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WITHDRAWAL SHEET

Ronald Reagan Library

Collection: MEESE, EDWIN, III: Files

Archivist: mjd

File Folder: Olympics, Summer 1984 OA 10246

Date: 12/7/98

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
1. statement	before Subcommittee on Security and Terrorism, Committee on the Judiciary, U.S. Senate, 13p	9/13/83	P1/F1 B1
2. memo	Kennith Hill to Michael Deaver re: Olypmic Status Report - Senator Denton's Hearings, 2p	9/13/83	P5 open
3. memo	Hill to Deaver re: Senator Denton's Hearings, 8-3p	6/14/83	P5 open
4. itenerary	1p	9/8/83	P1/F1 B1 COB 12/6/00

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P-1 National security classified information [(a)(1) of the PRA].
- P-2 Relating to appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA].
- P-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA].
- P-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA].
- P-5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA].
- P-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA].

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- F-1 National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA].
- F-2 Release could disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA].
- F-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA].
- F-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA].
- F-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA].
- F-7 Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA].
- F-8 Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA].
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LOS ANGELES TIMES 28 March 1980

by Kenneth Reich
Douglas Shuit

REAGAN COOLS ON OLYMPIC BOYCOTT

Ronald Reagan has withdrawn his support of President Carter's proposed boycott of the Moscow Olympics and has begun to reassess his position because of reports that few countries plan to join the United States in staying away from the games.

Reagan's new attitude comes at a time when the Carter Administration's boycott campaign is faltering abroad and the private United States Olympic Committee, the group that has the authority to decide whether to send the American team, is considering whether to defy the President at home.

The White House's position is also being undermined by mixed signals emanating from the President and his staff. Even as a White House spokesman was caustically criticizing Reagan's standing in a statement Thursday, the President was reportedly telling some visitors that he would not initiate government action against individual American athletes who go to Moscow against his wishes.

The result is a splitting uncertainty that is fueling determination at the USOC to test the President's resolve, at least before bowing to his plea to endorse the boycott.

Commenting on Reagan's statements Thursday, a USOC spokesman said, "We love them." USOC officials have been saying for weeks now that they hoped some major political figure would oppose the boycott and help create a national mood that would allow the USOC more freedom of action.

Reagan's statements, while campaigning Wednesday night for votes in next week's Wisconsin Presidential Primary, stopped short of opposition, but they raised the same question about the effectiveness of Carter's projected boycott that USOC officials and many US athletes also have been raising.

The Republican front-runner said that while "I do feel very strongly that the height of hypocrisy is for the Soviet Union to be hosting the Olympics," he has begun to wonder whether the US athletes would be "the only ones in the world" involved in the boycott.

"I was hoping that enough countries would boycott in order

to hold International games (elsewhere) so that the athletes that have been training so long and so hard would not be cheated out of that opportunity," Reagan said.

But, the former California Governor questioned whether the United States should "penalize our young people" if no other country boycotts the Moscow games.

"It's a tough one," Reagan said. "I feel morally about the Olympics being held in Moscow...yet at the same time, I do have feelings for those young people who have been working and training so hard.

You'll just have to let me stew about that one for a while" (he told reporters).

Responding, a White House spokesman said: "The Soviet Union's Communist Party Handbook makes it clear the Russians consider the fact that the Olympics are scheduled to be held in Moscow to be an endorsement of that country's foreign policy. Governor Reagan may still be reassessing whether he wishes to endorse Russia's foreign policy, but the President is not. No American team will go to Moscow to participate in the Olympics."

But about the same time this tough statement was being issued, two members of a group of Californians who visited the White House told the Times the President had told them that while he has the legal ability to stop individuals from participating in the Moscow games, if they chose to ignore the boycott, he would not take steps against them.

Under present International Olympic Committee rules, individual athletes cannot participate in the games unless they go under the aegis of an International Olympic Committee. But some USOC officials have begun to wonder aloud whether Carter would take any steps against the USOC if it decided against his wishes and voted to send a team to Moscow.

Reagan's statements also drew a rebuttal Thursday from one of his GOP primary opponents, former UN Ambassador George Bush, who said he emphatically supports the boycott.

Bush questioned whether what he termed Reagan's "vacillating statement" is the former California Governor's idea of a "strong, vigorous American leadership against Soviet aggression and human rights violations.

For my part, I don't have to stew about the issue about the Moscow Olympics for one second," he said. The United States should boycott the Moscow games, period -- no ifs, ands or buts about it -- so long as Soviet troops are in Afghanistan.

REAGAN FOR PRESIDENT
9841 Airport Boulevard
Suite 1430
Los Angeles, California 90045
(213) 670-9161

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

April 2, 1980
Ed Gray, Press Secretary

We should boycott the Moscow Olympics. I think our allies should too. It is hypocritical to permit the Games to be held in a nation which is actively engaged in aggression.

Still, I think we must use persuasion, not coercion to obtain the cooperation of our own athletes to boycott the 1980 Olympics. It was wrong of Mr. Carter to invite the athletes to the White House, ostensibly for a discussion, then to announce to them they would not go -- Period. I am disturbed by the notion that our government would take punitive steps to keep American citizens from leaving the country.

We should appeal to our athletes' sense of duty to their country and to freedom. I am sure they will respond positively. We should also offer alternative international games for our athletes and others who boycott the Olympics.

I believe also that many of the political problems that plague the Olympics would be eliminated by permanently moving them back to their historic home, Greece. We could begin this process by foregoing the 1984 Olympics in the United States.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

9 May 1984

NOTE FOR MR. MEESE:

Per Ken, these are materials for your morning staff time with the President at 9:00 a.m.

The press release was dictated to Cynthia over the phone and the transcript of the Los Angeles Times article to me, by someone in Molly Tuthill's office.

Additional copies enclosed.

CA

by Kenneth Reich
Douglas Shuit

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NOTE: Dictated via telephone by Pruda (Molly Tuthill's office)
(415) 497-3061

RE: USSR Failure to Attend OlympicsPRESS GUIDANCE

Q: Do you have any comment on the Soviet announcement?

A: We regret that the Soviets have chosen to make a decision for which there is absolutely no justification. It has disappointed hundreds of millions of people around the world. President Reagan had committed the United States to live up fully to its obligations under the Olympic Charter as host country. The vague allegations contained in the Soviet statement provide absolutely no support for charges that the United States has not met its obligations.

Q: What about the Soviet charges?

A: They are wholly without foundation. In recent months, we have made exhaustive efforts to meet Soviet concerns about their participation in Los Angeles, and we have met those concerns. The Soviets have not been hindered by the United States or hampered from participating freely in the Olympics.

Q: Then how do you explain the Soviet decision?

A: We do not. It is inexplicable to us.

Q: What affect will the decision have on our approach to the Olympics?

A: None. We remain committed to supporting the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee to the fullest extent possible. Our doors are open and we are eager to greet all athletes from every Olympic nation who want to participate in the games.

Q: What steps has the U.S. Government taken to deal with Soviet compliants?

A: -- The President personally and publicly assured the IOC that the United States would live up to the Olympic Charter. These reassurances have been repeated publicly and privately to the Soviets.

-- Authorized the Soviet request for at least 25 Aeroflot charter flights.

-- Assured the Soviets by diplomatic note that all Olympic participants could enter the U.S. on the basis of the Olympic identity cards without visas.

-- Authorized a month long port call for a Soviet cruise ship to serve as their Olympic headquarters. Assured the Soviets privately that after initial customs and safety inspection, subsequent searches of the ship would be only for cause (such as bomb threats) and not for purposes of harassment.

- Authorized entry of Aeroflot and shipping personnel in advance of the games to do preparatory work.
- Indicated our willingness to receive the Olympic attache with full diplomatic status.
- Informed them that we would be ready to rent vehicles (normally prohibited) to Soviet officials during the Olympics.
- Told the Soviets publicly and privately that groups opposing Soviet participation, organizing demonstrations, or inciting defections have no USG sanction whatsoever.
- Assured the Soviets that no demonstrations would be permitted at the Olympic Village or at the Olympic site.
- Opened all areas containing Olympic sites, hotels and airports to Soviet travel from June 1 to August 15. (Los Angeles area is normally closed off to Soviet governmental personnel.)
- Undertook full responsibility for security of the Soviet ship and a preliminary estimated cost of \$500,000.
- Security measures for the games are extraordinary. Ed Derwinski, the State Department Counselor, recently informed Soviet Embassy personnel here in Washington that every possible security precaution was being undertaken.

Q: Does the Soviet decision mean that the President's efforts to improve relations with the Soviets have failed?

A: It is not new for the Soviets to have done something that disappoints and shocks millions of people all over the world. We will continue our efforts to put relations with the Soviet Union on a more constructive basis for the long term. We hope they will respond. If they do not, it will be because, as with their decision to walk out of the Geneva Arms Control Talks, they have chosen the path of self-isolation and raising tensions.

