#### ONE HUNDRED FIFTEENTH CONGRESS

# Congress of the United States

## House of Representatives

#### COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE

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Majority (202) 225-2927 Minority (202) 225-3641

July 13, 2018

Ms. Susanne Lyons Acting CEO United States Olympic Committee One Olympic Plaza Colorado Springs, CO 80909

Dear Ms. Lyons:

Thank you for appearing before the Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations on May 23, 2018, to testify at the hearing entitled "Examining the Olympic Community's Ability to Protect Athletes from Sexual Abuse."

Pursuant to the Rules of the Committee on Energy and Commerce, the hearing record remains open for ten business days to permit Members to submit additional questions for the record, which are attached. To facilitate the printing of the hearing record, please respond to these questions with a transmittal letter by the close of business on Friday, July 27, 2018. Your responses should be mailed to Ali Fulling, Legislative Clerk, Committee on Energy and Commerce, 2125 Rayburn House Office Building, Washington, DC 20515 and e-mailed in Word format to Ali Fulling@mail.house.gov.

Thank you again for your time and effort preparing and delivering testimony before the Subcommittee.

Sincerely,

Gregg Harper Chairman

Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations

cc: The Honorable Diana DeGette, Ranking Member, Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations

Attachment

#### Attachment—Additional Questions for the Record

### The Honorable Michael C. Burgess

- 1. Larry Nassar was licensed in the state of Michigan, but treated gymnasts at the Karolyi Ranch in Texas without a Texas medical license. He also treated gymnasts during competitions abroad, including at the World Championships and Olympics.
  - a. How does the United States Olympic Committee and its National Governing Bodies ensure that its physicians are compliant with licensing obligations?
  - b. Is parental consent required for amateur athletes to be treated by a team doctor? Are parents provided with information, such as status of medical license, for these providers?
- 2. Many athletes begin training when they are very young and often do so outside of parental supervision.
  - a. Do athletes and/or parents receive training and education when a child joins a sport organization governed by a United States Olympic Committee National Governing Body?
  - b. Are athletes and parents made aware of SafeSport and how to get in contact?
- 3. According to audit reports issued in October 2017, 43 organizations under the United State Olympic Committee had deficiencies in their compliance of safe sport policies and procedures. Congress recently passed a \$2.5 million grant program to help fund the U.S. Center for SafeSport, which I understand currently has 9 employees and will have approximately 26 by July 2018.
  - a. How do you plan to remedy these deficiencies and continue to evaluate these organizations for future compliance?

#### The Honorable Chris Collins

1. Non-disclosure agreements are widely used in business resolutions, and serve as useful tools in not only creating confidential relationships between parties, but also protecting certain confidential and proprietary information. Whether it be unilateral or multilateral, they vary in nature – protecting trade secrets and intellectual property, formalizing a relationship between collaborating organizations, or serving as an added layer when resolving disputes between individuals and entities. Within the Olympic community, various news sources revealed some sexual assault victims are bound by NDAs as part of their settlement agreement. One of the most widely publicized instance is the case of Olympic gold medalist, McKayla Maroney, who signed an NDA with USA Gymnastics in late 2016. However, USA Gymnastics chose not to seek action against Maroney when she breached her NDA earlier this year by speaking at the sentencing hearing of serial

child molester, Larry Nassar. I would like to better understand the driving factors in NDA utilization within the Olympic community, as it may be indicative of protecting the brand and management more so than treating the problem at its source – stopping sexual abuse.

- a. How many NDAs has your organization entered into since 2005 and when was the most recent NDA or settlement entered into? Of those NDAs, how many were minors at the time of the dispute?
- b. As to the nature of these NDAs or settlements, do the agreements prohibit the victim from speaking about the details of the settlement such as the amount of any financial award or do they prohibit the victim from speaking about the details of the case such as the fact that they were abused, where and when the abuse occurred, who their abuser was, etc.? Are any of these NDAs entered into in lieu of the responding party being given appropriate sanctions, such as being suspended or banned from the NGB?

#### The Honorable Frank Pallone, Jr.

1. The U.S. Olympic Committee is in a position to make sure that all sports are conducting the strongest background and reference checks on those who have contact with young athletes. The U.S. Olympic Committee's current NGB Athlete Safety Policy requires sports governing bodies to conduct criminal background checks at least once every two years on anyone who either is in a position of authority over an athlete or who has frequent contact with an athlete. However, the policy does not provide specific direction on how to design background check programs. For example, it does not specify whether all sports governing bodies should use a common background check provider. It similarly does not specify whether governing bodies should require background or reference checks of all staff and volunteers. Has the U.S. Olympic Committee developed a "best practices" for background checks and reference checks? Does it intend to provide further guidance to the sports governing bodies on how to conduct background and reference checks?