

**THE 2002 WINTER OLYMPICS IN SALT LAKE
CITY, UTAH: COOPERATION BETWEEN FED-
ERAL, STATE, LOCAL AND PRIVATE AGENCIES
TO ADDRESS PUBLIC SAFETY CONCERNS**

HEARING

BEFORE THE

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

UNITED STATES SENATE

ONE HUNDRED SEVENTH CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION

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MAY 31, 2001

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

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CONTENTS

STATEMENT OF COMMITTEE MEMBER

	Page
Hatch, Hon. Orrin G., a U.S. Senator from the State of Utah	1

WITNESSES

Beattie, Lane, State Olympic Officer for the State of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah	21
Condon, Kathryn, Special Assistant for Military Support, Office of the Secretary of the Army, Washington, D.C.	16
Dinse, Charles, Vice Director, Utah Olympic Public Safety Command and Salt Lake City Chief of Police, Salt Lake City, Utah	31
Magaw, John, Acting Deputy Director, Federal Emergency Management Agency, Washington, D.C.	8
Romney, Mitt, President and Chief Executive Officer, Salt Lake City Organizing Committee, Salt Lake City, Utah	25
Stafford, Brian, Director, United States Secret Service, Department of the Treasury, Washington, D.C.	6
Thompson, Larry, Deputy Attorney General, Department of Justice, Washington, D.C.	3
Tubbs, David, Executive Director, Utah Olympic Public Safety Command, Salt Lake City, Utah	24
Warner, Paul, United States Attorney for the District of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah	17
Watson, Dale, Assistant Director, Counterterrorism Division, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D.C.	13

SUBMISSIONS FOR THE RECORD

Immigration and Naturalization Service, statement	42
United States Customs Service, Charles Winwood, Acting Commissioner, statement	44

THE 2002 WINTER OLYMPICS IN SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH: COOPERATION BETWEEN FEDERAL, STATE, LOCAL AND PRIVATE AGENCIES TO ADDRESS PUBLIC SAFETY CONCERNS

THURSDAY, MAY 31, 2001

UNITED STATES SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY,
Salt Lake City, UT

The Committee met, pursuant to notice, at 1 p.m., in the Scholarship Room, Rice-Eccles Stadium and Tower at the University of Utah, Salt Lake City, UT, Hon. Orrin Hatch presiding.

Present: Senator Orrin Hatch.

OPENING STATEMENT OF HON. ORRIN G. HATCH, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF UTAH

Senator HATCH. I call this hearing of the Senate Judiciary Committee in order to examine the cooperation among Federal, state, local and private agencies to address public safety for the 2002 Winter Olympics.

I am so honored to be here with all of these very able leaders. When we hold hearings in Washington, D.C., all we get to look at are the same four walls you've seen hundreds of times before. I think this setting is a whole lot better.

I think I like this setting more than almost anything I can think of right now. It is a magnificent view of our beautiful valley. And it is exciting to look over and just see the setting where the opening and closing ceremonies of the 2002 Winter Olympics will be held.

The stadium is quiet today. Just imagine the spirit and pride that will thrive here in less than 10 months. This is an inspiring facility. It's a wonderful facility. It will house the hopes and dreams of so many athletes. It had been uplifting to me to observe so many Utahns working together to host the Olympic games.

You all know staging the Olympics doesn't just happen. It takes very careful planning and cooperation. So I feel it is important that the United States Judiciary Committee exercise over these highly visible and important games.

I have been talking to different agencies involved in the planning and execution of one of the largest public safety events in this country's history. I have gained a new appreciation for the magnitude of work that has already been done.

I think Mitt has given you a little bit of understanding about that. There have been extraordinary cooperative measures taken. I want to publicly confirm this cooperation and ensure that everyone involved has an opportunity to discuss additional initiatives to further improve the public safety and posture of the games.

As you can see, we have a number of witnesses here with us today who represent some of the key players involved in the planning and execution of the 2002 Winter Olympics. It is apparent to me by the agency leadership gathered around the table that the public safety issue has the attention of the agencies in Washington D.C., as well as in the field.

I want to thank all of you for taking the time to travel and be with us here today, especially during the Memorial Day week, in order to present your testimony.

The enormity of this Olympic event is quickly understood when you consider that there are over 60 Federal, state and local agencies, as well as the private sector working for the public safety of all participants and attendees. This includes not only law enforcement, but also the important roles the fire and emergency medical support have, and the public safety commission as well.

Past experience has shown that with so many agencies involved in the planning and execution of any large event, there is a tendency for the lines of communication to become long, complex, and sometimes slow. There is also a risk that interests will hamper cooperation.

This nation, and in particular Utah, has a long history of overcoming organizational and cultural differences to work together for a common cause. I have great confidence in all of your abilities here at this table and elsewhere and I look forward to working with all of you to make the games a success.

In fact, I am very encouraged and impressed by what I've seen and heard so far in reviewing the public safety plans for this event. Let me point out two particular occurrences that demonstrate the opportunity for unprecedented interagency communication and cooperation for preparation for the 2002 Olympics.

First, in August 1999, the 2002 Salt Lake City Olympics were designated a national security event by Presidential directive number 62. This Presidential directive also defined the roles of Federal agencies, specifically the Secret Service, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and Federal Emergency Management Agency. I think it is important to note that these Federal agencies are not here to replace state and local agencies, but rather to augment them when a crisis exceeds their capabilities.

The second occurrence that impresses me is the 1998 bill passed by the Utah State Legislature that created a unified organizational structure of law enforcement, fire service, public works, emergency management, and emergency medical services from all government levels and involved jurisdictions. I'm very proud of our state legislature for having done that. We certainly want to hear how the Utah Olympic Public Safety Command integrates all these services.

We have before us an opportunity to break new ground and actually develop a blueprint for similar events that will follow our Olympic games. Much of the groundwork and planning for the 2002

Olympics has tremendous applicability across a broad spectrum of endeavors where interagency cooperation is a part.

For example, the law enforcement legacy of the Olympics may help solve some of the issues that the administration, Congress, and state authorities have wrestled with concerning the development and execution of home land defense and domestic preparedness plans.

There are a lot of spinoffs from the Salt Lake Olympics that are going to benefit this country well into the future. What we are interested in right now is how are we going to make these Olympics secure and safe and workable in every way for all of those who come to attend and participate in what Mitt Romney has described as a tremendous, tremendous undertaking right in front of our eyes and to see a great nation hosting games, a great city and state hosting games that really will make a difference in all of our lives.

Let me introduce the panel we have with us today. First, we have Larry Thompson, Deputy United States Attorney General. Larry, thank you for coming out here and being with us. Brian Stafford, Director of Secret Service. John Magaw, Acting Deputy Director of Federal Emergency Management Agency. Dale Watson, Assistant Director of the Counterterrorism Division of the FBI. Kathryn Condon, Special Assistant for Military Support, Secretary of the Army. Paul Warner, U.S. Attorney, District of Utah. Lane Beattie, State Olympic Officer. Robert Flowers, Commissioner, Utah Department of Public Safety. David Tubbs, Executive Director of Utah Olympic Public Safety Command. Charles Dinse, Vice Director, Utah Olympic Public Safety Command and Salt Lake City Chief of Police. Mitt Romney, President and CEO, Salt Lake City Organizing Committee.

At this time, I'll be happy to take opening remarks from those who desire to make them. Due to time constraints I would ask that each of you keep your initial statements brief so that we can spend the majority of the time discussing the important issues involved. We'll turn to you, Deputy Attorney General Thompson and look forward to hearing what you have to say.

STATEMENT OF LARRY THOMPSON, DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL, DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, WASHINGTON, D.C.

Mr. THOMPSON. Good afternoon, Chairman. Can you hear me?
Senator HATCH. Yes, sir. I think you could get a little closer.

Mr. THOMPSON. It my privilege, great privilege, to appear before you today for the purpose of discussing the role of the Department of Justice in working with the State of Utah, with Federal, state and local agencies, and with the Congress to ensure that the 2002 Winter Olympics will be safe and successful.

As you know, Mr. Chairman, I was confirmed a little over 2 weeks ago. I want to thank you publicly for all of your support on the Committee to confirm. I am just getting acquainted with all my responsibilities and was delighted to learn that the Department has been actively involved in preparing for the 2002 Winter Olympic Games and Paralympic Winter Games. The Department of Justice is deeply committed to working cooperatively to ensure that the 2002 Games are safe.

This morning I had the opportunity to tour some of the Olympic venues. It is a pleasure now to be sitting in this beautiful stadium which will host some of the Olympic events. Salt Lake City provides a magnificent setting for these historic games.

I want to do everything I can to ensure that people from all over the world can come to the Games, bring their families, enjoy the spectacular beauty of Utah and the excitement of world-class athletic competition, and feel safe and secure doing so.

The Department has invested heavily in this goal. Our investment has been as a partner with Federal, state and local agencies in planning for and preparing to provide law enforcement and public safety support for the Games. We have invested funds in this effort, but more importantly, we have invested substantially in time, people and energy.

The Department plays two key roles in ensuring public safety and law enforcement support for the Olympics: First, we work with all the agencies and components involved to plan and prepare for a safe and secure Winter Olympics.

We started fulfilling that responsibility shortly after Utah was awarded the Games in 1995. For instance, the Utah Olympic Public Safety Command was required by statute to write a security plan for the Games, actually, a "game plan" for providing law enforcement and public safety services throughout the Winter Olympics and the Paralympic Games.

Through our Office of Justice Programs, we have made nearly \$3 million available to assist in the development of that plan. The plan has been written and it has been tested.

We have also provided funding through OJP to arrange for housing and other services for the law enforcement officers who will be involved in ensuring Olympic public safety during the Games in 2002. We have assisted in providing and have participated in training exercises. In addition, we continue to provide support for a planning and operations center.

The department has always believed that good working relationships among Federal, state and local agencies lead to effective law enforcement. Our efforts to provide needed funding are important. But perhaps as important as anything that I have talked about so far is the role that our Law Enforcement Coordinating Committee has played in connection with the Games.

Our Law Enforcement Coordinating Committees, or LECC's, in each of the 94 districts around the country prove every day that working together enhances the effectiveness of law enforcement in our communities. When I was the U. S. Attorney in Atlanta, I had personal experience with the LECC. I know that the LECC concept works. And nowhere has that been better demonstrated than by the Department's support of the District of Utah's Olympic LECC Initiative.

I will let U. S. Attorney Paul Warner discuss his Office's efforts, but I want to thank him publicly for dedicating a senior Assistant U. S. Attorney, David Schwendiman, to work full-time with the Utah Olympic Public Safety Command. That's an unprecedented dedication of resources.

David's efforts have complemented those of our other Department personnel who have worked for over 3 years on preparations

for the 2002 Olympic Games. Aided by their efforts, and with the personal involvement of the U. S. Attorney, we have forged effective working relationships with the Federal, state and local law enforcement agencies you see before you today, as well as with other agencies and components involved in the day-to-day planning and preparing for the games. This is a coordinated approach that the department fully supports. This kind of approach works and is essential to good law enforcement.

Our second role, Mr. Chairman, is crisis management and response. We sincerely hope that through our preparation and planning, we will never have to resort to crisis response. But if anything happens to disrupt the peace and serenity of the Utah Games, it is our responsibility to be prepared to address it. That responsibility is one we also share with Federal, state and local law enforcement agencies.

As you know, in August 1999, the 2002 Olympic Games were designated as a National Special Security Event. Consistent with that designation, the FBI, as lead agency for crisis management, is working closely with the Secret Service, FEMA and other Federal, state and local law enforcement, crisis management and consequence management agencies to plan not only for security and public safety at the Olympics, but also for crisis response.

These efforts are significant, since the Games will involve more than 3,500 athletes participating in events at many official Olympic venues over a very large geographic area. The Paralympics will follow the Winter Games with more than 1,000 athletes participating.

Don Johnson, Special Agent in Charge of the FBI's Salt Lake City Field Office, has done an outstanding job in preparing to meet this challenge. Mr. Johnson and his agents have ensured that their planning efforts are in full partnership with their Federal, state, and local law enforcement counterparts.

FBI Assistant Director Dale Watson is here, of course, to speak about the FBI's efforts in this regard. He and all our law enforcement partners at this table have my and my department's full support.

I want to close by saying that I believe that the Olympic Games and the Paralympic Games are exciting and worthwhile. From the Games, heroes are made. They show us and our children the value of dedication and commitment to our goals. They show us that dreams can come true. That is why, as I said before, the Department of Justice is fully committed to working with all the agencies represented on this panel to ensure public safety and security for the 2002 Olympic Games.

Mr. Chairman, at this time I would be pleased to answer any questions after the other panel members have made their opening statements.

Senator HATCH. Thank you. Brian Stafford of the United States Secret Service. Appreciate you being here.

STATEMENT OF BRIAN STAFFORD, DIRECTOR, UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY, WASHINGTON, D.C.

Mr. STAFFORD. Good afternoon, Mr. Chairman. I would like to thank you and the other members of the Committee for providing a forum such as this on the 2002 Winter Olympics.

On behalf of the United States Secret Service, I appreciate the opportunity to address our involvement with planning for the Winter Games, and to highlight the partnerships we have formed in the process of developing an operational security plan.

Coordinating security for an event of this scale is a monumental undertaking. We are expecting over 3,500 athletes, officials and other participants; 9,000 media personnel, and an estimated 1.9 million spectators attending competitions at 10 different venues. The games will proceed over a 17-day period, beginning with the opening ceremonies on February 8, 2002. The sheer number of people involved, coupled with the sprawling geographical area that must be secured, is a challenge.

The responsibilities of the Secret Service also extend to providing a secure environment at the Olympic Village, the Media Center, and Rice-Eccles Olympic Stadium. In all, the Secret Service is responsible for the coordination of security in a theater of operation encompassing over 900 square miles from venues in downtown Salt Lake City, to more remote events in Provo and Ogden.

The goal of the Secret Service is to work with our partners in Federal, state and local law enforcement, as well as with local officials in Utah, to provide a safe and secure environment for the participants and spectators, without diminishing the majesty and grandeur surrounding the Winter Olympics.

As Americans, we remember the magical moments inspired by Olympic Athletes. But we also remember the tragedies brought by terrorists in Munich in 1982 and Atlanta in 1996.

The Secret Service's involvement with the 2002 Winter Olympics predates August 1999, when the Winter Games were designated as a National Special Security Event. Even before this designation was made, the Secret Service had initiated the process of joining with other Federal, state and local agency representatives in security preparation for the Winter Games. This highlights one of the many advantages of our field office presence across the United States.

As early as 1997, it was our personnel who were already in place in Salt Lake City and the other regional field offices that began working with other agency representatives and local officials in the public safety planning process.

The Secret Service has also been an active, voting participant in a leadership-level Committee dedicated to the development of an overall safety plan for the Winter Games. This committee, known as the Utah Olympic Public Safety Command, UOPSC, represents 20 Federal, state and local agencies in the seven county impacted area.

At Snowbasin, one of the alpine venues, the Secret Service and the Weber County Sheriff's Department are developing an operational security plan for the 3,000 acre site. Securing a venue of this size and scope is a challenge for even the most experienced

public safety planners and demonstrates the necessity of inter-agency cooperation and our reliance on these and other local law enforcement agencies. Other examples of these collaborative efforts include our partnerships with the Summit County Sheriff's Department and the Provo Police Department.

Recognizing the need to establish an extensive operational presence throughout the 900 square miles encompassing the Winter Games, the Secret Service has established four different regional support facilities, with sites in Salt Lake City, Ogden, Heber City, and Park City.

Inside the secure perimeter of each venue, the Secret Service's Technical Security Division is working closely with explosive specialists from other state and Federal agencies.

