



USA Triathlon's Events Quality Control Policy Updated July 2025

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 policy applies to all Event Participants including competitors, 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 Minor 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 Safe Sport Policy, refers to ongoing interactions within a 12-month period wherein an Adult Participant is in a role of

direct and active engagement with any Minor Athlete(s), typically seen in club settings where engagements are continuous.

Events present unique challenges where interactions are concentrated in specific areas. To better address the risks inherent in event environments, this document describes the types of interaction Event Staff and other Adult Participants may have with Minor Athletes. Examples are located below and provide a more focused, risk-based approach to safeguarding athletes, particularly minors, during events.

4.1.1. Examples of Roles with No Regular Contact:

Example of 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 and do not involve direct or active engagement with Minor Athletes.

Example of 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 Minor Athlete.

Analysis: In both scenarios, the contact between the volunteers and the Minor Athletes is minimal and incidental. These interactions are brief, public, and involve no direct or active engagement. As such, these roles do not fall under the category of “Regular Contact” and do not require SafeSport Training.

4.1.2. Examples of Regular Contact:

Regular Contact: Ongoing interactions during “In-Program Contact” within a 12-month period wherein an Adult Participant is in a role of direct and active engagement with any Minor Athlete(s).

Example Scenario 1: Medical Staff in Control Areas

Medical staff in Control Areas (which could include the transition zone or the finish line area) 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 Minor Athlete's well-being and ability to continue participating in the event.

Example Scenario 2: Event Staff Monitoring Locker Rooms

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

Analysis: In both scenarios, there is direct or ongoing 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 Minor Athlete’s safety, comfort, or performance. Roles involving “Regular Contact” require comprehensive oversight and SafeSport Training to ensure that these interactions are handled with the utmost care and professionalism.

4.2 Clarifying Authority for Event-Based Interactions

The term “Authority,” as defined by the USA Triathlon Safe Sport 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 provides examples for a more focused, risk-based approach to safeguarding athletes, particularly minors, during events.

4.2.1. Examples of Roles with No Authority:

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 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 do not involve Authority. Their interactions with Minor 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 does not fall under the category of “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 Authority.

4.2.2. Examples of Roles with Authority:

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 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: In both scenarios, the Race Director and the Competition Official have the power to make significant decisions that directly affect individual Minor 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 "Authority," requiring the individuals in these positions to complete SafeSport Training to ensure they are equipped to handle their responsibilities appropriately and ethically.

4.2.3. Examples of Controls Areas:

Whether an area constitutes a "Control Area" that requires personnel therein to be SafeSport trained depends on the nature of the area and the role of the personnel. The following two examples demonstrate this:

Example Scenario 1: Volunteer in an Outdoor Transition Area

A volunteer is in an outdoor transition area which has access restricted to the adult participants racing in the event. Volunteers are stationed in the transition area for participants to ask questions and to steer the flow of the race.

Analysis: In this scenario, the volunteer is performing a role that does not involve "Authority." The instructions provided are broad, directed at all athletes equally in a non-specific manner, 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. This role does not require the same level of oversight or SafeSport Training as positions that involve “Authority.”

Example Scenario 2: Volunteers in an Indoor Transition Area for a Kids Race

Volunteers are stationed in the transition area which is a locker room inside a swimming pool complex at a race for minor athletes. The volunteers are in the transition area to assist the children with moving from the swim leg to the bike leg.

Analysis: In this scenario, there is direct and/or ongoing interaction between the volunteers and the Minor Athletes. This type of contact is personal, is occurring in private or controlled settings, and has the potential to significantly influence the Minor Athlete’s safety, comfort, or performance. Roles involving “Regular Contact” require comprehensive oversight and SafeSport Training to ensure that these interactions are handled with the utmost care and professionalism

4.3. Key Compliance Requirements

- Individuals with **Regular Contact** or **Authority** must have completed SafeSport Training within the 12 months preceding the event start date. Additionally, the Training must be valid through the entirety of the event.
- 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 for One-on-One Interactions: Meetings, Individual Training Sessions, Therapeutic and Recovery Modalities, Manual Therapy, Locker Rooms and Changing Areas, Electronic Communications, Transportation, and Lodging and Residential Environments. ***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 and 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 C 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 D 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 or violations of the MAAPP, 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. 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 **Regular Contact** with or **Authority** over Minor Athletes have completed a SafeSport Training within the 12 months prior to event and that such Training is valid through the entirety of the 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 Minor 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 Jurisdictional 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 Team within 24 hours of becoming aware at trisafe@usatriathlon.org.

9. **Public Spaces and Racecourse Considerations**

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 **Regular 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 must remain open, interruptible, and in full view of the public.

