

Olympics

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Olympics-2000

Narric

212-472-1992

917-771-4420

212-678-9135

75 9th Ave.

3/w 15th + 16th

Rt. at fruit stand

7th Floor (CDM-8th)

Turn right thru
sitting area - toward

back 395-1606

Pager

CDM

11 W. 18th

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EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY
Washington, D.C. 20503

November 20, 1999

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT'S DRUG POLICY COUNCIL

FROM:

[Signature]
**DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG
CONTROL POLICY**
[Signature]
**ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTOR
WHITE HOUSE INTERGOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS**

SUBJECT:

After Action Report--International Drugs in Sport Summit

1. PURPOSE: To provide an overview of U.S. participation in the Australian-led, twenty-six-nation summit on drug use in sport.

2. BACKGROUND

- A. From November 14 to 17, at the invitation of the Australian government, twenty-six nations convened for a summit on combating the use of drugs in sports, in Sydney, Australia.
- B. The summit was led by Australian Sports Minister Jackie Kelly and chaired by Australian Justice Minister Amanda Vanstone.
- C. The U.S. delegation was headed by White House Drug Policy Director Barry McCaffrey, with the aid of Assistant to the President Mickey Ibarra and ONDCP Deputy Director Don Vereen, and Donna Gigliotti (Department of State, International Organization). Advisors to the delegation included Donna de Varona (Olympic gold medallist and national sports policy leader), Dr. Gary Wadler (national expert on sports medicine), President Bill Hybl and Baaron Pittenger (representing the U.S. Olympic Committee), and Seileen Mullen-Murphy (representing the Salt Lake Organizing Committee).
- D. The U.S. delegation actively participated in all plenary, executive, and drafting sessions of the summit.
- E. In addition, the U.S. delegation held bilateral meetings with Australia, Canada, Norway, New Zealand, South Africa, the United Kingdom, Finland, France, Germany, the Council of Europe, and the European Commission. In addition to these governmental bilaterals, the U.S. met with the Australian Olympic Committee and the International Olympic Committee.

3. OVERVIEW

- A. The U.S. entered the summit with the goals of:
 - (1) Building an effective World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) to oversee Olympic and other international anti-doping efforts
 - (2) Developing international support for U.S. anti-drug policies in sport.
- B. The summit was a tremendous success. It significantly advanced U.S. policies at the international level.
- C. With respect to public diplomacy, press coverage of the summit -- international, Australian, and U.S. -- strongly supported American efforts. (Press reports are provided at attachment B to this memorandum.)

4. SUMMIT DELIVERABLES

A. Sydney Communiqué:

- (1) The communiqué (attachment A) endorses the anti-doping policy review process now underway in the U.S.
- (2) The summit communiqué commits the United States and the other nations gathered to strengthen policies in this area. In essence, the communiqué "internationalizes" the existing U.S. process, which will help support American interests and protect our athletes.

B. Communiqué Appendix 1 – Consultative Group on Anti-Doping

- (1) Summit participants agreed to a Canadian proposal to establish an interim consultative group of concerned nations. The proposal was advanced by Canadian Minister of Amateur Sports Denis Coderre, and Australia's Minister Kelly.
- (2) The purpose of this group is to:
 - a. monitor implementation of the communiqué
 - b. create a vehicle for shaping governmental participation in WADA.
- (3) Canada and Australia were named co-chairs of the group. A first meeting is planned for January 2000.

- (4) We view formation of this body as a major step forward. The group will provide the U.S. with a framework within which to advance our views at the international level with allies who similarly support WADA. This concurrence will ensure that the U.S. is not isolated and can act with the backing of the international community.
- (5) If the IOC fails to address the concerns of the international community, the U.S. believes that new consultative group could form the basis for a multilateral solution to the problem of doping based on international law and treaty.

C. Communiqué Appendix 2 – Summit Declaration on WADA

- (1) To provide early guidance to the leadership of the consultative group with respect to the WADA, the nations assembled agreed on a declaration setting out requirements for both governmental participation and structural improvements related to WADA required for governmental support.
- (2) We consider this declaration the most important summit document.
- (3) The declaration adopts the U.S. suggestions that were forwarded to IOC President Samaranch in a letter from Director McCaffrey (attachment C to this memorandum). The U.S. delegation focused much of its efforts on garnering international support for this declaration.
- (4) The declaration provides widespread, unqualified support for U.S. views with respect to improvements in the WADA structure.
- (5) Such support comes at a crucial juncture, relative to the IOC invitation to the U.S. to discuss WADA.

