

15. DOPING CONTROL PROGRAM

15.01 Position Statement

- 15.01.1 The BCLA is unequivocally opposed, on ethical, medical and legal grounds to the practice of doping in sport and fully supports the position of Sport Canada and the Canadian Centre for Drug Free Sport (CCDS) against the use of banned substances and methods.
- 15.01.2 The use, possession, and/or trafficking of banned substances, methods or recreational drugs, or the encouragement or counseling to use banned substances, methods or recreational drugs; and/or taking measures to mask the use of banned substances, methods or recreational drugs by any member of the BCLA or its member associations is unacceptable, constitutes doping violations, and will not be tolerated.
- 15.01.3 The BC Lacrosse Association endorses and adopts The Canadian Policy on Penalties for Doping in Sport as developed and issued by the Canadian Centre for Drug-Free Sport.
- 15.01.4 It is mandatory that all Senior A, Senior B, Junior A and Junior B players, coaches and trainers must complete the CCES on-line drug education course by July 1 of the playing year. Failure to complete the course by this deadline could result in a suspension of the individual or \$100/player, coach and trainer fine to the team.

15.02 Definitions

- 15.02.1 The BCLA defines doping as the use by, or distribution to, a player of banned substances or methods (below) which could have the effect of improving artificially the player's physical and/or mental condition and so augmenting their athletic performance.
- 15.02.2 In accordance with the Canadian Policy on Penalties for Doping In Sport, a doping infraction consists of doping infractions: the use of banned substances, and doping related infractions: infarctions other than the use of banned substances or practices.
- 15.02.3 A doping infraction is the use of banned substances or practices. The reference for these substances and practices include the International Olympic Committee's published categories of banned classes and methods.

15.03 Doping related infractions are:

- a) Condoning the use of banned substances or practices;
- b) Counseling or advising others to use banned substances or practices;
- c) Avoiding or aiding in avoiding doping control and detection of banned substances or practices;
- d) Securing, supplying or administering banned substances or practices;
- e) Possession of banned substances without valid medical reason;
- f) Importing or selling banned substances or materials intended for use in a manner contrary to anti-doping rules;
- g) Refusal to participate in doping control;
- h) Failing to co-operate as requested by any CCDS or sport-governing body investigation into a possible doping infraction; with the intent of violating anti-doping rules.

15.04 Doping Control

- 15.04.1 The BCLA acknowledges and endorses the Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for doping control as developed through CCDS. Copies of the Canadian Doping Control

Standard Operating Procedures are available upon request from the BCLA, CLA or CCDS.

15.04.2 The BCLA endorses the concept of Announced and Unannounced doping control as outlined in the CCDS Standard Operating Procedures.

15.04.3 The BCLA, through the CLA, will recommend anti-doping programs to the CCDS with the intent that all players selected to the National Team squads be tested.

15.05 **Doping Violations**

15.05.1 Any player producing a positive result in contravention of the BCLA Anti-Doping Policy shall be immediately ineligible for all competition, domestic and international.

15.05.2 In accordance with the SOP, a doping infraction may be proven by a positive test result obtained from an IOC accredited laboratory, or such other evidence which establishes a doping infraction (e.g. admission).

15.05.3 Whether a doping infraction is established by evidence other than a positive test result will be determined according to the Procedures for the Determination of Doping Related Infractions contained in the SOP.

15.05.4 The penalty for a doping infraction proven by a positive test result is calculated from the date of sample collection. Otherwise, a penalty is calculated from the decision of the Panel as set out in the Procedures for the Determination of Doping Related Infractions, with necessary modifications.

15.06 **Penalties**

15.06.1 **Doping Infractions.** Subject only to the provisions of reinstatement, the penalties for a doping infraction by an athlete are:
a) First infraction: 4 years ineligibility
b) Second infraction: life ineligibility

15.06.2 Subject only to the provisions of reinstatement, the penalties for a doping related Infraction by a person other than an athlete are:
a) First infraction: life ineligibility

15.07 In cases where the infraction occurs at a major event (such as the World Cup), a person's four-year ineligibility will include the same major sporting event even if the date of the next event is beyond the four-year time period.

15.08 Subject only to the provision for reinstatement the Federal Government Sport Funding penalty for a doping infraction by any person is life ineligibility on the first infraction.

15.09 **Doping Related Infractions**

15.09.1 An athlete who has committed a doping related infraction will be subject to a lifetime ineligibility for direct federal sport funding, and a sport ineligibility for a minimum period of four years, except where the infraction and the athlete's misconduct is deemed by the BCLA to warrant a greater penalty.

15.09.2 Subject only to the provisions for reinstatement any person other than an athlete proven to have committed a doping related infraction shall be subject to a lifetime penalty in respect of direct federal sport funding and sport ineligibility.

- 15.09.3 Penalties for doping related infractions are calculated from:
- a) The date of refusal to be tested or avoiding doping control;
 - b) In all other cases, from the decision of the Panel as set out in the SOP.

15.10 **Reinstatement**

15.10.1 A person who has been found to have committed a doping or doping related infraction may apply for reinstatement of sport eligibility and eligibility for direct federal sport funding under the guidelines established by the Canadian Policy on penalties for Doping in Sport. In all cases, the onus of proof of mitigating, exceptional or demonstrable circumstances for reinstatement rests with the sanctioned person.

15.10.2 As per the guidelines issued by the CCDS, there are three potential avenues for reinstatement.

a) **Category I**

Category I applies only to doping infractions involving stimulant class of banned substances when administered orally for medical purposes as defined from time to time by CCDS consistent with the IOC Charter Against Doping in Sport. On the first infraction an athlete may apply at any time to the BCLA to return to competition after three months. Subsequent infractions may be dealt with through Category II and III reinstatement.

b) **Category II**

Under limited and exceptional circumstances, a person who has committed an infraction with a four-year sport ineligibility and with a four-year ineligibility and who desires to be reinstated may apply to the CLA under Category II. The applicable limitations are described in the Criteria for Category II reinstatement issued by CCDS. In the event a person applies for Category II reinstatement for a second infraction as described in Category I reinstatement, the athlete shall remain ineligible to compete for a minimum of three months.

c) **Category III**

Unless otherwise reinstated, an athlete who has committed an infraction with a four-year penalty and who desires reinstatement must in all cases notify in writing the BCLA, CLA and CCDS of their desire for normal reinstatement of sport eligibility, once the applicable penalty has been served. Notice must be given 18 months prior to the date of desired reinstatement. The BCLA in conjunction with the CLA and the CCDS will determine the conditions which must be fulfilled during the remaining time period leading up to reinstatement.