



# 2016 USA Cycling RaceClean Year-End Report

In 2016, USA Cycling revamped and expanded the RaceClean program. Thanks to incremental funding from our membership, we were able to build a plan to aggressively increase the amount of testing conducted at the amateur level. As we believe this report will show, we made great strides in many areas but more work is needed to continue improving in 2017.

To recap 2016, this report will provide you with an overview of

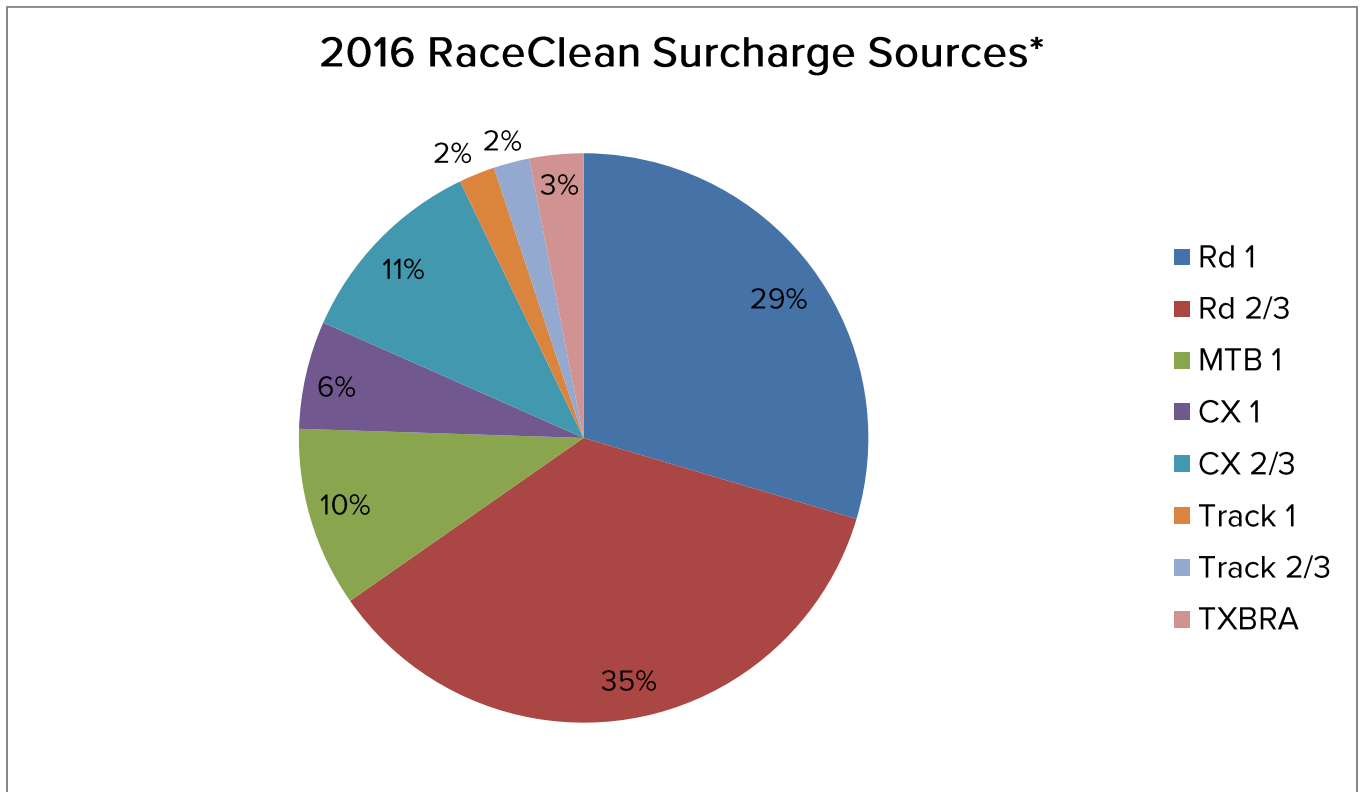
- Funding Sources
- Testing Distribution
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# Funding Sources

It's important to remember that the U.S. anti-doping landscape includes amateur testing, as well as testing at domestic UCI events like national championships and national calendar events (Pro Road Tour, Pro XCT, etc.). However this report is focused only on the amateur testing funded by membership surcharges. USADA also tests amateurs with its own resources but that testing is not reflected in this report. For further clarification, see the pyramid on the [RaceClean webpage](#).

