

AFFIDAVIT OF CHRISTIAN VANDE VELDE

I, Christian Vande Velde, under penalty of perjury, declare and state:

1. I am thirty-six (36) years old and was born on May 22, 1976. I have been a professional cyclist during the time period from 1998 until the present.
2. The statements contained in this affidavit are based on my personal knowledge and are true and accurate.
3. I am providing this affidavit to the United States Anti-Doping Agency (USADA) as part of my voluntary cooperation with USADA and as a part of USADA's investigation of doping in the sport of cycling.
4. I understand that this affidavit will be submitted in legal proceedings, including arbitrations, in which USADA is presently involved, or may become involved, and in connection with cases that USADA has brought, or may bring, in connection with doping in the sport of cycling.
5. USADA has full authority to use this affidavit as appropriate in connection with its anti-doping responsibilities under the Code, including use in any legal proceedings or investigations or in connection with any decision or announcement of sanctions or violations issued by USADA.
6. I understand that a requirement of my cooperation with USADA is that I provide USADA truthful and complete information concerning my involvement in doping and the involvement in anti-doping rule violations of all others of which I am aware.



7. I am aware that should I fail to provide truthful information to USADA that I may lose any and all benefits of my cooperation with USADA.

8. I have also previously provided truthful testimony under oath and subject to penalties of perjury about doping on the U.S. Postal Service Cycling Team to the United States federal government in connection with a criminal investigation.

9. I understand and agree that I am subject to the results management jurisdiction of USADA as a former member of the USADA registered testing pool, as a former U.S. Olympic Team Member and as a United States athlete who is a member of USA Cycling and who is subject to the USA Cycling Medical Control rules, the USADA Protocol for Olympic and Paralympic Movement Testing and the United States Olympic Committee National Anti-Doping Policies.

10. The statements provided in this affidavit were provided directly to USADA and have not previously been provided to the Union Cycliste Internationale or USA Cycling.

11. A brief history of my cycling career follows.

12. I won my first track cycling national championship in 1994 in Indianapolis, Indiana. At that time I was 18 years old, lived at the Olympic Training Center and was on the national team for track cycling. I would, however, train at road races.

13. In 1997 I won the World Cup on the track over Stuart O'Grady and decided I would like to try road racing. I approached Mark Gorski, whom my father knew, and who was working for the U.S. Postal Service Team and he signed me to a contract.



14. Although from 1998 on I primarily focused on road races, I did race in the 2000 Olympics as a track cyclist.

15. After I joined the U.S. Postal Service Cycling Team, the first training camp in which I participated took place in January of 1998 in Julian, California in the San Diego area.

16. Prior to that training camp in December of 1997 and early 1998 I trained in the Santa Barbara area with Lance Armstrong who was making a comeback to cycling after cancer treatment.

17. Lance and I did some hard training together. We were a couple of insecure racers, he making a comeback and me a new professional.

18. I asked Lance advice about what to do as a professional. He advised to focus on one thing and do it well.

19. At the time Lance was not thinking about Grand Tours he was focused on the classics, much shorter one day races such as La Flèche Wallonne and Liège–Bastogne–Liège.

20. I asked Lance about doping in the sport and his response was to change the subject and say not to worry about it.

21. On one of the days that I was training with Lance in California during this time frame I was sitting next to Lance in a car. Our gear bags were in the car and Lance was rummaging in his bag for his wallet, and I noticed that Lance had a thermos in his bag with his name on it. At the time it struck me as odd that Lance was carrying a thermos in his training bag as I had not noticed Lance drinking any warm beverages or anything else out of a thermos.



22. At this point in 1998 I had heard about erythropoietin ("EPO") but never been directly confronted with its abuse in sport.

23. Shortly after the team training camp in California in 1998 I moved to Europe and began living in Girona, Spain. At the outset Jonathan Vaughters, **Rider-17** (and his wife and mother-in-law) and I (as well as other riders and staff members who needed a place to stay while in town) shared an apartment.