Olympics
13 SEP 1983



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
WASHINGTON D.C. 20503

September 13, 1983

OFFICE OF
THE DIRECTOR

NOTE FOR: ED MEESE

FROM: JOE WRIGHT

Attached are copies of FBI, DOD and my testimony that I plan to deliver this morning before the Subcommittee on Security and Terrorism regarding the Los Angeles Olympics. Ken Hill has reviewed and approved. I simply start off the hearing -- most of the time will be spent with the FBI and the Department of Defense. It is a closed hearing.

cc: Craig Fuller

STATEMENT OF THE PRINCIPAL DEPUTY TO
THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE,
MANPOWER, RESERVE AFFAIRS, AND LOGISTICS

JERRY L. CALHOUN

HEARINGS BEFORE
THE SENATE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE
SUBCOMMITTEE ON SECURITY AND TERRORISM

SEPTEMBER 13, 1983

~~FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY~~
UNTIL RELEASED BY
THE SUBCOMMITTEE

*MJD
11/7/84*

MR. CHAIRMAN, MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE, I AM PLEASED TO BE HERE TO DISCUSS THE DEFENSE DEPARTMENT'S ANTICIPATED ROLE IN THE 1984 SUMMER OLYMPICS. LET ME START BY REVIEWING THE PART DOD PLAYED IN THE 1980 WINTER OLYMPICS AT LAKE PLACID.

BOTH THE 95TH AND 96TH CONGRESSES CHARGED THE DEPARTMENT TO SUPPORT THE 1980 WINTER GAMES FOR "REASONS OF NATIONAL PRESTIGE." IT WAS PERCEIVED THEN, AS I AM SURE IT IS NOW, THAT ADEQUATE SECURITY OF THE ATHLETES AND THE SAFE CONDUCT OF THE GAMES WERE IN THE NATIONAL INTEREST.

CONGRESS PLACED TWO BASIC LIMITATIONS ON SUPPORT TO THE LAKE PLACID GAMES. THOSE LIMITS WERE:

- SUPPORT PROVIDED SHOULD INCLUDE ONLY THOSE SERVICES UNIQUELY WITHIN THE COMPETENCE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE;
- DOD SERVICES SHOULD BE PROVIDED ONLY WHEN SUCH SERVICES WERE NOT AVAILABLE COMMERCIALY OR FROM STATE AND LOCAL

RESOURCES. DOD, IN ESSENCE, WAS TO BE THE SUPPLIER OF
LAST RESORT.

IN SUPPORTING THE WINTER OLYMPICS, WE ESTABLISHED THE
FOLLOWING DEFENSE POLICIES:

- SUPPORT OF THE GAMES COULD NOT INTERFERE WITH THE PRIMARY
MISSION OF NATIONAL DEFENSE;
- MILITARY PERSONNEL COULD NOT BE USED TO ENFORCE CIVIL LAW
AS PRECLUDED BY THE POSSE COMITATUS STATUTE;
- MILITARY PERSONNEL COULD NOT BE USED TO PERFORM MENIAL
TASKS.

THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE INTENDS TO FOLLOW THE SAME BASIC
POLICIES IN SUPPORTING THE 1984 SUMMER OLYMPICS.

APPROPRIATIONS TO THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE TO SUPPORT THE
OLYMPICS IN FISCAL YEARS 79 AND 80 TOTALLED \$12 MILLION. DURING
THAT PERIOD, THE DEPARTMENT SPENT ONLY \$5.5 MILLION.

THERE IS ALMOST NO COMPARISON BETWEEN THE LAKE PLACID AND
THE LOS ANGELES OLYMPICS IN MAGNITUDE, SCOPE, AND DOD

INVOLVEMENT. THE LAKE PLACID WINTER GAMES ATTRACTED 2,200 COMPETITORS FROM 36 COUNTRIES IN 20 EVENTS AND WERE WITNESSED BY 500,000 SPECTATORS IN A CONFINED MOUNTAINOUS SETTING. DOD PROVIDED SUPPORT TO INCLUDE: HELICOPTER MEDICAL EVACUATION, CABLE COMMUNICATIONS TO SUPPORT THE OPERATION OF THE GAMES, RADIO COMMUNICATIONS TO SUPPORT MEDICAL OPERATIONS, TRAINING, ELECTRONIC PHYSICAL SECURITY FOR THE VILLAGE, BACKUP ELECTRICAL GENERATORS, SLEEPING BAGS AND WARMING TENTS.

BY CONTRAST, THE 1984 OLYMPICS IN LOS ANGELES ARE EXPECTED TO HOST 7 MILLION SPECTATORS IN A METROPOLITAN AREA WHICH IS ONE OF THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD. THERE WILL BE THREE HOUSING VILLAGES AND 23 GAME SITES SPREAD OVER A WIDE GEOGRAPHIC AREA. THERE ARE OVER 48 FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL AGENCIES INVOLVED IN PROVIDING VARIOUS SECURITY MEASURES. THE MAGNITUDE OF SECURITY REQUIREMENTS FOR THE 1984 GAMES IS SUBSTANTIALLY LARGER THAN THOSE AT LAKE PLACID IN 1980. HOWEVER, COMMUNITY SERVICES SUCH

AS MEDICAL SUPPORT WILL BE MORE READILY AVAILABLE THAN THEY WERE AT LAKE PLACID.

WE CURRENTLY ANTICIPATE THAT THE PREPONDERANCE OF DEFENSE SUPPORT TO THE LOS ANGELES OLYMPICS WILL BE TO ASSIST LOCAL, STATE AND FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES IN ENSURING A SAFE OLYMPICS. OUR SUPPORT WILL AUGMENT THEIR EQUIPMENT AND TECHNICAL MANPOWER. WE ALSO EXPECT TO PROVIDE SOME MEDICAL AND PUBLIC SAFETY SUPPORT IN THOSE AREAS WHERE LOCAL RESOURCES MAY BE EXHAUSTED.

WE HAVE BEEN WORKING WITH FEDERAL, STATE AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES TO DEFINE THE DEFENSE SUPPORT ROLE. FROM OUR ONGOING DISCUSSIONS, IT NOW APPEARS THAT DEFENSE ASSISTANCE WILL BE REQUESTED IN SIX PRIMARY AREAS:

- COMMUNICATIONS
- AVIATION/MARITIME/AND GROUND TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT
- EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL/ORDNANCE SUPPORT
- PERSONNEL
- MEDICAL AND PUBLIC SAFETY SUPPORT

- MISCELLANEOUS SECURITY EQUIPMENT SUPPORT

WE HAVE RECEIVED NO FORMAL REQUESTS FOR DOD SUPPORT AT THIS TIME. WE DO EXPECT THAT THE REQUESTS FOR DEFENSE ASSISTANCE FOR COMMUNICATIONS, AVIATION EQUIPMENT, INTRUSION DETECTION SYSTEMS AND GROUND SENSORS WILL CONSTITUTE THE LARGER SUPPORT AREAS.

- WE ANTICIPATE THAT COMMUNICATIONS SUPPORT WILL BE REQUIRED TO AUGMENT THE COMMAND AND CONTROL CAPABILITIES OF LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES. DOD HAS THE TECHNICAL EXPERTISE TO ESTABLISH A COMMUNICATIONS NETWORK WHICH WOULD LINK ALL PARTICIPATING JURISDICTIONS AND PROVIDE FOR GROUND-TO-GROUND, GROUND-TO-AIR, AND AIR-TO-AIR COMMUNICATIONS. DEFENSE ALSO HAS MANY OF THE NECESSARY RESOURCES. THIS TYPE OF SUPPORT WOULD FACILITATE A COORDINATED APPROACH BY ALL JURISDICTIONS IN PROVIDING THE NECESSARY SECURITY.
- WE ALL ANTICIPATE THAT HELICOPTER SUPPORT WILL BE REQUIRED TO AUGMENT EXISTING LAW ENFORCEMENT AVIATION

ASSETS. AIRBORNE SECURITY REQUIREMENTS WE FEEL WILL INCLUDE THE MONITORING OF OLYMPIC SITES, THE ATHLETES WHILE IN-TRANSIT, AND VITAL LOCATIONS, AS WELL AS THE CAPABILITY TO DELIVER EMERGENCY RESPONSE PERSONNEL AND EQUIPMENT. WE UNDERSTAND THAT THE LARGER LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES (LAPD, LASO) HAVE SUFFICIENT HELICOPTERS TO CARRY OUT NORMAL POLICE OPERATIONS. MANY OF THE SMALLER AGENCIES HAVE NO AIRBORNE CAPABILITY AT ALL. WE HAVE MILITARY AVIATION EXPERTS WORKING WITH THESE LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES TO DETERMINE ANTICIPATED REQUIREMENTS.

- INTRUSION DETECTION SYSTEMS AND GROUND SENSORS MAY BE REQUIRED TO COMPLEMENT SECURITY PERSONNEL AT CERTAIN CRITICAL OLYMPIC SITES SUCH AS THE OLYMPIC VILLAGES. THESE CAPABILITIES WOULD ALERT GUARDS TO THE FACT THAT AN UNAUTHORIZED ENTRANCE HAS BEEN MADE INTO A SECURED AREA.

THE DEFENSE DEPARTMENT HAS THE TECHNICAL EXPERTISE TO ASSIST IN INSTALLING THESE SECURITY MEASURES .

