Terrorism

and

The Olympics

May 2, 2001

by

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The World Scene

Prior to Atlanta in 1996

- World Trade Center Bombing
- Oklahoma City Bombing
- Oregon Salad Bar Attack
- Tokyo Subway Sarin Attack

USS Cole
October 11, 2000

USS Cole on October 12

U.S. Reports Increase in Terrorist Threats

- **The number of terrorist threats against U.S. interests worldwide has increased significantly since the October 12 attack against the USS Cole in Aden, Yemen, according to U.S. officials.**

United States Counter-Terrorism Policy

- First, make no concessions to terrorists and strike no deals;
- Second, bring terrorists to justice for their crimes;
- Third, isolate and apply pressure on states that sponsor terrorism to force them to change their behavior; and
- Fourth, bolster the counter-terrorism capabilities of those countries that work with the U.S. and require assistance.

Bombings

- Explosives have proven to be the terrorists weapon of choice throughout the world.
- A bomb threat was received an average of every ten minutes during the Atlanta Olympics in 1996.
- Utah has welcomed the world for 2002.

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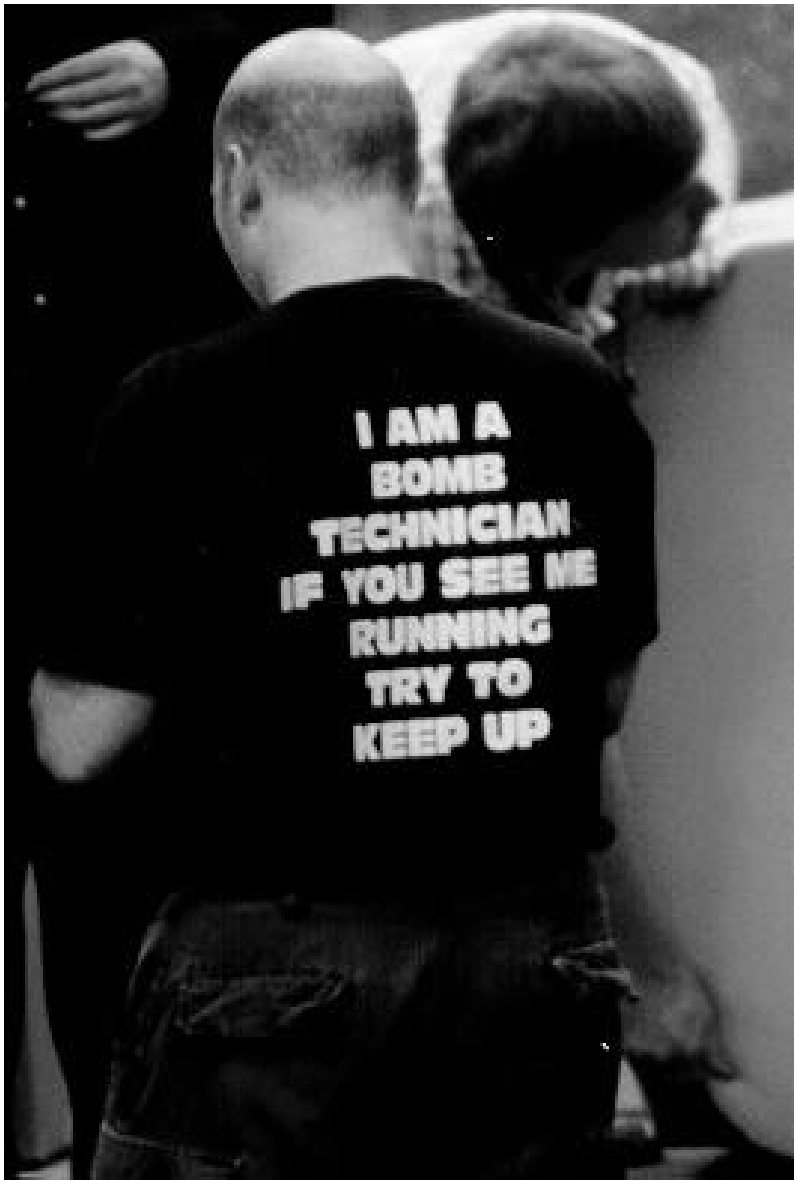


1972 OLYMPIC GAMES (MUNICH, GERMANY)

Moshe Weinberg - Wrestling Referee

Eliezer Halffin - Wrestler

Mark Slavin - Wrestler

Ze'ev Friedman - Weight Lifter

Joseph Romano - Weight Lifter

Kahat Shor - Shooting Coach

David Berger - Weight Lifter

Joseph Gottfreund - Wrestling Referee

Andrei Schpitzer - Fencing Referee

Amitsur Shapira - Athletics Coach

Yaakov Springer - Weightlifting Referee

1996 OLYMPIC GAMES (ATLANTA, GEORGIA)

Alice Hawthorne - Mother

Melih Uzunyol - Camerman

XIX Olympic Winter Games

- **February 8 - 24, 2002**
- **3,500 athletes**
- **80 nations**
- **140 ticketed events, 70 medal events**
- **7 sports**
  - **skiing, biathlon, bobsled, curling, skating, hockey, snowboarding**
- **10 competition venues? 68 non-competition venues?**
- **12,000 <u>accredited</u> media**
- **18,000 volunteers**
- **2 million tickets**
- **1.2 million visitors**

