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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 6, 1995

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FEB - 8 1995

MEMORANDUM FOR TASK FORCE REPRESENTATIVES

FROM: MACK McLARTY, VICE CHAIR
JACK QUINN, DIRECTOR

SUBJECT: 1995 TASK FORCE ACTIVITY FOR THE 1995 SPECIAL
OLYMPICS, AND THE 1996 OLYMPIC AND PARALYMPIC
GAMES

Please accept our belated thanks for all your work in making the 1994 World Cup Games a tremendous success. We would like to take this opportunity to pass on pertinent information to you regarding Task Force activity.

For your information, a memo prepared by the State Department Task Force representatives regarding entry requirements for the Olympic Identity Card is attached. Questions regarding the Olympic Identity Card may be directed to Donna Gigliotti at the State Department (647-6401).

In addition, listings of the 1995 priority issues for the Atlanta Committee for the Olympic Games (ACOG) and the Atlanta Committee for the Paralympic Games (APOG) is attached. We will forward a priority list for the Special Olympics to you as soon as it is available.

Also please find a working copy of the Task Force representative list. Please take a moment to review the list and contact Reta Lewis in Political Affairs (456-6257) with updates and/or corrections to the list. We will be in touch with you in the near future regarding a 1995 meeting of the Task Force.

Thank you.

cc: Reta J. Lewis
Donna Gigliotti

[Revised Draft]
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**FEDERAL TASK FOR THE 1994 WORLD CUP, THE 1995 SPECIAL OLYMPIC
GAMES, AND THE 1996 OLYMPIC AND PARALYMPIC GAMES**

CHAIRMAN: **The Honorable Albert Gore, Jr.**
 Vice President of the United States

Jack Quinn, Chief of Staff, Office of the Vice President and Director of the Task Force

Mack McLarty, Counselor to the President and Vice Chair of the Task Force

Reta Lewis, Special Assistant to the President for Political Affairs and White House
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Marcia Hale, Assistant to the President and Director of Intergovernmental Affairs

Alexis Herman, Assistant to the President and Director of Public Liaison

Tony Lake, Assistant to the President and National Security Advisor

Abner Mikva, Counsel to the President

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1996 ATLANTA PARALYMPIC GAMES



January 5, 1995

Honorable Albert Gore, Jr.
Vice President
Chair, White House Task Force for the
Special Olympics, Olympic Games and Paralympic Games
The White House
Washington, DC 20501

Dear Mr. Vice President:

On behalf of the Atlanta Paralympic Organizing Committee (APOC), I respectfully submit the enclosed status report. The report outlines federal activities accomplished in 1994 under the leadership of the Administration and provides an overview of proposed initiatives in 1995.

As you know, the Xth Paralympiad brings over 4,000 world-class athletes with physical disabilities from more than 100 countries to the United States for a celebration of the achievements of people with disabilities. The largest gathering ever of people with physical disabilities will assemble in Atlanta for this milestone event in the disability rights movement.

We are grateful for the leadership you and President Clinton have shown on behalf of the disability community. We are pleased to present the results of our work to date with the Administration and look forward to developing our relationships with the federal agencies in 1995.

Sincerely,


G. Andrew Fleming

Enclosure

The Triumph of the Human Spirit.

Status Report
to the
WHITE HOUSE TASK FORCE

by the
Atlanta Paralympic Organizing Committee

January, 1995

I. Introduction

The Atlanta Paralympic Organizing Committee (APOC) respectfully submits this status report to the White House Task Force coordinating federal involvement in the planning and conduct of the Xth Paralympiad. The event is a dramatic celebration of the accomplishments of people with disabilities in athletics, medicine, the arts, and technology.

In 1996, the Paralympics will be held for the first time in a country with a comprehensive disability rights law, and international expectations could not be higher. Therefore, APOC is pleased to have the opportunity to work with the federal government to ensure a successful and meaningful experience for delegates.

The following section of this document summarizes the APOC federal activities during 1994. The third section outlines proposed initiatives for 1995. The scope and content of the federal initiatives will necessarily adjust over the coming months to reflect relevant developments and opportunities.

II. 1994 Activities

The collaboration between APOC and the federal government got underway in 1994. During the course of the year, the White House added the 1996 Paralympics to the Task Force portfolio and, shortly thereafter, President Clinton agreed to serve as Honorary Chairman of the Games. Set out below are specific 1994 activities between federal agencies and APOC achieved under the White House leadership.

