereabouts shall be deemed a Filing Failure for purposes of Article 2.4 where the conditions of Article 11.3.5 of the International Standard for Testing are met.

5.5.3 An Athlete’s failure to be available for Testing at his/her declared whereabouts shall be deemed a Missed Test for purposes of Article 2.4 where the conditions of Article 11.4.3 of the International Standard for Testing are met.

5.5.4 Each National Federation shall also assist its National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands in establishing a national level Registered Testing Pool of top level national Athletes to whom the whereabouts requirements of the International Standard for Testing shall also apply. Whereabouts information provided pursuant to Articles 5.5.1 and 5.5.4 shall be shared with WADA and other Anti-Doping Organizations having jurisdiction to test an Athlete in accordance with Articles 11.7.1(d) and 11.7.3(d) of the International Standard for Testing, including the strict condition that it be used only for Doping Control purposes.

5.6 Retirement and Return to Competition

5.6.1 An Athlete who has been identified by the National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands for inclusion in the National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands’ Registered Testing Pool shall continue to be subject to these Anti-Doping Rules, including the obligation to comply with the whereabouts requirements of the International Standard for Testing, unless and until the Athlete gives written notice to the National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands that he or she has retired or until he or she no longer satisfies the criteria for inclusion in the National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Island’s Registered Testing Pool and has been so informed by the National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands.

5.6.2 An Athlete who has given notice of retirement to the National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands may not resume competing unless he or she notifies the National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands at least twelve months before he or she expects to return to competition and makes him/herself available for unannounced Out-of-Competition Testing, including (if requested) complying with the whereabouts requirements of the International Standard for Testing, at any time during the period before actual return to competition.

5.7 Testing of Minors

Testing under these Anti-Doping Rules may only be conducted on a Minor where a Person with legal responsibility for that Minor has given prior consent. The giving of such prior
consent shall be a condition precedent to the participation of that Minor in sport, unless the rules of the relevant National Sports Federation provide otherwise.

5.8 Independent Observer Program

National Federations and the organizing committees for National Federation Events shall provide access to Independent Observers at Events as directed by the National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands.

ARTICLE 6: ANALYSIS OF SAMPLES

Doping Control Samples collected under these Anti-Doping Rules shall be analysed in accordance with the following principles:

6.1 Use of Approved Laboratories

The National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands shall send Doping Control Samples for analysis only to WADA-accredited laboratories or as otherwise approved by WADA. The choice of the WADA-accredited laboratory (or other laboratory or method approved by WADA) used for the Sample analysis shall be determined exclusively by the National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands.

[Comment to Article 6.1: Violations of Article 2.1 (Presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers) may be established only by Sample analysis performed by a WADA-approved laboratory or another laboratory specifically authorized 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 Collection and 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 the Monitoring Program described in Article 4.5 of the Code or to assist the National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands in profiling relevant parameters in an Athlete’s urine, blood or other matrix, including DNA or genomic profiling, for anti-doping purposes.

[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 (Use of a Prohibited Substance), or both.]

6.3 Research on Samples

No Sample may be used for any purpose other than as described in Article 6.2 without the Athlete’s written consent. Samples used (with the Athlete’s consent) 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.

6.4 Standards for Sample Analysis and Reporting

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

6.5 Retesting Samples

A Sample may be reanalyzed for the purposes described in Article 6.2 at any time exclusively at the directive of NADO or WADA. The circumstances and conditions for retesting Samples shall conform to the requirements of the International Standard for Laboratories.

[Comment to Article 6.5: Although this Article is new, Anti-Doping Organizations have always had the authority to reanalyze Samples. The International Standard for Laboratories or a new technical document which is made a part of the International Standard will harmonize the protocol for such retesting.]
ARTICLE 7: RESULTS MANAGEMENT

7.1 Laboratory Results and Possible Failure to Comply Reports

7.1.1 The National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands shall receive the analytical results from the laboratory by secure fax, hand delivery or electronically through the WADA Clearinghouse.

7.1.2 The National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands shall receive any Doping Control Officer Reports indicating a possible Failure to Comply from the relevant Doping Control Officer along with other documentation from the Sample Collection Session, by secure fax, hand delivery or electronically through the WADA Clearinghouse.

7.2 Negative Analytical Findings

7.2.1 The National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands shall identify from the Doping Control Form all Athletes whose Samples have resulted in a Negative Analytical Finding.

7.2.2 The National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands shall notify via the WADA Clearinghouse, relevant stakeholders of Negative Analytical Findings to ratify Records.

7.2.3 The National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands may notify Athletes or their representative of Negative Analytical Findings if so required. However, the National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands shall reserve the possibility to conduct further Testing on the Sample as long as they are stored securely.

7.2.4 All documentation from the Sample Collection Session along with the notification of Negative Analytical Findings shall be retained by the National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands for a minimum of eight (8) years.

7.3 Adverse Analytical Findings

7.3.1 Initial Review

[Comment: Refer to Code Articles 3.2, 3.2.1 and 3.2.2]
7.3.1.1 Upon receipt of an Adverse Analytical Finding, the National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands shall review for any irregularity all of the documentation relating to the Sample Collection Session (including the Doping Control Form, Doping Control Officer Report and other Records), and the laboratory analysis.

7.3.1.2 If there are any irregularities in the documentation, the National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands shall determine whether the irregularity can be considered to undermine the validity of the Adverse Analytical Finding.

7.3.1.3 If irregularities are reasonably considered to undermine the validity of the Adverse Analytical Finding, the National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands shall declare the test result void.

7.3.1.4 If a test is declared void due to an irregularity, it is recommended that the National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands schedule an additional test on the Athlete at a later time.

7.3.1.5 If the National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands declares a test result void, it shall immediately inform the Athlete, the Athlete's International Federation, National Sporting Federation and WADA.

7.3.2 Follow-up Investigations

7.3.2.1 If the Sample shows the presence of a Prohibited Substance (for example endogenous substances) where further investigations are required to determine an Anti-Doping Rule Violation, the National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands may conduct an investigation before issuing a notice to an Athlete asserting that an Anti-Doping Rule Violation has occurred.

[Comment to Article 7.3.2: See Article 7.3.3.4]

7.3.2.2 In the case where the laboratory has reported the presence of a testosterone/epitestosterone ratio greater than 4 to 1 in the urine, further investigation is obligatory in order to determine whether the ratio is due to a physiological or pathological condition. The investigation will include a review of any previous tests, subsequent tests, results of endocrinological investigations and/or CIRMS analyses. Where previous tests are not available, the Athlete shall undergo an endocrine investigation or be tested on a No Advance Notice basis at least once per month for three months.

7.3.2.3 The National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands may request the assistance of the laboratory and other scientific and/or medical expertise as necessary to conduct an investigation, not revealing the identity of the Athlete.

7.3.2.4 If the National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands determines that the past doping test history of the Athlete is relevant to the investigation, and the National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands does not already have this information, the National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands must notify the Athlete in writing that the Athlete’s past doping test history is required and provide reasoning for such request. The Athlete must then forward details of their past doping test history to the National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands within seven (7) days of receiving the notice and authorize the National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands to request information from other Anti-Doping
Organizations. The National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands may contact other Anti-Doping Organizations, other laboratories or WADA to verify the Athlete’s past doping test history.

7.3.2.5 The National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands shall make the final consideration as to whether the follow-up investigation procedures evidence of an Anti-Doping Rule Violation. In making the consideration, the National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands must take into account all laboratory analyses and the findings and recommendation of any medical advisory or review committee. The National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands may consult the laboratory and any other experts to assist in the interpretation of the follow-up investigation results.

7.3.2.6 If the National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands determines that the investigation indicates that the Atypical Finding is due to a physiological or pathological condition and not due to an Anti-Doping Rule Violation, the National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands shall advise the Athlete accordingly and no further action shall be taken in relation to the Atypical Finding.

7.3.2.7 If the National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands determines that the investigation establishes evidence of an Anti-Doping Rule Violation, then the National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands shall follow these Anti-Doping Rules with respect to the Adverse Analytical Finding.

7.3.3 TUEs

7.3.3.1 If the analysis reveals a Prohibited Substance or method for which a TUE has been granted in accordance with the International Standards for TUEs, no further action is required.

7.3.3.2 If the Athlete has been granted a TUE in accordance with the International Standard for TUEs, but the level of the Prohibited Substance in the Sample is not consistent with the TUE, then the National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands shall continue to follow these Anti-Doping Rules in respect to the Adverse Analytical Finding.

7.3.3.3 If the Athlete has not been granted a TUE in accordance with the International Standard for TUEs, then the National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands shall follow these Anti-Doping Rules in respect to the Adverse Analytical Finding.

7.3.3.4 Despite the fact that the Athlete has produced any other medical information at the time of the Doping Control the National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands shall follow these Anti-Doping Rules in respect to the Adverse Analytical Finding.

7.3.4 Notification After Initial Review

7.3.4.1 Once the National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands has determined that the Adverse Analytical Finding is not due to any irregularity that undermines its validity and that there is no applicable TUE, then the National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands shall ensure that the Athlete is notified in writing of the Adverse Analytical Finding. The notice shall include the following details:

[Comment: Reference is to Code Article 14.1]

a) Athlete’s name, country, sport and discipline;
b) In-Competition or Out-of-Competition control and date of the collection;

c) Confirmation that the A Sample has returned an Adverse Analytical Finding and the details of the Prohibited Substance identified in the A Sample;

d) The anti-doping rule asserted to be violated in accordance with the National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands, International Federation and/or National Sports Federation rules;

e) The possible Consequences of the Anti-Doping Rule Violation;

f) The Athlete’s right to promptly request the analysis of the B Sample or, failing such request, that the B Sample analysis may be deemed waived and the A Sample finding used as evidence of the Anti-Doping Rule Violation;

g) The scheduled date, time and place for the B Sample analysis if the Athlete or the National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands chooses to request an analysis of the B Sample;

h) The opportunity for the Athlete and/or the Athlete’s representative to attend the B Sample opening and analysis within the time period specified in the International Standard for Laboratories if such analysis is requested;

i) The other parties that will be notified of the A Sample Adverse Analytical Finding;

j) The Athlete’s right to request copies of the A and B Sample laboratory report which includes information as required by the International Standard for Laboratories;

k) The Athlete’s right to respond to any assertion that an anti-doping rule had been violated;

l) In cases where a Provisional Suspension is to be imposed in accordance with Article 7.6 below, details of that Provisional Suspension, the provisional hearing and/or expedited hearing as applicable; and

m) The Athlete’s right to waive their right to a hearing by acknowledging the Anti-Doping Rule Violation asserted and the identified Consequences of the Anti-Doping Rule Violation.

7.3.4.2 The National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands shall also notify the IF and WADA. If the National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands decides not to bring forward the Adverse Analytical Finding as an anti-doping rule violation, it shall so notify the Athlete, the IF and WADA.

7.3.4.3 In an Event where a Provisional Suspension (Article 7.6) is to be imposed or other instances where time dictates, the above details may be given to the Athlete and other relevant organizations verbally in the first instance and followed up by notice in writing as soon as possible.

[Comment to Article 7.3.4.3: Refer to Code Articles 7.5 (Principles Applicable to Provisional Suspensions) and 14.1.]
7.3.5 B Sample Analysis

7.3.5.1 Should the Athlete and/or the National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands decide to have the B Sample analysed the National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands shall contact the laboratory and confirm the date and time for analysis of the B Sample.

