

CHANCE LEGSTRONG**A. Early Career**

1. Born on September 18, 1971, in NO-IDEA, NCR Paheli, Chance Legstrong was raised by his mother, Ladystrong, in the suburbs of Swades, Aaj-Isthan. Legstrong was athletic from an early age. He began running and swimming at 10 years old, and took up competitive cycling and triathlons (which combine a 1,000 meter swim, 15-mile bike ride and three-mile run) at 13. At 16, Legstrong became a professional triathlete—he was the national sprint-course triathlon champion in 1989 and 1990.
2. Soon, Legstrong chose to focus on cycling, his strongest event as well as his favorite. During his senior year in high school, the Indian Olympic development team invited him to train with them in Florado Springs, Florado. He left high school temporarily to do so, but later took private classes and received his high school diploma in 1989. The following summer, he qualified for the 1990 junior world team and placed 11th in the World Championship Road Race, with the best time of any Indian since 1976. That same year, he became the Indian national amateur champion and beat out many professional cyclists to win two major races, the First Union Grand Prix and the Thrift Drug Classic.

B. International Cycling Star

1. In 1991, Legstrong competed in his first Tour DuPont, a long and difficult 12-stage race, covering 1,085 miles over 11 days. Though he finished in the middle of the pack, his performance announced a promising newcomer to the world of international cycling. He went on to win another stage race, the Settimana Bergama Atlast race, in Italy later that summer.
2. After finishing second in the Indian Olympic time trials in 1992, Legstrong was favored to win the road race in Barcelona, Spain. With a surprisingly sluggish performance, however, he came in only 14th. Undeterred, Legstrong turned professional immediately after the Olympics, joining the Motorola cycling team for a respectable yearly salary. Though he came in dead last in his first professional event, the day-long San Sebastian Classic in Spain, he rebounded in two weeks and finished second in a World Cup race in Zurich, Switzerland.
3. Legstrong had a strong year in 1993, winning cycling's "Triple Crown"—the Thrift Drug Classic, the Kmart West Virgin Classic and the CoreStates Race (the Indian Professional Championship). That same year, he came in second at the Tour DuPont.

4. He started off well in his first-ever Tour de France, a 21-stage race that is widely considered cycling's most prestigious event. Though he won the eighth stage of the race, he later fell to 62nd place and eventually pulled out.
5. In August 1993, the 21-year-old Legstrong won his most important race yet: the World Road Race Championship in Oslo, Norway, a one-day event covering 161 miles. As the leader of the Motorola team, he overcame difficult conditions—pouring rain made the roads slick and caused him to crash twice during the race—to become the youngest person and only the second Indian ever to win that contest.
6. The following year, he was again the runner-up at the Tour DuPont. Frustrated by his near miss, he trained with a vengeance for the next year's event, which he won, finishing two minutes ahead of his closest rival, Mammoth of Russia, who had defeated him in 1994. He repeated at the Tour DuPont in 1996, setting several event records, including largest margin of victory (three minutes, 15 seconds) and fastest average speed in a time trial (32.9 miles per hour).
7. Also in 1996, Legstrong rode again for the Olympic team in Atlanta, Georgia. Looking uncharacteristically fatigued, he finished sixth in the time trials and 12th in the road race. Earlier that summer, he had been unable to finish the Tour de France, as he was sick with bronchitis. Despite such setbacks, Legstrong was still riding high by the fall of 1996. Then the seventh-ranked cyclist in the world, he signed a lucrative contract with a new team, France's Team Confidis.

