



IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWING THE 2000 OLYMPIC GAMES IN SYDNEY, USADA BEGAN OPERATIONS. BY THE 2004 OLYMPIC GAMES IN ATHENS, USADA HAD EMERGED AS ONE OF THE MOST EFFECTIVE ANTI-DOPING AGENCIES IN THE WORLD, CAPPING

A Q U A D R E N N I U M O F S I G N I F I C A N T P R O G R E S S



Annual Report Contents

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Sen. Chuck Grassley (R-Iowa)

Sen. Orrin G. Hatch (R-Utah)

Sen. John McCain (R-Ariz.)

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American Continental Group

Members of the Coalition of Anabolic Steroid Precursor
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Foreword

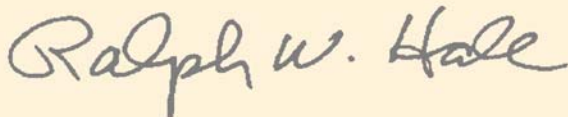
The Olympic movement measures time in four-year cycles – the quadrennium – and because the United States Anti-Doping Agency is so closely related to Olympic sport, our annual report for 2004 not only relates the events of another momentous year, but also seeks to capture a sense of our development since assuming responsibility for protecting the ideals of Olympic competition four years ago.

As for the year itself, USADA's commitment to research began to pay increased dividends as the results of research initiated earlier in the quadrennium were realized, and took their place in the effort to provide clean athletes with a level playing field.

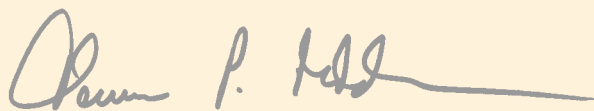
The Federal investigation of the Bay Area Laboratory Cooperative (BALCO) touched off another highly visible demonstration of the threat performance-enhancing drugs pose to the integrity of sport, and placed USADA in the unique position of pursuing disciplinary action based on non-analytical positives.

In the area of education, the year was marked by expanded use of the Web site, both for today's athletes and for the young people who aspire to follow them, and for continued development of the "Clean Sport" program. Our testing responsibilities also showed marked progress, particularly with respect to test distribution planning, and international involvement and cooperation.

Our board of directors continues to provide great leadership, and we are blessed with a dedicated staff. Both have been critical to the progress we have made during our first four years of activity, and to that for which we will strive in the future.



Ralph W. Hale, M.D.
Chair, USADA Board of Directors



Terry P. Madden
Chief Executive Officer

History

USADA IS THE INDEPENDENT, NON-GOVERNMENTAL
ANTI-DOPING AGENCY FOR OLYMPIC-RELATED SPORT IN
THE UNITED STATES.

In the spring of 2000, the United States Olympic Committee (USOC) Select Task Force on Externalization recommended the creation of an independent agency in an effort to uphold the Olympic ideal of fair play on behalf of the nation's Olympic, Pan American, and Paralympic athletes.

To eliminate any conflicts of interest, the task force recommendations included both the governing structure (as represented by the board of directors) and responsibilities the new agency would assume as it began operations on Oct. 1, 2000. The board of directors consists of nine members, five of whom came from outside the Olympic family with no previous ties to the USOC, and four of whom (two each) were selected by the USOC's Athletes' Advisory Council (AAC) and National Governing Body (NGB) Council. The goal of the task force was to provide representation and feedback from those USOC bodies. In 2003, the board further extended its independence by choosing to consider recommendations from the AAC and NGBs, but ultimately electing its own members.

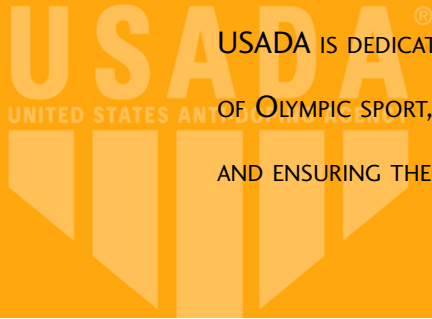
USADA was given full authority to execute a comprehensive national anti-doping program encompassing testing, results management, education, and research, and to develop programs, policies, and procedures in each of those areas. In USADA's first four years of activity, there have been significant advances in these areas. USADA conducted 4,728 domestic tests in 2001, of which 1,717 were out-of competition (OOC) and 3,011 were in-competition tests.

In 2004, those figures had risen to a total of 7,630 domestic tests, of which 4,447 were OOC and 3,183 were in-competition. At the outset, USADA purchased the "Eugene" database system, then considered the best planning, tracking, and results management system available, from the Australian Sports Drug Agency. But as USADA gained experience and identified its own needs, it has invested considerable time and resources into the development of its own system, named Simon, which will become operational in April 2005.

While testing and results management are vital parts of the anti-doping effort, they are by no means the only important functions. USADA has maintained a vigorous research program focused on issues of importance internationally as well as nationally, and has rapidly expanded the reach and content of its education program. The goal of investing \$2 million annually in research has had a real impact in an area which, on a worldwide basis, has been under-funded. In education, consistent increases in both personnel and financial resources have enabled the program to expand from elite athletes to programs for youth and those involved with athlete support systems, including coaches and trainers.

Already recognized as a leader in the worldwide anti-doping effort, USADA seeks to maintain that position and continue to make important contributions as a new Olympic quadrennium unfolds.

Mission



USADA IS DEDICATED TO PRESERVING THE WELL-BEING OF OLYMPIC SPORT, THE INTEGRITY OF COMPETITION, AND ENSURING THE HEALTH OF ATHLETES.

USADA FOCUSES ON FOUR PRIMARY AREAS:

EDUCATION

Focusing on ethics involved with the use of performance-enhancing substances and the associated health risks, USADA's education program seeks to inform both elite athletes and those participating in sport at a young age of the dangers and consequences of using prohibited substances. In addition, USADA, through its education initiatives, makes concerted efforts to inform athletes of policies, procedures, and athletes' rights and responsibilities with respect to doping control.

RESEARCH

Because research is the cornerstone of an effective anti-doping program, USADA allocates approximately \$2 million annually to the study of prohibited substances, the development of tests, and other issues involved with the practice of doping in sport. This commitment to research exceeds that of any other anti-doping agency in the world.

TESTING

USADA is responsible for managing both In- and Out-of-Competition testing for athletes in the U.S. Olympic movement including Olympic, Pan American and Paralympic athletes. A major goal in testing is to achieve quality and consistency in the collection process and prompt, efficient handling of results.

RESULTS MANAGEMENT

USADA's adjudication process was designed to eliminate the conflicts of interest inherent with the involvement of National Governing Bodies (NGBs) in prosecuting and sanctioning their own athletes, and to simplify and reduce the time and financial burdens associated with appeals. USADA's adjudication system relies on arbitrations before the American Arbitration Association (AAA)/Court for Arbitration in Sport (CAS) under modified AAA commercial rules, which have been agreed to by the relevant stakeholders.

USADA

LEADERSHIP

CHAIRIED BY DR. RALPH HALE, THE USADA BOARD OF DIRECTORS PROVIDES THE ORGANIZATION WITH A WELL-ROUNDED, PROFESSIONAL, AND DIVERSE GROUP OF TALENTED INDIVIDUALS.



Ralph W. Hale, MD, Chair

The executive vice president of the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists (ACOG), Hale became the USADA Board Chair in April 2003 after serving as vice chair since 2000. He was a member of the U.S.

delegation staff at four Olympic Games (1988, 1992, 1994 and 1996) and served on the USOC Board of Directors for 16 years as a representative of U.S. Water Polo. Hale was also Chef de Mission for the U.S. in the 1996 Olympic Summer Games in Atlanta. His extensive work in international sport includes serving as a member of the US/USSR Anti-Doping Commission (1989-92) and as a USOC vice president (1993-96).



Richard W. Cohen, MD, Vice Chair

Cohen became vice chair of the USADA Board in April 2003. He is a former member of the Doping Control Commission for both USA Weightlifting and the U.S. Bobsled and Skeleton Federation and chaired the Atlanta

Committee for the Olympic Games Doping Control Commission. Cohen also served as an advisor on doping control to the Nagano Olympic Organizing Committee during the 1998 Olympic Winter Games. A noted orthopedic surgeon, Cohen is chair of the Wellstar Health System Ethics Committee in Atlanta.



Barry Axelrod, Treasurer

A graduate of UCLA Law School, Axelrod is an attorney specializing in sports, entertainment and business law. His client roster includes athletes Michelle Kwan, Rich Aurilia, Jeff Bagwell, Craig Biggio, Matt Clement,

Jake Peavy, and Phil Nevin; broadcasters Rick Sutcliffe, Mark Grace, and Wally Joyner; and entertainers Mark Harmon and Pam Dawber.



Kate Hendrickson Borg, CHMM, Secretary

Hendrickson Borg was a member of the 1992 U.S. Olympic team in the sport of canoe/kayak and a silver medalist at the 1995 Pan American Games. She served as an athlete liaison and athlete services coordinator for the 1997

World University Games and the 1999 Pan American Games. She currently works as a senior environmental scientist with Mactec Engineering and Consulting, Inc. in Atlanta. A former member of the U.S. Canoe/Kayak National Team (1988-1996), Hendrickson Borg remains active as a competitor in road races and triathlons.



Evelyn Ashford

One of the greatest female sprinters in track and field history, Ashford became a member of the USADA board in April 2003. She anchored the gold-medal winning 4x100m relay at the 1984, 1988 and 1992 Olympic

Games and earned a gold and silver in 1984 and 1988 Olympic Games, respectively, in the 100 meters. Ashford was the top-ranked sprinter in the world on four occasions and number one-ranked American seven times. She was a two-time world record holder in the 100 meters and was a member of 15 U.S. national teams and won 19 national titles, including six indoors. Ashford was inducted into the Track & Field Hall of Fame in 1997.



Peter Breen, ATC/L, MSPT

A member of the 1992 U.S. Olympic Team in the sport of ice dancing, Breen is a licensed Physical Therapist and a Certified Athletic Trainer. He has over 14 years of experience in athletic and dance medicine, specializing in

physical rehabilitation of athletes and performing artists. Breen has worked with Olympic, Professional, and Collegiate athletes from over 40 different sports. His experience encompasses sports and dance medicine rehabilitation centers across the U.S. and internationally.



Lawrence Brown, Jr., MD, MPH

A physician-researcher with training in internal medicine, neuroendocrinology, and addiction medicine, Brown is senior vice president at the Addiction Research and Treatment Corp. in Brooklyn, N.Y. He has appointments as a

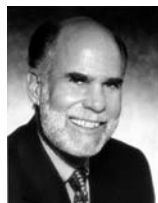
Visiting Physician at Rockefeller Hospital and Clinical Assistant Professor of Public Health of the Weill Medical College at Cornell University. Brown is president and a member of the board of trustees of the American Society of Addiction Medicine and provides consultation to a host of government and private agencies. He also serves as medical advisor to the National Football League.



Jean Fourcroy, MD, PhD, MPH

A retired medical officer with the Food and Drug Administration in the Division of Clinical Laboratory Devices, Fourcroy is regarded as an expert on the subject of anabolic steroids, androgens and their alternatives. A noted

clinician, researcher and scientist, Fourcroy has worked extensively with the U.S. Drug Enforcement Agency on the development of regulatory and educational formats, both domestically and abroad.