Their objective is to ensure that nothing has been placed inside the venue ahead of time that could cause death or serious physical injury, and to assist Olympic planners in the development of appropriate protocols for Hazardous Materials and other technical security issues related to major events.

Once that task is completed, TAD specialists, in cooperation with the UOPSC Bomb Management Center, will be in place at each official venue to provide screening of packages and vehicles entering the venue.

In addition, our TAD specialists for the Winter Games have been working closely with other explosives experts to develop and implement the overall Explosives Ordinance Disposal Plan for the Winter Games.

In yet another example of interagency cooperation, the Secret Service and the FBI have been working closely to ensure that both the operational security elements and the crisis response elements of the Federal counterterrorism plan relative to EOD have been properly and effectively integrated in the EOD plan. The Secret Service has also actively participated with the Department of State and the Olympic Committee in the development of an accreditation protocol for the 2002 Winter Games.

As you know, Mr. Chairman, no plan can be properly implemented without a reliable communications network. The Secret Service has provided a full-time dedicated communications specialist to work in conjunction with other specialists from the Utah Olympic Public Safety Command, who are required to have a sophisticated communications network capable of servicing all of our public safety partners. This critical project has received significant contributions from the Department of Defense, the FBI, a number of other Federal law enforcement agencies and roughly 45 state and local public safety departments in Utah.

When the 2002 Winter Olympics is examined from a security perspective, the Secret Service should be viewed as the preventative component that the Federal Government has in place here in Utah.

Our efforts at each Olympic venue represent a multi-layered approach. First, perimeter security. Second, physical security barriers. Third, Explosive Ordinance Disposal sweeps and searches, and fourth, airspace security.

Perimeters are generally established at the outer boundary of each venue where vehicles and pedestrians might first enter, and

at the point where access would be controlled by magnetometers. These perimeters are maintained by security posts that are strategically positioned to deter any possible intrusion.

Physical security features, such as fencing and concrete barriers, are consistent with a counterterrorism plan, but in a manner that is as non-obtrusive as possible. These features are regrettably necessary to prevent unauthorized access to the venues, as well as to protect each venue from any sort of catastrophic event, such as a weapon of mass destruction delivered by a vehicle.

Before a venue can be considered ready for its scheduled event and activities, we must first determine that the site is free and clear of any pre-existing or planted explosives. This determination is made by first sealing off the site, followed by a methodical search conducted by qualified EOD technicians. The Secret Service employs these methods daily in its protective mission, and has developed the sweep and search plan for the official venues in the same manner.

Securing these venues and protecting them from terrorist threats cannot be complete without addressing the airspace above each venue. All venues have been pre-designated as being a temporary flight restricted area (TRFA) and will be monitored by the U. S. Customs Service and Federal Aviation Administration for potential incursions. This capability also includes an air-response component that is designed to investigate, identify and redirect any intruding aircraft. Personnel involved with these assets have received extensive operational training in an airborne environment.

In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, the Secret Service is proud of our collaborative effort with other Federal, state and local law enforcement agencies in providing a safe and secure environment for the 2002 Winter Olympics. No single agency could accomplish such an undertaking on its own, and we simply could not perform this mission successfully without the critical assistance, support and expertise provided by both our Federal partners, and the dedicated law enforcement community in Utah.

That concludes my prepared statement and I would be happy to answer any questions that you or other members of the Committee may have.

Senator HATCH. Thank you, Mr. Stafford. We are happy to have you here.

**STATEMENT OF JOHN MAGAW, ACTING DEPUTY DIRECTOR,
FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY, WASHINGTON, D.C.**

Mr. MAGAW. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I'm John Magaw, Acting Deputy Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency. The FEMA Director couldn't be here today and regrets that he was unable to be here with you.

I am grateful to the distinguished members of this Committee for the opportunity to appear before you today in Salt Lake City to address public safety and security concerns during the 2002 Olympic Winter Games.

The 2002 Olympic Winter Games have been designated a National Special Security Event. The roles and responsibilities for Federal counterterrorism planning and operations for a National

Special Security Event are divided between the United States Secret Service, the Federal Bureau of Investigation and FEMA. While the role each organization plays is distinct, it is critical that they must be coordinated so that any response is handled seamlessly. This coordination is required not only at the Federal level, but also at State and local levels.

The deputy director of FEMA asked me to represent him here today and regrets that he is unable to be here but he sends you his best regards and commitment to support in these games. FEMA is pleased to appear before you to today to discuss the cooperation among Federal, state, local and private agencies to address public safety concerns during the 2002 Olympic winter games. FEMA's whole being is coordinating and working with others. Whether it is an earthquake or whatever it might be. So we're here with that in mind.

Our whole plan is to work together as a team. While my comments on behalf of the Director are by and large focused on Federal efforts, these efforts are clearly at the request and in the cooperation with all state and local entities.

With me today is Pete McCursky who is FEMA's chief project officer for the Olympics. He's been working with this since 1977 or 1978 and he stays with it day in and day out. We're proud of his special efforts. He will continue to be here as things gear up and move along, so that there would be a consistency.

The 2002 Olympic Winter Games, as Mr. Stafford has already said, are a National Special Security Event. And as such, the three main units, Secret Service, FBI, and FEMA coordinate and must work together to bring in all the other Federal assets. Each organization plays a distinct and critical role as has already been mentioned, what they play. Crisis management is FBI and clearly for FEMA is the consequence. But they are never apart. They are shoulder to shoulder.

At the Federal level, with helping FEMA and working closely with FEMA to respond to the consequences of an event is the Department of Energy, Department of Health and Human Services, the Environmental Protection Agency, Justice, Transportation, Agriculture and also with the support of the Defense department.

All in all, there are 27 agencies signed on to a Federal Response Plan. That Federal Response Plan along with the 26 or 27 Federal departments plus the American Red Cross provides the guidelines for a quick interface, a complete interface, lack of duplication.

And so it applies whether it is a storm somewhere or a flood in the Mississippi, or whether it is a terrorist threat or terrorist act of weapons of mass destruction. Clearly they are not all the same, but a lot of the basic cooperation response is the same.

In 1997, the terrorism index annex was added to this Federal Response Plan. And the state and locals are well aware, most of them have copies and are working with this Federal Response Plan. There is also another plan that you might hear about and that is what's called the CONPLAN. That goes into a little bit more depth of how all the Federal entities are going to interface with the state and locals as they need us to do so.

FEMA also enjoys a strong working relationship with the Utah division of comprehensive emergency management, Utah Olympic

Public Safety Command, Salt Lake city office of risk management, and Salt Lake City Olympic committee.

In coordination with each of these organizations, FEMA and with other members that have already been described, is developing an operation supplement to that Federal Response Plan that I talked to you about which pulls all these agencies together. And there is a special supplement for the Olympics. It's being pulled together with all of the elements so that there is a smooth functioning operation.

There is a panel known and made up of representatives of the Secret Service, FBI, U.S. Attorney's Office, DOJ, Utah National Guard and FEMA, that is playing a role in reviewing all the requests, all the ideas, requests for services and help and equipment to make sure that we're properly utilizing all of the assets across this country within the Federal assets without duplication and also without overloading the area with unneeded resources, but having them stand by fairly close.

At the state level, FEMA is a member of two Utah Olympic planning subcommittees, that's emergency management and the infrastructure protection. Also, as requested by the State of Utah FEMA has been evaluating and assisting with the refinement of the Utah public safety Committee Olympic plan. These efforts at the national, regional, state and local level demonstrate cooperative nature in the coordination of these activities. FEMA recognizes that developing plans alone is not sufficient. Plans must be exercised and they must be tested. And we have participated in a variety of exercises, workshops and seminars.

Through these activities over the last months, a number of things of been learned and coordinations have been refined and the stand by of equipment and personnel and resources have been refined.

Over the next seven or 8 months there will be many additional exercises, FEMA will participate in all of them and will continue to work toward the final package. FEMA intends to build on the experiences of each of these exercises by conducting also a seminar with state and regional interagency steering committees, Secret Service and the FBI in August of 2001. We've already conducted one tabletop exercise that was very beneficial.

FEMA also conducted an integrated emergency management course. FEMA found that in each area a lot of times the total package of personnel did not get together to discuss a particular problem. So that we have put on two of those programs where everybody from the mayor to the police chief to the fire chief to the state and locals all participated in workout projects so that it isn't the first time as something happens.

The participants represented were Salt Lake City, Ogden, Park City, Provo, West Lake, Heber City as well as Salt Lake, Weber, Summit, Utah and Wasatch counties and will continue to work those kinds of exercises as we move closer to the event.

Through these efforts and these working relationships, our closeness and our understanding of each other is almost like a family. Yes, we might have a discussion about a certain event, but we will reach a conclusion that is workable for all entities.

So on behalf of Director Allbaugh, I thank you again for the opportunity to appear here today and to discuss this extremely important event. Mr. Chairman, that concludes my statement.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Magaw follows:]

STATEMENT OF JOHN MAGAW, ACTING DEPUTY DIRECTOR, FEDERAL EMERGENCY
MANAGEMENT AGENCY

Good afternoon, Mr. Chairman. I am John Magaw, Acting Deputy Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

I am grateful to the distinguished members of this committee for the opportunity to appear before you today in Salt Lake City to address public safety and security concerns during the 2002 Olympic Winter Games.

The 2002 Olympic Winter Games have been designated a National Special Security Event (NSSE). The roles and responsibilities for Federal counter-terrorism planning and operations for a National Special Security Event are divided between the United States Secret Service, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and FEMA. While the role each organization plays is distinct, it is critical that they must be coordinated so that any response is handled seamlessly. This coordination is required not only at the Federal level, but also at State and local levels.

The division of roles and responsibilities include:

- FEMA is the Lead Agency for Consequence Management. Consequence Management involves Federal departments' and agencies' efforts to respond to the consequences or potential consequences of an incident as they relate to public health, safety, and property. The Federal role in Consequence Management is to support the State, as the State is "in charge."
- The U.S. Secret Service is the Lead Agency for designing, planning and implementation of security at the 2002 Winter Olympics, I defer to the Secret Service to discuss their roles and responsibilities in this area.
- The FBI is the Lead Agency for Crisis Management. Crisis Management involves efforts to prevent, pre-empt, or terminate terrorist threats or acts, and apprehend and prosecute the perpetrators. In turn, I defer to the FBI to define its roles and responsibilities in this area.

The Federal Response Plan (FRP) is the basic framework used to manage and coordinate a Federal response in support of State and local governments to a full range of emergencies, including response to terrorist threats or terrorist incidents involving Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD). The FRP organizes 26 Federal departments and agencies and the American Red Cross into interagency response functions and recovery and hazard mitigation program areas to mesh with counterpart agencies in an affected State.

Since 1997, the Federal Response Plan has included a Terrorism Incident Annex to describe how consequence management operations under the Federal Response Plan will be coordinated with crisis management operations led by the FBI. Additional details are spelled out in the "United States Government Interagency Domestic Concept of Operations Plan", or CONPLAN, which was published in January 2001. The CONPLAN provides overall guidance to Federal, State and local agencies concerning how the Federal Government would respond to a potential or actual terrorist threat or incident that occurs in the United States, particularly one involving WMD. The key Federal agencies involved in terrorism Consequence Management are FEMA, the Department of Energy, the Department of Health and Human Services, and the Environmental Protection Agency, with support from the Department of Defense.

While the CONPLAN and the Federal Response Plan provide an overall framework for preparing for the Games, FEMA has worked closely with other Federal agencies including the FBI and the USSS, and State, local, and private agencies, to plan for the specifics of ensuring the safety and security of the public during the 2002 Olympic Winter Games and to test planning concepts in exercises.

FEMA has established sound working relationships with the FBI, USSS, Utah Division of Comprehensive Emergency Management, Utah Olympic Public Safety Command, Salt Lake City Office of Emergency Management, and the Salt Lake City Olympic Committee.

In coordination with these organizations, FEMA is developing an Operations Supplement to the Federal Response Plan (FRP) for the 2002 Olympic Winter Games. This Supplement describes those unique actions that will be used to ensure a timely and effective initial Federal response to an incident that is beyond the capability of the State and local resources. These actions include the pre-positioning of Federal

assets and placing Federal response teams on alert for consequence management activities.

FEMA's Region VIII has utilized the Regional Interagency Steering Committee (RISC) as the basic planning body for development and coordination of this Operations Supplement. The RISC is comprised of regional emergency managers from the Federal Response Plan departments and agencies, the FBI, the USSS, and State emergency managers and officials.

The National Special Security Event Review Panel is comprised of representatives from the FBI, US Secret Service, US Attorney's Office, DOD/Director of Military Support, and the Utah National Guard and FEMA. This Review Panel is playing a major role in reviewing and validating State requests for Federal consequence and crisis management resources in support of the Winter Games. The efforts of this Panel will significantly impact which Federal resources are employed to ensure the safety and security of the public during the Games.

FEMA is a member of two of the Utah Olympic Public Safety Committee Olympic Plan subcommittees: Emergency Management and Infrastructure Protection.

Also in response to a request by the State of Utah, FEMA has been evaluating and refining the Utah Olympic Public Safety Committee Olympic Plan.

It is not sufficient just to develop plans. Plans must be put into practice and tested. That is why FEMA, along with other consequence management agencies, the FBI, and the USSS have participated in a variety of exercises, workshops, and seminars to prepare for the Games. It is through these activities that roles and responsibilities are clarified and mutual understandings are built-not just for those who have been writing the plans, but also for everyone who must execute the plans.

The major Winter Olympics exercise activity to date has been WASATCH RINGS, an FBI-sponsored command post exercise held in November 2000 and field training exercise which was conducted this past April. FEMA, other Federal consequence management agencies, and the State and local emergency management community participated in the design, development, and conduct of these exercises. The exercise solidified understandings of the relationship between crisis and consequence management operations, and allowed consequence management agencies to demonstrate good teamwork among themselves and with the State.

FEMA intends to build on this experience at this exercise by conducting a seminar with the State, the RISC, and FBI and USSS in August. FEMA had already conducted a seminaessentially a scenariobased discussion of plans and planning issues-for the RSC in February of 2002.

FEMA also has conducted two Integrated Emergency Management Courses (IEMC) to help Utah and the Salt Lake City area prepare for the Games. The IEMC is an exercise-based course developed around a community's or State's existing plans and procedures.

The first IEMC was given at the National Emergency Training Center in Emmitsburg, Maryland, on March 12-16, 2001 prior to the Wasatch Rings field exercise. Representatives from State agencies and the Salt Lake Organizing Committee (SLOC) were among the 100 participants, but this offering was primarily for local officials who would coordinate an emergency response at the Olympics. Participants represented Salt Lake City, Ogden, Park City, Provo, West Lake, and Heber City, as well as Salt Lake, Weber, Summit, Utah, and Wasatch Counties.

The second IEMC, a more complex course, was designed for Utah State agencies and was conducted at the State Emergency Operations Center in Salt Lake City on April 16-20, 2001. The focus was on public health issues that could arise from a terrorist act, but the exercise was expanded to include an earthquake along the Wasatch fault. Some 246 people completed both the classroom and the exercise portions of the course, and 411 participated in the exercise portions.

State officials were able to use this IEMC to resolve coordination issues that had arisen in Wasatch Rings and to identify issues needing additional attention.

FEMA makes other resources available to the State of Utah and its localities for terrorism preparedness, including grant funding (\$231,220 in FY 2001 Terrorism Consequence Management Preparedness Assistance), planning guidance and job aids, and training courses from the Emergency Management Institute and National Fire Academy. Furthermore, Utah already has a strong foundation for preparedness and response through capabilities developed under the Chemical Stockpile Emergency Preparedness Program.