7.3.5.2 The National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands shall notify the Athlete of the time for the B Sample analysis, which should be no later than 5 working days after the Athlete requests that it be analysed.

7.3.5.3 The time for analysis of the B Sample may be extended by mutual agreement between the Athlete, the National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands and the laboratory.

7.3.5.4 The Athlete or the Athlete’s representative has the right to attend the identification, opening and analysis of the B Sample.

[Comment to Article 7.3.5.4: Refer to Code Article 7.2]

7.3.5.5 Where neither the Athlete nor his/her representative attends the identification, opening and analysis of the B Sample, the National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands or the laboratory shall appoint an independent Person.

[Comment to Article 7.3.5.5: Refer to the Laboratory Standard]

7.3.5.6 The B Sample must be performed at the same laboratory and shall be tested by a different analyst than the A Sample.

[Comment to Article 7.3.5.6: Refer to the Laboratory Standard Article 5.2.4.3.2.2]

7.3.5.7 If the B Sample analysis does not confirm the A Sample analysis, the National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands shall notify the Athlete that the Sample has been declared negative and that no further action will occur. In circumstances where a Provisional Suspension has been imposed, refer to Article 7.6.4.

7.3.5.8 If the B Sample analysis does confirm the A Sample Adverse Analytical Finding, the National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands shall continue to follow these Anti-Doping Rules with respect to the Adverse Analytical Finding.

7.4 Other Anti-Doping Rule Violations

[Comment: Refer to Code Articles 2.3 to 2.8.]

7.4.1 Initial Review

7.4.1.1 Upon receipt of a Doping Control Officer Report and/or other related documents showing a possible Anti-doping Rule Violation, the National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands shall review for any irregularity all of the documentation relating to the case.

7.4.1.2 If there are any irregularities in the documentation the National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands shall determine whether the irregularity can reasonably be considered to undermine the possibility of an Anti-Doping Rule Violation.

7.4.1.3 If irregularities are reasonably considered to undermine the possibility of an Anti-Doping Rule Violation, the National Olympic
Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands shall not pursue the Doping Control Officer Report further.

7.4.1.4 If the National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands decides not to pursue the Doping Control Officer Report further, it shall immediately inform the Athlete’s International Federation, National Sports Federation and WADA.

7.4.1.5 The Athlete and/or Support Personnel may make a submission in relation to a possible Anti-Doping Rule Violation. The National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands shall consider this submission in suggesting whether to issue notice to the Athlete and/or Support Personnel that there has been a possible Anti-Doping Rule Violation.

7.4.2 Notification After Initial Review

7.4.2.1 Once the National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands has determined that the Doping Control Officer Report and/or other related documentation showing a possible Anti-Doping Rule Violation is not due to an irregularity that undermines the possibility of an Anti-Doping Rule Violation, then the National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands shall ensure that the Athlete is notified in writing of the possible Anti-Doping Rule Violation. The notice shall include the following details:

a) The Athlete and/or Support Personnel name, country, sport and discipline.

b) An outline of the Doping Control Officer Report and/or other related documentation indicating the specific Anti-Doping Rule Violation;

c) The anti-doping rule asserted to be violated in accordance with the National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands or applicable International Federation or National Sports Federation’s rules;

d) The possible Consequences of the Anti-Doping Rule Violation;

e) The Athlete’s and/or Support Personnel right to present submissions relating to the possible Anti-Doping Rule Violation;

f) The other parties that will be notified about the Anti-Doping Rule Violation; and

g) In cases where a Provisional Suspension is to be imposed in accordance with Article 7.6 below, details of that Provisional Suspension, the provisional hearing and/or expedited hearing as applicable.

7.4.2.2 In an Event where a Provisional Suspension (Article 7.6) is to be imposed or other instances where time dictates, the above details may be given to Athlete and/or Support Personnel and other relevant organizations verbally in first instance and followed up with notice in writing as soon as possible.

7.5 Identity of Athletes

7.5.1 The National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands shall identify from the Doping Control Form and/or other relevant documentation all Athletes whose Samples have resulted in an Adverse Analytical Finding/or possible Anti-Doping Rule Violation.

7.5.2 The Athlete’s and/or Athlete Support Personnel’s identity shall be kept confidential throughout the results management process. Only the Athlete or other Person who may have breached an Anti-Doping Rule Violation shall be notified. The Athlete’s National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands
Islands, National Sports Federation, International Federation and WADA shall be notified following the completion of the Notification After Initial Review process (Article 7.3.4).

[Comment to Article 7.5.2: Reference Code Articles 14.1, 7.1 & 7.2]

7.6 Provisional Hearings and Suspensions

7.6.1 Once the Athlete has received notification following the initial review as set out in Article 7.3.4 above, the National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands and/or applicable International Federation may impose a Provisional Suspension on the Athlete.

7.6.2 Where a Provisional Suspension is imposed on an Athlete, the Athlete must be given either:

a) A provisional hearing prior to the imposition of the Provisional Suspension;

b) A provisional hearing as soon as possible (within 10 days) after the imposition of the Provisional Suspension. Extensions can be granted upon written notification; or

c) An expedited hearing as soon as possible after the imposition of the Provisional Suspension.

7.6.3 All provisional hearings or expedited hearings must be conducted in accordance with Articles 7.5 and 8 of the Code. Separate guidelines for hearings may also be applicable.

7.6.4 Where a Provisional Suspension has been imposed in relation to an A Sample Adverse Analytical Finding, the Athlete has requested that the B Sample analysis be conducted and the B Sample analysis does not confirm the A Sample analysis, then the Provisional Suspension shall be rescinded immediately.

7.6.5 Where a Provisional Suspension has been imposed in relation to a Doping Control Officer Report and/or related documentation showing a possible Anti-Doping Rule Violation and the National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands determines, following the Athlete’s submission, that there has been no Anti-Doping Rule Violation, then the Provisional Suspension shall be rescinded immediately.

7.6.6 Where the Athlete or the Athlete’s team has been removed from a Competition or Event following a Provisional Suspension and the Provisional Suspension is then rescinded in accordance with Article 7.6.4 or 7.6.5 above, and it is still possible for the Athlete or team to be reinserted without otherwise affecting the Competition or Event, the Athlete or team shall be allowed to continue to take part in the Competition or Event.

7.6.7 If the National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands declares that there has been no Anti-Doping Rule Violation, it shall immediately inform the Athlete’s International Federation, National Sports Federation, National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands and WADA.

7.7 Assertion of an Anti-Doping Rule Violation

7.7.1 Where there has been an Adverse Analytical Finding and:

a) The test has not been declared void due to an irregularity in accordance with Article 7.3.1;

b) The presence of the Prohibited Substance is not consistent with a TUE that has been granted in accordance with Article 4;
c) The Athlete has not requested that the B Sample be analysed, or the B Sample Analysis has been conducted and confirms the A Sample Adverse Analytical Finding in accordance with Article 7.3.5;

d) Any follow-up investigation conducted that has led to the conclusion of a possible Anti-Doping Rule Violation in accordance with Article 7.3.2; and

e) The Athlete has not provided any information or evidence on the validity of the test that requires further investigation, then the National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands shall assert that there has been an Anti-Doping Rule Violation.

7.7.2 Where the National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands asserts that there has been an Anti-Doping Rule Violation, the National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands shall notify the Person, the Person’s National Anti-Doping Agency, International Federation, National Sports Federation and WADA in writing of this assertion.

7.7.3 Where the National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands asserts that there has been an Anti-Doping Rule Violation, the National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands shall notify the NATIONAL Anti-Doping Disciplinary Panel of the assertion, for a hearing to be conducted in accordance with Article 8 and any applicable guidelines. The National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands shall provide the NATIONAL Anti-Doping Disciplinary Panel with all of the documentation relevant to the assertion.

[Comment to Article 7.7.3: Note that in some nations, the National Federation is required to refer the matter to the National Anti-Doping Disciplinary Panel, not the National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands.]

7.7.4 The Person is also entitled to copies of all of the documentation relevant to the assertion that there has been an Anti-Doping Rule Violation, and the National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands shall provide this to the Person or his/her representative upon request.

ARTICLE 8: DISCIPLINARY PROCEDURE
8.1 Appointment of the NATIONAL Anti-Doping Disciplinary Panel

8.1.1 The National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands shall appoint the independent NATIONAL Anti-Doping Disciplinary Panel which will comprise of the following:

a) 1 Chair and two (2) Vice-Chairs, each of whom shall be legal practitioners of not less than five (5) years standing; and

b) Three (3) medical practitioners of not less than five (5) years standing; and

c) Three (3) additional members; each of whom shall be, or has previously been, a sports administrator or an Athlete, all of whom will be appointed on the basis that they are in a position to hear the cases fairly, impartially and independently.

8.1.2 Each panel member shall be appointed for a term of three (3) years.

8.1.3 If a panel member dies or resigns, the National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands may appoint an independent Person to be a panel member to fill the resultant vacancy. The Person so appointed shall be appointed for the remainder of the term of the member who occasioned the vacancy.

8.1.4 A panel member may be re-appointed by the National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands.

8.2 Jurisdiction of the NATIONAL Anti-Doping Disciplinary Panel

8.2.1 The NATIONAL Anti-Doping Disciplinary Panel has the power to hear and determine all issues arising from any matter which is referred to it pursuant to these Anti-Doping Rules. In particular, the NATIONAL Anti-Doping Disciplinary Panel has the power to determine the Consequences of Anti-Doping Rule Violations to be imposed pursuant to these Anti-Doping Rules.

8.2.2 The NATIONAL Anti-Doping Disciplinary Panel shall be fair and impartial in the performance of its functions.

8.2.3 The NATIONAL Anti-Doping Disciplinary Panel has all powers necessary for, and incidental to, the exercise of its functions.

8.2.4 No final decision of, or Consequences of Anti-Doping Rule Violations imposed by, the NATIONAL Anti-Doping Disciplinary Panel shall be quashed, varied or held invalid, by any court, arbitrator, tribunal or other hearing body other than the NATIONAL Anti-Doping Appeal Panel or CAS for any reason, including for reason of any defect, irregularity, omission or departure from the procedures set out in these Anti-Doping Rules, provided there has been no miscarriage of justice.

[Comment to Article 8.2.4: A ‘miscarriage of justice’ arises when a decision appears to be clearly mistaken, unfair, or improper based on the facts presented at the hearing.]

8.3 Hearings Before the NATIONAL Anti-Doping Disciplinary Panel

8.3.1 When it appears, following the results management process described in Article 7 (Results Management), that these Anti-Doping Rules may have been violated, the National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands shall refer the matter to the NATIONAL Anti-Doping Disciplinary Panel for adjudication as to whether a violation of these Anti-Doping rules has occurred and if so what Consequences should be imposed.

[Comment to Article 8.3.1: Note that in some nations, the National Sports Federation is required to refer the matter to the NATIONAL Anti-Doping Disciplinary Panel, not the National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands.]
8.3.2 The Chair of the NATIONAL Anti-Doping Disciplinary Panel, or in his/her absence, a Vice-Chair, shall appoint three (3) members from the panel to hear and determine each case. Each such hearing panel shall comprise the Chair or a Vice-Chair as chair of the hearing panel, one medical practitioner member and one sports administrator or Athlete member.