THE DEPARTMENT HAS SUBMITTED AN APPROPRIATION REQUEST FOR \$50 MILLION FOR SUPPORT TO THE SUMMER OLYMPICS. WE DO NOT EXPECT STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES TO REIMBURSE US FOR ANY SUPPORT THE DOD PROVIDES. HOWEVER, WE DO EXPECT AND WILL REQUIRE THE LAOOC TO REIMBURSE US FOR ANY DOD PROVIDED SUPPORT. FURTHER, WE PLAN TO NEGOTIATE WITH THE LAOOC FOR REIMBURSEMENT ON SUPPORT PROVIDED WE BELIEVE TO BE THEIR RESPONSIBILITY. SUPPORT TO FEDERAL AGENCIES WILL BE PROVIDED IN CONSONANCE WITH EXISTING LAWS AND AGREEMENTS. WAIVER OF REQUIREMENT FOR REIMBURSEMENT FOR FEDERAL AGENCIES WILL BE CONSIDERED ON A CASE-BY-CASE BASIS.

REIM-
URSE
MENT

WE HAVE ESTABLISHED A FORMAL PROCEDURE FOR LOCAL AND STATE AGENCIES TO REQUEST DOD ASSISTANCE. DR. L. J. KORB, ASD (MRA&L), IS THE APPROVAL AUTHORITY. AFTER A PARTICULAR REQUEST FOR ASSISTANCE IS APPROVED, IT WILL BE FORWARDED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY, THE EXECUTIVE AGENT, FOR ACTION. THE ARMY HAS TWO

MILITARY LIAISON OFFICERS ON SITE IN THE LOS ANGELES AREA TO ASSIST FEDERAL, STATE AND LOCAL AGENCIES IN DEFINING THEIR NEEDS, ASSESSING PRIORITIES, AND SUBMITTING OFFICIAL REQUESTS. WE EXPECT THE ARMY WILL BE INCREASING THE NUMBER OF ON-SITE MILITARY LIAISON OFFICERS IN THE NEAR FUTURE.

THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE LOOKS FORWARD TO CONTRIBUTING TO A SUCCESSFUL OLYMPICS NEXT YEAR. THE DEPARTMENT BELIEVES THAT AUTHORIZATION AND APPROPRIATION OF THE REQUESTED \$50 MILLION IS IMPERATIVE TO INSURING THAT APPROPRIATE DEFENSE RESOURCES WILL BE AVAILABLE AS NEEDED. A PORTION OF THOSE FUNDS ARE RESERVED FOR EMERGENCY CONTINGENCIES, AND WE HOPE THAT WE WILL NOT BE REQUIRED TO SPEND THE FULL \$50 MILLION. WE BELIEVE, HOWEVER, THAT IT MUST BE AVAILABLE IF SUCH EMERGENCY SITUATIONS SHOULD ARISE. WE WOULD APPRECIATE THE COMMITTEE'S SUPPORT IN OBTAINING THE APPROPRIATION REQUEST OF \$50 MILLION.

I WOULD BE PLEASED TO ANSWER ANY QUESTIONS THE COMMITTEE MAY HAVE AT THIS TIME.



U.S. Department of Justice

Federal Bureau of Investigation

Washington, D.C. 20535

~~SECRET~~

STATEMENT

OF

OLIVER B. REVELL

ASSISTANT DIRECTOR

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

BEFORE A

CLOSED SESSION OF THE

SUBCOMMITTEE ON SECURITY AND TERRORISM

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

UNITED STATES SENATE

SEPTEMBER 13, 1983

DECLASSIFIED IN PART

NLS #95-069/372
C45 NARA, Date 7/13/00

"SECRET MATERIAL ATTACHED"

~~SECRET~~



~~SECRET~~

All paragraphs are classified "~~SECRET~~," unless otherwise indicated.

Mr. Chairman and members of the Subcommittee, I am pleased to appear before you today to discuss the Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI) role in the planning of security for the forthcoming Olympic Games. Scheduled to begin in Los Angeles on July 28, 1984, and close August 12, the Games are expected to attract approximately 12,000 athletes and a host of visitors and officials. The Games will consist of 23 sporting events to be held in 8 cities located in 3 Southern California counties, with preliminary events in Boston, Massachusetts; Annapolis, Maryland; and Palo Alto, California. (U)

Since the tragic killing of Israeli athletes by Arab terrorists at the 1972 Summer Olympic Games in Munich, West Germany, elaborate security measures for these events have become obligatory, and the Games in the United States will be no exception. Judge William H. Webster has made Olympic security a top priority in the FBI, and he has taken a personal interest in our overall planning and preparations. (U)

The FBI is working closely with numerous local, state, and Federal agencies to ensure that all that can be done regarding the security of the athletes and officials is being done. We are coordinating the flow of intelligence regarding possible terrorist movements or attacks, both prior to and during the Games, and

~~SECRET~~

~~Classified by G3-~~
~~Date of Declassification: OADR~~

preparing an emergency response to an incident, should one occur. These are the areas in which the FBI is concentrating its energies and resources, and I would like to discuss them with you. (U)

The Attorney General of the United States has designated the FBI as the lead Federal agency for Federal law enforcement planning and coordination for the 1984 Summer Olympics. This is not a new role for the Bureau. We had the lead role for responding to major incidents of terrorism, and for coordinating the Federal law enforcement effort for the 1979 Pan American Games in San Juan, Puerto Rico; the 1980 Winter Olympics at Lake Placid, New York; and the 1982 World's Fair in Knoxville, Tennessee. (U)

Our authority for Federal law enforcement during special events such as the Olympics emanates from certain investigative responsibilities assigned to the FBI. These are primarily the Act for the Protection of Foreign Officials and Official Guests of the United States, Title 18, United States Code (U.S.C.), Sections 112, 878, 970, 1116, 1117, and 1201; Assaulting or Killing a Federal Officer, Title 18, U.S.C., Sections 111, 1114, and 2231; and our mandated responsibilities for foreign counterintelligence matters, including Espionage, Title 18, U.S.C., Sections 793-798 and Title 50, U.S.C., Section 783; Sabotage, Title 18, U.S.C., Sections 2151-2157; and various Registration Acts, such as Title 8, U.S.C., Section 1325; Title 22, U.S.C., Section 618; and Title 50, U.S.C., Sections 851-857. (U)

We have also been assigned the overall responsibility for combating terrorism within the United States, as noted in the

June, 1979, National Security Council document prepared by the Executive Committee on Terrorism. More recently, a Secret National Security Decision Directive dated April 10, 1982, dealing with managing terrorist incidents, stated that the coordination of the Federal response to a terrorist incident would be the responsibility for the lead agency. For terrorist incidents within the territory of the United States, the Directive provided that agency will be the Department of Justice, and unless otherwise specified by the Attorney General, the FBI will be the lead Federal agency within the Department. (S)

This National Security Council Decision Directive also established a Terrorist Incident Working Group, consisting of representatives from the Department of State, [REDACTED], Department of Defense, FBI, Federal Emergency Management Agency, and the National Security Council staff. This Group has two functions: to support the Special Situation Group, chaired by the Vice President, and to ensure interagency coordination. As the lead Federal agency for a terrorist incident response, the FBI will manage the response to the incident under the direction of the Attorney General and in coordination with the Terrorist Incident Working Group. (S)

The FBI is a permanent member of the Interdepartmental Group on Terrorism, chaired by the Department of State, which develops overall United States policy on terrorism. The same Directive gave the White House Operations Group, headed by the Director of the White House Military Office, responsibility for

issues relating to threats or acts of terrorism against the President, the Vice President, senior United States officials, and protectees as directed by the President. Liaison among this latter group and the Interdepartmental Group on Terrorism and the Terrorist Incident Working Group, is the responsibility of the National Security Council Staff. ~~(S)~~

In our role of lead Federal agency for responding to a terrorist incident, we are working side by side with other Federal, state, and local agencies having security and control responsibilities at the Games. We have not sought, nor do we seek, to encroach upon the jurisdictional responsibilities of these agencies. One of the primary missions of the FBI is counterterrorism, and we conduct investigations and strive to improve our capabilities and expertise in this area throughout the years. In counterterrorism investigations, as elsewhere, we admire and appreciate the indispensable efforts of law enforcement officers at all levels. While preparing for the Olympic Games presents a challenge to all of us in law enforcement, established relationships and investigative experiences provide the foundation for meeting our responsibilities. (U)

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To support this massive effort, the Interagency Intelligence Committee on Terrorism adopted our recommendation that a subcommittee be established to facilitate exchanges of information, and to ensure all available intelligence regarding the Olympics is sent to FBI Headquarters and to Los Angeles. This subcommittee is under the chairmanship of the FBI, and is composed of representatives from the [REDACTED] Defense Intelligence Agency, U.S. Secret Service, Air Force Office of Special Investigations, Army Intelligence, Naval Investigative Service, and the Department of State. It meets under the authority of the Interagency Intelligence Committee on Terrorism which, as directed by National Security Decision Directive 30, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Directed to provide intelligence support to the Special Situation Group and the Terrorist Incident Working Group, this committee focuses on threat alerts, trend assessments, and procedural improvements. (S)

Collecting massive amounts of intelligence at FBI Headquarters is the first step. That data must be evaluated and provided to those on the scene in California. (U)

