



*Summary*  
*of the Los Angeles bid*  
*for the designation of United States Applicant City*  
*to the International Olympic Committee*  
*to be Host City for the Games of the XXXI Olympiad*

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*Introduction*

The International Olympic Committee (IOC) tells us that Pierre de Coubertin’s “definition of Olympism had four principles that were far from a simple sports competition:

**To be a religion i.e. to ‘adhere to an ideal of a higher life, to strive for perfection’; to represent an elite ‘whose origins are completely egalitarian’ and at the same time ‘chivalry’ with its moral qualities; to create a truce ‘a four-yearly festival of the springtime of mankind’; and to glorify beauty by the ‘involvement of the philosophic arts in the Games.’”** Los Angeles proposes to take the Games back to these fundamental principles. The Games in the 21st Century can have more in common with de Coubertin’s original vision of the Olympic Games as a set of ideas and ideals than with the construction project they became in the 20th Century. The Games must have meaning as “software,” not as “hardware.” The most significant impact they can have is on the minds, bodies and souls of people everywhere, rather than on the fleeting urban plan of the Host City. The Games here will bow to the ideals of the past and glimpse the dreams of the future.

Los Angeles and all of California are uniquely able to deliver de Coubertin’s dream. California represents to people all over the globe the qualities that people have always admired most in America – the qualities they *still* admire in America. While other parts of our nation may bring to mind America’s financial power and America’s military power, California, and especially Southern California, speak to people about personal freedom, creativity, optimism, and individual opportunity. Here, we have no class distinctions, no patterns to follow. The only limits are those of our own making. People come here from everywhere to reach their goals, just as Olympians compete to reach their goals. Our sunshine and our palm trees have become symbolic of dreams realized for millions of people.

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## *Los Angeles 2016 Bid Summary, continued*

*(as of 25 February 2007)*

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This State and this city are constantly renewed. At any time, over 90% of Angelenos are either people who moved here themselves or whose parents moved here. In 2016, over 80% of the residents of Los Angeles will be people who were not here in 1984. Whether it is Arnold Schwarzenegger, or Olympians Buster Crabbe and Carl Lewis, or millions of others, people move here to be more than they were—to be champions—and they stay for the rest of their lives. Even in this era of skepticism abroad about our nation, the California dream is compelling. Californians personify de Coubertin’s egalitarian elite who strive for the ideal of a higher life. The message of the Olympic Games to the people of the world is amplified many times over by holding the Games in the midst of the society that most exemplifies the Olympic Ideal.

Los Angeles is a gathering of people of the planet, just as the Olympic Games are a gathering of the greatest athletes. We speak the world’s languages, serve the world’s food, and participate in the world’s sports. The world will see de Coubertin’s “springtime of mankind” in our living laboratory. We are passionate in our devotion to a tolerant, diverse, pluralistic society as the model for the world’s future. Ours is a vision that is as young as the athletes and as comprehensive as the Olympic Ideal. We will show the world a community that works; a community in which differences do not mean hatreds.

We will answer de Coubertin’s call to engage the “philosophic arts” by a statewide cultural program that will exceed any in the past. Our program, *Peak Performance*, will engage our Nobel Prize Laureates as well as our street artists, our ballet dancers as well as our vintners and chefs. Most of all, our program will constantly draw the parallel between athletic performance and performance in all walks of life and all activity of the mind.

Our return to the *ideas* of the Olympic Games will be carried to the eyes and ears of people everywhere with the energy of our great centers of media and creativity. Hollywood will be at the disposal of the Olympic Movement. The increasingly important related industries such as video games and the Internet will supercharge the effect of our message. By not spending our time and resources on massive construction projects, the Los Angeles Bid Committee and, if selected by the IOC, the OCOG will be able to devote themselves to the “software” of the Movement as no such committee has ever been able to do. Redirecting the excitement of young people back toward

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Olympians and toward the Games is the biggest contribution we can make for the Olympic Movement. This will secure the Games' future and the future of the philosophy of Pierre de Coubertin.

The Olympic Games are not something the Olympic Committee does for a city; they are something a city does for the Olympic Movement. We, in Los Angeles, and throughout California, wish to continue making lasting contributions to the Olympic Movement. We will re-imagine the Olympic Games. We ask you to give us that opportunity.