D. IOC Invitation to Discuss the WADA

- (1) During the summit, IOC representative Vice President Kevan Gosper, requested a meeting with Director McCaffrey to discuss the U.S. view on the WADA.
- (2) The meeting was quite productive in terms of full and frank exchange of views. The meeting focused solely on substance, including ways to bridge existing differences.
- (3) During the meeting, Mr. Gosper provided Director McCaffrey with a letter from IOC President Samaranch extending an invitation for the Director to meet with Mr. Samaranch in Lausanne, Switzerland. Director McCaffrey accepted the invitation.

- (4) In a meeting of principals, Director McCaffrey extended an invitation to the Canadian and Australian ministers to join him – as co-chairs of the consultative group -- in discussions with the IOC. These invitations were accepted.

5. SUMMIT FOLLOW-UP

- A. Working with Canada and Australia, the U.S. will develop a plan for trilateral discussions to begin in the near future.
- B. The U.S. will form an Anti-Doping Inter-Agency Working Group under the auspices of ONDCP, the White House Olympic Task Force and HHS as specified in the new *U.S. Anti-Drugs in Sport Strategy*.



SYDNEY COMMUNIQUÉ

Government ministers and other authorised government officials responsible for anti-doping within their national jurisdictions came together at an international drugs in sport summit organised by the Government of Australia. The summit was hosted by the Hon Jackie Kelly MP, Minister for Sport and Tourism and Minister Assisting the Prime Minister for the Sydney 2000 Games and chaired by the Australian Minister for Justice and Customs, Senator the Hon Amanda Vanstone.

Government Roles And Responsibilities In The Fight Against Doping

Participants at the summit:

- a) Affirmed their belief that ethical sport plays a vital role in the well-being of their societies and, consequently, their conviction of the need for strong government leadership and action in the fight against doping in sport.
- b) Confirmed that the role of governments in the fight against doping at the national level is to work with relevant sporting organisations to establish comprehensive national anti-doping programs based on the principles of independence, transparency, integrity, accountability and sound science, derived from an anti-doping policy that promotes public health among young sportsmen and sportswomen and the value of, and ethical basis for, doping free sport and respect for athletes' rights.
- c) Confirmed governments' individual and collective commitment to take action within all relevant areas of governmental responsibility to eradicate doping in sport through the development of effective national anti-doping laws and policies, the establishment and conduct of national drug testing programs, support for research on prevention and detection methods, provision of anti-doping education and information services, and reducing the flow of prohibited substances.
- d) Acknowledged governments also have a responsibility to contribute to the effectiveness of the international fight against doping in sport by working cooperatively with other governments, international sports organisations and the International Olympic Committee (IOC) to develop effective approaches for combating doping in sport.
- e) Affirmed their commitment to the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) and its development towards an independent, transparent and accountable agency that has broad support and respect among governments, inter-governmental organisations, as well as international and national sporting organisations, in particular athletes, and acknowledged the significant work of the IOC and several inter-governmental bodies in its establishment.

- f) Noted that the governments represented at the summit have adopted a variety of approaches to, and have different capacities for, fulfilling their dual responsibilities to sports development and the fight against doping.
- g) Thanked the Australian Government for their leadership in convening the summit.

1. Policy Commitment

Recognising the need to adopt a strong and definitive position on anti-doping, and in cooperation with relevant national sporting organisations, participants agreed:

- 1.1. To develop national anti-doping policy frameworks that promote the ethics of doping free sport and respect for athletes' rights and education of athletes and young people.
- 1.2. Governments, the Olympic movement and sporting organisations must be involved and work together to develop and implement anti-doping policies.
- 1.3. The principles of fairness, ethics and equity should underpin anti-doping policies (e.g., the protection of athletes' rights).
- 1.4. Policies should comprehensively address all elements of anti-doping programs, including drug testing, education, national and international consistency, collaboration, research, sanctions and appeals.
- 1.5. To increase deterrence, there should be a system of internationally applicable and equivalent sanctions across all sports, such as a two-year minimum ban for first-time offenders.
- 1.6. Policies should include an independent system for prior approval to use substances from a predetermined list when there are genuine therapeutic reasons, no therapeutic alternatives, subject to appropriate competency based approval, accountability and verification procedures, to protect the system from abuse.
- 1.7. When hosting major sporting events, governments should adopt criteria that require promoters and organisers to ensure effective anti-doping programs are in place for those events.
- 1.8. Where appropriate, governments should provide legislative backing for anti-doping policies and programs.