The Los Angeles Division of the FBI is part of the local interagency intelligence collection effort to combat terrorism and disruption relative to the 1984 Olympics. The Olympic Interagency Intelligence Subcommittee, cochaired by the FBI, Los Angeles Sheriff's Department, and the Los Angeles Police Department, has

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designed an Anti-Terrorist Operations Center (ATOC) to be the intelligence broker for all Olympic participants, and to be the mechanism which receives and evaluates all threats. (U)

To facilitate this assessment function, each of the chairing agencies has contributed personnel to form what is presently known as the Integrated Threat Analysis Group. Eventually, this group will become the nucleus of the ATOC. All personnel involved in the Integrated Threat Analysis Group or the ATOC will be cleared for access to Top Secret material before they receive any classified documents or information. A more detailed description of the functions and makeup of the Integrated Threat Analysis Group will be given to you by Sheriff Sherman Block of the Los Angeles Sheriff's Department. (U)

There will be three entities in the Los Angeles area equipped to use the intelligence provided to them. The ATOC, previously mentioned, will be located in the Los Angeles Office of the FBI. This center will prepare information for dissemination to the Field Intelligence Coordination Center, made up of all law enforcement agencies concerned with security at the Games. The Field Intelligence Coordination Center is designed to combine information received from the Anti-Terrorist Operations Center with data gathered in the course of its own internal functions. If the situation dictates, the Field Intelligence Coordination Center will disseminate information to the Olympic Security Coordination Center. This third center is to be staffed by representatives of all Federal,

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state, local, and civilian agencies involved in the Olympic operations, as well as the media. (U)

Because the ATOC is to be the focal point for the collection and dissemination of Olympic intelligence, I would like to spend a few moments describing it in detail. (U)

Each agency in the ATOC will contribute resources to support the operation. The center's staff will be comprised of command-level intelligence representatives from the FBI, Los Angeles Sheriff's Department, Los Angeles Police Department, and the U.S. Secret Service. On a daily basis, the center will assess risks to the Games and identify those events having the greatest potential for disruption. (U)

Raw intelligence information which comes into the center will be received, processed, analyzed, and disseminated. The center's staff may also call for additional investigation or analysis, and will be available to brief the respective agency staff and command officers about specific incidents or circumstances. (U)

It is anticipated that the FBI will acquire classified information of significant value to those having law enforcement responsibilities at the Olympics. To eliminate stumbling blocks, law enforcement officers assigned to the ATOC will be cleared for Top Secret material, and FBI Legal Attaches providing information from foreign services will determine at the outset whether or not the particular service would object to its information (as supplied or appropriately concealed) being furnished to law enforcement agencies other than the FBI. We are asking the intelligence community

to provide us, at the headquarters level, wherever possible, with information which can be passed as either unclassified or carrying a low-classification level, so that it can be disseminated immediately to Los Angeles and to the appropriate users. Any highly classified information will be retained at FBI Headquarters, and will be used for intelligence analysis as necessary and appropriate. (U)

Preparing for an event of this magnitude would not be complete without plans to respond to an incident. The Los Angeles FBI Office has developed Emergency Response Teams to establish an initial Federal presence and handle routine incidents under FBI jurisdiction. (U)

The Emergency Response Teams will be on standby 24 hours a day, from the opening of the Olympic village sites through the end of the Games. They are self-contained units which can respond quickly to control serious or escalating problems until additional resources can report to the scene and be integrated into the operations. Each of the four teams will consist of 20 Agents: 1 commander, 1 communicator, 2 investigators, 2 hostage negotiators, 2 bomb technicians, and 2 six-man Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT) teams. (U)

In addition to the Emergency Response Teams, the FBI will have available its highly trained Hostage Rescue Team, and it will operate under the direction of the Special Agent in Charge of the Los Angeles Division. Established by the Director in January, 1982, this team of 50 Special Agents was developed to resolve the kinds of terrorist situations experienced by other nations. Its

primary mission is to save lives, and it provides the President and the Attorney General an alternative to the use of military force in a domestic terrorist incident. (U)

The Agents on the team were selected from field offices throughout the country, and each member underwent vigorous physical and psychological screening at the FBI Academy in Quantico, Virginia. They have observed and trained with similar antiterrorist groups throughout the world during a rigorous 8-month training schedule. Each member of the team is trained in emergency medical treatment, the use of breaching and diversionary devices, specialized entry techniques, and a variety of other skills. For example, team members have been trained to engage in nighttime siege or hostage situations which present unique difficulties. (U)

In the event an incident does occur, those in Los Angeles must evaluate the situation so that an appropriate response can be made. An assessment will be based on 4 factors: subjects, hostages, objectives, and weapons. After considering these variables, which are taught in FBI crisis management classes using the acronym "SHOW," the on-scene commander will assign a threat or risk level. For this purpose, there are 4 criteria levels:

<u>LEVELS</u>	<u>DESCRIPTIONS</u>	<u>EXAMPLE</u>
I	High risk	Armed subject without hostages.
II	Unusually high risk	Two armed subjects with hostages.
III	Extraordinary	Four terrorists, armed with automatic weapons, holding 80 hostages aboard aircraft.

<u>LEVELS</u>	<u>DESCRIPTIONS</u>	<u>EXAMPLE</u>
IV	Exotic	Extortionist threatening city with mass destruction weapon - nuclear, biological, and chemical. (U)

We anticipate responding to these varying situations as follows:

Level I - Individual Agents or Emergency Response Team

Level II - Emergency Response Team

Level III - Hostage Rescue Team

Level IV - Hostage Rescue Team, in conjunction with Department of Energy and Nuclear Emergency Search Team (NEST), Centers for Disease Control, and Department of Defense components, as required. (U)

Regardless of the severity of the incident, Emergency Response Teams normally will be the first to respond along with the appropriate local police agency. They are prepared to act immediately to stabilize the crisis, in coordination with the police agency having jurisdiction, and in accordance with existing contingency plans. They also are capable of planning and executing an emergency rescue if necessary. Time and other constraints permitting, however, the preferable response to a Level III or Level IV situation is deployment of the Hostage Rescue Team. In the event of a Level IV incident, the Department of Energy's Nuclear Emergency Search Team also may be called out. The use of specialized and highly trained units will minimize the risks associated with hostage recovery. (U)

I am pleased to note that the FBI enjoys an excellent relationship with the Department of Energy and the Centers for

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Disease Control in Atlanta, Georgia, and conducts joint training exercises with these agencies. Should a Level IV incident occur, we would immediately activate our established coordinated plans to contain and counter the threat effectively. In addition, the President may waive the "Posse Comitatus" limitation for military intervention and allow the assistance of the military. This step is reserved for a "worst case" situation, such as multiple terrorist attacks at different sites. (U)

Mr. Chairman, we have not received any credible indication or evidence that any groups or individuals are planning a disruption of the Games. That is not to say that nothing will happen; however, all of us involved with security of the Olympic Games whether at the Federal, state, or local level are determined that the Los Angeles Olympics will not fall prey to a successful terrorist attack. (U)

At this time, I would be pleased to answer any questions. (U)

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EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

STATEMENT OF JOSEPH R. WRIGHT
DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF THE OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
BEFORE A
CLOSED SESSION OF THE
SUBCOMMITTEE ON SECURITY AND TERRORISM
COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY
UNITED STATES SENATE
SEPTEMBER 13, 1983

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Subcommittee:

I am pleased to be here today to discuss the role of the White House in the planning of security arrangements for the 1984 Summer Olympics.

As a matter of national pride, it is essential that we have a successful Olympics and, especially, a safe Olympics. I do not have to remind you of the terrible killings at the 1972 Summer Olympic Games at Munich -- nor of more recent terrorist activities elsewhere. The President is committed to working with the State and local law enforcement authorities and in bringing to bear, as necessary, the resources of the Federal Government, to assure adequate security arrangements for the

athletes and safe conduct of the Games. Following guidance from the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee (LAOOC) that the Olympics will be privately funded, the Administration has proposed providing services at no cost only for those activities that are within the Federal Government's direct responsibilities. Other services of a more discretionary nature that may be requested by the LAOOC will normally require full reimbursement.

Providing adequate security in this Olympics is a complex task -- far more complex than in providing security arrangements for the 1980 Winter Olympics at rural Lake Placid. In Los Angeles, we expect to host 7 million spectators at 23 game sites. Over 48 Federal, State and local agencies will be involved. These agencies will have the chief responsibility for maintaining law and order and safe conduct of the Games.

Representatives from the several departments and agencies that will contribute to security arrangements are here today and will describe their role in some detail. All of the agencies, except for the Department of Defense, are providing services which they are authorized to perform under existing law, as an

extension of their normal responsibilities. For example, the FBI, in collaboration with our intelligence agencies, will target efforts to collect and analyze the information necessary to anticipate and combat terrorism and disruption that might occur at the Olympics. The Immigration and Naturalization Service will augment its inspection workforce to accommodate the increase of entrants to the Los Angeles area. The Customs Bureau will increase its surveillance and passenger inspection activities at key ports of entry. The Secret Service will assign increased support to assure the security of dignitaries. The State Department will also provide for routine protection of and special consular services for the foreign dignitaries attending the Games.

