

Adverse Media Monitoring Report

2024-06-11

Entity information

Entity ID	Type	Name	Year of birth	Citizenship	Resi
—	Individual	Lance Armstrong	1971	United States	—, U

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Reviewer Comment

No comment provided.

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f5df95c8-d2f5-4f8e-946e-96daba6caaaa	acf763e2-0f00-45d0-bff6-5b9c1e384772	Google

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[Sex assault case against Lance Armstrong's son dropped](#)

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Reviewed by Auto on June 11, 2024

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[Timeline: Lance Armstrong's journey from deity to disgrace](#)

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[Lance Armstrong's storage unit burglarized, over \\$100K in bikes stolen](#)

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Lance Armstrong settles \$100M fraud lawsuit with U.S. government - ESPN

... Lance Armstrong reached a \$5 million settlement with the federal government in a whistleblower lawsuit that could have sought \$100 million in damages from the record seven Tour de France victories after admitting he used performance-enhancing drugs throughout much of his career ...

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April 19, 2018 · [Google](#) · [Needs Investigation](#) (Score 0.58) [theguardian.com](#)

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Timeline of Lance Armstrong's career successes, doping allegations and final collapse - ESPN

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... **1997:** He establishes the Lance Armstrong Foundation (later renamed Livestrong) to support cancer patients and research. Armstrong also signs with the U.S. Postal Service, which would later be rebranded under a different sponsor, Discovery Channel. The ubiquitous, yellow "Livestrong" bracelets from Armstrong's foundation would become a symbol for survivors everywhere ...

[Lance Armstrong Agrees to Pay \\$5 Million to Settle False Claims Allegations](#)

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Article without representative content. Min number of words is 50 but was 1.

Lance Armstrong Agrees to Pay \$5 Million to Settle False Claims Allegations

Apr 19, 2018 ... Lance Armstrong Agrees to Pay \$5 Million to Settle. WASHINGTON – Former professional cyclist Lance Armstrong ... REPORT FRAUD, WASTE, AND

[What the Lance Armstrong settlement agreement tells us about the Government's case](#)

June 27, 2018 · [Google](#) · [Needs Investigation](#) [contractorsperspective.com](#)

Article without representative content. Min number of words is 50 but was 11.

What the Lance Armstrong settlement agreement tells us about the Government's case

Jun 27, 2018 ... Evolving FCA standards have resulted in the fraudification of contract disputes. The Armstrong case goes one step beyond fraudification to cases wh

[Why did Lance Armstrong just pay the federal government \\$5 million ...](#)

April 19, 2018 · [Google](#) · [Needs Investigation](#) · [washingtonpost.com](#)

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Why did Lance Armstrong just pay the federal government \$5 million ...

Apr 19, 2018 ... Will Lance Armstrongs fraud settlement finally let him move forward? The settlement closes a long and bitterly fought string of sports corruption cases

[Lance Armstrong Agrees to Pay \\$5 Million to Settle False Claims Allegations Arising From Violation of Anti-Doping Provisions of U.S. Postal Service](#)

April 19, 2018 · [Google](#) · [False Positive](#) (Score 0.67) · [justice.gov](#)

False positive. Strong date of birth mismatch (1971/1999).

Reviewed by Auto on June 11, 2024

Lance Armstrong Agrees to Pay \$5 Million to Settle False Claims Allegations Arising From Violation of Anti-Doping Provisic Sponsorship Agreement

... From 1996 through 2004, the USPS sponsored a professional cycling team. The sponsorship agreements required the team to follow the rules of cycling's governir prohibiting the use of certain performance enhancing substances and methods. Between 1999 and 2004, Lance Armstrong was the lead rider on the team, and he ap prestigious event, the Tour de France, six consecutive times. ...

... "This settlement resolves allegations that Lance Armstrong violated the terms of his team's sponsorship by the U.S. Postal Service," said U.S. Attorney for the Distr

Article details

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assault assaulted charge incident sexual allegation arrest bond drugs evidence felony offense se

Sex assault case against Lance Armstrong's son dropped

A Texas district attorney has rejected a felony sexual assault charge filed earlier this year by Austin police against the son of former cyclist Lance Armstrong.

Luke Armstrong was charged in April related to an incident in 2018. A woman told police in November 2020 that she was by Luke Armstrong after he drove her from e Austin. Because she was 16 at the time and he was 18, Luke Armstrong was charged with assaultedsexual assault of child. He had been free on a personal bond.