A. Department of Education. The Atlanta Paralympic Organizing Committee (APOC) has submitted a comprehensive proposal to the Department of Education to utilize the Paralympics as a vehicle to inform students, corporate America, and the general public of the abilities of people with disabilities. This proposal is under negotiation. The Senate Appropriations Committee approved a fiscal year 1995 Report provision expressing strong congressional support for the Paralympic proposal.

B. U.S. Information Agency. Congress appropriated \$1.5 million in fiscal year 1995 to begin an USIA initiative with the 1996 Paralympics. The funding will support APOC personnel, materials, and services requirements. The Xth Paralympiad will be the world's largest gathering on disability issues and, as such, provides an unparalleled opportunity for USIA to help ensure that representatives of well over 100 nations experience fully the U.S. developments in disability-related law, policy, technology, and medical research.

C. Department of Labor. APOC has begun negotiations with the Department of Labor to develop a project for the employment of people with disabilities and to utilize existing agency programs to support the event (e.g. Job Corps). The House and Senate both approved fiscal year 1995 Report provisions urging the Department to provide significant support with employment and training assistance in conjunction with the Games.

D. Department of Veterans Affairs. The Department of Veterans Affairs is one of the nation's leading forces in the use of sport and recreation for rehabilitation. Traditionally, many Paralympians are veterans. APOC, the Department, and veterans service organizations are negotiating the award of a \$2 million fiscal year 1995 grant approved by Congress to utilize the Paralympics to improve the nation's capability to deliver broad-based sports and recreation programs for people with disabilities. This project will likely focus on medical services and coaching/officiating development.

E. Federal Transit Agency. A fully accessible transportation system, comparable in size to the City of Denver's, will be designed and operated to accommodate athletes, coaches, officials and large numbers of spectators with mobility or visual limitations during the Paralympics. Working with APOC, ACOG, and the Federal Transit Administration, Congress set aside \$5.8 million for planning and operating assistance for transportation needs of the Paralympic Games. In addition, Congress allocated funding to bring 2000 transit buses to Atlanta for use during the Olympic Games, 500 of which will remain in Atlanta for use during the Paralympic Games.

F. General Services Administration. In 1994, Congress approved a \$1 million set-aside that allows the General Services Administration to make surplus federal personnel, goods, and services available to the Paralympics. APOC is working directly with the Atlanta Regional Office of GSA to identify federal resources that help fill APOC requirements.

G. Department of Defense. The Fiscal Year 1995 Defense Appropriations Act includes \$14.6 million to support planning, logistical, and security needs for the Centennial Summer Games and the Xth Paralympic Games. The legislation also reprograms several million additional dollars to the Paralympics and Olympics that was approved, but not utilized, in previous years for support of other events.

H. Customs Service. The Xth Paralympiad was named in legislation passed early in 1994 that waives duty and other U.S. entry burdens for Paralympic participants. The waiver streamlines a procedure that would otherwise be costly and extremely time-consuming for the thousands of international delegates.

1995 Federal Initiatives

This section outlines the principal 1995 initiatives of the APOC federal relations program. Each item contains a concise description of the activity and the support requested from the federal government.

A. Department of Labor. In light of the persistently high rate of unemployment for people with disabilities, APOC proposes a model program for employers. Identification, recruitment, on-the-job training, employment and out-placement of people with disabilities is proposed. Few training programs offer the visibility or the professional development associated with this kind of hands-on experience. The resulting employment model would be transferred to corporate sponsors and available to the corporate community-at-large.

Also with the Labor Department, APOC seeks to establish a production/training model with the Job Corps, in which trainees learn skills while providing real goods and services (e.g., printing and publication, data base management) with application to the production of the Xth Paralympiad.

In 1995, APOC is seeking \$3 million support for its employment initiative to hire and train people with disabilities and \$1 million in-kind support through existing vocational training programs (i.e., Job Corps).

B. U.S. Information Agency. The Xth Paralympiad brings together the largest gathering ever of people with physical disabilities. In addition to the athletic competition, the Paralympic Congress convenes 2,000 national and international leaders in the disability movement to address issues of employment, political responsibility, and empowerment through sport.