The Department of Defense will also contribute to the security of 1984 Olympics, assisting State and local law enforcement agencies through the provision, upon request, of special equipment and technical manpower. To provide this support, the Department of Defense requires special legislation. Such legislation has been submitted as part of 1984 Defense Authorization request. This legislation authorizes Fiscal Year 1984 appropriations to the Department of Defense of such sums as may be necessary, but not to exceed \$50 million for the purposes of

- logistical support and personnel services,
- lending and providing equipment, and
- providing other such services in support of the 1984 Olympic Games that the Secretary of Defense may consider appropriate.

It is anticipated that a major portion of these funds will be used to strengthen and support security arrangements.

The legislation also provides that before any funds can be obligated by the Department of Defense, the President must approve a justification submitted by the Olympic Law Enforcement Coordinating Council. This process will assure that Defense assistance is allocated to the highest priority security functions and is limited to only those activities that are within special Defense competence.

We have been working and will continue to work closely both with officials of the Federal agencies and with State and local officials to make sure that our activities are well coordinated and well justified. Through the oversight of the Office of Management and Budget, we have made sure that appropriate funds are provided in the 1984 budgets of these agencies to carry out their additional tasks. OMB will also continue our oversight role to seek proper justifications as plans are better formulated by Federal, State and local jurisdictions. We hope for an outstandingly successful Olympics next summer.

14 SEP 1983

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

9/14/83

TO: ED MEESE

FROM: MICHAEL K. DEEVER
Assistant to the President
Deputy Chief of Staff

Information

Action

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 13, 1983

Olympics
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MEMORANDUM FOR: MICHAEL K. DEEVER
FROM: KENNETH J. HILL *KJH*
SUBJECT: Olympic Status Report: Senator Denton's Hearings

The first day of hearings by the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on Security and Terrorism, (Senator Denton) were held today at the Dirksen Building. The hearings were classified Top Secret and a closed session. This initial phase was composed of testimony from:

1. White House
2. Federal Bureau of Investigation
3. Central Intelligence Agency
4. National Security Agency
5. State Department
6. Secret Service
7. Customs
8. Immigration
9. Defense Department
10. Coast Guard

The testimony of each agency had been coordinated through my office as to ensure each agency was fully aware of the Administration's philosophy and approach to security for the Olympic Games, and to ascertain that their planning process was sufficiently advanced to satisfy the inquiries from this Senate Committee.

Joe Wright (OMB) presented the White House testimony, (See attached), and I was available to assist him in response to several questions that arose. The panel specifically asked for a copy of Beckwith's report. As gracefully as possible, and under direct pressure, we declined, but vowed to review certain portions of this report with Senator Denton and his staff. We indicated that the report was specifically prepared for the White House in an attempt to have a private assesment of the security situation in L.A. in view of the many reports in the media that had indicated a lack of cooperation and direction among the Olympic security planners. Sensitive matters were frankly and candidly discussed within the report. It was never intended for dissemination. Senator Denton seemed satisfied by an agreement that I would meet with them at a future date and discuss some of the recommendations.

Next, we explained what my role would be throughout the Olympic planning process. We were specifically asked whether there were

any problems at all concerning Federal vs. local authorities, etc. We didn't feel it was appropriate to initiate these issues at the beginning of this forum and declined, indicating that each agency or local jurisdiction could feel free to bring up any issue as appropriate.

The overall tone of the hearings was cumbersome. This was not a hearing that lended itself to "give and take." The subcommittee was only partially informed of what was going on in Los Angeles, and therefore, asked some awkward questions that made little sense. Overall, the general feeling is that nothing startling will come out of these hearings.

Tomorrow the following groups will testify:

1. Los Angeles PD
2. Los Angeles County Sheriff
3. Long Beach PD
4. State of California
5. Los Angeles Olympic Committee

It is anticipated that these local authorities will be more vocal concerning their views of the potential problems facing the planning process. The federal agencies went out of their way to point to the fact that there is excellent cooperation in Los Angeles and that none of the issues are insurmountable.

Senator Denton indicated several times that he will give his full support to any appropriation bills before Congress, that are for security assistance during the Olympic Games. He is vitally interested and while the hearings may not fulfill any real meaningful role, his support is welcome.

cc: Michael McManus



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

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DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF THE OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
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9/14/83

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TO: ED MEESE

FROM: MICHAEL K. DEAVER
Assistant to the President
Deputy Chief of Staff

Information

Action

14 SEP 1983

Olympics

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 14, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR: MICHAEL K. DEEVER
FROM: KENNETH J. HILL ^{KJD}
SUBJECT: Olympic Status Report: Senator Denton's Hearings

The second and final day of hearings involving the Olympic security planning process was concluded today by Senator Jeremiah Denton's, (R-Alabama) subcommittee on Security and Terrorism. This session was composed of state and local authorities and those actually testifying were:

1. State of California
2. Los Angeles Olympic Committee
3. Los Angeles PD
4. Los Angeles County Sheriff
5. Long Beach PD (representing smaller municipalities)

Today's discussion was much more lively than that involving the Federal agencies yesterday. The locals were much more outspoken and showed no reluctance in identifying what they perceive as specific problem areas. In order to facilitate the exchange of opinions, the subcommittee altered their format from yesterday and Denton questioned individuals in the audience. Today, however, there were no additional questions for White House response.

Among the issues extensively discussed today were the following:

Command and Control There appeared to be a great concern on Senator Denton's part that there might not be adequate procedures in effect to have a distinct line of authority in place during a terrorist incident. With a distinct military point of view, he had problems with the committee concept.

Each speaker went to great lengths to assure the Senator that no one wished to see a "security czar" imposed on the committee. With the many federal, state and local jurisdictions involved (up to 45), no single individual could, or should, be given authority to dictate to another jurisdiction or agency.

Dignitary Protection A continuing problem. LAPD, LA Sheriff, California Highway Patrol have consistently stated that they cannot support the dignitary protection efforts of the Secret Service or State Dept., without financial reimbursement from the Federal Government. They indicate that each jurisdiction will be fully committed during the Olympics and sup-

port for dignitary protection will come from officers on overtime.

It has been the policy of this and previous Administrations that the Federal Government will not reimburse local communities in this regard. It has been viewed that each city has a legal and moral responsibility to protect its citizens and visitors from crime, terrorism, etc. Consequently, local support of a Federal Protective detail is appropriate and expected.

While it would solve this issue by finding a way of reimbursing the local authorities in L.A., doing so would result in future problems of a greater scope. Other cities such as Chicago, New York and Boston are watching this issue very closely and certainly will bill the Federal Government for future services.

It is generally viewed, however, that every law enforcement agency in L.A. would support a visit by the President, despite their stated position. The problem arises with other secondary protectees, such as foreign dignitaries. This issue has been around for many years. The Olympics has presented an opportunity for it to come to a head.

Communications Much was made of the lack of compatible communication equipment available, that would tie in all involved law enforcement agencies during the Olympics. Comments were made concerning the Federal Communications Commission's lack of assistance in this area, (allocating frequencies.)

This issue will probably be defused through the potential assistance of DOD and their support and equipment. A formal request will be forthcoming in this area.

Intelligence Almost everyone involved; Senator Denton, local authorities, etc., expressed concern over whether the FBI will be able to adequately provide timely and accurate intelligence in regard to potential domestic terrorist activities. Intelligence of this nature is viewed as the key to the security planning efforts and is our most valuable weapon in attempts to preclude a terrorist incident.

Unfortunately, the FBI was not optimistic regarding their abilities to address this issue and often referred to the inhibiting "Levy guidelines" under which they operate. (Incorporated under former Attorney General Levy.) This is one issue with which everyone involved is uncomfortable. There is no quick solution in sight.

Command Post Exercises (CPX) The single area that might directly involve the White House is that of a proposed Command Post Exercise to be held in Los Angeles on April 6, 1984. Based on what apparently transpires in an exercise of this

projected magnitude in either England and West Germany, (involvement of Thatcher or Kohl), everyone has expressed a desire that a high level (discretionary) of Federal involvement be included.

This involvement would be in a scenario that would test the decision making process in responding to a terrorist act. Senator Denton gave this his enthusiastic backing and support. The actual level anticipated was unclear, but generally seemed to involve the White House or NSC.

Later, I privately made it clear that until I was satisfied that the Security Planning Committee's proposed scenarios and game planning for this project were well thought out and appropriate, I would be hesitant to pursue the subject any further. It will be raised again.

At the conclusion, Senator Denton indicated the possibility of conducting future hearings in the Spring. He was left with the impression that the cooperation and level of professionalism in Los Angeles was much higher than what the national media would have you believe. While nothing of substance will likely come of these hearings, the Senator and his staff will probably be supportive of any effort to enhance the security at the 1984 Olympic Games.

cc: McManus

-- Agency views

The Department of Commerce recommends disapproval of the enrolled bill. In its enclosed views letter, Commerce indicates that the CPB authorization levels in S. 2436 "grossly exceed those recommended by the Administration" and states that such expenditure levels "cannot be justified in this climate of fiscal austerity." Commerce makes a similar argument with respect to the facilities grant program.

Commerce notes that during the House debate on this legislation, Congressman Oxley offered an amendment that received 176 votes that would have reduced the increases in the CPB and facilities grants authorizations to levels considerably below the increases contained in the enrolled bill. Commerce believes that the probability of a veto override of this bill would be materially reduced if the Administration indicated a willingness to accept authorization levels on the order of those included in the Oxley amendment. The Department's enclosed draft veto message alludes to such a willingness.