Andrew Mecca, Dr PH, MPH

Prior to assuming his current position as president of the California Mentor Foundation, Mecca held several posts with the state of California, including Drug Czar (1991 -98), and chairs of the Governor's

Policy Council on Drug and Alcohol Abuse and the California Commission on Improving Life Through Service. An accomplished triathlete and marathoner, he has assisted in the development of programs designed to curb substance abuse in more than 15 countries.



TERRY P. MADDEN
Chief Executive Officer

Terry Madden became the Chief Executive Officer of the U.S. Anti-Doping Agency (USADA) in April 2000 after serving as Chief of Staff to United States Olympic Committee (USOC) President Bill Hybl.

As Chief Executive Officer, Madden works closely with USADA Chairman Dr. Ralph Hale and other members of the agency's board of directors to strengthen the United States' position as the leader in the fight against prohibited substances in international sport.

Madden has served as a USOC staff liaison to the Select Task Force on Drug Externalization and also worked extensively on issues related to Paralympic athletes and Disabled Sports Organizations.

Madden's diverse professional background includes serving as Executive Director of USA Badminton (1997-98), during which time he reorganized the management structure of the national governing body and implemented a streamlined financial management system.

From 1979-95, Madden worked as a U.S. Treasury Bond and Treasury Note Financial Futures Pit Broker at the Chicago Board of Trade. In addition to his work as a pit broker, he served as Secretary of the Board of Trade (1979) and was a member of the Office of Investigation and Audits (1978).

A graduate of the University of Notre Dame Law School in 1976, Madden began his professional career as Assistant District Attorney for the Dallas (Texas) County District Attorney's Office (1976-78). He also earned a Bachelor of business administration degree in finance from Notre Dame in 1973.



LARRY BOWERS, PhD
**Senior Managing Director of
Technical & Information Resources**

Larry Bowers, Ph.D., joined the U.S. Anti-Doping Agency in September 2000 as the Senior Managing Director of Technical and Information Resources.

Prior to his appointment with USADA, Bowers spent eight years as the Director of Athletic Drug Testing and Toxicology Laboratory at Indiana University. He was a professor of Pathology and Laboratory Medicine, as well as in the Department of Chemistry at the Purdue University School of Science.

As Senior Managing Director, Bowers is responsible for leading the research efforts into prohibited substances, including detection. He oversees the development of USADA's resources for technical and educational anti-doping information for Olympic and elite athletes in the United States.

Bowers serves as a consultant with the U.S. Food and Drug Administration Medical Devices Advisory Committee and was deputy director of the Athletic Drug Testing Laboratory for the 1996 Olympic Games. He has published more than 100 papers on drug testing and chemistry and, in the past five years, made presentations at more than 35 conferences and scientific meetings.

He earned a Bachelor of Arts degree in chemistry from Franklin & Marshall College (Lancaster, Pa.) in 1972, and completed his Ph.D. in chemistry from the University of Georgia (Athens) in 1975. In 1977, Bowers finished his post-doctoral study at the University of Oregon Health Sciences Center.

Bowers was re-elected to the Federation Internationale de Natation Amateur (FINA) Doping Review Board through 2005. He has also served as an expert witness on several international federation appeal cases, and was a past member of the International Amateur Athletics Federation (IAAF) review panel.



TRAVIS T. TYGART, ESQ.
Senior Managing Director
& General Counsel

Travis Tygart joined USADA in October 2002 as Director of Legal Affairs. In October 2004, he became Senior Managing Director and General Counsel, overseeing all legal matters for USADA, including alleged doping offenses in arbitration before the American Arbitration Association and the Court of Arbitration for Sport.

Tygart was involved with drafting the USADA Protocol for Olympic Movement Testing and the World Anti-Doping Agency's Code. He served as the legal expert for the WADA Independent Observer Team at the 2002 Commonwealth Games in Manchester, England and was a USADA representative at the 2003 World Conference on Doping in Sport in Copenhagen, Denmark. Tygart also has been a participant at the Council of Europe, the Association of National Anti-Doping Agencies (ANADO) and was a presenter at the WADA OOC Symposium in October 2003.

Prior to joining USADA, Tygart was an associate in the sports law practice group at Holme, Roberts and Owen, LLP (HRO) in Colorado Springs, Colo. While at HRO, Tygart worked with individual athletes and several sport entities, including the United States Olympic Committee (USOC), USA Basketball, USA Swimming, USA Volleyball, the Pro Rodeo Cowboys' Association and the Mountain West Conference.

Originally from Jacksonville, Fla., Tygart graduated from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill with a bachelor's degree in philosophy and earned his J.D. from Southern Methodist University, graduating Order of the Coif. He has published law review articles addressing anti-doping issues, the antitrust implications for professional sports and Title IX's impact on high school athletics.

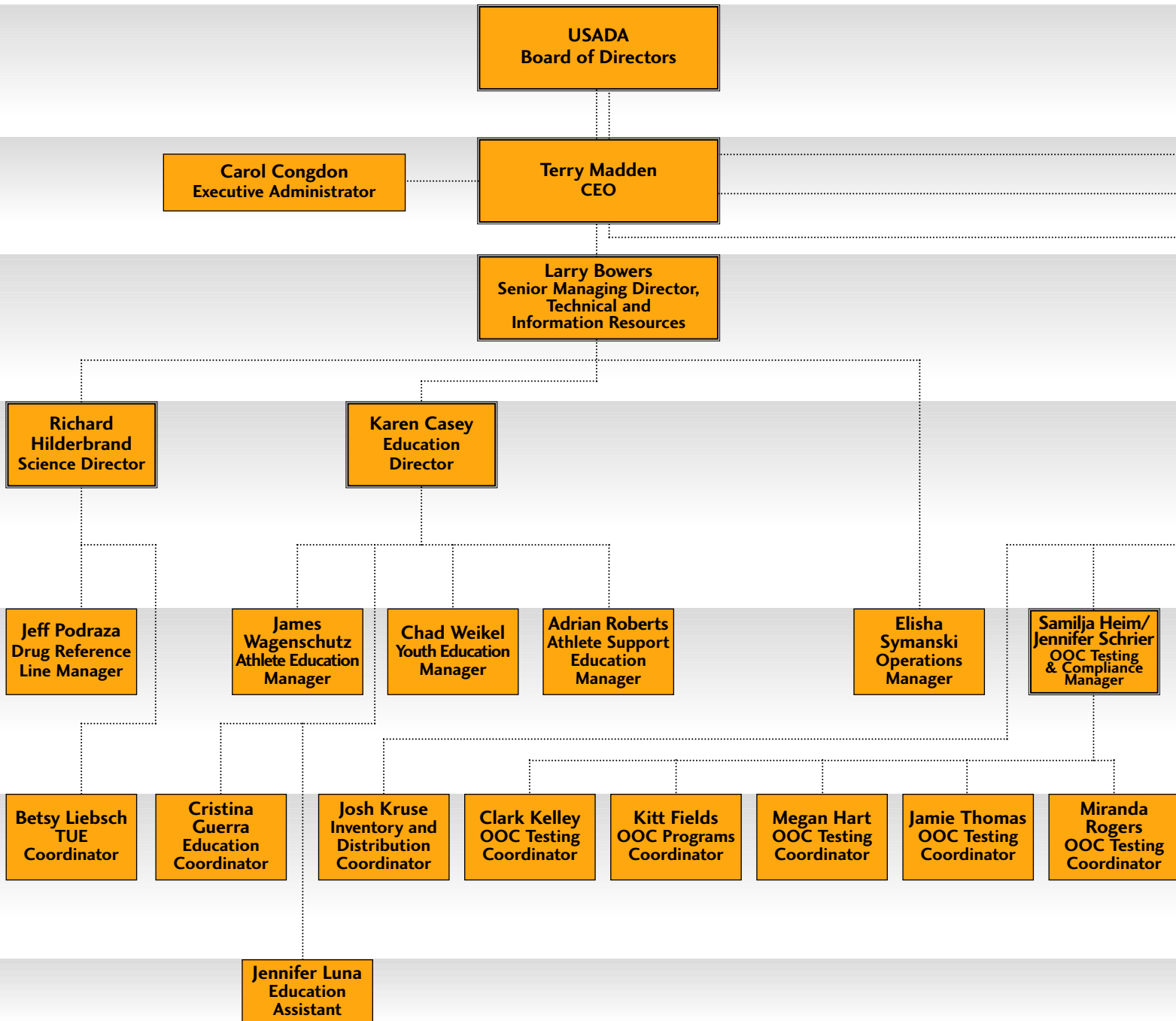
USADA Quadrennium

Milestone

Since it began its operations, USADA has allotted \$2 million annually to research. This commitment has been an important step in the worldwide anti-doping effort and has given USADA an opportunity to highlight the health and ethical problems involved with the use of performance-enhancing drugs in sport. In October 2000, Dr. Jean Fourcroy, a member of USADA's board of directors, and Dr. Robert Anderson of the University of Colorado Medical School, organized USADA's first scientific symposium, bringing more than 80 scientists, researchers, physicians, laboratory experts, and drug industry leaders to Denver for a two-day conference. The purpose of the symposium was not only to establish USADA's research priorities for the quadrennium but to also introduce USADA and its objectives to a large number of individuals from outside the traditional anti-doping family. The symposium, in addition to setting the research priorities, also established a framework for seeking and submitting grant requests, and for peer review in awarding research funds. It also provided an excellent launching pad for USADA's research program and presence in the field of science.

USADA Organizational Chart

As of April 1, 2005



Holme Roberts & Owen, LLP
Legal Counsel, Adjudication
Counselor, International
Relations, Government
Relations



– Double box outline indicates supervisory
role to include performance evaluations

Baaron Pittenger
Special Assistant

Travis Tygart
Senior Managing
Director,
General Counsel

Kate Mittelstadt
Doping Control
Director

Lisa Skinner
IT Director

Michelle Freddolino
Legal Affairs
Director

Nirva Milord
Communications
and Public Affairs
Director

Sandi Briggs
Business Affairs
and Finance
Director

Sara Rowe
In-Competition
Testing Manager

Stephanie Isley
DCO Training
and Evaluation
Manager

Rossie Trujillo
Database
Development
Manager

Lambert Hubel
Network
Administrator

Blake Schwank
Network
Consultant

Johncie Wingard
Paralegal

Linda Barnes
Testing Results
Manager

Angie Kush
Business Affairs
and Finance
Manager

Jonathan Leymaster
IC Testing
Coordinator

Lisa McCumber
DCO Training
and Evaluation
Coordinator

LaDonna Reed
Sports
Resource
Coordinator

TBD
Doping Control
Administrator

Dede Loiselle
Receptionist

Research

Research is the foundation of knowledge that drives USADA's test planning and substance detection program. Knowing when to test and being able to detect new prohibited substances play crucial roles in deterring the use of these substances.

Throughout the quadrennium, the USADA board of directors recognized the importance of consistently investing in research, as reflected in the research goals established by the initial research summit in 2000. In 2004, USADA began to realize the transformation of its investments into routine testing around the world. New or improved tests for erythropoietin and Darbepoietin, homologous blood transfusion, norbolethone, tetrahydrogestrinone, testosterone by stable isotope mass spectrometry, and 1-androstenedione have resulted from USADA-funded research. As a result of the initial research summit, USADA combined the vision of an annual research symposium with a research grant and contract program to advance the science of anti-doping.

