



USA Triathlon Events Quality Control Policy

5825 Delmonico Drive
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1. INTRODUCTION

USA Triathlon (USAT) Participants must follow the policies set forth by both USAT and the U.S. Center for SafeSport, including the USA Triathlon Safe Sport Policy. These policies mandate safeguards for all USAT-sanctioned events. This Quality Control Policy (QCP) outlines the requirements necessary to ensure compliance, focusing on creating the safest competitive environment possible for our athletes.

While these safeguards set the minimum standards, true safety must be part of USAT's culture. Every participant, adult or minor, has a role in making safety a shared responsibility. Creating an environment where everyone remains vigilant makes every USAT event not just compliant but genuinely safer for all athletes.

Note: For clarity on specific terms used in this document, please refer to the definitions provided in Appendix A. Additionally, for detailed information regarding the different event participant categories, roles, and requirements, please refer to Appendix B. We recommend reviewing these appendices before reading the main content to ensure a clear understanding of key concepts and their application throughout the policy.

2. PURPOSE

This purpose of this QCP is to ensure that USAT-sanctioned events meet safety standards as required by the U.S. Center for SafeSport, especially in protecting minors, by focusing resources and monitoring where risks are highest.

3. APPLICABILITY

This procedure applies to all Adult Event Participants including coaches, volunteers, and event staff involved in USAT-sanctioned local and grassroots events. The guidelines differentiate between individuals based on their level of interaction with athletes and their role within the event.

4. SAFESPORT ALIGNMENT WITH EVENT OPERATIONS

4.1 Clarifying Contact for Event-Based Interactions

The term "Regular Contact" as defined by the USA Triathlon SafeSport policy refers to ongoing interactions within a 12-month period, typically seen in club settings where engagements are continuous. This definition is relevant for club activities, but does not fully reflect the immediate, situational interactions typical of USA Triathlon events.

Events present unique challenges where interactions are concentrated in specific areas. To better address the risks inherent in event environments, this document uses the concept of "Direct Contact" and "Incidental Contact" to describe the types of interaction event staff and other Adult Participants have with Minor Athletes. The refined definitions are located below and provide a more focused, risk-based approach to safeguarding athletes, particularly minors, during events.





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4.1.1. Examples of Incidental Contact:

Incidental Contact: Interaction that occurs as a byproduct of a broader task or activity, where the influence or impact on an individual athlete is minimal and not the primary focus. This typically happens in group settings or in situations where the contact is brief and non-specific.

Example Scenario 1: Registration Table Volunteer

Scenario: A volunteer at the registration table checks athletes in and hands out race materials. The interactions are brief, typically lasting only a few moments as the volunteer confirms each athlete's details and provides the necessary items. These interactions occur in a public area, in plain view of other participants and volunteers, and do not involve any physical contact.

Example Scenario 2: Spectator Area Monitors

Scenario: Volunteers monitoring spectator areas during the event ensure that spectators stay within designated areas and do not interfere with the race. While their primary focus is on managing spectators, their contact with athletes is incidental—brief and occurring in public settings, with no physical proximity or significant impact on any individual athlete.

Analysis: In both scenarios, the contact between the volunteers and the athletes is minimal and incidental. These interactions are brief, public, and involve no direct physical contact or significant influence on the athlete's experience. As such, these roles fall under the category of "Incidental Contact" and do not require SafeSport training.

4.1.2. Examples of Direct Contact:

Direct Contact: Interaction involving physical presence or proximity that is personal, occurring one-on-one or in small groups, where the interaction with athletes is direct and focused, typically in a more prolonged or continuous manner. Due to the concentration of athletes and activities in control areas, it is assumed that anyone with access to these areas will have Direct Contact with athletes.

Example Scenario 1: Medical Staff in Control Areas

Medical staff in control areas, such as the transition zone or at the finish line, provide hands-on medical assistance to athletes. This involves direct physical contact, such as treating injuries or helping athletes in distress. The contact is one-on-one and can have a significant impact on the athlete's well-being and ability to continue participating in the event.

