VIA ELECTRONIC MAIL TO PAT.MCQUAID@UCI.CH AND FLORENCE.BARBER@UCI.CH

August 8, 2012

Mr. Patrick McQuaid, President
UNION CYCLISTE INTERNATIONALE
Ch. de la Mêlée 12
1860 Aigle
Switzerland

Re: ***Your letter dated August 3, 2012***

Dear Mr. McQuaid:

I write in response to your letter dated August 3, 2012, in order to comment further upon our view of the results management authority allocated to the United States Anti-Doping Agency (USADA) and other independent national anti-doping organizations under the World Anti-Doping Code (the "Code").

While your most recent letter and the highly inflammatory and polemic press statement of the Union Cycliste Internationale (UCI) on August 4, 2012, would appear to indicate a settled resolve of the UCI to not cooperate with USADA's results management of the U.S. Postal Service Cycling Team doping cases, I will nonetheless endeavor to keep this communication focused on the rules which should govern in this matter in furtherance of our efforts on behalf of clean athletes.

USADA Has Jurisdiction to Conduct Results Management

In your most recent letter you state that, "USADA was investigating on behalf of UCI." In fact, however, USADA is not a member of the UCI and did not receive a request to investigate from the UCI.

Perhaps your statement reflects a misunderstanding of the role of National Anti-Doping Organizations (NADOs) under the Code. NADOs do not exist to do the bidding of, or be under the command of, International Federations (IFs) such as the UCI. Pursuant to Article 20.5.1 of the Code, NADOs are independent of IFs and exist with co-equal authority to "adopt and implement anti-doping rules and policies which conform with the *Code*."

Like all NADOs, USADA is specifically required to "vigorously pursue all potential anti-doping rule violations within its jurisdiction." Code Art. 20.5.6. USADA was specially created in part to conduct results management of anti-doping rule violations and results management authority

is provided for in both the United States Olympic Committee (USOC) National Anti-Doping Policies and in the USADA Protocol for Olympic and Paralympic Movement Testing (the "USADA Protocol").

USADA's rules expressly vest in it results management authority over "potential violations of [the Code], IF [rules] the USOC National Anti-Doping Policies or the USADA Protocol . . . unless otherwise referred by USADA to a foreign sports organization having jurisdiction of the Athlete or other Person." USADA Protocol § 3(c). USADA's results management authority encompasses both positive drug tests and "admitted doping, refusal to test, evasion of doping control, trafficking, a whereabouts failure or other violation of [the Code], IF rules or the USOC NADP." USADA Protocol § 11.

Stating that USADA has results management authority and can conduct results management under the Code, under USADA's own rules, under the USOC's rules or under the anti-doping rules of any IF is not to denigrate any IF. In fact, with most IFs, including the IAAF, FINA, ITF, and many others, we have had a very productive and mutually beneficial and respectful partnership mostly due to the fact that their interests in clean sport and the rights of clean athletes align completely and fully with USADA's interests and those of clean athletes. Sports federations play an important role in governing their sport. However, when it comes to anti-doping within their sport, a sports federation's authority is not exclusive. As the USADA Protocol makes clear, USADA can both conduct results management under its own and other domestic rules and under the rules of any IF.

The Rules of the UCI Do Not Prevail Over the World Anti-Doping Code

You have asserted on page 2 of your letter that even if the USADA Protocol grants jurisdiction to USADA in the case against Lance Armstrong that "the rules of the UCI prevail" and that "according to CAS case law the rules of the International Federation take precedence of the rules of a national organization." Interestingly, on the very same day that you forwarded your letter, Lance Armstrong's attorneys made this identical claim in a brief filed in their lawsuit against USADA in federal court in the United States. Mr. Armstrong's attorneys even cited four CAS cases (all involving the UCI or its members) in support of this contention.[1]

This coincidence is even more interesting given the fact that on July 11, 2012, just two days before you sent your initial letter to USADA challenging USADA's results management jurisdiction you stated that in relation to the "ongoing USADA Armstrong case" the "position of

[1] Mr. Armstrong's attorneys cited *CONI*, CAS 2000/C/255 (2000); *UCI/S., Damarks Cykle Union (DCU) and Danmarks Idraets-Forbund (DIF)*, CAS 98/192 (1998); *M./Italian Cycling Federation (ICF)*, CAS 97/169 (1997), and *UCI/CONI*, CAS 94/128 (1994). The CAS cases referred to by you and cited by Mr. Armstrong's attorneys are not applicable because they were all decided well before the Code was adopted and changed the rules.