According to online Travis County court records, the case was recorded as "DA Rejection/No Charges Filed" on Aug. 24. Travis County District Attorney José Garza's charge was dismissed and declined further comment.

"Luke and his family are delighted with the outcome and look forward to clearing his name because of this baseless allegation," Armstrong attorney Randy Leavitt said

"We presented strong evidence to the district attorney's office showing that the relationship between the two young people was completely consensual and consequ offense," Leavitt said. "Luke passed two independent polygraph exams with the best examiners in the state showing that he did not use any force or threats to gain cc

Lance Armstrong won the Tour de France seven times before he was stripped of those titles following revelations he used performance-enhancing drugs for much of

According to the arrest affidavit issued April 1, the woman told police she met Luke Armstrong in June 2018, and that she was intoxicated at a party two days later wh She told police she didn't remember the ride but woke up in his house where she told police he sexually assaulted her and then drove her home.

She later made a recorded call to Armstrong in December 2020, during which Armstrong admitted to having sex with her at his father's house a few years earlier, the

The girl told police she informed six people that Armstrong had sex with her. Four of them remembered the girl describing the sex as nonconsensual, the affidavit saic what happened as consensual.

Leavitt previously said the relationship between Luke Armstrong and the girl continued after the incident in question.

Luke Armstrong was a reserve fullback on the Rice University football team in 2018-19. He opted out of the 2020 season amid the coronavirus pandemic and did not

Timeline: Lance Armstrong's journey from deity to disgrace

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drugs lawsuit allegations illegal accuses alleges banned bans breach charge complaint conspiracy evidence fine impose incident prohibited prosecutors protection sanctions violated

Timeline: Lance Armstrong's journey from deity to disgrace

Armstrong wins a stage at the Tour de France . He finishes 36th, the first time he finishes the race.

Armstrong is diagnosed with testicular cancer. The cancer had spread to his lungs, lymph nodes, abdomen and brain; undergoes surgery the next day to have the ma
1997

He establishes the Lance Armstrong Foundation to benefit cancer research and cancer patients.

1999

En route to winning the 1999 Tour de France, Armstrong tests positive for the corticosteroid triamcinolone. He evades sanctions by providing a back-dated doctor's ce
in a skin cream.

2000

– Wins the Tour de France for a second consecutive year and two months later wins the bronze medal at the Sydney Olympic Games.

– Publishes book: *It's Not About the Bike: My Journey Back to Life*.

2001

Wins the Tour de France for the third time.

2002

– Wins his fourth consecutive Tour de France.

– A 21-month investigation into whether the US Postal Team used performance enhancing drugs during the 2000 Tour de France closes after finding no evidence of i

2003

Armstrong wins his fifth consecutive Tour de France by 61 seconds.

2004

Wins his sixth consecutive Tour de France.

2005

Wins his seventh Tour de France in a row. The newspaper l'Equipe alleges that EPO was found in several samples provided by Armstrong during the 1999 Tour, whe
purposes. The UCI commissions a report into the affair from the Dutch anti-doping consultant Emile Vrijman.

2006

Report is released; it clears Armstrong's name. However, in March 2015 the UCI's Independent Commission finds that "UCI had no intention of pursuing an independ
prioritised the fight against Wada and the protection of its star athlete".

2008

– Armstrong announces his return to professional cycling.

– UCI president Pat McQuaid states that Armstrong will be permitted to make his comeback at the Tour Down Under in January 2009 in spite of the fact that their rule
out of competition testing for six months beforehand; he is not eligible to race until 1 February but is permitted to race from 20 January.

2009

– Armstrong comes third in the Tour de France.

– He crashes during the Amgen Tour of California and is taken to a hospital. The same day he denies allegations of doping made by former team-mate Floyd Landis.

2010

– Armstrong hires a defence lawyer to represent him in a federal investigation into allegations of fraud and doping.

– Armstrong comes in 23rd place in his final Tour de France.

2011

Armstrong announces his retirement from professional cycling, saying he wants to devote more time to his family and the fight against cancer.

2012

– Justice Department prosecutors announce they are closing a criminal probe of Armstrong without filing charges that he used performance enhancing drugs.

– The US Anti-Doping Agency notifies Armstrong of an investigation into new doping charges.

– Usada announces it has filed doping charges against Armstrong. Armstrong's attorney calls the decision to charge him "wrong" and "baseless".