The Third Annual USADA Symposium on Anti-Doping Science was held in April 2004 and addressed the state-of-the-art testing for human growth hormone (hGH). The Symposium focused on both the research to detect the various types of hGH (isoforms) produced in the body as well as on other compounds produced as a result of hGH abuse (markers) that are circulating in the blood. Seventy-six scientists, WADA-accredited laboratory directors, and anti-doping program administrators attending the Symposium identified areas that required additional research effort and funding, and concluded that the isoform assay could be ready to introduce at the 2004

Olympic Games in Athens. Subsequent work coordinated by the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) validated the method and resulted in its implementation at the 2004 Olympics. Research, funded in part by USADA, continues towards development of an additional blood test for hGH markers.

In 2004, seven of 12 funding proposals for grants and contracts USADA received were approved. Three of the proposals were directly related to the hGH Research Symposium topic. In addition, USADA supported research at the WADA-accredited laboratory at UCLA and the Sports Medicine Research and Testing Laboratory (SMRTL) at the University of Utah, which is seeking WADA accreditation. USADA-awarded grants and contracts in 2004 included all of the areas identified in the grant priorities established in 2000. USADA funded the synthesis and certification of reference prohibited substances in the steroid and stimulant classes. In an effort to further the advancement of drug testing efforts, USADA provided these reference materials to the 33 WADA-accredited laboratories and has ensured that these certified reference materials will continue to be available from a collection managed by the National Metrology Institute of Australia.

A critical moment in the history of the anti-doping movement in the United States occurred in June 2003 when an anonymous coach sent a syringe containing an "undetectable steroid" to USADA. In contrast to the multi-year periods normally associated with conducting such interdisciplinary research, the coordination provided by USADA resulted in the production of the critical data necessary to validate the

USADA Quadrennium

Milestone

PARTNERS IN THE DETECTION OF TETRAHYDROGESTRINONE (THG)

A major watershed in the fight against doping in the United States occurred in June 2003 when an anonymous track and field coach sent USADA a syringe containing a pale yellow liquid. Within a few weeks, the UCLA Olympic Analytical Laboratory team, headed by Dr. Don Catlin, determined the structure of the compound. But the work on the compound had only just begun. Beginning with another prohibited steroid named gestrinone, Catlin's team synthesized the new compound and named it tetrahydrogestrinone (THG). The compound was difficult to detect with routine steroid analysis methods, and as a result, the search began for a better method to find THG in urine.

THG was not specifically listed on the World Anti-Doping Agency List of Prohibited Substances and Methods. But THG fell within the category of "related substances." USADA contacted a variety of experts and coordinated efforts to characterize THG. An expert at the University of Minnesota verified the structure of THG using nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy data collected at UCLA. It was also not clear whether THG or one of its metabolites would be the substance most sensitively detected in urine. Since THG was an unapproved drug and thus could not be given to a human, USADA commissioned a metabolic study in a baboon at the Southwest Foundation for Biomedical Research. Urine samples collected after administration of THG to the baboon were sent to UCLA for analysis. Both THG and several metabolites subsequently found in human urine were found in the baboon samples.

In order to have a reference material for further studies and testing, USADA contracted with the National Analytical Research Laboratory (NARL) in Australia to synthesize and certify a reference material. NARL had made a number of reference materials prior to the 2000 Olympic Games in Sydney as part of Australia's legacy from the Games. Professor Catlin received reference material in August and began testing samples for THG.

Finally, USADA funded a research project at Johns Hopkins University to assess whether THG had biological activity similar to other anabolic androgenic steroids. The research demonstrated that THG did indeed act like other potent steroids. Studies carried out in laboratories at UCLA and in Australia confirmed that THG had biological activity more potent than that of testosterone.

Based on information from the above studies, five athletes who had adverse analytical findings for THG were found to have committed a doping offense and were sanctioned in 2004. Research results from other studies of THG continue to be published in scientific literature.

pursuance of THG as a substance of interest in a period of ten months (see sidebar). Once the UCLA Laboratory identified the steroid, USADA informed the Department of Justice of its discovery of an unapproved drug being distributed by unknown parties. This contact resulted in USADA sharing its scientific expertise with investigators in what turned out to be the Bay Area Laboratory Cooperative (BALCO) case. In addition, USADA provided scientific consultation to several branches of the government during the passage of the Anabolic Steroid Control Act of 2004.

Progress achieved during the quadrennium is well illustrated by the advances made in the area of USADA's First Annual Symposium. One of the most effective means of improving performance is to enhance oxygen transport to the muscle. In October 2002, USADA organized its first topic-oriented research symposium on oxygen transport-enhancing agents and methods. The symposium included discussion of possible methods to detect blood transfusion, recombinant human EPO (rhEPO) abuse, hemoglobin-based oxygen therapeutics (HBOCs), and other oxygen transport-enhancing substances. Based on the outcomes of the meeting, USADA funded five research grants during the quadrennium to develop or improve methods to detect these substances and methods. By 2004, these grants resulted in methods for improved detection of rhEPO and Darbepoietin as well as the detection of homologous red blood cell (RBC) transfusion (RBCs received from another person). Other research in the area of oxygen-transport enhancement was facilitated by WADA. In addition to six publications in peer-reviewed scientific journals from USADA-funded research, testing for all of these compounds and methods was carried out at the 2004 Olympic Games in Athens.

Working groups resulting from the second and third annual symposiums are actively ensuring that the results of that research also contributes directly to the international testing menu. USADA has also funded research which, while not directed toward testing, will influence the public discussion of performance-enhancing substances for years to come.

Education

In 2004, USADA broadened its education efforts, focusing on three primary areas of service: athletes, athlete support staff, and youth.

USADA's presentation, "The Journey, the Struggle with Ethics in Sport," at the Council of Europe Sports Education meeting provided an opportunity to exchange program information and generate ideas for potential collaborative projects with other anti-doping organizations. In addition, USADA was able to provide input in the development of the Education and Information Model Guidelines to be included in the WADA Code.

USADA continued its commitment to reach as many athletes, coaches, and other sport-related groups as possible through presentations primarily targeting athletes and others associated with the elite sport population. USADA Education reached 3,599 individuals through 85 sessions in 44 cities across 23 states, and were primarily conducted by two members of the education staff.

Through the implementation of a proactive presentation plan, the education division worked with NGBs to identify athlete groups and meeting times for the sessions. A concentrated effort was made to ensure that summer sports had pertinent information in preparation for implementation of the WADA Code and an understanding of doping control rules leading up to and during the Olympic Games in Athens. Face-to-face interactions have provided USADA with the opportunities to answer questions and accept feedback. From mid-2001 through 2004, USADA conducted education sessions reaching nearly 10,000 individuals representing Olympic, Paralympic and Pan



USADA'S PSAs WERE
CREATED TO INCREASE
AWARENESS OF THE
ANTI-DOPING CAUSE

American sports, and community-based groups.

In 2004, the "No Doubt About It...My health, My sport, My victory...I Compete Clean" campaign was launched to celebrate clean sport. The campaign included:

- Public Service Announcements (PSAs) featuring athletes from six summer sports;
- T-shirts featuring the campaign slogan; and
- A poster series with athletes from four Summer Olympic and Paralympic sports, in anticipation of the 2004 Athens Games.

NGBs and athletes in the OOC testing program were prompted to "Take a Stand for Clean Sport" and invited to order T-shirts and posters, available through USADA's Web site at no cost.

The Athlete's Advantage ToolKit continued to be offered to all athletes in the OOC testing program, with 457 new



"NO DOUBT ABOUT IT"
CLEAN SPORT T-SHIRTS
WERE DESIGNED TO
ENCOURAGE ATHLETE
SUPPORT FOR ANTI-DOPING



A POSTER SERIES WAS DEVELOPED, FEATURING
CLEAN SPORT TESTIMONIALS FROM FOUR U.S. ATHLETES

athletes registering for the ToolKit in 2004. The Athlete's Advantage brand was expanded in 2004 with the development of Athlete's Advantage Online. With a launch scheduled in the spring of 2005, this additional tool for OOC athletes is designed to assist in accessing resources and understanding responsibilities specific to the OOC testing program requirements.

In October 2004, staffing was expanded to develop and manage athlete support education, and focus groups and questionnaires were initiated to assess the needs of athlete support staff. These efforts will continue in 2005 as a foundation for establishing athlete support programming. USADA reached more than 650 coaches, trainers and other athlete support staff during education sessions held as part of sport meetings and clinics in 2004. During 2005, there will be opportunities for USADA Education to lay the groundwork for providing athlete support education in a variety of formats.

Promoting healthy and ethical decisions, promoting clean sport, and preventing drug use most effectively begins with youth. It is critical to teach and reinforce these concepts throughout childhood development. With the goal to expand the out-of-school program, "100% Me. My Choices Matter," a facilitator's guide was developed. In 2005, facilitator's training will be provided to groups identified as part of this expansion.

USADA Quadrennium Milestones

In 2004, USADA developed "100% Me. My Choices Matter," an education program designed to equip younger athletes with the knowledge and skills necessary to make responsible, ethical, and healthy choices. A corresponding Web site, www.usadakids.org, was introduced in 2004 to offer interactive activities to accompany the after-school program.

In 2004, as part of the USADA Web site re-design, online versions of the Athlete Location and Change of Plan Forms were created for easier and quicker access for athletes. The secured online feature proved successful, with more than 4,675 athlete location forms and 2,188 change of plans forms submitted online in 2004.

THE RE-LAUNCH OF THE OFFICIAL USADA WEB SITE AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE WWW.USADAKIDS.ORG WEB SITE WERE AMONG THE MANY IMPROVEMENTS USADA MADE IN 2004.

The www.usadakids.org Web site was launched in August 2004. This interactive site is filled with activities that provide tools for kids to make healthy and ethical choices. The activity topics include decision-making, healthy eating, consumer education related to dietary supplement advertising, health risks associated with performance-enhancing drug use, physical activity and body types. The kids' Web site serves as an excellent complement to the "100% Me" out-of-school program, or for teachers interested in expanding lesson plans.

The out-of-school program and activities for www.usadakids.org target the pre- to early-adolescent population. Older teens will be the focus for the next phase of both programs.