Example Scenario 2: Event Staff Monitoring Locker Rooms





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Event staff assigned to monitor locker rooms and changing areas have close physical proximity to athletes in these private settings. They may assist athletes with equipment or ensure privacy, leading to direct physical contact. This interaction is more extended and personal, with a potential impact on the athlete's comfort and experience.

Analysis:

In both scenarios, there is close physical interaction between the staff and the athletes. This type of contact is personal, occurs in private or controlled settings, and has the potential to significantly influence the athlete's safety, comfort, or performance. Roles involving "Direct Contact" require comprehensive oversight and SafeSport training to ensure that these interactions are handled with the utmost care and professionalism.

4.2 Redefining Authority for Event-Based Interactions

The term "Authority" as defined by the USA Triathlon SafeSport policy refers to a person's position over another where they have the power or right to direct, control, give orders to, or make decisions for that person. While this definition is broadly applicable, it does not fully capture the dynamics of authority in the event-specific context of USA Triathlon competitions.

USA Triathlon events present unique scenarios where authority may be exercised in varying degrees and contexts. To better address the risks and realities of event environments, this document refines the concept of "Authority" into two distinct categories: "Direct Authority" and "Incidental Authority". These refined definitions provide a more focused, risk-based approach to safeguarding athletes, particularly minors, during events.

4.2.1. Definition and Examples of Incidental Authority:

Incidental Authority: The power or responsibility to direct or influence athletes in a broad-based manner and in group settings, where the interaction is brief, observable, and interruptible, with less direct impact on any single athlete's actions or outcomes.

Example Scenario 1: Aid Station Volunteer Handing Out Water or Food

During a triathlon, volunteers stationed at aid stations along the racecourse hand out water or food to passing athletes. Their interactions are brief, typically lasting only a few seconds. These exchanges occur in plain view of other athletes and spectators, making them fully observable and interruptible. The volunteers' role is to provide general support to all athletes, ensuring that everyone remains hydrated and nourished during the race.

Example Scenario 2: Course Volunteer Ensuring Athletes Stay on Course

Along the racecourse, other volunteers are assigned to ensure that athletes stay on the designated path and do not wander off course. These volunteers give brief instructions as athletes pass by, reminding them to stay within the marked boundaries. These





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interactions are also brief, occurring in plain view of others, and are intended to apply broadly to all participants to maintain the flow and safety of the race.

Analysis:

In both scenarios, the volunteers are performing roles that involve "Incidental Authority." Their interactions with athletes are brief, typically lasting only seconds, and occur in full view of others, making them observable and interruptible. The instructions provided by these volunteers are broad, directed at all athletes equally, and are focused on maintaining the overall safety and efficiency of the event rather than making decisions that impact individual athletes on a one-on-one basis.

Because the authority exercised in these roles is general and applies to all participants in a non-specific manner, it falls under the category of "Incidental Authority." These volunteers are not making significant decisions that affect the outcomes or actions of individual athletes, and therefore, their roles do not require the same level of oversight or SafeSport training as positions that involve "Direct Authority."

4.2.2. Definition and Examples of Direct Authority:

Direct Authority: The power or responsibility to make decisions or give orders directly to an individual athlete, typically in a one-on-one context, where those decisions or orders significantly impact the athlete's actions, outcomes, or overall experience in the event.

Example Scenario 1: Race Director in Charge of the Event

The Race Director for a triathlon is responsible for overseeing the entire event, including decisions about athlete participation. The Race Director may engage in one-on-one discussions with athletes before the race, addressing issues such as starting positions, eligibility, or accommodations for special circumstances. These decisions can have a direct impact on an individual athlete's experience, such as determining where they start the race, whether they are allowed to participate, or how specific challenges are managed.