– Armstrong files a federal lawsuit in a Texas district court to halt the doping case against him.

– A federal judge dismisses Lance Armstrong's lawsuit against the United States Anti-Doping Agency saying his right to due process is being violated.

'Middle-aged businessmen are winning amateur races on EPO'

– Declares he will no longer fight charges of illegal doping. Shortly after Armstrong's announcement, Usada says it will strip Armstrong of his seven Tour de France tit
him.

– Usada's report on Armstrong is released. It accuses him of leading "the most sophisticated, professionalised and successful doping programme that sport has ever

– Armstrong announces he is stepping down as chairman of Livestrong.

– Nike terminates its contract with Lance Armstrong. Anheuser-Busch also announces it will not renew its contract with Armstrong after it expires in 2012.

- UCI strips Armstrong of his seven Tour de France titles and bans him for life.
- Oakley announces it is severing ties with Armstrong.

2013

- The International Olympic Committee strips Armstrong of the bronze medal he won at the 2000 Olympic Games in Sydney, Australia.
- In an interview with Oprah Winfrey, Armstrong admits to using banned performance-enhancing drugs.
- The US Department of Justice joins a lawsuit against Armstrong that was originally filed by former team-mate Floyd Landis.
- The Justice Department files a lawsuit against Armstrong and his company Tailwind Sports for millions of dollars that the US Postal Service spent to sponsor his use of prohibited drugs constitutes a breach of contract.
- Brian Cookson ousts Pat McQuaid in battle for UCI presidency.

2014

- Cookson announces formation of Independent Commission for Reform in Cycling (CIRC) to look into historic doping in the sport and the UCI's relationship with Armstrong.
- Armstrong meets CIRC.

2015

- An arbitration panel orders Armstrong and Tailwind Sports to pay \$10m (£6.5m) in a fraud dispute with a promotions company SCA for what it called an “unparalleled fraud and conspiracy” that covered up his use of performance-enhancing drugs.
- Armstrong pleads guilty to careless driving for hitting two parked cars in Aspen, an incident for which his girlfriend initially took the blame, and pays a \$238.50 fine.
- UCI publishes report from Independent Commission for Reform in Cycling, which asserts that Armstrong “benefited from a preferential status afforded by the UCI le:

Lance Armstrong's storage unit burglarized, over \$100K in bikes stolen

December 20, 2023 · [Google](#) · [Needs Investigation](#) (Score 0.71) [kxan.com](#)

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stolen arrest suspects allege felonies felony incidents sentence stealing theft

Lance Armstrong's storage unit burglarized, over \$100K in bikes stolen

AUSTIN (KXAN) – Two Austin men are accused of stealing more than \$100,000 of high-end bicycles and parts from the storage unit of famous cyclist and former Aus according to arrest affidavits.

Police allege Shaun Thompson, 36, and Ethan Harms, 33, burglarized Armstrong's ExtraSpace Storage Unit sometime between Dec. 10 and 12 and took four Trek rc markings identifying Armstrong as the owner. A silver and black Cannondale Super Six Evo racing bike and a Ventum GS-1 gravel racing bike were also taken, police Both men have been charged with theft of property between \$30,000 and \$150,000 – a third-degree felony, according to court records.

Harms and Thompson are suspects in other storage units and apartment burglaries, according to the arrest affidavit. Police said they reviewed the storage unit's surv the suspects from other incidents.

To help value Armstrong's stolen assets, police went to Armstrong's 30-year assistant and the CEO of a Houston sports memorabilia company. Police said the longtir maintained Armstrong's bicycles for years.

Police and the experts arrived at the following values for Armstrong's elite hardware:

2023 Ventum GS-1 gravel bike, with Shimano GRX Di2 electronic shifting and Zipp carbon wheels was brand new and valued at \$8,500, the affidavit states.

2016 Cannondale Super Six EVO road bike with SRAM ETAP electronic shifting and Zipp carbon wheels and a custom paint job was valued at \$10,500, the affidavit s

2010 Trek Madone road bike with SRAM Red mechanical shifting and Bontrager wheels. The bike was personally used by Armstrong for road races and triathlons fro retail for \$10,000, but Armstrong's assistant said a bike with the same hardware had sold for \$50,000 at auction, according to the arrest affidavit.

200-2002 Trek S500 frame with Shimano Dura Ace components was valued at \$6,500.