24. The apartment was in a building owned by team director Jonny Weltz.

25. It was in this apartment early in my first season that I first saw EPO. "Hey, want to see EPO?" Jonathan asked, as he held open the refrigerator and pointed out a vial to me in a water bottle with ice and plastic bags in it that had been placed there by **Rider-17**

26. I raced in Europe the early part of that season.

27. Later in the summer I returned to the United States to race. I remember being in Oregon for the Cascade Classic which took place during July while the Tour de France was being contested. I was with Lance Armstrong and Jonathan Vaughters who also competed at the Cascade Classic that year and we were watching coverage of an interview of Bobby Julich at the Tour who happened to comment something about this being "the Tour de France and not the Cascade Classic," which struck us as funny since we were watching from the Cascade Classic. Bobby Julich would take third place in the Tour that year.

28. Lance and Jonathan and I also competed in the 1998 Vuelta a España from September 5- 27, 1998.



29. I recall several things about the 1998 Vuelta. First, I was not given any “recovery” until about ten days into the race. Second, Lance did very well at the race, eventually finishing just one spot off the podium.

30. During the Vuelta in September 1998 Pedro Celaya, the United States Postal Service team physician, gave me injections of something known as “recovery” which he told me consisted of vitamins. He had to calm me down as the injection scared me, and I did not know what was being injected.

31. I also recall a situation that developed in one of the stages and which I did not fully understand at the time. Late in a very difficult stage in the 1998 Vuelta Lance asked Jonathan and I to go back to the team car to get something for him. I do not recall being able to hear what Lance was asking for. However, I remember thinking how hard it was going to be to get from the car back to Lance at that stage in the race. Nevertheless, Jonathan Vaughters and I dropped back to the car and asked for Jonny. Jonathan was doing the talking with Jonny who eventually put a pill in my hand and told me to take it up to Lance. I think I may have dropped the first pill and then we eventually got it back up to Lance.

32. I later learned that the pill that was given to Lance was aspirin. I also later learned from Jonathan that Lance had asked for us to retrieve a cortisone pill for him to help him complete the stage.

33. I knew that Jonathan had been using EPO coming into the Vuelta as he had told me that he was. Jonathan explained the process of EPO use to me, such as how the body should be prepared by taking in iron, B vitamins and vitamin C to make the EPO more effective.



34. At this time, however, I was just 22 years old I understood that Pedro was keeping me from the drugs. In fact, while the other guys had been given "recovery" all year and it was only supposed to contain vitamins, Pedro only gave me the "recovery" when he thought I needed it for my health.

35. I finished in 90th place at the 1998 Vuelta, over 2 hours and 56 minutes behind the winner.

36. Lance finished the 1998 Vuelta in 4th place.

37. The 1998 World Championships were held in Valkenburg aan de Geul, Netherlands, between October 4 and October 11, 1998. The United States team for the Men's Individual Road Race was: Lance , Dylan Casey, David Clinger, Christopher Horner, Trent Klasna, William Chann McCrae, me and Jonathan. The competitors in the Men's Individual Time Trial were Lance and Jonathan.

38. At the 1998 World Championships Lance and Jonathan and I stayed with Lance and Dr. Celaya at a bed and breakfast. The rooms were arranged such that each of the bedrooms opened into a single common area. While we were staying at the bed and breakfast a UCI drug tester showed up to test us and began setting up in the common area. Dr. Celaya was with us at the World Championships and I recall that after the UCI tester arrived Dr. Celaya went out to the car and then went into Lance's room and closed the door. I recall that Jonathan knew what Dr. Celaya had gone outside to retrieve and we discussed it later, but at the time I was only aware that Dr. Celaya had gone outside and then returned and gone into Lance's room.



39. I recall that on race day at the World Championships it was raining and we had a tent or a place in a tent near the start line of the road race. Kristin Armstrong was in the tent and Lance asked her to wrap cortisone tablets in tin foil for the riders to tuck into the pocket of their racing jersey. Kristin wrapped the cortisone tablets in tin foil and handed them out to the riders.