Example Scenario 2: Competition Official Enforcing Race Rules

During a triathlon, a competition official is positioned at various points along the racecourse to enforce competition rules. This official has the authority to issue warnings or penalties to athletes who violate race regulations, such as drafting on the bike course or not following proper passing protocols. The official's role involves observing the race, making judgments on rule violations, and directly communicating with athletes about their conduct. These interactions, although they may vary in length, are specific to the individual athlete being addressed and can significantly impact the athlete's race outcome.

Analysis:





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In both scenarios, the Race Director and the Competition Official have the power to make significant decisions that directly affect individual athletes in a one-on-one context, potentially influencing their actions, outcomes, or overall race experience. Given the potential for direct influence and impact on individual athletes, roles such as these fall under the definition of "Direct Authority," requiring the individuals in these positions to complete SafeSport training to ensure they are equipped to handle their responsibilities appropriately and ethically.

4.3 Key Compliance Requirements

- Individuals with **Direct Contact** or **Direct Authority** must complete SafeSport training within 12 months of the event start date.
- All **Event Participants** must be checked against the banned list, regardless of their role or level of contact/authority.

5. MINOR ATHLETE ABUSE PREVENTION POLICIES (MAAPP)

The MAAPP focuses on In-Program contact between an **Adult Event Participant** and a minor athlete and covers the following Required Prevention Policies: One-on-One Interaction, Meeting and Training Sessions, Athletic Training Modalities, Massages and Rubdowns, Locker Rooms and Changing Areas, Electronic Communications, Transportation, and Lodging. *The key policy of the MAAPP is that one-on-one contact with minor athletes should be avoided. If one-on-one contact with a minor athlete is required, it must be observable and interruptible.*

The MAAPP must be enforced at all events or activities that are sanctioned, organized, or operated directly by USAT. No more than 30 days prior to the event, the Race Director must send an email to the Event Participants. This email must include: the key tenets of the MAAPP, a link to the [USA Triathlon SafeSport Policies and References](#), and an explanation of mandatory reporting requirements. A template of this communication is available in Appendix B of this Policy.

For Event Participants who register/sign up to participate the day of the event, the Race Director must provide MAAPP communications via the provided QR code in Appendix C or another method that directs participants to [USAT's Event Day Resources](#) website.

For more information regarding the MAAPP, please visit the [U.S. Center for SafeSport's Minor Athlete Abuse Prevention Policies \(MAAPP\)](#).

6. MANDATORY REPORTING

All **Adult Event Participants** – including those with one-day memberships – at USAT events are Mandatory Reporters. If an individual witnesses any form of abuse – including sexual, physical, or emotional abuse – they must report it to either [USA Triathlon](#) or the [U.S. Center for SafeSport](#) within 24 hours. If child abuse is suspected, it must be reported to law enforcement and the U.S. Center for SafeSport.





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Child abuse and sexual misconduct will be reported to the agency designated by the State's Attorney General, consistent with federal requirements set forth in section 226 of the Victims of Child Abuse Act of 1990 (34 U.S.C. § 20341).

- [How to Report Child Abuse and Neglect](#)
- [State Child Abuse and Neglect Reporting Numbers](#)

7. QUALITY CONTROL POLICY: TRAINING AND EDUCATION

It is the Race Director's responsibility to ensure that individuals with **Direct Contact** with or **Direct Authority** over Minor Athletes have completed a SafeSport training within the 12 months prior to event. Race Directors must collect a current SafeSport certificate of completion from all the necessary individuals. If an individual does not have SafeSport training or is not able to log into their SafeSport account, the Race Director or the individual should email trisafesupport@usatriathlon.org.

8. BANNED LIST

Any individual banned or suspended (even if temporarily) by USAT or the U.S. Center for SafeSport may not participate in any USAT event in any capacity. Participation includes such roles as: athletes, volunteers, officials, bike technicians, lifeguards, coaches, USADA chaperones, or anyone else contracted to work at the event. It is the responsibility of the Race Director or designee to check all Event Participants against the banned and suspended lists prior to the event. Additionally, the Race Director must provide a list of banned and suspended individuals to anyone checking Event Participants (including volunteers).

