



CODE OF CONDUCT, ETHICS AND ANIMAL WELFARE

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Updates to CAHDS Code of Conduct

CAHDS reserves the right to update this Code of Conduct from time to time as may be determined necessary or prudent at the discretion of the CAHDS Board of Directors. Any such updates will be made public a minimum of two (2) weeks prior to their coming into effect and Members may provide comments and/or feedback during this time via the means of communication indicated in said publication.

1 CODE OF ETHICS DURING THE PRACTICE OF HARNESS DOG SPORTS

1.1 Responsibility and Sportsmanship

- 1.1.1 The participant is responsible for the behavior of their dog(s) at all times and must have control over them;
- 1.1.2 The participant has a duty to educate people on the practice of harness dog sports and must demonstrate the benefits of the sport for both the dog and the human. They must be a positive ambassador for the sport;
- 1.1.3 The participant must ensure that their dog has relieved themselves before a trail activity somewhere that is not disruptive to other trail users. If a dog relieves themselves on the trail, it is the responsibility of the owner to stop to pick up the excrement with bags that they carry with them. If it is impossible or unsafe for the owner to clean the trail while they are hooked to their dog, they must return after the dog's training is completed to finish cleaning the trail and ensure that there is no trace of excrement remaining. During competitions, participants should respect the organizers' instructions in relation to the behavior to be adopted if the dog relieves themselves on the trail;
- 1.1.4 Dogs wearing yellow bandanas or ribbons are dogs in need of space. These dogs may be reactive

in situations of excitement or stress. It is the responsibility of the participant to respect the space of these dogs, just as it is the responsibility of the dog's owner to appropriately manage the dog and keep fellow participants safe (see section 2.5.2);

- 1.1.5 The participant must practice respectful communication with other competitors, participants, volunteers, and organizers while engaged in harness dog sports activities and otherwise, including but not limited to: social media, marketing, club discussion boards, and emails.

1.2 Animal protection

- 1.2.1 Abuse of dogs is forbidden;
- 1.2.2 Choke, prong, martingale, and/or e-collars may not be worn during the practice of harness dog sports;
- 1.2.3 The dog must stay in front of the human without being forced while running in harness;
- 1.2.4 A dog demonstrating any signs of illness should not be present or participate during events or training sessions;
- 1.2.5 The participant is responsible for the well-being of their dog before, during and after outings. They must respect the principles of animal welfare explained in section 2 of this document.

1.3 Equipment

- 1.3.1 The participant must use adequate equipment for the practice of harness dog sports, including but not limited to a properly fitted harness designed for pulling. They must respect the principles of equipment and equipment safety explained in section 2 of this document as well as in the CAHDS Participation Rules Document.

1.4 Discipline

- 1.4.1 In the event that the participant does not respect this Code of Ethics, the participant may receive a warning and / or disciplinary sanctions;
- 1.4.2 Sanctions for individuals may include but are not limited to: participation limitations, training programs, and revocation of membership;
- 1.4.3 The participant is responsible for understanding the disciplinary process outlined in section 4 of this document as well as in the CAHDS Disciplinary And Complaints Procedure And Process Document.

2 ANIMAL WELFARE

2.1 Introduction to Harness Dog Sports

2.1.1 What are small-team Harness Dog Sports

Harness dog sports with small teams are sports performed by human and canine partners who form a team by providing a joint effort in the activity carried out. Sports include canicross, bikejoring, skijoring, scooter and kicksled. The common factor is that the human and the dog(s) work together and each member of the team makes an effort to advance the team.

2.1.2 Equipment used

It is important to use equipment specially designed and adapted for harness dog sports. Otherwise, the risk of injury increases. Here is the list of recommended equipment to ensure the best possible comfort of the runner as well as the dog when at work:

- A. Body Harness: A harness whose attachment point is usually above the base of the tail. The harness must be properly fitted to the dog to avoid injury and / or discomfort and ensure the dog has adequate freedom of movement. In small dogs, it is possible to use a shorter harness whose attachment point is slightly behind the shoulders. This helps to avoid inadequate tension on the hips while providing more adequate clearance to the hind legs. The harness should be removed immediately after exercising or when the dog is left free, in order to avoid potential accidents.
- B. Bungee line: A bungee line is an elasticized line of attachment which absorbs shock between the human and the dog associated with the pulling of the dog in harness.