Barry A. Sanders  
Chairman

Southern California Committee for the Olympic Games  
22 January 2007

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## *Overview*

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### *Los Angeles 2016: Where the Whole World Comes Together*

A return to the original concept of the Olympic Games, strictly focused on the athlete rather than on construction, is the essence of the bid for the 2016 Olympic Games from one of the world's most celebrated sporting cities, Los Angeles, California USA.

Why Los Angeles?

- ★ We are ready.
- ★ Because, as the ancient Greeks understood of the sacred ground at Olympia, this is the athlete's home: to dream, to train and to compete in the footsteps of the great champions: Crabbe, Didriksen, Owens, Gaines, Lewis, Retton and so many more.
- ★ Because – for the first time in Olympic history – the focus of an entire quadrennial will be on athletes and their achievements, rather than on how and when the Games architecture will be completed.
- ★ Because athletes can prepare – 365 days a year, for all four years in advance – for their ultimate test in the city, in the climate and even on the actual ground where that competition will take place.
- ★ Because Los Angeles's dazzling creative talent pool in theater, film, music, design and storytelling can re-energize the world's view of the Games as the epitome of humanity's aspirations for achievement and excellence.
- ★ Because the most important construction in the Olympic and Paralympic Games must be the building of new bridges across cultures and between nations, through the medium of friendly and fair competition.

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## *Los Angeles 2016 Bid Summary, continued*

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*People come to Los Angeles from around the world to achieve their goals and reach their dreams. In the world's eyes, Los Angeles and California evoke these Olympic ideals.*

For the Games of the XXXI Olympiad, Los Angeles offers a matchless set of technical advantages and opportunities for lasting legacies:

- ★ Existing, world-class facilities or areas for every sport except shooting, requiring construction of only one new venue.
- ★ Convenient grouping of competition venues into three main areas – downtown Los Angeles, Carson and Long Beach – offering competition sites for all or part of 24 sports.
- ★ Opportunity, for the first time, to offer athletes the ability to compete in pre-Olympic competitions *in the host city* in every Olympic sport in all three years – 2013, 2014, 2015 – prior to the Games.
- ★ Opportunity, for the first time, to offer athletes a training center *in the host city* to take advantage of Los Angeles' many gifts in coaching, diversity and facilities.
- ★ Existing, award-winning Olympic Village accommodations at the University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA) with a 2016 capacity of more than 16,000 beds and training facilities for eight or more sports on campus. The university's facilities include an outstanding, full-service teaching hospital as well as the fully-accredited and internationally-renowned Ziffren Olympic Analytical Laboratory for doping control specimen testing.
- ★ Outstanding accommodations for members of the International Olympic Committee, sports and team officials, news media, sponsors and spectators in not less than 128,061 hotel rooms within 31 miles (50 km) of the Games center by 2016, plus a 9,033-bed media and Olympic family village at the University of Southern California (USC) in downtown Los Angeles, within walking distance of the Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum and venues for three other sports.

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- ★ Expanding rapid transit, with current and new rail transportation facilities which will service an amazing 94% of the entire ticket inventory for the Los Angeles-area venues in 2016.
- ★ Unprecedented support from Los Angeles's legendary entertainment industry to fully spotlight the aspirational, inspirational and dramatic message of the Olympic Movement and the Olympic Games on the world's preeminent stage.
- ★ Near-perfect weather with virtually no chance of rain during the projected Olympic Games dates of 22 July-7 August 2016.
- ★ Proven organizational ability and production experience of the Los Angeles-area sports community, a \$4.08 billion annual industry that generates more than 16,400 full- and part-time jobs and includes annual attendance of more than 28.6 million.
- ★ Stunning, world-class public entertainment and cultural venues, including major Games-period celebrations in two major downtown Los Angeles plazas and an unmatched cultural program at iconic venues including the Hollywood Bowl, Music Center of Los Angeles County and the Walt Disney Concert Hall.
- ★ Legacies for sport in a reborn Long Beach Marine Stadium for rowing and canoe/kayak; new, state-of-the-art shooting ranges; the opportunity for a permanent, international training center and the security of financial performance that will aid the Olympic Movement for decades into the future.

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### **I. LOS ANGELES AT THE READY**

In a metropolitan area of 16.4 million people, it's hard to everyone to agree on anything. But then Harris Interactive took a poll of Los Angeles County adults aged 18 and over from 21 February-2 March 2006 and asked this question:

*Knowing that any future Olympics in Los Angeles would be privately run and would not rely on taxpayer funding, would you be in favor or would you oppose a bid to return the Olympic Games to Los Angeles?*

A stunning 89% answered in favor, with 68% strongly in favor and only 6% opposed and 5% with no opinion. That's public support.

