

SECURITY

- 6.1** *Provide a declaration by the relevant state and city authorities that there is currently no risk from activist minorities (religious, political, ethnic, etc.) or terrorist groups in your region and city. If such risk does exist, specify the measures employed, or envisaged, to deter or prevent acts of terrorism by local, national or international groups.*

No significant risk from activist minorities or terrorist groups currently exists in our region. Nevertheless, there is an activist population in the San Francisco Bay Area involved with issues relating to the environment, labor, police-community relations, local and national politics and world events. The Counter-terrorism Task Force (CCTF), comprised of representatives from national, state and local law enforcement agencies, remains proactive in the investigation of any groups or individuals that might be identified. There is a well-established intelligence network in the San Francisco Bay Area that shares information among these agencies. The CCTF maintains liaison with intelligence agencies around the world that monitor the activities of national and international terrorist groups.

An intelligence group would be established within the security team organized for the 2012 Olympic Games, similar to those established in Atlanta for the 1996 Olympic Games and in Sydney for the 2000 Olympic Games. This effort will carry on the proactive tradition of the CCTF. Members of BASOC have consulted with the directors of the intelligence efforts in Sydney and will continue this liaison in order to benefit from that experience.

Further, all local police departments have well-established procedures for handling demonstrations to ensure that the public can exercise their First Amendment rights in a safe manner.

U.S. Marshal Jim Molinari has provided a declaration that no risk from activist minorities currently exists in the San Francisco Bay Area. This declaration is included in **Theme 19 – Guarantees**.

- 6.2** *Give statistics on crime rates in your region and city over the last ten years. As far as your city is concerned, specify the particular crime problems it faces. Explain the preventive and other measures used by the relevant authorities to combat crime on a national, state and local level.*

The statistics on crime rates in the city of San Francisco and the San Francisco Bay Area over the period from 1990 to 2000 are provided in Table 6.2.

Table 6.2 Reported Crime and Crime Rates – San Francisco County (per 100,000 population)

CATEGORY	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
FBI Crime Index	9,946	9,896	10,602	9,692	8,469	8,309	7,586	6,906	6,037	5,622
CA Crime Index	4,807	4,850	5,190	4,817	3,768	3,533	3,350	2,999	2,659	2,293
Violent Crimes	1,732	1,701	1,859	1,806	1,452	1,464	1,295	1,107	938	832
– Homicide	14	13	16	17	12	13	11	8	7	8
– Forcible Rape	59	56	54	49	39	41	39	30	31	24
– Robbery	983	979	1,120	1,140	886	868	724	594	501	440
– Aggravated Assault	677	653	669	600	514	542	521	475	399	359
Property Crimes	3,075	3,149	3,332	3,010	2,316	2,069	2,056	1,892	1,720	1,461
– Burglary	1,485	1,485	1,615	1,511	1,077	958	933	931	860	707
– Motor Vehicle Theft	1,591	1,665	1,716	1,499	1,240	1,112	1,123	961	860	754
Larceny/Theft	5,080	4,986	5,348	4,809	4,641	4,716	4,176	3,852	3,333	3,295
Arson	59	60	64	67	60	61	60	56	45	35

Reported Crime and Crime Rates – Other Counties¹ (per 100,000 population)

CATEGORY	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
FBI Crime Index	5,606	6,132	6,099	6,039	5,878	5,639	5,249	5,204	4,899	4,221
CA Crime Index	2,279	2,531	2,547	2,585	2,487	2,351	2,063	2,121	1,969	1,642
Violent Crimes	644	740	806	816	790	766	696	695	626	546
– Homicide	8	9	9	9	9	8	6	6	5	4
– Forcible Rape	42	44	44	40	38	36	36	35	36	33
– Robbery	205	242	275	270	250	242	222	201	180	152
– Aggravated Assault	389	445	478	497	494	481	433	453	405	357
Property Crimes	1,636	1,791	1,741	1,769	1,697	1,584	1,367	1,426	1,344	1,096
– Burglary	1,012	1,133	1,126	1,120	1,046	962	834	860	814	637
– Motor Vehicle Theft	623	658	616	649	651	622	533	566	530	459
Larceny/Theft	3,277	3,550	3,506	3,408	3,344	3,250	3,139	3,049	2,894	2,545
Arson	49	51	47	46	46	39	47	34	36	34