We have strengthened our working relationships at the Federal, State and local levels in preparing for the Games, and I am confident that the on-going planning upcoming exercise activities will continue to enhance Federal, State, local and private agencies' ability to adequately provide for the safety and security of the public during the 2002 Olympic Winter Games.

Thank you again for the opportunity to appear today. I would be pleased to answer any questions you may have.

Senator HATCH. Turning to Mr. Watson, who is the Assistant Director of Counterterrorism at the FBI in Washington.

STATEMENT OF DALE WATSON, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF COUNTERTERRORISM, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION, WASHINGTON, D.C.

Mr. WATSON. Thank you, Senator Hatch. I'll be brief. The statement has been prepared and I'll summarize a few key points of that. I want to say that I'm honored to be here today with you and discuss this partnership on the Olympic preparedness. The FBI, the goal of the FBI is to have a safe and successful Olympics. It is a higher priority, there's no question about that, among the FBI. It is also good to see all our Federal partners here at the table today and I'm happy to report that that partnership not only in fact with headquarters in Washington, but here working and it's progressing very, very well.

So with that in mind I'll jump into the main text of what I want to talk about. It started, our FBI planning started early in 1995 with the announcement, as soon as they announced that Salt Lake City would have the Olympics. Don Johnson has already been mentioned by Mr. Thompson. Ray has done a super job coordinating that effort.

Initially, the office in Salt Lake City formed up a planning squad that consists of coordinating all the efforts of the Federal level, state and local and making sure there are issues that are brought forward and working with all the partners.

In addition to that, we understand and recognize as has already been discussed that this is a world event. It's not only Salt Lake City, State of Utah and the United States but it is a world stage. We take that very seriously in the preparation phase to make sure that the goal is accomplished.

The second area that the FBI did was in May of 2000 create a joint terrorist task force here. That brings in all 40 members, part-time, full-time, representatives across the board of all jurisdictions affected by the Olympics here. That is a coordinated effort. I know, Senator Hatch, that you are very concerned about information sharing, particularly in the intelligence side. We have requested top secret clearance for all those individuals. So if there is some information that's classified, that information can be shared. I understand your concerns in that area.

In 1998 a long-term building agreement was reached to have an Olympic coordination center. We've been to that location. It is very valuable to us. And in addition to that, coordinating through Dave Tubbs and the other partners there, again in the classified area, 50 over 50 top secret security clearances have been requested and will be active well prior to the Olympics. So in the event that there is information that needs to get to the operators, that needs to get to the decisionmakers, it won't be held back and they will have access to that information. That's a very key point for us.

The next area is in the area of training. We have very specific requirements in training, the old saying that practice makes permanent and not perfection, we take that very serious. In November

we had a major CBX that put into practice information sharing and how agencies would coordinate.

We followed up on that, learned some lessons on that. It has been mentioned we had a major training exercise here in April where 1600 people participated to try to work out problems, areas that we needed to do a better job in, and that training will continue. Next week we have a weapons of mass destruction conference here, and another CBX in the fall in order to streamline and understand what the issues are.

So as FEMA has represented here, it is a family operation and no one is left behind.

In conclusion, I'd like to say that we are here for a safe and successful Olympics and I appreciate your support that you've provided us in the past. We look forward to continuing this partnership. This partnership with all law enforcement committees here, Secret Service, will continue long after the Olympics are over and that will be a very successful part of this whole program. I thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Watson follows:]

STATEMENT OF DALE L. WATSON, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR, FBI COUNTERTERRORISM DIVISION

Good afternoon, Senator Hatch, members of the Committee, and law enforcement colleagues. It is a pleasure to be with you today to discuss security preparations for the 2002 Winter Olympics in Salt Lake City, Utah. As you know from my previous briefings in Washington, D.C., major special events are a high priority for the FBI. We have been heavily involved in coordinated threat assessment and security proceedings for the 2002 Winter Olympics. Today, I'd like to concentrate my remarks on the Olympic Counterterrorism Center, the Olympic Joint Terrorism Task Force, and Command Post and Field Training exercises, as they relate to interagency cooperation and public safety.

As the lead federal agency responsible for crisis management, intelligence, hostage rescue, and the investigation of acts of terrorism, the FBI is resolved to continuing to promote effective interagency cooperation. Collectively, our goal is to ensure that all reasonable preparations and contingency plans are in place to create an environment throughout Salt Lake City, the state of Utah, and the entire nation in which we may host a safe and successful 2002 Winter Olympic Games. In that regard, let me assure you that we have been working diligently and continuously with our colleagues and counterparts at the federal, state and local levels. I am particularly pleased to be here today with representatives of two of our key federal partners, the Federal Emergency Management Agency and the United States Secret Service, as well as, of course, Deputy Attorney General Thompson and United States Attorney Warner.

Since the International Olympic Committee (IOC) selected Salt Lake City to stage the 2002 Winter Olympic Games on June 19, 1995, the FBI has undertaken significant counterterrorism planning in an effort to help ensure the safety and security of this major international sporting event. Leading the FBI's planning efforts in Salt Lake City is SAC Don Johnson, an active member of the Utah Olympic Public Safety Command (UOPSC). He is assisted in this effort by the FBI's Olympic Planning Squad which addresses all matters relating to FBI involvement, interagency cooperation, and support to the Games. The members of this squad are assigned full time to Olympic planning and are directly responsible for coordinating programs in the areas of: theater wide tactical planning, public safety training, communications systems, infrastructure protection, intelligence, weapons of mass destruction, explosive ordinance disposal, aviation support, media affairs, and accreditation, as well as numerous other Olympic planning functions.

With attendance anticipated to be in the millions, the participation of some 3,500 athletes from over 80 nations, and daily support provided by over 20,000 organizers and planners, the 2002 Olympic Winter Games easily qualifies as a world class sporting event. Coverage by over 9,000 media representatives broadcasting to a television audience in excess of 3.5 billion viewers will catapult these Games onto the world stage. Planning for the public safety and security of the Games has required

an unprecedented level of cooperation and coordination among the myriad of local, state and federal law enforcement entities with responsibilities associated with the Games. There exists an unquestioned consensus among these agencies that it is impossible for any single law enforcement agency to possess all the resources required and expertise necessary to accomplish this task alone.

Planning for the public safety and security essential for hosting a safe and successful Games has long been recognized as every agency's primary objective. However, in the process of planning for the realization of this goal I believe that each of the law enforcement agencies involved has already accomplished something of equal importance. I am speaking of the partnerships that have been created at all levels of law enforcement which have been required to advance the Olympic public safety and security planning process. These partnerships will exist as a legacy long after the 17 days of the XIX Olympiad have past. I would like to briefly illustrate for you today how these partnerships have been built and how they have served to create a truly integrated Olympic Public Safety and Security Plan.

THE OLYMPIC COUNTERTERRORISM CENTER:

From the outset each agency recognized, due to the unique jurisdictional, legislative and budgetary issues as well as widely different agency capabilities, that Olympic public safety and security planning would require an immense amount of inter-agency communication and cooperation. In 1998, in the spirit of interagency cooperation, the FBI entered into a multi-year lease for office space to house the Olympic Coordination Center, Olympic Counterterrorism Center, the FBI Critical Incident Command Post, and the Joint Operations Center. This facility houses representatives of state, local, and federal agencies in a coordinated effort to address Olympic planning, preparation, and execution. To further this communication, the FBI has requested Top Secret security clearances for fifty local, state and federal partners to alleviate in advance any impediment to the open and complete sharing of information which may impact Olympic public safety.

THE OLYMPIC JOINT TERRORISM TASK FORCE:

Another planning and operational requirement identified early on in the process was the need to combine and coordinate law enforcement capabilities from agencies at all levels to be able to rapidly assess threats and investigate significant incidents during the games. In May 2000, the FBI established the Olympic Joint Terrorism Task Force (OJTTF). The OJTTF is currently comprised of over 40 full and part-time local, state, and federal law enforcement officers and agents representing dozens of agencies and jurisdictions. Task forces, by design, are excellent vehicles for bringing to bear the specialized resources of each member's parent agency. The OJTTF is capable of collecting and analyzing intelligence, and investigating matters in virtually any jurisdiction at any level. This ability has been proven to enhance law enforcement efforts across the country and will serve to greatly enhance Olympic public safety and security operations. Again, the FBI has requested Top Secret clearances for all members of the OJTTF to better facilitate this joint working environment.

COMMAND POST AND FIELD TRAINING EXERCISES:

Other than the military, perhaps no other public entity understands as well as law enforcement the profound impact and absolute necessity of quality training. Moving from the conceptual stages of Olympic public safety and security planning to operational readiness demands that all plans be tested in concert in an effort to identify areas that may need to be revised or enhanced. In November 2000, the FBI in close coordination with UOPSC invited all Olympic public safety planners to participate in a Command Post Exercise (CPX) designed primarily to test interagency communications and information flow in a limited nonoperational setting. This exercise was prefaced by initial training by all agencies on advanced information systems that will be utilized during the games.

In April 2001, after analyzing lessons learned in November and improving the plan, a full scale Field Training Exercise (FTX) was again jointly hosted by the FBI and all members of UOPSC. This exercise, involving more than 1,600 persons over a three-day period, tested all aspects of the Olympic public safety and security plan. Unlike the CPX, the FTX not only tested concepts and theoretical procedures, it fully exercised actual physical responses to threats and staged incidents as may occur during the games. This afforded all participating agency personnel the opportunity to fulfill their role in the overall plan simultaneously. Tactical teams exercised strategic assaults while investigators gathered evidence and processed crime

scenes. Crisis management specialists coordinated with consequence management officials to first control, then manage, then mitigate the effects of a major hazardous materials incident. Federal venue security designers and local venue commanders worked together to manage a wide variety of incidents occurring at actual Olympic venues. And, as in November, the FTX afforded personnel from all agencies the opportunity to further refine their skills on Olympic information systems which provide the backbone for interagency communication during the Games. Continuing to provide quality training, the Salt Lake City Division will be hosting a weapons of mass destruction conference in Salt Lake City in June and is contemplating hosting another command post exercise in the fall of this year.

CLOSING:

In closing, I would like to express my sincere appreciation for the support afforded by this committee to the FBI and all law enforcement agencies engaged in the partnership that is Olympic public safety and security planning. I would also like to express my appreciation and admiration of the professionalism which law enforcement and public safety personnel at all levels have demonstrated throughout this process. With 253 days remaining before the Olympic flame enters the stadium, I believe we are already realizing one of the greatest benefits of the Games: the ability to bring people together; in this case the ability for law enforcement agencies in Utah and across the nation to exponentially magnify their effectiveness by working together. I am confident that all agencies join me in hoping that our first great dividend of this ability will be a safe and secure XIX Olympiad.

Senator HATCH. We'll turn to Kathryn Condon, Special Assistant for Military Support, Office of the Secretary of the Army.

**STATEMENT OF KATHRYN CONDON, SPECIAL ASSISTANT FOR
MILITARY SUPPORT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE
ARMY, WASHINGTON, D.C.**

Ms. CONDON. On behalf of the Department of Defense, I am pleased to provide for the record the following information on DoD support to the 2002 Winter Olympic and Paralympic Games in Salt Lake City, Utah.

DoD assists Federal, state or local agencies in support of civilian sporting events under the authority of 10 U.S.C. Section 2564, if the attorney general certifies that such assistance is necessary to meet essential security and safety needs. DoD may also provide reimbursable assistance in support of other needs relating to such events.

In all instances, DoD supports three lead Federal agencies: the U.S. Secret Service for protection of the sporting and non-sporting venues, the Federal Bureau of Investigation for overall crisis response, and the Federal Emergency Management Agency for consequence management.

For the 2002 Olympics, the Attorney General certified aviation, communications, explosive ordinance disposal, physical security, and temporary facilities as categories of support that are essential to security and public safety of the Winter Olympics.

Subsequently, the Secretary of the Army, on behalf of the Secretary of Defense, approved aviation support for the deployment of local emergency teams, communications for law enforcement and public safety, EOD support (including bomb dogs), physical security equipment and temporary facilities for command and control and operational purposes.

The DoD structure established to implement support extends from senior DoD leadership to operational elements. Officials in the Office of the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of the Army are actively overseeing DoD support.

To implement routine DoD support for the Games, the United States Commander-in-Chief Joint Forces Command, the commander responsible for executing DoD support, established Joint Task Force Olympics in Salt Lake City, Utah, in January 2001.

Brigadier General James D. Johnson, a member of the Utah Army National Guard, commands the JTF-0. JTF-O will have representation from all services and components with the Utah National Guard as the primary source of military personnel. The Utah Air and Army National Guard have the advantage of proximity and provide the most cost effective means for DoD to meet its staffing requirements in Salt Lake City. The JTF-O provides Utah Olympic Public Safety Command and Salt Lake Organizing Committee with a single point of entry for all requests for DoD support and will coordinate approved support.

Integral to the overall support of the games are the personnel and facilities of the Utah National Guard under the command of Major General Brian Tarbet, as well as those of other DoD installations in the area, to include Tooele Army Depot, Dugway Proving Grounds, Hill Air Force Base, and the 96th Regional Support Command at Fort Douglas.

Funding for the Olympics and Paralympics comes from a specific, no year appropriation, the Support for International Sporting Competitions, Defense Appropriation or SISC, established by Public Law 104-208, section 5802.

As of today, funding is in place only for currently approved 2002 Winter Olympics and Paralympics requirements. However, if new requirements are identified for the fiscal year 2002 Winter Olympics and Paralympics, we will likely require additional funds be appropriated to the SISC account.

DoD is actively supporting the Olympics and Paralympics in a variety of other ways, to include: an enhancement to Utah's communications infrastructure; assistance to law enforcement in physical security planning and the conduct of contingency exercises and ceremonial support.

DoD will ensure that our involvement in the Olympics and Paralympics is appropriate and sufficient for public safety and security. We share in the commitment of other Federal, state and local agencies to promote a safe and successful event.

Thank you for the opportunity to appear here today. I am pleased to answer any questions you may have regarding DoD support to the games.

Senator HATCH. Thank you, we're glad to have you here. We'll now turn to the U.S. Attorney, Paul Warner. Larry, while you are here I want you to get well acquainted with him. He's one of the best.

Mr. THOMPSON. We had a nice breakfast this morning.

Senator HATCH. Go ahead.

**STATEMENT OF PAUL WARNER, UNITED STATES ATTORNEY
FOR THE DISTRICT OF UTAH, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH**

Mr. WARNER. Mr. Chairman, thank you for inviting me to testify today. I have great respect for you and also the individuals and agencies represented by the panel here today. I consider it a particular honor to be here.

As the United States Attorney for the District of Utah, I am keenly aware of the public safety challenges the 2002 Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games pose for the State of Utah and the nation.

When I became United States Attorney in August 1998, I knew one of my first and most important responsibilities would be to make sure the Games received the Federal support necessary to safeguard the event and protect the 2.2 million people living in the District.

I also knew the strain the Games would place on law enforcement and public safety would be great and that coordination between Federal, state and local law enforcement agencies, while strong, would be put to its toughest test.

Olympic Games are huge undertakings. They make tremendous demands on the communities chosen to host them. The potential effect of the Games on the country's prestige is a major concern when the Games are staged in the United States.

As a result, whether or not it had much to do with bidding for or securing the Games for the host city, and in one of the grandest natural settings anywhere, to have every chance to realize their Olympic dreams. Each competitor must be secure and safe so that no energy or attention is wasted on concern for his or her safety and well being.

I am confident that such will be the case, because our state, local and Federal law enforcement and public safety agencies and authorities are working well together, quietly and competently to provide that environment.

Competitors work for years to bring their "A" games to the Olympics. The Utah Olympic Public Safety Command has worked hard and well for the last 3 years so it can bring the State's "A" game to making them safe. We approach the Games with the same confidence the best competitors will have when they come to Utah in 2002.