As a reflection of the overwhelming support that the Los Angeles bid for the 2016 Olympic Games enjoys, public officials including the U.S. Congressional delegation from the Southern California area, both U.S. Senators, the Governor of the State of California, the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors and the Mayors of Los Angeles, Anaheim, Arcadia, Carson, Inglewood, Long Beach and Pasadena have all signaled their support in letters included with bid documents filed with the United States Olympic Committee on 22 January 2007.

In his letter of support, California Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger noted "It is no coincidence that California home to more Olympians than any other state. We have long been a global center for the health and fitness movement, and the Games hold a special place in the hearts of Californians. The Golden State is an ideal setting for an event that epitomizes the glory of sport and physical achievement, and I can think of no better home for the Games than Los Angeles."

The high-profile, diverse and multi-lingual political and civic leadership of the state of California, the City of Los Angeles and the counties and cities in which the Games would be staged is ready to be engaged as members of a single team to help bring the Games of the XXXI Olympiad to Los Angeles.

#### *► Los Angeles: a sports powerhouse*

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One of the most diverse cities in the world, Los Angeles is internationally renowned as

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## *Los Angeles 2016 Bid Summary, continued*

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the center of the entertainment industry. It is also a sports powerhouse, generating annual economic impact of \$4.08 billion (\$1.66 billion direct; \$2.42 billion induced) according to a 2005 study by the UCLA Anderson School of Management, sponsored by the Los Angeles Area Chamber of Commerce and the Los Angeles Sports Council. Moreover, sports teams and events are responsible for 16,402 full-and part-time jobs in the area and sporting events (not including high school sports) combined for 28.6 million in attendance in 2005 alone. In just the past ten years, the Los Angeles area has been the host for multiple major international events including, but not limited to:

- ★ 2006: World Baseball Classic (Angel Stadium in Anaheim)
- ★ 2005: World Badminton Championships (Honda Center in Anaheim)
- ★ 2005: World Track Cycling Championships (Home Depot Center in Carson)
- ★ 2003: World Artistic Gymnastics Championships (Honda Center in Anaheim)
- ★ 2003: FIFA Women's World Cup final (Home Depot Center in Carson)
- ★ 1999: FIFA Women's World Cup final (Rose Bowl in Pasadena)

The 2009 World Figure Skating Championships has been awarded to the Los Angeles area and will be held at Staples Center in 2009. Los Angeles is also a leading candidate for a World Weightlifting Championships to be held in 2010 or 2011.

► *The Southern California Committee for the Olympic Games (SCCOG)*

The Los Angeles bid for the Games of the XXXI Olympiad is made by the Southern California Committee for the Olympic Games. Formed in 1939 as a private-sector successor organization to the Organizing Committee for the Games of the X Olympiad in 1932, the SCCOG has been continuously active in promoting the Olympic Movement in Southern California. It was recognized by the International Olympic Committee as "active and efficient in the service of sport and has contributed substantially to the development of the Olympic Movement" in 1965 with the award of the Olympic Cup. The SCCOG membership rolls have included four Los Angeles-resident IOC members and six recipients of the Olympic Order: John C. Argue (1994), Tom Bradley (1984),



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*United in the effort to bring the 2016 Games to Los Angeles, from left: SCCOG Chairman Barry A. Sanders, Los Angeles Mayor Antonio Villaraigosa, California Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger, California State Assembly Speaker Fabian Nunez and SCCOG Vice President (and Olympic gymnastics champion) Peter Vidmar.*

Anita L. DeFrantz (1980), Peter V. Ueberroth (1984), Harry L. Usher (1984) and Paul Ziffren (1984).

Los Angeles's love affair with the Olympic Games has continued unabated for nearly 90 years. Originally formed to help save the 1940 Olympic Games, the SCCOG has presented bids for the Games – always on behalf of and in conjunction with the City of Los Angeles – since 1948. Under the leadership of then-SCCOG Chairman Argue, Los Angeles was the successful bidder for the Games of the XXIII Olympiad in 1984. Barry Sanders succeeded Argue as chairman of the organization upon the latter's passing in 2002.

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Beyond its current bid effort for the 2016 Games, the SCCOG has developed a program to raise awareness of the principles of the Olympic Movement and the benefits of exercise, health, discipline and effort in daily life has in 30 public schools in the nation's largest school district – Los Angeles Unified School District – called “Ready, Set, Gold.”