¹Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, Napa, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Solano and Sonoma counties

The state of California and the San Francisco Bay Area employ a wide variety of programs to combat crime, programs similar to those in other states and major cities in the United States. What distinguishes the San Francisco Bay Area from other regions is the tremendous level of cooperation among federal, state and local law enforcement agencies, not only for special events such as the 1994 World Cup and 1999 Women's World Cup, but also on an ongoing, daily basis. This level of cooperation, demonstrated by the participation of all major federal, state and local agencies in the preparation of this bid, has led to a unified and highly successful approach to combating crime in the region.

6.3 *Provide an analysis of the risks to be expected during the Games, placed in order of importance and degree of probability, with suggestions for general measures for dealing with them.*

Anticipated risks associated with staging the 2012 Olympic Games are listed below in order of probability and importance, along with suggested measures to counteract and prevent them.

Using past events hosted within the United States as an indicator, “minor” acts of criminal activity, such as theft, trespassing and disorderly conduct violations, will be the overwhelming majority of criminal offences committed during the 2012 Olympic Games

in the San Francisco Bay Area. These matters can be handled by the presence of uniformed and undercover law enforcement personnel, as well as by a widespread and repetitive public information campaign to raise awareness of preventative measures. Such a campaign was successfully waged in Sydney through newspaper, radio and television media. With the addition of easily accessible, Web-based information in 2012, a campaign of this nature will gain the attention of staff, volunteers, media, athletes, members of the Olympic Family and the general public, providing a broad foundation for a significant reduction in minor crime.

Similarly, other one-on-one crimes will be reduced through proactive law enforcement activity, highly trained security staff at all Olympic venues and crime-prevention education, as described above. A highly visible security and law enforcement presence will be used to deter and discourage one-on-one crimes.

Although more serious matters, such as bomb threats, armed persons and terrorist activity, represent low-threat-risk probability based on previous Olympic Games and other international sports events hosted in the United States, well-established response plans from highly trained, well-organized personnel are paramount in handling such incidences. Northern California response agencies, as well as local and federal law enforcement agencies, including the CCTF of the San Francisco FBI, have developed detailed responses to such occurrences. These plans will be tailored to meet the specific requirements of the 2012 Olympic Games. The BASOC Security Theme Team has developed a preliminary Rapid Response plan, formulated as follows:

- *Venue On-Site Presence*
Small teams of five- to eight-person Rapid Response personnel will be present at each venue.
- *Central Satellite Locations*
Additional Rapid Response teams will be staged at strategically located Central Satellite Locations. These teams will be dispatched as needed to provide assistance to venue-based teams.
- *Command, Control and Coordination*
One central Control and Command Post will provide direction in the areas of command decisions, intelligence gathering and dissemination, and interagency communication and coordination.
- *Rapid Response Transport*
High-speed vehicles, air and ground, will be staged at, and available to, the Central Satellite Locations.

6.4 *Specify which institutions, or type of public or private organizations in your state will be responsible for security during the Games, and Olympic events prior to the Games. Provide a brief, detailed description of each organization's history and key accomplishments.*

All of the following law enforcement agencies participated in the development of this Bid Document and will be responsible for security during the 2012 Olympic Games, as well as Olympic events prior to 2012.