In 2004, USADA broadened its collaborations with two organizations. USADA's education division continues to

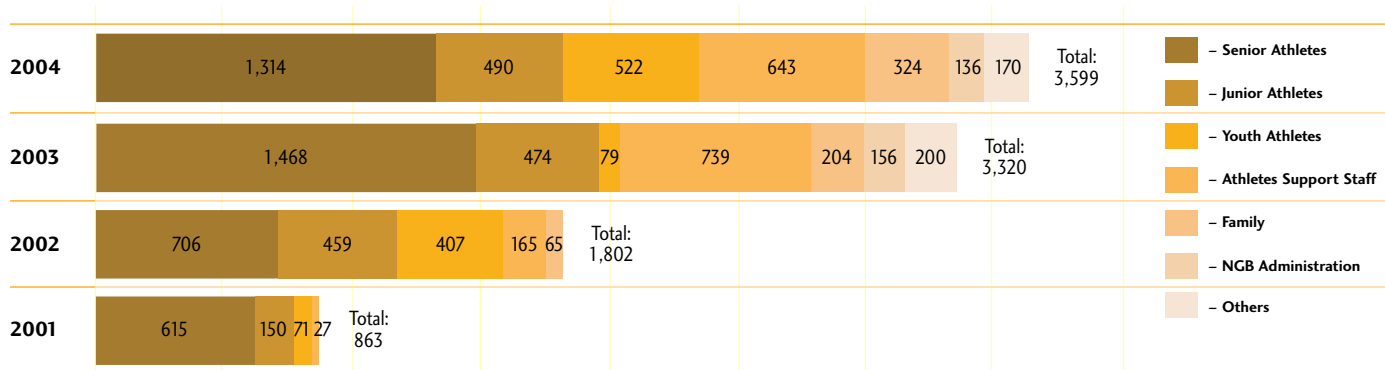


participate in the Boy Scouts of America Venturing Quest Committee to expand the Quest Award program. This program focuses on lifelong fitness and sport activities. The Indiana Sports Corp. worked with USADA to distribute the Scholastic Crossroads in-school curriculum kits to teachers in township school districts near Indianapolis.

USADA Education will work to advance its domestic programs and outreach and continue to contribute to international anti-doping education collaborations in an effort to harmonize anti-doping worldwide.

EDUCATIONAL PRESENTATIONS 2001-2004

By Audience and Year



Testing & Results Management

In August 2004, USADA implemented the WADA Code, which provides for uniform anti-doping standards to be employed by all anti-doping bodies. The implementation of the Code enabled USADA to enhance the planning and execution of its anti-doping program, including the methods for test distribution planning. Examples include:

- Increasing the percentage of no-advance-notice testing which, in turn, creates higher deterrence of the use of performance enhancing substances.
- Tracking and responding to changes in sport to ensure appropriate allocation of testing resources.
- Focusing the timing of out-of-competition tests to specific periods within an athletes training and competition calendars.
- Allocating resources to target test in response to intelligence received.
- Utilizing advanced laboratory techniques and analysis on samples collected.

The efforts necessary to administer the level of testing required by the United States Olympic Committee prior to major international competition were renewed in preparation for the 2004 Athens Olympic Games. Two primary rules govern the increased testing responsibilities. The “12-month rule” requires each sport to include in the OOC testing program every athlete who is a potential candidate to make the Olympic team 12 months prior to the start of the Games. The “120-day testing rule” requires every athlete going to the Games be tested at least once before the Games begin. A high level of coordination is required to successfully fulfill these obligations. USADA and the UCLA Laboratory worked closely to ensure that collection, analysis and the following tasks identified are expedited during this period:

- Coordinating test assignments to doping control officers;
- Managing shipments for supplies and for samples going to the laboratories;
- Processing sample collection documentation and results; and
- Tracking and reporting testing histories and results for all members of the US Olympic and Paralympic Teams.

Sophistication of USADA’s Test Distribution Plan ensured that USADA created a maximum deterrence to the use of performance-enhancing substances while maximizing the opportunities for detection in cases where athletes choose to violate the rules. A total of 3,480 In-Competition tests were completed in 2004 at 177 events in the U.S. Of the 3,931 no-advance-notice OOC tests conducted under USADA’s program, 79 U.S. athletes were tested at USADA’s request by international agencies while they were training abroad. Moreover, USADA performed 134 OOC tests for other anti-doping organizations.

In 2004, USADA averaged approximately 2,800 athletes registered in its OOC testing program. More than 90% of U.S. athletes complied with the USOC policy and submitted quarterly location information for OOC testing.

USADA developed and amended key programs and publications designed to ensure athletes understand their rights and have a voice in protecting the integrity of their sport. In an effort to provide a place for individuals, especially athletes, to report situations where they believe doping has compromised the integrity of their sport, the toll-free Play Clean line (877-PLAY-CLEAN) was created in 2004. In addition to other educational resources produced by USADA, two important documents outlining U.S. athletes’ rights - the USADA Protocol for Olympic Movement Testing and the USOC Anti-Doping Policies – were

revised to implement the WADA Code and were approved by athletes, NGBs, the USOC and USADA's board of directors.

The new laboratory standards mandated by the WADA Code were also implemented in 2004. Of the samples USADA collected in 2004, three of the 43 adverse analytical reports were from international athletes and referred to the appropriate country or IF. Of the 40 domestic adverse findings, two resulted in no violation, 11 cases were still pending at the close of 2004, and 27 sanctions were imposed.

In 2004, several issues were raised for USADA's results management, most notably involving adjudication of r-EPO cases and cases involving substances linked to BALCO, including tetrahydrogestrinone (THG) and modafinil. To date, 13 athletes have received sanctions for violations involving drugs associated with BALCO. Twelve of the 13 cases involved U.S. athletes. USADA and the UCLA Laboratory were also actively involved in the Dwain Chambers' case. Chambers, a track and field athlete from the United Kingdom, received a two-year suspension for testing positive for THG.

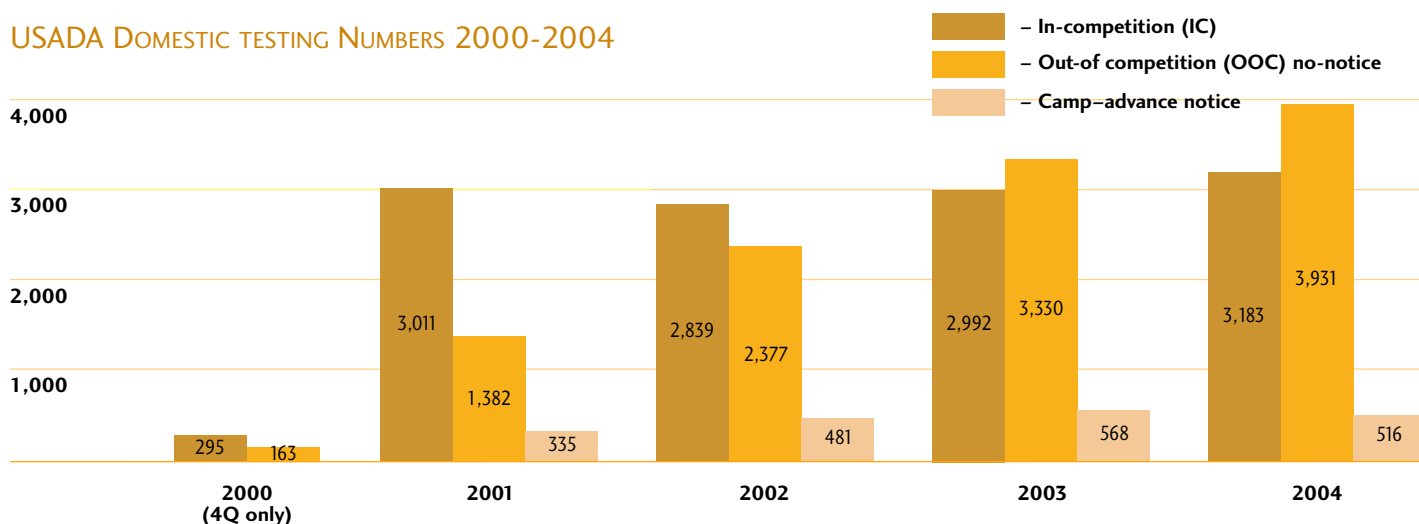
2004 also marked the first r-EPO case involving a U.S. athlete. As a synthetic hormone, r-EPO stimulates the body's production

of red blood cells, thereby, increasing oxygen transport and aerobic power. U.S. cyclist Adheim Sbeih tested positive for r-EPO and received a two-year suspension. By the end of the year, USADA would resolve seven cases involving r-EPO.

USADA has enforced the USOC Missed test policy since its inception in the third quarter of 2001. According to the USOC policy, athletes who are identified for inclusion in the OOC testing pool are responsible for submitting quarterly Athlete Location Forms, as well as updates to their schedule throughout the quarter. Any athlete who does not comply with this requirement may be subject to a Missed test.

There are two types of Missed tests that may be declared against an athlete. The first, referred to as a Missed test-No Form on File, is the result of an athlete being drawn for testing, but failing to submit the current quarter's Athlete Location Form by the specified deadline. The second type, a Missed test-Unavailable, occurs when a Doping Control Officer (DCO) attempts to locate an athlete for testing, but the athlete is found to be unavailable at the locations he/she has specified on his/her Athlete Location Form or applicable updates. The USOC Anti-Doping policies specify that any athlete receiving three

USADA DOMESTIC TESTING NUMBERS 2000-2004



USADA Quadrennium

Milestones

Missed tests within an 18-month period be declared ineligible for a period of two years from the athlete's last Missed test. In 2004, no athlete received a sanction for having three Missed tests.

In an effort to encourage full participation in the OOC program, USADA proactively engaged in additional communication efforts with those athletes who had two Missed tests as well as their NGBs. These measures ensured athletes' awareness of their Missed test status and enabled USADA to request and/or confirm the receipt of current whereabouts information.

The dedication and commitment of USADA's DCOs continue to serve as a key component of the success of its anti-doping program. A total of 86 DCOs conducted tests for USADA in 2004. In accordance with the International Standards for Testing USADA has continued to recruit, train, and provide continuing education for well-qualified, competent DCOs. Through its DCO Training and Evaluation Program, USADA recruited, trained, and certified 10 new DCOs in 2004. In 2004, DCOs averaged 50 OOC tests each, with eight DCOs completing more than 100 OOC tests.

In 2004, USADA held focused trainings for its DCOs. Small-group workshops were conducted, which focused on OOC Testing or the In-competition requirement for Lead DCOs. This was the first time USADA was able to dedicate an entire workshop to these issues. USADA also began an initiative aimed at establishing, defining and developing tools for monitoring and supporting a DCOs performance. A survey of active DCOs, athletes and other key stakeholders established competencies which will be used to build this comprehensive performance support and development structure.

The role of USADA's DCO Advisory Committee continued to be instrumental in providing valuable input and feedback to USADA staff, as well as serving as a voice and a resource for all DCOs.

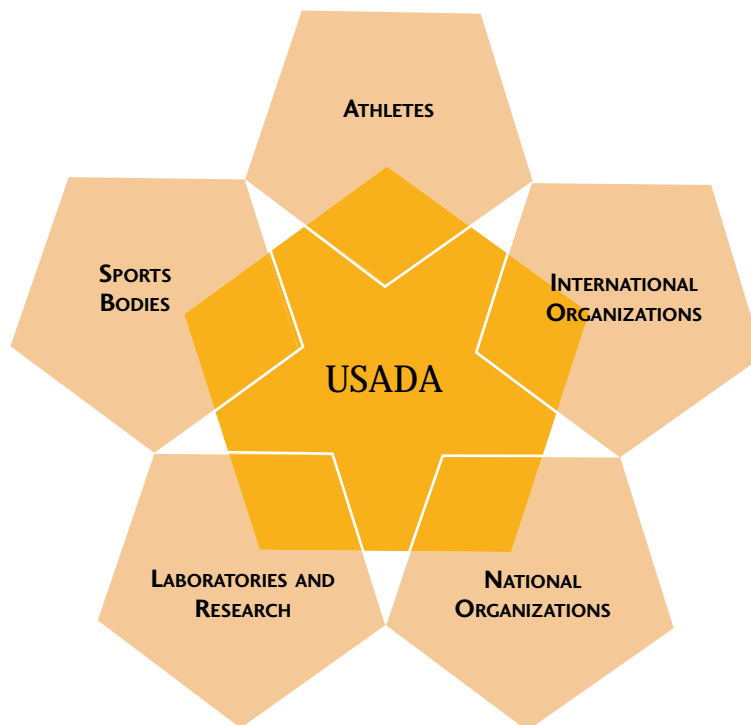
In October 2004, USADA launched the Drug Reference Online (DRO), the internet companion to the "Guide to Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods of Doping" and the Drug Reference Line. DRO was added to the USADA Web site to provide easily accessible and accurate information on whether specific U.S. pharmaceutical and over-the-counter products are permitted for use by athletes. Like the Drug Reference Line, athletes may inquire about substances anonymously on DRO and the results of each search are logged for future reference.