A "custom one-off" MyBike mountain bike frame with custom paint job built specifically for Armstrong in Europe. Armstrong's assistant stated the frame could bring ab auction.

Trek Madone 6.9 Red carbon road frame used by Armstrong's Trek-Livestrong development team and ridden by Ryan Baumann valued at \$500.

The combined value of the stolen bikes and parts was \$105,800, according to the affidavit.

Third-degree felonies can bring a prison sentence of two to 10 years.

Armstrong had seven Tour de France titles from 1999-2005 stripped in 2012 after he admitted to doping while racing. He was diagnosed with stage 3 testicular cancer, the best cyclist in the world at the time of the diagnosis.

Austin Bike Farm employee Michael Reyna said one of the bikes stolen was Armstrong's favorite.

Reyna said they rode together once.

"He's a super friendly guy," Reyna said. "Seeing all like the particular items that were stolen, it hurts being a cyclist, seeing that for sure."

Reyna said the high price tag is not just for the value of the bikes, but their sentimental value to Armstrong.

"I know that he really does enjoy riding that bicycle," Reyna said. "It has probably more value than the price of the bike. It's got his name written on it."

This comes at a time when the Austin Police Department warned about an increase in the number of reported burglaries at storage unit facilities.

APD even advised people to get renters insurance for items they store.

"It's all too often a common story around here," Reyna said. "Lance isn't not susceptible to getting broken into."

Reyna said his heart goes out to Armstrong because he understands a cyclist's love for their bike.

"The relationship that you have with the it," Reyna said. "You know, the kind of the romance that you share with is indescribable."

Lance Armstrong settles \$100M fraud lawsuit with U.S. government - ESPN

[Google](#) · [Needs Investigation \(Score 0.64\)](#) [espn.com](#)

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lawsuit settlement trial damages confession settled drug drugs alleging convicted damaging grand jury lawsuits litigation scandal settle settlements settles sued

Lance Armstrong settles \$100M fraud lawsuit with U.S. government - ESF

Apr 19, 2018, 04:28 PM ET

Lance Armstrong reached a \$5 million settlement with the federal government in a whistleblower lawsuit that could have sought \$100 million in damages from the cyclist's seven Tour de France victories after admitting he used performance-enhancing drugs throughout much of his career.

The deal announced Thursday came as the two sides prepared for a trial that was scheduled to start May 7 in Washington. Armstrong's former U.S. Postal Service teammate's original lawsuit along with attorney fees paid by Armstrong in 2010 and is eligible for up to 25 percent of the settlement.

Seeking millions it spent sponsoring Armstrong's powerhouse teams, the government joined the lawsuit against Armstrong in 2013 after his televised confession and retired, but the to Oprah Winfrey to using steroids and other performance-enhancing drugs confession shattered the legacy of one of the most popular sports figures in America. In a statement issued through his lawyer, Armstrong said he's happy to have "made peace with the Postal Service."

"While I believe that their lawsuit against me was meritless and unfair, and while I am spending a lot of money to resolve it, I have since 2013 tried to take full responsibility for my inappropriate conduct, and make amends wherever possible," he said. "I rode my heart out for the Postal cycling team, and was always especially proud to wear the red jersey when competing in the Tour de France. Those memories are very real and mean a lot to me."

Lance Armstrong has settled the whistleblower lawsuit brought by the U.S. government for \$5 million, less than a month before a scheduled May 7 trial. Former U.S. Postal Service teammate Landis is eligible for up to 25 percent of the settlement. *AP Images/Harpo Studios*

Landis told ESPN's Bonnie Ford he was "relieved" that the legal process had ended without going to trial.

"I really didn't want to relive it in a courtroom, and I don't think Lance did either, and I don't know that that would have really accomplished anything," Landis said. "Ratting out my teammate, we're better off. I mean, it was up to Lance, but I think he probably feels the same way."

"He benefited more than everyone else and he's also paid more than everyone else."

The settlement clears the 46-year-old Armstrong of the most damaging legal issues still facing the cyclist since his downfall. He had already taken huge hits financially, being forced to pay more than \$20 million in damages and settlements in a series of lawsuits. The government's lawsuit would have been the biggest by far.

"No one is above the law," said Chad Readler, acting assistant attorney general for the Justice Department's Civil Division. "This settlement demonstrates that those who cheat are held accountable."

Landis attorney Paul Scott said the settlement, while far less than the potential damages, still holds Armstrong accountable for cheating.