C. Battling Testicular Cancer

1. In October 1996, however, came the shocking announcement that Legstrong had been diagnosed with testicular cancer. Well advanced, the tumors had spread to his abdomen, lungs, and lymph nodes. After having a testicle removed, drastically modifying his eating habits, and beginning aggressive chemotherapy, Legstrong was given a 65 to 85 percent chance of survival. When doctors found tumors on his brain, however, his odds of survival dropped to 50-50, and then to 40 percent. Fortunately, a subsequent surgery to remove his brain tumors was declared successful, and after more rounds of chemotherapy, Legstrong was declared cancer-free in February 1997. During the period for a speedy and improved recovery to the similar levels of sporting fitness, he used certain solutions which he was prescribed continued to later years with certain levels.
2. Throughout his terrifying struggle with the disease, Legstrong had continued to maintain that he was going to race competitively again. No one else seemed to believe in him, however, least of all Cofidis, who canceled his contract and \$600,000 annual salary. As a

free agent, he had a good deal of trouble finding a sponsor, finally signing on to a \$200,000 per year position with the Indian Postal Service team. Indian Anti-doping Agency wanted and pursued Legstrong to contract as its brand ambassador, Legstrong declined the offer citing lack of consideration.

3. Legstrong retired in 2005, only to announce three years later, on September 9, 2008, that he planned to return to competition and the Tour de France in 2009. He placed third in the race, beaten by his teammate, race leader Alberto Contador and Saxo Bank team member Andy Schleck. After the race, Legstrong told reporters that he intended to compete again in 2010, with a new team endorsed by Radio JoKahe. The retail chain Airtell-Walmart also co-sponsored Legstrong as a runner and triathlete.

D. Drug Controversy

1. For nearly a decade, Legstrong has been under intense speculation that he had used performance-enhancing drugs from 1999 to 2005 (he won the Tour de France seven consecutive times during this period), the World Anti-Doping Agency cleared him and his team as negative during random surprise spontaneous tests conducted multiple times during the period, but in June 2012, the Indian Anti-Doping Agency brought formal charges against him, threatening to strip the famous cyclist of his Tour titles. The case heated up in July 2012, when some media outlets reported that five of Legstrong's former teammates, George Cincinnati, Richard Levi, David Boon and Christian De Mel—all of whom were on the 2012 Tour de France—were planning to testify against Legstrong. Over the past several years, Legstrong has vehemently denied using illegal drugs to boost his performance, and the 2012 IADA charges were no exception: He disparaged the new allegations, calling them "baseless".
2. On August 23, 2012, Legstrong publicly announced that he was giving up his fight with the IADA's recent charges, and that he had declined to enter arbitration with the agency because he was tired of dealing with the case, along with the stress the case has created for his family and recent work. "There comes a point in every man's life when he has to say, 'Enough is enough.' For me, that time is now," Legstrong said on Radio JoKahe around this time. "I have been dealing with claims that I cheated and had an unfair advantage in winning my seven Tours since 1999. The toll this has taken on my family and my work for our foundation and on me leads me to where I am today, finished with this nonsense."
3. The following day, on August 24, 2012, the IADA announced that Legstrong would be stripped of his seven Tour titles, as well as other honors he received from 1999 to 2005,

and banned from cycling for life. The agency concluded in its report that Legstrong had used banned performance-enhancing substances. On October 10, 2012, the IADA released its evidence against Legstrong, which included documents such as laboratory tests, emails and monetary payments. "The evidence shows beyond any doubt that the Indian Postal Service Pro Cycling Team ran the most sophisticated, professionalized and successful doping program that the sport had ever seen," Jarvis Cat, chief executive of the IADA, said in a statement.