2.1.3 Running surface

Running surfaces vary according to the temperature and objectives, but at all times training should prioritize the health of the dog's legs and limit the impact on the joints of the dog. Here is a list of surfaces, from most to least appropriate:

- A. Dirt: The surface is soft, but even, which limits the risk of injury, such as a fracture or dislocation. The soft surface not only prevents excessive wear of the dog's pads, but also preserves the comfort of their joints upon impact.
- B. Packed Sand: In addition to preserving the comfort of the joints and avoiding excessive wear of the pads during harness work, hard-packed sand adds an additional challenge to the dog due to friction and their diminished grip.
- C. Grass: This surface is preferred over more abrasive surfaces, especially in summer when it is very hot, but runners should take care to watch for less visible obstacles such as holes and extremely

soft or slippery sections which can cause injury to the dog or runner. This is also an adequate surface to offer a period of rest to the dogs during exercise.

- D. Crusher Dust: This surface may be considered when there is no access to the three previously mentioned surfaces, but it is important to regularly check the condition of the dog's pads while exercising on this surface. Some dogs have legs and paws that are more fragile than others and can therefore be injured more easily on this surface.
- E. Gravel: This surface is more suitable than asphalt for shock absorption on the ground, but sometimes can also be very uncomfortable for the dog's pads.
- F. Asphalt: This surface should be avoided as much as possible when exercising with dogs because of the significant friction it creates and the impact on the dog's joints. The risk of injury to the dog's pads and joints is high. Also, in summer, the temperature of the asphalt is often very high, so the risk of burns to the pads is greater.

Note: Keep in mind that the bitumen temperature is always higher than that of the ambient air. Here is a comparative table:

SURFACE TEMPERATURE			
Surfaces are 6° C - 25° C hotter in the sun			
Outside °C	Asphalt °C	Soil °C	Grass °C
25°C	52°C*	47°C	38°C
30°C	57°C	52°C*	45°C
31°C	62°C	57°C	50°C

At 41 degrees, the skin breaks down in just 60 seconds and at 55 degrees, an egg bakes in 5 minutes. This means that high temperatures will damage a dog's pads in a very short time. To know if the temperature of the asphalt is acceptable for a dog, we can place our hand on it for a few seconds.

2.1.4 Running temperature

Temperature is a serious factor for the practice of harness dog sports. Please refer to Article 8 in the Requirements for Organizers of CAHDS Sanctioned Races for rules with respect to races. The rules take into consideration the majority of participants, but it is important to consider a multitude of other factors that can come into play for the individual dog(s):

- A. Characteristics of the dog: The characteristics of the dog, such as their breed, age and training level will greatly affect their tolerance of different temperatures. A malamute, for example, will have more difficulty running at a temperature of 20 degrees C than a greyhound or a pointer. On

the other end of the spectrum, it is important to cover a greyhound at a temperature below -20 degrees C. It is important to consider these factors before taking your dog out on a day of extreme cold or heat. Since animals are less expressive than us, it is important not to overestimate the dog's ability to withstand cold or heat. Both frostbite and heat stroke can happen very quickly and are often only discovered upon return, so it is extremely important to pay attention to your dog's tolerance and comfort level throughout training sessions as temperatures shift.

- B. Type of training: The type of training performed is also important to consider depending on the temperature. A light run or a swim will be more suitable for a temperature above 20 degrees C than a very fast bikejoring training for example.
- C. Other environmental factors: Other important factors to consider include humidex, wind, sun and the difficulty of the course. These are all factors that will affect your dog's ability to race.