"It's not enough to go on Oprah and say sorry," Scott said. "Our objective was to hold him responsible financially in a very real way and this deal accomplishes that." Scott told Ford whether the lawsuit should have long ago been settled posed "an age-old question," but that he was prepared to go to trial.

"There's nothing like the prospect of the courthouse steps to focus people's attention," he said. "It was typical litigation, in terms of what happens as the prospect of a trial. Armstrong is still believed to be worth millions based on his vast investment portfolio and homes in Austin, Texas, and Aspen, Colorado. He also owns a pair of bicycle endurance events company. He also hosts a regular podcast in which he interviews other sports figures and celebrities and has provided running commentary on the sport. Armstrong had built a worldwide following during his career by winning races and fighting cancer."

His personal story of recovering from testicular cancer that had spread to his brain, while forcefully denying persistent rumors of doping, had built his Lance Armstrong brand. \$500 million global brand and turned him into a celebrity. The foundation, which removed him from its board and renamed itself Livestrong, has seen donations and received attention.

Armstrong's team was already under the Postal Service sponsorship when he won his first Tour de France in 1999. The media frenzy that followed pushed the agency's popularity to new heights. Armstrong and his teams dominated cycling's marquee event, winning every year from 1999 to 2005.

Armstrong's cheating was finally uncovered in 2012 when the U.S. Anti-Doping Agency, armed with sworn testimony from Landis and other former teammates, moved forward. One of Armstrong's fiercest critics was frustrated by the settlement. Betsy Andreu, whose husband, Frankie, is a former Armstrong teammate, was the first to testify about Armstrong's enhancing drug use in a 2005 civil lawsuit.

"It's utterly shocking that the government settled for so little," Andreu said.

Andreu and her husband were close with Armstrong when the men were teammates before Andreu retired in 2000. Armstrong later strenuously denied Betsy's claims and discredited her, which succeeded for years. She wanted the case to go to trial.

"I would have liked to have been questioned under oath. That's my goal. And whether or not the jury would have convicted him would have been a different story, but my say under oath. He tried to destroy me," Andreu said.

Landis, himself a former doping cheat who was stripped of his 2006 Tour de France title, sued Armstrong under the federal False Claims Act, alleging Armstrong and the government when they cheated while riding under the Postal Service banner. According to court records, the contract paid the team, which was operated by Tailw from 2000 to 2004. Armstrong got nearly \$13.5 million.

Under the lawsuit, the government could have pursued "treble" damages, which could have reached the \$100 million range. As the person who filed the original lawsuit Scott said. Armstrong will also pay \$1.65 million to cover Landis' legal fees.

Armstrong had claimed he didn't owe the Postal Service anything because the agency made far more off the sponsorship than it paid; Armstrong's lawyers introduced that calculated benefits in media exposure topping \$100 million. The government countered that Armstrong had been "unjustly enriched" through the sponsorship and doping scandal tainted the agency's reputation.

Armstrong had been the target of a federal criminal grand jury, but that case was closed without charges in February 2012. Armstrong had previously tried to settle those talks broke down before the government announced its intention to join the case.

"I am glad to resolve this case and move forward with my life," Armstrong said. "I'm looking forward to devoting myself to the many great things in my life -- my five kid exciting writing and film projects, my work as a cancer survivor, and my passion for sports and competition. There is a lot to look forward to."

Information from The Associated Press was used in this report.

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Seeking millions spent sponsoring Armstrong's powerhouse teams, the government joined the lawsuit against Armstrong in 2013 after his televised confession to using performance-enhancing drugs and methods.

Armstrong had already retired, but the confession shattered the legacy of one of the most popular sports figures in the world.

In a statement to the Associated Press, Armstrong said he's happy to have "made peace with the Postal Service".

"While I believe that their lawsuit against me was meritless and unfair, and while I am spending a lot of money to resolve it, I have since 2013 tried to take full responsibility for my inappropriate conduct, and make amends wherever possible," he said. "I rode my heart out for the Postal cycling team, and was always especially proud to wear my chest when competing in the Tour de France. Those memories are very real and mean a lot to me."