2. Drug Testing

Recognising that high quality drug testing programs are an essential feature of a comprehensive national approach to anti-doping, participants agreed that:

- 2.1. Governments should work with their national sporting organisations to establish high-quality drug testing programs.
- 2.2. Governments should fund or otherwise enable high quality national drug testing programs in whole or in conjunction with national sporting organisations.

2.3. The elements of a high quality drug testing program include:

- 2.3.1. Year round, no notice, out-of-competition testing.
- 2.3.2. The strategic application of drug testing resources so as to most efficiently and effectively maximise the deterrent effect.
- 2.3.3. Protection of athletes' rights throughout the sample collection, analysis and result management, and appeals and arbitration.

Recognising the importance of establishing high quality drug testing programs that are based on the principles of world's best practice, participants agreed that:

- 2.4. Drug testing should be conducted in accordance with internationally accepted procedural standards, specifically the International Standard for Doping Control (ISO PAS 18873).
- 2.5. Sports drug testing laboratories should be accredited by an independent agency.
- 2.6. Accreditation standards should assess laboratories on the basis of their scientific capability, quality management and ethical standards.

3. International Collaboration

Participants recognised that international collaboration between government, the Olympic movement and sport is an essential component of progressing the fight against doping in sport. Participants agreed that:

- 3.1. International collaboration can be built by the use of existing or the establishment of bilateral and multilateral anti-doping agreements between and among countries through which they can harmonise anti-doping policies and promote cooperation on research, drug testing, education, sanctions and adjudication. To this end, they would encourage states from all regions to accede to the Anti-Doping Convention (*ETS No. 135, Strasbourg, 16 November 1989*) and use the Convention as a tool for coordinating their national anti-doping policies.
- 3.2. Participants expressed their support for the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA). The WADA can provide international leadership and coordination for a range of anti-doping activities. For the WADA to operate effectively it needs to involve athletes, all sports and governments from all regions.
- 3.3. It is essential that the WADA undertake its functions always having regard to the principles of independence, accountability, transparency and expertise in its actions.
- 3.4. The functions of the WADA should be to:
 - 3.4.1. promote and coordinate the fight against doping;
 - 3.4.2. reinforce the ethical basis for anti-doping and protect the health of athletes;
 - 3.4.3. establish and maintain a list of prohibited substances;
 - 3.4.4. coordinate no notice, out of competition testing;
 - 3.4.5. develop analytical standards;
 - 3.4.6. promote harmonised sanctions;

- 3.4.7. develop education programs; and
 - 3.4.8. promote and coordinate peer reviewed research.
- 3.5. Particular attention should be paid to address concerns regarding the WADA's regional, gender and athlete representation, and governance.
 - 3.6. Pursuant to the *Canadian Proposal* to the summit, it was agreed to establish an interim *International Inter-governmental Consultative Group on Anti-Doping* as described in Appendix 1.
 - 3.7. It was further agreed that the Consultative Group would undertake its function taking into account the issues raised in the *Summit Declaration on the World Anti-Doping Agency* in Appendix 2.

4. Research

Acknowledging the importance of analytical, sociological, psychological and ethics research to the credibility of an effective anti-doping strategy and the development of appropriate drug deterrence models, participants agreed that:

- 4.1. Priority must be given to peer reviewed analytical research which focuses on the improved detection of prohibited substances and hitherto undetectable substances, such as EPO, human growth hormone, and the development of physiological profiles.
- 4.2. Research endeavours must include sociological and behavioural research to better inform drug testing and education programs.
- 4.3. The application of soundly based scientific disciplines by qualified experts must be applied to all research endeavours.
- 4.4. Governments should encourage the sharing of information about research projects and explore the potential for establishing an international registry to achieve this objective.
- 4.5. There is a need to coordinate and collaborate on research projects to ensure that there is more efficient use of resources.
- 4.6. Governments provide funding to support research and seek contributions from other sources, including the international federations and the private sector.