40. After the 1998 season Jonny Weltz was replaced by Johan Bruyneel as team director and Johan brought in Luis Garcia del Moral as the new team doctor.

41. Johan explained to me that he had known Dr. del Moral while Johan was on the Spanish team ONCE, run by the well known Team Director Manolo Saiz.

42. Manolo Saiz would later be implicated in doping his riders in the Operación Puerto doping investigation. I would later ride for Manolo Saiz's team in 2004 and experience firsthand the doping on his team.

43. Dr. del Moral was apparently a satellite doctor for the ONCE team. If ONCE cyclists were near Valencia they would use Dr. del Moral. I would eventually be sent to Dr. del Moral's office in Valencia for testing in March of 1999 and would see pictures on the walls of the many cyclists with whom Dr. del Moral said that he had worked.

44. I recall Johan calling me up at home during the Christmas holidays and introducing himself. I was impressed by this gesture and respected his professionalism.

45. Our first two week training camp was held in Buellton, California. I showed up to camp fit and excited about the new year.



46. I recall early in the year, perhaps at the first training camp, being introduced to Pepe Marti who was supposed to be one of the team's trainers, although he did not speak very much English.

47. I received the "recovery" at the first training camp and this was a change over the prior year when I had not been given the "recovery" at all at training camps.

48. Dr. del Moral was gruff, aggressive and always seemed in a hurry. He would run into the room and you would quickly find a needle in your arm. Where Dr. Celaya would take the time to explain things, Dr. del Moral did not seem to like questions. Even so, I would ask questions. It was considered an "American thing" to ask questions about what the doctor was giving you. On Spanish teams apparently the riders are expected not to ask the doctor questions. In any case, when I asked Dr. del Moral would say things like I was "bloated" or "blocked" and needed vitamins. The "recovery" or whatever he injected was always described as vitamins.

49. I achieved some good results in 1999, including first overall at the Redlands Bicycle Classic and 3rd overall at the Four Days of Dunkirk (Quatre Jours de Dunkerque).

50. Early in the 1999 season I got a clear indication from one of U.S. Postal's executives that he believed that a doping doctor was a necessary condition for a successful cycling program. I was in the Washington, D.C. area for a race and took the opportunity to meet with Mark Gorski who ran the team's business operations. Mark was a 1984 Olympic Gold medalist in cycling, and I knew he knew his way around the sport. Mark told me he had been watching my results and was very impressed. He then asked me if I had a private doctor who was helping me. When I said, "no" he was adamant in continuing to inquire, pressing his point



and approaching the question from several angles, making it clear that he did not think I was being straight with him.

51. Soon thereafter I took another step along the path toward chemical performance enhancement. I was in Europe to participate in a couple of the Ardennes classics, La Flèche Wallonne, and Liège–Bastogne–Liège, two of the most storied one day races in cycling. At these events Dr. del Moral approached me to give me injections of a new substance that he said would help my circulation. It was going to be cold racing the next day and Dr. del Moral said that this substance, Actovegin, would help me perform better. As I later learned, the substance was in somewhat of a legal grey area, some would say it was prohibited due to a relationship with other drugs on the prohibited list. However, Dr. del Moral assured me it was not banned, so I used it on these occasions and on future occasions.

52. Later, following the 2000 Tour de France, the media would report finding Actovegin packaging in medical waste for the U.S. Postal Service Team and Lance Armstrong and U.S. Postal Service Team officials would state publicly that Actovegin was only used for road rash and to treat diabetes for team mechanic Julien DeVriese. I knew, however, that these public claims about how Actovegin was used on the Postal Service team were not true. Actovegin was given by the team doctor to Postal Service cyclists to enhance performance and with the claim that it would improve our circulation. I never heard of Actovegin being used to treat road rash.

