



Preserving the integrity of competition. Inspiring true sport. Protecting the rights of athletes.

MISSION STATEMENT

USADA is dedicated to **preserving** the integrity of competition, **inspiring** true sport, and **protecting** the rights of U.S. athletes.

The **United States Anti-Doping Agency (USADA)** is the independent, non-governmental anti-doping agency for Olympic sport in the United States. USADA was created as the result of recommendations set forth by the United States Olympic Committee (USOC) Select Task Force on Externalization. USADA began operations on October 1, 2000 with full authority for executing a comprehensive national anti-doping program encompassing testing, results management, education and research, and upholding the Olympic ideal of fair play on behalf of the nation's Olympic and Paralympic athletes.

As a non-profit corporation under the leadership of an independent board of directors, USADA has the authority to set forth guiding principles in anti-doping policy and to enforce any doping violations. In addition to managing collection and testing procedures, USADA is also responsible for increasing research efforts and promoting educational programs to inform athletes of the rules governing the use of performance-enhancing substances, the ethics of doping and its harmful health effects.

HISTORY OF USADA

In October 1999, the United States Olympic Committee (USOC) announced the creation of the United States Anti-Doping Agency (USADA), effective October 1, 2000.

The USOC Select Task Force on Externalization recommended that an independent organization manage the anti-doping program on the USOC's behalf.

A number of factors contributed to the recommendation:

- The creation of an organization independent from the USOC and the National Governing Bodies (NGBs) would enhance the international credibility of the United States' anti-doping efforts by eliminating the negative perceptions inherent in the existing self-regulated program.
- An organization dedicated to anti-doping efforts would be better suited to expand and improve existing programs.
- An independent organization would be able to support the athletes while meeting the regulations of the International Federations (IFs), as well as the International Olympic Committee (IOC).

United States Anti-Doping Agency

1330 Quail Lake Loop, Suite 260, Colorado Springs, CO 80906 ■ Tel: 719.785.2000 ■ Fax: 719.785.2001
usada@usada.org ■ www.usada.org

*Board of Directors: Ralph W. Hale, MD, Chair ■ Richard W. Cohen, MD, Vice Chair ■ Barry Axelrod, Treasurer
■ Annette Salmeen, DPhil, Secretary ■ Evelyn Ashford ■ Lawrence S. Brown, Jr., MD, MPH, FASAM
■ Jean Fourcroy, MD, PhD, MPH ■ Andrew Mecca, Dr PH, MPH
■ Donald L. Gambriel ■ Carl J. Swenson*



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By USOC Bylaws (Article XVII, section 17.2, paragraph G), USADA has the jurisdiction for conducting drug testing:

“As a condition of membership in the USOC and recognition as a NGB or PSO (Paralympic Sports Organization), each NGB or PSO shall comply with the procedures pertaining to drug testing and adjudication of related doping offenses of the independent anti-doping organization designated by the {USOC} to conduct drug testing. No exceptions to such procedures shall be allowed unless granted by the Board, or its designee, after a hearing at which the NGB or PSO is allowed to present the reasons for such exception.”

U.S. CONGRESS

On November 12, 2001, the U.S. Congress recognized USADA as the official anti-doping agency for Olympic, Pan American, and Paralympic sport in the United States with the passing of Public Law 107-67 (SEC. 644), as part of the “Treasury and General Government Appropriations Act, 2002.”

USADA LEADERSHIP

Travis Tygart serves as the organization’s Chief Executive Officer. Dr. Ralph W. Hale chairs the Board of Directors. Other board members include Dr. Richard W. Cohen (Vice Chair), Annette Salmeen, Ph.D. (Secretary), Barry Axelrod (Treasurer), Evelyn Ashford; Lawrence S. Brown Jr., M.D., M.P.H., FASAM; Jean Fourcroy, M.D., Ph.D., M.P.H.; Donald Gambriel; Andrew Mecca Dr.PH, M.P.H.; and Carl Swenson.

USADA FOCUS

USADA focuses on four primary areas: education, research, testing and results management.

Education — Focusing on ethics involved with the use of performance-enhancing substances and the associated health risks, USADA's education program seeks to inform elite athletes and all those participating in sport, including youth, of the dangers and consequences of using prohibited substances. In addition, USADA, through its education initiatives, makes concerted efforts to inform athletes of policies, procedures, and athletes' rights and responsibilities with respect to doping control. Finally, through ongoing outreach efforts to today's youth, USADA is committed to ensuring the future generation of athletes and community leaders grasp the value and life lessons learned through true sport.

Research — Recognizing that research is one of the cornerstones of an effective anti-doping program, USADA has historically allocated \$2 million a year toward the study of



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prohibited substances, the development of tests, and other issues pertinent to the science of doping control. In January 2008, USADA joined forces with the United States Olympic Committee, Major League Baseball, and the National Football League to form the Partnership for Clean Competition, an anti-doping research collaborative for the future.

Testing — In managing testing as a means of deterrence and detection, both in and out of competition, for athletes in the U.S. Olympic Movement, USADA's goal is to achieve quality and consistency in the collection process and prompt, efficient handling of results. The integrity of the testing portion of USADA's mission is critical to enabling athletes to stand for clean sport.