8.3.3 The appointed members shall have had no prior involvement with the case. Each member, upon appointment, shall disclose to the Chair any circumstances likely to affect impartiality with respect to any of the parties.

8.3.4 An Athlete or other Person may forego a hearing by waiving the right to a hearing in writing and acknowledging the violation of these Anti-Doping Rules and accepting the Consequences consistent with Code Article 9 (Automatic Disqualification of Individual Results) and Code Article 10 (Sanctions on Individuals) as notified by the National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands.

8.3.5 The NATIONAL Anti-Doping Disciplinary Panel shall have the power, at its absolute discretion, to appoint an expert to assist or advise the panel as required by the panel.

8.3.6 The International Federation, and/or the National Sports Federation concerned, if not a party to the proceedings, the National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands, if not a party to the proceedings, and WADA shall each have the right to attend hearings of the NATIONAL Anti-Doping Disciplinary Panel as an observer.

8.3.7 Hearings pursuant to this Article should be completed expeditiously and in all cases within three (3) months of the completion of the results management process described in Article 7 (Results Management), save where exceptional circumstances apply.

8.3.8 Unless otherwise agreed between the parties, the NATIONAL Anti-Doping Disciplinary Panel shall:

8.3.8.1 Commence the hearing within fourteen (14) days of the notification date;

8.3.8.2 Issue a written decision within twenty (20) days of the notification date; and

8.3.8.3 Issue written reasons for the decision within thirty (30) days of the notification date.

8.3.9 Hearings held in connection with Events may be conducted on an expedited basis.
8.4 Proceedings of the NATIONAL Anti-Doping Disciplinary Panel

8.4.1 Subject to the provisions of these Anti-Doping Rules, the NATIONAL Anti-Doping Disciplinary Panel and its hearing panels shall have the power to regulate their procedures.

8.4.2 Hearings of the NATIONAL Anti-Doping Disciplinary Panel shall be open to the public, unless the NATIONAL Anti-Doping Disciplinary Panel determines that there are special circumstances warranting otherwise.

8.4.3 The National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands shall present the case against the Person before the NATIONAL Anti-Doping Disciplinary Panel and, where requested by the National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands, the National Sports Federation of the Person concerned shall assist the National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands.

8.4.4 The Person, against whom the case is brought, has the right to respond to the asserted anti-doping rule violation and resulting Consequences.

8.4.5 A failure by any party or their representative to attend a hearing after notification will be deemed to be an abandonment of their right to a hearing. This right may be reinstated on reasonable grounds.

8.4.6 Each party shall have the right to be represented at a hearing, at that party’s own expense.

8.4.7 Every party shall have the right to an interpreter at the hearing, if deemed necessary by the hearing panel. The hearing panel shall determine the identity and responsibility for the cost of any interpreter.

8.4.8 Each party to the proceedings has the right to present evidence, including the right to call and question witnesses (subject to the hearing panel’s discretion to accept testimony by telephone, written statement or submission, whether by fax, email or other means).

8.4.9 Facts related to anti-doping rule violations may be established by any reliable means, including admissions. The hearing panel may receive evidence, including hearsay, as it thinks fit and shall be entitled to attach such weight to that evidence as it deems appropriate.

8.4.10 The hearing panel may postpone or adjourn a hearing.

8.4.11 The hearing panel, at the request of one of the parties to the proceedings or on its own initiative, may require one or more parties to the proceedings, prior to the hearing, to supply it and/or the other parties to the proceedings with further particulars of the case to be presented by that party at the hearing, including what witnesses they intend to call and that party shall comply with that direction.

8.4.12 Any failure by the Person concerned to comply with any requirement or direction of the hearing panel shall not prevent the hearing panel from proceeding and such failure may be taken into consideration by the hearing panel when making its decision.

8.4.13 Hearings may be recorded and the National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands shall own and retain any recording.

8.5 Decisions of the NATIONAL Anti-Doping Disciplinary Panel

8.5.1 The deliberations of the hearing panel on its decision shall be private.

8.5.2 Any minority or dissenting decisions shall be noted in the written reasons. In the event of a majority decision, this shall be the decision of the hearing panel.

8.5.3 The decision of the hearing panel shall be written, dated and signed. In order to expedite the finalization of the hearing, the decision may be handed down without written reasons in accordance with the time schedule
outlined in Article 8.3.8. In any case in which the period of Ineligibility is eliminated under Article 10.5.1 (No Fault or Negligence) or reduced under Article 10.5.2 (No Significant Fault or Negligence) the decision shall explain the basis for the elimination or reduction.
8.5.4 The decision of the hearing panel shall be advised to the parties to the proceedings, WADA, the relevant International Federation (and to the National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands and National Sports Federation if not a party to the proceedings) as soon as practicable after the conclusion of the hearing.
8.5.5 Decisions of the NATIONAL Anti-Doping Hearing Panel may be appealed as provided in Article 13 (Appeals).

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: When an Athlete wins a gold medal with a Prohibited Substance in his or her system that is unfair to the other Athletes in that Competition regardless of whether the gold medalist was at fault in any way. Only a "clean" Athlete should be allowed to benefit from his or her competitive results. For Team Sports, see Article 11 (Consequences to Teams).

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 National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands.]

ARTICLE 10: SANCTIONS ON INDIVIDUALS

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

10.1.1 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 10.1.2.

[Comment to Article 10.1.1: Whereas Article 9 (Automatic Disqualification of Individual Results) Disqualifies the result in a single Competition in which the Athlete tested positive, this Article may lead to Disqualification of all results in all races during the Event.

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

10.1.2 If the Athlete establishes that they bear No Fault or Negligence for the violation, the Athlete’s individual results in the other Competitions shall not be Disqualified unless the Athlete’s results in Competitions other than the Competition in which the anti-doping rule violation occurred were likely to have been affected by the Athlete’s anti-doping rule violation.
10.2 Imposition of Ineligibility for Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods
The period of Ineligibility imposed for a violation of Code Article 2.1 (Presence of Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers), Code Article 2.2 (Use or Attempted Use of Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method) and Code Article 2.6 (Possession of Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods) shall be as follows, unless the conditions for eliminating or reducing the period of Ineligibility, as provided in Articles 10.4 and 10.5, or the conditions for increasing the period of Ineligibility, as provided in Article 10.6, are met:

First violation: Two (2) years' Ineligibility.

[Comment to Article 10.2: Harmonization of sanctions has been one of the most discussed and debated areas of anti-doping. Harmonization means that the same rules and criteria are applied to assess the unique facts of each case. Arguments against requiring harmonization of sanctions are based on differences between sports including, for example, the following: in some sports the Athletes are professionals making a sizable income from the sport and in others the Athletes are true amateurs; in those sports where an Athlete's career is short (e.g., artistic gymnastics) a two year Disqualification has a much more significant effect on the Athlete than in sports where careers are traditionally much longer (e.g., equestrian and shooting); in Individual Sports, the Athlete is better able to maintain competitive skills through solitary practice during Disqualification than in other sports where practice as part of a team is more important. A primary argument in favour of harmonization is that it is simply not right that two Athletes from the same country who test positive for the same Prohibited Substance under similar circumstances should receive different sanctions only because they participate in different sports. In addition, flexibility in sanctioning has often been viewed as an unacceptable opportunity for some sporting bodies to be more lenient with dopers. The lack of harmonization of sanctions has also frequently been the source of jurisdictional conflicts between IFs and NADOs.]

10.3 Ineligibility for Other Anti-Doping Rule Violations
The period of Ineligibility for anti-doping rule violations Rules other than as provided in Article 10.2 shall be as follows:

10.3.1 For violations of Code Article 2.3 (Refusing or Failing to Submit to Sample Collection) or Code Article 2.5 (Tampering with Doping Control), the Ineligibility period shall be two (2) years unless the conditions provided in Article 10.5, or the conditions provided in Code Article 10.6, are met.

10.3.2 For violations of Article Code 2.7 (Trafficking), Code Article 2.8 (Administration of Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method) the period of Ineligibility imposed shall be a minimum of four (4) years up to lifetime Ineligibility unless the conditions provided in Article 10.5 are met. An anti-doping rule violation involving a Minor shall be considered a particularly serious violation, and, if committed by Athlete Support Personnel for violations other than Specified Substances referenced in Article 4.2.2, shall result in lifetime Ineligibility for such Athlete Support Personnel. In addition, significant violations of such Articles that also violate non-sporting laws and regulations, shall be reported to the competent administrative, professional or judicial authorities.

[Comment to Article 10.3.2: Those who are involved in doping Athletes or covering up doping should be subject to sanctions which are more severe than the Athletes who test positive. Since the authority of sport organizations is generally limited to Ineligibility for credentials, membership and other sport benefits, reporting Athlete Support Personnel to competent authorities is an important step in the deterrence of doping.]

10.3.3 For violations of Code Article 2.4 (whereabouts filing failures and/or missed tests), the period of Ineligibility shall be:
First Violation: A minimum of one (1) year to a maximum of two (2) years Ineligibility based on the Athlete's degree of fault;

[Comment to Article 10.3.3: The sanction under Article 10.3.3 shall be two years where all three filing failures or missed tests are inexcusable. Otherwise, the sanction shall be assessed in the range of two years to one year, based on the circumstances of the case.]
10.4 Elimination or Reduction of the Period of Ineligibility for Specified Substances under Specific Circumstances

Where an Athlete or other Person can establish how a Specified Substance entered his or her body or came into his or her possession and that such Specified Substance was not intended to enhance or mask the use of a performance enhancing substance, the period of Ineligibility found in Article 10.2 shall be replaced with the following:

**First violation:** At a minimum, a reprimand and no period of Ineligibility from future Events, and at a maximum, two (2) years' Ineligibility.

To justify any elimination or reduction, the Athlete or other Person must produce corroborating evidence in addition to his or her word which establishes to the comfortable satisfaction of the hearing panel the absence of an intent to enhance sport performance or mask the use of a performance enhancing substance. The Athlete or other Person’s degree of fault shall be the criteria considered in assessing any reduction of the period of Ineligibility.

*Comment to Article 10.4:* Specified Substances as now defined in Article 4.2.2 are not necessarily less serious agents for purposes of sports doping than other Prohibited Substances (for example, a stimulant that is listed as a Specified Substance could be very effective to an Athlete in competition); for that reason, an Athlete who does not meet the criteria under this Article would receive a two-year period of Ineligibility and could receive up to a four-year period of Ineligibility under Article 10.6. However, there is a greater likelihood that Specified Substances, as opposed to other Prohibited Substances, could be susceptible to a credible, non-doping explanation.

This Article applies only in those cases where the hearing panel is comfortably satisfied by the objective circumstances of the case that the Athlete in taking a Prohibited Substance did not intend to enhance his or her sport performance. Examples of the type of objective circumstances which in combination might lead a hearing panel to be comfortably satisfied of no performance-enhancing intent would include: the fact that the nature of the Specified Substance or the timing of its ingestion would not have been beneficial to the Athlete; the Athlete’s open use or disclosure of his or her Use of the Specified Substance; and a contemporaneous medical records file substantiating the non-sport-related prescription for the Specified Substance. Generally, the greater the potential performance-enhancing benefit, the higher the burden on the Athlete to prove lack of an intent to enhance sport performance.

While the absence of intent to enhance sport performance must be established to the comfortable satisfaction of the hearing panel, the Athlete may establish how the Specified Substance entered the body by a balance of probability.