Public Safety Work Groups & Subcommittees (27)

- Accreditation
- Aviation
- Communications
- Dignitary Protection
- Emergency Management
- EOD / WMD
- Federal Affairs
- EMS
- Fire
- Human Resources
- In-Transit
- Infrastructure
- Intelligence
- International Entry
- Legal Issues
- Military Affairs
- Paralympics
- Private Security
- Protocol
- Public Affairs
- Public Works
- Special Events
- Tactical
- Traffic
- Training
- Venue Security
- Village Security

Infrastructure Protection Mission

The Infrastructure Protection Subcommittee will coordinate and facilitate security planning for all infrastructure assets and support facilities or locations that, if targeted, damaged or destroyed, whether intentionally or accidentally, could seriously disrupt the Games and/or significantly affect the general public's safety and general welfare during the 2002 Winter Olympic and Paralympic games.

A threat carried out that disrupts critical infrastructure before, during or after the 2002 Winter Olympic and/or Paralympic Games will impact Utah and the nation!

The old question…is it a matter of IF or WHEN?

Today I will discuss three areas:

- The President's Commission of Critical Infrastructure Protection
- Critical Infrastructure Protection and the 2002 Winter Olympic and Paralympic Games
- The need for continued support from federal agencies.

President’s Commission on Critical Infrastructure Protection (PCCIP)

Mission: Study the critical infrastructure that constitutes the life support system of our nation, determine their vulnerabilities and propose a strategy for protecting them in the future.

PCCIP found all our infrastructures are increasingly dependant on information and communications systems that criss-cross the nation and span the globe.

No evidence was found of an impending cyber attack which could have a debilitating effect on the nations critical infrastructures…but this is not a basis for complacency.

America’s critical infrastructure underpin every aspect of our lives.

They are the foundations of our prosperity, enablers of our defense and the vanguard of our future. They empower every element of our society.

There is no more urgent priority than assuring the security, continuity, and availability of our critical infrastructures.

The fundamental conclusion is that we have to think differently about infrastructure protection today and for the future.

The nation is so dependant on our infrastructures that we must view them through a national security lens.

Infrastructure is essential to the nation's security, health, and social well being. In short, they are the lifelines on which we as a nation depend.

Our infrastructures are exposed to to new vulnerabilities--cyber vulnerabilities--and new threats--cyber threats.

The defense that served us so well in the past offer little protection from the cyber threat. Our infrastructures can now be struck directly by a variety of malicious tools.

We must realize the owners and operators of our critical infrastructures are now on the front line of our security effort.

They are the ones most vulnerable to attacks. And that vulnerability jeopardizes our national security, global economic competitiveness, and domestic well being.

What are critical infrastructures?

- Energy
- Banking and Finance
- Transportation
- Government Services
- Telecommunications
- Information Systems
- Hazardous Materials

Telecommunications and computer systems connect infrastructures to one another in a complex network of interdependence.

This inter-linkage has created a new dimension of vulnerability and poses unprecedented national risk.

Nuclear Age to Information Age

- **New Geography**
- **Borders are irrelevant and distances meaningless.**
- **An enemy may harm vital systems without confronting our military power.**

National defense is no longer the exclusive preserve of government, and economic security is no longer just about business.

The Case for Action!

Life is good in America because things work.

- Lights
- Water
- Heat
- Telephone

Disruption of any infrastructure is always inconvenient and can be costly and even life threatening. Major disruptions could lead to major loses and affect national security, the economy, and the public good.

The threat is real enough!

Real vulnerabilities also exist!

Infrastructures have always been subject to local or regional outages resulting from earthquakes, storms and floods.

Waiting for a disaster is a dangerous strategy. Now is the time to act to protect our future.

FBI - Lead federal agency in crises management.

FEMA - Lead federal agency in consequence management.

New Vulnerabilities

- Natural disasters
- Component failures
- Human negligence
- Willful human misconduct
- 2002 Winter Olympics in Salt Lake City

Infrastructure Planning Model

Establish Criteria for Identifying Critical Infrastructure Assets and Support Services

Identify Interrelationships Among Support Services and Assets

Hazard and Vulnerability Identification

- **Historical Data**
- **Experience**
- **Intelligence**
- **Scenario Development**

Impact Analysis: Assess Probability and Severity

Identify Available Countermeasures: In-State Assessment

- **Existing and Planned Counter-measurers**
- **Required or Alternate Counter-measurers**

Review and Evaluate Vulnerabilities and Counter-measurers

- Cost-effective
- Operational Feasibility
- Intelligence
- Expert Judgment
- Impact

End Result: An Operational Security Plan is Produced for the 2002 Winter Olympic and Paralympic Games!