Every Event Participant must have photo identification at event check-in. A Youth athlete without a photo ID must be accompanied by a parent/guardian with a photo ID. If an Event Participant does not bring a photo ID to packet pickup there are two options: (1) go home to get it or (2) have someone email/text them a copy of their photo ID.

The list of banned and suspended individuals can be found on the [USA Triathlon website](#). The [U.S. Center for SafeSport's Centralized Disciplinary Database](#) is a resource designed to keep the public informed when individuals connected with the U.S. Olympic & Paralympic Movements are either subject to certain temporary restrictions pending investigation by the Center or are subject to certain sanctions after an investigation found them in violation of the SafeSport Code. USAT will provide the list of administrative holds or temporary sanctions imposed by USAT or the U.S. Center for SafeSport to Race Directors in advance of their event.

- If a banned or suspended individual attempts to participate in an event, the Race Director must notify the USA Triathlon Legal Department at trisafe@usatriathlon.org following the event.

9. PUBLIC SPACES AND RACECOURSE CONSIDERATIONS





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9.1. General Philosophy and Nature of Events

- Recognizing the nature of triathlon events, some areas will remain open and impractical to control entirely, such as parts of the racecourse where participants and spectators interact. These **Public Spaces** are generally open, accessible, and interruptible, making them lower risk by their nature. Attempting to fully monitor these areas would be impractical and could result in inadequate coverage of higher-risk **Control Areas**.
- In contrast, **Control Areas** are designated spaces where **Direct Contact** or authority over athletes is implied or inevitable. These areas are higher-risk and require focused control efforts, as access is restricted and must be carefully monitored and regulated. By focusing on these areas, we concentrate resources on the locations where the potential risks are highest, ensuring better coverage and protection for Event Participants.

9.2. Public Spaces and Club Activities:

- If a club/team sets up an awning, shade tent, or otherwise creates a team area in a **Public Space**, it is considered a club activity and will be governed under USA Triathlon Safe Sport Policy.
 - These areas will remain open, interruptible, and in full view of the public.

10. CONTROL AREAS

10.1. Access Control System

To ensure the security and integrity of Control Areas, event hosts must implement a system to regulate access. While a wristband system is recommended for its effectiveness, race directors may use alternate methods depending on available resources, the level of access control required, and sophistication of the event. The primary objective is to ensure that only individuals who have been properly vetted and authorized are granted access to these areas.

- **Wristband System:** Green wristbands are issued to individuals with Direct Contact or Direct Authority over athletes, requiring SafeSport training and clearance against the banned list. Yellow wristbands are issued to individuals with Incidental Contact or Incidental Authority, who have been cleared against the banned list.
- **Alternative Methods:** Depending on the event's resources and needs, alternative methods such as stamps, passes, or credentials may be used to control access. These methods must maintain the same level of security and should distinctly separate access levels, ensuring that individuals with Direct Contact or Direct Authority and those with Incidental Contact or Incidental Authority are appropriately identified. Event hosts must ensure that those granted access through these methods have





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completed the necessary training, such as SafeSport training, and have been cleared against the banned list.

- **Small Events:** It is understood that for the smallest events, only a few individuals will have access to Control Areas. In such cases, no formal validation method may be necessary as access can be easily controlled, and it is widely understood who should or should not be in the area. However, event organizers are still responsible for controlling access.
- **Event Spectators:** Any individual without an authorized pass or access identifier is considered an Event Spectator and is not permitted access to Control Areas, regardless of their membership status with USA Triathlon.

10.2. Demarcation, Signage, and Barriers

- **Control Areas** are to be clearly marked and secured using appropriate barriers and signage to indicate access and designated entry points. Examples include transition areas, changing areas, bathrooms, locker rooms, medical tents, and staging areas, though the need for access control will vary based on the unique layout and risks associated with the event.