The settlement clears the 46-year-old Armstrong of the most damaging legal issues still facing the cyclist since his downfall. He had already taken huge hits from sponsors and being forced to pay more than \$20m in damages and settlements in a series of lawsuits. The government's lawsuit would have been the biggest in Armstrong's career. He is still believed to be worth millions based on a vast investment portfolio and homes in Austin, Texas, and Aspen, Colorado. He also owns a pair of endurance events companies. He also hosts a regular podcast in which he interviews other sports figures and celebrities and has provided running commentary for years. Armstrong had built a world-wide following during his career winning races and fighting cancer.

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Timeline of Lance Armstrong's career successes, doping allegations and final collapse - ESPN

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allegations drugs accuses officials trafficking trial accusations authorities banned bullets collapse death
investigating lost prosecutors sanctions sentence trials drug

Timeline of Lance Armstrong's career successes, doping allegations and ESPN

ESPN's 30 for 30 "LANCE" directed by Marina Zenovich

Part 1: 9 p.m. ET Sunday on ESPN **Part 2:** 9 p.m. ET May 31 on ESPN **Streaming:** ESPN+ and ESPN Player (where available)

Lance Armstrong, a former American road-racing cyclist, helped elevate cycling to global popularity. His seven consecutive Tour de France victories, from 1999 to 2005, made him one of the most iconic and revered athletes outside of the professional sports world.

Yet, throughout his career, he consistently faced allegations of doping -- particularly after he faced cancer and won the Tour de France a few years later.

His pro career began after winning a U.S. amateur national championship in 1991, but he placed last in his debut race -- the Clásica de San Sebastian in Spain. He won the next year and entered his first Tour de France. He won a stage but dropped out and did not finish the race. He won the Thrift Drug Triple Crown in 1993, and his fame seemed unbeatable in winning seven straight Tour de France titles. *PatrickKovarik/AFP/Getty Images*

Here's the timeline of Armstrong's career:

1996: Armstrong becomes the first American to win the La Flèche Wallonne, and he wins a second Tour DuPont. Despite being a part of only five days of the Tour de France in the 1996 Olympic Games, finishing sixth in the time trial and 12th in the road race. In October 1996, he is diagnosed with advanced testicular cancer that had also spread to his brain and abdomen.

"I intend to beat this disease, and further I intend to ride again as a professional cyclist," he says when announcing his diagnosis. He undergoes his final chemotherapy.

1997: He establishes the Lance Armstrong Foundation (later renamed Livestrong) to support cancer patients and research. Armstrong also signs with the U.S. Postal Service team, which would later be rebranded under a different sponsor, Discovery Channel. The ubiquitous, yellow "Livestrong" bracelets from Armstrong's foundation would become a symbol of survivors everywhere.

1999: At age 27, after returning to professional cycling in 1997, Armstrong wins his first Tour de France.

"I hope it sends out a fantastic message to all survivors around the world," Armstrong says at the finish line in Paris. "We can return to what we were before -- and even better. He is immediately peppered with questions about doping, denying all accusations. Despite testing positive for a corticosteroid, he shows a backdated prescription to a doctor that doesn't seem to matter; the comeback story and victory launches Armstrong to global stardom.

2000: Armstrong wins his second Tour de France, as well as a bronze medal in the time trial event at the Sydney Olympic Games. German Jan Ullrich, a chief rival of Armstrong in the road race and silver in the time trials.

In Armstrong's autobiography "It's Not About the Bike," he provides what becomes a famous quote: "Pain is temporary. It may last a minute, or an hour, or a day, or a year, and something else will take its place. If I quit, however, it lasts forever."

2001: Armstrong wins his third consecutive Tour de France. His rivalry with Ullrich is at its peak. Ullrich never defeats Armstrong in the Tour de France. He has more success as an other racer.

2002: Armstrong wins his fourth consecutive Tour de France. French authorities simultaneously conclude a two-year investigation into the U.S. Postal Service team, finding evidence of performance-enhancing drugs.

2003: He wins the Tour de France again, for the fifth time. "This was my hardest win -- we dodged some bullets. It was a rough year at the Tour and I don't plan to make it any more satisfying, more than the others because of that. The crashes and near-crashes take it out of you," Armstrong says at the finish.

More: How to watch 'LANCE'

2004: Armstrong wins a record-setting sixth Tour de France.

2005: At age 33, after winning a seventh Tour de France, Armstrong retires to spend more time with his family. French newspaper *L'Equipe* reports blood samples retested from a 1999 race show evidence of doping allegations.

"If you consider my situation: a guy who comes back from arguably, you know, a death sentence, why would I then enter into a sport and dope myself up and risk my life?" Armstrong tells CNN. "I would never do that. No. No way."