In 1995, APOC seeks \$3.5 million support for planning requirements, facilities, world-wide communications throughout the event, and production/distribution of programming.

C. National Endowment for the Arts. Extending the theme of excellence and achievement in sport, APOC will host a cultural program revolving around the creative abilities and contributions of artists and artisans with disability. Proposed program components range from a tour for a cross-ability dance troupe to a film festival by and about people with disabilities to run in conjunction with the Paralympic Congress. Most of these activities will be conducted in collaboration with existing institutions for the performing and cultural arts.

APOC has submitted an initial proposal for \$460,000 in NEA support of the Cultural Paralympiad and will begin negotiation with the agency in 1995.

D. Department of Commerce. One of the greatest challenges posed to the Organizing Committee is the need to direct delegates around Atlanta, between venues, and among villages and support facilities. All signage and interactive message centers will have to communicate with representatives of more than 100 nations, many of whom will have special communications needs. Information kiosks will allow participants to access reports on venue locales, competition schedules and results, transportation and meal schedules, weather forecasts and other useful information. The traditional keyboard and screen, however, will have limited value for users with visual impairments, with cerebral palsy, or without full use of arms and hands.

APOC seeks a partnership with the National Institute for Standards and Technology and other Commerce Department agencies to support development of a voice recognition system that allows participants, including the visually-impaired and those for whom use of a keyboard is a barrier to gaining information, to move about independently during the Games.

In conjunction with an exposition on the latest developments in assistive technology and services, APOC will pursue support from the International Trade Administration to finance a trade component that focuses on export of American goods and services in this industry. This program will be built around the international government officials and private sector buyers that the Paralympics can attract for both athletic competition and trade purposes.

While the Paralympiad will draw thousands of international visitors, APOC seeks support from the U.S. Travel and Tourism Administration to coordinate bringing target delegations to Atlanta for the Games, the Abilities Expo, the Paralympic trade initiative, and the Paralympic Congress. The first Paralympiad to be held in a country with a comprehensive disability rights law provides the backdrop for APOC's mission to advocate for international inclusion of people with disabilities. One objective, therefore, is to assemble delegations interested in the policy ramifications of the Paralympiad. A second objective is to bring in delegations of potential buyers for the 1996 Abilities Expo.

APOC seeks \$4 million support from the Department of Commerce for development of accessible information technology, support for an assistive technology exposition and related international trade initiative, and assistance in bringing targeted international delegations to Atlanta during the Paralympiad.

E. General Services Administration. Excess federal warehouse space can accommodate storage prior to the Games of many of the pre-constructed kiosks, ramps for accessibility retrofit, signage, and other logistical elements. Likewise, warehousing will be needed for the temporary storage of seats removed from buses, trains, and spectator stands. APOC will also work with GSA to identify excess federal resources in equipment, supplies and personnel that can be deployed in the planning and execution of the Paralympiad.

In 1995, Paralympic organizers request provision of \$1.5 million in GSA support for planning and logistics.

F. Department of Defense. For the three weeks surrounding the Paralympiad, Atlanta will be the most accessible city in the world. For that transformation, ramps will be built to cover thousands of stairs. Rows of seating in buses, trains, arenas, and plazas will be temporarily removed and put in storage. Furthermore, countless hours will be spent planning how ramps will be constructed to fit which sets of steps, where they will be stored, how and when they will be retrieved and installed in the appropriate places, where and how the removed seating will be stored. This extraordinary retrofit effort will require unprecedented logistical preparation and support.

The Department of Defense has authority and funding to undertake this mission and appropriate security activities with the Paralympics beginning in fiscal year 1995. Additional funding will be sought in 1995, if necessary, to ensure the widest possible support from the Department.

G. Department of Justice (Federal Bureau of Prisons). The task of producing, printing and distributing publications connected to the 1996 Paralympics is enormous. Volunteer training, cultural and educational events, directional and informational material for every Paralympic athlete, coach, official and sponsor are representative of the reams of information that must be provided. Lay-out and production assistance is sought, as well as resources for printing and distribution. These materials also are essential to the broader education and information effort revolving around the abilities of people with disabilities. Furthermore, the Paralympics will require a number of official award and ceremonial items for the competitors and officials. APOC is seeking assistance from the Federal Bureau of Prisons from existing vocational training programs and prison industries for these requirements.