Table 6.4 Law Enforcement Agencies

FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES		
U.S. Secret Service (lead agency, per Presidential order)		U.S. Department of State
Federal Bureau of Investigation		U.S. Marshals Service
U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service		U.S. Park Police
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms		U.S. Coast Guard
U.S. Customs Service		U.S. Postal Service
STATE LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES		
California Highway Patrol		California Department of Justice
California Office of Emergency Services, Law Enforcement Branch		
COUNTY	JURISDICTION	ENFORCEMENT AGENCY
Alameda County	Alameda County	Alameda County Sheriff
	Berkeley	Berkeley Police Department
	Oakland	Oakland Police Department
	UC Berkeley	UC Berkeley Police Department
Contra Costa County	Contra Costa County	Contra Costa County Sheriff
Monterey County	Fort Ord	Monterey Police Department
	Monterey	Monterey County Sheriff
Napa County	Napa	Napa Police Department
Sacramento	Davis	Davis Police Department
	Folsom	Folsom Police Department
	Mather Regional Park	Sacramento County Sheriff
	Sacramento	Sacramento Police Department
San Francisco County	San Francisco	San Francisco Police Department
	UC San Francisco	UCSF Police Department
San Mateo County	San Mateo County	San Mateo County Sheriff
		San Mateo Police Department
Santa Clara County	Los Altos	Los Altos Police Department
	Palo Alto	Palo Alto Police Department
	San Jose	San Jose Police Department
	Santa Clara County	Santa Clara County Sheriff
	Stanford University	Stanford Police Department
	Sunnyvale	Sunnyvale Public Safety
Santa Cruz County	Santa Cruz County	Santa Cruz County Sheriff

6.5 *Give the general security plan for the Olympic Games, indicating both the type of security proposed and the role of public and private security organizations and showing the proposed degree of coordination and relationship with the OCOG and the USOC. Include a flowchart indicating the chain of command and the responsibilities of the various entities.*

The security of the 2012 Olympic Games will be handled through an integrated team of federal, state and local public safety agencies, supported where necessary by volunteer and contract personnel. Several key concepts will be used throughout the planning and operational phases of the Olympic Games:

- Security practices and models that have proven successful in prior Olympic Games will be utilized.
- Security planning and operations will be consistent with usual public safety relationships and roles wherever possible, including the use of concepts in California's Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS).
- Interagency involvement is crucial for successful planning and operations.
- Constant coordination between Olympic Games organizers and the security team will ensure optimum safety for athletes, dignitaries, media, guests and general public.

The public safety planning effort will include participation from every agency that has legal jurisdiction or interest in such an event.

Planning Process

Upon acceptance of this bid, several layers of integrated planning activity will commence. The planning organization will be configured so that direct coordination with the Organizing Committee for the Olympic Games (OCOG) can occur on a constant basis. Hence, changes in planning regarding venues, competition schedules, ceremonies and celebrations can be immediately reflected in security plans.

BASOC

BASOC, charged with planning and managing the bid phases, will be replaced by the OCOG, which will provide overall coordination of the Olympic Games planning.

Security Planning Committee

Composed of high-level policy representatives of each government agency with security responsibilities during the Olympic Games, this steering committee will provide overall management of the security plans for the Olympic Games. The OCOG will be represented in each meeting of this group to ensure continuity with Olympic operations and competition planning.

Integrated Planning Group

This group will consist of the chairs from each of the security planning committees, listed below. These individuals will report to the Security Planning Committee and will implement the direction of this management body.

Planning Committees

Consistent with practice in prior successful events of this nature, subject-specific planning committees will meet to develop concepts, protocols and procedures in each of the following areas:

- Dignitary Protection
- Tactical Intervention
- Intelligence
- Communications
- Information Technology
- Training
- Fire and Emergency Medical
- Accreditation
- Explosives Ordinance Disposal
- International Entry
- Venue Site Security
- Coordination Facilities
- Transportation
- Public Information
- Traffic
- Aviation

Each of these committees will be composed of members who represent public and private organizations responsible for public safety in each area. The committees will be chaired by the agency most responsible for that particular aspect or activity (i.e., Secret Service would chair the Dignitary Protection Committee). Written meeting reports and regular briefings would be provided to the Integrated Planning Group to ensure continuity and coordination of each functional area.

The overall work product of this structure and these individuals will be a written plan for security during the 2012 Olympic Games. Through the organizational levels described, the plan can be vetted by the high-level agency representatives as well as the OCOG management team.

Using the model developed and successfully implemented in Sydney, the chairs of the committees and key staff members, the Integrated Planning Group and other operational units will be brought together with representatives from the OCOG Security Department to work in a unified security planning and operations center during the period leading up to the Olympic Games.

Operational Concept

As mentioned above, organizational roles and relationships will be followed to the greatest extent possible, consistent with effective security for the Olympic Games. California's usual planning basis for major events follows that used effectively in similar situations, and it is derived from the state's Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS). SEMS includes concepts for organizing operational activities, such as the incident command system and the multi-agency coordination system.