-- Recommendation

This Administration has consistently but unsuccessfully sought to reduce Federal support for CPB and to close out NTIA's facilities grant program. We have repeatedly expressed our very strong opposition to the appropriation authorization levels in this bill. I sent letters to the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Technology and the House Committee on Energy and Commerce on April 30, 1984, and May 8, 1984, respectively, stating that enactment of this legislation would "not be in accord with the program of the President." In addition, the Administration sent clear veto signals on the bill both when it was before the House Rules Committee and when it was under consideration on the floor.

In my view, the massive increases in funding for CPB that the enrolled bill contemplates, as well as the continuation of the facilities grant program, cannot be justified as a sound use of the taxpayers' money. Particularly in a time of severe fiscal constraint, programs of this nature can and should be phased down and terminated, not continued and expanded. Extraordinary increases -- involving, in this case, authorization levels that are triple the Administration's request -- are especially objectionable.

I should also note something that supporters of increased funds for CPB seldom acknowledge: that Federal financial support for CPB amounts to little more than a subsidy for a service whose primary beneficiaries are a small number of relatively affluent viewers and listeners who constitute the bulk of the audience of public broadcasting stations. A typical public radio station,

for example, generally attracts less than a 1% market share for any given program. Of these listeners, most are rather better off than the community-at-large. Public television stations attract a larger, but still very small, audience that is somewhat broader-based than the public radio audience. In these circumstances, acquiescence in large increases in taxpayer support of CPB, as we try to hold the line on unnecessary Federal subsidies elsewhere, strikes me as exceedingly unwise.

With respect to NTIA's facilities grant program, the original purpose of the program, to assist public broadcasting stations acquire new equipment, has been achieved. For that reason, further Federal assistance in this area is neither necessary nor appropriate.

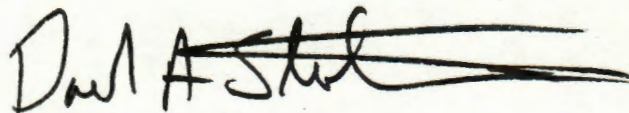
Moreover, to the extent that the enrolled bill would change the emphasis of the grant program from the acquisition of new equipment to the repair and replacement of existing equipment, it represents a highly questionable departure from previous policy. It has been argued in the past that alternative funding arrangements were not available to new public broadcast stations, and that NTIA seed money for equipment was necessary to get a new station going and on the air. Once a station is on the air and operating, however, I am convinced that it can reasonably be expected to develop new, non-Federal funding sources -- private, corporate, educational, or the like -- that it can draw on for financial support for equipment and related items. If the station cannot develop these kinds of sources, I suggest that it might be appropriate to assign its license to an entity that can.

Regarding the lineup in Congress on this legislation: it passed the Senate by voice vote, where it had broad support, particularly by Senators Goldwater, Packwood, and Hollings. H.R. 5541, the House counterpart to S. 2436, passed the House by 302-91, while the Oxley amendment, noted earlier, that would have reduced the bill's authorization levels was defeated by a vote of 176-217. (This amendment would have reduced the authorization levels for CPB from \$238 million to \$186 million for 1987; \$253 million to \$214 million for 1988; and \$270 million to \$246 million for 1989. The reductions for the facilities grant program would have been from \$50 million to \$14 million for 1985; \$53 million to \$16 million for 1986; and \$56 million to \$18 million for 1987.) A Dannemeyer amendment cutting the authorization levels more deeply lost by a larger margin, 95-298.

The vote on the Oxley amendment, however, is a solid indication of considerable support in Congress for lower funding levels for CPB and of the possibility that a veto could be sustained. Indeed, in a recent letter to me, Congressmen Michel, Broyhill, and Frenzel urge disapproval of this bill and express optimism that a veto would be upheld; they also say that they believe there is little political risk in a veto, and even that could be

minimized if Congress, after the veto, passed new legislation with the authorization levels proposed by Representative Oxley.

I concur in the recommendation of the Commerce Department and am convinced that disapproval of the enrolled bill is warranted. A draft veto message is attached for your consideration. It is virtually identical to Commerce's draft message, but it has been edited in a few minor respects.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "David A. Stockman", with several horizontal lines drawn through it.

David A. Stockman
Director

Enclosures

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 14, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR: MICHAEL K. DEAVER
FROM: KENNETH J. HILL *KJH*
SUBJECT: Trip to Fort Bragg, N.C.

Attached is a schedule of events for the proposed visit to Fort Bragg, N.C. on Friday, September 16th. Accompanying you will be MIKE McMANUS, BILL SITTMANN, and KEN HILL.

The Military Office is providing an aircraft. Departure from Andrews AFB is 0800 hrs. Arrival back at Andrews is 1730 hrs.

Upon arrival at Fort Bragg, you will be met by Army Major General DICK SHULTIES, (Commander, Joint Special Operations Command (JSOC),) and Air Force Brigadier General ED FIDEL, his deputy.

No prepared statement or remarks are expected of you. As noticed on the schedule, there will be private discussions that generally touch on JSOC's mission and how that pertains to security for the Olympic Games in Los Angeles. This will occur after their final briefings.

Casual clothes, such as khakis, courderoys, boots, etc., are encouraged. Apparently, we will be moving quickly through an extensive schedule. Some travel will be by helicopter (no resemblance to Marine 1.) Most activities will be outdoors.

cc: McManus
Sittmann

ITINERARY
16/19/ SEP 83 DEMOS

08 Sep 83

<u>TIME</u>	<u>ACTIVITY</u>
0900-0910	Arrival at Yellow Ramp of WH Personnel Enroute to HQ JSOC
0910-0925	CO Welcome 16th (Conf Rm) 19th (Office Call)
0925-1000	JSOC Command Brief
1000-1010	Enroute SFOD-D
1010-1140	SFOD-D Display, Tour, Shooting House, Lunch
1130	2 UH-60's with seats arrive LZ Penny
1140-1155	Enrout ATP
1155-1250	ST-6 Display VTR
1250-1320	JCU (Joint Communication Unit) Display
1320-1335	NAFCOS (Numbered Air Force Combat Operation Staff) Display
1335-1350	MAP (Medical Augmentation Package) Display
1350-1355	Enroute Driving Course
1355-1410	Driving Demo
1410-1420	Smokey and the Bandit Demo
1420-1430	Fast Rope Demo
1430-1440	HAHO (High Altitude High Open) Parapoint Demo
1440-1445	SOADE (Special Operations Aerial Delivery Element) Drop
1445-1500	Enroute Yellow Ramp
1500-1555	Aircraft Display
1555-1605	Enroute HQ JSOC 16th Only
1605-1625	84 Olympic Discussion/Briefing

CLASSIFIED BY: COMJSOC
DECLASSIFIED ON: OADA

DECLASSIFIED
NLS FAS 069/3 #3
BY C/S NARA, DATE 7/13/00

7 JUN 1983

*F: Olympic Games 1984

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 7, 1983

Dear Sheriff Gates:

Mr. Ken Hill was recently appointed White House Coordinator for Security for the 1984 Olympics and will be contacting your office to schedule a brief courtesy call in connection with this new position.

Mr. Hill will be responsible for all Federal Security involvement in the 1984 Olympics and will report directly to me.

I would appreciate any assistance that you and your office can give him.

Sincerely,

MICHAEL K. DEEVER
Assistant to the President
Deputy Chief of Staff

Mr. Brad Gates
Sheriff
550 North Flower
Santa Ana, California 92702

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 7, 1983

Dear Sheriff Carpenter:

Mr. Ken Hill was recently appointed White House Coordinator for Security for the 1984 Olympics and will be contacting your office to schedule a brief courtesy call in connection with this new position.

Mr. Hill will be responsible for all Federal Security involvement in the 1984 Olympics and will report directly to me.

I would appreciate any assistance that you and your office can give him.

Sincerely,

MICHAEL K. DEEVER
Assistant to the President
Deputy Chief of Staff

Mr. John Carpenter
Sheriff
Santa Barbara County Jail
4436 Calle Real
Santa Barbara, California 93110

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 7, 1983

Dear Bill:

Mr. Ken Hill was recently appointed White House Coordinator for Security for the 1984 Olympics and will be contacting your office to schedule a brief courtesy call in connection with this new position.

Mr. Hill will be responsible for all Federal Security involvement in the 1984 Olympics and will report directly to me.

I would appreciate any assistance that you and your office can give him.

Sincerely,

MICHAEL K. DEEVER
Assistant to the President
Deputy Chief of Staff

The Honorable William J. Casey
Director of Central Intelligence Agency
Washington, D.C. 20505

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 7, 1983

Dear Duke:

Mr. Ken Hill was recently appointed White House Coordinator for Security for the 1984 Olympics and will be contacting your office to schedule a brief courtesy call in connection with this new position.

Mr. Hill will be responsible for all Federal Security involvement in the 1984 Olympics and will report directly to me.

I would appreciate any assistance that you and your office can give him.