APOC seeks a \$500,000 project to cover material costs to the correction facilities working with the Paralympics.

H. Department of Veterans Affairs. The unique population of Paralympic competitors and spectators creates a need for complex medical support. In order to ensure the safe and successful conduct of the 1996 Games, APOC will assemble a team of full-time and volunteer staff for an event-wide medical program. These people must be trained and equipped to respond to the diverse needs of the participants.

The 1996 Paralympics will involve scores of competition and practice events at more than a dozen venues. Individuals must be trained in the rules of each

competition, as well as the special attributes of sports for people with disabilities. Here again, a combination of full-time and volunteer forces will fulfill this requirement. The resulting knowledge and experience spread across hundreds of people will be a building block for ensuring the national sports and physical recreation legacy of the Paralympics.

The Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) is uniquely capable of assisting the Paralympics in these two areas. First, the extensive medical capability of the VA matches well with the need to serve thousands of athletes with disabilities. Second, the VA is one of the nation's most respected advocates of using sports and recreation for rehabilitation of people with physical disabilities. The Paralympics is working with the VA to initiate this project under the funding already approved for fiscal year 1995.

In 1995, APOC will continue to develop this relationship with the Department of Veterans Affairs and will pursue provision of \$2 million to facilitate VA involvement.

I. Department of Education. Awareness and availability of the Games are key aspects of delivering the Paralympic message to the American public. Prior to the event, national awareness campaigns will be conducted. During the period of the Games, APOC must produce a television and radio signal for domestic and international use. Since the Paralympics does not have the market power to attract broadcast rights fees, production must be financed through alternative means. Furthermore, the Paralympics must offer an accessible media center for international coverage of the event. These activities constitute the central educational and informational opportunities of the Games.

APOC has begun discussions with the Department of Education's Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services. In response to a request for a proposal, APOC has outlined a \$3 million education and awareness initiative to be undertaken with the support of the Department of Education.

J. U.S. Postal Service. A number of major sports events held in the United States have been celebrated through the issuance of U.S. commemorative stamps. Consistent with the goal of providing an Olympic-calibre event for athletes with disabilities, APOC is seeking approval for an U.S. stamp commemorating the 1996 Paralympics.

Additionally, APOC seeks guidance from the Postal Service in assembling and operating its mail delivery system prior to and during the event. Sport-specific cancellation marks are sought for use at each venue, as well as the development of a viable licensing and marketing plan for the marks and the commemorative stamp.

Finally, because the U.S. Postal Service is the largest employer of people with disabilities, APOC seeks its partnership in hosting a Torch Run that will bring the lighted Paralympic Torch to Atlanta, bringing visibility to the Games and the Postal Service throughout the country.

APOC seeks \$1.5 million in 1995 to facilitate Postal Service activities in conjunction with the Paralympic Torch Run and a commemorative stamp designation.

K. Department of Transportation (Federal Transit Administration). The challenges of transporting the Paralympic family, participants, and spectators is among the most daunting issues facing APOC. In 1994, federal funding of \$5.6 million was approved to help underwrite the APOC transportation system, plus the funding necessary to bring 500 mass transit buses from around the country to Atlanta for use during the Paralympics. This funding and the resulting system must be coordinated through the completion of the Games which will require frequent involvement by the federal relations team with FTA, ARC, transit properties, and other interested parties.

L. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. The Paralympic sailing venue, like most water recreation sites, lacks accessibility for people with disabilities. A retrofit at Lake Lanier provides a national model for accessible water recreation.

In 1995 APOC will pursue a \$500,000 project through the Corps of Engineers, which operates Lake Lanier, for financing and technical assistance for the necessary conversions to accommodate disability sailing and create an accessibility model for public and private water recreation facilities.

M. Multiple Agencies. As with any large organization, APOC needs a wide variety of personnel and skills. In addition to the employment initiative described above, the Paralympics will be asking agencies to temporarily loan appropriate staff under the guidelines of the Intergovernmental Personnel Act. APOC is submitting a request to OPM for IPA qualification.

IV. Conclusion

The Atlanta Paralympic Organizing Committee is very grateful for the degree of interest and involvement that the White House is providing to the 1996 Games. We look forward to continuing this partnership as the United States prepares to host the largest gathering on disability in history, the Xth Paralympiad.