5. Education

Recognising the importance of implementing high quality, anti-doping education programs in order to inform athletes and deter them from doping, participants agreed on the need to:

- 5.1. Increase awareness of government anti-doping policy among key stakeholders.
- 5.2. Ensure information about government and sport anti-doping policies (e.g., prohibited substances, drug testing procedures, sanctions and ethics in sport), drug testing programs and athletes' rights is made available to athletes, coaches, team doctors, officials and others, in particular young people, in a variety of delivery modes to raise awareness and enable informed decision making regarding drug use.

- 5.3. Develop long term, preventative education programs which are based on sociological research findings and are targeted at all levels of sport. These programs should include ethical aspects, as well as the consequences of doping in sport.

6. Reducing the flow of illicit drugs

Participants acknowledged the importance of regulating the supply and illicit diversion of performance enhancing drugs, while recognising that government controls should not unduly constrain the legitimate use and trade in these products.

Participants agreed to recommend to their governments that they should review the adequacy of legislation controlling the supply of human and veterinary products with the object of tightening controls on illicit supply and harmonising international practice. This could include a review of:

- 6.1. Prescription and supply controls on these products.
- 6.2. Regulation and labelling of food supplements.
- 6.3. Border controls, with a view to making anabolic steroids and peptide hormones restricted imports.
- 6.4. Appropriate penalties for trafficking and diversion and related offences.

Participants agreed that effective action requires:

- 6.5. An appropriate level of resources allocated by governments.
- 6.6. Cooperative arrangements between sports agencies, customs and law enforcement agencies, and relevant regulatory authorities.
- 6.7. Arrangements for cooperation and information exchange at an international level between regulatory and enforcement agencies.

Sydney, Australia
17 November 1999

Participants:

Argentina	India	Republic of Poland
Australia	Italy	Portugal
Canada	Japan	Republic of South Africa
Peoples' Republic of China	Republic of Korea	Spain
European Commission	Malaysia	Sweden
Finland	Netherlands	Thailand
France	New Zealand	United Kingdom
Federal Republic of Germany	Norway	United States of America
Greece	Pakistan	

In the presence of representatives from the Council of Europe, the International Olympic Committee and other members of the Olympic Movement, the Commonwealth Games Federation, and the Sydney Organising Committee for the Olympic Games.



CONSULTATIVE GROUP ON ANTI-DOPING

Pursuant to the Canadian proposal to the international drugs in sport summit held in Sydney, 14-17 November, 1999, it was agreed to establish an international inter-governmental consultative group on anti-doping.

The consultative group will be an inclusive group of nations representing all continental regions (a particular sensitivity will be shown to nations who were not present at the Sydney summit or who are not represented in other inter-governmental arrangements).

It is an interim mechanism which will be co-chaired initially by Canada and Australia.

The consultative group will provide a process to encourage the regional development of sustained inter-governmental associations or arrangements specific to the anti-doping issue.

Canada is prepared to host the first meeting of the consultative group.

This decision recognises that the foundation of enhanced international cooperation in the battle against doping is the presence of high-quality domestic anti-doping programs. It welcomes the development of the world anti-doping agency (WADA) and seeks to enhance the effective and sustained interaction of governments with the new world agency.

The initial responsibilities of the consultative group are:

- to carry forward and coordinate action on the outcomes of the Sydney summit, building on the momentum generated during the summit
- to resolve, as soon as possible, the process(es) for coordinated world-wide governmental participation in WADA, recognising that certain governments have already developed a process for participation in WADA based on their membership in other pre-existing inter-governmental arrangements. A longer-term objective may be to encourage and facilitate, on a regional basis, ongoing governmental participation in the activities of WADA.

- to initiate a process to facilitate the harmonisation of policies in other areas of exclusive government jurisdiction or responsibility (i.e., customs regulations and policies, importation regulations, labeling of medications and supplements, harmonisation of legislation, treaties and other forms of inter-governmental agreement)
- to explore the need for, and develop the framework of, follow up inter-governmental conferences, and
- to encourage nations to develop high-quality national anti-doping policies and programs through the adoption of the IADA International Standard for Doping Control.

Sydney, Australia
17 November 1999



SUMMIT DECLARATION ON THE WORLD ANTI-DOPING AGENCY

Participants at the international drugs in sport summit held in Sydney, Australia, 14-17 November, 1999, expressed support for the world anti-doping agency (WADA) established by the International Olympic Committee on 10 November 1999.