53. In June of 1999 I was elated to learn that I had been selected to ride in the Tour de France.

54. I first received solid confirmation that Dr. del Moral was involved in doping at the 1999 Tour de France. He came into the room while I was on a massage table and asked “do you want this testosterone?” I was hesitant, the person giving the massage was a part time employee and I was apprehensive, “would it be out of my system in time?” However, Dr. del Moral wanted a “yes” or “no” answer. He said, “I’ll come back.” He came back a few minutes later and I said, “yes.”

55. The testosterone product that Dr. del Moral gave me at the 1999 Tour de France was an olive oil and testosterone mixture which I came to know as the “oil.” The use of this product in the 1999 Tour de France was the first time I knowingly violated sport anti-doping rules.

56. Also during the 1999 Tour de France I walked into a room at the hotel and saw Kevin Livingston getting a subcutaneous injection in his upper arm with a small needle. Kevin and Dr. del Moral seemed surprised and said, “shut the door.” I came into the room and Kevin said the injection was for an upper respiratory infection. The explanation was odd. I had not been aware that Kevin was having respiratory issues and, in fact, he had been having a fantastic Tour, serving as one of the Lance’s key climbers in the mountains. I also was not aware at any time of subcutaneous injections being given to clear up respiratory infections.

57. I stayed in the room with Kevin and del Moral until the injection was completed and we finished a short conversation and then I left.

58. By this time I knew that Jonathan had used EPO to prepare for the 1999 Tour de France as he had told me before the race. Jonathan had shared with me that EPO is injected



subcutaneously with a small needle, and I felt sure that I had just seen Kevin receiving an injection of EPO. This conclusion was only strengthened later through my own experiences when I began using EPO.

59. Jonathan crashed early in the 1999 Tour and was out of the race.

60. I, however, was fortunate enough to complete the 1999 Tour after having led the youth classification (under 23) during stages 2 through 7.

61. In early 2000 I approached Dr. del Moral about putting together a "program" to improve my cycling performance. The term "program" was a euphemism but one with a very specific and well understood meaning on the team. The terms "program" and "preparation" were specifically used to refer to combining drugs and training to bring the rider to a level of peak performance.

62. Dr. del Moral agreed to put together a program for me. My initial program with Dr. del Moral did not include EPO. I realized that I had a naturally high hematocrit and a mistake with EPO could put me over the fifty percent threshold at which a rider could be prevented from competing. EPO could be used later in the year when training or racing led to a drop in hematocrit, but my initial doping program with Dr. del Moral focused on human growth hormone (hGH) and cortisone.

63. I discussed Dr. del Moral's program with Johan Bruyneel as I was somewhat nervous about it. In response to my questions and concerns about using performance enhancing drugs, Johan told me he had done the same things as a rider. He said not to worry if I felt bad at first that I would feel good at the end.



64. The cortisone was injected intramuscularly with a very long needle and in my buttocks. I learned to give myself injections and on occasion Dr. del Moral injected me.

65. On the last day of the Setmana Catalana de Ciclisme race in 2000 Dr. del Moral gave me hGH to take home.

66. Dr. del Moral also injected me with Synacthen, a form of cortisone, at the Amstel Gold Race in the Netherlands in 2000.

67. Dr. del Moral also injected me with hGH at the Tour of the Basque Country in 2000.

68. I had difficulty staying on Dr. del Moral's program when he was not around to inject me because I greatly disliked needles and injecting myself.

69. I really only followed Dr. del Moral's program from Setmana Catalana de Ciclisme through the Tour of Basque Country.

70. I was selected for the Tour de France team in 2000 but had to withdraw right before the race.

71. At the very end of 2000 I attended a training camp in Austin, Texas that I believe occurred in December 2000. Dr. Michele Ferrari attended the training camp and many of the other cyclists on the team also attended.

72. Dr. Ferrari was by this time a well known figure within the peloton, with a reputation for technologically advanced training methods that included the use of performance enhancing drugs like EPO.