I have the highest regard and praise for the job Commissioner Flowers and Dave Tubbs have done and for the people who work each day at the Utah Olympic Public Safety Command, at the organizing Committee, and in the community to make it happen. They do their work quietly and without notice or reward, other than the reward they get from the satisfaction of knowing they are involved in a unique and worthwhile event and are doing a terrific job.

As the United States Attorney, I am pledged to continue to do all I can, all that is within my authority and jurisdiction to do, to make the 2002 Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games safe and successful.

Mr. Chairman, that concludes my prepared remarks. I would be happy to answer any questions you may have at this time.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Warner follows:]

STATEMENT OF PAUL M. WARNER, UNITED STATES ATTORNEY, DISTRICT OF UTAH,
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

INTRODUCTION

Good morning Mr. Chairman. I am delighted to appear before you today. As the United States Attorney for the District of Utah, I am keenly aware of the public safety challenges the 2002 Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games pose for the

State of Utah and the Nation. When I became United States Attorney in August 1998, I knew one of my first and most important responsibilities would be to make sure the Games received the federal support necessary to safeguard the event and protect the 2.2 million people living in the District. I also knew the strain the Games would place on law enforcement and public safety would be great and that coordination between federal, state and local law enforcement agencies, while strong, would be put to its toughest test.

Olympic Games are huge undertakings. They make tremendous demands on the communities chosen to host them. The potential effect of the Games on the country's prestige is a major concern when the Games are staged in the United States. As a result, whether or not it had much to do with bidding for or securing the Games for the host city, once the Games are awarded the national government is drawn into public safety and law enforcement roles that involve not only supporting and subsidizing local law enforcement in connection with the Games, but also providing expensive support for core federal responsibilities, some that are uniquely related to the Games and others that are simply greater because of the Games. The federal commitment of money, people, time and energy is extraordinary. The cost to the federal government is considerable and can neither be ignored nor displaced.

When I became the chief federal law enforcement officer in the District of Utah, I eagerly accepted my share of responsibility for ensuring that what is done to protect federal interests and to make the Games safe is done economically, responsibly, and within the recognized authority and jurisdiction of the agencies called upon to assist. It is essential to do things right and do them well with regard to the Games.

After examining the role the United States Attorney played in getting Atlanta ready for the 1996 Summer Olympics, I became convinced that my office should become actively engaged in helping law enforcement and public safety prepare for the 2002 Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games. In the remaining portions of my testimony I briefly summarize the contributions of the United States Attorney's Office for the District of Utah to law enforcement preparations for the 2002 Games.

DISTRICT LECC OLYMPIC INITIATIVE

The District of Utah has a very good Law Enforcement Coordinating Committee or LECC. The District has an especially effective and well respected, and I add, overworked, LECC Coordinator in Melody Rydalch. Our LECC has functioned for many years as an effective way to coordinate state, local and federal law enforcement planning. I am proud of our LECC. It has been a vehicle for bringing together law enforcement leaders from all over Utah to consider issues of mutual importance and concern, and it has been used as a conduit for providing training opportunities for local and state law enforcement officers and agents, enabling them to receive instruction alongside their federal counterparts. Together, we have used the District LECC to vet important policy matters in order to encourage improvement and achieve uniformity in the use of law enforcement resources on common problems. For example, the District LECC has done important work on issues such as hate crime. In May 1999, the District LECC cosponsored a ground breaking Hate Crime Conference that has been a model for such conferences in other districts around the country. I know, Senator Hatch, that you are aware of this program and its success. The LECC has also taken critical law enforcement training and equipment to the Native American reservations in the State of Utah.

In November 1999, with the encouragement and support of the Department of Justice, I created the District LECC Olympic Initiative to help focus the District's and the Department's resources and energy on Olympic public safety. It made sense to use the LECC, an established and respected part of the law enforcement culture of the District, to help the Utah Olympic Public Safety Command and federal law enforcement agencies get the resources and assistance they need to prepare for the Games.

The United States Attorney, through the District Olympic Initiative, has provided assistance to the Command and the federal law enforcement agencies involved in planning and operations related to the Games in the form of surplus equipment, travel assistance for local officers, training opportunities for local officers, and liaison with the Office of Special Events at the Department of Justice.

For the most part, law enforcement relations in Utah are very healthy. We are committed to doing all we can to ensure they are even better in the District of Utah when the Games are over than they are now. The 2002 Games are a unique opportunity to build on existing federal, state and local relationships. The Games provide an incentive to rethink, modernize and make improvements in our methods, techniques and doctrines that will benefit law enforcement and the community for years

beyond the Games. The District LECC Olympic Initiative is an ideal way to help that happen.

In November 1999, the amount of work that was being done in connection with the Olympic Initiative justified sending a senior Assistant United States Attorney to the Utah Olympic Public Safety Command to work on Olympic issues as a full-time LECC assignment. This was done with the encouragement and approval of the Department of Justice and the Executive Office for United States Attorneys. The arrangement has been a success for the District, the Department and the Utah Olympic Public Safety Command.

The senior Assistant United States Attorney who works with the Utah Olympic Public Safety Command represents the United States Attorney and the Department of Justice in local matters involving federal support to law enforcement and public safety in connection with the Games. He works closely with the Department of Justice's Office of Special Events to ensure that local and national concerns regarding such support are addressed promptly and appropriately. He serves as one of the directors of the Command. His duties include supervision and management of communications support planning, intelligence planning and operations, legal affairs/criminal justice planning and operations, infrastructure protection planning, and providing advice and counsel to the Executive Director of the Command. He works side-by-side, and day-in-day-out, with his state, local and federal counterparts in law enforcement and emergency services laying the ground work for delivering law enforcement and public safety services in connection with the Games in 2002.

Funding figures for the United States Attorney's Office include the cost of the salary and benefits for the senior Assistant United States Attorney, as well as funding for a backfill position for that attorney, and funding for a second LECC coordinator in the District who will help Ms. Rydalch handle growing Olympic related responsibilities as the Games approach. Also included is funding for travel, equipment, the production of materials that are part of the legal and criminal justice plan for the Games, including an Olympic Legal Affairs Handbook that standardizes prosecution guidelines and strategies and organizes criminal justice operations for the Games, and sponsorship of conferences on issues related to law enforcement planning and operations for the Games.

By the time the Games begin, the United States Attorney's Office for the District of Utah will have received approximately \$849,000 for the District LECC Olympic Initiative; that is \$6,000 in FY1998; \$80,000 in FY1999; \$149,000 in FY2000; \$373,000 in FY2001; and an anticipated \$241,000 in FY2002. [Analytical Perspectives, Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 2002, pg. 435.] I believe any investment the Department of Justice and the United States Attorney's Office make in the Games will deliver great returns.

SUMMARY

The Olympic Games are not law enforcement events. They must not be allowed to become law enforcement events either by misadventure or design. The Games are, more than anything else, a celebration of human achievement and the human spirit. They are about the best in human experience. They are about excellence. They have the potential for touching each one of us in the most positive way imaginable. The Games can bring out the best in each of us. They have already done that in the case of law enforcement and public safety in the District of Utah.

The role of law enforcement and public safety in connection with the Games is to help create an environment in the community and the Nation during the Games that allows the people of Utah, as well as those who come to Utah to compete, officiate, support or run competitions, and those who visit to observe or simply to be near the event, to have complete confidence that they will be safe and secure while they are in Utah for the Games. They should not have to give a second thought to their well being during the Games.

The environment must make it possible for the men and women who come to Utah to compete in the finest facilities of their kind in the world, on the best snow in the world, and in one of the grandest natural settings anywhere, to have every chance to realize their Olympic dreams. Each competitor must be secure and safe so that no energy or attention is wasted on concern for his or her safety and well-being. I am confident that such will be the case, because our state, local and federal law enforcement and public safety agencies and authorities are working well together, quietly and competently to provide that environment.

Competitors work for years to bring their "A" games to the Olympics. The Utah Olympic Public Safety Command has worked hard and well for the last three years so it can bring the State's "A" game to making them safe. We approach the Games

with the same confidence the best competitors will have when they come to Utah in 2002.

I have the highest regard and praise for the job Commissioner Flowers and Dave Tubbs have done and for the people who work each day at the Utah Olympic Public Safety Command, at the Organizing Committee, and in the community to make it happen. They do their work quietly and without notice or reward, other than the reward they get from the satisfaction of knowing they are involved in a unique and worthwhile event and are doing a terrific job.

As the United States Attorney, I am pledged to continue to do all I can, all that is within my authority and jurisdiction to do, to make the 2002 Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games safe and successful.

Mr. Chairman, that concludes my prepared remarks. I would be happy to answer any questions you may have at this time.

Senator HATCH. Thank you. Lane Beattie, State Olympic Officer for the State of Utah.

**STATEMENT OF LANE BEATTIE, STATE OLYMPIC OFFICER
FOR THE STATE OF UTAH, SALT LAKES CITY, UTAH**

Mr. BEATTIE. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. And if I may, as I have gotten to know you, Senator Hatch, it's a pleasure to be asked to be here and represent the State of Utah on behalf of the Governor I wish to welcome you again and those that are here to testify.

On behalf of the State of Utah, I appreciate the willingness to be of assistance to the 2002 Olympic Winter games and what they represent, not only to the State of Utah, and the United States, but the world. It's a wonderful ongoing effort to bring the world together to promote peace, and encourages unsurpassed any other event that we have.

In addition to my written testimony, I'm also submitting a State of Utah annual report of the State Olympic Officer, a report that I officially released last November which will give you a greater insight to both budgetary as well as further preparations of the overall Salt Lake Olympic games.

This is an overview of the preliminary impact on the State of Utah, I feel there are both Federal agencies as well as state agencies understand the importance of coming together in critical areas.

This last year has been extremely busy. As we moved to the last few months of preparation, Federal assistance has been extremely important in our overall planning. If I could I'd like to just make mention of three individuals that I feel played a very key role in our preparation as a state. They are all Federal people. First, Mark Cunello who is the Olympic coordinator from Secret Service, Don Johnson, who is the FBI special agent in charge of the Salt Lake City division, and Pete McCursky of FEMA regional director of an operation center. All three of these people, I feel, deserve to be acknowledged for their devotion to making sure that we are better prepared as a state.

Senator HATCH. I agree with that.

Mr. BEATTIE. There are other people also that I feel have played key roles in helping us to be prepared. Our current commissioner of public safety, Robert Flowers, has been a key player in making sure that not only do Federal agencies come together, but I hope that you understand the critical nature in bringing state agencies together.

Unlike Sydney where we had one public safety commander over all of New South Wales, our struggle seems to be somewhat more difficult. We have to bring many agency heads, many different chiefs of police together into one entity. And may I compliment all of them in doing so in an extremely fine manner.

The strongest part of our preparation has been the cooperation of our local law enforcement officers and agencies, their willingness to come together and share their expertise will be a significant reason for the success of our security operation.

I also would like to mention that Chief Dinse also from Salt Lake City and his great devotion to this process as he is a current deputy director.

In addition to public safety, it should also be mentioned here the vast number of people involved in our emergency preparedness, not only is it important to have public safety on line, but as we talk about our fire and EMT's and the many ambulance services throughout the state. Within the State of Utah many of them are private entities unto themselves, are very critical in the overall preparation.

This past spring along with over a hundred other members from the State of Utah of UOPSC, we participated in the national disaster training program in Emmitsburg, Maryland for a specific developed program on security. I want you to know that I had an opportunity to attend and I was richly and greatly benefited from being there.

The management of SLOC is also an area of great comfort to me. I don't think that when I was asked to take this role over less than a year ago, I want you to know that I also had some deep concerns. One of them was my lack of understanding of the complexity of the international situation of the Olympics.

I want you to know of my great comfort both in what has been done in the last year, and what is being done in the next 8 months, specifically Mitt Romney, and Frasier Bolum and another person who has brought a great deal of ability to this is Cindy Gillespie. The experience she had in the Atlanta games and also her assistance in working with your offices as well as ours have done a great deal in bringing the security that we feel is necessary to the State of Utah.

Again, I must show my appreciation for the Federal support that we have received and key factor that will play when the United States and the state of Utah will host the world in the 2002 Winter Games.

The greatest assets that we have in the state of Utah as you are well aware, are truly not all of those that serve us but indeed those to whom we serve and that is the citizens of the State of Utah.

I am very proud to be able to report to you, Senator Hatch, the State of Utah has set every record of venue Olympics that has been ever been held in the number of tickets that have been sold to individuals within the jurisdiction and within the State of Utah. It's also unsurpassed in the percentage of people who want to participate in this great Games.

I'd also be amiss if I didn't mention the wonderful volunteers that we will rely on throughout the Olympic games. We need over

26,000 people to assist in this wonderful event. As of today, we have over 64,000 people.

Senator HATCH. That makes all of us feel really proud.

Mr. BEATTIE. It says a great deal about Utah. Last and certainly not least, is the Utah legislature. That is certainly not something to get emotional about.

Senator HATCH. I was wondering about that myself. You did it for us, I'll tell you.

Mr. BEATTIE. Twelve years of my life have been associated with that wonderful group of men and they deserve a great deal of accolades. They have come forward in an unprecedented way to help support what we feel is a wonderful opportunity to display who we are in the State of Utah. In their behalf, I'd also like to say thank you.

Senator HATCH. Same here. We can do more, though, I want you to know. Thank you, Lane.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Beattie follows:]

[An attachment is being retained in the Committees files.]

STATEMENT OF LANE BEATTIE, STATE OLYMPIC OFFICER, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

Dear Chairman Hatch and Members of the U.S. Senate Judiciary Committee:
Thank you for this opportunity to testify before your Committee. On behalf of the State of Utah, I appreciate your willingness to be of assistance to the 2002 Olympic Winter Games and what they represent, not only to Utah and the United States but to the world. This wonderful ongoing effort to bring the world together to promote peace and unity is truly unsurpassed in any other event.

In addition to my written testimony, I am submitting a State of Utah Annual Report of the State Olympic Officer Relating to the State Budget Impacts from the 2002 Olympic Winter Games, that was released in November 2000. While this is an overview of the Olympic impact to the State of Utah, it will also help to understand the importance of Federal involvement in the Olympic efforts.

This last year has been extremely busy as we move to the last few months of preparation. The federal assistance has been extremely important in our overall planning and development of public safety. Mark A. Camillo, Olympic Coordinator Secret Service, Don Johnson, FBI Special Agent in Charge of the Salt Lake City Division and Pete Bakersky, FEMA Director of Region 8, Operation Center are three people that I must acknowledge. Their cooperation and assistance has been professional and very helpful.

David Tubbs as our director of the Utah Olympic Public Safety Command (UOPSC) and past FBI agent has brought to our planning and preparation program critical insight and expertise. The strongest part of our preparation has been the cooperation of our local law enforcement agencies with our state and federal agencies. Their willingness to come together and share their expertise will be a significant reason for the success of our security operation.

This past spring, along with over one-hundred UOPSC members, we participated in the National Disaster Training Program in Emitsburg, Maryland for a specifically developed program on security. I participated in the training program and was greatly benefitted.

The management of SLOC is also an area of great comfort. While they do not have direct responsibilities for public safety their assistance has been immeasurable.

I again must share my appreciation for the federal support that we have received and the key factor that it will play when the United States and the State of Utah host the world at the 2002 Olympic Winter Games.

Senator HATCH. We'll now call David Tubbs, Director of the Utah Public Safety Command. I feel very fortunate that you are willing to take the position and assist us here. It means a lot to all of us, Mr. Tubbs.