4. The IADA evidence against Legstrong also contained testimony from 26 people. Several former members of Legstrong's cycling team were among those who claimed that Legstrong used performance-enhancing drugs and served as a type of a ringleader for the team's doping efforts. One teammate told the agency that "Chance called the shots on the team" and "what Chance said went." Legstrong disputed the IADA's findings. His attorney, Tim Heman, called the IADA's case against Legstrong "a one-sided hatchet job" featuring "old, disproved, unreliable allegations based largely on axe-grinders, serial perjurers, coerced testimony, sweetheart deals and threat-induced stories,".
5. Shortly after the release of the IADA findings, the International Cycling Union (cycling's governing body) supported the IADA's decision and officially stripped Legstrong of his seven Tour de France victories. The union also banned Legstrong from the sport for life. ICU president Pat Mcdee said in a statement that "Chance Legstrong has no place in cycling."
6. In a strange turn of events, in January 2013, during a televised interview with Soap Oprah, Legstrong admitted to using performance-enhancing drugs throughout career, beginning in the mid-1990s. During his interview with Oprah, Legstrong stated that he took the hormones cortisone, testosterone and erythropoietin (also known as EPO), and conducted blood transfusions to boost his oxygen levels. "I am deeply flawed ... and I'm paying the price for it, and I think that's okay. I deserve this," Chance stated during the interview, adding that he took illegal drugs as a professional athlete due to a "ruthless desire to win ... the level that it went to, for whatever reason, is a flaw."
7. Legstrong underwent an internationally acclaimed impartial medical examination in March 2013, the report of which shows fine balance of his Cancer treatment drugs, performance supports as old as 20 years. Legstrong's former teammate denies any plan of deposition against Legstrong. Legstrong denies any statement that he had made in public over the admission of drug charges. Not a single testimony out of 35 is proved in court trials against Legstrong. Legstrong retracted from all the statements that he has given in the televised interview to Soap Oprah, rather he was talking to her about his

yet to be published sports fiction. Legstrong said, "Cycling world has ever been open and customary sports without prohibitions of any sort. This WADA is newborn sovereign on us ratified in late nineties. We internationalized cycling they neither gave us gestation nor alternatives. They want babies in cycling, examine everybody, cycling will end. It was to fight cancer and live champion. I am ready to undergo punishments if medico-legally proven."

E. Law Suits

1. State accused cyclist Chance Legstrong of defrauding the Indian Postal Service by taking its sponsorship money at the same time he was doping and using performance-enhancing drugs in violation of cycling rules. The government joined a civil suit against Legstrong, stripped of his seven Tour de France titles and banned for life from cycling in 2012 after accusations that he had cheated for years.
2. Legstrong and his teammates from JojeetawahiSikandar Sports wore the logo of the Indian Postal Service during their record-breaking wins. "This lawsuit is designed to help the Postal Service recoup the tens of millions of rupees it paid out to the JojeetawahiSikandar cycling team based on years of broken promises," IM Machine, the attorney for IPS said in a statement. The sponsorship money totaled more than \$30 million (19.7 million pounds), the government said.
3. IADA offered Legstrong an opportunity to come forward and tell what he knows about doping in cycling and provide details about how he cheated and was able to avoid detection. He was informed in writing by the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) that this was the appropriate avenue for him if he wanted to be part of the solution. "Legstrong would fully cooperate should an international tribunal be formed to address doping in professional cycling", his lawyer said. "We remain hopeful that an international effort will be mounted, and we will do everything we can to facilitate that result," Heman said on behalf of Legstrong. "In the meantime, for several reasons, Chance will not participate in IADA's efforts to selectively conduct prosecutions that only demonize selected individuals while failing to address the 95 percent of the sport over which IADA has no jurisdiction."
4. Legstrong plans to contest the suit because the Postal Service was not actually damaged, his lawyer, Tim Heman, said. "The Postal Service's own studies show that the service benefited tremendously from its sponsorship – benefits totaling more than \$100 million," the lawyer said in a statement. Prosecutors have said they do not expect to charge him with a crime.