73. I recall that Dr. Ferrari was introduced to the team by Johan Bruyneel. It was explained that each cyclist would be given the opportunity to have individual meetings with Dr. Ferrari and that if a cyclist wanted to hire Dr. Ferrari to assist with his training the cyclist would be required to pay Dr. Ferrari a percentage of the cyclist's salary.

74. At this camp I came to understand that Lance Armstrong was also working with Dr. Ferrari who had the nickname "Schumi," a reference to Michael Schumacher, the famous race car driver who used to drive for the Ferrari team.

75. I was initially excited about the opportunity to work with Dr. Ferrari.

76. I believed that Dr. Ferrari would likely be able to improve my performance, and I began working with him at that camp. I would end up working with Dr. Ferrari until July 2003 when I left the U.S. Postal Service Team.

77. Dr. Ferrari would provide training plans that set forth my workouts and the amount of EPO to be used was indicated on the plan. I started using EPO when I began working with Dr. Ferrari. The symbol we used for 500 international units of EPO was a period. A period with a circle around it indicated 1000 international units of EPO.

78. I understood from conversations with Dr. Ferrari and other riders that EPO is a hormone which increases the body's production of red blood cells and that it can provide a great performance benefit to a cyclist because red blood cells carry oxygen and, as a result, increasing red blood cells increases an individual's endurance capacity.

79. I understood that use of EPO would raise my hematocrit and the hematocrit level of each of the riders was monitored closely throughout the season by Johan and the team doctors.

80. Dr. Ferrari advised that the EPO was to be injected in the vein in order to reduce the likelihood of detection as this would cause the EPO to stay in your system a shorter period of time. I was supposed to use the EPO after dinner and not walk around outside or be available to testers for 12 hours. If I got up in the morning and went on a bike ride I was to pee before arriving home. I recall explaining these aspects of the program to Jonathan Vaughters but telling him the advice had come from Johan rather than Dr. Ferrari because I kept my involvement with Dr. Ferrari a secret even from Jonathan.

81. Although I kept Dr. Ferrari a secret from Jonathan, there were no secrets from Johan regarding my relationship with Dr. Ferrari. On several occasions Johan repeated things I had told only Dr. Ferrari and by that I was aware that Johan and Dr. Ferrari were communicating regarding my program.

82. I believe there was also a symbol used for the "oil" – testosterone olive oil mixture – and that this was noted on the training plans, though I do not recall the symbol at present.

83. Dr. Ferrari also discussed testosterone patches with me and told me that I could safely use them for a couple of hours at night or after training and that they should not result in a positive drug test.

84. EPO was on my first training plan from Dr. Ferrari. After getting that training plan Pepe showed up with EPO for me without my having to ask him for it.

85. I obtained EPO on a number of occasions during each year from 2001 through 2003 from Pepe Marti. We called Pepe "the courier" because he would frequently drive up from Valencia with doping products.

86. EPO had to be kept at a constantly cool temperature. I used a thermos filled with ice in it to keep my EPO cool.

87. In addition to delivering drugs to me I was aware that Pepe was delivering drugs to others on the team as he made many deliveries to my roommates over these years.

88. When discussing EPO we generally called it "EPO" or "Po," although Tyler Hamilton liked to refer to it as "Edgar" – as in, Edgar Allen Poe.

89. Two of my roommates to whom Pepe delivered EPO were **Rider-18** and Michael Barry. I also saw **Rider-18** use the "oil."

90. I was also aware of **Rider-9**'s use of testosterone because he had it in his refrigerator, and we discussed his use of testosterone, EPO and cortisone.

91. Another guy on the team using testosterone and EPO was Michael Barry. We discussed the use of these substances and Barry shared testosterone patches with me on a couple of occasions.

92. I discussed EPO use with **Rider-11** in Valencia in 2001. He told me that he had done EPO and not to worry about using it. He said that EPO had worked well when he first started using it but not so well later.