UCI is that we're not involved in this, and it's a USADA investigation. They're doing all the process in the United States. It's nothing to do with UCI, and we'll wait and see what the eventual outcome is."

In my earlier letter to you I pointed out that after USADA initiated its cases you had publicly confirmed that USADA had results management jurisdiction. However, in your August 3 response you expressed concern about my reference to your comments as quoted by reporters. Therefore, with respect to the above quote used in this letter I have provided a certified transcript as Exhibit "**A**" to this letter and you may refer to the transcript in order to confirm that you were quoted correctly. I further believe that you will find that there is no question that these were your words and that no mistake has been made about the context in which they were spoken, because the video of you making this statement is available online at: **http://www.sporza.be/cm/sporza/videozone/MG_sportnieuws/MG_wielrennen/1.1363787.**

I, therefore, reiterate the statement in my July 26, 2012, letter, that the first position taken by the UCI, confirming USADA's results management jurisdiction, was the correct position. The Code now trumps the rules of both IFs and national sport bodies. Because the Code specifically requires National Olympic Committees (NOCs) and NADOs to adopt and implement their own anti-doping rules and puts them on equal footing with IFs as anti-doping organizations, it is clear that the rules of an IF do not automatically trump the anti-doping rules of any NOC or NADO. While there were instances before implementation of the Code when, in specific cases, certain IF rules were found by CAS to trump national rules, the Code changes that. Under the Code, specifically Article 15.3, NADOs have authority to conduct results management under their own rules and IF rules, and any IF rule to the contrary is simply not enforceable.

As the Code makes clear at the very outset, "[a]ll provisions of the *Code* are mandatory in substance and must be followed as applicable by each *Anti-Doping Organization* and *Athlete* or other *Person*." Code, Part One, Intro. Therefore, any UCI provisions which conflict with any aspect of the Code cannot be enforced. Any UCI rule which purports to overturn or modify the results management outcomes provided for in Code Art. 15.3 is void.

The Rules of the UCI Do Not Prevail Over the Rules of the USOC and USADA

As explained above, the Code places all Anti-Doping Organizations(ADOs) including IFs (such as UCI), NOCs (such as the USOC) and National Anti-Doping Organizations (such as USADA) on an equal footing on anti-doping matters.

The Code requires each signatory, including UCI, the USOC and USADA, to "establish rules and procedures to ensure that all *Athlete*s or other *Person*s under the authority of the *Signatory* and its member organizations are informed of and agree to be bound by anti-doping rules in force

of the relevant *Anti-Doping Organizations*." *Code*, Part One, Intro.[2] Therefore, *each* signatory to the Code is required to establish anti-doping rules applicable to athletes and athlete support personnel under their jurisdiction.

Therefore, both implicitly and explicitly, and contrary to the claim in your letter and to the claims of Mr. Armstrong's attorneys, the anti-doping rules of each signatory to the Code are not subject to some general principle of deference to IF anti-doping rules. Nor can any ADO claim exclusive competence over any kinds of rule violations.[3] Rather, in Article 15.3, the Code establishes rules of precedence based *not upon* the status of an ADO but on who discovered the violation in the case of non-analyticals and who collected the sample for violations based on a positive drug test.[4]

It is also clear that UCI's effort set forth in your August 3 letter to attempt to obstruct USADA's cases and to attempt to "den[y] USADA any authority to act or proceed on the basis of [the UCI] ADR or any other rule of the UCI or otherwise on behalf of UCI and/or USA Cycling" is offensive to clean sport and clean athlete's rights and repugnant to the Code and in direct conflict with UCI's duties under the Code. Under the Code UCI's duty is "cooperation" with USADA in support of USADA's exercise of its anti-doping responsibilities under the Code. Code, Art. 20.3.12 (UCI's duty as an IF is "[t]o cooperate with relevant national organizations and agencies and other Anti-Doping Organizations."); *Code* Art. 15, Comment ("Rather than limiting the responsibilities of one group in favor of the exclusive competency of the other; the *Code* manages potential problems associated with overlapping responsibilities, first by creating a much

[2] Pursuant to Article 20.5.1 of the Code, USADA and each National Anti-Doping Organization must "adopt and implement anti-doping rules and policies which conform with the *Code*."

[3] *See* Code Art. 15, Comment ("Rather than limiting the responsibilities of one group in favor of the *exclusive competency* of the other; the *Code* manages potential problems associated with overlapping responsibilities, first by creating a much higher level of overall harmonization and, second, by establishing rules of precedence and cooperation in specific areas.") (emphasis added).