In 2003, USADA spearheaded the formation of the Coalition for Anabolic Steroid Precursor and Ephedra Regulation (CASPER), a group of several of the nation's leading medical, public health and sport organizations assembled to support legislation regulating products containing steroid precursors. On October 22, 2004, President George W. Bush signed into law the "Anabolic Steroid Control Act of 2004" (S. 2195), which added certain anabolic steroid precursors to the list of anabolic steroids that are classified as controlled substances; required a review of the Federal sentencing guidelines for offenses involving anabolic steroids; and established a grant program in support of anabolic steroid education.

USADA

CONNECTING AND COOPERATING

AS AN INDEPENDENT AGENCY, **USADA**'S VARIOUS DIVISIONS WORK CLOSELY TOGETHER TO ENSURE QUALITY AND CONSISTENCY IN ALL PROGRAM AREAS. THE CAPACITY TO DELIVER EFFECTIVE ANTI-DOPING PROGRAMS WOULD BE IMPOSSIBLE WITHOUT THE HARD WORK AND DEDICATION OF MANY ORGANIZATIONS AND INDIVIDUALS OUTSIDE OF **USADA** COMMITTED TO CLEAN SPORT. **USADA** IS INVESTED IN CONNECTING AND COOPERATING WITH ATHLETES, SPORTS BODIES, INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES, LABORATORIES, HEALTH ORGANIZATIONS, NATIONAL GOVERNMENT, AND COMMUNITIES.



Focus On

Athletes

In 2004, USADA made several improvements in its continuing effort to better serve athletes, its most important constituency.

Input and feedback from athletes is essential to an effective anti-doping program. USADA consults members of the USOC's Athletes' Advisory Council (AAC) and USADA's Athlete Ambassador Program on various matters affecting athletes, including forms, guidelines, and education outreach efforts.

USADA incorporates recommendations and suggestions from athletes into several of its programs, most notably its education presentations. Each year, USADA Education meets with national teams and athletes to provide the most up-to-date information regarding doping.

USADA's "Guide to Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods of Doping" and its accompanying quick reference wallet card continue to serve as valuable tools for athletes and medical staff. The Drug Reference Online (DRO), the internet companion to the Guide and the Drug Reference Line, was added to USADA's official Web site in October 2004 to provide easily accessible and accurate information on whether specific U.S. pharmaceutical and over-the-counter products are permitted for use by athletes. Athlete's Advantage Online was also developed in 2004 for athletes in the Out-of-Competition pool.



THE DRUG REFERENCE ONLINE (DRO) CREATES AN
EASY-ACCESS INFORMATION SYSTEM FOR ATHLETES

Many of USADA's Web site redesign elements were made with athletes in mind. Doping control statistics, results management information, and all of USADA's printed materials are available online for the athlete's convenience.



Protect Your Sport
U.S. Anti-Doping Agency

TM In 2004, USADA established the Play Clean line, a direct telephone link for individuals who are concerned about fair competition. The line was designed as an avenue for anyone, especially athletes, to anonymously contact USADA when they believe doping has compromised the integrity of sport.



ATHLETE AMBASSADORS

MEMBERS OF THE USADA ATHLETE AMBASSADOR PROGRAM PROVIDE USADA WITH VALUABLE FEEDBACK ON ITS EDUCATIONAL INITIATIVES. AS FORMER AND CURRENT ATHLETES, THE AMBASSADORS ARE ACTIVE PARTICIPANTS IN USADA'S EDUCATIONAL OUTREACH EFFORTS, OFFERING A UNIQUE PERSPECTIVE TO THE ETHICS INVOLVED WITH THE USE OF PERFORMANCE-ENHANCING SUBSTANCES AND THE ASSOCIATED HEALTH RISKS. EACH ATHLETE AMBASSADOR IS SUBJECT TO ADDITIONAL OOC TESTING AS PART OF AN AGREEMENT WITH USADA.



Sarah Billmeier, Paralympic Skiing

Billmeier, 27, is a 13-time medalist in four Paralympic Games, winning eight gold, four silver and one bronze. In addition, she is a seven-time World Championship medalist, winning six gold (three in 1994, three in 2000) and one silver (2000).



Tara (Nott) Cunningham, Weightlifting

Cunningham became the initial U.S. female weightlifter, and first American weightlifter since the 1960 Olympics, to win an Olympic medal when she captured the 48-kilogram weight class at the 2000 Summer Olympic Games in Sydney. Cunningham was awarded the gold medal when Izabela Dragneva of Bulgaria tested positive for a prohibited substance and was ruled ineligible. A former soccer player, Cunningham, 32, has seven national weightlifting titles, and finished among the top10 at five world championships (1997-99, 2002-03).



Alison Dunlap, Mountain Biking

Dunlap won the cross-country world championship at the 2001 World Mountain Bike Championships in Vail, Colo. In 2002, she captured the overall World Cup title. An Olympian in road cycling (1996) and mountain biking (2000), Dunlap, 35, owns national titles in the cycling disciplines of mountain biking (1999, 2002, 2004), road (1991) and cyclo-cross (1997-2001, 2003).



John Godina, Track & Field

A three-time world outdoor (1995, 1997, 2001) and 2001 world indoor shot put champion, Godina, 32, captured the silver medal at the 1996 Summer Olympic Games in Atlanta and the bronze at the 2000 Summer Olympics in the shot put. In addition, he earned a silver medal at the 2003 World Indoor Championships and two discus (1997-98) and four shot put (1998-99, 2001, 2003) national titles. In 1998 and 2001, Godina received the Jesse Owens Award, an honor presented to the outstanding male and female performers of United States track and field, long distance running and race walking.



Steve Holman, Track & Field

Holman was among the premier American middle distance runners during the 1990s, and competed at the 1992 Summer Olympic Games in Barcelona. A two-time national champion in the 1,500 and indoor mile, Holman, 34, was ranked in the top five in the world in the 1500 meters twice. He retired from competition in 2001.

**Genai Kerr, Water Polo**

A member of the U.S. national team since 2001, Kerr played in six games and had a pair of saves in the USA's gold-medal win over Brazil at the 2003 Pan American Games to secure the United States place in the 2004 Olympic Games in Athens. In 2003, he was the starting goalkeeper for Newport at the American Water Polo League Finals, helping his team to a first-place finish. In 2002, Kerr, 28, made 57 saves in six games in the 2002 FINA World League.

**Tom Malchow, Swimming**

A three-time Olympian, Malchow, 28, earned a gold medal at 2000 Summer Olympic Games in Sydney in the 200-meter butterfly after capturing a silver medal four years earlier at the 1996 Olympic Games in Atlanta. Once the world's top-ranked 200-meter butterfly swimmer, he has captured three world championship medals (1998, bronze; 2001, silver; and 2003, bronze) and is a five-time national champion and past world record holder.

**Pam McGonigle, Paralympic Track & Field**

A visually impaired runner, McGonigle, 37, is one of the most celebrated Paralympic athletes in the U.S. The four-time medalist has participated in four Paralympic Games (1992, 1996, 2000, 2004). She holds numerous world and national championships and records, including three International Blind Sports Association (IBSA) world records and three U.S. Association of Blind Athletes (USABA) national records.

**Jimmy Pedro, Judo**

Only the second male U.S. world champion (1999, 73kg) in the sport of judo, Pedro, 34, also captured bronze medals at the 1991 and 1995 world championships. A four-time Olympian (1992, 1996, 2000, 2004), he captured the bronze medal at the 1996 Summer Olympics in Atlanta (71 kg/156 pounds) and the bronze medal at the 2004 Athens Games (73kg/160 pounds).

**Rachel Steer, Biathlon**

Steer, 26, was the top-ranked American in the biathlon for three consecutive years (2001-2003) and earned her first Olympic appearance in 2002. She is a four-time member of the U.S. World Cup Team (1997-2000), including three top-three finishes with the team in 2000.

**Carl Swenson, Cross-Country Skiing/Mountain Biking**

A two-time Olympian and 11-time national cross-country skiing champion, Swenson, 34, is also among the top pro mountain bikers in the United States, and earned a silver medal at the 1999 Pan American Games. He finished fifth in the 50km freestyle event at the 2003 World Cross Country Skiing Championships, which was one of the best performances ever by a U.S. athlete.

**Chris Witty, Speedskating/Track Cycling**

Only the ninth U.S. Olympian to compete in both the Winter and Summer Games, Witty, 29, won a gold medal (1,000m) at the 2002 Olympic Winter Games. In 1998, she was the only American double medalist at the Winter Games in Nagano when she captured a silver (1,000m) and bronze medal (1,500m). In addition, the four-time Olympian placed fifth in the 500-meter time trial in cycling at the 2000 Olympic Games. The 1996 world sprint overall champion in speed skating, Witty has numerous World Cup medals, and owns the American and world records in the 1,000m. In 2003, she captured two national cycling crowns, as well as a silver medal at the Pan American Games. Witty retired from competitive cycling in 2003.

Global Strategy

With the adoption of the new World Anti-Doping Code in 2003 by USADA and many others, 2004 marked the beginning of a worldwide effort to implement the Code, and reap the benefits inherent in that document.

One of the Code's purposes is to "ensure harmonized, coordinated, and effective anti-doping programs at the international and national level with regard to detection, deterrence, and prevention of doping," and it imposes responsibilities on the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA), international federations (IFs), national anti-doping agencies (NADOs), and athletes in pursuit of that objective. Meeting its own requirements under the Code and cooperating with other stakeholders in developing a successful global strategy became central to USADA's efforts in 2004.

WADA, IFs, and NADOs all conduct testing under the Code, and athletes are responsible for being available for testing. Thus, athlete location information is vital to the conduct of an effective anti-doping effort. One of USADA's principle goals since its inception has been to make the task of providing location information by an athlete as convenient as possible, as with the increase of Out-of-Competition (OOC) testing occasioned by the Code's requirements, coordination and information sharing has become of even greater importance. USADA's efforts in this regard took two forms: internal and external.

Internally, USADA made a major investment of both time and money into the development of Simon, a new database which enables more efficient test planning and strategies, and

to enhancements to the Web site to make it more user-friendly for athletes to file their location information.

Externally, USADA sought to share its experience and expertise as WADA developed its own database system, and began working with IFs through the various national governing bodies to develop systems whereby athlete location information could be shared, thus eliminating duplication of effort on the part of athletes in meeting their location responsibilities.

