

Rodchenkov Anti-Doping Act of 2019

[Public Law 116–206]

[This law has not been amended]

【Currency: This publication is a compilation of the text of Public Law 116-206. It was last amended by the public law listed in the As Amended Through note above and below at the bottom of each page of the pdf version and reflects current law through the date of the enactment of the public law listed at <https://www.govinfo.gov/app/collection/comps/>】

【Note: While this publication does not represent an official version of any Federal statute, substantial efforts have been made to ensure the accuracy of its contents. The official version of Federal law is found in the United States Statutes at Large and in the United States Code. The legal effect to be given to the Statutes at Large and the United States Code is established by statute (1 U.S.C. 112, 204).】

AN ACT To impose criminal sanctions on certain persons involved in international doping fraud conspiracies, to provide restitution for victims of such conspiracies, and to require sharing of information with the United States Anti-Doping Agency to assist its fight against doping, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. [21 U.S.C. 2401 note] SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Rodchenkov Anti-Doping Act of 2019”.

SEC. 2. [21 U.S.C. 2401] DEFINITIONS.

(1) ANTI-DOPING ORGANIZATION.—The term “anti-doping organization” has the meaning given the term in Article 2 of the Convention.

(2) ATHLETE.—The term “athlete” has the meaning given the term in Article 2 of the Convention.

(3) CODE.—The term “Code” means the World Anti-Doping Code most recently adopted by WADA on March 5, 2003.

(4) CONVENTION.—The term “Convention” means the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization International Convention Against Doping in Sport done at Paris October 19, 2005, and ratified by the United States in 2008.

(5) MAJOR INTERNATIONAL SPORT COMPETITION.—The term “Major International Sport Competition”—

(A) means a competition—

(i) in which one or more United States athletes and three or more athletes from other countries participate;

(ii) that is governed by the anti-doping rules and principles of the Code; and

(iii) in which—

(I) the competition organizer or sanctioning body receives sponsorship or other financial support from an organization doing business in the United States; or

(II) the competition organizer or sanctioning body receives compensation for the right to broadcast the competition in the United States; and

(B) includes a competition that is a single event or a competition that consists of a series of events held at different times which, when combined, qualify an athlete or team for an award or other recognition.

(6) PERSON.—The term “person” means any individual, partnership, corporation, association, or other entity.

(7) PROHIBITED METHOD.—The term “prohibited method” has the meaning given the term in Article 2 of the Convention.

(8) PROHIBITED SUBSTANCE.—The term “prohibited substance” has the meaning given the term in Article 2 of the Convention.

(9) SCHEME IN COMMERCE.—The term “scheme in commerce” means any scheme effectuated in whole or in part through the use in interstate or foreign commerce of any facility for transportation or communication.

(10) USADA.—The term “USADA” means the United States Anti-Doping Agency.

(11) WADA.—The term “WADA” means the World Anti-Doping Agency.

SEC. 3. [21 U.S.C. 2402] MAJOR INTERNATIONAL DOPING FRAUD CONSPIRACIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—It shall be unlawful for any person, other than an athlete, to knowingly carry into effect, attempt to carry into effect, or conspire with any other person to carry into effect a scheme in commerce to influence by use of a prohibited substance or prohibited method any major international sports competition.

(b) EXTRATERRITORIAL JURISDICTION.—There is extraterritorial Federal jurisdiction over an offense under this section.

SEC. 4. [21 U.S.C. 2403] CRIMINAL PENALTIES AND STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—

(1) CRIMINAL PENALTY.—Whoever violates section 3 shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment for not more than 10 years, fined \$250,000 if the person is an individual or \$1,000,000 if the defendant is other than an individual, or both.

(2) FORFEITURE.—Any property real or personal, tangible or intangible, may be seized and criminally forfeited to the United States if that property—

(A) is used or intended to be used, in any manner, to commit or facilitate a violation of section 3; or

(B) constitutes or is traceable to the proceeds taken, obtained, or retained in connection with or as a result of a violation of section 3.

(b) LIMITATION ON PROSECUTION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—No person shall be prosecuted, tried, or punished for violation of section 3 unless the indictment is returned or the information is filed within 10 years after the date on which the offense was completed.

(2) TOLLING.—Upon application in the United States, filed before a return of an indictment, indicating that evidence of an offense under this chapter is in a foreign country, the district court before which a grand jury is impaneled to investigate the offense shall suspend the running of this statute of limitation for the offense if the court finds by a preponderance of the evidence that an official request has been made for such evidence and that it reasonably appears, or reasonably appeared at the time the request was made, that such evidence is, or was, in such foreign country.

SEC. 5. RESTITUTION.

Section 3663A of title 18, United States Code, is amended in subsection (c)—

(1) in paragraph (1)(A)—

(A) by redesignating clauses (iii) and (iv) as clauses (iv) and (v), respectively; and

(B) by inserting after clause (ii) the following:

“(iii) an offense described in section 3 of the Rodchenkov Anti-Doping Act of 2019; ”; and

(2) in paragraph (3), in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by inserting “or (iii)” after “paragraph (1)(A)(ii)”.

SEC. 6. [21 U.S.C. 2404] COORDINATION AND SHARING OF INFORMATION WITH USADA.

Except as otherwise prohibited by law and except in cases in which the integrity of a criminal investigation would be affected, in furtherance of the obligation of the United States under Article 7 of the Convention, the Department of Justice, the Department of Homeland Security, and the Food and Drug Administration shall coordinate with USADA with regard to any investigation related to a potential violation of section 3 of this Act, to include sharing with USADA all information in the possession of the Department of Justice, the Department of Homeland Security, or the Food and Drug Administration which may be relevant to any such potential violation.

SEC. 7. DETERMINATION OF BUDGETARY EFFECTS.

The budgetary effects of this Act, and the amendments made by this Act, for the purpose of complying with the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010, shall be determined by reference to the latest statement titled “Budgetary Effects of PAYGO Legislation” for this Act, submitted for printing in the Congressional Record by the Chairman of the House Budget Committee, provided that such statement has been submitted prior to the vote on passage.