[4] The text of Code Article 15.3.1 provides additional confirmation that because Mr. Armstrong is a U.S. athlete USADA can initiate results management over Mr. Armstrong's non-analytical violations under both domestic rules and under the UCI ADR. Article 15.3.1 states that results management for a rule violation discovered by a NADO and "involving an *Athlete* who is not a national, resident, license-holder or member of a sport organization of that country shall be administered as directed by the rules of the applicable International Federation." Obviously, Article 15.3.1 would be superfluous if NADOs' results management authority over athletes from the NADOs' own country was limited to results management authority granted in the rules of the applicable IF.

higher level of overall harmonization and, second, by establishing rules of precedence and cooperation in specific areas.").

USADA Has Results Management Authority Pursuant to Article 15.3 of the Code

Article 15.3 of the Code provides clearly and sensibly that:

> . . . results management and hearings shall be the responsibility of and shall be governed by the procedural rules of the *Anti-Doping Organization* that initiated and directed *Sample* collection [or, if no *Sample* collection is involved, the organization which **discovered the violation**].

(emphasis added).

Thus, under the Code USADA is fully authorized to conduct results management of any anti-doping rule violation it discovers where no sample collection is involved (and so long as other limiting principles contained in Article 15 are not offended).

Although USADA does not claim that all or even most of its evidence of rule violations is from conduct that occurred in relation to the *Tour de France* or in other professional cycling races outside the United States, there nonetheless exists no territorial limitation or limitation based on the nature of the competitions in which the athlete is engaged which restricts or limits the exercise of USADA's results management authority. Just as the UCI may exercise results management over conduct occurring within the United States, USADA may exercise results management over anti-doping rule violations it discovers which may have occurred outside the U.S. or in connection with some international competition. The straightforward Code determinant that assigns results management authority in a case not involving sample collection is: which ADO discovered the violation?

UCI's Discovery Rule Is Overruled by Article 15.3 of the Code

While the UCI claims to have "discovered" the rule violations at issue, this is not through application of Article 15.3 of the Code but rather through application of Article 10 of the UCI Anti-Doping Rules ("UCI ADR"). However, in Article 10 of the UCI ADR the UCI has impermissibly overlaid upon Article 15.3 qualifications to that Code Article which greatly expand the likelihood that the UCI and not other ADOs such as NOCs or NADOs will be considered the discoverer of rule violations where no sample collection is involved.

Thus, under UCI ADR Art. 10 the UCI can ostensibly claim credit for "discovery" of a rule violation by any license holder (meaning most high level athletes and coaches in the sport) and by any official, officer or staff member of a member federation, meaning that virtually any rule violation reported by most anyone within the sport must (regardless of who the violation is

reported to) be considered to have been discovered by the UCI (presumably even if the UCI was never aware of the discovery or did not become aware of it until much later). This nonsensical wording is not conducive to effective results management. Rather, the wording of UCI ADR Art. 10 serves only to insure that the UCI will be able to claim authority and control the results management (including making the decision not to proceed) in the vast majority of instances in which evidence of doping in the sport of cycling is developed through means other than a positive drug test.[5]

UCI ADR Art. 10 goes on to broaden the definition of "discovery" to "the finding of elements that turn out to be evidence for facts that apparently constitute an anti-doping rule violation, regardless of the Anti-Doping Organization who qualifies that evidence as such." This definition is likewise in impermissible conflict with Code Art. 15.3 and therefore void because it disregards the focus in Article 15.3 of the Code upon discovery of a "violation" and changes the focus to discovery of any "elements that turn out to be evidence for facts" constituting a rule violation, meaning that discovery can be claimed where merely a few items of evidence supportive of a rule violation have been found by any license holder or others associated with any member of the UCI in almost any way. This aspect of UCI ADR Art. 10 works as well to expand the potential rule violations that will be caught in the sweep of UCI ADR Art. 10, all to the benefit of the UCI claiming results management authority to the exclusion of other Code signatories.

As explained above, the UCI cannot broaden its purported results management authority at the expense of other ADOs by attempting to amend Article 15.3 of the Code. Yet, this is exactly what the UCI has sought to do through UCI ADR Art. 10 and this is why this provision in the UCI ADR is unenforceable.

USADA Discovered the Facts Contained in the April 30 Landis Email Long Before That Email Was Sent

Your stated basis for UCI's demand to control this case and interfere with USADA's ongoing process is that under UCI ADR Art. 10 UCI "discovered" the rule violations which USADA uncovered through many interviews with numerous witnesses simply because Floyd Landis sent an email to USA Cycling on April 30, 2010, which discussed certain acts in violation of anti-doping rules by various cyclists and others. For several reasons UCI's claimed basis for asserting jurisdiction fails.