Expectations of Owners and Operators of Critical Infrastructure

- **Provide and manage facilities delivering services to customers efficiently and effectively.**
- **Meet customers expectations for quality and reliability of service.**

Concept/Overview of Target Analysis (CARVER)

- **Flow chart of operation of the industry.**
- **Choke Points - is there one point to shut down the operation?**
- **Access - can you get to the choke point?**
- **Recoverability - how fast can the target recover?**
- **Vulnerability - Where is the vulnerability of the target?**

Concept/Overview of Target Analysis (cont)

- **Effects - will the action have desired or undesired effects?**
- **Recognition - can the terrorist group recognize the choke point?**

Problem

- How to Implement the Plan?
- Business and industry is concentrating on their own problems.
- Inadequate resources are available for the Infrastructure Protection Sub-Committee

Solution

- The Department of Energy comes to the rescue!
- DOE Office of Critical Infrastructure Protection meets with Infrastructure Protection Sub-Committee
- DOE Offers to Help
- DOE Develops Implementation Plan

Transition Phase Implementation Activities

- **Identify and Assess Critical Infrastructures**
- **Identify and Assess Critical Community Facilities**
- **Identify Existing and, as Appropriate, Develop New Response and Recovery Plans**

IP Implementation Plan

- Conduct Threat Analysis
- Conduct Critical Infrastructure and Critical Facilities Vulnerability Assessments
- Develop Infrastructure Disruption Response Plans
- Conduct Training and Exercises

The Key

- **Identify what has already been done by Federal Agencies**
- **Identify Available Resources and Existing Programs in Federal Agencies**
- **Compile Information**
- **Identify Missing Information**
- **Coordinate the Implementation Plan**

Where Are We Today?

- Infrastructure Protection Sub-Committee has approved the Implementation Plan.
- Determine Resources Available
- Determine What Can Be Accomplished With Available Resources
- Accomplish as Much as Possible Before 2002!
- Leave a Legacy of Protection In Region

1976 - 2500 identified terrorist organizations worldwide.

May 2, 2001 - 2500 identified terrorist organizations worldwide.

We have invited the world to Utah for the 2002 Olympics.

The need for Infrastructure protection provides a reason to strengthen the public/private partnership to reach a state of readiness to mitigate, prepare for, respond to and recover from any disaster.

Project Impact -
To create disaster resistant communities. This can be a reality for the 2002 Winter Olympic and Paralympic Games!

Working together we can create new partnerships and make it happen!

President's Commission goal is to have protection in place for Critical Infrastructure by 2003.

The 2002 Winter Olympic and Paralympic Games will be here in February 2002.

The Legacy: Critical Infrastructure Protection occurred in Utah due to the federal, state and local government partnership with private industry!

Conclusions

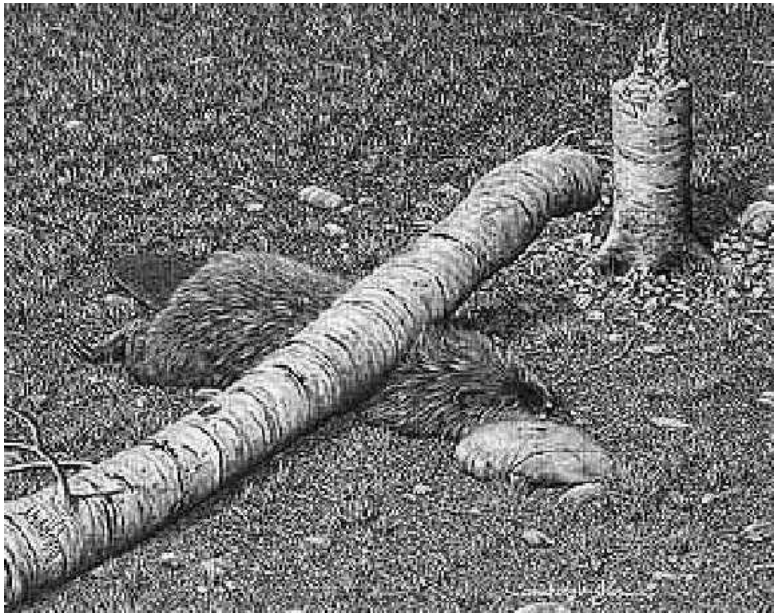
- Building on what worked in the past
- Clear mission & objective
- Committed public safety agencies
- Coordination & cooperation
- Federal support
- Keep an eye on world events
- We must be prepared!

“No matter how big you think the Olympics are, they’re bigger.”

Gary McConnell, Georgia Emergency Management Agency

- You've carefully thought out all the angles.

  You've done it a thousand times.



It comes naturally to you.
You know what you're doing.
It's what you've been trained to do your whole life.
Nothing could possibly go wrong, right?

Think again!

Creative Finance

The Future of Military Funding

We Proceed On!

Dr. Paula Scalingi will now address the activities and impact the Department of Energy, Office of Critical Infrastructure Protection, is having on Infrastructure Protection in Utah.