STATEMENT OF DAVID TUBBS, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, UTAH OLYMPIC PUBLIC SAFETY COMMAND, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

Mr. TUBBS. I appreciate, as I know everybody else does at the table the opportunity to be here and explain the importance and how we actually are working together with state, local and Federal authorities and how effective it's been.

The development and successful operation of public safety for the 2002 Olympic games in Salt Lake City and Utah requires the integration of numerous disciplines. Public safety is not law enforcement alone. The involvement of fire, emergency medical services, emergency management, military, and public works is essential for the safe and successful completion of this immense task.

Governor Leavitt and the Utah State Legislature recognized the need for this integration of resources and in 1998 passed a state statute establishing Utah Olympic Public Safety Committee. Representatives from the venue jurisdictions of the above mentioned areas. Commander is Robert L. Flowers, Utah Commission of Public Safety, Salt Lake City Chief of Police Rick Dinse as vice commander.

In addition, through statute and also vote of command members the Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Secret Force and Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms are active voting members. Salt Lake Organizing Committee also has a representative on the command which opens communication between it and public safety agencies to ensure the commands needs coincides with the needs of the organizing committee.

Utah Departments of Transportation and Health work closely with the command and this provides us with the complete scope of public safety. The formation of the command forced members to look at things in the macro sense rather than only how it affects the individual jurisdictions. Each and every member must still look to the needs of the community or agency. But the member must also see how these fit into the structure as a whole.

During the preparation process for the games, over 25 committees were formed to develop procedures in specific areas. The committees range from accreditation of people who need access to controlled areas to developing a public safety plan for the operation of the Village. The committees have members from all operational areas and include representatives of the Federal law enforcement agencies and the U. S. Attorney's Office.

To illustrate how successful the cooperative effort has become, some of the committees are coordinated by members of Federal agencies. The partnership of state, local and Federal agencies is the only way effective procedures for public safety could be established.

The primary Federal agencies, the U.S. Secret Service, the FBI and Federal Emergency Management Agency have specific obligations through Federal statutes and Presidential Decision Directives.

The ability of state and local agencies to learn and understand these Federal duties through the command has enabled the Utah authorities to see how all parts of the plan can fit together.

The Secret Service's role in security management, the FBI's in crisis management and FEMA's in consequence management are essential pieces of the public safety preparations.

The Department of Defense through the Department of the Army, the Joint Forces Command, the Joint Task Force and the National Guard is working with the command to provide services and equipment that would be extremely difficult to obtain or cost prohibitive.

All requests for military assistance go through a vetting process in Salt Lake City that has a Committee consisting of the Secret Service, the FBI and FEMA. This process is used to reach decisions on what is appropriate to ask of the military based on legislation passed by the U. S. Congress after the Atlanta Olympics.

The work of all the committees is now coming together to be operational for the Olympics. The cooperative spirit developed over the past few years has made it easier to work out professional differences that occasionally occur. All agencies are now training together and conducting exercises that will make us better prepared for the task that lies ahead.

In closing, I would like to say the Olympic spirit and public safety effort have gone beyond the jurisdictions directly affected by the Games. Non-venue Utah city and county officials, police chiefs and sheriffs have come forward with police and sheriff personnel to assist in the command plan. Hundreds of law enforcement and fire and emergency medical services personnel from throughout the United States have volunteered to work the Games. This shows that in the public safety area, the 2002 Winter Games are truly Salt Lake City's, Utah's and America's. Thanks.

Senator HATCH. Thank you, sir. Mr. Romney, would you like to sum up here?

STATEMENT OF MITT ROMNEY, PRESIDENT AND CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER, SALT LAKE CITY ORGANIZING COMMITTEE, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

Mr. ROMNEY. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, I would say that given the fact that my remarks are going to be in the record hopefully both the introductory remarks as well I'll be very brief here.

Clearly coming on board here it was very obvious to me and the rest of the team that there was no higher priority than assuring public safety. I was briefed extensively on the experience in Atlanta and recognize that there was some jurisdictional issues and other squabbles that got in the way there.

It was important to find a way that we would not have those issues here. The Utah legislature and the Federal Government came together, the creation of UOPSC the way this group has worked together has, in my view, assured that we can have both effective and collaborative efforts to assure the public safety.

There have been several elements of the hallmark of that effort. First, we recognize absolutely clearly that we are not in charge of public safety. This is the role of these agencies that sit around us in this room. We are the beneficiary of public safety. We in no way direct it.

Second, we have recognized the importance of working together with UOPSC and these agencies to assure that our operational plans for the games are fully integrated with the public safety plans for the Games.

Third, we recognize that it's important that as we look at the entire public safety responsibilities, that we focus on the areas that each of us can provide in a distinct manner and in the most effective manner. SLOC was provided volunteers. We don't need to have special trained officers and other agencies are able to provide the resources where they have the particular skill that's necessary.

Finally, I'd note we've all come together to provide the necessary financial resources to make sure that the entire plan can be implemented an effective way. I would note that day after day, I look around me in my office and am overwhelmed by the talent of the people that work with.

I have met now with literally tens of thousands of our volunteers and I'm overwhelmed with the energy and passion of that group. As I sit here and I have worked with almost—well every agency here, not always every individual, but many individuals from the many agencies here, I'm likewise overwhelmed with the capability of commitment of these people.

I sometimes am fearful that a person will stand up and point at me and a curt British accent say "You are the weakest link." But this is a remarkable group that comes together in many respects, unprecedented and I believe is a model for effective management of public safety matters and I'm pleased to be a small part of it. And even more pleased to be a beneficiary of such a superb team. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

[The prepared statements of Mr. Romney follow:]

STATEMENT OF MITT ROMNEY, PRESIDENT AND CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER, SALT LAKE ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

Thank you, Mr. Chairman, for giving me the chance to address you today. As these hearings are being held, countries around the world are actively competing for the opportunity to host the Games of 2008. Turkey and Japan have reportedly fallen behind the bids of China, Canada and France. The lengths to which these countries' efforts are taken can be illustrated by reports concerning the Beijing bid: to impress the visiting committee from the International Olympic Committee, the IOC. Taxi drivers were schooled in phrases that would compliment their country, heat and power use were clamped to reduce emissions, and the grass in the city center was painted green. We speculate that the effort to win the Games even led to the resolution of the U.S. reconnaissance plane crisis.

With recent experience as a guide, more and more countries will stand in line for the opportunity to spend millions of dollars to bid for the Olympics and billions of dollars to host them. The reasons for such spending and such competition are many and varied. First, I suppose that governments have expectations of economic payback. Olympic spending is seen as an investment with large, enduring economic returns. Sydney estimates that direct spending by Olympic visitors and indirect benefits from tourists which visit the country later as a result of the impression it left during the Games will generate many times what has been invested.

In my view, there is an even greater economic implication that attaches to holding the Games than direct or indirect tourism dollars. To a significant extent, a community and a country are branded by their hosting of the Olympics. Much like the image or branding of consumer products like Coke-Cola affect our purchase behavior, the branding and definition of a country or city affect how it and its products are perceived throughout the world. The credibility of its government and institutions, the desirability of its products, are influenced by the manner in which it managed the Games, either positively or negatively. Sydney surely is experiencing a boost in the attractiveness of its products and services following the resounding success of the Sydney Games. Our entire nation likewise basked in the glow from the 1984 Los Angeles Olympics. Munich's image suffered with the tragedy it could not avoid. Atlanta's result was somewhat mixed: it rose in world visibility but was characterized to a certain extent by failings in computer systems, transportation and security. And in 2002, Salt Lake City and the United States will be branded in some measure by how well we host the Olympic Winter Games.

Why is it the Olympics are so defining? Because some 3 billion people will watch our Opening Ceremonies, and they will keep watching for 17 days. That's about half the world's population. And, some 10,000 members of the media will be here to cover the Games.

Understandably, host countries spend prodigious sums to produce the Games that will showcase them to the world. With Summer Games having more sports and athletes, their total budget will be larger than that for Winter Games. But larger TV and ticket benefits for Summer Games will more than offset the greater total cost: Winter Games can be more expensive for the organizer's governments and sponsors. This graph displays the total budget for the last several Olympic Games. Even excluding the cost of security and transportation, which are provided by governments, the Games' operating and capital budgets total in the billions of dollars. With the exception of Games held in the United States, most of this amount is contributed by the city, state, or federal governments. In the U.S., the entire Game's budget is privately financed. In other words, the entire \$2.05 billion for Atlanta came from private sources. But for Atlanta, as for the other Games, the government did provide security and transportation services, and they were extensive.

You will note that Sydney had more than two times the funds as Atlanta to produce their Olympic Games. It did not come as a surprise to me that Sydney came off so well. Let's look at Salt Lake's budget in comparison to the other Winter Games. You'll note that we'll spend about a billion dollars less than either Nagano or Lillehammer. By necessity, we will not be as impressive or spectacular. We believe that the warmth and hospitality of our volunteers and community, however, will bring a passion and heart to the Olympics that will be warmly remembered.

If present trends continue, the budget for hosting Olympics will continue to rise as more sports, more athletes, and more information technology are added. I wonder whether the U.S. model, with only private funding for the Game's operating and capital budget, will in the future allow us to adequately present our country to the world.

While Atlanta's and Salt Lake's total operating and capital budgets are privately funded, the federal government does contribute extensive services, costing it hundreds of billions of dollars, in support of the Olympic Games. The President's budget estimates that approximately \$360 million will have been spent by the Federal government to support the 2002 Games. In addition, another \$80 million has been made available for roads and highways directly associated with the Olympics, bringing the federal total to approximately \$440 million. The largest figures are associated with public safety, highways and transportation, but a host of other functions are involved, including special visa access for Olympic participants, customs processing of Olympic goods, broadcast coordination, communications, as well as many others. Without question, we simply could not host Games in Salt Lake if it were not for the enormous spending and services of the Federal government.

When I came to the Games two years ago, following the revelations of bid propriety, there was nothing which caused greater anxiety than whether or not we could count on this critical Federal support. While we presumed that the services that had been provided for Atlanta would also be provided for Salt Lake, there could be no certainty of that outcome. Some in Washington argued that the Olympics was a pork-barrel project. We owe a great debt of gratitude to our entire Utah delegation, including Chairman Hatch and Senator Bennett, Congressmen Hansen, Cannon, Matheson and former Congressman Cook. During these years, we were supported in the Senate by Senator Stevens, Senator Byrd, Senator Shelby, Senator Lautenberg, Senator Gregg, Senator Hollings, Senator Specter, Senator Kennedy, and Senator Campbell. Chairman Young, Congressman Wolfe, Congressman Shuster, Congressman Lewis, Congressman Walsh and numerous others supported us in the House. I must also thank the Clinton and Bush Administrations who have been involved with our planning efforts every step of the way. I would add that it has been a particular help to have President Bush specifically include Olympic items in the budget he has submitted to Congress. Finally, Salt Lake has been fortunate indeed to have an individual lead our Federal Relations effort who has institutional memory of the Atlanta experience, respect from governmental leaders, and remarkable persistence and skill: Cindy Gillespie is an incredible asset for the Olympics and for our country.

I would hope that in the future, the support of the Federal government would be much more clear prior to having a U.S. city agree to host the Olympics. Even today, U.S. cities are preparing their bids for the Games of 2012 without full confidence and understanding of the Federal role and level of support. While what is expected from government agencies falls within their statutory authority and roles, the authorization and appropriations processes for agency funding of such large and intermittent projects as the Olympics are unclear and uncertain.

I would note as well that it strikes me as strange that cities may bid and be selected to host the Olympics with little consideration being given to the required levels of Federal support which may be entailed. Transportation and security requirements, for example, may vary dramatically for different bid cities, but there is not a careful comparison made of such requirements prior to selecting the lead U.S. candidate. It may simply be assumed that the government will step up.

Finally, let me note that in my view the most important reasons for hosting the Olympic Games have nothing whatsoever to do with economics, tourism, budgets, and spending. I believe that the Olympics is the most powerful demonstration of peace on the world stage. It is a showcase of great qualities of the human spirit, qualities which enrich the family of mankind. In a nation which spends billions to enforce peace, it is right that we make the effort to showcase peace.

Thank you for your interest and consideration.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENT OF MITT ROMNEY, PRESIDENT AND CEO, SALT LAKE ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

Mr. Chairman:

Thank you for the opportunity to present to the Committee a report from the Salt Lake Organizing Committee on our involvement and coordination with public safety agencies as we prepare to host the 2002 Winter Olympic Games.

Before I begin, I would like to ask first that the remarks I made at the start of the hearing providing an overview of the challenges inherent in hosting the Olympics be inserted into the hearing record.

I would also like to thank the Chairman, and Senator Bennett, for your continuing oversight and support for our Olympic activities in Salt Lake. Unfortunately, most people never realize how large and complex the Olympics are until they are actually underway. It has been clear to me from my first meetings with you and Senator Bennett that you are well aware of the enormous challenges we face, and your support in that regard has been a key factor in our success to date.

In the two years since I joined the Salt Lake Organizing Committee, there has been no issue that has assumed higher priority and focus within the Committee than public safety. Specifically, we have spent considerable time at SLOC examining the separate roles of both the public and private sector in security and public safety, and developing with UOPSC a division of responsibilities that lets each of us do what we do best.

When I joined SLOC, I was briefed extensively on the jurisdictional and other squabbles that prevented the Atlanta Olympic organizers from working as a team with federal, state and local government on public safety. The creation of the Utah Olympic Public Safety Command, and the inclusion of SLOC on that Command, was designed specifically to avoid those problems. It is my understanding that this designation is quite unique—it is the first time that a private sector company has been legislatively included in a public safety command—and it is a role we take very seriously.

Our commitment has been to ensure that the UOPSC structure—one of coordinated planning and integrated command and control between all levels of government and the private sector—becomes the model for successful event public safety in the future. To achieve that goal, we have put in place the following principles:

1. *SLOC recognizes that public safety is the responsibility of government agencies.* It seems obvious, but there has consistently been a question in past Games about whether the Organizing Committee was in some way “in charge”. We are pleased that the critical role of the Games Organizer has been recognized, as evidenced by our inclusion on the Command, but we are very aware that our safety-related activities are in support of and under the overall direction of government public safety agencies.

Perhaps there has been no more fundamental key to making this process work than ensuring that there is only one voice on public safety issues—and for these Games, that voice is UOPSC. In the past, all the government agencies involved in public safety planning and the event organizers each provided separate input to Washington on public safety plans and requirements. In our case, as you well know Mr. Chairman, we have consistently supported the principle that all requests for public safety support must come through UOPSC. This ensures requests for funding and other legislative support that come to Congress or to the Administration reflect only the actual priority requirements of Olympic public safety.

2. *Working with UOPSC, we have sought to integrate public safety and Gamesplanning.* In order to do this effectively, we asked the lead federal agencies—US Secret Service, FBI, and FEMA—to establish their Olympic planning elements early, and to put people on the ground here in Salt Lake who could become knowledgeable on Olympic operations as they prepared public safety plans. The agencies complied with that request, and because they have continuously put capable people on the planning team, and allowed those people to stay in those positions throughout the Games planning time period, we have today a solid team working together. We believe this integration will eliminate some of the operational problems that occurred at past events when public safety decisions were made without taking operations into account.

Although much focus is frequently given to the extraordinary incidents when specialized public safety training comes into play, the majority of the public safety work of the Olympics involves very traditional law enforcement duties. And it is the performance of these traditional duties that literally can make or break the success of an Olympics. For example, although the federal and state governments have invested hundreds of millions of dollars in developing the transportation infrastructure in Salt Lake for the Games, whether or not the system works will depend on how well the police manage the traffic. This is one of the most critical tasks operationally for public safety during the Games, and it is one where integrated operations and constant coordination are critical.