[5] As discussed in my July 26, 2012, letter to you, such efforts to exclude other anti-doping organizations from the results management process creates a "fox guarding the hen house" problem where the UCI, with a vested and deep financial interest in the sport, is attempting to entirely control whether the evidence developed in investigations of doping in cycling can be brought forward.

First, UCI can no more take credit for the discovery of the contents of the April 30, 2010, email than can the USOC because USA Cycling is a member of the USOC.

Second, as I have pointed out in prior correspondence, the UCI discovered nothing through the email but rather has contended the email was not evidence of anything and sued Mr. Landis for defamation based on its content.

Third, I have also pointed out to you that this email was not the beginning of USADA's investigation as you erroneously claim. In response, and conceding that if USADA's investigation began before the April 30, 2010, email, UCI did not discover the violations and therefore lacks jurisdiction, you have now asked for further information about USADA's investigation. Accordingly, in response to your request I am providing you a fuller explanation of investigative acts by USADA in advance of Mr. Landis's email.

I can share with you that a USADA representative met with an individual close to Mr. Landis (an individual who has incidentally never been a UCI license holder or official) weeks before the April 30 email was sent and in that meeting USADA received much of the same information from this intermediary that was subsequently contained in the email. USADA also met with Mr. Landis about ten days before the email was sent. Before the email was sent USADA had met with several others with relevant information.

Of course, the UCI is unaware of these meetings because the UCI has never met with Mr. Landis or any of USADA's many other witnesses concerning their observations and the UCI has apparently never conducted even the beginning of an investigation regarding Mr. Landis's evidence or the evidence from any other cyclist on the U.S. Postal Service Cycling team at any time.

The utter lack of investigation into the facts by the UCI lays bare the absurdity of UCI's "discovery" claim under Art. 10 of the UCI ADR. In contrast, Article 15.3 of the Code is the best policy for protecting the integrity of sport and clean athletes because the ADO that actually conducted the investigation and discovered "violations" is certain to be the ADO in the best position to evaluate the evidence and ensure justice prevails. However, under UCI ADR Art. 10 the opposite is true. Under its self-serving discovery rule, the UCI is best situated to be the discoverer of rule violations and yet it is apparently in the worst position to bring non-analytical cases forward – how else to explain the stark infrequency with which the UCI has been involved in bringing non-analytical cases.

The UCI, an entity which knows nothing about what Mr. Landis or any of USADA's many witnesses observed, an entity which never met with any witness and never conducted any investigation, is claiming to have "discovered the violation" and yet at the same time the UCI is, as you said in your July 13, letter, unable to determine "whether or not an anti-doping violation has occurred." So, in your own words UCI claims *both* to have "discovered" a violation and to

not know whether a violation occurred. This is exactly the sort of "Never, Never Land" created by the UCI's nonsensical discovery rule and it well illustrates why that rule cannot possibly be enforceable under the Code.

As you Publicly Acknowledged Before the UCI Changed Course to Support Mr. Armstrong's Legal Positions, USADA's Discovery of the Violations Did Not Involve Sample Collection

Your letters and Mr. Armstrong's lawyers also try to fold USADA's case into the first part of Article 15.3 by making the claim that USADA's case somehow involves sample collection merely because witnesses told USADA that Mr. Armstrong stated to them that he had tested positive and had paid for the test results to be hidden. However, as you publicly acknowledged before the UCI changed course to support the positions of Mr. Armstrong's legal team, reference to these witnesses statements does not mean USADA's case turns on samples, rather, it means that USADA has evidence in the form of witness testimony that Mr. Armstrong told others that he had a positive sample and was able to make it go away. This is evidence of an admission by Mr. Armstrong not an indication USADA's case rests on samples.

Similarly, USADA's reference to blood test results in 2009 and 2010 as "corroborative of" the testimony of numerous witnesses to a sustained pattern of doping over a long period of time beginning in 1998 does not turn this case into one involving sample collection within the meaning of Code Art. 15.3.

In your July 11, 2012 interview captured on video tape (and for which a transcript has been provided) you acknowledge that USADA's case is not based on sample collection saying, "this is actually outside of that because you're looking at witness testimonies, et cetera, et cetera, which is not within our responsibility. We can't – we cannot be questioning riders no more and we don't have the authority, nor the judicial authority to question riders and ask them what goes on here, what goes on there."