Results Management — USADA's adjudication process was designed to eliminate the conflicts of interest inherent with the involvement of National Governing Bodies (NGBs) in prosecuting and sanctioning their own athletes, and to simplify and reduce the time and financial burdens associated with appeals, while simultaneously providing full due process for those accused of anti-doping rule violations. USADA's adjudication system relies on arbitrations before the American Arbitration Association (AAA)/Court for Arbitration in Sport (CAS) under modified AAA commercial rules, which have been agreed to by the relevant stakeholders.

USADA'S DOMESTIC TESTING NUMBERS

Year	IC	OOO	OOO CAMP	Total
2000*	295	163	0	458
2001	2,987	1,382	347	4,716
2002	2,839	2,377	481	5,697
2003	3,330	2,992	568	6,890
2004	3,183	3,931	516	7,630
2005	2,993	4,307	378	7,678
2006	3,190	4,405	261	7,856
2007	3,068	4,286	447	7,801
2008	2,643	4,884	163	7,690

IC: In-Competition Testing

OOO: Out-of-Competition Testing

OOO CAMP: Out-of-Competition Camp Testing

NOTE: * In 2000, USADA performed tests during the fourth quarter only.



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THE ADJUDICATION PROCESS

The objective of the proposed USADA adjudication system is to provide a process that: 1) is fair to athletes; 2) has international credibility; 3) minimizes the number of hearings; 4) decreases the likelihood that an athlete will be subject to subsequent proceedings initiated by an International Federation; and 5) does not put NGBs and athletes in an adversarial position. For more information about the USADA adjudication process, visit the results management section of the official USADA Web site at www.usada.org.

FUNDING

As an independent, non-governmental, nonprofit organization, USADA receives funding through a grant from the United States government. The agency also has a contractual agreement with the USOC for conducting an Olympic Anti-Doping Program, testing U.S. athletes and the adjudication process for doping violations. The 2009 budget for USADA is \$13.3 million, with approximately 74% from the federal government and 26% from the USOC.

PARTNERSHIPS

USADA partners with national and international sport and anti-doping organizations, as well as governmental agencies, to develop a comprehensive anti-doping initiative for U.S. athletes. Additionally, USADA works closely with the Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP), the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA), the United States Olympic Committee (USOC), the Council of Europe, and national and international drug testing and education agencies in the fight against doping in sport.

WORLD ANTI-DOPING CODE

In August 2004, USADA implemented the WADA Code, which provides for uniform anti-doping standards to be employed by all anti-doping bodies. The implementation of the Code enabled USADA to enhance the planning and execution of its anti-doping program.

CASPER

USADA is a founding member of the Coalition for Anabolic Steroid Precursor and Ephedra Regulation (CASPER) which was created in April 2003 in support of legislation regarding the regulation of dietary supplements that contain steroid precursors or ephedra.

CASPER is comprised of the nation's leading medical, public health and sport organizations, and is focused on supporting efforts to regulate products containing steroid precursors and products containing ephedra. CASPER was initially founded to support The Anabolic Steroid Precursor Control and Health Education Act (H.R. 207), which was co-sponsored by U.S. Rep. John Sweeney (R-N.Y.) and U.S. Rep. Tom Osborne (R-Neb.). The



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bill was proposed to apply to substances that, once ingested, metabolize in the body into anabolic steroids. Anabolic steroid precursors are marketed as anabolic-equivalent “dietary supplements” that promise to magically build muscle. The manufacturers of these products are not required to perform any safety testing prior to releasing these potentially-dangerous steroid equivalents.

The Anabolic Steroid Control Act of 2004 was co-sponsored by U.S. Rep. F. James Sensenbrenner Jr. (R-Wis.), U.S. Rep. John Conyers Jr. (D-Mich.), U.S. Rep. John Sweeney (R-N.Y.), U.S. Rep. Tom Osborne (R-Neb.) and U.S. Rep. Howard Berman (D-Calif.). The bill was proposed to amend the Controlled Substances Act to increase penalties for anabolic steroid offenses near sport facilities and for other purposes. The Anabolic Steroid Control Act of 2004 was designed to update the list of illegal dangerous substances aggressively marketed as performance-enhancing drugs and increase the penalties for those who traffic such substances within 1,000 feet of a sports facility.

The Anabolic Steroid Control Act of 2004 was co-sponsored by Senators Joseph R. Biden (D-Del.) and Orrin Hatch (R-Utah) in October 2003. The bill was proposed to apply to substances that, once ingested, metabolize in the body into anabolic steroids. It would amend the Controlled Substances Act to clarify the definition of anabolic steroids and to provide for research and education activities relating to steroids and steroid precursors. Senators Biden and Hatch introduced the new legislation to reclassify anabolic steroid precursors as controlled substances, which are currently being marketed as anabolic-equivalent "dietary supplements" that promise to magically build muscle.

As a result of the efforts of the members of CASPER and the U.S. Congress, former President George W. Bush signed the “Anabolic Steroid Control Act of 2004” (S. 2195) into law on October 22, 2004, which (1) adds certain anabolic steroid precursors to the list of anabolic steroids that are classified as controlled substances; (2) requires a review of the Federal sentencing guidelines for offenses involving anabolic steroids; and (3) establishes a grant program in support of anabolic steroid education.

CONTACT:
U.S. Anti-Doping Agency
Phone: 719.785.2000
E-mail: usada@usada.org