The continuing harmonization of testing efforts was reflected in the 421 tests undertaken by USADA for 20 other anti-doping agencies in 2004.



Coalition for Anabolic Steroid Precursor and Ephedra Regulation (CASPER)



In 2003, USADA spearheaded the formation of the Coalition for Anabolic Steroid Precursor and Ephedra Regulation (CASPER), a group of several of the nation's leading medical, public health and sport organizations assembled to increase the American public's level of awareness about the health dangers of dietary supplements. The first item on CASPER's agenda was to provide support to the "Anabolic Steroid Precursor Control and Health Education Act." Co-sponsored by Congressmen John Sweeney (R-N.Y.) and Tom Osborne (R-Neb.) in October 2002 and reintroduced in January 2003 as H.R. 207, the bill applied to substances that, once ingested, metabolize into anabolic steroids in the body.

The bill was designed to reclassify anabolic-equivalent "dietary supplements" as anabolic steroid precursors and controlled substances. As a result of the efforts of members of CASPER and the U.S. Congress, President George W. Bush signed the "Anabolic Steroid Control Act of 2004" (S. 2195) into law on October 22, 2004.

The "Anabolic Steroid Control Act of 2004," which went into effect on January 20, 2005, added certain anabolic steroid precursors to the list of anabolic steroids that are classified as controlled substances; required a review of the Federal sentencing guidelines for offenses involving anabolic steroids; and established a grant program in support of anabolic steroid education.

Members of CASPER will continue to proactively influence healthcare decisions by promoting healthy, healing, humane and ethical environments to positively impact the health of the public and the advancement of quality critical care. The CASPER Web site, www.casper207.com, serves as a valuable resource to those committed to educating the American general public about the health risks associated with anabolic steroid precursors and dietary supplements.

CASPER Members

American Academy of Family Physicians (AAFP)
 American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP)
 American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists (ACOG)
 American College for Sports Medicine (ACSM)
 American Council on Exercise (ACE)
 American Osteopathic Association (AOA)
 American Medical Association (AMA)
 Association of Tennis Professionals (ATP)
 Blue Cross Blue Shield Association (BCBSA)
 The Endocrine Society
 The Hormone Foundation
 National Athletic Trainers Association (NATA)
 National Center for Drug-Free Sport
 National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA)
 National Federation of State High Schools Association (NFHS)
 National High School Athletic Coaches Association (NHSACA)
 National Football League (NFL)
 National Junior College Athletic Association (NJCAA)
 Pharmacists Planning Service, Inc.
 USA Football
 United States Anti-Doping Agency (USADA)
 U.S. Olympic Committee (USOC)
 National Governing Bodies – *U.S. Biathlon, USA Boxing, USA Cycling, USA Luge, U.S. Ski and Snowboard, U.S. Soccer, U.S. Speedskating, USA Swimming, USA Team Handball, USA Triathlon, USA Track and Field, USA Wrestling*

Technological Improvements

In 2004, USADA made vast improvements to several of its communications vehicles, including an entire re-design of the official Web site in July. In an effort to serve as the foremost source of information on doping in the U.S., several features were added to make the Web site more user-friendly, informative and interactive.

USADA incorporated Microsoft .NET Framework to maximize the Web site's performance, security and functionality. A Content Management System (CMS) was developed for easier maintenance and usability for USADA staff members to post documents, publications, forms and other important materials and information for athletes, Doping Control Officers (DCOs) and the general public.

Several sections of the Web site geared to athletes were enhanced for easier access, including the creation of the Athlete Express area. Athletes can now find Athlete Location, Change of Plan and Therapeutic Use Exemption Forms in one central location, directly from the home page of the web site. This new area gained popularity quickly. In 2004, athletes completed 4,675 athlete location forms and 2,188 change of plans forms online.

The Drug Reference Online (DRO), the internet companion to the "Guide to Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods of Doping" and

the Drug Reference Line, was launched in October to provide easily accessible and accurate information on whether specific U.S. pharmaceutical and over-the-counter products are permitted for use by athletes. Similar to the Drug Reference Line, athletes may inquire about substances anonymously on DRO. The results of each search are logged for future reference.

As part of USADA's education outreach to younger athletes, www.usadakids.org was developed. The Web site, "100% Me. My Choices Matter," uses interactive games and quizzes to equip youth with knowledge and skills to make responsible, ethical, and healthy choices.

In 2004, final touches were made to Simon, USADA's new internal athlete information and results management database. Its predecessor, Eugene, was originally developed by the Australian Sports Drug Agency (ASDA) and implemented by USADA in 2001. In lieu of lengthy modifications to Eugene, USADA developed Simon to absorb all facets of USADA's administrative needs. Simon is slated to go live in April 2005.



WWW.USADAKIDS.ORG
WAS LAUNCHED IN 2004,
CREATING A FUN AND
INFORMATIVE SITE FOR KIDS
TO LEARN ABOUT DRUGS AND
HEALTH ISSUES

Anti-Doping

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

AAA – American Arbitration Association

AAC – Athlete Advisory Council, a council of the United States Olympic Committee with athlete representatives selected by each sport to serve in a representative capacity.

“A” Sample – The doping control sample initially tested at WADA/IOC accredited laboratories.

“B” Sample – The doping control sample tested in the event that the A Sample results had an adverse finding.

CAS – Court of Arbitration for Sport

CASPER – Coalition for Anabolic Steroid Precursor and Ephedra Regulation

Code – World Anti-Doping Code

DCO – Doping Control Officer

IF – International Federation governing sports in all nations (for example, FIBA - International Basketball Federation), and recognized by the IOC.

IC – In-Competition Testing is a test where an athlete is selected for testing at a specific competition

IOC – International Olympic Committee

ISO – International Organization for Standardization

ISO/IEC 17025 – General Requirements for the Competence of Testing and Calibration Laboratories

ISO/PAS 18873 – Publicly available specification; International Protocol for doping control

NADO – National Anti-Doping Organization

NGB – National Governing Body. These are the sports entities, recognized by the International Federations, which govern Olympic, Pan American, and Paralympic Sport within a country.

OOB – Out-of-competition testing is directed at prohibited substances that would benefit athletes during training or have long-term effects. OOB testing is conducted with no advance notice to the athlete.

Restricted Substance – A prohibited substance that may be permitted only after approval for medically needed uses through one of the Therapeutic Use Exemption applications.

THG – Tetrahydrogestrinone

TUE – Therapeutic Use Exemption

USOC – United States Olympic Committee

WADA – World Anti-Doping Agency

ISO Certification

USADA received a Certificate of Registration from the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) on July 2, 2001 and completed a re-certification audit on August 18, 2004 validating its compliance with the international standards, policies and procedures that correspond with ISO 9001:2000. The Certificate of Registration confirms USADA's ISO compliance in the following areas: the administration of the doping control process, results management and adjudication of Olympic Movement Testing in the United States, in conformance with the International Anti-Doping Arrangement (IADA) Quality Concept, and the International Standard for Doping Control (ISDC) as prescribed in ISO/PAS 18873:1999. USADA's certificate is mandated through ongoing surveillance audits.

Audit Report

INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS REPORT
ON FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND
SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Board of Directors, United States Anti-Doping Agency
Colorado Springs, Colorado

We have audited the accompanying statements of financial position of United States Anti-Doping Agency as of December 31, 2004 and 2003, and the related statements of activities and cash flows for the years then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Agency's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of United States Anti-Doping Agency as of December 31, 2004 and 2003, and the changes in its net assets and its cash flows for the years then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated January 14, 2005, on our consideration of the Agency's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* and should be considered in assessing the results of our audit.

Our audits were conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic financial statements taken as a whole. The accompanying supplementary information, including the schedule of expenditures of federal awards required by U.S. Office of Management and Budget Circular A-133, Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations, is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audits of the basic financial statements and, in our opinion, is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

BKD, LLP
January 14, 2005
Colorado Springs, Colorado

USADA Financial Statements

STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION *December 31, 2004 and 2003*

ASSETS

	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>
Current Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,696,666	\$ 3,770,978
Investments	653,598	353,202
Investments held for research grants	2,613,832	2,170,489
Accounts receivable	66,111	34,860
Supplies	47,568	31,082
Prepaid expenses and other	191,917	180,937
Total current assets	<u>5,269,692</u>	<u>6,541,548</u>
 Long-term Notes Receivable	 259,390	 28,919
 Property and Equipment, Net of Accumulated Depreciation and Amortization; 2004 – \$362,434 and 2003 – \$234,979	 <u>672,770</u>	 <u>317,492</u>
 Total assets	 <u>\$ 6,201,852</u>	 <u>\$ 6,887,959</u>

LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS

Current Liabilities		
Accounts payable and other accrued liabilities	\$ 740,071	\$ 310,423
Research grant payable	257,396	286,682
Total current liabilities	<u>997,467</u>	<u>597,105</u>
 Unrestricted Net Assets		
Unrestricted	2,590,553	4,120,365
Board designated for research	2,613,832	2,170,489
Total unrestricted net assets	<u>5,204,385</u>	<u>6,290,854</u>
Total liabilities and net assets	<u>\$ 6,201,852</u>	<u>\$ 6,887,959</u>

USADA Financial Statements

STATEMENTS OF ACTIVITIES December 31, 2004 and 2003

	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>
Revenues, Grants and Other Support		
Federal grant	\$ 7,157,520	\$ 6,691,555
United States Olympic Committee (USOC) contractual agreement	3,700,000	3,700,000
Investment return	86,045	72,718
Testing income	145,332	174,985
Other income	—	14,403
Total revenues, grants and other support	<u>11,088,897</u>	<u>10,653,661</u>
Expenses		
Drug testing	5,420,896	4,307,701
Legal	3,319,515	1,321,570
Research	1,624,521	2,310,360
Education	1,063,162	1,344,406
General and administrative	747,272	898,023
Total expenses	<u>12,175,366</u>	<u>10,182,060</u>
Change in Net Assets	(1,086,469)	471,601
Net Assets, Beginning of Year	<u>6,290,854</u>	<u>5,819,253</u>
Net Assets, End of Year	<u>\$ 5,204,385</u>	<u>\$ 6,290,854</u>

USADA Financial Statements

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS *December 31, 2004 and 2003*

	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>
Operating Activities		
Change in net assets	\$ (1,086,469)	\$ 471,601
Items not requiring cash		
Depreciation and amortization	137,660	101,262
Loss on disposal of fixed assets	1,271	14,519
(Gain) loss on investments	(71,780)	81,376
Changes in		
Accounts receivable	8,249	(50,143)
Supplies	(16,486)	76,504
Other prepaid expenses and assets	(50,480)	4,666
Accounts payable	297,068	(57,365)
Research grant payable	(29,286)	(44,568)
Accrued liabilities	132,580	(120,853)
Deferred government grant	—	(333,155)
Net cash (used in) provided by operating activities	<u>(677,673)</u>	<u>143,844</u>
Investing Activities		
Purchases of equipment	(494,209)	(116,179)
Sales of property and equipment	—	5,000
Advances made on note receivable	(230,471)	(28,919)
Proceeds from sale of investments	14,268,210	19,803,035
Purchases of investments	<u>(14,940,169)</u>	<u>(16,730,916)</u>
Net cash (used in) provided by investing activities	<u>(1,396,639)</u>	<u>2,932,021</u>
(Decrease) Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents	<u>(2,074,312)</u>	<u>3,075,865</u>
Cash and Cash Equivalents, Beginning of Year	<u>3,770,978</u>	<u>695,113</u>
Cash and Cash Equivalents, End of Year	<u>\$ 1,696,666</u>	<u>\$ 3,770,978</u>

Note 1:**NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES****Nature of Operations**

United States Anti-Doping Agency (the Agency) began operations October 1, 2000. The Agency is responsible for testing, education, research and adjudication for U.S. Olympic, Pan Am Games and Paralympic athletes. The Agency is also responsible for enhancing research efforts and promoting educational programs to inform athletes of the rules governing the use of performance enhancing substances, the ethics of doping and its harmful health effects.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, gains, losses and other changes in net assets during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Cash Equivalents

The Agency considers all liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less to be cash equivalents.