So again, the UCI has made a complete about face in order to take a position in support of Mr. Armstrong's position in his lawsuit against USADA. This is contrary to the UCI's responsibilities under the Code. As an ADO under the Code if UCI was truly interested in ensuring clean sport and protecting the rights of clean athletes the UCI should be supporting USADA's investigation of doping in cycling rather than attempting to subvert and undermine it.

As you know, USADA has access at this time only to Mr. Armstrong's reported blood values in 2009 and 2010 and not to the laboratory documentation pertaining to these blood draws to which only UCI has access. That is why USADA has asked the UCI for the laboratory documentation related to these blood draws.

"Corroborative" scientific evidence which supports eyewitness testimony does not turn a non-analytical case into one based on positive samples. Moreover, at this point without UCI cooperation USADA does not have the full laboratory documentation that the parties in the proceeding should have. Therefore, at this stage USADA's cases clearly cannot be premised upon sample collection; they could not be because UCI has exclusive access to the laboratory data and UCI is refusing to cooperate with USADA and, indeed, is actively undertaking to obstruct USADA's results management.

I therefore again urge you to cooperate with USADA and provide the documentation requested in my July 26, 2012, letter to you. Cooperation with USADA and not obstruction of USADA's efforts is UCI's duty under the Code and its responsibility to clean athletes.

USADA Will Agree to a Single CAS Hearing on the Merits

In your recent letter you request that USADA agree to a CAS hearing in which the comparative results management authority of UCI and USADA is arbitrated. This request makes little sense as it would multiply the proceedings, increase the expense of this case and delay its final outcome. Moreover, as Mr. Armstrong would not be a party in an arbitration between UCI and USADA, the parties could go to the trouble and expense of the arbitration and Mr. Armstrong could still disagree with the outcome.

USADA recognizes, however, that both the UCI and Mr. Armstrong have already confirmed that they have faith in, and have agreed to, CAS arbitration. Accordingly, USADA proposes that it is willing to agree to a single, final and binding CAS hearing with Mr. Armstrong under U.S. law and the USADA Protocol and held in the U.S. but with international CAS arbitrators in which the issues would be whether Mr. Armstrong committed anti-doping rule violations and, if so, the appropriate sanctions. If the parties are truly interested in an efficient, fair and just result based on the evidence, as USADA is, then this proposal would immediately place the case in the hands of neutral CAS arbitrators who could quickly decide it.

USADA Properly Notified Drs. del Moral and Ferrari and Mr. Marti

Your August 3 letter also references individuals which you call "non-license-holders." These individuals are Dr. Luis Garcia del Moral, Dr. Michele Ferrari and Mr. Jose "Pepe" Marti.

Dr. del Moral was the official team doctor for the U.S. Postal Service Cycling Team, during the period 1999 through 2003. We also have evidence that Dr. del Moral worked for a number of cyclists on UCI licensed cycling teams both before 1999 and after 2003. Dr. del Moral has also served as a physician for athletes in other sports that are signatories to the World Anti-Doping Code, including the International Tennis Federation (ITF).

Dr. Ferrari served as a paid consultant to numerous individuals on the U.S. Postal Service Cycling and Discovery Channel Cycling Teams, during the period 1999 through 2007. Dr. Ferrari is understood to have worked with many professional cyclists both before and after this period.

Mr. Jose "Pepe" Marti was the Team Trainer for the U.S. Postal Service Cycling and Discovery Channel Cycling Teams, during the period 1999 through 2007 and thereafter worked for other UCI teams including Astana and Saxo Bank.

You state that, "[w]ith respect to [these] persons you state correctly that they may waive a hearing. Yet UCI doesn't know whether they did so or not. If these persons may not have requested a hearing within the deadline set by USADA there may be other reasons for that than a waiver, for example that they were not notified or not notified in time."

In response to your inquiry as to whether Dr. del Moral waived a hearing or was notified by USADA, I can advise you that prior to imposing the sanction upon Dr. del Moral Dr. del Moral's legal counsel forwarded a letter to USADA advising that Dr. del Moral would not participate in a AAA hearing under the USADA Protocol. In response, the undersigned corresponded with Dr. del Moral's legal counsel advising him that as a consequence of Dr. del Moral's refusal to participate in the hearing process USADA would impose sanctions against him.

As you know, Dr. del Moral also falls under the jurisdiction of the ITF. Yesterday, the ITF announced that it had formally recognized USADA's sanction against Dr. del Moral and imposed lifetime ineligibility against Dr. del Moral based on USADA's sanction. Attached hereto as Exhibit "**B**" is the ITF's announcement of Dr. del Moral's sanction.