2.1.5 Age of the dog to begin training

- A. Generally, around the age of 8 months you can start putting a harness on the dog, if only to get the dog used to wearing a harness for a few meters.
- B. Generally, around 12 months a dog can begin to do distances of up to 5km at a time if they have built up to this distance slowly.
- C. Always be aware of, and moderate as necessary the effort required from a young dog to pull in harness as the development of their muscle capacity is not yet complete;
- D. Often, while the dog is young, the effects of an injury sustained during training may not be felt immediately, however, this early over-training can have a substantial negative impact on your dog's health in the long run.
- E. The physical and psychological capacity of the individual dog must be considered and it will, for the majority, come down to the individual dog's characteristics and needs. The load pulled by a young dog should be adapted to his muscular and bone capacities. Breed must be taken into consideration as well as the discipline being practiced.

2.2 Preparation of the dog

2.2.1 Dog nutrition and hydration

Regardless of the type of food given (kibble or raw food), it must be considered that a very active dog will have greater nutritional needs.

- A. When intense exercise is planned, it is important to properly hydrate your dog before and after exercise. About two hours before exercise, you can give a "broth" containing a quantity of water to properly hydrate the dog for exercise and a small amount of food to support him during his effort. It is important to allow time between meals and physical activity to avoid bloat (twisting of the stomach). You have to get to know your dog and detect the signs that might cause discomfort. Each dog is different and it's important to adapt their diet according to their reactions and needs.

- B. After exercise, it is advisable to rehydrate your dog within 15 to 30 minutes. When the dog has returned to a calm state, you can then give him the rest of his meal. The dog must, like humans, rebuild his energy supply once the exercise is over. Although a dog does not sweat, dogs need to drink as much as we do while playing sports - and not just in the summer.
- C. Good hydration is not just before or after exercise, but rather every day. Some dogs, even if you leave them a bowl full of water available at all times, will not drink enough. It must therefore be appetizing. For example, you can add a well-mixed broken egg, a little yogurt, grated cheese or juice from a tuna can, sardine or salmon, etc.. You can also add water directly into the bowl during meals. To know if a dog is well hydrated, we can check the return of the skin of the neck. Just gently pull the skin of the neck up, then release. If the skin returns in its place quickly, then it is a sign that the dog is well hydrated. If it slowly returns to its form, it indicates that the dog is not well hydrated.

2.2.2 Physical preparation of the dog

Getting to know your dog is very important. Everyone wants to compete well and push their team's limits, but without pushing their dog to a point where they exert so much physical effort that it causes injury and / or discomfort to the dog. Just like humans, the dog should undergo a gradual increase in training - both in and out of harness. Everyone wants their dog to give 100%, but not at the expense of their long-term health or physical condition. Concentration, motivation and pleasure are also elements that will lead the dog to their best physical effort. Satisfying the feeling of accomplishment in the dog, thanking them and rewarding them for their good effort are all practices to favor in order to ensure the best team with your dog. Physical preparation is greatly related to the dog's mental preparation. It must be ensured that the dog first and foremost enjoys moving with their human teammate.

2.2.3 Canine Warm up / Stretching

Just like humans, dogs require a warm up to prepare their muscles for physical and cardiovascular exertion. During this period it is important not to exhaust your dog, but to gradually increase the dog's heart rate and warm up their muscles. Once your training session is complete, it is important to bring the dog back into a state of calm (i.e. lower the dog's heart rate to a medium to slow level by allowing the dog to relax in a quiet place). Once the dog has reached the desired level of calm, it is possible to proceed with stretches.¹ This is a great time to praise and congratulate your dog for their good work as well.