Sincerely,

MICHAEL K. DEAVER
Assistant to the President
Deputy Chief of Staff

The Honorable George Deukmejian
Governor of California
State Capital Building
Sacramento, California 95814

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 7, 1983

Dear Chief Ussery:

Mr. Ken Hill was recently appointed White House Coordinator for Security for the 1984 Olympics and will be contacting your office to schedule a brief courtesy call in connection with this new position.

Mr. Hill will be responsible for all Federal Security involvement in the 1984 Olympics and will report directly to me.

I would appreciate any assistance that you and your office can give him.

Sincerely,

MICHAEL K. DEEVER
Assistant to the President
Deputy Chief of Staff

Mr. Charles B. Ussery
Chief of Police
Long Beach Police Department
400 West Broadway
Long Beach, California 90802

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 7, 1983

Dear John:

Mr. Ken Hill was recently appointed White House Coordinator for Security for the 1984 Olympics and will be contacting your office to schedule a brief courtesy call in connection with this new position.

Mr. Hill will be responsible for all Federal Security involvement in the 1984 Olympics and will report directly to me.

I would appreciate any assistance that you and your office can give him.

Sincerely,

MICHAEL K. DEEVER
Assistant to the President
Deputy Chief of Staff

Mr. John R. Simpson
Director
United States Secret Service
Room 800
1800 G Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20223

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 7, 1983

Dear Bill:

Mr. Ken Hill was recently appointed White House Coordinator for Security for the 1984 Olympics and will be contacting your office to schedule a brief courtesy call in connection with this new position.

Mr. Hill will be responsible for all Federal Security involvement in the 1984 Olympics and will report directly to me.

I would appreciate any assistance that you and your office can give him.

Sincerely,

MICHAEL K. DEAVER
Assistant to the President
Deputy Chief of Staff

The Honorable William M. Webster
Federal Bureau of Investigation
10th and Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20535

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 7, 1983

Dear Mr. Powis:

Mr. Ken Hill was recently appointed White House Coordinator for Security for the 1984 Olympics and will be contacting your office to schedule a brief courtesy call in connection with this new position.

Mr. Hill will be responsible for all Federal Security involvement in the 1984 Olympics and will report directly to me.

I would appreciate any assistance that you and your office can give him.

Sincerely,

MICHAEL K. DEEVER
Assistant to the President
Deputy Chief of Staff

Mr. Robert Powis
Department of Treasury
Room 4308
15th and Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20220

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 7, 1983

Dear Sheriff Block:

Mr. Ken Hill was recently appointed White House Coordinator for Security for the 1984 Olympics and will be contacting your office to schedule a brief courtesy call in connection with this new position.

Mr. Hill will be responsible for all Federal Security involvement in the 1984 Olympics and will report directly to me.

I would appreciate any assistance that you and your office can give him.

Sincerely,

MICHAEL K. DEEVER
Assistant to the President
Deputy Chief of Staff

Mr. Sherman Block
Sheriff
Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department
Hall of Justice
211 West Temple Street
Los Angeles, California 90012

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 7, 1983

Dear Chief Gates:

Mr. Ken Hill was recently appointed White House Coordinator for Security for the 1984 Olympics and will be contacting your office to schedule a brief courtesy call in connection with this new position.

Mr. Hill will be responsible for all Federal Security involvement in the 1984 Olympics and will report directly to me.

I would appreciate any assistance that you and your office can give him.

Sincerely,

MICHAEL K. DEEVER
Assistant to the President
Deputy Chief of Staff

Mr. Daryl F. Gates
Chief of Police
Los Angeles Police Department
150 North Los Angeles Street
Los Angeles, California 90012

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 7, 1983

Dear Pete:

Mr. Ken Hill was recently appointed White House Coordinator for Security for the 1984 Olympics and will be contacting your office to schedule a brief courtesy call in connection with this new position.

Mr. Hill will be responsible for all Federal Security involvement in the 1984 Olympics and will report directly to me.

I would appreciate any assistance that you and your office can give him.

Sincerely,

MICHAEL K. DEEVER
Assistant to the President
Deputy Chief of Staff

Mr. Peter Ueberroth
Los Angeles Olympics
Organizing Committee
Los Angeles, California 90084

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 7, 1983

Dear Bill:

Mr. Ken Hill was recently appointed White House Coordinator for Security for the 1984 Olympics and will be contacting your office to schedule a brief courtesy call in connection with this new position.

Mr. Hill will be responsible for all Federal Security involvement in the 1984 Olympics and will report directly to me.

I would appreciate any assistance that you and your office can give him.

Sincerely,

MICHAEL K. DEEVER
Assistant to the President
Deputy Chief of Staff

The Honorable William French Smith
The Attorney General
Washington, D.C. 20530

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Date: Feb. 15, 1983

TO: ED MEESE
FROM: **Michael A. McManus, Jr.**
*Deputy Assistant to the President
and Deputy to Deputy Chief of Staff*

Information

Action

Let's Discuss

Per your request.

WF ~~1984~~ *Summer*
Ol (84)



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
 OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
 WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

Mr. Meese

02 MAY 1983

WF Olympics, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR: MICHAEL K. DEAVER
 MICHAEL A. McMANUS

APR 29 1983

FROM: JOSEPH R. WRIGHT *Joe*

SUBJECT: U. S. Funding Associated with the 1984 Summer Olympics

As shown in the following table, U. S. Federal agencies have identified \$71.4 million in the FY 1984 budget associated with the 1984 Summer Olympics to be held in Los Angeles. Of this, \$64.2 million represents incremental costs, further broken down into required costs of \$47.7 million and contingency costs of \$16.4 million.

U.S. Federal Agency Olympic Related Funding in FY 1984
 (\$ millions)

<u>Total Identified in the Budget</u>	71.4
Less: Costs which would be incurred with or without Olympics	-7.2
<u>Incremental Cost of Olympics</u>	64.2
Required Costs: Estimated to be incurred under any circumstances	47.7
Contingent Costs: Might be required if certain security problems arise	16.4

Although the \$71.4 million represents all of the costs identified, the various agency's estimates were not consistent. Most of the agencies identified the "incremental" costs associated with the Olympics, that is, those costs which were over and above normal costs to be incurred whether or not there would be any Olympic Games. For example, the Defense Department's estimate of \$50 million did not include the salaries of regular active duty military personnel or civilians since no additional personnel were being requested for the Olympics. However, travel costs and overtime required specifically for the Olympics was included.

The reduction of \$7.2 million from the total represents the salaries of employees of the FBI, I&NS, and State Department to make their estimates comparable to those of the other agencies.

The remaining \$64.2 million is the estimated incremental cost associated with the Olympics. However, the full \$64.2 million will not necessarily be incurred. Only the required cost, a total of \$47.7 million, is estimated to be needed to carry out the mission of the Federal Government. The remaining \$16.4 million is included in the budget to provide for things which might be needed if certain security problems arise.

The attachment provides further details.

Attachment

cc: ✓ Mr. Edwin Meese

April 29, 1983

Federal Funding Associated with 1984 Olympics

Incremental funds associated with the 1984 Summer Olympics may be considered in two categories: required and contingent.

Required funding - represents our current estimate of what we believe will be the additional costs to U.S. Federal agencies which are likely to be spent, under any circumstances, as a result of the Olympic Games. Costs in this category range all the way from port-of-entry inspection of horses to providing additional weather forecasts for Olympic events.

Contingent funding represents our current estimate of what might be required under certain circumstances. The costs in this category are of a security nature and would be required only if certain security problems actually arise.

The following table provides our best estimate of costs by agency. The revised estimate has been refined to include incremental costs only. Following the table are brief descriptions of what each agency's funding will provide.

SUMMARY OF 1984 FUNDING ASSOCIATED WITH 1984 OLYMPICS (\$000)

	<u>Identified by Agencies</u>	<u>Revised Estimate: Incremental Cost</u>		
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Required</u>	<u>Contingent</u>	<u>Total</u>
AGRICULTURE	700	700	--	700
JUSTICE				
FBI	8,791	2,071	--	2,071
I&NS	286	60	--	60
USMS	125	--	125	125
TREASURY				
BATF	2,126	2,126	--	2,126
Customs	3,651	3,651	--	3,651
Secret Service	3,500	3,500	--	3,500
DEFENSE	50,000	33,714	16,286	50,000
STATE	440	155	--	155
TRANSPORTATION	1,625	1,625	--	1,625
COMMERCE	140	140	--	140
TOTAL	71,384	47,742	16,411	64,153

Description of Services

AGRICULTURE

APHIS The Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) will inspect spectators and horses arriving from foreign countries to ensure that the U.S. maintains a proper level of animal and health protection. This is a normal function of the Department of Agriculture; however, additional inspectors and added facilities will be required. \$700,000 is required for overtime and temporary hires. The full amount is for required funding.

JUSTICE

FBI Agents from outside Los Angeles will be required for special investigative support. In addition, transportation and operation of special equipment to the Los Angeles area and facilities will be required. Some of the major cost items are:

\$625,000 -- computer support
300,000 -- per diem expenses
300,000 -- aircraft rental
412,000 -- various types of equipment

I&NS Additional inspectors will be required at the Los Angeles International Airport to handle the increased workload. \$60,000 is required for overtime costs for approximately 140 inspectors for six weeks.