In 2016, we collected \$149,400 for RaceClean amateur testing. \$5,200 was gained in the form of a local association (LA) contribution from the Texas Bicycle Racing Association (TXBRA) and \$144,200 came from member surcharges, with amounts determined by racing category:

- Cat 1 for cyclocross, road, and track: \$25 per athlete
- Cat 1 for mountain bike: \$5 per athlete
- Cat 2 and 3 for cyclocross, road, and track: \$5 per athlete



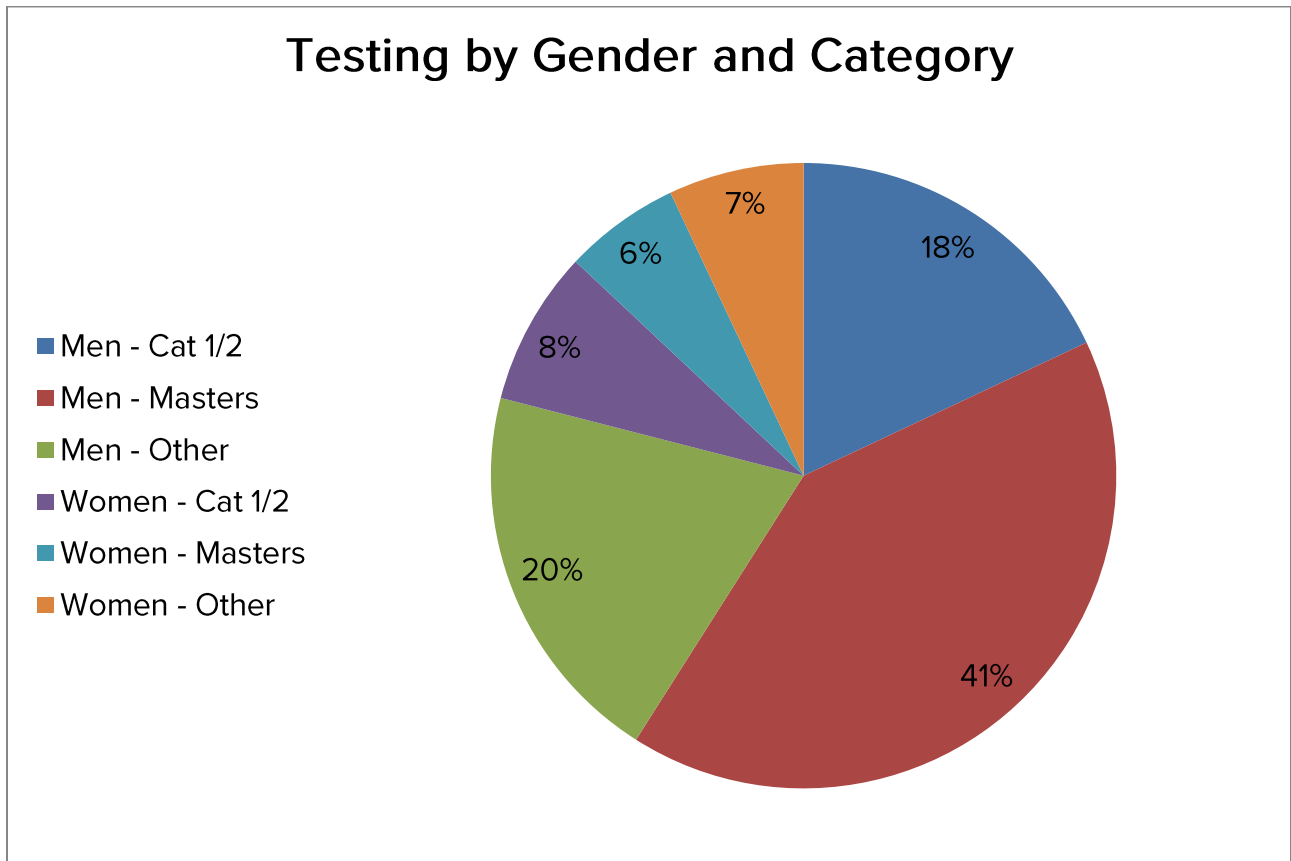
*These percentages are based on end-of-year data and could differ slightly from the groups that paid during the year.*

## Testing Distribution

Our objective with testing distribution was to spend the money raised on testing within the groups that paid the fees. In other words, we wanted the testing allocated to reflect the funding distribution provided by category, discipline, gender, and geography (or to be more specific, the home state of the athletes who were charged a surcharge). We were largely successful in doing so, but not in all areas given the practical challenges in scheduling testing.

We delivered on the program's promises while remaining under budget for the year. If anything, we were a bit too conservative and spent \$134,700 in 2016, leaving a 6.5 percent surplus which will be rolled over into 2017 testing.

Men represented 79 percent of tests while women represented 21 percent. This tracks closely with our membership distribution of 85 percent male and 15 percent female.