93. George Hincapie and I were also quite open with each other about our use of performance enhancing drugs. I kept EPO at George's home from time to time in 2001 and 2002, and I know he saw me using EPO. On several occasions I expressed my nervousness about using EPO to George and he reassured me and got me through it.

94. On more than one occasion I received doping products such as EPO from Pepe that I knew George Hincapie was using. Pepe would provide us both EPO and say, "you guys share it." I recall both George and I using the "oil" and EPO in St. Moritz in 2001. Dr. Ferrari was there in St. Moritz and told me I needed the EPO to boost my blood values before the Tour de France.

95. Frequently, Pepe seemed to know when we needed various doping products, so I assumed he was communicating with Dr. Ferrari about my program. However, there were occasions that I would have to call Pepe and tell him what I needed.

96. Rider-18 and I both got very sick from EPO on one occasion when we believed it had gotten too warm.

97. I would keep EPO in ice in a thermos in my room. I was nervous about having EPO with me and being stopped and so did not take it with me when I traveled.

98. On occasion Pepe or Dr. del Moral delivered doping products to my room at a race.

99. At the Milan-San Remo race in 2001 Dr. del Moral made a special trip, flying in for the race, to give me and George Hincapie subcutaneous injections of an undisclosed substance. When we asked what the substance was Dr. del Moral refused to tell us. Immediately

after the injection he asked us if we felt nauseous. After the race he asked us how we felt and what we thought of the substance. I never learned what the substance was.

100. I recall coming back from a race on one occasion with hGH and on other occasions bringing back "oil."

101. I had some good results on the program. In 2001 I was 4th overall in the Three Days of De Panne and 5th overall in the Volta a la Comunitat Valenciana. In June I learned that I had been selected to ride in my second Tour de France.

102. I ended up crashing at the 2001 Tour de France and as a consequence had to pull out of the race early. After the crash Dr. del Moral gave me some cortisone and told me to take one half on an ampoule then and the other half later. Johan was present, however, and he took the other half of the vial and injected himself with it right there.

103. In 2002 I continued working with Dr. Ferrari.

104. A new addition to the team in 2002 was Floyd Landis.

105. Landis was a likeable guy with a big smile and a great sense of humor. He and Lance seemed to quickly hit it off and Lance took Floyd under his wing and they spent a great deal of time together both socially and in training.

106. I was aware that Floyd and Lance confided in each other and that Floyd watched Lance's house in Girona from time to time.



107. In addition to his engaging personality Landis had a strong determination to succeed. Over time we had a number of discussions about the drugs Floyd was using, which I came to learn included EPO, hGH, testosterone and blood transfusions.

108. Although the training program provided to me by Dr. Ferrari involved regular use of EPO and testosterone, I was not a model patient.

109. I would stay on the program for awhile and then discontinue the drugs for periods without telling Ferrari.

110. I was both nervous about needles and apprehensive about being caught.

111. The surreptitious nature of the doping program, the constant need for secrecy, worry about testing positive, the risk of being caught, covering needle marks when in public, my dislike of needles, the potential health risks of EPO, the risk of crossing the hematocrit threshold, it all wore on me and took its toll.

112. By August of 2002 I was a bundle of nerves.

113. Although I had had some good results on Dr. Ferrari's program, as of 2002 I had been off the doping program more than I had been on it during both 2001 and the first part of 2002.

114. I was not selected for the Tour de France team in 2002 and I was concerned about my standing with the team.

115. In August after winning his 4th Tour in a row Lance Armstrong called me up and asked me to come to his apartment in Girona to discuss my role with the team.



116. Although I feared losing my spot on the team, it was in some ways a relief to be meeting with Lance.

117. I was hopeful that Lance would tell me where I stood.

118. When I arrived I saw that Armstrong was accompanied by Dr. Ferrari. At that point I realized that Lance wanted to talk about more than just my performance in races.

119. Lance began without any small talk and got right to the point. He told me that he felt I was not serious about my preparation for cycling and had not been following Dr. Ferrari's program.