In assessing the Athlete or other Person’s degree of fault, the circumstances considered must be specific and relevant to explain the Athlete or other Person’s departure from the expected standard of behaviour. 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 this Article. It is anticipated that the period of Ineligibility will be eliminated entirely in only the most exceptional cases.

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

10.5.1 No Fault or Negligence

If an Athlete establishes in an individual case that he or she bears No Fault or Negligence, the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility shall be eliminated. When a Prohibited Substance or its Markers or its Metabolites is detected in an Athlete’s Sample in violation of Code Article 2.1 (Presence of Prohibited Substance), the Athlete shall also establish how the Prohibited Substance entered their system in order to have the period of Ineligibility eliminated.

In the event that this Article is applied and the period of Ineligibility otherwise applicable is eliminated, the anti-doping rule violation shall not be considered a violation only for the limited purpose of determining the period of Ineligibility for multiple violations under Article 10.7.
10.5.2 No Significant Fault or Negligence

If an Athlete or other Person establishes in an individual case that he or she bears No Significant Fault or Negligence, then the period of Ineligibility may be reduced, but the reduced period of Ineligibility may not be less than one-half of the period of Ineligibility otherwise applicable. If the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility is a lifetime, the reduced period under this section may be no less than 8 years. When a Prohibited Substance or its Markers or Metabolites is detected in an Athlete’s Sample in violation of Code Article 2.1 (Presence of Prohibited Substance), the Athlete shall also establish how the Prohibited Substance entered their system in order to have the period of Ineligibility reduced.

[Comment to Articles 10.5.1 and 10.5.2: The National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands’s Anti-Doping Rules provide for the possible reduction or elimination of the period of Ineligibility in the unique circumstance where the Athlete can establish that he or she had No Fault or Negligence, or No Significant Fault or Negligence, in connection with the violation. This approach is consistent with basic principles of human rights and provides a balance between those Anti-Doping Organizations that argue for a much narrower exception, or none at all, and those that would reduce a two year suspension based on a range of other factors even when the Athlete was admittedly at fault. These Articles apply only to the imposition of sanctions; they are not applicable to the determination of whether an anti-doping rule violation has occurred. Article 10.5.2 may be applied to any anti-doping violation even though it will be especially difficult to meet the criteria for a reduction for those anti-doping rules violations where knowledge is an element of the violation.]

Articles 10.5.1 and 10.5.2 are meant to have an impact only in cases where the circumstances are truly exceptional and not in the vast majority of cases.

To illustrate the operation of Article 10.5.1, an example where No Fault or Negligence would result in the total elimination of a sanction is where an Athlete could prove that, despite all due care, he or she was sabotaged by a competitor. Conversely, a sanction could not be completely eliminated on the basis of No Fault or Negligence in the following circumstances: (a) a positive test resulting from a mislabelled or contaminated vitamin or nutritional supplement (Athletes are responsible for what they ingest (Article 2.1.1) and have been warned against the possibility of supplement contamination); (b) the administration of a Prohibited Substance by the Athlete’s personal physician or trainer without disclosure to the Athlete (Athletes are responsible for their choice of medical personnel and for advising medical personnel that they cannot be given any Prohibited Substance); and (c) sabotage of the Athlete’s food or drink by a spouse, coach or other person within the Athlete’s circle of associates (Athletes are responsible for what they ingest and for the conduct of those persons to whom they entrust access to their food and drink). However, depending on the unique facts of a particular case, any of the referenced illustrations could result in a reduced sanction based on No Significant Fault or Negligence. (For example, reduction may well be appropriate in illustration (a) if the Athlete clearly establishes that the cause of the positive test was contamination in a common multiple vitamin purchased from a source with no connection to Prohibited Substances and the Athlete exercised care in not taking other nutritional supplements.)

For purposes of assessing the Athlete or other Person’s fault under Articles 10.5.1 and 10.5.2, the evidence considered must be specific and relevant to explain the Athlete or other Person’s departure from the expected standard of behaviour. 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 this Article.

While minors are not given special treatment per se in determining the applicable sanction, certainly youth and lack of experience are relevant factors to be assessed in determining the Athlete or other Person’s fault under Article 10.5.2, as well as Articles 10.4 and 10.5.1.

Article 10.5.2 should not be applied in cases where Articles 10.3.3 or 10.4 apply, as those Articles already take into consideration the Athlete or other Person’s degree of fault for purposes of establishing the applicable period of Ineligibility.]

10.5.3 Substantial Assistance in Discovering or Establishing Anti-Doping Rule Violations

The NATIONAL Anti-Doping Disciplinary Panel or NATIONAL Anti-Doping Appeal Panel 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 the Anti-Doping Organization discovering or establishing an anti-doping rule violation by another Person or which results in a criminal or disciplinary body discovering or establishing a criminal offense or the breach of professional rules by another Person. After a final appellate decision under Article 13 or the expiration of time to appeal, the NATIONAL Anti-Doping Disciplinary Panel or NATIONAL Anti-Doping Appeal Panel may only suspend a part of the 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 8 years. If the NATIONAL Anti-Doping Disciplinary Panel or NATIONAL Anti-Doping Appeal Panel suspends any part of the period of Ineligibility under this Article, it shall promptly provide a written justification for its decision to each Anti-Doping Organization having a right to appeal the decision. If the NATIONAL Anti-Doping Disciplinary Panel or NATIONAL Anti-Doping Appeal Panel subsequently reinstates any part of the suspended period of Ineligibility because the Athlete or other Person has failed to provide the Substantial Assistance which was anticipated, the Athlete or other Person may appeal the reinstatement pursuant to Article 13.2.

[Comment to Article 10.5.3: 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.

Factors to be considered in assessing the importance of the Substantial Assistance would include, for example, the number of individuals implicated, the status of those individuals in the sport, whether a scheme involving Trafficking under Article 2.7 or administration under Article 2.8 is involved and whether the violation involved a substance or method which is not readily detectible in Testing. The maximum suspension of the Ineligibility period shall only be applied in very exceptional cases. An additional factor to be considered in connection with the seriousness of the anti-doping rule violation is any performance-enhancing benefit which the Person providing Substantial Assistance may be likely to still enjoy. As a general matter, the earlier in the results management process the Substantial Assistance is provided, the greater the percentage of the period of Ineligibility may be suspended.

If the Athlete or other Person who is asserted to have committed an anti-doping rule violation claims entitlement to a suspended period of Ineligibility under this Article in connection with the Athlete or other Person’s waiver of a hearing under Article 8.3 (Waiver of Hearing), the National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands shall determine whether a suspension of a portion of the period of Ineligibility is appropriate under this Article. If the Athlete or other Person claims entitlement to a suspended period of Ineligibility before the conclusion of a hearing under Article 8 on the anti-doping rule violation, the hearing panel shall determine whether a suspension of a portion of the period of Ineligibility is appropriate under this Article at the same time the hearing panel decides whether the Athlete or other Person has committed an anti-doping rule violation. If a portion of the period of Ineligibility is suspended, the decision shall explain the basis for concluding the information provided was credible and was important to discovering or proving the anti-doping rule violation or other offense. If the Athlete or other Person claims entitlement to a suspended period of Ineligibility after a final decision finding an anti-doping rule violation has been rendered and is not subject to appeal under Article 13, but the Athlete or other Person is still serving the period of Ineligibility, the Athlete or other Person may apply to the National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands to consider a suspension in the period of Ineligibility under this Article. Any such suspension of the period of Ineligibility shall require the approval of WADA. If any condition upon which the suspension of a period of Ineligibility is based is not fulfilled, the National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands shall reinstate the period
of Ineligibility which would otherwise be applicable. Decisions rendered by the National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands under this Article may be appealed pursuant Article 13.2.

This is the only circumstance under the National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands’s Anti-Doping Rules where the suspension of an otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility is authorized.]

10.5.4 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 (or, in the case of an anti-doping rule violation other than Article 2.1, before receiving first notice of the admitted violation pursuant to Article 7) and that admission is the only reliable evidence of the violation at the time of admission, then the period of Ineligibility may be reduced, but not below one-half of the period of Ineligibility otherwise applicable.

[Comment to Article 10.5.4: This Article is intended to apply when an Athlete or other Person comes forward and admits to an anti-doping rule violation in circumstances where no Anti-Doping Organization is aware that an anti-doping rule violation might have been committed. It is not intended to apply to circumstances where the admission occurs after the Athlete or other Person knows he or she is about to be caught.]

10.5.5 Where an Athlete or Other Person Establishes Entitlement to Reduction in Sanction under More than One Provision of this Article
Before applying any reductions under Articles 10.5.2, 10.5.3 or 10.5.4, the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility shall be determined in accordance with Articles 10.2, 10.3, 10.4 and 10.6. If the Athlete or other Person establishes entitlement to a reduction or suspension of the period of Ineligibility under two or more of Articles 10.5.2, 10.5.3 or 10.5.4, then the period of Ineligibility may be reduced or suspended, but not below one-quarter of the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility.

[Comment to Article 10.5.5: The appropriate sanction is determined in a sequence of four steps. First, the hearing panel determines which of the basic sanctions (Article 10.2, Article 10.3, Article 10.4 or Article 10.6) applies to the particular anti-doping rule violation. In a second step, the hearing panel establishes whether there is a basis for elimination or reduction of the sanction (Articles 10.5.1 through 10.5.4). Note, however, not all grounds for elimination or reduction may be combined with the provisions on basic sanctions. For example, Article 10.5.2 does not apply in cases involving Articles 10.3.3 or 10.4, since the hearing panel, under Articles 10.3.3 and 10.4, will already have determined the period of Ineligibility based on the Athlete or other Person’s degree of fault. In a third step, the hearing panel determines under Article 10.5.5 whether the Athlete or other Person is entitled to a reduction under more than one provision of Article 10.5. Finally, the hearing panel decides on the commencement of the period of Ineligibility under Article 10.9. The following four examples demonstrate the proper sequence of analysis:

Example 1

Facts: An Adverse Analytical Finding involves the presence of an anabolic steroid; the Athlete promptly admits the anti-doping rule violation as alleged; the Athlete establishes No Significant Fault (Article 10.5.2); and the Athlete provides important Substantial Assistance (Article 10.5.3).

Application of Article 10:

1. The basic sanction would be two years under Article 10.2. (Aggravating circumstances (Article 10.6) would not be considered because the Athlete promptly admitted the violation. Article 10.4 would not apply because a steroid is not a Specified Substance.)

2. Based on No Significant Fault alone, the sanction could be reduced up to one-half of the two years. Based on Substantial Assistance alone, the sanction could be reduced up to three-quarters of the two years.
3. Under Article 10.5.5, in considering the possible reduction for No Significant Fault and Substantial Assistance together, the most the sanction could be reduced is up to three-quarters of the two years. Thus, the minimum sanction would be a six-month period of Ineligibility.

4. Under Article 10.9.2, because the Athlete promptly admitted the anti-doping rule violation, the period of Ineligibility could start as early as the date of Sample collection, but in any event the Athlete would have to serve at least one-half of the Ineligibility period (minimum three months) after the date of the hearing decision.

Example 2

Facts: An Adverse Analytical Finding involves the presence of an anabolic steroid; aggravating circumstances exist and the Athlete is unable to establish that he did not knowingly commit the anti-doping rule violation; the Athlete does not promptly admit the anti-doping rule violation as alleged; but the Athlete does provide important Substantial Assistance (Article 10.5.3).