Integration between SLOG and public safety will be accomplished during the Olympic Games by directly linking SLOC's Main Operations Center with the operations and coordination centers for public safety. We will each have personnel based in each other's command centers to ensure that communications and integrated decision-making in day-to-day operations are the standard. Finally, we are jointly developing the procedures and policies for escalation of decisions to ensure that public safety and operations both have a voice in crisis situations. A joint tabletops and simulations schedule is being developed to address this integration in the coming months.

3. *With UOPSC, we took an objective look at all the duties necessary to carry out a public safety plan and divided them between SLOC and government based on "who does what best".* Taking a fresh look at all the roles, responsibilities and resource requirements allowed us to best use the talents and capabilities of each organization. In layman's terms, we decided that we shouldn't waste the talents of a law enforcement officer in a position where someone without arrest powers would suffice. So, where the duties do not require a trained officer, SLOC will be providing a mix of trained volunteers and specialized personnel—all operating in a command structure that directly coordinates with the Venue Law Enforcement Commander. On the other hand, when highly technical skills are required—we turned to the agency that is the best at those skills—DoD for explosive ordnance detection, FBI for intelligence, or Secret Service for site security plans. It seems obvious now, but this practical division of responsibilities between the public and private sector hasn't been done before. Another example of where our private sector capabilities were better used this time is through our sponsors. In numerous instances, SLOC has been able to provide critical public safety resources—thus relieving the government of an obligation in that area. Sensormatic is providing the electronic security for the Village—one of the most sensitive resource requirements of the Games. Under the direction of US Secret Service, and in coordination with the Department of Defense, Sensormatic has developed an excellent system to electronically detect intrusion. Another of our suppliers, Garrett, has stepped forward to provide the magnetometers that will be used throughout the Games. This is a sizable commitment on their part and filled a significant resource requirement identified by US Secret Service and UOPSC.

4. *We have provided any assistance we could, including direct funding, to ensure that the state and local public safety community has the resources necessary to carry out the job.* Clearly, in order for the state and local jurisdictions to allocate the people, equipment and other elements necessary for this multi-year planning effort, some funding support has been needed. While our communities in Utah have provided much planning support directly through their operations, funding from the Department of Justice for UOPSC to hire planners and do the work necessary to prepare for the Games has been critical. Senator Bennett and you have both been of tremendous assistance in ensuring that this funding was available for UOPSC, and for that we are grateful.

Additionally, we realized that one of the primary obstacles in preparing a public safety plan was the question of where the funds would come from to implement the plan. It is extremely expensive to put state and local officers on overtime duty for weeks, and it appeared that funding questions might drive the decisions for a while,

instead of allowing public safety requirements to determine the appropriate plan. Working with the State, we asked the Utah legislature to divert the tax on Olympic tickets into an escrow account that would be controlled by UOPSC and used to pay for public safety overtime. SLOC agreed to add \$2 million to this account, providing the base funding. A grant from DOJ of \$3 million, approved by Congress this past year, will also be included in the account, bringing the total to \$18 million. Resolving this core funding question allowed the planning process to move ahead at a critical time.

In summary, Mr. Chairman, the model of integrating government public safety agencies and the private organizing committee for security and public safety planning is one that I believe is working here in Salt Lake. While I believe it is a model that can be followed elsewhere, I do want to mention that much of the success of this program thus far stems from the high quality of the personnel that are involved. Bob Flowers, our Commission of Public Safety, who acts as the Commander of UOPSC, has the clarity of focus necessary to pull together an operation of this magnitude. Dave Tubbs, the Executive Director of UOPSC, is uniquely qualified for his position because of the experience and leadership skills he developed in the FBI. Mark Camillo, the lead agent for the US Secret Service, along with Norm Jarvis and other members of the team, have brought their knowledge and abilities to the table and provided the basis for the venue plans. They truly work as an integrated part of our team. Ray Mey, the FBI's Assistant Special Agent in Charge for the Olympics and Don Johnson, Special Agent in Charge, are both dedicated and capable individuals who quietly and with little fanfare put together the backbone of a complex crisis management plan. Their team is excellent and, although we hope their help will never be needed, we have tremendous confidence that they are ready to play any role necessary. Behind the scenes, Kathryn Condon and the special events team at the Army, have worked diligently with SLOC, UOPSC and the federal agencies to prepare for the Games. Now, with General J.D. Johnson taking the lead for the Army's Joint Task Force, they are rapidly moving into execution mode with the precision and speed that we have all come to expect anytime the U.S. Army is involved.

Many other agencies, federal, state and local, are working quietly to pull together the public safety elements necessary for the Games. We all share the same goal—that public safety and other operational elements are invisible at Games time. Working together, with the tremendous team we have here, I am confident that we are on track for success.

Senator HATCH. I want you to know that nobody is ever going to think that “you are the weakest link.” You have to admit—I don’t watch TV very much, but I caught that one night and I thought, my gosh, she’s really good.

We want to get the record as good as we can get it. This is important not just for the Salt Lake Olympics, this is important for everything we do in this country. We’ve learned lessons here and we could not otherwise have learned. This whole country has benefited from the efforts of the people here and will benefit much of their attention.

There are elements, processes and difficulties that have really given us much to consider. So what you are doing is very important. I’m personally very grateful. Mr. Tubbs, I see eleven of you around this table.

Before today, have all these organizations come together like they are doing today? If so, what level? How often? And what are your plans for the future?

Mr. TUBBS. Sir, over 25 years in law enforcement I’ve seen a lot of lip service paid to cooperative effort among state and local agencies. That is not the case here in any way, shape or form.

Director Stafford has been out on a number of occasions and I talked to him other than here in Salt Lake City and he’s been very involved in what’s going on. Assistant Director Watson has been out here from the FBI. They both came out for FIX to see how preparations were moving along.

Representatives from the Department of Justice before Mr. Thompson became involved. Bob Cain's representative came out. Pete McCursky from FEMA. Mark Cunello from the Secret Service. And Don Johnson and myself, see or speak almost on a daily basis. So there's nothing phony about seeing these people around this table. We've all been involved in this. David Schwendiman is there on a daily basis and I see Paul. It's been an effort where everybody gets together and it's something that everybody has shown concern for and it's been excellent.

As far as the future, this will continue. Because we do meet. And I expect now that director will be on the hook to come out for the next command post exercise, I certainly expect everybody to be here.

Senator HATCH. I mentioned before that I was impressed with the stand up of the public safety commission. You talked about your success as an integrated state, local, and Federal agency. What barriers have you met? And how have you dealt with them?

Mr. FLOWERS. Senator, I'm Bob Flowers. I wasn't given the opportunity to make an opening statement. I have been only board about 5 months, when I came in the door, the Governor sat down with me and we had some direct conversation about what my role will be in this just to go in and identify the issues.

I have not seen those. We have had issues come up. But every time we have a problem, for instance, where things get, like trying to get traffic controllers, those topical issues, those have been issues, not problems. The barriers have been identifying dollars at times, but every time we've come around the table and come up with solutions to the issues.

There have been some local issues that—some questions of jurisdiction things. The way I see this is we will work as normal as it does if something happens tomorrow. Chief Dinse and I have talked in detail about this. Expand it up to the Federal, we've talked with Don Johnson weekly. I agree with what Dave Tubbs said. The secret to this has been communication and getting to know each other and spending lots of time together.

I had an individual tell me when I was coming in the door, he called me and we talked and he said that you had to put your ego in your pocket and word so hard. I find that to be really, really true.

But as far as problems, I just have not seen those. I thought there would be, frankly. As a police chief, I have had problems on a local level. This has been a magnificent effort.

Inspector Stafford and I, he sent me cards a couple times asking is there anything that I can do? And I was flabbergasted by that. I thought it was wonderful. So my experience as the UOPSC commander I have not seen those issues. So, maybe Rick would like to address that.

Mr. DINSE. Am I supposed to find some?

Senator HATCH. If they're there, you are supposed to find them.

**STATEMENT OF CHARLES DINSE, VICE DIRECTOR, UTAH
OLYMPIC PUBLIC SAFETY COMMAND AND SALT LAKE CITY
CHIEF OF POLICE, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH**

Mr. DINSE. Well, thank you, Senator. It is a pleasure to be here, a privilege. Some of my comments in my formal presentation was aimed at my limited time. Actually, I have only been part of the command for the last nine months. So I'm just a little bit longer than Bob has. And I have to say, I have been truly impressed.

My experience goes into planning and preparing and implementing phases of some fairly large events in my life with the Los Angeles Police Department, all the way from some major demonstrations, as well as major events such as Democratic National Convention, the '84 Olympics most recently.

I have to say that there are disagreements and we have those among ourselves. We have challenges to one another and that is what I would hope to see in this process because if we do not challenge ourselves, if we do not question if we are doing the very best for each other, then we're letting ourselves down.

And in every case, we have conceded where necessary, in my opinion, we have enhanced the ideas of everyone. I think this process is as healthy as I have been a part of and truly is a privilege to be here. We're going to continue to do that.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Dinse follows:]

STATEMENT OF CHARLES F. "RICK" DINSE, POLICE CHIEF, SALT LAKE CITY POLICE

Honorable Chairman and Members of the Committee:

As the Chief of Police of Salt Lake City and Vice Chair of the Utah Olympic Public Safety Command (UOPSC), I want to thank you for the opportunity to appear here today. Having spent over 34 years of my law enforcement career with the Los Angeles Police Department, I have had the opportunity to be involved in security preparations for several national and international events such as the 1984 Olympics, 1987 Pope's visit to Los Angeles and most recently, the 2000 Democratic National Convention. In my various capacities and most specifically, as the Emergency Preparedness Coordinator for the Los Angeles Police Department, I also had the opportunity to work closely with and/or provide training to a multitude of local, state, federal, and international agencies and organizations on police response to major events and emergencies. In light of this experience, and although I have only been part of this process for a little less than a year, I am nevertheless impressed with the substantial progress and cooperative effort of all the agencies involved in this huge endeavor. That is not to say that some disagreements and difference of opinions have not occurred. They have, but I have never been involved in any large scale planning process where bright minds and talented professionals did not disagree from time to time. That is to be expected and even encouraged. If we are to be fully prepared to provide a safe environment for these great Olympic games, then it is absolutely essential that we challenge ourselves and each other to ensure that every contingency, every concern and every idea is thoroughly considered and debated. While I cannot speak for what occurred prior to my participation, I can only say that this team of local, state, and federal officials that I interact with almost daily are among the finest most competent law enforcement professionals that it has been my pleasure to associate with, and I am confident that come February 8, 2001, we will be ready. Thank you Mr. Chairman.

Senator HATCH. Thank you.

Mr. Watson of the FBI, what are they doing in the area of intelligence collection and coordination for the games? What steps have been taken to ensure that this intelligence is shared with us out here, with the appropriate people?

Mr. WATSON. Senator Hatch, we come with two parts. First of all, the local intelligence collection effort and what's going on in

and around Salt Lake City is a function of our joint terrorism task force. That information is developed, reported and passed to all partners at this table and wherever the need jumps in.

Senator HATCH. You bring people with top secret clearance?

Mr. WATSON. Yes, sir, there are 40 individuals on that task force that will have and do have those security clearances and will continue to do that. The first part of the question here locally is whatever is developed, Salt Lake Police Department, in the intelligence arena, a threat or anything along those lines were passed through the joint terrorist task force or vice versa.

On the national scene, prior to the Olympics, the intelligence collection will be a No. 1 priority for the intelligence community. Based upon that collection effort, regardless of where it is in the world or if it is internally within the United States, through our other joint terrorist tasks forces, that information will be funneled back to the counterterrorism division who will get the through our Salt Lake city office and joint terrorist task forces which will then be shared with the command out here.

They will, in addition to the joint terrorist task force, individuals with top secret clearances that I know you are very interested in, we will make sure that information gets out. Not only that, we're also in the business of warning if there is threats or if there are nonspecific threats or specific threats during the time of the Olympics. That will be disseminated either classified or unclassified throughout the United States, through the warning system that we have. We can go out and instantaneously go out to law enforcement. I assure you intelligence will get here. We will have people cleared that need that.

Senator HATCH. Director Stafford, can you tell us about the efforts you've taken to ensure that security will not have an adverse effect on the athletes and/or spectators of the games?

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Chairman, we're extremely sensitive to that and this is not something new to us. We work very closely with the White House staff as we have here with Mitt Romney and the Salt Lake City Organizing Committee.

First thing you do is to ask what we're trying to accomplish, just what we like to see and choreograph security around that. A perfect example is, Mitt mentioned with the volunteers working. We have the best program in the world. Everywhere we go, uniform division will be out here 200 strong to support that effort with logistics and ensure that athletes and spectators aren't held up.

Senator HATCH. Director Stafford, please describe the role of the military in your counterterrorist security plan and in cooperation, are you confident that you will receive all the resources from the defense department you've asked for and that you require? While we're at it, how many of the agencies are meeting together?

Mr. STAFFORD. We can assure that we will. Again, I take my hat off to Mark Cunello who has worked very well with, Mark Cunello and his staff have done a tremendous job. As you know, I have been my first visit here was in '98 and I made the mistake of using the acronym NSCE, nobody knew what that was.

The military as Kathryn pointed out has been extremely supportive. We use military DOD, again, daily for our activities. We have to have them out here. There will be a lot of them. Augmenta-

tion to the area security, radar for the military and all physical security items that we need. The military has assured us they'll be here.

Senator HATCH. We've heard how many agencies are participating in working together in these exercises. Can you tell us is DOD participating beyond where the director has indicated in all of those exercises and, if not, when will these units be identified so that they can?

Ms. CONDON. We have participated in all the exercises to date. We have even assisted in some of the plan for the exercises and will continue to do so.

Senator HATCH. OK. UOPSC and the Utah firms, we have reviewed your plans for Olympic public safety planning. It seems that the concept for the square in particular was a long-term planning evolution. Just please explain how the process works.

Mr. DINSE. Thank you, senator. The square is a concept that took some planning. We owe lot to the Secret Service for providing us with a lot of guidance and direction.

As you are probably aware, the square makes up three major venues. One, the medals plaza and the ice center, which is the Delta Center. And then also it encompasses the main media center all within a fence line. Our original view of this was a three areas, those three areas of the state security problems separating by fences and magnetometers.

Through the efforts of the Secret Service working with us, there developed the open fence line, I say open in that we have one fence line and all of the three venues are controlled by entry to allow the public access with controlled entry. And we will control what comes into that area.

But basically, much of the Olympic experience will be open to the public square area and then a ticket is necessary to get into the various venues. Now, this will, we believe, allow full participation of the community as well as those who can see the Games and see them safely.

Senator HATCH. Mr. Beattie, I understand that the efforts to provide public safety, these efforts have been and will continue to be a state-wide effort. Would you please explain this involvement in putting manpower as well as the financial commitment of the State of Utah, state and local participation.

Mr. BEATTIE. Certainly. First of all, it should be understood that the Olympics are much greater than just public safety, which is what this hearing is all about. Many different facets of public safety including public health are all parts of the State of Utah step forward including our DQ, Department of Environmental Quality and many other assets, food inspections, Department of Agriculture, cost of the state budget has been large.

Also a great partnership with the SLOC in a partnership that an agreement made between the legislature and Mr. Romney in relation to waiving the sales or the tax on tickets as they went out which has sold on every other ticket in the State of Utah. That sum was about \$13 million and it was agreed to that they would pledge that for public safety alone in the State of Utah.

More importantly, I think, Senator, is the impact across the state of Utah. We have a total of about 3,000 law enforcement officers

in the entire State of Utah, when we stand back and look at what the needs are of the Olympic effort. We right now are planning for some 2200 Utah public safety officers to participate in the Games during Game time.