This program assigns past Olympic or Paralympic team members who live in Southern California to a specific school at the elementary (grades K-5), middle school (6-8) or high school (9-12) level to specific schools to promote healthy living and active lifestyles in young people by providing real-life examples of how setting goals helped the athletes to be successful on sports and in life.

“Ready, Set, Gold” kicked off on 18 September 2006 with Olympian Connie Paraskevin-Young making the first of five scheduled visits to Catskill Elementary School in Carson, California. The program is designed to impact students throughout the school year and to complement Fitnessgram, a state-mandated fitness program for all fifth, seventh and ninth graders in California. The Fitnessgram project requires a student fitness test in the fall and the setting of realistic goals and creation of a fitness plan to reach those goals by the end of the academic year in the spring.

The “Ready, Set, Gold” program operates with a privately-raised budget of \$250,000 in this first phase, with the expectation that it will be expanded in future years.

The SCCOG officers and directors include: (*\* indicates Olympian*)

**CHAIRMAN:**

Barry A. Sanders

Cathy Marino Bradford\*

Rhonda Brauer

Margaret U. Farnum

**VICE-CHAIRS:**

Timothy J. Leiweke

Casey Wasserman

Daniel J. Jansen

Andrew W. Knox

John Light

Marla Messing

**PRESIDENT:**

David Simon

John Naber\*

Bruce Ramer

Marc Stern

**VICE PRESIDENTS:**

Peter Vidmar\*

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## *Los Angeles 2016 Bid Summary, continued*

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### TREASURER & CFO:

David A. McGowan

Bruce Karatz

Tommy Lasorda

Craig Levra

### CORPORATE SECRETARY:

Connie Gray

Mark L. Lipson

Brian McGrath

Charles D. Miller

### DIRECTORS:

Norman Abrams

John M. Argue

Sheldon I. Ausman

John Bryant

John E. Bryson

Ronald W. Burkle

Jeanie Buss

Yvonne Chan

Jae Min Chang

Richard W. Cook

Ann Meyers Drysdale\*

Robert A. Eckert

F. Patrick Escobar

Janet Evans\*

Russ Hagey

Karen L. Hathaway

Joe R. Hicks

David Hill

Rafer Johnson\*

Dominic Ng

Michael O'Hara\*

Gerald S. Papazian

Richard B. Perelman

Christopher R. Pook

James E. Press

Elizabeth Primrose-Smith

Robert S. Rollo

Alan I. Rothenberg

Todd Rubenstein

Claude Ruibal

Esa-Pekka Salonen

Steven B. Sample

Don Sarno

Julia A. Stewart

Nikki Stone\*

Daniel L. Villanueva, Jr.

Jay S. Wintrob

David L. Wolper

Charles Woo

## **II. COMPETITION VENUES**

For a Games of the XXXI Olympiad in Los Angeles, an unmatched set of world-class competition venues awaits the athletes and teams of the 203 National Olympic Committees from around the world.

Of the 36 venues listed below (not including the marathons, walks and Triathlons, to be held on city streets), 35 already exist and only a new shooting range needs to be built with a site already selected (Fairplex in Pomona). Further:

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## *Los Angeles 2016 Bid Summary, continued*

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- ★ Of the 35 existing sites, 30 have most or all of the infrastructure in place to host Olympic competitions. Temporary facilities will be created only for Cycling (mountain bike and road races), Fencing (preliminaries), Hockey (preliminaries), Swimming (all disciplines) and Volleyball/Beach, all at existing locations which can easily accommodate such usage.
  
- ★ Of the 35 existing sites, 10 have been built in the past 10 years and 15 over the last 20 years. Another 17 have been significantly upgraded over the past 15 years.
  
- ★ Compared with the Games of the XXIII Olympiad in Los Angeles, only five sports out of 23 are proposed for the same facility and only nine of the 28 facilities used in 1984 are proposed again.

Because of this wealth of facilities (and many more in the area which are not proposed for Olympic use), *it is proposed that in order to give athletes, International Federation and National Olympic Committee officials the maximum possible exposure to the Olympic City prior to the year of the Games, pre-Olympic events in all Olympic sports be held in Los Angeles – mostly at the proposed Olympic venues – in 2013, 2014 and 2015 prior to the Games in 2016.* This unprecedented level of competition in the Olympic City will give competitors and officials the best-ever level of confidence and understanding of the conditions they will compete in during the Games.