Application of Article 10:

1. The basic sanction would be between two and four years Ineligibility as provided in Article 10.6.

2. Based on Substantial Assistance, the sanction could be reduced up to three-quarters of the maximum four years.

3. Article 10.5.5 does not apply.

4. Under Article 10.9.2, the period of Ineligibility would start on the date of the hearing decision.

Example 3

Facts: An Adverse Analytical Finding involves the presence of a Specified Substance; the Athlete establishes how the Specified Substance entered his body and that he had no intent to enhance his sport performance; the Athlete establishes that he had very little fault; and the Athlete provides important Substantial Assistance (Article 10.5.3).

Application of Article 10:

1. Because the Adverse Analytical Finding involved a Specified Substance and the Athlete has satisfied the other conditions of Article 10.4, the basic sanction would fall in the range between a reprimand and two years Ineligibility. The hearing panel would assess the Athlete's fault in imposing a sanction within that range. (Assume for illustration in this example that the panel would otherwise impose a period of Ineligibility of eight months.)

2. Based on Substantial Assistance, the sanction could be reduced up to three-quarters of the eight months. (No less than two months.) [No Significant Fault (Article 10.2) would not be applicable because the Athlete's degree of fault was already taken into consideration in establishing the eight-month period of Ineligibility in step 1.]

3. Article 10.5.5 does not apply.

4. Under Article 9.2, because the Athlete promptly admitted the anti-doping rule violation, the period of Ineligibility could start as early as the date of Sample collection, but in any event, the Athlete would have to serve at least half of the Ineligibility period after the date of the hearing decision. (Minimum one month.)

Example 4

Facts: An Athlete who has never had an Adverse Analytical Finding or been confronted with an anti-doping rule violation spontaneously admits that he intentionally used multiple Prohibited Substances to enhance his performance. The Athlete also provides important Substantial Assistance (Article 10.5.3).

Application of Article 10:

1. While the intentional Use of multiple Prohibited Substances to enhance performance would normally warrant consideration of aggravating circumstances (Article 10.6), the Athlete's spontaneous admission means that Article 10.6 would not apply. The fact that the Athlete's Use of Prohibited Substances was intended to enhance performance would also eliminate the application of Article 10.4 regardless of whether the Prohibited Substances Used were Specified Substances. Thus, Article 10.2 would be applicable and the basic period of Ineligibility imposed would be two years.

2. Based on the Athlete's spontaneous admissions (Article 10.5.4) alone, the period of Ineligibility could be reduced up to one-half of the two years. Based on the Athlete's Substantial Assistance (Article 10.5.3) alone, the period of Ineligibility could be reduced up to three-quarters of the two years.
3. Under Article 10.5.5, in considering the spontaneous admission and Substantial Assistance together, the most the sanction could be reduced would be up to three-quarters of the two years. (The minimum period of Ineligibility would be six months.)

4. If Article 10.5.4 was considered by the hearing panel in arriving at the minimum six month period of Ineligibility at step 3, the period of Ineligibility would start on the date the hearing panel imposed the sanction. If, however, the hearing panel did not consider the application of Article 10.5.4 in reducing the period of Ineligibility in step 3, then under Article 10.9.2, the commencement of the period of Ineligibility could be started as early as the date the anti-doping rule violation was committed, provided that at least half of that period (minimum of three months) would have to be served after the date of the hearing decision.

10.6 Aggravating Circumstances Which May Increase the Period of Ineligibility

If the NATIONAL Anti-Doping Disciplinary Panel or NATIONAL Anti-Doping Appeal Panel establishes in an individual case involving an anti-doping rule violation other than violations under Article 2.7 (Trafficking) and 2.8 (Administration) that aggravating circumstances are present which justify the imposition of a period of Ineligibility greater than the standard sanction, then the period of Ineligibility otherwise applicable shall be increased up to a maximum of four years unless the Athlete or other Person can prove to the comfortable satisfaction of the hearing panel that he did not knowingly commit the anti-doping rule violation.

An Athlete or other Person can avoid the application of this Article by admitting the anti-doping rule violation as asserted promptly after being confronted with the anti-doping rule violation by the NATIONAL Anti-Doping Disciplinary Panel or NATIONAL Anti-Doping Appeal Panel.

[Comment to Article 10.6: Examples of aggravating circumstances which may justify the imposition of a period of Ineligibility greater than the standard sanction are: the Athlete or other Person committed the anti-doping rule violation as part of a doping plan or scheme, either individually or involving a conspiracy or common enterprise to commit anti-doping rule violations; the Athlete or other Person used or possessed multiple Prohibited Substances or Prohibited Methods or used or possessed a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method on multiple occasions; a normal individual would be likely to enjoy the performance-enhancing effects of the anti-doping rule violation(s) beyond the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility; the Athlete or Person engaged in deceptive or obstructing conduct to avoid the detection or adjudication of an anti-doping rule violation.

For the avoidance of doubt, the examples of aggravating circumstances described in this Comment to Article 10.6 are not exclusive and other aggravating factors may also justify the imposition of a longer period of Ineligibility. Violations under Article 2.7 (Trafficking or Attempted Trafficking) and 2.8 (Administration or Attempted Administration) are not included in the application of Article 10.6 because the sanctions for these violations (from four years to lifetime Ineligibility) already build in sufficient discretion to allow consideration of any aggravating circumstance.]

10.7 Multiple Violations

10.7.1 For an Athlete or other Person’s first anti-doping rule violation, the period of Ineligibility is set forth in Articles 10.2 and 10.3 (subject to elimination, reduction or suspension under Articles 10.4 or 10.5, or to an increase under Article 10.6). For a second anti-doping rule violation the period of Ineligibility shall be within the range set forth in the table below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>First Violation</th>
<th>RS</th>
<th>FFMT</th>
<th>NSF</th>
<th>St</th>
<th>AS</th>
<th>TRA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RS</td>
<td>1-4</td>
<td>2-4</td>
<td>2-4</td>
<td>4-6</td>
<td>8-10</td>
<td>10-life</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FFMT</td>
<td>1-4</td>
<td>4-8</td>
<td>4-8</td>
<td>6-8</td>
<td>10-life</td>
<td>life</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NSF</td>
<td>1-4</td>
<td>4-8</td>
<td>4-8</td>
<td>6-8</td>
<td>10-life</td>
<td>life</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St</td>
<td>2-4</td>
<td>6-8</td>
<td>6-8</td>
<td>8-life</td>
<td>life</td>
<td>life</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AS</td>
<td>4-5</td>
<td>10-life</td>
<td>10-life</td>
<td>life</td>
<td>life</td>
<td>life</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TRA</td>
<td>8-life</td>
<td>Life</td>
<td>life</td>
<td>life</td>
<td>life</td>
<td>life</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Definitions for purposes of the second anti-doping rule violation table:

- **RS (Reduced sanction for Specified Substance under Article 10.4):** The anti-doping rule violation was or should be sanctioned by a reduced sanction under Article 10.4 because it involved a Specified Substance and the other conditions under Article 10.4 were met.
- **FFMT (Filing Failures and/or Missed Tests):** The anti-doping rule violation was or should be sanctioned under Article 10.3.3 (Filing Failures and/or Missed Tests).
- **NSF (Reduced sanction for No Significant Fault or Negligence):** The anti-doping rule violation was or should be sanctioned by a reduced sanction under Article 10.5.2 because No Significant Fault or Negligence under Article 10.5.2 was proved by the Athlete.
- **St (Standard sanction under Article 10.2 or 10.3.1):** The anti-doping rule violation was or should be sanctioned by the standard sanction of two years under Article 10.2 or 10.3.1.
- **AS (Aggravated sanction):** The anti-doping rule violation was or should be sanctioned by an aggravated sanction under Article 10.6 because the Anti-Doping Organization established the conditions set forth under Article 10.6.
- **TRA (Trafficking and Administration):** The anti-doping rule violation was or should be sanctioned by a sanction under Article 10.3.2 for Trafficking or Administration.

[Comment to Article 10.7.1: The table is applied by locating the Athlete or other Person's first anti-doping rule violation in the left-hand column and then moving across the table to the right to the column representing the second violation. By way of example, assume an Athlete receives the standard period of Ineligibility for a first violation under Article 10.2 and then commits a second violation for which he receives a reduced sanction for a Specified Substance under Article 10.4. The table is used to determine the period of Ineligibility for the second violation. The table is applied to this example by starting in the left-hand column and going down to the fourth row which is "St" for standard sanction, then moving across the table to the first column which is "RS" for reduced sanction for a Specified Substance, thus resulting in a 2–4 year range for the period of Ineligibility for the second violation. The Athlete or other Person's degree of fault shall be the criterion considered in assessing a period of Ineligibility within the applicable range.]

[Comment to Article 10.7.1 RS Definition: See Article 25.4 with respect to application of Article 10.7.1 to pre-Code anti-doping rule violations.]

**10.7.2 Application of Articles 10.5.3 and 10.5.4 to Second Violation.**

Where an Athlete or other Person who commits a second anti-doping rule violation establishes entitlement to suspension or reduction of a portion of the period of Ineligibility under Article 10.5.3 or Article 10.5.4, the NATIONAL Anti-Doping Disciplinary Panel or NATIONAL Anti-Doping Appeal Panel shall first determine the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility within the range established in the table in Article 10.7.1, and then apply the appropriate suspension or reduction of the period of Ineligibility. The remaining period of Ineligibility, after applying any suspension or reduction under Articles 10.5.3 and 10.5.4, must be at least one-fourth of the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility.

**10.7.3 Third Anti-Doping Rule Violation.**

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 involves a violation of Article 2.4 (Filing Failures and/or and Missed Tests). In these particular cases, the period of Ineligibility shall be from eight years to life ban.
10.7.4 Additional Rules for Certain Potential Multiple Violations.

For purposes of imposing sanctions under Article 10.7, an anti-doping rule violation will only be considered a second violation if the National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands 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 Code Article 7 (Results Management), or after the National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands made reasonable efforts to give notice, of the first anti-doping rule violation. If the National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands 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; however, the occurrence of multiple violations may be considered as a factor in determining Aggravating Circumstances (Article 10.6).

If, after the resolution of a first anti-doping rule violation, the National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands 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 National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands 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. To avoid the possibility of a finding of Aggravating Circumstances (Article 10.6), the Athlete or other Person must voluntarily admit the earlier anti-doping rule violation on a timely basis after the Athlete received notification of the violation for which he or she is first charged. The same rule shall also apply when the National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands discovers facts involving another prior violation after the resolution of a second anti-doping rule violation.

[Comment to Article 10.7.4]: In a hypothetical situation, an Athlete commits an anti-doping rule violation on January 1, 2008 which National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands does not discover until December 1, 2008. In the meantime, the Athlete commits another anti-doping rule violation on March 1, 2008 and the Athlete is notified of this violation by the National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands on March 30, 2008 and a hearing panel rules on June 30, 2008 that the Athlete committed the March 1, 2008 anti-doping rule violation. The later-discovered violation which occurred on January 1, 2008 will provide the basis for Aggravating Circumstances because the Athlete did not voluntarily admit the violation in a timely basis after the Athlete received notification of the later violation on March 30, 2008.]