In the interests of all athletes and youth, they resolved to work with the agency in the pursuit of an effective world-wide, concerted campaign against the misuse of drugs in sport.

They acknowledged the invitation made at the summit by the International Olympic Committee (IOC) to contribute to the further development of WADA in cooperation with the IOC. In response to this invitation, participants at the summit agreed as follows:

The permanent location of WADA shall be determined by the WADA board, taking note of a very strong preference expressed for a city other than Lausanne. This process should be a priority issue. WADA would be registered under the applicable law of the country in which it is located.

Members of the board appointed by the public authorities under article 6(2) shall be appointed in such a way that ensures equitable representation from all the regions of the world.

In addition to the seats already appointed, which are

- two representatives from the member States of the European Union,
- two representatives from the Council of Europe: one from the Council of Europe and one from the Monitoring Group of the Anti-Doping Convention,
- one representative from the Supreme Council of Sport in Africa,

the remaining eleven seats available to the public authorities should be determined by a WADA-endorsed formula which ensures that equitable geographic representation is achieved from regions other than Europe and appropriate functional representation is achieved, such as, from governments of hosts of Olympic Games.

WADA should ensure that there is board representation from experts in disciplines relevant to doping in sport, such as ethics, medicine, science, education and law.

It is recommended that voting representation be given to other stakeholders, especially representing athletes' interests, including from Paralympic and non-Olympic sports.

WADA's decision-making processes should be transparent and accountable. Decision-making protocols should be developed that provide for consensus and voting majorities, as appropriate. With the exception of proprietary or confidential material, the minutes of meetings of the board and the executive committee should be publicly available.

There should be a process for declaration and review of conflicts of interest in accordance with sound corporate governance principles. There should not be representation on the board from anyone who has been found to have committed a doping offence.

It should be explicitly stated in the mission statement or mandate of WADA that it is empowered, subject to the necessary consent and cooperation of governments and international federations, to organise and carry out year-round out-of-competition testing of athletes around the world. In this regard, the autonomy of the international federations and the national Olympic committees and sports confederations will continue to be respected.

It should also be explicitly expressed in the mission statement or mandate that WADA has the tasks of coordinating and supporting priority research into detection methods; advising on protocols for out-of-competition testing to be included in appropriate policies; encouraging the harmonisation of legislation and sanctions, including recommending the minimum requirements for inclusion in all anti-doping policies; maintaining, publishing and reviewing annually a list of prohibited substances; coordinating an international education program; and establishing standards for accreditation of testing laboratories.

Participants noted the proposed arrangements for financing WADA. Some considered it appropriate for the public authorities to contribute to the annual operating costs of WADA. However, the participants expressed the view that governments make substantial financial contributions to national and international efforts against doping in sport. They also drew attention to their continuing commitments to national testing programs and other national and international actions, as set out in the summit communiqué. They expressed the belief that these substantial investments provided much of the infrastructure essential for the effective operation of WADA.

It was agreed that the consultative group, established pursuant to the Canadian proposal to the summit, should further engage with WADA on the issues set out above. Participants welcomed the cooperation of the IOC in this task.

Participants expressed appreciation to the IOC for its indication of willingness to engage with summit participants on issues relating to WADA, as set out above.

Sydney, Australia
17 November 1999



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY
Washington, D. C. 20503

Reese

November 12, 1999

Mr. Juan Antonio Samaranch,
Margues de Samaranch
President
The International Olympic Committee
Chateau de Vidy, 1007
Lausanne, Switzerland

Dear Mr. Samaranch:

The purpose of this letter is to begin the process of improving the World Anti-Doping Agency to ensure that the WADA will be effective at protecting the clean athletes of the world and have the full support of the international community. While the United States remains concerned about the elements of provisional structure of the World Anti-Doping Agency, we view the IOC's desire to improve on the provisional WADA structure as a positive step. We also welcome the IOC's expressed willingness to work with the community of nations to further this effort.

Intermediaries have informed us that you would like to begin a direct dialogue aimed at addressing the concerns that the United States and other nations continue to share with respect to the WADA. The United States looks forward to these talks. We would be more than willing to undertake such a series of discussions beginning immediately. We believe that -- with the commitment of all parties to work together to address the substance of the concerns of the international community -- such a dialogue could yield an effective and independent WADA that all could support.

To jumpstart this dialogue, we have attached for your staff's review a set of improvements to the current WADA. We believe that changes along the lines of those we have suggested would provide a more independent and effective WADA.