The proposed venues for a 2016 Olympic Games in Los Angeles include:

<i>Olympic sport</i>	<i>Proposed Olympic venue</i>	<i>(Area)</i>	<i>Seating Capacity</i>
Archery	Home Depot Center	(Carson)	5,000
Athletics	Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum	(Los Angeles)	83,000
Athletics/marathons:	City streets, finishing in the Coliseum	(Los Angeles)	n/a
Athletics/walks:	City streets, finishing in the Coliseum	(Los Angeles)	n/a
Badminton	Bren Center at UC Irvine	(Irvine)	5,000
Basketball	Honda Center	(Anaheim)	17,500
	Anaheim Arena	(Anaheim)	7,000
Boxing	Galen Center at USC	(Los Angeles)	10,000
Canoe-Kayak/flatwater:	Long Beach Marine Stadium	(Long Beach)	25,000
Canoe-Kayak/whitewater:	Raging Waters	(San Dimas)	2,000

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<i>Olympic sport</i>	<i>Proposed Olympic venue</i>	<i>(Area)</i>	<i>Seating Capacity</i>
Cycling	ADT Event Center at Home Depot Center	(Carson)	4,000
Cycling/BMX:	Home Depot Center parking area	(Carson)	4,000
Cycling/mountain bike:	Griffith Park	(Los Angeles)	tbd
Cycling/road races:	Griffith Park	(Los Angeles)	tbd
Equestrian	Santa Anita Park	(Arcadia)	32,000
Equestrian/event:	Oaks/Blenheim Exhibition	(San Juan Capistrano)	50,000
Fencing/preliminaries:	Exposition Park	(Los Angeles)	10,000
Fencing/finals:	Nokia Theatre at L.A. Live	(Los Angeles)	7,000
Football	Rose Bowl	(Pasadena)	91,000
	Home Depot Center	(Carson)	27,000
	Qualcomm Stadium	(San Diego)	70,000
	AT&T Park	(San Francisco)	38,000
	Sam Boyd Stadium	(Las Vegas, Nevada)	32,000
Gymnastics/artistic:	Staples Center	(Los Angeles)	18,000
Gymnastics/trampoline:	Staples Center	(Los Angeles)	18,000
Gymnastics/rhythmic:	Long Beach Arena	(Long Beach)	11,000
Handball/preliminaries:	Walter Pyramid at Long Beach State	(Long Beach)	5,000
Handball/finals:	Staples Center	(Los Angeles)	18,000
Hockey	Weingart Stadium at East L.A. College	(Monterey Park)	20,000
	East Los Angeles College field	(Monterey Park)	5,000
Judo	Long Beach Arena	(Long Beach)	11,000
Modern Pentathlon	Fairplex	(Pomona)	Varies
Rowing	Long Beach Marine Stadium	(Long Beach)	25,000
Sailing	Long Beach Shoreline Marina	(Long Beach)	n/a
Shooting	Fairplex	(Pomona)	to be built
Swimming	Long Beach Aquatic Center	(Long Beach)	20,000
Table Tennis	Long Beach Convention Center Hall B	(Long Beach)	5,000
Taekwondo	Long Beach Convention Center Hall A	(Long Beach)	8,000
Tennis	Home Depot Center	(Carson)	13,000
Triathlon	City streets, finishing in downtown	(Los Angeles)	n/a
Volleyball/indoor:	The Forum	(Inglewood)	17,000
	Pauley Pavilion at UCLA	(Los Angeles)	10,000
Volleyball/beach:	Long Beach Volleyball Complex	(Long Beach)	8,000
Weightlifting	Shrine Civic Auditorium	(Los Angeles)	6,300

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<i>Olympic sport</i>	<i>Proposed Olympic venue</i>	<i>(Area)</i>	<i>Seating Capacity</i>
Wrestling	Long Beach Convention Center Hall A	(Long Beach)	8,000

Aside from the new shooting venue at Fairplex, the only permanent construction work required at these sites is a restructuring of the J.H. Davies (2nd Street) Bridge over the Long Beach Marine Stadium, site of rowing for the Games of the X Olympiad in 1932.

A unique temporary renovation of the other 1932 venue to be used, the Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum, will transform this historic facility by adding back the running track and adding 204 luxury suites around the rim of the bowl with a sun shade that will cover approximately 70% of the venue's seating area during the Games.