10.7.5 Multiple Anti-Doping Rule Violations during Eight-Year Period.

For purposes of Article 10.7, each anti-doping rule violation must take place within the same eight (8) 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 (Automatic Disqualification of Individual Results), all other competitive results obtained from the date a positive Sample was collected (whether In-Competition or Out-of-Competition), or other anti-doping rule violation occurred, through the commencement of any Provisional Suspension or Ineligibility period, shall, unless fairness requires otherwise, be Disqualified with all of the resulting
Consequences including forfeiture of any medals, points and prizes.

10.8.1 As a condition of regaining eligibility after being found to have committed an anti-doping rule violation, the Athlete must first repay all prize money forfeited under this Article.

10.8.2 Allocation of Forfeited Prize Money.
Unless the rules of the International Federation provide that forfeited prize money shall be reallocated to other Athletes, it shall be allocated first to reimburse the collection expenses of the Anti-Doping Organization that performed the necessary steps to collect the prize money back, then to reimburse the expenses of the Anti-Doping Organization that conducted results management in the case, with the balance, if any, allocated in accordance with the International Federation’s rules.

[Comment to Article 10.8.2: Nothing in National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands’s Anti-Doping Rules 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 Commencement of Ineligibility Period
10.9.1 Except as provided below, the period of Ineligibility shall start on the date of the hearing decision providing for Ineligibility or, if the hearing is waived, on the date Ineligibility is accepted or otherwise imposed.
10.9.2 Any period of Provisional Suspension (whether imposed or voluntarily accepted) shall be credited against the total period of Ineligibility to be served.
10.9.3 Delays Not Attributable to the Athlete or other Person.
Where there have been substantial delays in the hearing process or other aspects of Doping Control not attributable to the Athlete or other Person, the NATIONAL Anti-Doping Disciplinary Panel 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.

10.9.4 Timely Admission.
Where the Athlete promptly (which, in all events, means before the Athlete competes again) admits the anti-doping rule violation after being confronted with the anti-doping rule violation by the National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands, 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 or the date of a hearing decision imposing a sanction.

[Comment to Article 10.9.4: This Article shall not apply where the period of Ineligibility already has been reduced under Article 10.5.4 (Admission of an Anti-Doping Rule Violation in the Absence of Other Evidence).]
10.9.5 If a **Provisional Suspension** is imposed and respected by the **Athlete**, then the **Athlete** shall receive a credit for such period of **Provisional Suspension** against any period of **Ineligibility** which may ultimately be imposed.

10.9.6 If an **Athlete** voluntarily accepts a **Provisional Suspension** in writing from the National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands and thereafter refrains from competing, the **Athlete** 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**’s voluntary acceptance of a **Provisional Suspension** shall be provided promptly to each party entitled to receive notice of a potential anti-doping rule violation under **Code Article 14.1**.

[Comment to **Article 10.9.6**: An **Athlete**’s voluntary acceptance of a **Provisional Suspension** is not an admission by the **Athlete** and shall not be used in any way as to draw an adverse inference against the **Athlete**.]

10.9.7 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.

[Comment to **Article 10.9**: The text of Article 10.9 has been revised to make 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 hearing decision. This amendment corrects inconsistent interpretation and application of the previous text.]

10.10 **Status during Ineligibility**

10.10.1 No **Athlete** or other **Person** who has been declared **Ineligible** may, during the period of **Ineligibility**, participate in any capacity in an **NOC or National Federation Team, Competition** or activity (other than authorized anti-doping education or rehabilitation programs) authorized or organized by any **Signatory, Signatory’s member organizations, including a National Sports Federation or a club or other member organization of a Signatory’s member organization, including a National Sports Federation, or in Competitions authorized or organized by any professional league or any international or national level Event organization.**

10.10.2 A **Person** subject to a period of **Ineligibility** longer than four years may, after completing four years of the period of **Ineligibility**, participate in local sport **Events** in a sport other than the sport in which the **Person** committed the anti-doping rule violation, but only so long as the local sport **Event** is not at a level that could otherwise qualify such **Person** directly or indirectly to compete in (or accumulate points toward) a **National Event** or **International Event**.

A **Person** subject to a period of **Ineligibility** shall remain subject to **Testing**.

[Comment to Articles 10.10.1 and 10.10.2: For example, 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. 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 10.10.2. Sanctions in one sport will also be recognized by other sports (see Article 15).]
10.10.3 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 10.10.1, the results of such participation shall be Disqualified and the period of Ineligibility which was originally imposed shall start over again as of the date of the violation. The new period of Ineligibility may be reduced under Article 10.5.2 if the Athlete or other Person establishes he or she bears No Significant Fault or Negligence for violating the prohibition against participation. The determination of whether an Athlete or other Person has violated the prohibition against participation, and whether a reduction under Article 10.5.2 is appropriate, shall be made by the Anti-Doping Organization whose results management led to the imposition of the initial period of Ineligibility.

[Comment to Article 10.10.3: If an Athlete or other Person is alleged to have violated the prohibition against participation during a period of Ineligibility, the National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands shall determine whether the Athlete violated the prohibition and, if so, whether the Athlete or other Person has established grounds for a reduction in the restarted period of Ineligibility under Article 10.5.2. Decisions rendered by the National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands under this Article may be appealed pursuant to Article 13.2.

Where an Athlete Support Personnel or other Person substantially assists an Athlete in violating the prohibition against participation during Ineligibility, the National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands may appropriately impose sanctions under its own disciplinary rules for such assistance.]

10.10.4 Withholding of Financial Support during Ineligibility.  
In addition, for any anti-doping rule violation not involving a reduced sanction for Specified Substances as described in Article 10.4, some or all sport-related financial support or other sport-related benefits received by such Person will be withheld by any Signatory, Signatories' member, including a National Sports Federation, and governments.

10.11 Reinstatement Testing  
10.11.1 As a condition to regaining eligibility at the end of a specified period of Ineligibility, an Athlete shall, during any period of Provisional Suspension or Ineligibility, make him or herself available for Out-of-Competition Testing by the National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands, the applicable National Sports Federation and/or any Anti-Doping Organization having Testing jurisdiction, and shall, if requested, provide current and accurate whereabouts information as provided in Article 5.5 (Whereabouts Requirements).

10.11.2 If an Athlete, subject to a period of Ineligibility, retires from sport and is removed from Out-of-Competition Registered Testing Pools and later seeks reinstatement, the Athlete shall not be eligible for reinstatement until the Athlete has notified the National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands, the applicable National Sports Federation and relevant Anti-Doping Organizations and has been subject to Out-of-Competition Testing for a period of time equal to the longer of the period set forth in Article 5.5.2 or the period of Ineligibility remaining as of the date the Athlete had retired. During such remaining period of Ineligibility, the Athlete shall undergo Out-of-Competition Testing. The National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands shall determine the number and frequency of Testing.

10.11.3 The National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands shall be responsible for conducting the Out-of-Competition Testing required under
Article 10.10, but testing by any Anti-Doping Organization may be used to satisfy the requirement.

10.11.4 Once the period of an Athlete’s suspension has expired, and the Athlete has fulfilled the conditions of reinstatement then the Athlete shall become automatically re-eligible and no application by the Athlete or by the Athlete’s National Sports Federation shall then be necessary.

**ARTICLE 11: CONSEQUENCES TO TEAM SPORTS**

11.1 Testing of Team Sports.

Where more than one member of a team in a Team Sport has been notified of a possible anti-doping rule violation under Article 7 (Results Management) in connection with an Event, the ruling body for the Event shall conduct appropriate Target Testing of a 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 Athlete(s) 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 stricter than those in Article 11.2 for purposes of the Event.

**ARTICLE 12: SANCTIONS AGAINST NATIONAL SPORTS FEDERATIONS**

[Comment: Under Code Article 12, National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands may also impose sanctions on any other sporting body over which it has authority.]

12.1 Financial and/or other non-financial support from the National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands may be withheld in whole or in part from National Sports Federations which are not in compliance with, or fail in the implementation of, these Anti-Doping Rules.

12.2 Membership or recognition of National Sports Federations by the National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands may be withdrawn or withheld until the National Sports Federation anti-doping rules are in compliance with these Anti-Doping Rules and the Code.

12.3 Decisions of the National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands pursuant to this Article 12 (Sanctions against National Sports Federations) may be appealed as provided for in Article 13.9 (Appeals from Decisions Pursuant to Article 12).

**ARTICLE 13: APPEALS**

13.1 Decisions Subject to Appeal

Decisions made under these Anti-Doping Rules may be appealed as set forth in this Article 13 or as otherwise provided in the Code. Such decisions shall remain in effect while under appeal unless the appellate body orders otherwise.

[Comment to Article 13.1: Where the National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands wishes to provide an additional post-decision review process (conforming to principles of natural justice) to apply to non International-
Level Athletes in these Rules, it must be stated here that: “Before an appeal is commenced, the post-decision review (however called) provided in the Anti-Doping Rules must be exhausted.”}

13.1.1 Where WADA has a right to appeal under Article 13 and no other party has appealed a final decision within the National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands’ process, WADA may appeal such decision directly to CAS without having to exhaust other remedies in the National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands’ process.

[Comment to Article 13.1.1: Where a decision has been rendered before the final stage of the National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands’s process (for example, a first hearing) and no party elects to appeal that decision to the next level of the National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands’s process (e.g., the Managing Board), then WADA may bypass the remaining steps in National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands’s internal process and appeal directly to CAS.]

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

A decision that an anti-doping rule violation was committed, a decision imposing Consequences for an anti-doping rule violation, 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 under Article 10.10.2 (prohibition of participation during Ineligibility); a decision that an Anti-Doping Organization lacks jurisdiction to rule on an alleged anti-doping rule violation or its Consequences; a decision by any National Federation 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 Code Article 7.4; and a decision to impose a Provisional Suspension as a result of a Provisional hearing or in violation of Article 7.5 may be appealed exclusively as provided in this Article 13.2.

13.2.1 In cases arising from Competition in an International Event or in cases involving International-Level Athletes, the decision may be appealed exclusively to the 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 In cases involving national-level Athletes, as defined by each National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands, that do not have a right to appeal under Article 13.2.1, the decision may be appealed to 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

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;
e) the International Olympic Committee or International Paralympic Committee, as applicable, where the decision may have an
effect in relation to the Olympic Games, including decisions affecting eligibility for the Olympic Games or Paralympic Games; and

WADA

In cases under Article 13.2.2, the parties having the right to appeal to the **NATIONAL Anti-Doping Appeal Panel** shall at a minimum include the:

1. **Athlete** or other **Person** who is the subject of the decision being appealed;
2. The other party to the case in which the decision was rendered;
3. Relevant International Federation;
4. **National Olympic Committee**;
5. **Athlete’s** or other **Person’s** National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands; and
6. **WADA**.

For cases under Article 13.2.2, **WADA** and the International Federation shall also have the right to appeal to **CAS** with respect to the decision of the **NATIONAL Anti-Doping Appeal Panel**.

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

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

(a) Twenty-one (21) days after the last day on which any other party in the case could have appealed, or
(b) Twenty-one (21) days after **WADA**’s receipt of the complete file relating to the decision.

### 13.3 Failure to Render a Timely Decision by the National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands

Where, in a particular case, the National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands 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 National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands had rendered a decision finding no anti-doping rule violation. If the CAS 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 National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands.