The United States is prepared to commence discussions whenever the IOC is capable. Recognizing that time is short, our U.S. staff team is prepared to begin talks at any time.

We look forward to working cooperatively with the IOC to develop an independent and effective international doping agency that will play a significant role in eliminating the use of drugs in sport. I welcome the opportunity to work with the IOC in a collegial and mutually respectful way to eliminate doping in Olympic sports.

V/r

Sincerely,

Barry R. McCaffrey
Director



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY

Washington, D.C. 20503

U.S. Government's Suggested Improvements to the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA)

November 12, 1999

US Principles for the WADA:

1. An independent, accountable and effective WADA;
2. Vulnerability to testing on a 365 day-a-year, no notice basis;
3. No statute of limitations;
4. Deterrence through the preservation of samples from elite international competitions,
5. Advanced research.
6. Protection of the integrity of sports and education for athletes.

The present IOC WADA fails to fully meet these principles.

Specific Improvements: To implement these principles the US views the following changes to the current IOC WADA structure are essential to the creation of an independent and effective WADA.

An Independent and Accountable International Agency

1. **Provide for the creation of a WADA that is not located in Lausanne and not controlled by the current IOC leadership – though the IOC rightfully has a role in the Agency.**
2. **Clearly establish the authorities of the WADA**
 - Implement, oversee and direct Olympic and other international anti-doping programs – including listing prohibited substances, setting potential sanctions, accrediting labs, overseeing testing, developing a 365-day-a-year vulnerability to out of competition testing program for elite athletes.
 - Implement and oversee results management at the games (including prosecuting cases).
 - These should be areas of sole competence for the WADA.
3. **Clearly set out membership of the Executive Council, which will run the WADA on a day-to-day basis.** To ensure effectiveness and independence the US believes that the leadership of the WADA should be established along the following lines:
 - A representative from the IOC;
 - One representative selected by the Association of International Winter Sports Federations and one representative selected by the Association of Summer Olympic International Federations jointly.
 - Two representatives elected by the regional national government representatives who serve on the Board (*see below*).
 - Representatives designated by the national governments of the host nations for the next Olympic Games (winter and summer).
 - Appropriate representation of both current (elected at the Games) and former (elected from the World Olympians Association) Olympic athletes.

United States Suggested Improvements to the WADA

4. Clearly set out the membership of the Board of Directors, with the goal of greater diversity of membership, interests and views.

To ensure effectiveness and independence the US believes that the Board of the WADA should be established along the following lines:

- All of the members of the Executive Council;
- Appropriate representation of summer and winter sport IFs (i.e., representatives from those with the largest number of Olympians in the preceding quadrennial cycles that include both the Summer and Winter Games);
- Appropriate representation of the IOC and the IOC Medical Commission;
- Representatives from established regional and multilateral organizations and anti-doping arrangements (e.g., the European Union, the Council of Europe, the International Anti-Doping Arrangement, the Supreme Council for Sport in Africa, and Arab Sports Confederation);
- Representatives government from each region of the world elected or otherwise democratically selected by the nations of each region, as follows:
 - African nations;
 - Asian nations;
 - Central and Latin American nations;
 - European nations;
 - North American nations;
 - Pacific Rim nations.
- National government representatives should be democratically selected by their region – not anointed by the IOC or WADA.
- Two representatives of the IOC labs.

5. Include provisions to require transparency and good governance, for example:

- Require that the financial records of the WADA be independently audited and publicly available.
- Require that all reports and official documents be made publicly available.
- Require that minutes be taken at every meeting and that such minutes shall be publicly available.
- Require that all votes and decisions be recorded and be made publicly available.
- Prohibit conflicts of interest.
- Prohibit those convicted of doping offenses from serving on the WADA.

6. Include provisions to provide for public participation in the WADA, for example:

- Require an ombudsman on the WADA staff.
- Provide that stakeholders (e.g., other national governments, national Olympic committees, the World Health Organization, the UN Drug Control Programme, Olympic Athletes Together Honorably (OATH)) can participate as observers by right; provide for ad hoc observer status for other parties.