10.3. Documentation and Planning for Event Sanction

For events where minors are participating, the event host must submit the following as part of the event sanction application:

- Identify which areas will be designated as Control Areas.
- Provide a detailed sketch or map of the course that clearly marks these control areas, including any entrances or exits.
- Include a written description of how each control area will be demarcated, secured, and monitored.
- Submit this information to USA Triathlon for review and approval prior to the event.

Note: This planning process is intended to be collaborative, with USA Triathlon staff working closely with event hosts to ensure all requirements are met, while maintaining realistic expectations of the event's needs, layout, and available resources.

11. EVENT DAY OPERATIONS

11.1. Access Control Education

- **Mandatory Briefing:** Hold a short, mandatory briefing for all Event Staff, volunteers, and Event Participants on race day to reinforce the access control system and clarify any remaining questions. This will help align everyone and reduce the need for enforcement during the event.
- **Monitoring and Reporting:** Monitor and report any improper access attempts or interactions by individuals not authorized for specific areas. Immediate action should





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be taken by event staff if an unauthorized individual attempts to access Control Areas or engages in roles beyond their clearance level.

- **Clear Signage:** Provide clear and simple signage at the event to educate participants, volunteers, and spectators about the access control system and rules. This could include visual aids and examples to minimize confusion and ensure everyone understands their access level and responsibilities.

12. POST-EVENT PROCEDURES

- If minors are participating in the event, the Race Director must upload either the list of Event Participants to the [sanctioning site](#) under the tab “Results.” The “Results” tab will become available once the event has ended.
- The uploaded list must include all individuals in the specified roles to confirm that the Race Director has complied with all pre-event verification requirements.

13. ENFORCEMENT AND COMPLIANCE

All event hosts are responsible for enforcing these guidelines and ensuring compliance with USAT’s policies. Failure to adhere to these standards may result in sanctions or loss of event sanctioning by USAT.

14. MISCELLANEOUS

14.1. Coach Identification and Access:

- As part of the event registration process, USA Triathlon/race directors ask athletes to identify their coach. It is understood that some athletes may be single-day participants, unattached, or in other situations that don’t follow the typical club/coach/athlete model. Therefore, the identified coaches may not always be USA Triathlon members. However, for USAT events, access to **Control Areas** is strictly limited to USAT certified coaches.
- Collecting this information is valuable for USA Triathlon as it helps in educating non-member coaches and exploring ways to encourage them to become members, thereby enhancing the safety and integrity of the sport.





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APPENDIX A DEFINITIONS

PARTICIPANTS AND ROLES

Adult Event Participants: Individuals aged 18 and over who are participating in a USA Triathlon event, including but not limited to athletes, coaches, volunteers, event staff, and officials.

Event Spectator: Any individual without an authorized pass or access identifier is considered an **Event Spectator**, regardless of their membership status with USA Triathlon.

Event Staff: Event Staff a subset of Adult Event Participants assigned specific roles at a USA Triathlon event, such as logistics, athlete monitoring, and event operations. All Event Staff are checked against the banned list. Those with **Direct Contact** or **Direct Authority** over athletes must complete SafeSport training.

Event Participant: Any individual participating in a USA Triathlon event, including but not limited to competitors, volunteers, coaches, Officials, Event Staff, and other personnel. This definition encompasses both adults and minors.

Direct Authority: The power or responsibility to make decisions or give orders directly to an individual athlete, typically in a one-on-one context, where those decisions or orders significantly impact the athlete's actions, outcomes, or overall experience in the event.

Incidental Authority: The power or responsibility to direct or influence athletes in a broad-based manner and in group settings, where the interaction is brief, observable, and interruptible, with less direct impact on any single athlete's actions or outcomes.