1996 Centennial Olympic Games

White House Olympic Interagency Task Force

1995 Issues

1995 will be the pivotal year for determining the role federal agencies will play in the 1996 Centennial Olympic Games. The FY96 budget, as finalized, will determine the roles and responsibilities of the federal government as we prepare to stage the largest peacetime event in history.

During the five years of planning which have gone into the Games, agencies have worked with the Atlanta Committee for the Olympic Games, our venue cities, and the States of Georgia, Tennessee, Alabama and Florida to define federal responsibilities and initiatives. Funding for those must now come through in the FY96 budget, since plans are based on these federal roles.

In two areas, security and transportation, we have had to rely on the federal government to play a significant role. In both cases, the resources existing in the southeast are not adequate to the task at hand. Therefore, the federal government has taken a central role to ensure that the resources of our nation are brought to bear to ensure that America's Games are safe and successful.

The following pages describe the key roles and responsibilities thus far set forth for the federal government. We are asking your oversight and assistance to ensure that the critical nature of these requests is recognized in the agencies, Congress and throughout the budget process. We are at a critical time in the planning for the Games and we are grateful for your continued interest and assistance.

INDEX

1. Department of Defense
2. Department of Justice
3. Department of State
4. National Service Corporation
5. Department of Transportation
6. Department of Agriculture
7. Department of Commerce - National Telecommunications and Information Agency
8. United States Information Agency

Department of Defense

Security, Logistical and Personnel Support: The Department of Defense is the central federal provider of security, logistical, equipment and personnel support for the 1996 Centennial Olympic Games. Congress has appropriated approximately \$24 million thus far for this mission and an additional amount of funding will be required in FY96 to fund DoD's role in the Games. The amount of this request is determined by the DoD Office of Special Events and is presently making its way through the annual budget process.

This funding has come under question in the past year by several Members of Congress and the General Accounting Office due to a misunderstanding of DoD's role. It is likely that it will come under close scrutiny during the Congressional budget process this year; therefore, strong DoD and Administration support is critical.

Essentially, without the planned DoD support, there can be no Centennial Olympic Games. State and local law enforcement agencies have worked with DoD to plan for securing the Games and if the federal government does not carry out its responsibilities to assist in protecting the people attending the events, resources do not exist to replace DoD. There are certain missions and capabilities unique to the Department that cannot be provided from another source. Moreover, detailed plans have been developed based on the assumption that DoD would be involved, and if they are removed during 1995, there is not adequate time to redo all the planning.

Request: Ensure that adequate funding for DoD to support the Centennial Olympics is contained in the President's budget proposal to Congress. Encourage DoD to continue strong support to the Games and to oppose any Congressional attempts to remove this item from the budget.

McCain

Compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act: For over a year, the Justice Department has been conducting an investigation into ACOG's intention to comply with the provisions of the Americans with Disabilities Act. We believe that this review has reassured the Department of both our intention and commitment to compliance. For example, prior to the instigation of the investigation, we began a long-term contract with a subsidiary of the Paralyzed Veterans of America to assist us in developing compliance plans in all areas of our operations.

At this time, it appears that the investigation into our construction plans is coming to a close. Due to the importance of this issue and the public attention which is given to any indication that there may be a conflict between the Olympics and the Administration, we wanted to ensure that you were aware of this investigation and its current status.

Department of Justice

Law Enforcement Assistance : The U.S. Olympic Games will involve and necessitate extraordinary law enforcement strategies, collaborations, and efforts involving all levels of government -- nationally and internationally . Most particularly, these efforts will create extraordinary demands on local law enforcement workforces. Over 50 heads of state, hundreds of thousands of increased daily visitors, and thousands of individuals connected with the Olympic Games will create needs and demands that will be well beyond the capacities of the local governments, even with increased state support and recently created Crime Bill based funding initiatives.

The Department of Justice is in the process of implementing a series of discretionary grant programs whose objectives are generally consistent with these extraordinary workforce needs. In each case, these grant programs fund either unique, multi-agency, collaborative efforts such as the one required for securing the Olympic Games, or they provide additional assistance to reduce specific types of crime, a critical element in the pre-Games phase of the Olympic security plan. These programs are:

Bureau of Justice Assistance Discretionary Program.
Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Program.
National Institute of Justice (NIJ) Program
National Institute of Corrections (NIC).