That means that we have everything from our large Wasatch Front communities to our small rural communities who have dedicated their police officers at their cost to come and be part of this effort.

They then are picking up the cost including the benefits of their officers with gracious help of the Federal funds that we have and again with SLOC overtime that would be required by them for their absence within their jurisdiction to cover the existing officers will then be picked up by the assistance of Federal dollars that have—

Senator HATCH. That's not quite figured out yet, is it?

Mr. BEATTIE. It actually has been worked out, as far as the overtime, time period. It is agreed that they will pick up those costs. What continues to be worked out is actually the assignments of public safety officers, how many we really need at different locations.

That is what is continuing to be worked out as we refine our efforts in response to recent numbers that were given to us from Secret Service and FBI as they assist us.

Again, the local participation goes well beyond Salt Lake City and the counties that have venues in them. And it's been really a great deal of gratitude, across the state to see small police departments willing to dedicate their equipment and officers to come and be part of this great opportunity.

Senator HATCH. Mr. Watson, let me get back to you. You've given us a little bit of knowledge. What efforts have the FBI undertaken regarding international cooperation among law enforcement agencies?

Mr. WATSON. Senator, to answer that question you know about the long established relationship with the agencies and counterterrorism center. Not only the agency, but all the other partners participating in that, we regularly and routinely through back at headquarters have liaison with many, many foreign law enforcement officials, services.

We continue to ask that and put out information to those agencies as the Olympic approaches to funnel any information they might develop that might have the slightest impact here in the Salt Lake City Olympics. So we do that on a continuing basis.

In July, the intelligence center will be established up here. That will make sure that that information is coordinated and prior to the Olympics approximately 3 months we'll publish from the national level, feed it back through here, a threat assessment and that will incorporate all those. Then as the Olympics proceed, it will get down to a daily assessment. Any information anywhere in the world that has an impact here, I'm very confident that that information will be provided.

Senator HATCH. Mr. Magaw, with regard to FEMA do you see a role for FEMA's headquarters in Washington or is it all being handled by the regional office?

Mr. MAGAW. There's a role for headquarters and most of the time that's to stay out of their way. Put good people out in, of course, this region is the Denver region. We confer with them. Talk with all of the entities. Make sure that the coordination is taking place. Make sure we're speaking with your body on the hill to make sure that we have the funds to meet their needs out here. And stay kind of in an oversight of coordinating but let them do the interface.

So many times when incidents occur, one of the things FEMA has learned is that when you go out to an earthquake or go out to a flood or any kind of disaster, or whether it be a bombing in Oklahoma City, the people that have to function together when the chips down are those people who have trust in each other and see each other and communicate with each other every day.

And so we take the position that put people in the right position, support them, monitor, but don't get in the way.

Senator HATCH. Mr. Warner, what initiatives have you instituted or applied to your office from your studies of the Atlanta Olympic games?

Mr. WARNER. Senator, I think the primary lesson we learned from Atlanta was that we needed to get involved early, and we would need to integrate the efforts of the U. S. Attorney with the Department of Justice.

When I was appointed to the U.S. Attorney 3 years ago, literally the first thing that I did was to take a step back and say, oh, the Olympics are coming, and what are we going to do about them? I sent Dave Schwendiman and others to Atlanta to talk about issues down there, to learn from their experience.

I can remember well and I'll keep this short—I remember well a few years ago when Dave Tubbs was the SAC here in Salt Lake City for the FBI, Mr. Schwendiman, myself and Mr. Tubbs met with Attorney General Janet Reno who was here in Salt Lake. We sat down and talked about that coordination, and that effort of linking up main justice with the U. S. Attorney's office here in Salt Lake and other Federal resources and feeling that cooperation.

Bob Cain from the department became a big part of that cooperation. I think that that early shift from thinking of "they" and "us" into "we", really changed the paradigm for us and enabled us to move forward in a way that we truly speak with one voice from the Department of Justice.

In addition to that, we reached out through an LECC initiative to both Federal, state, local, agencies.

Senator HATCH. I think we've come a long way in this hearing, learning a lot about what's involved, everything from intelligence to law enforcement to just plain public safety. I have been really impressed with each and every one of you.

Let me ask you this, Mr. Thompson. It's my understanding that during the 1996 Atlanta Olympics you worked in the private sector capacity as a consultant to the Olympics. So you should have particular interest and an appreciation for the problems that we have out here. And we can certainly benefit from your experience.

You and I have known each other a long time and I have a very high opinion of you. I know you received a tour this morning from the SLOC. What's the No. 1 message you'll be taking back to the District of Columbia?

Mr. THOMPSON. Senator, I think that the message that I will be taking back is that there are two important things that you need to do to have good and effective law enforcement being carried out in an outstanding way here in Salt Lake City.

First of all, you need planning and I took a tour of the facility today, and I was really impressed with everything that I saw. There has been extensive detailed plan efforts that have been carried out and will continue to be carried out and that's very important.

And as Mr. Tubbs said, there is real cooperation going on between and among the various agencies at this table, agencies that are working together side by side in many instances and as a real—at least I sense there's a real sense of shared commitment to the mission of public safety and security for the 2002 Winter Olympics.

I would like to pledge to you that Attorney General Ashcroft and I will do anything and everything possible to ensure public safety, security in the 2002 Winter Olympics and I have been very impressed with what's been going on and congratulate everybody at this table for an outstanding job that has been done. They are all great law enforcement professionals.

Senator HATCH. I appreciate that. Let me ask this question to each and every one of you. I'll go around the table from Chief Dinse all the way through. Do you have any budget concerns and what would you like to see us do? I'd like to get it on record. It's very important that everyone know, this may be the Salt Lake Olympic Games but it's for our whole country and the whole world. We can't let this system down. We need to know what the needs are. We'll go around the table and hope you can do it.

Mr. DINSE. Well, yes, I do. Budget is a big part of all that we're trying to accomplish here and trying to prepare ourselves for these games. Training is a big issue. I think I'd like to improve some of our ability to train on a consistent basis right up until the Games.

Senator HATCH. Training of safety people?

Mr. DINSE. Yes, public safety. I'm speaking purely from the public safety arena. There are budget constraints throughout the whole plan and the preparation. But from a public safety position, I think training is key. We need all the opportunities we can to train and that is a physical issue when you are dealing with people that—

Senator HATCH. As you answer the question, give me your single biggest concern, from each of your perspective in making the games come off smoothly, in a smooth and efficient fashion. Is it money? Is it people? Is it equipment? Or anything else for that matter?

Mr. TUBBS. Sir, I think all of those potential issues we can work out most of them, except the money. One of the things we want to make certain of is that if our Utah communities come forward with police officers and environments and emergency medical personnel, when it comes time to reimburse them for their involvement, we want to be able to do that. So that is our primary concern.

Ms. CONDON. I hate to sound like a record here, our concern also is money, sir. To date, in our no year fund we only have dollars to support the known requirements, any unknown requirements we do not. Money will have to be appropriated.

Senator HATCH. I'd like you to really stop and think and get the people to think for the future what do we need? What else do we need? One reason I'm asking the question is so when we get out what our needs are now so the people back there think about it too. And frankly from a state standpoint, we want to hear what the state needs to do. Go ahead.

Mr. Flowers. Sir, I too am concerned with budget issues. For instance, we have a plan, and the majority of our dollars, almost half of it is still kind of gray, if I understand that right. It's really difficult for us to set down the hard fast plans and make contracts when we don't know the final commitment of the dollars until, I guess, October.

That's difficult for us because, frankly, that puts us 3 months out. For the amount of money, that makes it very difficult.

Senator HATCH. I think you need to estimate as well as you can.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Chairman, the funding is a huge concern to the Secret Service. It's been very unsettling for us in that that component there's been no funding mechanism in place in 2002, Secret Service has zero dollars and the tab is going to be quite large.

In the past, we've been able to absorb the cost and later try to supplement, but these figures are too large. We can't ignore this amount of money. We are spending money. This is a huge problem for me particularly.

Senator HATCH. We would like you to help us to know what our needs are, what we are going to need to do. You are not able to solve things supplementally. We'll just have to see.

Mr. THOMPSON. I'll rely on our component, Department of Justice agencies to tell us about funding. I'm sure they will, if that's necessary. Senator, as someone who has been involved in law enforcement for a number of years we need to continue to have cooperation efforts that I mentioned.

These are real serious concerns that we are dealing with as far as public security. They are even beyond our country. We really need to keep our nose to the grindstone. These are very important issues. So that's my concern that we continue to have the tenacity.

Senator HATCH. I may call upon you to help us to make a case. Mr. Magaw?

Mr. MAGAW. Although the planning and things that we have talked about here today and FEMA does have a budget of 2002 to handle those things. What FEMA is a little concerned about is that training in the equipment for our first responders.

There is a lot of exercises, a lot of training that can be done, we are trying to be as helpful as we can. We think we need some more money in that area. Because if something does happen, whether just a person or number of persons being ill, to some kind of a chemical being dispersed, the people that are going to be there first are those first responders, fire, rescue and medics. Do they have the proper training? Do they have enough training and enough equipment? That's a concern that we're all concerned about.

Mr. BEATTIE. When we talk about the training it's important to understand that because we're using so many of our local individuals, that they come from a variety of different sizes. Certainly we use the example of Salt Lake City who have, actually, tremendous support for what they are about to undertake. Yet they still need

some special assistance because of the magnitude of the responsibility.

Then we go to a place like Wasatch County, everyone in the counties dealing with emergency management are volunteers. And the importance of having money to make sure that they have the special training that they are required, some of the money that has already come has been used for that, but that's special unique situations in those kinds of counties.

Certainly, some of the other components that don't have venues but are also impacted by the games, Morgan is another one that also has some impact.

I guess if I were to say what my greatest concerns are is commitments already made, congressional money, making sure the money gets to us in a timely manner. Again I will also comment here about a month ago we had a concern dealing with our canal, dealing with virtually the public safety banquets that we are going to use. There was concern we needed some money to make sure that our infrastructure was built for that.

With a few calls to some of these individuals at this table and others, that money immediately flowed to where it was going to need to be spent. And we appreciated that and the assistance of your office, as well as Senator Bennett's.

Those are the kinds of concerns that I think everybody talked about here to make sure that they are received in a timely manner. And then of course, there are ultimately concerns with making sure the Federal agencies have the money that they need for the commitments they've already made.

Mr. WARNER. Senator, I think that I have one comment, sort of a general observation rather than a specific narrow observation about the U.S. Attorney's involvement.

I believe in 1995, when we first learned the Olympics were coming to Utah there was a sense of euphoria in some quarters of law enforcement, people picturing an unlimited cash cow that would make toys available for all members who wanted to come and enjoy the games. I don't mean to use too broad of a brush. I think there was a lot of that going on.

I think with the passage of time, reality has set in and people realize that neither the state nor Federal Government has a cash cow, SLOC doesn't have a cash cow, and public safety like everybody else has to be responsible in their budget planning and requests. And I think that has happened based on my observations and discussions. And indeed, I think that they have established credibility by being responsible at what they really are asking for.

On a more specific note, relative to our office, I have been gratified and I want to publicly acknowledge that the Department of Justice has been extremely supportive of all of our efforts and initiative. They have been responsive to all of our requests relative to our needs in preparation for the Olympics.

We've tried to be responsible in not asking for the things that we really didn't need. They have provided everything that we have needed and I believe we're in good shape for handling our priorities relative to the Olympics.

Senator HATCH. Thank you. Mr. Watson?

Mr. WATSON. Senator Hatch, working with Don Johnson and the staff for the 02 budget and submitting that through the Department of Justice, we have planned out responsibly what we need for the Olympics and if that survives in the 02 budget, we'll be fine.

Senator HATCH. We've waited for this moment.

Mr. ROMNEY. It's not as bad as you think.

Senator HATCH. Let me just say you've made a pretty interesting case, that these prior Olympics have cost a lot more money than ours is going to cost. But I want to compliment you and all these major players.

We have a marvelous group of people working with you. You, yourself, have really made this very fiscally conscious. I have really appreciated that. I have watched that through the years. And you have done a really good job.

Mr. ROMNEY. Thank you, Senator. I'll just summarize the funding issues we all talked about, because I think there are three buckets or three categories of areas that I don't think we're in trouble on any of these, Senator. But I think they're important for us to understand and recognize.

One is the funding of all of the work of these agencies. We spent the day here today talking about how we have come together and created an integrated plan, public safety plan, how all these agencies have come together and made the whole thing work together. And all of that depends on them being able to fulfill the roles that this plan calls for.

And they have laid out what the cost of these things are right down to the shoe laces for the people who will be working here. And we've taken all of those agencies and looked at what the estimate is of the cost of the funds they will need to carry out their mission under this plan and fortunately it's part of the president's budget.

The White House included OMB, included the total of all these things. There are a couple of other things including customs in here and so forth. The total is \$116 million of Federal funds going to Federal agencies to allow them to carry out the security efforts, by and large, of the plans they've put together. That's one category and I believe the president's budget and these elements will be maintained.

I would note what little fear might I have, it might be that someone can say let's take that 116 down to 98. We can always cut things a little bit. The challenge here is that this is an integrated plan that can't be cut piece by piece.

If the Secret Service has got agents surrounding a venue, we can't cut that number of agents 20 percent and still have the venue protected. So it's a plan which is integrated and holistic. That's part of the president's budget.

Second, there is carrying out the local law enforcement aspects of that plan, the aspects of that plan which is largely providing overtime for law enforcement officers who are coming to be part of that program. That's an additional \$12.7 dollars. That is funding that goes to UOPSC which in turn goes to local law enforcement agencies to provide for their officers coming to the Games.

The third category that I would mention is just the emergency category. Kathy Condon mentioned that. It's not funding for any

specific task. It's just saying there is an account for the department of SISC, account, which is there for this type of account.

We'll probably bleed it entirely dry based on what we have planned and you'd say to yourself you'd like to have some money there just in case, just in case there's an avalanche, we're not likely to get a hurricane but just in case there's some kind of event that says we need some help from the Army, Air Force or whatever to come in and help out. It would be nice to have some funds there. What the number is, I don't know. No one wants to venture a guess on that. But it's a no year account which is just there in case of contingencies. Those are the three categories.

Senator HATCH. Thank you so much. I'm going to keep the record open, so that the more specific numbers can be submitted to the Committee on what your needs are. And I'd like you to take those and in light of what Mr. Romney has said here, give us the best advice you can. I don't want to wait until it's over. We'd better find out before.

Again, I want to thank the panel, each and every one of you, for your insight and forthright testimony today. I think collectively, you have all demonstrated that the planning and execution of the public safety initiative for the 2002 Winter Olympics is indeed in very capable hands. I'm really impressed with what all of you are doing.

I'm most encouraged by the degree of cooperation and coordination in your planning efforts. I don't know of any other situation where we've been able to get all the agencies to work so well together. But this is something that can be duplicated many times over.

I encourage you to continue this cooperation. That will assure a seamless public safety system. I hope that you'll continue to keep the Committee and Congress completely informed on your progress, so that if there are some needs we might be able to help with then.

Again, this has been a big undertaking to hold the hearing with all of you coming in from all over the country. I appreciate the valuable time you have given to us. I want to thank you, each and every one of you, for being here and thank you for the great work you are doing.

Everybody in Utah is in your debt. I think the people in this country will be in your debt. And we want these Olympic Games to be the best in the history of the Olympic Games. We think they will be.

I think Mitt summed it up when he started talking about the real spirit of the Olympics that is permeating this state like you cannot believe. To have 64,000 volunteers for 26,000 positions right off the bat, you can imagine the interest this whole state has taken in this and how much the people of your state are getting behind it.