Direct Contact: Interaction involving physical presence or proximity that is personal, occurring one-on-one or in small groups, where the interaction with athletes is direct and focused, typically in a more prolonged or continuous manner. Due to the concentration of athletes and activities in control areas, it is assumed that anyone with access to these areas will have Direct Contact with athletes.

Incidental Contact: Interaction that occurs as a byproduct of a broader task or activity, where the influence or impact on an individual athlete is minimal and not the primary focus. This typically happens in group settings or in situations where the contact is brief and non-specific.

AREAS AND ACCESS





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Control Areas: Designated areas within an event where **Direct Contact** with athletes or **Direct Authority** over athletes is implied or inevitable due to the concentration of athletes or nature of the area. Examples include transition areas, changing areas, bathrooms, locker rooms, cool decks, start areas, and staging areas.

Public Spaces: Areas that are open and accessible to the public, including **Event Spectators**, where USAT is not able to exert full control, such as open water swim locations, recreation center common areas, park areas, and racecourses.

POLICIES AND COMPLIANCE

Minor Athlete Abuse Prevention Policies (MAAPP): A set of required policies developed by the U.S. Center for SafeSport, focused on limiting one-on-one interactions between **Adult Event Participants** and Minor Athletes at USA Triathlon events. These policies cover areas such as training sessions, changing areas, communications, and transportation to ensure a safe environment for minor athletes.

Mandatory Reporter: An individual required, legally or under the SafeSport Code, to report suspected abuse, neglect, or other forms of harm to authorities, particularly when involving vulnerable populations such as minors

Quality Control Policy: This Policy ensures that all relevant participants meet the necessary safety standards, including completing SafeSport training and verifying they are not on any banned or suspended lists.

SafeSport Code: A set of guidelines and procedures established by the U.S. Center for SafeSport that outlines prohibited conduct, mandatory reporting requirements, and the process for handling reports of abuse and misconduct. The Code applies to all participants within the U.S. Olympic and Paralympic Movement and serves as the standard for safeguarding athletes across sports.

SafeSport Training: An educational program provided by the U.S. Center for SafeSport designed to prevent abuse and misconduct in sports. The training covers topics such as recognizing and responding to signs of abuse, understanding the obligations of mandatory reporting, and promoting safe environments for athletes, particularly minors. Completion of SafeSport training is required for individuals in roles with **Direct Contact** or **Direct Authority** over athletes in sanctioned events.

ENFORCEMENT AND OVERSIGHT

Banned List: A record maintained by USA Triathlon (USAT) and the U.S. Center for SafeSport, listing individuals who are prohibited from participating in USAT events due to violations of SafeSport policies or other misconduct. This list includes those with lifetime bans as well as temporary suspensions.





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Centralized Disciplinary Database: A database managed by the U.S. Center for SafeSport that contains information on individuals who have been suspended or banned from participation in sports under the U.S. Olympic and Paralympic Movement. This database is used to enforce sanctions and ensure athlete safety across events.

U.S. Center for SafeSport (The Center): An independent organization recognized by the U.S. Congress, responsible for preventing abuse in sports, providing training, and overseeing the safety and well-being of athletes. The Center holds the authority to address and resolve cases of misconduct and abuse within the U.S. Olympic and Paralympic Movement, ensuring compliance with established safety standards.



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APPENDIX B EVENT PARTICIPANT CATEGORIES

EVENT PARTICIPANTS WITH DIRECT CONTACT OR DIRECT AUTHORITY

Role or Position	Direct Contact	Direct Authority	* USAT Membership
USA Triathlon Staff and Leadership			
Staff and Interns #	Yes	Yes	Yes
Board Members #	No	Yes	Yes
Committee Members #	No	Yes	Yes

* Current membership ensures the individual has passed SafeSport training and is not on the banned list.