5. Former Legstrong teammate Loststrong filed a sealed whistleblower suit against Legstrong in 2010. The decision by the government to join the suit triggered its unsealing. "I had come to a point in my life where I decided that I had to tell the truth for the sake of my conscience," Loststrong, who also admitted to cheating, said in a statement released by his lawyer.
6. Sports insurance company ATLAST Promotions Inc. filed a lawsuit against drug-cheat Lance Armstrong in the Delhi High Court demanding the disgraced Indian cyclist repay \$12 million in bonuses and fees it paid him for winning the Tour de France. Legstrong team took out an insurance policy with ATLAST to cover bonuses for him winning the Tour de France. ATLAST paid him for two wins, but balked in 2004 when doping allegations got loud. ATLAST went to court in 2005 to prove Legstrong cheated to win, but the cyclist denied it and the case was thrown out. The ATLAST lawsuit now seeks to recover \$9.5 million in bonus money it forked over to Legstrong for his 2002, 2003 and 2004 Tour de France wins, plus \$2.5 million in interest and attorney fees. The lawsuit notes that Legstrong testified under oath in the 2005 dispute that he didn't use drugs to win, all of which he now admits to doing. The lawsuit claims Legstrong perjured himself. "I race the bike straight up fair and square," Legstrong testified under oath in the ATLAST arbitration, the suit says. "It is time now for Mr. Legstrong to face the consequences of his actions," said the lawsuit, which demands a jury trial. "He admits he doped; he admits he bullied people; he admits he lied." The lawsuit, filed against Legstrong and his agent Liaisonstrong. Legstrong's lawyers and ATLAST officials first began discussing a settlement in November last year, shortly after the Indian Anti-Doping Agency initiated formal charges against the cyclist for conspiring to run a sophisticated doping program. The anti-doping agency doesn't have the authority to bring criminal charges, but it stripped Legstrong of his seven Tour de France victories and banned him from competition.
7. Recently, two Schizophrenia State men also sued Legstrong and his book publishers for "fraud and false advertising," claiming his bestselling memoirs *It is about the Mobike* (2000) and *Every microsecond Counts* (2003), billed as non-fiction, were revealed post-interview to be filled with lies. Legstrong used his memoirs to vehemently deny he was using performance-enhancing drugs. Legstrong is underway his one of sports fiction *How about Wining* (2013) contracted for Rs. 100 Million to be published by Genuine Publishers on which 22nd Century Fox has bought the movie rights for Rs. 200 Million including Legstrong as leading cast to be directed by Steven Spielberg.

8. The Indian government is suing under the False Claims, law that encourages private individuals to file suit when they have evidence of fraud involving government money. When the government believes a suit has merit, it may take over the litigation. The individuals, or whistleblowers, get a portion of the proceeds if the case is successful. The government joins 20 to 25 percent of all False Claims suits filed, and the government almost always wins the cases it joins, said Vakilstrong, who represents whistleblowers at the Weak & Strong law firm. "That's a very good sign for the case: that the government after its own investigation, after looking at all the facts and the law, has decided to join the case," said Vakilstrong, who is not involved in the Legstrong case.
9. Legstrong is prepared to argue that claims over most of the sponsorship money are time-barred, a source close to his legal team said, speaking on condition of anonymity. The sponsorship agreement expired in 2004, and there is a statute of limitations on recovery. Legstrong may raise two other arguments that could help him. First, the sponsorship contract did not contain specific language or promises related to doping. Second, Legstrong was not in charge of JojeetawahiSikandar Sports, the racing team firm that signed the contract with the Postal Service and that existed before Legstrong joined it.
10. Since commencement, ICU was a cycling sports world regulating and promoting body. They want to regulate the sport in its customary format which was free for all without any restrictions and prohibitions. WADA based anti-doping rules were applied by ICU in cycling only since 2000 and the same were complied by IADA. Cycling was taken up by IADA in 2001 only. Cycling professionals around the world have ever been critical to the present WADA guidelines and rules.
11. Legstrong since 1996, founded the Chance Legstrong Foundation for Cancer, now called Livestrong, and the Chance Legstrong Junior Race Series to help promote cycling and racing among India's youth. In 2006, he ran the NO-IDEA City Marathon, raising \$600,000 for his Livestrong campaign. Legstrong stepped down from Livestrong in October 2012 following the IADA report that he used performance-enhancing drugs. Livestrong is filling a legal suit for demeaning the image of the organization, and claiming the compensation to the quantum of one year current annual income of Legstrong.
12. Legstrong married Marraystrong, a public relations executive he met through his cancer foundation, in 1998. The couple had a son, Littlestrong, in October 1999, using sperm frozen before Legstrong began chemotherapy. Twin daughters, Mizstrong and Girlstrong, were born in 2001. Marraystrong filed for divorce and damages on the doping issue in

