

In the matter of the Canadian Anti-Doping Program;

**And in the matter of an anti-doping rule violation by Taylor Wilson asserted by the
Canadian Centre for Ethics in Sport;**

File Outcome Summary

Summary

1. The Canadian Centre for Ethics in Sport (CCES) conducted in-competition sample collection at the NorAm Cup Mount Saint Louis Moonstone on March 3, 2017, in Barrie, Ontario.
2. Mr. Taylor Wilson (“the athlete”) was selected for doping control. The sample provided by the athlete returned an adverse finding for Cocaine (S.6 Stimulants), a prohibited substance.
3. The athlete failed to dispute the asserted violation within the timelines outlined within the Canadian Anti-Doping Program (CADP) and as a result was deemed to have admitted that he committed the asserted violation, waived his right to a hearing and accepted the proposed consequences.

Jurisdiction

4. The CCES is an independent not-for-profit organization incorporated under the federal laws of Canada that promotes ethical conduct in all aspects of sport in Canada. The CCES also maintains and carries out the CADP, including providing anti-doping services to national sport organizations and their members.
5. As Canada’s national anti-doping organization, the CCES is in compliance with the World Anti-Doping Code (Code) and its mandatory International Standards. The CCES has implemented the Code and its mandatory International Standards through the CADP, the domestic rules which govern this proceeding. The purpose of the Code and of the CADP is to protect the rights of athletes to fair competition.
6. The athlete is a member of and participates in the sport of Freestyle Skiing with Freestyle Canada. According to Part C, Rule 1.3 of the CADP, the CADP provisions apply to all members of, and participants in the activities of, sport organizations adopting it. Freestyle Canada adopted the CADP on October 22, 2014. Therefore, as a member of Freestyle Canada and/or as a participant in Freestyle Canada sport activities, the athlete is subject to the Rules of the CADP.

Doping Control

7. On March 3, 2017 the CCES conducted an in-competition doping control session at the NorAm Cup in Mount Saint Louis Moonstone in Barrie, Ontario. Testing at this doping control session was conducted on participating Freestyle Canada athletes, all pursuant to the CADP.
8. The athlete was notified for doping control and, together with the Doping Control Officer (DCO) from the CCES, completed the sample collection process. The athlete's sample code number was 4039977.
9. On March 7, 2017 the athlete's sample was received by World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) accredited laboratory, the INRS-Institut Armand-Frappier (INRS), in Laval, QC.

Results Management

10. The adverse analytical finding was received from the WADA accredited laboratory on March 22, 2017. The Certificate of Analysis indicated the presence of Cocaine.
11. On April 19, 2017, the CCES formally asserted a violation against the athlete for the presence of Cocaine. As a result of the CCES' assertion the athlete was also subject to a mandatory provisional suspension.
12. In accordance with CADP Rule 10.2.1, the standard sanction for an intentional doping violation involving the presence of a prohibited substance (non-specified substance), is a four (4) year period of ineligibility. The CCES proposed the standard four (4) year sanction within its assertion of April 19, 2017.

Confirmation of Violation and Sanction

13. Rule 7.10.2 of the CADP states:

7.10.2 Alternatively, if the Athlete or other Person against whom an anti-doping rule violation is asserted fails to dispute that assertion within the deadline specified in the notice sent by the CCES asserting the violation, then he/she shall be deemed to have admitted the violation, to have waived a hearing, and to have accepted the Consequences that are mandated by the Rules or (where some discretion as to Consequences exists under the Rules) that have been offered by CCES.

14. On May 15, 2017 the Sport Dispute Resolution Centre of Canada (SDRCC) issued a warning letter to Mr. Wilson indicating that, in accordance with CADP Rule 7.10.2, should he take no action within 30 days of the CCES assertion in the results management process (by May 23, 2017), he would be deemed to have waived his

right to a hearing and thereby would have accepted the four (4) year sanction proposed by the CCES.

15. As no further action was taken by the athlete to dispute the asserted violation, the CCES relies on the provisions contained in CADP Rule 7.10.2. Accordingly, effective May 26, 2017 by reason of the deemed Waiver, an anti-doping rule violation has been confirmed against the athlete for the presence of Cocaine. In accordance with CADP Rule 10.2.1 the sanction for this violation is a four (4) year period of ineligibility which commenced on April 19, 2017 and concludes on April 19, 2021.
16. The CCES now considers this case closed.

Dated at Ottawa, Ontario this 12th day of June, 2017.



Jeremy Luke
Senior Director, Sport Integrity, CCES