“We Have a Responsibility to Act”

By Barry R. McCaffrey

(This essay appeared in *The Australian* on November 17, 1999)

Throughout US history, sport has played a significant role in national culture and identity. Before the nation was born, Native Americans played lacrosse. During World War II, Franklin Roosevelt wrote to the first commissioner of baseball asking him not to cancel the season – the president believed the American people needed something to lift their spirits in those dark days, and asked only that the games be extended into the night so the day shift could also turn out. One of the greatest defeats handed Hitler and the Nazis was dealt by Jessie Owens.

But, today, drugs threaten the credibility and ethics of sports worldwide. The rate of drug use in sports has reached the point where it jeopardizes the integrity of athletics and the safety of competitors.

Every victory is now subject to skepticism. Edwin Moses, who won an incredible 107 consecutive 400m hurdle races, including the 1984 Olympics, between 1977 and 1987, has spoken about the anguish he feels when strangers ask if his honest victories were the product of doping.

Doping is stripping honest competitors of their self-respect and degrading their achievements. Drug-using athletes are capable of setting records that honest human performance cannot beat; we seriously risk creating a chemically engineered class of athletic gladiators.

The US Government is committed to developing an effective, independent international anti-doping regime that will provide a level playing field. In our view, dedication, good coaching, and natural talent – not chemicals – should make the difference in sports. Countries worldwide share our commitment. Australia, Canada, Argentina, Italy, and New Zealand, among others, are leading the drive to end drug use in sports.

This week, 26 nations have come together for the International Drugs in Sport Summit in Sydney. This conference has given governments an opportunity to reaffirm their individual commitments against drugs in sport. It has also provided a forum to gain the commitment of governments to adopt best practices in doping control, including the implementation of effective drug-testing programs and increased out-of-competition testing. A key component to these international efforts is the development of an international anti-doping regime.

The International Olympic Committee has established a useful starting point with the proposed World Anti-Doping Agency. The IOC has taken a significant step in combating doping by opening the door to the international community and recognizing work still needs to be done on WADA's organization and mandate. The US government remains supportive of the premise for the anti-doping agency and will work closely with national governments, the IOC, athletes, intergovernmental organizations and relevant public bodies to ensure that the views of all stakeholders are reflected in the final decisions on the structure of the agency.

The US Government has suggested the following principles for an effective worldwide anti-doping effort: an independent, accountable anti-doping agency; possible testing 365 days a year on a no-notice basis; no statute of limitations; deterrence through preservation of samples (while dishonest athletes may be able to defeat today's drug test, they have no way to know what will be detectable using tomorrow's scientific advances); promotion of the ethic of clean competition; and the education of athletes and young people about ethics and the risks of doping.

These tenets constitute the US's views of the needed guidelines for an independent anti-doping agency. We are hopeful the world sports community can rapidly achieve a consensus on WADA so that it can assist the Sydney and Salt Lake City organizing committees combat doping.

Our efforts at the international level are backed by similar commitments in the US. We have released a comprehensive national strategy to rid sports of doping. This strategy was built with the help of our athletes and the U.S. Olympic Committee. Additionally, we are working with the USOC and others to guarantee an independent, credible, effective domestic agency.

We have just accepted an invitation from IOC president Juan Antonio Samaranch to begin a dialogue regarding improving WADA and possible US participation in the agency. We are cautiously optimistic that progress can be achieved. Our conversations with the IOC will be guided by the principles we forged with our international allies this week in Sydney.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

SALT LAKE CITY OLYMPICS AND PARALYMPICS TASK FORCE MEETING

Thursday, December 2, 1999

11:00 a.m. - The Roosevelt Room

AGENDA

- | | | |
|------|---|---|
| I. | Thurgood Marshall, Jr.
Mickey Ibarra | Welcome |
| II. | Rob Housman | Anti-Doping Efforts |
| III. | John Fowler - Governor's ofc.
Heather Barbour - Mayor's ofc. | State and Local Official Reports |
| IV. | Cindy Gillespie
John Hanson | Salt Lake Organizing Committee Update
vA |
| V. | Craig Dearden | Utah Public Safety Command Update |
| VI. | Michael Deich | FY01 Funding Requests |
| VII. | Jack Basso | Transportation Update |

SALT LAKE CITY OLYMPICS AND PARALYMPICS TASK FORCE MEETING
Thursday, December 2, 1999
11:00 a.m. – The Roosevelt Room

AGENDA

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|------|---|---------------------------------------|
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Mickey Ibarra | Welcome |
| II. | Rob Housman | Anti-Doping Efforts |
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