2.2.4 Care and maintenance of the legs

A dog's pleasure in performing an exercise depends largely on how comfortable they are while performing the activity. This mainly involves the paws. It is therefore important to be aware of the

¹ We highly recommend seeking out a professional to teach you how best to assist your dog in stretching.

condition of the legs of your dog. Nails should be cut properly (not too long or too short). This allows the dog to have a good posture and to be comfortable pulling while also maintaining a good grip. In winter, it is important to consider the hair between the pads, which can contribute to the buildup of ice and snow and consequently be very uncomfortable for the dog. Trimming the hair, applying a paw balm or obtaining lightweight boots that still allow the dog to grip can help them be more comfortable. It is very important to check the condition of the dog's pads after each training session and / or race to make sure they have not suffered any damage to their paws.

2.3 Dog training

The following points are not in themselves a way to train a dog, but a way to respect their well-being in the practice of harness dog sports.

2.3.1 Following and respecting the dog's rhythm

Harness dog sports are above all an opportunity to form a team with your dog. This helps strengthen the bonds that unites you while practicing an activity together. To get there, you have to respect the rhythm of your dog. Each dog is different - be it in their physical capacity, their desire to pull or their confidence in harness. Whatever the training, the human athlete should first make sure that the dog has the physical and mental ability to do so and always respect the pace at which the dog is comfortable.

2.3.2 Progressive training

The dog, like the human, needs progressive training in order to safely do demanding activities, such as long distance or sprint type outings. Before doing this type of training or competition, it is important to ensure that your dog's endurance and training have progressed to the desired goal.

2.3.3 Detecting signs of fatigue and discomfort

The best way to prevent fatigue and discomfort is to pay attention to your dog's signals.² It is important to know your companion when practicing harness dog sports. Some dogs will slow down and decrease the tension on the bungee while other dogs will send more subtle signals. It remains important to know the dog's limits and know when to slow down and stop if you feel the dog needs it. Other examples of a tired dog include but are not limited to: tongue hanging out with an excessive amount of foam, excessive breathing/exhalation and seemingly uncontrollable panting, or dog heading to the side of the trail to lay down.

2.3.4 Dog control

In any type of harness dog sport, it is important to always have control of the situation and to be able to anticipate the reactions of your dog according to the environment and the context in which you will practice the sport (training or competition). Putting the dog in different contexts during training will

² We recommend you refer to a professional in canine behaviour in order to better understand these signals.

allow the human to get to know their dog better and thus to react appropriately according to the situation as it arises. The human athlete should be able to encourage a state of calm in the dog and to ensure the safety and well-being of the dog in all circumstances.

2.4 Other spheres of dog development

2.4.1 Other spheres of development & basic needs

Harness dog sports are a good way to promote an active, healthy dog in a manner that allows the dog to better channel their energy. In addition, harness dog sports help strengthen the bonds that unite the dog and the human and improve the communication between the two. However, we must not forget that a dog has other needs to fill to enable him to achieve a social, psychological and physiological balance apart from training in harness.³

2.4.2 Canine Rest Periods

Following a workout, it is important to give the dog a rest period. This can take different forms in order to allow the dog to maximize their recovery period. Training the dog to self-manage is an asset.

2.5 Management of reactive dogs

2.5.1 Best Practices for Good dog management

The following applies to best practices with respect to the management of your dog's reactions to other participants, spectators, canines and other obstacles, persons, or animals during training and / or competitions.

2.5.2 Yellow Dog Project

A yellow bandana or yellow ribbon is an accessory that can be placed on the dog or on the dog's line or leash as a visual notification to others that the dog needs space. This is meant to encourage others to maintain a respectful distance and thereby allows the owner to better manage their dog's environment. This does not mean that the dog is aggressive (though they may be), but simply indicates that for any of a number of reasons the dog requires space from others. These reasons may include but are not limited to: fear, a recent surgery, they are in training, are working or in service, are in heat, or for other reasons specific to the dog or their human counterpart. In general, we recommend providing all dogs in harness with space as they are working and need to remain focused, but explicitly recommend that those wearing yellow accessories be provided with sufficient space that no physical interaction is possible. If you are a spectator, competitor, or volunteer at race events, please be mindful of working dogs' need for space to do their job properly and obtain permission to approach.