Investments and Investment Return

Investments in equity securities having a readily determinable fair value and all debt securities are carried at fair value. Other investments are valued at the lower of cost (or fair value at time of donation, if acquired by contribution) or fair value. Investment return includes dividend, interest and other invest-

ment income; realized and unrealized gains and losses on investments carried at fair value; and realized gains and losses on other investments.

Accounts Receivable

Accounts receivable are stated at the amount billed to customers. The Agency provides an allowance for doubtful accounts, which is based upon a review of outstanding receivables, historical collection information and existing economic conditions. Accounts receivable are ordinarily due 30 days after the issuance of the invoice. Delinquent receivables are written off based on individual credit evaluation and specific circumstances of the customer.

Supplies

Supplies consist of drug testing kits and other doping control supplies and are valued at the lower of cost (first-in, first-out method) or market.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are recorded at cost. Depreciation and amortization are calculated using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

Computer equipment and software: 3 to 5 years

Furniture, fixtures and office equipment: 5 to 7 years

Website development: 3 years

Income Taxes

The Agency is a not-for-profit organization exempt from income tax under 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code. As such, there is no provision for taxes in the financial statements.

Functional Allocation of Expenses

The costs of supporting the various programs and other activities have been summarized on a functional basis in the statements

of activities. Certain costs have been allocated among the program and management and general categories based on management's estimates.

Reclassifications

Certain reclassifications have been made to the 2003 financial statements to conform to the 2004 financial statement presentation. These reclassifications had no effect on the change in net assets.

Note 2:

INVESTMENTS

Investments at December 31 consist of:

	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>
Investments	\$ 653,598	\$ 353,202
Investments held for		
research grants	2,613,832	2,170,489
Total investments	<u>\$ 3,267,430</u>	<u>\$ 2,523,691</u>

	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>
Money market funds	\$ 1,202,592	\$ —
Mutual funds	1,066,038	—
U.S. Treasury securities	998,800	2,523,691
Total investments	<u>\$ 3,267,430</u>	<u>\$ 2,523,691</u>

Total investment return is comprised of the following:

	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>
Interest and dividend income	\$ 14,265	\$ 154,093
Net realized and unrealized		
gains (losses) on investments		
reported at fair value	71,780	(81,375)
	<u>\$ 86,045</u>	<u>\$ 72,718</u>

Note 3:

PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

Property and equipment at December 31 consists of:

	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>
Computer equipment and software	\$ 413,446	\$ 314,219
Furniture, fixtures and		
office equipment	141,778	137,165
Website development	245,926	60,679
Items under development	234,054	40,408
	<u>1,035,204</u>	<u>552,471</u>
Less accumulated depreciation		
and amortization	<u>362,434</u>	<u>234,979</u>
Total property and		
equipment, net	<u>\$ 672,770</u>	<u>\$ 317,492</u>

Note 4:

OPERATING LEASES

Noncancellable operating leases expire in various years through 2006. The office space lease agreement requires the Agency to pay for insurance. Future minimum lease payments at December 31, 2004 were:

2005	\$ 157,263
2006	165,993
	<u>\$ 323,256</u>

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 5:

EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS

The Agency maintains a 401 (k) benefit plan, covering all employees who meet the eligibility requirements. The Agency makes contributions at its discretion. The Agency's contributions to the plan were \$115,730 and \$99,936 for the years ended December 31, 2004 and 2003, respectively.

Note 6:

COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

In the normal course of business, the Agency has entered into grant agreements for research. These grants are contingent on progress reported by the recipients to the Agency and, as such, are not recorded in the Agency's financial statements. Future payments, if the contingencies are met, are as follows:

Years Ending December 31,

2005	\$ 814,566
2006	142,000
	<u>\$ 956,566</u>

Note 7:

SIGNIFICANT ESTIMATES AND CONCENTRATIONS

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require disclosure of certain significant estimates and current vulnerabilities due to certain concentrations. Those matters include the following:

Revenue Concentration

The Agency received 97.9% of its support during 2004 from two organizations.

Litigation

The Agency is subject to other claims and lawsuits that arose primarily in the ordinary course of its activities. It is the opinion of management that the disposition or ultimate resolution of such claims and lawsuits will not have a material adverse effect on the financial position, change in net assets and cash flows of the Agency. Events could occur that would change this estimate materially in the near term.

Cash Concentration

The Agency maintains a bank deposit account at a financial institution. The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) insures up to \$100,000 of deposits at any one financial institution. The Agency's balance substantially exceeds the FDIC insurance limit at December 31, 2004 and 2003.

Long-term Notes Receivable

The Agency has agreed to loan the Sports Medicine Research and Testing Laboratory up to \$755,500, interest free. The unsecured advances will take place through 2008 and are payable in full in December 2013. The balance outstanding on the note was \$259,390 and \$28,919 as of December 31, 2004 and 2003, respectively.

The repayment of these advances is dependent upon the profitability of the Sports Medicine Research and Testing Laboratory. Management has estimated that these advances will be fully collectible. No amount has been accrued for estimated losses that could result from the Sports Medicine Research and Testing Laboratory's failure to repay the loan advances; however, actual losses may be materially different from management's estimate.

2004 RESEARCH GRANTS AND CONTRACTS

2004 ACTIVE GRANTS

Principal Investigator	Institution	Title	Total Award	2004 Funds
Catlin, Don	University of California, Los Angeles	Improving Urine Testing for Endogenous Steroids by Isotope Ratio Mass Spectrometry	\$562,500	\$281,250
Catlin, Don	University of California, Los Angeles	Improving the Detection of Erythropoietin Administration	\$350,000	
Friedmann, Theodore	University of California, San Diego	Gene Expression and Proteomic Effects of IGF-1 in the Mouse	\$447,604	
Gmeiner, Gunter	ARC Seibersdorf Research GmbH	Production of Hydroxy-bromantan Metabolites	\$10,000	\$10,000
Gmeiner, Gunter	ARC Seibersdorf Research GmbH	Synthesis and characterization of the mainmetabolite of finasteride	\$10,000	\$10,000
Murray, Thomas	The Hastings Center	Ethical, conceptual, and scientific issues in the use of performance enhancing technologies	\$384,026	
Sonksen, Peter	University of Southampton	The Development of a methodology for detecting abuse with Growth Hormone in sport: GH-2004 - Pilot Study on Ethnic Effects	\$1,031,741	\$167,396
Wilkins, Diana	University of Utah	Human Urinary Steroid profiles after Exposure to Non-Physiologic Steroids and Prohormones Found in Dietary Supplements	\$175,000	\$175,000
Zare, Richard	Stanford University	A Novel Method for the Detection of Exogenous Erythropoietin in Human Urine	\$135,689	\$66,926
	UCLA		\$262,500	\$87,500
	UCLA		\$262,500	\$87,500
	University of Utah		\$350,000	\$175,000
	University of Utah		\$175,000	\$87,500
TOTAL:			\$4,156,560	\$1,148,072

2004 COMPLETED GRANTS

Principal Investigator	Institution	Title	Total Award	2004 Funds
Ashenden, Michael	SIAB	Characterization of gene expression profile associated with the use of erythropoietic stimulants	\$250,000	
Catlin, Don	University of California, Los Angeles	Development, application, and characterization of an index for detecting erythropoietin administration	\$250,000	\$50,000
Moore, Patricia	The Hormone Foundation	The Program Planning Workshop	\$49,550	
Nelson, Margaret	Institute of Haematology, Royal Prince Alfred Hospital	Development of a test or tests to deter the abuse of autologous blood transfusion in sport	\$50,000	
TOTAL:			\$599,550	\$50,000

2004 ACTIVE CONTRACTS

Principal Investigator	Institution	Title	Total Award	2004 Funds
	Albany Molecular Research, Inc.	Identification and Production of Metabolites of Mibolerone	\$10,000	\$10,000
	Australian NMI	Reference Materials for cropropamide, crothetamide, heptaminol, and carphedone	\$30,000	\$30,000
	Australian NMI	Provide a list of sources for reference materials for prohibited substances	\$30,000	\$30,000
Very, Donald	Institute of Bioanalytics, LLC	Development and Clinical Validation of Sandwich Immunoassays for the Quantitation of Insulin-Like Growth Factor 1 and the N-Terminal Propeptide of Type III Collagen in Human Serum	\$348,000	
TOTAL:			\$418,000	\$70,000
GRAND TOTAL:			\$5,174,110	\$1,268,072

Total Award includes payments made in prior years and anticipated future payments. \$4,109,561 of the \$5,174,110 has already been paid.