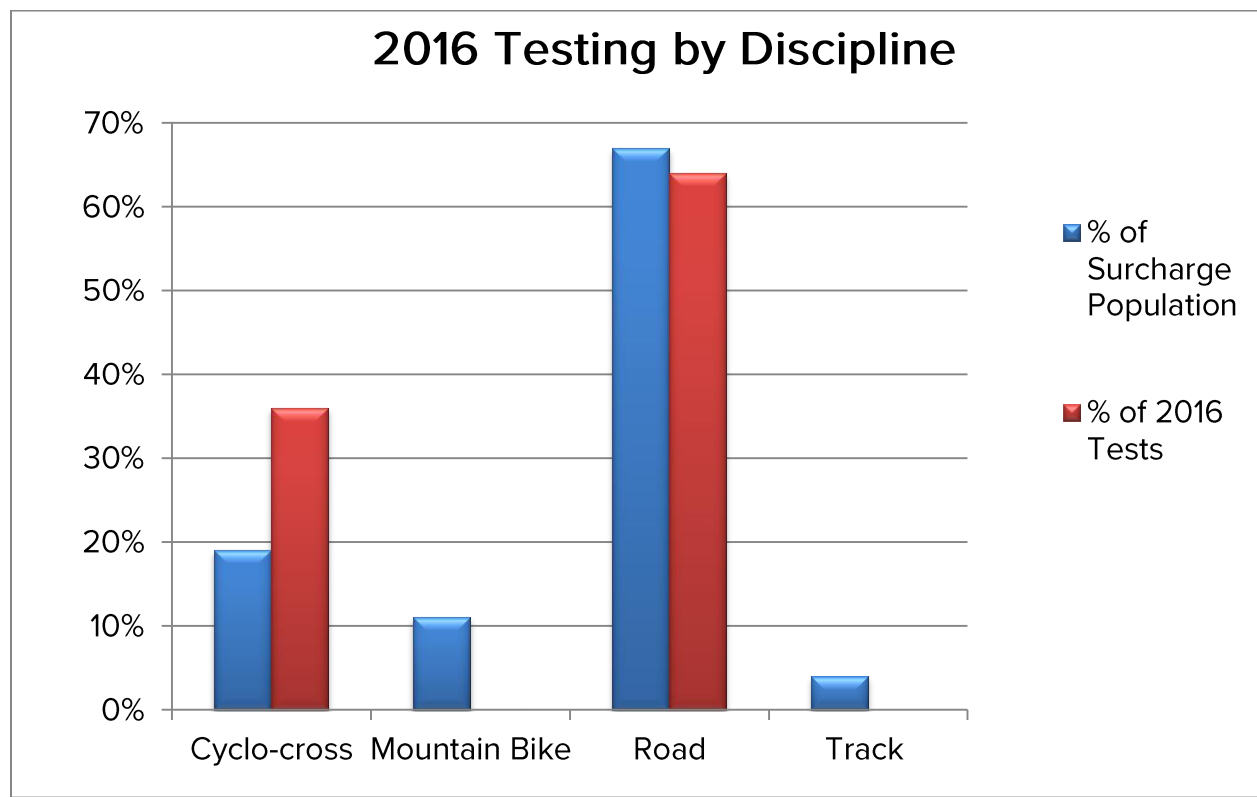


*Note: Cat1 / 2 in this pie chart included non-age group cat 1 fields, cat 2 fields, and combined cat 1/2 fields, as well as open fields that featured 1s and 2s but also other categories. The masters categories in this pie chart represent all masters age group racing of all categories. Other refers to cat 3 and 4 fields, and to combined 2/3/4/5 fields.*

With respect to testing by discipline, we over-indexed on cyclocross and were close to matching road contributions. However, we fell short on mountain bike and track.