Also essential to this effective model is reliance on the levels of government in place within California. As such, decision-making authority rests with each local government entity (city or county), with assistance available from the state and the federal government.

The physical structure of this management effort will include development and staffing of several facilities, which will house security operations and coordination functions.

Olympic Security Coordination Center

This is a large, secure facility, located away from any competition, housing or celebration venue. Within the facility will be agency representatives from each law enforcement, security and public safety organization in any way associated with the conduct of the 2012 Olympic Games. The purpose of the facility is to provide a common place where these individuals may receive updated information on incidents, threats or occurrences at or affecting the Olympic Games. Collocation of these agency representatives will ensure coordinated response to any such event.

With advancing technology, we anticipate that communications will be conducted in real time with video links between the Olympic Security Coordination Center and the Specialized Management Centers at venues and other operations areas. Also, all incident tracking systems and reporting systems would automatically update management systems at the Coordination Center.

Specialized Management Centers

Smaller, subject-specific coordination centers will be located at venues and other sites. These centers may be aligned with some of the functional areas mentioned above under the committee titles. For instance, a Dignitary Protection Center will constantly track the location, routes and schedules of dignitaries and their protection details. Specialized Management Centers will share relevant information with the Olympic Security Coordination Center on a real-time basis.

County Emergency Operations Centers

Those venues within each of the involved counties will track events at their existing emergency operations centers. Specific plans will be developed to delineate the decisions that should be made at these facilities versus those to be made at the Specialized Management Centers or the Olympic Security Coordination Center.

Venue Command Posts

These will be immediately adjacent to each competition, celebration or housing venue. Tactical decisions will be made by those with jurisdictional responsibility for that event, in coordination with the centers listed above.

Private/Volunteer Security Role

Subject to further negotiation and planning, the following outline is proposed:

- *Government Public Safety Agency*
 - All arrest situations
 - Criminal investigations
 - Crowd/demonstration control
 - Bombs/EOD
 - Tactical response
 - Dignitary protection
 - Air support
 - External traffic control
- *Private/Volunteer Security*
 - Perimeter and interior access control
 - Magnetometer screening
 - Contraband searches
 - Accreditation checks
 - Crowd management
 - OCOG asset protection
 - Intrusion deterrence and detection
 - Internal traffic control/parking
 - Enforcement of “house” rules

Private Security Staffing and Training

Experience from several previous major sports events in the United States indicates that one of the greatest staffing challenges facing an organizing committee is the recruitment, training and retention of high-caliber private security staff. To address this challenge, BASOC proposes to organize a Security “Academy” that would recruit candidates from

throughout the region and the United States, with a particular focus on individuals already in law enforcement academy programs, law enforcement educational programs or from management ranks of private security companies hired for staffing the Olympic Games. (BASOC believes that the number of private security guards required will be difficult for any single company to provide. With multiple companies, many more sources of employees can be available. A competitive environment will ensure that the Organizing Committee for the Olympic Games (OCOG) provides the best private security services.)

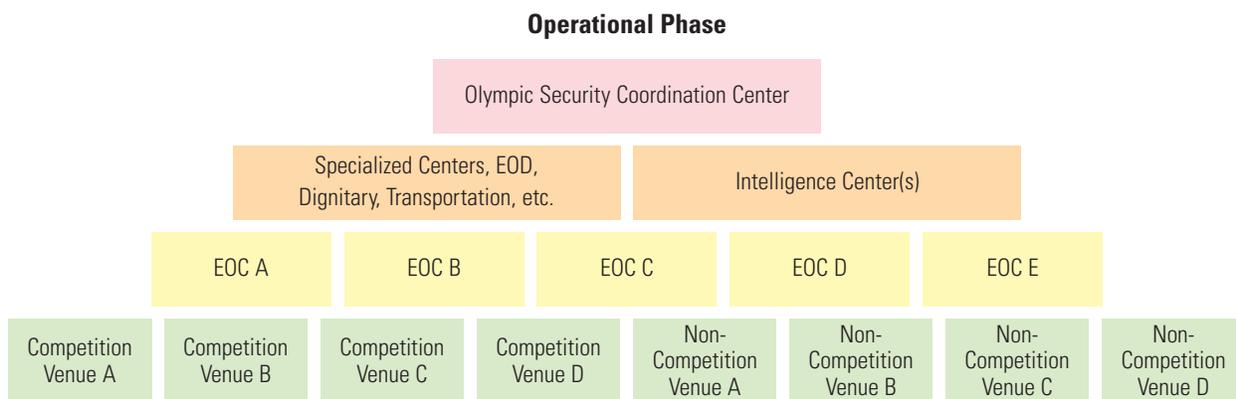
The Security Academy will offer a one-month program, funded by the organizing committee. This program will provide training in all aspects of event security listed above. As an enhancement to the program, candidates will receive training in communication, command and control systems that will be used for the Olympic Games and staff management. Attendees will also attend lectures and training sessions conducted by leading law enforcement figures from throughout the world.