In response to your inquiry as to whether Dr. Ferrari waived a hearing or was notified by USADA, I can confirm that USADA is in the process of obtaining an affidavit from the individual who sought to deliver USADA's notice letter to Dr. Ferrari. This affidavit will confirm that the courier went to Dr. Ferrari's residence and spoke with him and that Dr. Ferrari was told that the contents sought to be delivered was a letter to him from USADA and that Dr. Ferrari refused delivery of the letter.

In response to your inquiry as to Mr. Marti, attached hereto as Exhibit "**C**" is an arbitration agreement, pursuant to which Mr. Marti has agreed that USADA's charges against him should be heard in an American Arbitration Association arbitration conducted under the USADA Protocol.

I trust that the foregoing puts to rest any concerns you have had with respect to any procedural issues in USADA's cases involving Drs. del Moral and Ferrari and Mr. Marti.

Conclusion

Mr. McQuaid, in your recent media interview referenced in this letter (transcript attached) you stated that "the UCI are working very hard and with our stakeholders, with the organizers like ASO, RCS, and with the teams and with the riders, too, that we can present a platform to the world of a very credible, professional, well-organized, and very attractive sport." In contrast, however, through UCI's attempt to obstruct USADA's cases, through its hasty and ill considered decisions to adopt positions inconsistent with the Code that are supportive of Mr. Armstrong's legal positions, and through its failure to date to provide documents requested by USADA, the UCI has taken unfortunate and misguided steps away from your stated goals. I would, therefore, urge you to do all that you can to redirect the UCI towards a position of credibility and Code compliance, and would request that you begin that process by providing to USADA the documents sought in my July 26, 2012, letter to you.

While my recent letters to you have been direct, I trust that upon reflection you will appreciate that the UCI's actions and the importance of clean sport have permitted no other course. As ADOs with important responsibilities under the Code, it is necessary that the UCI and USADA work together on many issues. Although the UCI is disqualified from results management in these cases both by the applicable rules and by its conflicts of interest as explained in my earlier letter, I can assure you that you can trust USADA to fulfill its responsibilities under the Code in these cases and that we are committed to working with the UCI in the future, as with all ADOs, to promote clean sport.

If you have any questions regarding the foregoing please do not hesitate to contact me.

Very truly yours,

UNITED STATES ANTI-DOPING AGENCY

William Bock, III
General Counsel

WB/ljm

Enclosure (Exhibits A, B, C)

cc: David Howman, Director General, WADA (David.Howman@wada-ama.org)
Olivier Niggli, CFO, Legal Director, WADA (Olivier.Niggli@wada-ama.org)

Exhibit A

Original

VIDEO INTERVIEW

OF:

PAT McQUAID
UCI President

Conducted On: July 11, 2012

A STENOGRAPHIC RECORD BY:
James P. Connor, RPR, CSR, CRR
Notary Public
Stenographic Reporter

Connor Reporting, Inc.
Reporting and Videoconferencing
1650 One American Square
Indianapolis, IN 46282
(317) 236-6022

The following transcript has been created from a video interview of Pat McQuaid of UCI conducted on July 11, 2012, by an unidentified interviewer:

Q There's the ongoing USADA Armstrong case, what's the position of UCI?

A The position of UCI is that we're not involved in this, and it's a USADA investigation. They're doing all the process in the United States. It's nothing to do with UCI, and we'll wait and see what the eventual outcome is.

Q How disastrous will it be for the sport if Lance Armstrong was stripped of his seven Tour victories?

A To be quite honest with you, I don't think at this point in time it would be disastrous for the sport, because I think it's an affair that started, that goes back 15 years. And I think most people involved in the sport or most people, the fans of the sport and the people who follow the sport realize that the cycling of today is completely different than the cycling of five years ago and the cycling of ten years ago, and 15 years ago.

So I think people want to -- to be honest, I think people prefer to concentrate on the cycling of today and the future, which is what I prefer to do rather than going back into the past. So I don't think -- I think it would be a 24-hour, one-day wonder, and it would pass over.

Q Does cycling has to get rid of those extra legal issues?

A Of course, cycling has to get rid of -- I mean, cycling has to, has to continue to work as it does in the fight against doping and in ethical areas and so forth to improve the sport. I think the world is a changed place. And as our sport develops around the world, becomes more of a global sport, it needs to have that very high ethics, very high transparency, and people -- and needs to have that credibility.

And we in the UCI are working very hard and with our stakeholders, with the organizers like ASO, RCS, and with the teams and with the riders, too, that we can present a platform to the world of a very credible, professional, well-organized, and very attractive sport.