Permitted to register/sign up same day as event

Role	Direct Contact	Direct Authority	SafeSport Training	Banned List Check
Sanctioned Event Participants				
Race Directors, Officials, and Transition Area Monitors #	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Event Staff responsible for monitoring locker rooms, changing areas, and bathrooms. #	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Medical Staff with Event Credentials giving them access to Control Areas #	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Member Coaches with Event Credentials giving them access to Control Areas †#	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Adult Athletes who will have direct contact with minors and Personal Care Assistants with access to Control Areas †† #	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
All Other individuals with access to Control Areas #	Yes	No	Yes	Yes

† Must have a current USA Triathlon Coach Membership

†† Must have a current USA Triathlon Athlete Membership

Permitted to register/sign up same day as event

ADULT EVENT PARTICIPANTS WITH NO DIRECT CONTACT / DIRECT AUTHORITY †

(SafeSport Training Recommended but NOT REQUIRED)

Role	Direct Contact	Direct Authority	SafeSport Training	Banned List Check
Sanctioned Event Participants				
Course Marshals	No	No	No	Yes
Aid Station Crew #	No	No	No	Yes
Finish Line Attendants #	No	No	No	Yes





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Equipment Setup Crew #	No	No	No	Yes
Media/Photographers #	No	No	No	Yes
Athlete Check-in Staff and Timing Chip Distributors #	No	No	No	Yes
Announcers #	No	No	No	Yes
Expo Vendors #	No	No	No	Yes
Spectator Area Monitors #	No	No	No	Yes
Parking/Traffic Control Crews #	No	No	No	Yes
Course Medical Personnel #	No	No	No	Yes

† Located outside of control areas

Permitted to register/sign up same day as event





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APPENDIX C SAMPLE MAAPP COMMUNICATIONS

Hello!

The U.S. Center for SafeSport created the Minor Athlete Abuse Prevention Policies (MAAPP), a collection of proactive prevention and training policies for the U.S. Olympic and Paralympic Movement to help create a safer and healthier environment in which minor athletes can thrive.

The MAAPP was originally released in 2019 to support organizations and individuals in preventing abuse in sport and meeting requirements under federal law. As a member of USA Triathlon and participant at a USA Triathlon sanctioned event, you are required to follow these policies.

The MAAPP focuses on in-program contact between an **Adult Event Participant** and a minor athlete and covers the following Required Prevention Policies: One-on-One Interaction, Meeting and Training Sessions, Athletic Training Modalities, Massages and Rubdowns, Locker Rooms and Changing Areas, Electronic Communications, Transportation, and Lodging.

All Required Prevention Policies apply at all facilities or locations that are partially or fully under the jurisdiction of USA Triathlon. Partial or full jurisdiction includes the following:

- Any event or competition sanctioned by USA Triathlon
- Any facility that USA Triathlon owns, leases, or rents for competition, training, or practices
- Any hotel or lodging that the team is using when traveling to a sanctioned USA Triathlon event or competition

All Required Prevention Policies must be followed by:

- Adult Event Participants** who have direct contact with minor athletes
- Adult Event Participants** authorized to have direct contact with minor athletes
- Adult Event Participants** authorized to have authority over minor athletes
- Any **Adult Event Participant** at a facility that is partially or fully under the jurisdiction of USA Triathlon

As the MAAPP will be enforced at *EVENT NAME* being held on *DATE*, please review the MAAPP at a Glance in preparation for the upcoming event. Additionally, please review USA Triathlon's SafeSport Policies and References.

Mandatory Reporting





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As a reminder, all **Adult Event Participants** – including those with one-day memberships – are Mandatory Reporters. If you see or hear a report of any form of abuse, whether it is sexual, physical, mental or another type of abuse you are required to report that abuse within a 24-hour period. You can file a report to the U.S. Center for SafeSport through its online reporting form or by calling the U.S. Center for SafeSport at 833-587-7233 or USA Triathlon at trisafe@usatriathlon.org.

If you have any additional questions or concerns, please email trisafe@usatriathlon.org.