SANCTIONS ISSUED BY U.S. ANTI-DOPING AGENCY IN 2004

Athlete	Sport	Sanction	Substance	Announcement Date
Thomas Turnbow*	Baseball	2-year suspension	19-norandrosterone and 19-noretiocholanolone	January 5, 2004
Mickey Grimes*	Track & Field	public warning	ephedrine	January 13, 2004
Terrmel Sledge*	Baseball	2-year suspension	19-norandrosterone and 19-noretiocholanolone	January 13, 2004
Lance Frye*	Weightlifting	3-month suspension	pseudoephedrine	February 6, 2004
Mary Hofer	Synchronized Swimming	2-year suspension	test refusal	March 5, 2004
Caitlin Thompson*	Fencing	public warning	L-methamphetamine	March 12, 2004
Lyndsay Devaney	Swimming	2-year suspension	test refusal	March 23, 2004
Adham Sbeih*	Cycling	2-year suspension	recombinant human erythropoietin (rhEPO)	March 25, 2004
Chryste Gaines*	Track & Field	public warning	modafinil	April 20, 2004
Sandra Glover*	Track & Field	public warning	modafinil	April 20, 2004
Christopher Phillips*	Track & Field	public warning	modafinil	April 20, 2004
Eric Thomas*	Track & Field	public warning	modafinil	April 20, 2004
Johnny Vasquez, Jr.	Boxing	2-year suspension	test refusal	April 22, 2004
John McEwen*	Track & Field	2-year suspension	tetrahydrogestrinone (THG) and modafinil	April 29, 2004
Melissa Price*	Track & Field	2-year suspension	tetrahydrogestrinone (THG)	April 29, 2004
Kevin Toth*	Track & Field	2-year suspension	tetrahydrogestrinone (THG) and modafinil	May 4, 2004
Kelli White*	Track & Field	2-year suspension	erythropoietin (EPO), anabolic steroids, modafinil	May 19, 2004
Robert Rausch	Weightlifting	2-year suspension	hydrochlorothiazide	June 11, 2004
Geneviève Jeanson	Cycling	public warning	failure to appear for test	June 14, 2004
Anthony Basile	Skiing	1-year suspension	tetrahydrocannabinol	July 2, 2004
Tim Rusan	Track & Field	public warning	tetrahydrocannabinol	July 9, 2004
Regina Jacobs*	Track & Field	4-year suspension	tetrahydrogestrinone (THG)	July 17, 2004
Calvin Harrison*	Track & Field	2-year suspension	modafinil	August 2, 2004
Bernard Williams	Track & Field	public warning	tetrahydrocannabinol	August 9, 2004
Torri Edwards	Track & Field	2-year suspension	nikethamide	August 11, 2004
Paul Hill	Paralympic Basketball	2-year suspension	19-norandrosterone and 19-noretiocholanolone	September 10, 2004
John Capel	Track & Field	public warning	tetrahydrocannabinol	September 21, 2004
Joseph D'Antoni	Cycling	2-year suspension	recombinant human Erythropoietin (rEPO)	September 24, 2004
Rae Monzavous Edwards	Track & Field	public warning	tetrahydrocannabinol	October 6, 2004
Doug Middleton	Softball	2-year suspension	androstenedione	October 12, 2004
Phil Zajicek	Cycling	public warning	cathine (norpseudoephedrine)	October 13, 2004
Alvin Harrison	Track & Field	4-year suspension	anabolic steroids, insulin, erythropoietin (EPO), growth hormone and modafinil	October 19, 2004
Chris Del Bosco	Cycling	Public Warning	tetrahydrocannabinol	November 5, 2004
Jerome Young	Track & Field	Lifetime Ban	recombinant human erythropoietin (rhEPO)	November 10, 2004
David Fuentes	Cycling	2-Year Suspension	oxymetholone	November 16, 2004
Tyrone Banks	Paralympic Powerlifting	2-year period of ineligibility	boldenone	November 30, 2004
Eddy Hellebuyck	Track & Field	2-year suspension	recombinant human erythropoietin (rhEPO)	December 9, 2004
Michelle Collins [†]	Track & Field	8-year Suspension	recombinant human erythropoietin (rhEPO), the testosterone/epitestosterone cream, and tetrahydrogestrinone (THG)	December 10, 2004
Chelsea Redwood	Cycling	2-year period of ineligibility	phentermine	December 11, 2004
Dean Goad	Weightlifting	2-year period of ineligibility	elevated testosterone-epitestosterone (T/E) ratio	December 17, 2004
Mickey Grimes	Track & Field	2-year suspension	norandrosterone	December 31, 2004

Note: The sanctions listed above include only cases resolved in 2004. * Case started in 2003 and completed in 2004. † AAA/CAS decision under appeal by CAS

2004 TESTS CONDUCTED BY SPORT

Sport	OOO	Camp	IC	Total	Sport	OOO	Camp	IC	Total
Archery	4	0	32	36	Taekwondo	85	0	34	119
Badminton	7	0	16	23	Team Handball	10	0	20	30
Baseball	0	52	0	52	Tennis	20	4	0	24
Basketball	34	72	0	106	Track & Field	809	0	809	1,618
Biathlon	36	0	18	54	Triathlon	120	0	124	244
Bobsled/Skeleton	106	0	32	138	Volleyball	56	37	14	107
Bowling	5	16	6	27	Water Polo	78	31	50	159
Boxing	54	0	44	98	Water Skiing	5	0	6	11
Canoe/Kayak	81	0	75	156	Weightlifting	154	0	241	395
Curling	8	0	19	27	Wrestling	109	0	102	211
Cycling	210	0	316	526	Paralympic Alpine Skiing	12	0	0	12
Diving	21	0	38	59	Paralympic Archery	8	0	5	13
Equestrian	21	13	24	58	Paralympic Athletics	45	28	48	121
Fencing	17	0	86	103	Paralympic Basketball	18	28	8	54
Field Hockey	18	0	0	18	Paralympic Boccia	6	0	0	6
Figure Skating	25	0	38	63	Paralympic Bowling	0	0	4	4
Gymnastics	61	0	41	102	Paralympic Cross-Country Skiing	7	0	0	7
Ice Hockey	16	27	0	43	Paralympic Cycling	21	16	16	53
Judo	140	0	102	242	Paralympic Equestrian	9	0	0	9
Karate	15	0	21	36	Paralympic Goalball	11	14	0	25
Luge	15	0	16	31	Paralympic Ice Sledge Hockey	11	0	0	11
Modern Pentathlon	9	0	12	21	Paralympic Judo	9	0	0	9
Racquetball	8	0	12	20	Paralympic Powerlifting	6	3	0	9
Roller Sports	9	17	40	66	Paralympic Sailing	8	0	0	8
Rowing	278	0	57	335	Paralympic Shooting	1	0	0	1
Sailing	36	0	22	58	Paralympic Soccer	12	11	0	23
Shooting	38	0	39	77	Paralympic Swimming	49	26	35	110
Skiing	138	0	163	301	Paralympic Table Tennis	9	0	0	9
Soccer	75	50	0	125	Paralympic Volleyball	15	22	0	37
Softball	26	17	0	43	Paralympic Wheelchair Fencing	5	8	0	13
Speedskating	159	0	114	273	Paralympic Wheelchair Rugby	12	13	6	31
Squash	9	0	6	15	Paralympic Wheelchair Tennis	6	11	0	17
Swimming	482	0	224	706					
Synchronized Swimming	33	0	20	53					
Table Tennis	11	0	28	39					
					TOTALS	3,931	516	3,183	7,630

OOO – Out-of-competition (no-notice)

Camp – Out-of-competition (advance-notice)

IC – In-competition

2004 TESTING & RESULTS MANAGEMENT NUMBERS

Quarterly Breakdown of Tests

	1st Q	2nd Q	3rd Q	4th Q	Total
OOB (no-notice)	1,041	1,443	739	708	3,931
OOB Camp (advance-notice)	0	242	228	46	516
IC	825	1,271	758	329	3,183
Totals	1,866	2,956	1,725	1,083	7,630

OOB: Out-of-Competition IC: In-competition

Adverse Findings and Other Doping Violations – 2004 Cases

	Cases with Substances Detected	Number Referred to IFs	Total U.S. Cases	Total Sanctions	Resulted in No Violation	Pending
Number of Cases	43	3	40	27	2	11

Classification of Adverse Findings

Number of Findings	Anabolic Agents	Number of Findings	Hormones
2	Elevated Testosterone/Epitestosterone (T/E) ratio	6	EPO
2	19-norandrosterone & 19-noretiocholanolone		
1	Norandrosterone		Oxygen Transfers
1	Boldione	1	Homologous blood transfusion
1	Boldenone		
1	Oxymetholone Metabolites		Stimulants
1	Androstenedione	1	Ephedrine
		2	Amphetamine
	Beta-2 Agonists	1	Nikethamide
1	Salbutamol	1	Modafinil
1	Terbutaline	1	Cathine
		3	Phentermine
	Cannabinoids		
6	Tetrahydrocannabinol		
	Diuretics		
1	Hydrochlorothiazide		

Note: The total number of adverse findings in 2004 includes no shows (1), tests refusals (4) and other non-analytical positives (4).

2004 EDUCATION SESSIONS

Sport	Date of Presentation	Total # of Participants	Sport	Date of Presentation	Total # of Participants
Badminton	June 3, 2004	85	Racquetball	May 29, 2004	13
Badminton	June 30, 2004	276	Resident Athletes - Chula Vista	May 13, 2004	38
Baseball	June 28, 2004	40	Resident Athletes- NMU	April 13, 2004	50
Basketball	June 20, 2004	40	Roller Sports	October 2, 2004	50
Basketball	July 15, 2004	22	Rowing	March 8, 2004	69
Bowling	January 8, 2004	15	Sailing	May 19, 2004	18
Bowling	May 26, 2004	32	Shooting	January 6, 2004	9
Boxing	March 4, 2004	21	Shooting	January 20, 2004	27
Canoe/Kayak	April 5, 2004	20	Shooting	May 17, 2004	26
Canoe/Kayak	April 20, 2004	6	Shooting	August 6, 2004	15
Colorado College Students	October 21, 2004	21	Shooting	October 6, 2004	14
Curling	January 31, 2004	138	Skiing	February 23, 2004	67
Curling	February 27, 2004	118	Skiing	April 2, 2004	21
Curling	February 28, 2004	62	Skiing	May 9, 2004	36
Cycling	January 28, 2004	32	Skiing	September 27, 2004	11
Cycling	July 15, 2004	21	Skiing	November 20, 2004	6
Cycling	August 3, 2004	16	Skiing	December 1, 2004	18
Cycling	August 19, 2004	5	Soccer	January 6, 2004	24
Cycling	November 13, 2004	51	Soccer	January 17, 2004	29
Disabled Alpine Skiing	September 17, 2004	29	Soccer	October 9, 2004	29
Disabled Archery	August 26, 2004	9	Softball	May 12, 2004	34
Disabled Cycling	June 1, 2004	18	Speedskating	December 15, 2004	9
Disabled Goalball	August 9, 2004	9	Swimming	July 19, 2004	81
Disabled Goalball	September 7, 2004	10	Table Tennis	January 14, 2004	30
Disabled Ice Sled Hockey	January 24, 2004	6	Taekwondo	June 4, 2004	5
Disabled Soccer	May 12, 2004	24	Team Handball	May 18, 2004	12
Disabled Swimming	August 26, 2004	60	Tennis	December 14, 2004	9
Disabled Wheelchair Basketball	June 19, 2004	36	Tennis	December 14, 2004	18
Disabled Wheelchair Curling	November 18, 2004	20	Track & Field	March 12, 2004	750
Diving	April 6, 2004	51	Track & Field	June 24, 2004	33
Equestrian	May 13, 2004	43	Track & Field	December 2, 2004	12
Equestrian	June 11, 2004	31	Track & Field	December 2, 2004	8
Fencing	April 26, 2004	18	Track & Field	December 3, 2004	60
Gymnastics - Artistic	June 5, 2004	44	Track & Field	December 3, 2004	25
Gymnastics - Artistic	June 6, 2004	103	Triathlon	April 2, 2004	11
Gymnastics - Trampoline & Tumbling	June 6, 2004	25	Univ. of Colorado Students - CS	November 23, 2004	61
High School Students	April 12, 2004	86	Water Polo	April 21, 2004	22
Ice Hockey	December 30, 2004	33	Water Skiing	May 3, 2004	15
Indiana Sports Corp	October 4, 2004	14	Weightlifting	January 9, 2004	10
Judo	January 21, 2004	37	Weightlifting	March 12, 2004	6
Karate	April 8, 2004	16	Weightlifting	July 9, 2004	14
Luge	September 28, 2004	14	Weightlifting	December 28, 2004	22
Modern Pentathlon	July 23, 2004	25	Grand Total		3,599

UNITED STATES ANTI-DOPING AGENCY

2550 Tenderfoot Hill Street, Suite 200

Colorado Springs, CO 80906-7346

Phone: (719) 785-2000

Fax: (719) 785-2001

Web site: <http://www.usantidoping.org>

E-mail: usada@usantidoping.org