Request: Encourage the Attorney General to positively consider applications from the State of Georgia, Atlanta and the venue cities for funds from these programs to support the highly unique international collaboration of law enforcement officials that will be involved in securing the Games, the unique multilevel government collaboration required in the U.S., and the additional workforce and overtime scheduling that will be required of local officials.

The Department of Justice is about to conduct three additional competitions /allocations of funds under the Community Policing program for local governments facing significant needs for enhanced community policing workforces and strategies. This includes the MORE program (Maximum Officer Redeployment Efficiency component of the "20%" money), the "15%" funding (for overtime, administrative needs, technical assistance, training, equipment), and a final round of hiring supplement funds.

Request: Encourage the Attorney General to allow applications from the venue cities to be considered, and potentially supplemented or augmented, given the unique circumstances confronting the cities.

Request: Encourage the Secretary of State to work with ACOG and Congress to design this program of travel assistance and designate adequate funding.

Department of State

Protection of Foreign Missions and Officials: The Department of State can lend invaluable assistance to the effort of providing critically needed resources to supplement state and local law enforcement capability which will be dangerously strained by the unprecedented demands generated by the Centennial Olympic Games. This demand consists in part of providing adequate protection for the large number of foreign dignitaries, diplomats and government officials who will be in Atlanta during the Games.

The Department has traditionally reimbursed local governments and communities under similar circumstances. Since sales tax revenues generated by the Games will go to the state government, there is a clear disparity between the burden placed on local resources and the benefit they can hope to derive. The Foreign Missions Act of 1982 authorized the provision of such services when necessary at the initiative of the Secretary of State.

Request: Encourage the Secretary of State to work with us in maximizing available assistance under this program. Some very preliminary discussions with the Department have been positively received, but assistance beyond the amounts traditionally provided may be required due to the sheer magnitude of this event. Approximately \$10 million was provided for this program in FY95.

Travel Assistance for Poor National Olympic Committees: The 1996 Centennial Olympic Games promises to be unique in that, for the first time, potential exists for as many as 200 nations to compete, providing an opportunity for all the nations of the world to truly gather in peace.

However, for many developing countries, the limited resources of their National Olympic Committees (NOCs) may prevent them from participating fully in the Games. In order to facilitate the participation of these countries, we are seeking assistance to establish an Atlanta Olympic Travel Assistance Program (AOTAP) to provide for transportation costs of athletes and team officials from the developing NOCs. We propose funding the AOTAP through a partnership between Delta Airlines, our airline sponsor, and the federal government. \$1.5 million in federal assistance will ensure that up to 130 developing countries have the opportunity to send full teams.

Federal support was provided to ensure that developing countries could participate in the Los Angeles Olympic Games in 1984. The method of support at that time was funding for training. At this time, travel assistance is more critical for the NOCs and support from the State Department could ensure that, for the first time, the entire world is gathered for the Centennial Olympic Games.

National Service Corporation

We have been talking with Eli Segal and his staff about a high-profile role for Americorps during the Games. We will be meeting with them in January to begin detailed discussions of two major areas where we need assistance from Americorps.

Security/Support to Law Enforcement: The City of Atlanta, and possibly other venue cities, want to bring a large contingent of Americorps volunteers into Atlanta in the year of the Games to work with local law enforcement officers to secure the city, ensure the protection of citizens and visitors, and manage traffic. The Atlanta Committee for the Olympic Games also wants to utilize Americorps volunteers in security positions at the venue sites. In both cases, volunteers will be sought for up to a year in advance of the Games, with training funds provided, so they can become a component of the security/law enforcement force in Atlanta. During 1995, we will be hosting a number of international events as preparation for the Games. Americorps volunteers can play an essential role, as well as gain important experience, if they are available throughout this key Olympic year of July 1995 - August 1996. This is a high-profile, positive project for America's volunteer corps, which is in harmony with the stated missions of the corps, and we believe it will be positive for all involved.

Transportation Assistance: Other than security, no element is more central to ensure the success of an event than a smooth transportation system. Due to environmental and logistical concerns, the Olympic Transportation System for the Olympic Games will be a unique mass transit system. The federal government, through US DoT, has already reached out to assist ACOG in bringing together a national fleet to form the Olympic Transportation System. Now, assistance is needed to ensure that this system operates properly. We will be asking Americorps to provide volunteers to be trained in several transportation roles, including the most critical role of bus driver. An additional role we envision for Americorps will be operating special vehicles provided for the disabled. As with security, this is a high profile, visible role for Americorps which, due to the importance of this system to the environment and to the disabled, is in harmony with the stated mission of the corps.