Q If Armstrong is punished, has UCI done its job correctly, then, in the years before?

A Yes, of course, it has, yeah. I mean, there's a lot of talk about the amount of controls that Armstrong did and was never positive. But the same applied to Marion Jones, the same applied to Tim Montgomery.

We can only work within the system that's there. We can only work with what WADA produces. WADA produces and supervises and oversees the laboratories and spends a lot of money on research and testing, et cetera. All our -- all our samples go to those laboratories. And if those laboratories tell us it's negative, so we have to accept it's negative.

And so we can only work within the system, and the system so far has never tested Lance Armstrong positive. And so -- and it's the same for every other athlete. Athletes are positive or negative. Now we have the biological passport, which goes even further in terms of examining and looking at the riders.

As I say, it does -- the UCI does its work and always has done its work, and will continue to do its work. So this is, this is actually outside of that because you're looking at witness testimonies, et cetera, et cetera, which

is not within our realm, not within our responsibility. We can't -- we cannot be questioning riders no more and we don't have the authority, nor the judicial authority to question riders and ask them what goes on here, what goes on there.

Q Last question. How long do you stay on the Tour? And when do you leave for the big London party?

A No, I go back to work in Geneva today because with the Olympic games coming up, it's very busy in the office at the moment. I come back up to the finish of the Tour, and then on Sunday evening I don't go to the Sky -- the winner's party, I go straight to London because I've got to be there for Monday morning.

Q Wishing you the best Olympics.

A Okay. I'll see you indeed there.

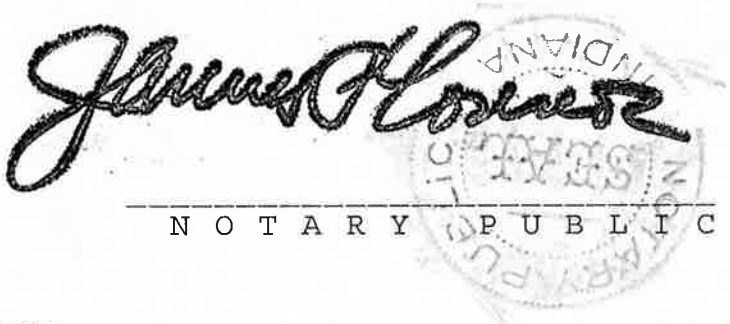
(End of video clip.)

STATE OF INDIANA)
) SS:
COUNTY OF MARION)

I, James P. Connor, RPR, CRR, CSR #93-R-1023 and a Notary Public and Stenographic Reporter within and for the County of Marion, State of Indiana at large, do hereby certify that on the 6th day of August, 2012, I listened to the best of my ability to a video clip provided to me and transcribed the aforementioned video clip from my stenographic notes into the foregoing statement;

That the transcript is a full, true and correct transcript made from my stenograph notes during this process.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my notarial seal this 6th day of August, 2012.



NOTARY PUBLIC

My Commission Expires:
September 18, 2017
County of Residence:
Marion County

EXHIBIT B

ITF Press Release

Decision in the case of Dr Luis Garcia del Moral

London, UK, 07 Aug 2012 - Decision in the case of Dr Luis Garcia del Moral

The International Tennis Federation announced today that it recognises and respects the lifetime ban imposed on Dr Luis Garcia del Moral by the United States Anti-Doping Agency (USADA) for various Anti-Doping Rule Violations. Dr Garcia del Moral practices sports medicine in Valencia, Spain, and in that capacity has worked with various tennis players.

The Anti-Doping Rule Violations for which Dr Garcia del Moral was banned by USADA included:

(1) Possession of prohibited substances and/or methods including EPO, blood transfusions and related equipment, testosterone, hGH, corticosteroids, and masking agents.

(2) Trafficking of EPO, blood transfusions, testosterone, hGH, corticosteroids and masking agents.

(3) Administration and/or attempted administration of EPO, blood transfusions, testosterone, hGH, corticosteroids, and masking agents.

(4) Assisting, encouraging, aiding, abetting, covering up and other complicity involving one or more anti-doping rule violations and/or attempted anti-doping rule violations.

As a Signatory to the WADA Code, the ITF (and, therefore, its member National Associations) is obliged to recognise and respect decisions of other Code Signatories that are consistent with the Code and within that Signatory's authority (Article 15.4).