2009: After announcing his return to cycling, saying he hoped to "raise awareness of the global cancer burden," Armstrong finishes third in the Tour de France, his first since 2005. He also joins the RadioShack team, with intentions to again compete in the 2010 Tour de France.

2010: At the Tour Down Under, Armstrong makes his 2010 race debut, finishing 25th out of 127. At the Vuelta a Murcia in Europe, he finishes in seventh place overall. After a crash in the Tour de California, he places second in the Tour of Switzerland and third in the Tour of Luxembourg. In the Tour de France, which he had said would be his final, he finishes in 23rd place. However, Team RadioShack wins the team competition thanks to Armstrong's contributions.

At the same time, American cyclist Floyd Landis, who was Armstrong's teammate for two years and won the 2006 Tour de France, admits he used performance-enhancing drugs. European cycling officials, Landis says he began doping in 2002 -- his first year alongside Armstrong, who again denies the allegations against him, saying in May: "It's our word. We like our credibility. Floyd lost his credibility a long time ago."

Lance Armstrong was stripped of his Tour de France titles in 2012. *Gary Miller/Getty Images*

Landis also accuses other U.S. Postal Service teammates of doping, in addition to Armstrong, and agrees to cooperate with federal officials investigating the allegations. **2011:** Armstrong again announces his retirement from competitive cycling in February, at age 39, to focus on family and his cancer foundation. But the walls obscuring the performance-enhancing drugs are cracking. Two other U.S. Postal team members come forward acknowledging their own PED use and further implicating Armstrong.

2012: Federal prosecutors drop their criminal investigation against Armstrong and the U.S. Postal Service team in February, with no charges filed. However, the United States accuses Armstrong of doping and trafficking of drugs in June. In October, the USADA formally charges him with using, possessing and trafficking banned substances. In choosing not to appeal the findings, Armstrong is stripped of all of his achievements from August 1998 onward, including his seven Tour de France titles. Armstrong's performance-enhancing drugs.

2013: In a January interview with Oprah Winfrey, Armstrong finally admits to doping during each Tour de France win from 1999 to 2005.

"This story was so perfect for so long. It's this myth, this perfect story, and it wasn't true," Armstrong tells Winfrey.

"I viewed this situation as one big lie that I repeated a lot of times, and as you said, it wasn't as if I just said no and I moved off it."

The Associated Press contributed to this story.

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False positive. Strong date of birth mismatch (1971/1999).

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Lance Armstrong Agrees to Pay \$5 Million to Settle False Claims Allegations From Violation of Anti-Doping Provisions of U.S. Postal Service Sponsorship Agreement

Former professional cyclist Lance Armstrong agreed to pay the United States \$5 million to resolve a lawsuit alleging and methods ("PEDs") resulted in the submission of false claims for sponsorship payments to the U.S. Postal Service ("USPS"), which sponsored Armstrong's cycling team during six of the seven years Armstrong appeared on the team. The Department of Justice announced today that his admitted use of performance-enhancing drugs

"No one is above the law," said Acting Assistant Attorney General for the Justice Department's Civil Division Chad A. Readler. "A competitor who intentionally uses illegal performance-enhancing substances and methods to cheat the government will be held accountable. This settlement demonstrates that those who cheat the government will be held accountable. From 1996 through 2004, the USPS sponsored a professional cycling team. The sponsorship agreements required the team to follow the rules of cycling's governing body, which prohibited the use of certain performance enhancing substances and methods. Between 1999 and 2004, Lance Armstrong was the lead rider on the team, and he won the most prestigious event, the Tour de France, six consecutive times.

"This settlement resolves allegations that Lance Armstrong violated the terms of his team's sponsorship by the U.S. Postal Service," said U.S. Attorney for the District of Columbia. "We will continue to work with our federal partners to protect taxpayer dollars and to ensure that those who do business with the federal government fulfill their contractual obligations."