Thank you,

NAME



Member, U.S. Olympic Committee





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APPENDIX D

QR CODE

FOR EVENT PARTICIPANTS WHO REGISTER/SIGN UP DAY OF EVENT



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EVENT CHECKLIST FOR EVENT HOSTS

1. PRE-EVENT PLANNING (4-6 WEEKS BEFORE EVENT)

- Review the USA Triathlon Events Quality Control Policy and ensure full understanding of responsibilities.
- Identify all individuals who will have Direct Contact or Direct Authority at the event and verify they have completed SafeSport training within the last 12 months.
- Check all Adult Event Participants against the USA Triathlon Banned List and U.S. Center for SafeSport's Centralized Disciplinary Database.
- Prepare and send the MAAPP communication to all event participants (template available in Appendix B).
- Designate and sketch Control Areas for the event, including entrances/exits, and submit to USA Triathlon for review and approval.

2. SUPPLIES PROCUREMENT (2-4 WEEKS BEFORE EVENT)

Order or procure the following supplies:

- Control Area designations for individuals with Direct Contact or Direct Authority.
- Control Area designations for individuals with Incidental Contact or Incidental Authority.
- Non-adhesive barrier tape or appropriate barriers for marking Control Areas.
- Signage for Control Areas, including restricted access and entry points.
- Unique ink stamps for validating Control Area designations.

3. EVENT STAFF TRAINING (1-2 WEEKS BEFORE EVENT)

- Conduct a mandatory briefing for Event Staff and volunteers on Control Area designations systems, access control, and SafeSport requirements.
- Ensure all staff are familiar with Control Area designations and the responsibilities for monitoring these areas.
- Confirm all staff understand procedures for handling improper access attempts and interactions.

4. EVENT DAY OPERATIONS

- Set up Control Areas with designated barriers and signage.
- Ensure only individuals with Control Area designations can access Control Areas.
- Perform ID checks, verify SafeSport training completion, and confirm individuals are not on the banned list as appropriate.





USA Triathlon Events Quality Control Policy

5825 Delmonico Drive
Colorado Springs, Co 80919-2401
719. 597. 9090.
USATriathlon.org

- Monitor event activities and report any breaches in access control or improper interactions immediately.
- Provide MAAPP communications to Event Participants who register/sign up to participate in the day of the event (via QR code or other method that directs participants to USAT's Event Day Resources website).

5. POST-EVENT PROCEDURES

- Upload the list of Event Participants to the sanctioning site under the "Results" tab.
- Provide USA Triathlon with the list of banned or suspended individuals who attempted to participate, if applicable.
- Review event operations and document any issues or areas for improvement regarding compliance with SafeSport policies and this Quality Control Policy document.

6. ENFORCEMENT AND COMPLIANCE

- Ensure all event operations align with USAT's policies, and address any non-compliance issues promptly.
- Keep records of all verification processes and training completions for audit purposes.
- This checklist should help ensure compliance with USA Triathlon's Quality Control Policy, safeguarding the event and its participants.



Member, U.S. Olympic Committee



USA TRIATHLON SANCTIONED EVENT PERSONNEL TRACKING TOOL

Event Name	
Event Date	
Race Director Name	
Race Director Email	
Race Director Phone	

First Name	Last Name	Email	Event Role	Does this role have Direct Contact or Direct Authority over athletes? (Y/N)*	If Yes, U.S. Center for SafeSport Training Expiration Date	Is this person on USA Triathlon's Organizational Exclusion List? (e.g., banned/suspended list) (Yes/No)	Date MAAPP Communication Sent**	If any event personnel were exempted from requirements, please explain why in this column. For example, the news reporter was under direct supervision at all times.

* Please see Appendix B in the USA Triathlon Events Quality Control Policy for specific roles that have direct contact and/or authority over athletes that must be SafeSport trained.
 ** Please see Appendix C in USA Triathlon Events Quality Control Policy for MAAPP Communication Template.