Request: Encourage the National Service Corporation to work positively with us to develop these programs. They have been very responsive thus far, even recognizing the uniqueness and size of our requests. Eli Segal is presently not a member of the Interagency Task Force and it would be appropriate to ask him to join due to the likely role of his agency in the Games.

Department of Transportation

The Department of Transportation (DoT) is a critical partner for the success of the 1996 Summer Olympics. To insure that traffic flows smoothly in 1996, ACOG has been working with nearly every agency of the Department of Transportation, including the Federal Railroad Administration, the Federal Transit Administration, the Federal Highway Administration, the Coast Guard, and the Federal Aviation Administration.

The most important role of DoT has been to encourage transit agencies from around the country to loan buses to ACOG during the Games. To move people from park and ride lots to downtown Atlanta, ACOG must rely on mass transit. In addition to utilizing Atlanta's rapid rail system to its maximum capacity, ACOG must have a supplemental bus fleet of up to 2,000 buses. The Federal Transit Administration (FTA) has taken a leadership role in soliciting commitments from transit authorities across the country, and to date, 2,339 buses are pledged. The FTA will also provide funding support through the \$16 million that Congress specifically appropriated for the transportation needs of the Olympics and Paralympics (\$5.6 of the \$16 million is reserved for the Paralympics). The President initially requested this funding in his 1995 Budget.

Although the buses are the most visible area, the Department has also provided funding for pedestrian pathways, repair of critical bridges, and a state of the art traffic management system for the Atlanta area. Without all of this support from DOT, the Olympics would literally grind to a halt in 1996.

Request: Ensure DoT continues their high level of cooperation and aggressive interest in the Centennial Olympic Games.

Department of Agriculture

Waiver of APHIS Fees for Equestrian Quarantine Facility: We have worked with officials from the Department of Agriculture's Animal & Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) regarding the importation of horses for the Olympic Equestrian Competitions and also on issues related to the importation of agriculture products which may carry pests.

In preparation for the Olympic Equestrian competitions, National Olympic Committees (NOCs) will import horses into Atlanta during the Summer of 1996. The Atlanta Committee for the Olympic Games is responsible for working, on behalf of the importing NOCs, with APHIS to ensure each animal is properly tested for disease.

APHIS funds its enforcement activities by charging user fees for staff time and testing. The fees were not in place during the 1984 Games in Los Angeles, and have never been charged by other Olympic host nations. The International Equestrian Federation has requested ACOG's assistance for an APHIS waiver of its fees because of the negative impact they would have on the equestrian competitions. The high rate of the charges will reduce participation in the competitions, especially from poorer countries.

Request: Ensure that USDA supports fee waiver. It may require a special line-item in the budget. ACOG will also work with the Congress for a waiver of APHIS fees for Olympic and pre-Olympic events.

Commerce - National Telecommunications & Information Agency

Information Superhighway Demonstration: We have been talking with NTIA in preparation for submitting a grant application to demonstrate the use of the information superhighway in one or more functions of the Games and leave in place a permanent addition to the superhighway.

In the *FY1995 Commerce, State, Justice Appropriations Conference Report*, Congress indicated its support of an Olympic-related telecommunications demonstration. NTIA has been very interested in pursuing this application, and we are hopeful that a significant demonstration will result.

Request: Encourage NTIA to continue their active efforts and interest in pursuing a telecommunications demonstration during the Olympic Games.

United States Information Agency

International Youth Camp: Almost every Olympic Games since 1912 has included an international youth camp held during the Games. The 1996 Atlanta Centennial Olympic Games want to continue this tradition by hosting more than 500 young people from around the world at Berry College, in Rome, Georgia.

The goal of the Youth Camp is to build mutual understanding and respect through a cultural and sports exchange for young people, regardless of race, religion or political ideas and traditions. The attendees are chosen by the National Olympic Committees of each country participating in the Olympic Games. Through a wide range of arts and sports activities, the participants will exchange their traditions while learning about the culture of the United States, the American South and Georgia.