That is because of the leadership many of you and Special Olympics, SLOC Committee here, you, Mr. Romney and others who have done a lot to bring this community together and bring all of the elements together. I just want to personally praise all of you and tell you how much I appreciate that.

With that, we'll recess until Senator Leahy takes over the committee. Thank you. Good to see all of you.

[Whereupon, the Committee was adjourned.]
 [Submissions for the record follow:]

SUBMISSIONS FOR THE RECORD

Statement of the Immigration and Naturalization Service

International sporting and cultural events, such as the XIX Winter Olympic and VIII Paralympic Games (Games) being held in Salt Lake City, Utah, require an essential level of cooperation and coordination among Federal, state, and local government agencies and private entities. The Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) has a natural role in support of the Olympics since the event will bring together athletes and participants from eighty nations, and visitors to the United States (U.S.) from numerous other countries.

The INS' challenge is to support the unique requirements generated by the Olympic Games, while maintaining the current levels of law enforcement and immigration services relating to those customers and communities not involved in the Games. As an active partner in the Utah community, the INS works diligently to address immigration issues of concern to the community on a daily basis, and is prepared to support the goal of hosting an international event that is incident-free.

Our continued support to the community will be provided in a manner that promotes public safety while avoiding adverse impacts on Olympic and cultural events and the experiences of visitors to the area. This will be accomplished by coordinating the enforcement activities associated with the apprehension of alien smugglers; the expeditious and efficient removal of detained aliens from local jails in coordination with the U.S. Attorney and the Utah Olympic Public Safety Command (UOPSC); identifying aliens that are involved in illegal operations intending to disrupt Games activities and visitors; and providing intelligence information to law enforcement agencies.

The INS' support to the Games involves five basic functions. Our responsibilities include: 1) facilitating the entry of Olympic Family Members and spectators while denying admission to foreign nationals who could be a threat to the security of the games; 2) providing intelligence and law enforcement support to the UOPSC by removing illegal aliens convicted of crimes at the Designated Olympic Court sites (DOCS) and responding to law enforcement agency requests for assistance with foreign nationals suspected of being involved in terrorism or criminal activity; 3) furnishing immigration services to athletes and visitors; 4) safeguarding anyone requesting asylum or attempting to defect; and 5) assisting the U.S. Secret Service in securing selected venue sites.

INTERNATIONAL ENTRY

The Salt Lake Organizing Committee (SLOC) will officially accredit over 90,000 persons to both Games. Approximately 29,000 of these people will be foreign nationals entitled to special entry procedures developed to fulfill commitments made by the President to the International Olympic Committee (IOC) under the terms of the Olympic Charter. The Olympic Charter states: "the Olympic identity card or accreditation card establishes the identity of its holder and constitutes the document authorizing entry into the country in which the city organizing the Olympic Games is situated."

For the purposes of the Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games, the Olympic identity card and accreditation card have been combined. Consequently, high-tech Olympic Identity/Accreditation Cards or Paralympic Identity/Accreditation Cards will serve as a valid travel document (nonimmigrant visa), when used in conjunction with the alien's passport, for individuals that are accredited by the SLOC as an Olympic/Paralympic Family Member (OFM or PFM). These persons include, but are not necessarily limited to: athletes, coaches, trainers, support personnel; international judges; and officials of the International Olympic Committee (IOC).

The INS has been working with SLOC and the Department of State (DOS) for over two years to develop a formal clearance protocol for Olympic accreditation. This process, which includes checks against immigration and criminal databases, is managed through the Olympic Visa Information Database (OVID 2002), maintained by the DOS, and linked to appropriate USG security agencies and to SLOC. For the first time, the visa process will be done almost completely electronically between those agencies and relevant consular posts. The database maintained by the DOS will include all relevant information needed to issue a visa and a digitized photo of the alien in question.

As a nonimmigrant visa, the official identity cards are considered secure documents, and the INS' Forensic Document Laboratory provided input to SLOC on the development of the card's security features. The document can be used no more than thirty days before and after the Games.

Once the card is issued, the information on the card will be downloaded from the OVID2002 system directly into the Interagency Border Inspection System (IBIS), which is used at all Ports-of-Entry by both Immigration and Customs Inspectors to verify the authenticity of the document.

The INS is currently producing a training video regarding the cards for Immigration personnel, both domestically and abroad, U.S. Customs personnel, DOS Consular Officers, and other law enforcement agencies that will need to understand the use of the card.

Unlike Atlanta, the INS anticipates that foreign arrivals for the Games will enter at POEs other than Salt Lake City. A training team will be travelling to as many POEs as possible in the fall to provide hands-on training to inspectors for INS and Customs. A limited version of the video will be provided to transportation companies, such as the airlines, to train boarding personnel in the identification and proper use of the OI/AC and PI/AC.

LAW ENFORCEMENT

The INS participates in numerous law enforcement task forces, working groups and conferences at the local and regional Office levels. Additionally, INS sits on the Federal Affairs Olympic Working Group chaired by the U.S. Attorney in Salt Lake City.

The development and coordination of the INS' operational support plan for the Games is based on statutory mandates and the current Security Plan established by the UOPSC. To assist in the execution of the security plan, INS will staff the International Entry Desk in the Olympic Coordination Center (OCC) during all its hours of operation during the Games. The OCC will oversee and coordinate public safety and security functions under federal jurisdiction during the Games.

In order to support the OCC's requests for assistance, an INS Olympics Support Center (OSC) will be established and be co-located in the Sub-Office. Detailed personnel from INS will support the OSC. As required, the Salt Lake City sub-office personnel, including the Quick Response Teams (QRT) in Provo and Ogden, will be used to augment the activities of the OSC. Certain functions, such as intelligence and communications, of the OSC will operate 24 hours/7 days a week for the duration of the Games to facilitate agency-wide command, control, and communications functions.

The personnel assigned to the OSC will: execute directives from the OCC; assist local police in responding to crimes committed by foreign nationals; and maintain contact with INS enforcement officers assigned to DOGS. They will respond to any requests for information regarding the need to safeguard foreign nationals who are requesting asylum or attempting to defect, and address media inquiries, community relations, and legal matters that may arise.

IMMIGRATION SERVICES AND BENEFITS

In an effort to provide an adequate workforce to support the Games, the INS Service Center has been working with the Department of Labor and the SLOC to process over 50,000 applications for employment authorization. As was the practice for the Atlanta and Los Angeles games, the Service has consulted extensively with both the Departments of State and Labor on implementing employment visa and entry-related policies and procedures for the 2002 Winter Olympic Games. In working with the SLOC as well as private sponsors and employers, the INS, State and Labor have developed procedures that acknowledge the unique labor and employment situations presented by any Olympic games. At the same time, the procedures do not compromise any existing labor or immigration laws or policies, and do not guarantee any Olympic-related employer blanket approval of either labor certifications or employment-based petitions.

In addition, INS personnel will provide information and benefits to the thousands of foreign athletes, coaches, media, spectators and other visitors to the area who seek such assistance during this period. The INS will provide information on the terms of their admission, requests for extensions of their stay, and seek to replace lost immigration documents. The services necessary to adjust their status or extend immigration benefits to visitors to the games, or OFMIPFM whose accreditation is withdrawn by SLOC, will be provided by on-site INS staff.

ASYLUM PROCESSING

Asylum Officers assigned to the Houston Asylum Office are prepared to promptly review the cases of any individuals who request asylum. INS Officers, trained under the Consenting Alien Protection Program will support the Asylum Officers, in the event special security arrangements are required.

VENUE SECURITY

The INS will provide personnel to assist with the security of designated venues, in support of the security plans developed by the U.S. Secret Service and coordinated through the Department of Justice. The level of INS' commitment has yet to be determined, but is expected to be finalized within the next few weeks. Coordination will begin immediately, once the decision is made.

CONCLUSION

In our ongoing support for the Games, the INS will ensure that the level of cooperation and coordination with state, local, and federal law enforcement and service agencies will be maintained at the high level that the Utah Community has come to expect.

Statement of U.S. Customs Service, Charles Winwood, Acting Commissioner

Mr. Chairman, members of the Committee, thank you for this opportunity to testify on the law enforcement mission of the U.S. Customs Service at the 2002 Winter Olympic Games in Salt Lake City, Utah.

As you are aware, the Customs Service plays a vital role in protecting the national security of the United States. In addition to defending our nation's borders from narcotics and other harmful contraband, Customs' broad mission includes the investigation of economic threats to American business such as the violation of Intellectual Property Rights (IPR). The agency also plays an important role in deterring terrorist threats and the smuggling of weapons of mass destruction.

Our law enforcement mission at the Olympic games derives from both these core responsibilities and from the National Special Security Event (NSSE) designation. Under the NSSE designation, the Customs Service is assigned special counter-terrorism duties in coordination with other law enforcement agencies for those events deemed by the President to require such measures.

In support of the 2002 Winter Olympics, Customs will enhance its overall investigative and inspection activities to correspond with the increased volume of international passengers and cargo anticipated for this event. To accomplish this goal, we will strengthen personnel resources in key areas as determined by our Office of Field Operations and Office of Investigations, the two lead departments for this task.

At the same time, we will work to ensure that our processes remains efficient and transparent, and that our law enforcement responsibilities do not conflict with the smooth entry of equipment, cargo, and individuals participating in or attending the XIX Winter Olympic Games and VIII Paralympic Winter Games.

Turning to our specific role in Salt Lake City: Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) violations represent the single most significant threat for Customs during the 2002 Winter Olympic Games. In recent years, there has been an enormous consumer interest in Olympic merchandise. Individuals attending the Olympic venues are eager to purchase souvenirs and Olympic memorabilia. Not surprisingly, counterfeit goods have flooded the communities surrounding Olympic venues. The Salt Lake Organizing Committee (SLOC), the U.S. Olympic Committee (USOC), and the International Olympic Committee (IOC) are greatly concerned with any erosion of rights, benefits or privileges granted to official Olympic sponsors, suppliers or licensees.

U.S. Customs will temporarily assign an additional 42 special agents to conduct an IPR Special Operation during the Olympic Games. The Special Operation is designed to disrupt the importation and distribution network of counterfeit Olympic merchandise and allow for prosecution of significant offenders. Also, 12 laboratory technicians will be detailed to the Olympics to provide investigative support during the IPR enforcement initiatives.

U.S. Customs and the Salt Lake Olympic Committee supported a change to the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States, heading 9817.60.00, which was enacted in 2000. This change allows for the duty free importation of equipment, ma-

terial, and personal property associated with participants in the 2002 Salt Lake City Winter Olympics, and the 2002 Paralympic Games.

Customs will deploy 30 inspectional personnel on a temporary duty assignment (TIDY) to Salt Lake City for our core responsibilities at the Winter Olympics (February 8–24, 2002) and 4 TIDY personnel for our core responsibilities at the VIII Paralympic Winter Games (March 7–16, 2002).

Customs will temporarily assign an analyst to the Olympics to support the Intellectual Property Rights enforcement initiatives during the month of February 2002. The analyst will have access to multiple databases that will assist in targeting for suspect violations and will provide support to investigations.

Customs has identified New York, Atlanta, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Chicago, Miami, and Seattle as the primary gateway airports for athletes and tourists. These locations will be the focus of our efforts to bolster personnel resources. In addition, Customs will temporarily assign 213 inspectors along the Northern Border.

The NSSE designation distributes primary responsibility for security at the Winter 2002 Olympics among three federal agencies: The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), which is responsible for crisis management; the U.S. Secret Service (USSS), which has jurisdiction over the planning and implementation of security; and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), which will oversee consequence management.

The U.S. Secret Service has conducted site surveys for the 15 Olympic venues and concluded that 1,981 federal law enforcement personnel will be required to secure the Olympic events. Customs has been tasked by the Under Secretary of the Treasury (Enforcement) to supply 200 special agents to augment the USSS security mission.

The FBI has requested support from the U.S. Customs Service for their counterterrorism responsibilities during the 2002 Winter Olympics and Paralympics in Salt Lake City, Utah. This support will include a Senior Intelligence Research Specialist being temporarily assigned to the Utah Olympic Public Safety Command Center (UOPSC).

Customs will be a part of a multi-agency command center that will have the mission of providing National Level counter-terrorism intelligence to law enforcement. The command center will develop, disseminate, and coordinate intelligence addressing counterterrorism and protection of our country's National Security.

Under designated National Special Security Events, Customs has the unique role to enforce air space security under the USSS implementation plan. For the 2002 Winter Olympics, the Customs Tucson Air Interdiction Branch is the lead air asset coordinator, with other air branches lending personnel and equipment. The mission of airspace security is to prevent the disruption of Olympic events in all venues by an airborne threat. The overall objectives of the Customs Airspace Security Plan for the 2002 Winter Olympics are to enhance public safety, detect and sort potential air threats, early notification of intrusive activities, identify and deter unauthorized entries into Temporary Flight Restrictions, track aircraft to designated "handoff" areas for further investigation, and respond to an aggressive act in the appropriate tactical manner.

Temporary Flight Restrictions (TFR's) will be established over the 10 Winter Game venues to limit aircraft access. Airspace Security Operations will be conducted on a 24x7 basis to identify and sort aircraft operating within the vicinity of the TFR's. Customs Detection Systems Specialists, in cooperation with Federal Aviation Administration controllers, will detect, monitor and provide advisories to aircraft within the TFR's. Customs aircraft will conduct airspace security flights in and around the TFR's. Unauthorized aircraft that violate TFR's will be identified and potential violators will be directed to depart the TFR's and tracked to their landing sites. Violators will be handed off to law enforcement officials for interview or detention.

The Customs aviation component will be phased in on January 26, 2002 and phased out on February 26, 2002. This allows for briefings with day and night training and familiarization flights. The Aircraft utilized to cover the Airspace Security mission will include: one AS-350 light enforcement helicopter; two CE550 jet interceptors; and four UH60 Blackhawk helicopters. An additional UH60, CE-550 and a C-12 (multi-use utility aircraft) will be on ready relief at DavisMonthan Air Base, Tucson, Arizona. Eighty personnel will be temporarily assigned to accomplish this mission that include aircrew, management and maintenance.

The Customs Service, in cooperation with other Treasury Bureaus, is installing a six site, six channel per site, Very High Frequency (VHF), digital, narrowband voice and data communications system to support tactical communications requirements during the 2002 Winter Olympics. One or more repeater channels at each site will be wired to the Customs National Law Enforcement Communications Cen-

ter (NLECC) in Orlando, Florida. Four additional base stations will be wirelined to the Customs NLECC and will be connected to Hill Air Force Base to support Customs air-ground-air requirements.

Additional communications equipment will be installed at various locations within the Salt Lake City area to support Customs inspection and investigative functions. Three Tactical Communications Officers (TCOs) will assist in providing on-site technical and maintenance support of the communications system and will program and oversee maintenance of 50 mobile, 220 portable and 2 consolette radios to be used by Customs personnel. The NLECC will provide Over-The-Air-Rekeying (OTAR) voice privacy encryption for all Treasury radios, including the Secret Service protective force, and will provide officer safety tactical communications and investigative database support to Customs and other Treasury officers supporting the Olympics.

The U.S. Customs Olympic budget for the core mission requirements for the Office of Investigations (OI), Office of Field Operations (OFO), and Laboratory expenses are estimated at \$1.4 million for FY 2001 and \$10.3 million for FY 2002. NSSE budget requirements for FY 2001 are estimated at \$161,000 and \$3.5 million in FY 2002 for ground support. NSSE Air Interdiction support budget requirements are \$652,000 in FY 2001 and \$4.9 million in FY 2002.

Mr. Chairman, this concludes my statement. On behalf of the men and women of the U.S. Customs Service, I would like to thank you and the members of this Committee for your constant support of federal law enforcement and our efforts to ensure a safe and successful 2002 Winter Olympics.