10. **Control Areas**

10.1 Access Control Systems

To ensure the security and integrity of Control Areas, Race Directors 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 Regular Contact or Authority over Minor Athletes, requiring SafeSport Training and clearance against the Banned List. Yellow wristbands are issued to individuals without Regular Contact or 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 Regular Contact or Authority and those without Regular Contact or Authority over Minor Athletes are appropriately identified. Race Directors must ensure that those granted access through these methods have 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 could 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.

11. Event Day Operations

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 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 the list of Event Participants who required SafeSport training 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 that require SafeSport training to confirm that the Race Director has complied with all pre-event verification requirements.

13. Enforcement and Compliance

All Race Directors 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

Coach Identification and Access

- As part of the event registration process, USA Triathlon/Race Directors may 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 or 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.

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.

Authority: When one person's position over another person is such that, based on the totality of the circumstances, they have the power or right to direct, control, give orders to, or make decisions for that person. Also see the Power Imbalance definition below in this Policy.

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: 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 Regular Contact or Authority over Minor 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 adult and minor athletes.

In-Program Contact: Any contact (including communications, interactions, or activities) between an Adult Participant and any Minor Athlete(s) related to participation in sport. In-Program Contact includes sanctioned events and facilities, but it also applies more broadly to sport-related interaction

Regular Contact: Ongoing interactions during In-Program Contact within a 12-month period wherein an Adult Participant is in a role of direct and active engagement with any Minor Athlete(s).

AREAS AND ACCESS

Control Areas: Designated areas within an event where **Regular Contact** with Minor Athletes or **Authority** over athletes is implied or inevitable due to the concentration of athletes or nature of the area. Examples could 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 Regular Contact or Authority over Minor 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

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.

APPENDIX B

Event Participant Categories

CATEGORY 1: EVENT PARTICIPANTS WITH REGULAR CONTACT OR AUTHORITY OVER MINOR ATHLETES

Role or Position	Regular Contact	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	Regular Contact	Authority	SafeSport Training	Banned List Check
Sanctioned Event Participants				
Race Directors and Officials #	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 # (also see Table 2 for Course Medical Personnel / First Responders)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Member Coaches with Event Credentials giving them access to Control Areas † #	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Adult Athletes who will have Regular 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

Depending on role and type of Control Area

CATEGORY 2: ADULT EVENT PARTICIPANTS WITHOUT REGULAR CONTACT OR AUTHORITY OVER MINOR ATHLETES †

(SafeSport Training Recommended but NOT REQUIRED)

Role	Regular Contact	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
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 # (includes First Responders)	No	No	No	Yes

† Located outside of control areas

Permitted to register/sign up same day as event

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 applies to the [NAME OF EVENT] being held on [DATE OF EVENT]. As a member of USA Triathlon (USAT) and participant at this USAT sanctioned event, you are required to follow these policies.

Required Prevention Policies

The MAAPP focuses on in-program contact between an Adult Event Participant and a minor athlete and covers the following Required Prevention Policies: Meetings, Individual training sessions, Therapeutic and Recovery Modalities and Manual Therapy, Locker Rooms and changing areas, Electronic communications, Transportation.

All Required Prevention Policies apply at all facilities or locations that are partially or fully under the jurisdiction of USAT which include any sanctioned event by USA Triathlon, or any facility that the USAT owns, leases, or rents for practice, training, or competition.

All Required Prevention Policies must be followed by Adult Event Participants who have regular contact and/or authority over minor athletes.

Mandatory Reporting

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.

Resources

- [MAAPP at a Glance](#)
- [USA Triathlon's Safe Sport Policies and References.](#)

We encourage you to review these resources and familiarize yourself with them. If you have any additional questions or concerns, please email trisafe@usatriathlon.org.

Thank you,
USA Triathlon Safe Sport Team!

APPENDIX D

QR CODE FOR EVENT PARTICIPANTS WHO REGISTER/SIGN UP DAY OF EVENT



APPENDIX E

EVENT CHECKLIST FOR RACE DIRECTORS

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 Regular Contact or Authority over Minor Athletes, if applicable, at the event and verify they have completed SafeSport training within the last 12 months and that such training is valid through the entirety of the event.
- ☐ 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 C).

SUPPLIES PROCUREMENT (2-4 WEEKS BEFORE EVENT)

Order or procure the following supplies:

- ☐ Control Area designations for individuals with Regular Contact or Authority over Minor Athletes.
- ☐ Control Area designations for individuals without Regular Contact or Authority over Minor Athletes.
- ☐ 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.

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.

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.
- ☐ 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 on the day of the event (via QR code or other method that directs participants to USAT's Event Day Resources website).

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.

ENFORCEMENT AND COMPLIANCE RECOMMENDATIONS

- ☐ 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.