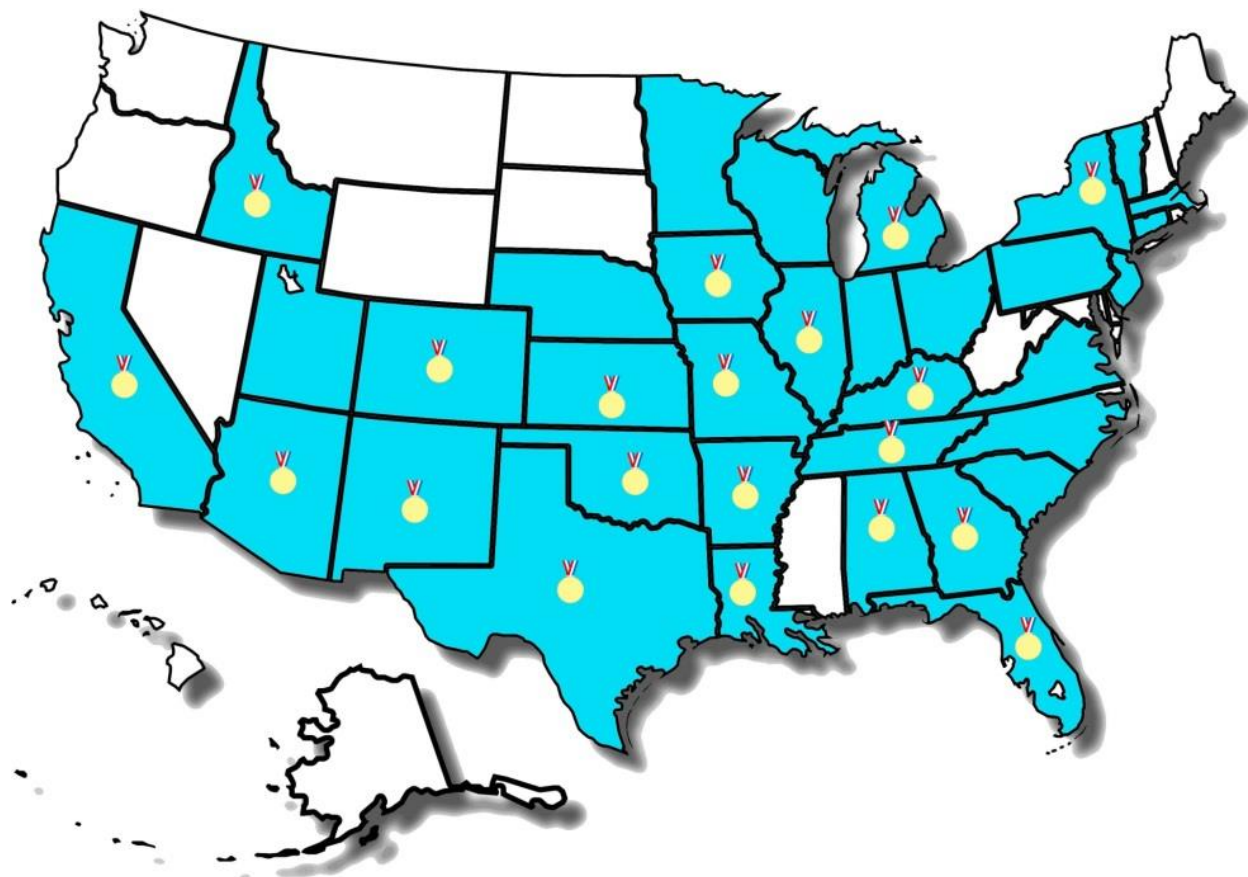
For track, the revenue generated from track athletes this year was not sufficient to cover the cost of going to even one event. The revenue will be rolled over and combined with 2017 track revenue so that we can test track racing in 2017.

For mountain bike, we tried to stretch our funding like we did in road racing by piggy backing amateur tests onto our national calendar events – which in this case would be the Pro XCT events. However, the Cycling Anti-doping Foundation (an extension of the UCI) had testing ownership at Pro XCT events and we were not successful in testing alongside their existing procedures. As with track, the mountain bike revenue will be rolled over and combined with 2017 revenue and a new approach will be used to enable us to test at mountain bike events.



With respect to geography, the overall disbursement of testing met our objective. In the map below, the states which are colored blue had athletes from those states tested. States with a medal indicate that testing occurred at an event in that state. Overall, athletes from 34 states were tested at events in 20 states.

## Testing Disbursement



As much as possible we created efficiencies to lower the cost per test. Tactics included:

- Spreading more tests over a single event to get the most for the cost of attending an event and to allow us to test deeper into the fields.
- Piggybacking amateur testing onto elite events where USADA was testing already to avoid the added cost of sending a USADA rep for amateur testing only.

## Results

Based on funds raised from member surcharges, our goal was to triple the number of amateur tests in 2016 over 2015. There were 45 amateur tests conducted in 2015, so to accomplish our goal, we would have to test 135 amateur athletes. We exceeded that goal by testing 185 amateurs.

To date, five anti-doping rules [violations](#) have been announced from 2016 RaceClean testing, but this number could grow as each case requires different lengths of time before resolution to ensure proper due process for the athlete. Because anti-doping rule violations are not necessarily resolved and announced in the order of testing, we cannot conclude that these will be the only sanctions from this testing time period. If there are additional 2016 positives, we will share a final 2016 anti-doping rules violation total in mid-late 2017.

The USADA PlayClean Tipline was a huge success in 2016 and its success is fully attributed to our committed members. Thank you to each and every one of you that reported your suspicions throughout the year. Your tips were used to direct testing and to help build intelligence for future years. We strongly encourage you to continue providing your tips to the tip line so we can continue to strengthen our anti-doping testing efforts and to ensure a level playing field for all of our members. Thank you for your contribution, support and participation in the 2016 RaceClean program.