Dogs posing a risk to other participants (canine and/or human) should be outfitted with a properly fitted basket muzzle and should maintain sufficient distance from other participants and their dogs such that

³ Refer to the Maslow pyramid adapted for the dog.

the risk to others is minimized or non-existent. A properly fitted basket muzzle is one option which allows the dog to breathe properly while running, drink water and accept small treats. Muzzles which do not allow the dog to breathe properly while exercising should not be used.

The yellow bandana or ribbon is a working tool that must be used with full knowledge of the facts (not everyone around you may know the meaning of the yellow ribbon). In no situation does wearing a yellow bandana or ribbon release the owner from their responsibilities toward others.

For more information, please visit [The Yellow dog project](https://theyellowdogproject.com/) (<https://theyellowdogproject.com/>).

2.5.3 Dog Defense Mechanisms

Just like humans, defense mechanisms are triggered in dogs when they feel threatened. There are several potential reactions and these are often innate and uncontrollable.

Some will adopt a particular behavior and will tend to repeat the strategy that works the most often to protect themselves. When put in a stressful situation the dog will not necessarily bark, growl or charge the person. In some cases, the dog may try to move away from the individual and charge later if the trigger persists. Conversely, as in the majority of bite cases, the animal will freeze before biting. The individual who misinterprets the signs given by the dog (for example, perceiving a dog who licks the person's hands, arms, etc. as friendly) is also exposing themselves to a bite. Other dogs will jump on the person and scratch them or lick their face excessively.

In addition, it is important to realize that several external factors can increase the likelihood that the dog is having a negative reaction to a stranger (human, canine, or otherwise) such as: yawning and excessive excitement around other dogs, the length of the wait for a race or the owner's return, a difficult trip, and the temperature (especially when there are changes in atmospheric pressure). Thus, a dog known to be very nice and very familiar can also bite. Most reactive dogs do not seek to fight, but rather to get out of a situation that seems difficult.

2.5.4 Management of space and anticipation of circumstances

During harness dog sports events, such as club meetings, training sessions, hikes, or competitions, there are typically many dogs on the site. CAHDS strongly recommends that you leave your dog in a place where they will be comfortable and relaxed when not participating, rather than have them walk with you during such events, regardless of the dog's temperament. The risk of accidents will be greatly reduced and your companion will be happier and more relaxed in a more predictable environment.

2.5.5 On the site of an event or during a meeting

If you meet a dog with a yellow scarf, it is desirable for you and your canine companion to respect a reasonable distance. On the other hand, the owner of the dog in need of space is responsible for ensuring the safety of their animal and others by controlling the situation. For the welfare of the animal and the safety of others, no dog requiring space should be left accessible and unattended (this includes

but is not limited to outdoor wire crates and tie-outs. If these dogs are left in an enclosed space, such as a vehicle or dog box, a sign should be placed in the window or somewhere where it is visible on the vehicle indicating the dog requires space and should not be touched.

We strongly discourage people from letting a dog run freely on an event site. This practice can only lead to clashes and frustrations with other dogs and people. In addition, most event sites and race directors do not allow the presence of off-leash dogs.

For those who have a fearful or nervous dog during an event, it is best to leave them in the vehicle (weather permitting), in a crate located at a suitable place or to limit their exposure to crowds. Depending on available spots, the place where you park your car may help your dog manage their stress level.

Whether it's a training session on a shared road or a competition, it's always the owner's responsibility to know how to anticipate their dog's reactions.

We invite people to read the CAHDS Participation Rules concerning passing during a competition. At all times, we encourage courteous passing between participants. If you have to pass a team with a reactive dog, it is better to announce yourself in advance and allow the owner to manage the space between you and your team in order to pass without incident. It's the same if you have to pass a team and your dog is reactive.

2.5.6 Animal Welfare

In the case where a dog has a high rate of reactivity during the practice of harness dog sports, we strongly recommend that the owner re-evaluate and respect the dog's ability to manage their emotions. The environment in which you exercise may not be suitable for your dog.