The Tennis Anti-Doping Programme is a comprehensive and internationally recognised drug-testing programme that applies to all players competing at tournaments sanctioned by the ITF, ATP, and WTA. Players are tested for substances prohibited by the World Anti-Doping Agency and, upon a finding that a Doping Offence has been committed, sanctions are imposed in accordance with the requirements of the World Anti-Doping Code. More background information on the Programme, sanctions, tennis statistics and related information can be found at www.itftennis.com/antidoping.

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EXHIBIT C

Arbitration Agreement

This arbitration agreement is between Mr. José "Pepe" Martí Martí ("Mr. Martí") and the United States Anti-Doping Agency ("USADA") who for good and valuable consideration have agreed as follows:

1. Mr. Martí is represented in this matter by Mr. Jesús Morant Vidal and the law firm of Bufete Sempere Jaén SL (hereafter, "Mr. Martí's Legal Counsel").

2. USADA sent a communication to Mr. Martí's Legal Counsel dated June 28, 2012, at the email address bufetesj@bufetesj.com (hereafter referred to as the "June 28 USADA Letter"). A copy of the June 28 USADA Letter (and the June 12, 2012, letter referenced in and incorporated into the June 28 USADA Letter) is attached to this arbitration agreement.

3. Although the email address bufetesj@bufetesj.com is an appropriate email address at which to send correspondence to Mr. Martí's Legal Counsel and although Mr. Martí's Legal Counsel had received other communications from USADA at the email address bufetesj@bufetesj.com , Mr. Martí's Legal Counsel has stated to USADA that he did not receive the June 28 USADA Letter and that prior to July 10, 2012, neither Mr. Martí's Legal Counsel nor Mr. Martí received either actual or constructive notice of the opportunity to contest Mr. Martí's sanction before an arbitration panel of the American Arbitration Association (AAA).

4. Had Mr. Martí's Legal Counsel and Mr. Martí received notice of the opportunity to contest Mr. Martí's sanction before an arbitration panel of the AAA, Mr. Martí's Legal Counsel would have notified USADA in writing on or before Monday, July 9, 2012, that Mr. Martí wished to contest the sanction sought by USADA in an arbitration hearing before a panel of AAA arbitrators, as provided in the USADA Protocol for Olympic and Paralympic Movement Testing (the "USADA Protocol").

5. Mr. Martí and Mr. Martí's Legal Counsel are requesting that because they allege that they did not timely receive a copy of USADA's June 28 USADA Letter that Mr. Martí now be permitted to contest USADA's charges against him as set forth in the June 28 USADA Letter on the ground that they allege that neither Mr. Martí's Legal Counsel nor Mr. Martí received either actual or constructive notice of the opportunity to contest Mr. Martí's sanction before an arbitration panel of the AAA.

6. Mr. Martí and Mr. Martí's Legal Counsel agree both that USADA's use of the email address bufetesj@bufetesj.com to send the June 28 USADA Letter and USADA's public announcement of a sanction based on not receiving notification from Mr. Martí's Legal Counsel on before July 9, 2012 that Mr. Martí wished to contest the sanction sought by USADA were in good faith and Mr. Martí and Mr. Martí's Legal Counsel agree that if Mr. Martí is permitted to contest Mr. Martí's sanction before an arbitration panel of the AAA that Mr. Martí will not rely upon or raise USADA's public announcement of a sanction against him as a basis for either seeking to avoid or contest USADA's charges against him or as a basis for any claim or legal action of any sort (whether in arbitration, in court or otherwise) against USADA.

7. The parties' agreement to reopen this matter and permit a AAA arbitration is being made so that the merits of USADA's claims against Mr. Martí and the merits of Mr. Martí's defenses may be heard and decided by AAA arbitrators.

8. For the foregoing reasons, Mr. Martí and Mr. Martí's Legal Counsel have agreed to enter this arbitration agreement allowing Mr. Martí to contest the charges against him in a AAA arbitration hearing conducted under the USADA Protocol.

9. Within seven (7) days of Mr. Martí and Mr. Martí's Legal Counsel signing this agreement USADA will provide a copy of this agreement to the Union Cycliste Internationale (UCI) and the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA). This arbitration agreement is not confidential and may be provided by USADA or Mr. Martí to any person or entity. A copy of this arbitration agreement may be used as an original.

The foregoing has been agreed to by the undersigned on this 25th day of July, 2012, as evidenced by their signatures below.

UNITED STATES ANTI-DOPING AGENCY

William Bock, III
General Counsel

Mr. José "Pepe" Martí Martí

Mr. José "Pepe" Martí Martí

Bufete Sempere Jaén SL

Mr. Jesús Morant Vidal