We are submitting a proposal to USIA to fund the Youth Camp, at a cost of \$800,000.00. This would cover housing, staff and travel costs. This program is an exciting opportunity to further the cultural, sports and educational exchange mission of USIA and they have been very interested and supportive in our conversations with them.

Request: Encourage USIA to give positive attention to the Olympic Youth Camp proposal, thus extending to young people the same exchange opportunities afforded to Olympic athletes.



United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

November 17, 1994

MEMORANDUM

TO: The White House - [redacted]
FROM: IO/PPC - Donna Gigliotti⁶
SUBJECT: Memo on Entry Requirements for
1996 Olympics in Atlanta

Please distribute the attached memo to members of the Task Force on the 1996 Olympic Games.

Members of the Atlanta Committee on the Olympic Games met with Mary Ryan, Assistant Secretary for Consular Affairs, on November 10, the date of the attached memo.

Should Task Force members have comments, they can be directed to me on 647-6401.

Thank you.

SEIAP 2347



United States Department of State

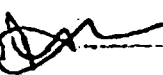
Assistant Secretary of State
for Consular Affairs

Washington, D.C. 20520

November 10, 1994

UNCLASSIFIED
MEMORANDUM

TO: IO - Mr. Douglas J. Bennet

FROM: CA - Mary A. Ryan 

SUBJECT: Entry Requirements for Olympic Identity Card

State has been working closely with the Atlanta Committee for the Olympic Games (ACOG) in an effort to establish final entry-document procedures for the 1996 Games. As you know, this matter has been the subject of numerous meetings between State and ACOG over the past several months, one of which you hosted on May 6. You will recall that ACOG's insistence on some alternative to the standard practice of visa issuance in passports was due largely to assurances made in a May 8, 1990, letter from President Bush to Juan Antonio Samaranch, promising (should Atlanta be selected as the venue for the Olympics) "free access" to the United States for all persons accredited to the Centennial Games. Much discussion has taken place between ACOG and CA about "special procedures" that would come as close to the appearance of "free access" while still maintaining our statutory visa authority. It appears that ACOG is favoring our original alternative proposal to visa the Olympic Identity Card (OIC), a procedure that CA considers the most favorable option to standard visa issuance practice, both from a security as well as workload perspective.

One final issue remains, however. Per the attached October 27, 1994 memorandum, it is clear that ACOG desires to avoid the submission of photographs for Olympic Family Members (OFMs) at the time the OIC is provided to consular posts for visa processing. Rather, they wish to place the photograph on the card once the document has been visaed and returned to the Responsible Organization (i.e., the National Olympic Committee, International Federation, Media Interest, Rights Holding Broadcaster, etc.). ACOG is concerned that some of the Responsible Organizations will inevitably fail to comply in a timely manner with a photograph requirement for each OIC that is submitted for consular processing, raising the specter of delayed visa issuance and late arrivals at United States ports of entry.

The consular office will do appropriate namechecks and will place a special visa stamp on the original of the OIC if the applicant is found otherwise qualified. If, for any reason, the adjudicating consular office has questions about an individual's entitlement to a visa, the applicant will be requested to make a personal appearance. Approved OICs will be returned in bulk to a designated official of the responsible issuing organization. Following return of the card, the Responsible Organization will affix a photograph of the Olympic Family Member and convey it to the accredited individual.

The following OFM groups are designated as "Responsible Organizations:"

1. The International Olympic Committee (IOC)
2. The Atlanta Committee for the Olympic Games (ACOG)
3. The International Federations (IFs)
4. The National Olympic Committees (NOCs)
5. Rights Holding Broadcasters
6. Accredited Media Organizations

Olympic Family Members will be required to present both a valid passport and their OIC (containing the visa and photograph) to immigration officials upon arrival at a United States port of entry. The Immigration and Naturalization Service will review both documents to ensure that the passport registration number on the OIC corresponds to the registration number on the bearer's passport, and that the photographs on the OIC and the passport show the same individual.

State anticipates approximately thirty thousand applicants will be accorded "Special Processing" as Olympic Family Members if the Visa Waiver Pilot Program (VWPP) is not utilized. If, however, the International Olympic Committee determines that OFMs from the twenty-two VWPP countries will use the Visa Waiver, "Special Processing" will be reduced by approximately a third.