If you own a highly reactive dog, it is exclusively your responsibility during events to ensure you and your dog's well-being, safety and manage your space to limit negative interactions. Events such as competitions generate a lot of stress for dogs and require good self-control. If it's impossible for your dog to control themselves, they are probably not fit to participate in an event yet.

2.5.7 Management of Dogs Tied out, in a vehicle, or in an outside crate

The owner of the dog must be aware that there is always a risk when leaving a dog tied, crated outside, or in a vehicle without supervision. Some dogs, in the absence of their owner, will become very anxious and may react more or less strongly when a stranger approaches. Having no opportunity to flee because they are tied or in an enclosed space, the dog may show aggression to try to repel the intruder and protect themselves. It is important to emphasize that this is a normal defense mechanism and that, regardless of the level of familiarization, the dog may feel assaulted and use his teeth to defend himself.

Many people are tempted to go see unattended dogs to admire or pet them, but it is not always a good idea and permission and / or instruction should always be obtained beforehand. Many dogs do not like

to be touched by strangers, even when they are in the presence of their owner, who is a reassuring person.

In short, the safety and well-being of dogs as well as participants and visitors is everyone's responsibility. It is always a good idea to ask someone known to the dog to keep an eye on them if you are unable to watch them for a period of time.

The same is true if you see a stranger or a child approaching a dog that is not in the presence of its owner. As a CAHDS member, it is recommended you warn the person of the risk and attempt to find and advise the owner who left their dog(s) without supervision. Ultimately, a complaint should be filed with the event organizer, the official on duty, or a CAHDS representative if unsafe practices are observed (for example: dogs left alone tied out in a common area).

Otherwise, it is best to leave the dog in your vehicle where it is safest. You can add a visual barrier like a blanket to the crate or windows to provide privacy to your canine companion. In an extreme case (for example where your dog suffers from separation anxiety or hyper-attachment) leaving them alone may cause them a lot of stress. You should think about establishing a routine to help your dog remain calm in these situations.

3 CODE OF CONDUCT FOR TEAM CANADA INTERNATIONAL ATHLETES

3.1 Responsibility and Sportsmanship for International Athletes

- 3.1.1 The International Athlete will be held to a high standard of personal and professional conduct. Any conduct that is recklessly injurious to CAHDS, other CAHDS international athletes, or athletes from other nations, sponsors or anyone associated with the international event they are attending, is strictly prohibited.
- 3.1.2 The International Athlete is still bound by the Code of Ethics and Animal Welfare outlined in sections 1 and 2, while travelling internationally and representing Canada and CAHDS on the international stage.
- 3.1.3 The International Athlete shall comport themselves in a manner which is supportive and encouraging of their teammates.
- 3.1.4 Should CAHDS provide matching team warm up gear, the International Athlete must wear team gear when attending opening and closing ceremonies as well as medal ceremonies. Should CAHDS provide team uniforms, the international Athlete must wear the team uniform during competition. The Addition of personal sponsor logos is prohibited from team uniforms. In the case that team warm up gear or uniforms are not provided, the international athlete may wear items which contain their personal sponsor logos.
- 3.1.5 The Team Canada Captain shall be nominated by the CAHDS Board of Directors, to act as the team lead during international events. The International Athlete shall act in a respectful manner when interacting with the Team Canada Captain, both internationally and before and after any

international events. Abuse of the Team Canada Captain, either in person, or online will not be tolerated.