*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 the National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands to render a decision before WADA may intervene by appealing directly to CAS. Before taking such action, however, WADA will consult with the National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands and give the National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands an opportunity to explain why it has not yet rendered a decision. Nothing in this rule prohibits the National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands 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 The NATIONAL Anti-Doping Appeal Panel

13.4.1 The National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands shall appoint the independent NATIONAL Anti-Doping Appeal Panel.

13.4.2 Each panel member shall be appointed for a term of three (3) years.
13.4.3 If a panel member dies or resigns, the NATIONAL Government may appoint an independent Person to be a panel member to fill the resultant vacancy. The Person so appointed shall be appointed for the remainder of the term of the member who occasioned the vacancy.
13.4.4 A panel member may be re-appointed.

13.5 Jurisdiction of the NATIONAL Anti-Doping Appeal Panel

13.5.1 The NATIONAL Anti-Doping Appeal Panel has the power to hear and determine all issues arising from any matter which is appealed to it pursuant to these Anti-Doping Rules. In particular, the NATIONAL Anti-Doping Appeal Panel has the power to determine the Consequences of an Anti-Doping Rule Violation to be imposed pursuant to these Anti-Doping Rules.
13.5.2 The NATIONAL Anti-Doping Appeal Panel shall be independent and impartial in the performance of its functions.
13.5.3 The NATIONAL Anti-Doping Appeal Panel has all powers necessary for, and incidental to, the exercise of its functions.
13.5.4 No final decision of, or Consequences of Anti-Doping Rule Violations imposed by, the NATIONAL Anti-Doping Appeal Panel may be quashed, varied or held invalid, by any court, arbitrator, tribunal or other hearing body other than CAS for any reason including for reason of any defect, irregularity, omission or departure from the procedures set out in these Anti-Doping Rules provided there has been no miscarriage of justice.

[Comment to Article 13.5.4: A ‘miscarriage of justice’ arises when a decision appears to be clearly mistaken, unfair, or improper based on the facts presented at the hearing.]

13.6 Hearings before the NATIONAL Anti-Doping Appeal Panel

13.6.1 A Person entitled to appeal a decision of the NATIONAL Anti-Doping Disciplinary Panel who wishes to do so shall lodge notice of the appeal with the NATIONAL Anti-Doping Appeal Panel within fourteen (14) days of the date of the decision of the NATIONAL Anti-Doping Disciplinary Panel.
13.6.2 The independent NATIONAL Anti-Doping Appeal Panel will comprise the following:
   a) 1 Chair and two (2) Vice-Chairs, each of whom shall be legal practitioners of not less than five (5) years standing; and
   b) Two (2) medical practitioners of not less than five (5) years standing; and
   c) Two (2) additional members; each of whom shall be, or has previously been, a sports administrator or an Athlete.
13.6.3 The appointed members shall have had no prior involvement with the case, or any aspect of the case. In particular, no member may have previously considered any TUE application or appeal involving the same Athlete as in the current case. Each member, upon appointment, shall disclose to the Chair any circumstances likely to affect impartiality with respect to any of the parties.

13.6.4 If a member, appointed by the Chair to hear a case, is unwilling or unable, for whatever reason, to hear the case, the Chair may appoint a replacement or appoint a new hearing panel from the pool.

13.6.5 The NATIONAL Anti-Doping Appeal Panel has the power, at its absolute discretion, to appoint an expert to assist or advise the panel as required by the panel.

13.6.6 The National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands has the right to join proceedings and attend hearings of the NATIONAL Anti-Doping Appeal Panel as a party.

13.6.7 The International Federation and/or the National Sports Federation concerned, if not a party to the proceedings, the National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands, if not a party to the proceedings, and WADA each have the right to attend hearings of the NATIONAL Anti-Doping Appeal Panel as an observer.

13.6.8 Hearings pursuant to this Article should be completed expeditiously and in all cases within three (3) months of the date of the decision of the NATIONAL Anti-Doping Disciplinary Panel, save where exceptional circumstances apply.

13.6.9 Hearings held in connection with Events may be conducted on an expedited basis.
13.7 Proceedings of the NATIONAL Anti-Doping Appeal Panel

13.7.1 Subject to the provisions of these Anti-Doping Rules, the NATIONAL Anti-Doping Appeal Panel shall have the power to regulate their procedures.

13.7.2 Hearings of the NATIONAL Anti-Doping Appeal Panel shall be open to the public, unless the NATIONAL Anti-Doping Disciplinary Panel determines that there are special circumstances warranting otherwise.

13.7.3 The appellant shall present their case and the respondent party or parties shall present their cases in reply.

13.7.4 A failure by any party or their representative to attend a hearing after notification will be deemed to be an abandonment of their right to a hearing. This right may be reinstated on reasonable grounds.

13.7.5 Each party shall have the right to be represented at a hearing, at that party's own expense.

13.7.6 Every party shall have the right to an interpreter at the hearing, if deemed necessary by the hearing panel. The hearing panel shall determine the identity and responsibility for the cost of any interpreter.

13.7.7 Each party to the proceedings has the right to present evidence, including the right to call and question witnesses (subject to the hearing Panel's discretion to accept testimony by telephone, written statement or submission, whether by fax, email or other means).

13.7.8 Facts relating to anti-doping rule violations may be established by any reliable means, including admissions. The Appeal Panel may receive evidence, including hearsay, as it thinks fit and shall be entitled to attach such weight to that evidence as it deems appropriate.

13.7.9 The Appeal Panel may postpone or adjourn a hearing.

13.7.10 The Appeal Panel, at the request of one of the parties to the proceedings or on its own initiative, may require one or more parties to the proceedings, prior to the hearing, to supply it and/or the other or other parties to the proceedings with further particulars of the case to be presented by that party at the hearing, including what witnesses they intend to call and that party shall comply with that direction.

13.7.11 Any failure by any party to comply with any requirement or direction of the Appeal Panel shall not prevent the Appeal Panel from proceeding and such failure may be taken into consideration by the Appeal Panel when making its decision.

13.7.12 Hearings may be recorded and any recording is owned and shall be retained by the National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands.

[Comment to Article 13.7.2: or National Sports Federation as relevant.]
13.8 Decisions of the NATIONAL Anti-Doping Appeal Panel
13.8.1 The deliberations of the NATIONAL Anti-Doping Appeal Panel on its decision shall be private.
13.8.2 Any minority or dissenting decisions shall be noted in the written reasons. In the Event of a majority decision, this shall be the decision of the NATIONAL Anti-Doping Appeal Panel.
13.8.3 The decision of the NATIONAL Anti-Doping Appeal Panel shall be written, dated and signed and shall state brief reasons. In any case in which the period of Ineligibility is eliminated under Article 10.5.1 (No Fault or Negligence) or reduced under Article 10.5.2 (No Significant Fault or Negligence) the decision shall explain the basis for the elimination or reduction. The signature of the Chair or Vice-Chair as applicable shall suffice.
13.8.4 The decision of the NATIONAL Anti-Doping Appeal Panel shall be advised to the parties to the proceedings and to the National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands if not a party to the proceedings as soon as practicable after the conclusion of the hearing.

13.9 Appeals from Decisions Granting or Denying a TUE
13.9.1 Decisions by the National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands denying TUEs, which are not reversed by WADA, may be appealed exclusively to CAS by the International-Level Athlete or to the NATIONAL Anti-Doping Appeal Panel where the Athlete is not an International-Level Athlete. If the NATIONAL Anti-Doping Appeal Panel reverses the decision to deny a TUE, that decision may be appealed to CAS by WADA. The NATIONAL Anti-Doping Appeal Panel considering an appeal under this Article will not include members of the TUEC.
13.9.2 Decisions by WADA reversing the grant or denial of a TUE may, subject to the rules of CAS, be appealed exclusively to CAS by the Athlete or the National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands.
13.9.3 When the National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands fails to take action on a properly submitted therapeutic use exemption application within a reasonable time, its failure to decide may be considered a denial for purposes of the appeal rights provided in this Article.

13.10 Appeals from Decisions Pursuant to Article 12
Decisions of the National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands pursuant to Article 12 (Sanctions Against National Sporting Federations) may be appealed exclusively to CAS by the National Sports Federation concerned.

ARTICLE 14: REPORTING

14.1 Reporting of TUEs
The National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands shall promptly report any TUE granted to an Athlete (except those Athletes not in the National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands’ Registered Testing Pool), to the applicable International Federation, to the Athlete’s National Sports Federation and to WADA.

[Comment to Article 14.1: Note that TUEs for Athletes not in the Registered Testing Pool may have to be reported where they are tested at Events or Out-of-Competition by other NADOs (for example).]
14.2 Reporting of Testing
The National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands shall submit to WADA current Athlete whereabouts information. WADA shall make this information accessible to other Anti-Doping Organizations having authority to test the Athlete.

14.2.1 The National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands shall report all In-Competition and Out-of-Competition tests to WADA as soon as possible after such tests have been conducted.

14.2.2 This information shall be maintained in strict confidence at all times; shall be used exclusively for purposes of planning, co-ordinating or conducting Testing and shall be destroyed after it is no longer relevant for these purposes.

14.3 Reporting Regarding Results Management
14.3.1 When a National Sports Federation has received an Adverse Analytical Finding on one of its Athletes, the National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands, on its behalf, shall report the following information to its International Federation and WADA not later than the end of the process described in Article 7.2 (Initial Review Regarding Adverse Analytical Findings): the Athlete’s name, country, sport and discipline within the sport, whether the test was In-Competition or Out-of-Competition, the date of Sample collection and the analytical result reported by the laboratory. The same parties shall be regularly updated on the statutes and findings, including results management, hearings and appeals.

[Comment to Article 14.3.1: This can be extended to all Anti-Doping Violations and all applicable Persons.]

14.3.2 Where the Athlete requests the analysis of the B Sample the National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands shall report the result of such analysis to the International Federation and to WADA.

14.3.3 In any case in which the period of Ineligibility is eliminated under Article 10.5.1 (No Fault or Negligence) or reduced under Article 10.5.2 (No Significant Fault or Negligence) the National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands shall provide the International Federation and WADA with a copy of the written reasoned decision.

14.4 Reporting Under the Code
The National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands shall publish annually, a general statistical report of its Doping Control activities during the calendar year with a copy provided to WADA.

ARTICLE 15: PUBLIC DISCLOSURE

The National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands, the Athlete’s National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands, any National Sports Federation, the NATIONAL Anti-Doping Disciplinary Panel or any other Person shall not Publicly Disclose or Publicly Report the identity of Athletes whose Samples have resulted in Adverse Analytical Findings, or of Persons who are alleged to have committed an anti-doping rule violation pursuant to these Anti-Doping Rules until the administrative review described in Articles 7.3 and 7.4 has been completed. No later than twenty (20) days after it has been determined in a hearing in accordance with Article 8 (Disciplinary Procedure) that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred or such hearing has been waived, the National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands shall Publicly Report the disposition of the anti-doping matter. This disposition shall include the name of the Person concerned and the reasons for decisions.
ARTICLE 16: MUTUAL RECOGNITION OF DECISIONS

16.1 Recognition of Decisions Pursuant to these Rules
Subject to the right to appeal, any decision of the NATIONAL Anti-Doping Disciplinary Panel or the NATIONAL Anti-Doping Appeal Panel regarding a violation of these Anti-Doping Rules within the authority of the National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands, shall be recognized by all Anti-Doping Organizations and each of their affiliated Organizations, which shall take all necessary action to render such results effective.