The United States' lawsuit against Armstrong alleged that Armstrong and his team regularly and systematically employed PEDs, in violation of the USPS sponsorship. Armstrong made numerous false statements, directly and through team managers and spokesmen, to USPS management and to the public denying his PED use in his sponsorship of the team in late 2000, and to increase the sponsorship fees (and, by extension, Armstrong's own salary) in light of Armstrong's apparent Tour de France. In addition, the further alleged lawsuit alleged that Armstrong took active measures to conceal his PED use during the USPS sponsorship, and even after the sponsorship oath about his PED use in a 2005 arbitration proceeding involving his entitlement to a bonus for the 2004 Tour de France result; suing the Times of London and one of his masseuse – for libel; and threatening other people with similar lawsuits and other forms of retribution for disclosing their knowledge or suspicions of his doping activities. "The Postal Service has strongly supported the Department of Justice's intervention and pursuit of this case, as it always has been our position that Lance Armstrong Thomas J. Marshall, U.S. Postal Service General Counsel and Executive Vice President. "This matter has now been resolved in a manner that imposes consequences, as in all other instances, the Postal Service vigorously defends our brand and our position as a trusted government institution."

In October 2012, the U.S. Anti-Doping Agency ("USADA") issued a report and decision finding that Armstrong and his USPS teammates had engaged in a persistent doping program designed to enable Armstrong to win the Tour de France. In the wake of the USADA report, Armstrong was stripped of all of his competitive cycling results, including the 2000 Tour de France, and was banned from participating in competitive sports. Armstrong admitted to his extensive PED-use in a nationally televised interview with Oprah Winfrey in January 2013. "The U.S. Postal Service manages approximately 30,000 contract actions and spends more than \$13 billion on contracted supplies and services each fiscal year," said the General Counsel, U.S. Postal Service Office of Inspector General. "The Office of Inspector General supports the Postal Service by aggressively investigating allegations of misconduct. In this instance, we worked hand-in-hand with the Civil Division, the United States Attorney's Office and the U.S. Postal Service Office of the General Counsel to ensure a positive impact on the entire contracting process."

The allegations against Armstrong were originally brought in a whistleblower complaint filed in June 2010 by Floyd Landis, a former teammate of Armstrong, who admitted to PED use as member of the USPS-sponsored team. Landis filed his complaint under the qui tam provisions of the False Claims Act, which allow private parties to bring a lawsuit against the government and to share in any recovery. The Act permits the government to intervene in the whistleblower suit, as the government did here, in part. Landis will receive a settlement.

The settlement announced today represented a coordinated effort of the Civil Division's Commercial Litigation Branch, the U.S. Attorney's Office for the District of Columbia, the General Counsel for the United States Postal Service, in their investigation and litigation of this matter.

The lawsuit is captioned United States ex rel. Landis v. Tailwind Sports Corporation, et al., No. 10-cv-976 (CRC) (D.D.C.). The claims against Armstrong contained in the complaint and do not constitute a determination of liability.



Appendix - search request details

Google API

Entity ID	Type	Name	Year of birth	Citizenship	Residence
—	Individual	Lance Armstrong	1971	United States	—, U

High-risk countries

Russian Federation NK

Keywords

ACCUSE ARREST BRIBE CONVICT CORRUPT COUNTERFEIT CRIME EMBEZZLEMENT FRAUD GUILT INVESTIGATION KICKBACK MONEY LAUNDERING NARCOTIC PENALTY SANCTION SENTENCED EVASION TRAFFICKING VIOLATION

Article Language(s)

Any

Search time period

10 Years



Report Explanation

Case Status: the recommendation based on the analyst's findings. Possible values are Further investigation needed, True positive or False Positive. The name.

High-Risk Countries: shows flagged countries which were found within the article(s). Note that additional countries that were not found within the article screening.

Keywords: shows keywords found within the article(s) that are commonly associated with a True Positive alert. Note that additional keywords that were not may have been used in the screening.

Article Title: the name of the article returned by the search parameters. Clicking the name of the article title in the Summary section will navigate you to the article details section.

Article Status: a risk-based category assigned to an article. Possible values are "Needs Investigation", "False Positive", "True Positive". Articles that were "Positive" by the model are automatically assigned "Needs Investigation" unless a human team member changes the status during the review process.

Score: a model-based assessment that determines the relevance of the entity and a risky activity and/or crime. It is given on a 0.00 to 1.00 scale, with 1.00 being the highest.

Reviewer: the name and ID of the final analyst who reviewed the article and updated its status and/or comment. Possible values are the name and ID of the analyst or "Auto" if it was processed automatically by the digital worker Evelyn. It is possible for different articles to be reviewed by different analysts within the same case.

Comment: articles are first analyzed by the machine learning model. If the model dispositioned the article as False Positive, you'll see the reasoning list and any comments made by analysts during their manual review in this section.