Candidates who complete the program will receive certification (and, where available, credit from their respective institutions or agencies) and will assume site coordinator roles within the private security staff for the 2012 Olympic Games. They will manage and lead teams of private security staff assigned to duties at venues and other facilities and will report to venue and regional coordinators who will have served as trainers in the academy and who are part of the security chain of command.

This academy will ensure that private security management is well trained and thoroughly versed in the systems, roles and responsibilities required to make private security effective. It will also ensure that private security is well integrated into the command-and-control procedures instituted by the Security Planning Committee. With this program in place, private security can become a strong link in the security team.

Organizational Structure

Organizational relationships are indicated in the following charts:





6.6 *Wherever possible, detail the experience of your city/region in the area of security with regard to the organization of major international events, particularly sports.*

The San Francisco Bay Area has significant experience in hosting major international events, especially sports events, including:

- 1984 Olympic Games (nine Football matches)
- 1986 Pope’s Visit
- 1992 World Figure Skating Championships
- 1994 World Cup Soccer
- 1998 U.S. Open Golf Championship (Olympic Club, San Francisco)
- 1999 Women’s World Cup Soccer (in San Jose and at Stanford University)
- 2000 U.S. Open Golf Championship – 100th Anniversary (Pebble Beach)
- 2000 U.S. Sailing Trials

Further, the San Francisco Bay Area hosts major sports events year-round, with professional teams in baseball (two teams), basketball, football (two teams), hockey and soccer. The region regularly hosts major collegiate events and championships, as well as championships in virtually all of the sports on the Olympic Games program.

The success of the security operations associated with these events has established the region as a leader in event planning and management and provided extensive experience for law enforcement agencies and private security groups throughout the area.

6.7 *Within the structure of the OCOG, will there be a particular department responsible for security matters? What would its functions and responsibilities be? If such a department is not planned, what responsibilities would be assumed by the OCOG as far as security is concerned?*

A Security Department within the Organizing Committee for the Olympic Games (OCOG) will be primarily responsible for coordinating the flow of planning information among other OCOG departments, the USOC and law enforcement agencies through the Security Planning Committee. As discussed in Section 6.5, this coordination is crucial to the success of the overall security operation.

The Security Department will also be responsible for engaging the services of private security providers and managing contracts between them and the OCOG. The Security Department will work with the rest of the Security Planning Committee to develop the Training Agenda and Certification of Training for these private security providers and to develop operations plans for the implementation of private security.

The Security Department will oversee the operation of private security during the years leading up to the Olympic Games (i.e., at the OCOG headquarters, logistics warehouses, etc.); however, private security operations during the Olympic Games will be integrated into the overall security operations plans and will be coordinated by the law enforcement agencies responsible for the individual venues. This system provides a single chain of command for security during the 2012 Olympic Games. It ensures that responsibilities are clearly delineated, and that plans, operations, communications and responses to situations are all consistent and integrated.

6.8 *Provide a guarantee from the relevant national, regional and local authorities that all proposed arrangements will be made by these authorities to ensure the peaceful and orderly running of the Olympic Games. The original documents must be given to the USOC. (Theme 19 – Guarantees.)*

Guarantees that all proposed arrangements will be made by the authorities to ensure the peaceful and orderly running of the 2012 Olympic Games are provided by U.S. Marshal Jim Molinari and Chief of Police Burnham Matthews, City of Alameda, and are included in **Theme 19 – Guarantees**.