16.2 Recognition of Decisions of Other Organizations
16.2.1 Subject to any applicable right to appeal, the Testing, TUEs and hearing results or other final adjudications of any Signatory to the Code which are consistent with the Code and are within the Signatory’s authority, shall be recognized and respected by the National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands, the National Sports Federations, the NATIONAL Anti-Doping Disciplinary Panel and the NATIONAL Anti-Doping Appeal Panel.
16.2.2 The National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands and National Sports Federations may recognize the same actions of other bodies which have not accepted the Code if the rules of those bodies are otherwise consistent with the Code.

[Comment to Article 16.2: Where the decision of a body that has not accepted the Code is in some respects Code compliant and in other respects not Code compliant, the National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands should attempt to apply the decision in harmony with the principles of the Code. For example, if in a process consistent with the Code a non-Signatory has found an Athlete to have committed an anti-doping rule violation on account of the presence of a Prohibited Substance in his body but the period of Ineligibility applied is shorter than the period provided for in the Code, then the National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands should recognize the finding of an anti-doping rule violation and it should conduct a hearing consistent with Article 8 to determine whether the longer period of Ineligibility provided in the Code should be imposed.]

ARTICLE 17: STATUTE OF LIMITATION
No action may be commenced under these Anti-Doping Rules against an Athlete or other Person for a violation of an anti-doping rule contained in these Anti-Doping Rules unless such action is commenced within eight years from the date the violation occurred.

ARTICLE 18: AMENDMENT AND INTERPRETATION
18.1 Amendment

18.1.1 The National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands shall be responsible for overseeing the evolution and improvement of these Anti-Doping Rules, including implementing any amendments to the Code. Participants and National Sports Federations shall be invited to participate in such process.

18.1.2 Amendments to these Anti-Doping Rules initiated by the National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands shall, after appropriate consultation, be approved by the National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands Board. The National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands shall notify National Sports Federations promptly of all such amendments.

18.1.3 Amendments shall, unless provided otherwise in the amendment, go into effect and shall be implemented by National Sports Federations three months after such approval.

18.2 Interpretation

18.2.1 The headings used in these Anti-Doping Rules are for convenience only and shall not be deemed part of the substance of these Anti-Doping Rules or to affect in any way the language of the provisions to which they refer.

18.2.2 The INTRODUCTION and the APPENDIX 1 DEFINITIONS shall be considered integral parts of these Anti-Doping Rules.

18.2.3 These Anti-Doping Rules have been adopted pursuant to the applicable provisions of the Code and shall be interpreted in a manner that is consistent with applicable provisions of the Code. The comments annotating various provisions of the Code shall be referred to, where applicable, to assist in the understanding and interpretation of these Anti-Doping Rules.

ARTICLE 19: INFORMATION AND NOTICES

19.1 Information

Any Person who submits information including data or medical information to any organization or Person in accordance with these Anti-Doping Rules shall be deemed to have agreed that such information may be utilised by such organization or Person for the purposes of the implementation of these Anti-Doping Rules.
19.2 Notices

19.2.1 All notices referred to in these Anti-Doping Rules shall be governed by the provisions of this Article 19.2 (Notices).

19.2.2 Each Athlete in the National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands Registered Testing Pool shall provide the National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands with an address to which notice may be delivered and in the event of a change of address it is the responsibility of the Athlete to provide the National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands with such amended details.

19.2.3 Notice to an Athlete in the National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands Registered Testing Pool shall be delivered by means of registered post to the address provided to the National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands by that Athlete. Such notice shall be deemed to have been received upon the expiry of three (3) working days after the date of posting.

19.2.4 Notice to any other Athlete or other Person shall be accomplished by posting the notice by registered post to the address furnished by that Athlete or Person. Such notice shall be deemed to have been received upon the expiry of three (3) working days after the date of posting.

19.2.5 The National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands may, with the prior agreement of the intended recipient, as an alternative to, or in conjunction with, notice by registered post, use any other method of communication available, including, but not limited to, facsimile, email, and telephone.

ARTICLE 20: COMMENCEMENT, VALIDITY AND GOVERNING LAW

20.1 Commencement

20.1.1 These Anti-Doping Rules shall come into full force and effect on, and shall be adopted and incorporated by National Sports Federations pursuant to Article 1.1 (Application to National Sports Federations) by, INSERT DATE (DAY / MONTH / YEAR).

20.1.2 These Anti-Doping Rules shall not apply retrospectively to matters pending before the date these Anti-Doping Rules come into effect. [Comment: Note that in some nations, where the later amendment is more favourable to the accused party, that later rule will apply retrospectively. If this does not apply to your country, please erase this comment.] Outstanding protests, appeals and applications for reinstatement initiated under any prior National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands or National Sports Federation anti-doping policy may be completed under that policy and, to the extent relevant, their results shall be recognized for the purposes of these Anti-Doping Rules. The term of outstanding suspensions under any prior National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands or National Sports Federation anti-doping policy shall also be recognized under these Anti-Doping Rules.

20.2 Validity

20.2.1 Any deviation from these Anti-Doping Rules or the procedures referred to herein shall not invalidate any finding, decision or result unless it was such as to cast material doubt on that finding, decision or result.

20.2.2 If any Article of these Anti-Doping Rules is held invalid, unenforceable or illegal for any reason, these Anti-Doping Rules shall
remain otherwise in full force apart from such Article which shall be deemed deleted insofar as it is invalid, unenforceable or illegal.

20.2.3 All acts bona fide done by any Person in the implementation of these Anti-Doping Rules, notwithstanding that it be afterwards discovered that there was some defect in the appointment, qualification or authority of such Person so acting, shall be as valid as if every such Person had been duly appointed, qualified or authorized.

20.3 Governing Law
The National U.S. Virgin Islands law governs these Anti-Doping Rules.
DEFINITIONS

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

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

Athlete: Any Person who participates in sport at the international level (as defined by each International Federation), the national level (as defined by each National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands, including but not limited to those Persons in its Registered Testing Pool), and any other competitor in sport who is otherwise subject to the jurisdiction of any Signatory or other sports organization accepting the Code. All provisions of the Code, including, for example, Testing, and therapeutic use exemptions must be applied to international and national-level competitors. Some National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands may elect to test and apply anti-doping rules to recreational-level or masters competitors who are not current or potential national caliber competitors. National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands are not required, however, to apply all aspects of the Code to such Persons. Specific national rules may be established for Doping Control for non-international-level or national-level competitors without being in conflict with the Code. Thus, a country could elect to test recreational-level competitors but not require therapeutic use exemptions or whereabouts information. In the same manner, a Major Event Organization holding an Event only for masters-level competitors could elect to test the competitors but not require advance therapeutic use exemptions or whereabouts information. For purposes of Code Article 2.8 (Administration or Attempted Administration) and for purposes of anti-doping information and education, any Person who participates in sport under the authority of any Signatory, government, or other sports organization accepting the Code is an Athlete.

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: Engaging in conduct that constitutes a substantial step in a course of conduct which could or did culminate in the commission of an anti-doping rule violation. Provided, however, there must be no anti-doping rule violation based solely on an Attempt to commit a violation if the Person renunciates the Attempt prior to it being discovered by a third party not involved in the Attempt.

Atypical Finding: A report from a laboratory or other WADA-approved entity 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.


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

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

Disqualification: See Consequences of Anti-Doping Rules 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, therapeutic use exemptions, 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 Period: The time between the beginning and end of an Event, as established by the ruling body of the Event.

In-Competition: Unless provided otherwise in the rules of an International Federation or other relevant Anti-Doping Organization, “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.

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

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

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

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

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

International Standard: A standard adopted by WADA in support of the Code. Compliance with an International Standard (as opposed to another alternative standard, practice or procedure) must 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: This term refers to the continental associations of National Olympic Committees and other international multi-sport Organizations that function as the ruling body for any continental, regional or other International Event.

Marker: A compound, group of compounds or biological parameter(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 majority as established by the applicable laws of their country of residence.


U.S. Virgin Islands Anti-Doping Appeal Panel: The panel appointed by the National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands to adjudicate on appeals from decisions of the national Anti-Doping Disciplinary Panel.
U.S. Virgin Islands Anti-Doping Disciplinary Panel: The panel appointed by the National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands to adjudicate on alleged violations of these Anti-Doping Rules.

National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands: The entity(ies) designated by each country as possessing the primary authority and responsibility to adopt and implement Anti-Doping Rules, direct the collection of Samples, the management of test results, and the conduct of hearings, all at the national level. This includes an entity which may be designated by multiple countries to serve as regional Anti-Doping Organization for such countries. If this designation has not been made by the competent public authority(ies), the entity must be the country’s National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands or its designee. For the purposes of these Anti-Doping Rules, the National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands will be the designated entity.

National Event: A sport Event involving International-Level Athletes or National-Level Athletes that is not an International Event.

National-Level Athlete: An Athlete, other than an International-Level Athlete, who is designated by the NATIONAL Olympic Committee as being within the National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands Registered Testing Pool.

National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands: The organization recognized by the International Olympic Committee. The term National Olympic Committee must 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.

U.S. Virgin Islands Sports Federation: Any national, provincial or territorial Person governing sport in U.S. VIRGIN ISLANDS or part thereof and its affiliated members, clubs, teams, associations and leagues.

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

NOC Team: any U.S. Virgin Islands National Olympic Team or other team selected by the National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands.

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

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

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

Participant: Any Athlete or Athlete Support Personnel.

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

Possession: The actual, physical possession, or the constructive Possession (which must be found only if the Person has exclusive control over the Prohibited Substance/Method or the premises or property in which a Prohibited Substance/Method exists); provided, however, that if the Person does not have exclusive control over the Prohibited Substance/Method or the premises in which a Prohibited Substance/Method exists, constructive Possession must only be found if the Person knew about the presence of the Prohibited Substance/Method and intended to exercise control over it. Provided, however, there must 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.

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

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

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

Provisional 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 of the Code (Confidentiality and Reporting).

Registered Testing Pool: The pool of top level Athletes established separately by each International Federation and National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands who are subject to both In-Competition and Out-of-Competition Testing as part of that International Federation’s or National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands’ test distribution plan.

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


Substantial Assistance: For purposes of Article 10.5.3, 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; or providing fraudulent information to an Anti-Doping Organization.

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

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

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

Trafficking: Selling, giving, transporting, sending, delivering or distributing a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method (either physically or by any electronic or other means) by an Athlete, Athlete Support Personnel or any other Person subject to the jurisdiction of an Anti-Doping Organization to any third party; provided, however, this definition shall not include the actions of bona fide medical personnel involving a Prohibited Substance used for genuine and legal therapeutic purposes or other acceptable justification, and shall not include actions involving Prohibited Substances which are not prohibited in Out-of-Competition Testing unless the circumstances as a whole demonstrate such Prohibited Substances are not intended for genuine and legal therapeutic purposes.

TUE: Therapeutic use exemption.
TUEC: TUE Committee established by the NATIONAL Olympic Committee.

UNESCO Convention: The International Convention against Doping in Sport adopted by the 33rd session of the UNESCO General Conference on 19 October 2005 including any and all amendments adopted by the States Parties to the Convention and the Conference of Parties to the International Convention against Doping in Sport.

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

WADA: The World Anti-Doping Agency, being a Foundation constituted under the Swiss Civil Code in Lausanne on 10 November 1999 and any National Olympic Committee of U.S. Virgin Islands contracted by WADA.