120. Armstrong told me that if I wanted to continue to ride for the Postal Service team I would have to use what Dr. Ferrari had been telling me to use and would have to follow Dr. Ferrari's program to the letter.

121. The conversation left me with no question that I was in the doghouse and that the only way forward with Armstrong's team was to get fully on Dr. Ferrari's doping program.

122. Johan Bruyneel confirmed this a few days later when he referenced the meeting with Armstrong and Ferrari and said he expected to see improvement.

123. This meeting confirmed what I had known to be true for a long time. Lance called the shots on the team, he was very aware of what went on on the team and what Lance said went. Johan Bruyneel was the team director but if Lance wanted him out he would be gone in a minute.

124. For a time I put my nose to the grindstone, suppressed my concerns and complied.



125. I used drugs on the schedule prepared by Dr. Ferrari. I used EPO and testosterone with regularity.

126. And it paid off in a way. In the Vuelta a España in September I helped Roberto Heras to a second place finish and Bruyneel kept saying I had done it on “pan” and “aqua” – “bread and water.”

127. I thought to myself, “If this is bread and water what must others be using?”

128. The following year I found out.

129. Floyd Landis confided in me that he had been told that I was left off the Tour de France team in 2002 because I was not on a blood doping program.

130. I was surprised to learn from Floyd and others about how extensive the blood doping program on the U.S. Postal Service Team had been. I was not aware of it for most of my time on the team.

131. I was also offered cortisone about halfway through the 2002 Vuelta by Johan Bruyneel and declined to use it. Johan knew that I did not have a legitimate medical need for the cortisone that he proposed I take; it was just to help me get through the race.

132.

133. At the end of 2003 I left the U.S. Postal Service Team and joined the Liberty Seguros team for the 2004 season. The team director was Manolo Saiz, and this team as well had an organized doping program in which the team doctors were very involved in providing performance enhancing drugs.



134. In 2004 I obtained hGH from another physician. I also used EPO in 2004. I had communications with Michael Barry in 2004 in which he told me that he was using EPO and hGH.

135. In 2005 I joined the CSC Cycling Team and I rode for CSC until the end of 2007. During my time with CSC I used cortisone once (with a doctor's note) and testosterone once but increasingly regretted the decision I had made to compromise and use performance enhancing drugs. Eventually, outside the pressure of an organized team doping program I decided that I would only continue in the sport if I could ride clean. Since April 2006 I have not used any banned substances.

136. While on the U.S. Postal Service team and around Lance I saw how either you were friends with him or he assumed you were his enemy (and treated you that way). There was very little neutral ground. Most of those who left his team Lance regarded as enemies to the point of berating them and refusing to allow those on the team to continue to maintain friendships with those who had left. After I left the U.S. Postal Service team in 2003 I continued to live in Girona and I tried to maintain a cordial relationship with Lance. I tried to be like Switzerland, living at peace with people on both sides of the Lance divide. I think I generally succeeded in doing so, although Lance may not agree.

137. While on the team and around Lance I saw how you were either friends with him or he assumed that you were his enemy and treated you as an outcast. Yet, there were those for whom Lance reserved even higher levels of scorn.



138. Lance was very upset with those who were openly critical of drug use in the sport and seemed to take criticism of drug use personally. For instance, in 1999 Lance was highly critical of French rider Christophe Bassons about whom Lance made demeaning and derogatory comments. I was present on several occasions when Lance criticized Bassons for speaking out against drug use in the peloton.

I swear or affirm that the foregoing statements are true to the best of my knowledge, information and belief.

Dated this 25 day of September, 2012.



Christian Vande Velde

STATE OF ILL
COUNTY OF COOK

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) ss.
)

Subscribed and sworn to before me by CHRISTIAN on this sept 25 day of 2012.
VAMPOLIDE

Witness my hand and official seal.

My commission expires: _____

John Antonopoulos
Notary Public

Address: 15419-127 St
Forest, IL