USMS These costs for additional marshals and the special operation group would be incurred only in the event of civil disturbances on Federal property or other large-scale rioting beyond the capability of the local U.S. Marshal's Office. These costs are entirely in the contingent category.

TREASURY

BATF Cost of special enforcement programs to identify unusual purchases or trafficking in firearms to indicate potential terrorist activities (\$832,000). In addition, national response teams will be established to respond to any explosives-related incident (\$1,294,000) in which their capabilities can be utilized.

16 FEB 1983



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

February 9, 1983

*M. Ma
we need to sit
down with
Wright.*

MEMORANDUM FOR: MIKE DEAVER
MIKE MCMANUS
FROM: JOE WRIGHT *JW*
SUBJECT: FY 84 Budget for LA Summer Olympics

Attached is an analysis of the FY 84 budget for the LA Summer Olympics. As you can see, \$68.9 million in budget authority was requested with majority of the funding in DOD. We still have to check on the State Department that has reported no funding.

My understanding is that DOD had to identify this funding as a separate line item in order to get the funds "authorized" and "appropriated". This evidently was known by the people in OMB, your office, and DOD -- our combined communication simply wasn't very good with our policy types and the LA Committee.

These funds were also requested by DOD during the prior two Olympics but the amount has gone up dramatically -- from \$12M requested last time to the \$50M requested in FY 84. They justified the increase to the more complicated logistic functions associated with providing security for the 150 mile area rather than a single location.

What would you like us to do as next steps? Do you need any further details? Congresswoman Fiedler has asked for a copy of this report by the end of the week - Dave promised it to her during a hearing on the budget.



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
 OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
 WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

February 4, 1983

MEMORANDUM TO: JOE WRIGHT
 FROM: Pete Modlin *(CPR)*
 SUBJECT: Funds in the Budget for the
 FY 1984 Summer Olympics

The attached table identifies the funds in the 1984 Budget for use in support of the 1984 Summer Olympics.

In summary, the amounts and the purposes for which they are provided, are:

	1983		1984	
	BA	O	BA	O
Special meteorological and hydrological support (N.O.A.A.).....	*	*	0.1	0.1
Security:				
Defense.....	--	--	50.0	40.0
FBI.....	--	--	6.5	6.5
Secret Service.....	--	--	3.5	3.5
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco & Firearms.....	--	--	2.1	2.1
Coast Guard.....	0.4	0.4	1.6	1.6
Subtotal.....	<u>0.4</u>	<u>0.4</u>	<u>63.7</u>	<u>53.7</u>
Inspection services:				
Agriculture.....	--	--	0.8	0.8
INS.....	--	--	0.6	0.6
Customs.....	--	--	3.7	3.7
Subtotal.....	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>5.1</u>	<u>5.1</u>
Grants (optional to State).....	(5.5)	(5.5)	--	--
Total.....	0.4	0.4	68.9	58.9
(Optional additional amount).....	(5.5)	(5.5)	(--)	(--)

* Less than \$50 thousand

Attachment

cc: The Director
 Don Moran

AGENCIES CONTAINING OR REQUESTING BUDGET
 AUTHORITY IN 1983 OR 1984 FOR USE IN SUPPORT
 OF THE 1984 SUMMER OLYMPICS
 (in thousands of dollars)

Agency	Account Title	Budget Activity				Explanation
		1983		1984		
		BA	O	BA	O	
Department of Agriculture	Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Salaries and expenses	---	---	800	800	\$650,000 for passenger inspection workload created by international travel to the 1984 Olympics. \$150,000 for disease surveillance work by APHIS personnel associated with the importation of equestrian horses for the 1984 Olympics.
Department of Commerce	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Operations, research and facilities	40	40	110	110	NOAA plans to provide special meteorological and hydrological support for Olympic events.
Department of Defense	Summer Olympics	---	---	50,000	40,000	The purpose of DOD funding is primarily for security. Other types of support include medical support, transportation, and other logistic functions associated with security.

AGENCIES CONTAINING OR REQUESTING BUDGET
 AUTHORITY IN 1983 OR 1984 FOR USE IN SUPPORT
 OF THE 1984 SUMMER OLYMPICS
 (in thousands of dollars)

Agency	Account Title	Budget Activity				Explanation
		1983		1984		
		BA	O	BA	O	
Department of the Interior	National Park Service, Land acquisition and State assistance	(5,465)	(5,465)	---	---	This funding, in addition to \$1,215 thousand in unobligated prior year funds, is available to the State of California under the Land and water conservation fund State outdoor recreation grant program. Part or all of these funds could be used to support the 1984 Olympics if California so chooses. New York State used three FY 1977/78 LWCF grants totaling \$3,084 thousand to support the 1980 Winter Olympics at Lake Placid. <u>1/</u>
Department of Justice	Federal Bureau of Investigation, Salaries and expenses	---	---	6,485	6,485	The FBI anticipates committing over 700 people for about 4-8 weeks (approximately 100 FTE) for anti-terrorism and counterintelligence work at the Olympic games. Non-personnel resources include the use of helicopters, automobiles, computer support, command-post preparation, emergency response equipment, and crime-scene analysis.

AGENCIES CONTAINING OR REQUESTING BUDGET
 AUTHORITY IN 1983 OR 1984 FOR USE IN SUPPORT
 OF THE 1984 SUMMER OLYMPICS
 (in thousands of dollars)

Agency	Account Title	Budget Activity				Explanation
		1983		1984		
		BA	O	BA	O	
Department of Justice	Immigration and Naturalization Service, salaries and expenses	---	---	640	640	Approximately 150 additional inspectors will be added temporarily to the Los Angeles International Airport to facilitate the entry of participants and spectators and to thwart attempts by terrorists to enter the United States.
Department of Transportation	Coast Guard, Operating expenses	385	385	1,625	1,625	The purpose of this funding is to provide protection of competitors, aerial surveillance, search and rescue and logistics support, and transportation of security personnel.

AGENCIES CONTAINING OR REQUESTING BUDGET
AUTHORITY IN 1983 OR 1984 FOR USE IN SUPPORT
OF THE 1984 SUMMER OLYMPICS
(in thousands of dollars)

Agency	Account Title	Budget Activity				Explanation
		1983		1984		
		BA	O	BA	O	
Department of the Treasury	U.S. Secret Service, Salaries and expenses	---	---	3,500	3,500	The Secret Service will provide protection for visiting U.S. protectees and those visiting foreign dignitaries whom the Secret Service is required to protect.
Department of the Treasury	U.S. Customs Service, Salaries and expenses	---	---	3,651	3,651	The Customs Service will provide 31 inspectors, patrol officers, special agents and intelligence specialists for the Olympics. Inspection staff will help facilitate inspection and entry of passengers at J.F.K., San Francisco, Chicago, Miami, Honolulu, and Houston airports. The new terminal at the Los Angeles airport will require additional staffing. Patrol officers, special agents, and intelligence specialists will seek to prevent or deter terrorism.

AGENCIES CONTAINING OR REQUESTING BUDGET
 AUTHORITY IN 1983 OR 1984 FOR USE IN SUPPORT
 OF THE 1984 SUMMER OLYMPICS
 (in thousands of dollars)

Agency	Account Title	Budget Activity				Explanation
		1983		1984		
		BA	O	BA	O	
Department of the Treasury	Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, Salaries and expenses	—	—	2,126	2,126	BATF will detail at least 23 workyears for security purposes to deter illegal trafficking in firearms and explosives and aid in the security at the Olympics. In addition, BATF will investigate firearms violations, sources of terrorists weapons, and arson and explosive incidents. BATF will also assist foreign competitors in importing firearms for competitive purposes.
TOTAL <u>2/</u>		425	425	68,937	58,937	
Optional additional amount.....		(5,465)	(5,465)	—	—	

- 1/ No operational or construction funding of the Park Service itself is earmarked to the Olympics.
- 2/ Other agencies that may incur costs associated with the Summer Olympics, but for which estimates do not exist at this time, include the Economic Development Administration, the Federal Highway Administration, and the Urban Mass Transportation Administration.

CUSTOMS

Cost of augmented efforts including additional part-time inspectors, intelligence specialists and special equipment to process foreign athletes and spectators.

SECRET
SERVICE

Cost of planning and providing for security of the President and others at the Olympics, involving 600 special agents.

DEFENSE

Costs of providing support to local law enforcement agencies. Services to be provided include ammunition, weapons, security equipment, medical, communications, vehicular support, facilities and equipment transportation costs. Most of the required costs are for security equipment (\$12.4 million), personnel support (\$8.6 million), transportation equipment (\$8.0 million) and communications (\$2.3 million).

STATE

Cost of protection of foreign dignitaries and monitoring foreign affairs aspects of the Olympic Games. Involved are 40 security agents.

TRANSPORTATION

COAST
GUARD

Cost of increased port security, spectator craft control, protection of competitors in water and sail events, transportation of law enforcement and emergency response teams, water borne protection of VIPs, increased search and rescue and logistics support.

COMMERCE

NOAA

Cost of providing additional weather information and forecasts including: (1) observations and forecasts for fourteen venues every three hours, 9 A.M. to 9 P.M. and forecasts and updates 12-6 P.M. daily; (2) yachting forecasts; and (3) dissemination of observations and forecasts. In addition, a special measurement program for wave heights and currents will be accomplished with an experimental radar system.