- 3.1.6 The International Athlete must practice respectful communication with other Team Canada Athletes, Team Canada Captains, the CAHDS Board of Directors as well as other competitors, participants, volunteers, and organizers while engaged in harness dog sports activities and otherwise, including, but not limited to; social media, marketing, club discussion boards, CAHDS international committee meeting, virtual meetings, email, text or telephone conversations.
- 3.1.7 All International Athletes must attend all team meetings organized by the Team Canada Captain.
- A) The Team Canada Captain will establish a communication method with all International Athletes to schedule team meetings.
 - B) International Athlete failure to attend any Team Canada meeting without reasonable notice to the Team Canada Captain will be considered a minor infraction and may impact future participation in international events.
 - C) The international event relay teams will be determined at an in-person meeting the morning of that event, following the relay selection guidance provided by CAHDS Board of Directors.
 - i) If the International Athlete fails to attend the pre-relay team meeting they are determined to be ineligible for participation on the relay team and forfeit any participation or say in the selection of the relay team.
- 3.1.8 The International Athlete is responsible for knowing which substances are banned from use, as noted on the WADA banned substance list. Should the International Athlete be found to be using a banned substance on themselves or their dogs, this will constitute a major Infraction and the International Athlete shall be suspended for a period determined by the disciplinary committee.
- 3.1.9 Should the International Athlete be a minor (youth under the age of 18yrs on date of competition), they shall be accompanied by a designated parent or guardian at all times. It is the responsibility of the parent or guardian to ensure the International Athlete adheres to the above code of conduct.

4 DISCIPLINE

4.1 Complaints Policy and Process

4.1.1 Any individual may report any complaint to CAHDS. CAHDS will only adjudicate complaints in regard to National or International Events. ROs may also file a complaint if a member has persistent issues unresolved by the RO that may impact CAHDS mission or the sports representation at a national level.

- A) A fee of \$75 will apply in order to file a complaint. This fee will be refundable if the complaint is found to be valid, or forfeited if the complaint is denied.

4.1.2 A Disciplinary Committee shall be formed to review and adjudicate a complaint. The Disciplinary Committee shall be made up of 3 members consisting of:

- A) A member of the CAHDS Board of Directors;
- B) A member of the Board of Directors from the respondent's Regional Organization, or the chair of the Independent Committee if not a member of an RO;
- C) An independent individual, knowledgeable in the area of the complaint.

4.1.3 The penalty for violation shall be decided by the Disciplinary Committee using the following guideline, but shall be the final decision of the committee itself. Past offences shall be considered in the context of a 3-year rolling period.

4.1.4 Complaints will be considered in two categories: Minor and Major. The offence will be reviewed and determined to be minor or major by the Disciplinary Committee

A. Minor infraction - any violation of the code of conduct excluding major infractions in 4.1.4.B.

Sanctions are as listed below:

- a. 1st offence - Written warning, 3 month probation notice.
 - i. The Disciplinary Committee shall have sole discretion whether the disciplined party will be able to compete or apply to compete national or internationally during the probation period.
- b. 2nd offence - 1 calendar year suspension. For the duration of the suspension, the disciplined party may not:
 - i. hold a membership to CAHDS or to their Regional Organization;
 - ii. cannot apply or hold an IFSS Driver ID;
 - iii. cannot compete or apply to compete nationally or internationally.
- c. 3rd offence - 3 calendar year suspension. For the duration of the suspension, the disciplined party may not:
 - i. hold a membership to CAHDS or to their Regional Organization;
 - ii. cannot apply or hold an IFSS Driver ID;
 - iii. cannot compete or apply to compete nationally or internationally,
- d. 4th offence - shall be deemed a major infraction and the penalty shall reflect that of a major infraction as decided by the disciplinary committee.

B. Major infraction - physical harm or doping to an animal or human, criminal offense, or other infractions deemed major by the Disciplinary Committee. Sanctions are as listed below:

- i. Suspension ranging from 1-3 years as determined by the disciplinary committee;
- ii. Life-time ban.

4.1.5 A complaint must be in writing and must be filed within 21 days after the alleged incident took place. Complaints and complaint fee should be submitted to:

CAHDS President
acsca.cahds@gmail.com

If the complaint is directed against the CAHDS President then the complaint may be directed to any other member of the CAHDS Board.

For further information about the CAHDS Complaints process, please reference CAHDS Disciplinary and Complaints Procedure and Process Document.