*A renewed Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum for the Games of the XXXI Olympiad. (Rendering courtesy David J. Flood Architects)*

*Worth noting:* of the 36 venues proposed for the 2016 Games, 34 are used for sports,

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performances, exhibitions and parkland today, one will open as a working theater later this year (Nokia Theatre at L.A. Live) and the new shooting venue will be used for competitions and as a regional law enforcement training center. Los Angeles's organic demand for facilities is high and continues to increase, *ensuring a future of heavy use for all of these venues.*

For the Paralympic Games, proposed to be held from 20-31 August 2016 in accordance with the IOC's agreement with the International Paralympic Committee, a subset of the venues used for the Olympic Games (17) will also host Paralympic competition:

<i>Paralympic sport</i>	<i>Proposed Paralympic venue</i>	<i>Olympic use</i>
Archery	Home Depot Center	OG venue
Athletics	Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum	OG venue
Boccia	Long Beach Convention Center (Arena)	OG venue
Cycling	Home Depot Center	OG venue
Equestrian	Santa Anita Park	OG venue
Football (5-a-side)	Home Depot Center	OG venue
Football (7-a-side)	Home Depot Center	OG venue
Goalball	Galen Center	OG venue
Judo	Long Beach Arena	OG venue
Powerlifting	John Wooden Center	OG training venue
Rowing	Long Beach Marine Stadium	OG venue
Sailing	Long Beach Marina	OG venue
Shooting	Fairplex	OG venue
Swimming	Long Beach Aquatic Complex	OG venue
Table Tennis	Long Beach Convention Center Hall B	OG venue
Volleyball (sitting)	Pauley Pavilion at UCLA	OG venue
Wheelchair Basketball	Staples Center	OG venue
Wheelchair Fencing	Long Beach Convention Center Hall A	OG venue
Wheelchair Rugby	Long Beach Convention Center Hall A	OG venue
Wheelchair Tennis	Home Depot Center	OG venue

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The enormous depth of facilities in the area allow for the opportunity to establish – for the first time ever – a training center in the host city for athletes from around the world to come and experience Los Angeles and obtain the benefits of the outstanding coaching expertise and training opportunities in the state which has produced more U.S. Olympians than any other.

### **III. OLYMPIC VILLAGE**

Los Angeles is fortunate to be home to two of the world's outstanding universities, the University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA) and the University of Southern California (USC). Both will play an important role in accommodations for a 2016 Olympic Games to be held in Los Angeles.

UCLA is proposed as the site of the Olympic Village. The growth of the University's programs – total enrollment is now approximately 38,000 – has resulted in a constantly-growing demand need for on-campus housing. The university has greatly expanded its residential housing inventory to meet this demand, with significant additional facilities added in 1992, 2002 and 2005. UCLA's approximately 32-hectare (79-acre) residential community now includes 26 facilities ranging from high-rise buildings which overlook the entire campus to low-rise residential complexes.

At present, the UCLA residential community comprises 4,500 rooms, which can be configured to accommodate between 11,000 and 12,250 Olympic athletes and NOC staff for an Olympic Village. Even after completion of the most recent facilities in 2005, the demand for on-campus University housing continues to increase. As a result, UCLA has already initiated planning to construct up to 1,250 additional rooms in two phases (for completion in 2012 and 2014) as part of its self-funded (i.e., not reliant upon funds from the State of California, gift funds or external private funding) and ongoing housing facility capital program.. These 1,250 rooms would thus be able to accommodate up to 3,750 additional athletes and NOC staff by 2016, providing a total 2016 Village capacity of up to 16,000 beds.

All of this provides a near-perfect infrastructure for an Olympic Village, without the need for costly, difficult and environmentally-challenging construction by the Organizing Committee.



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More than 71% of these rooms include in-suite bathrooms, all rooms are wired for cable television and high-speed Internet access and there are a plethora of support services and recreational facilities within a short walk of any of the housing units. There are eight restaurants at present offering 3,345 seats with additional outdoor seating available during the warm, summer months and residents also enjoy recreational swimming and sunning at the Sunset Canyon Recreational Center. With available outdoor seating and a new dining hall attached to the new residential facilities, 5,095 seats for dining will be available for Olympic Village use in 2016.

Because of its athletic prowess, UCLA will also be able to offer Village residents an enormous array of in-Village training facilities including the world-class track & field facilities at Drake Stadium, three gymnasiums at the John Wooden Center, the professional-quality Los Angeles Tennis Center, a new world-class swimming facility at the soon-to-be-built (by UCLA) Spieker Aquatic Center and a half-dozen natural-grass fields within the Intramural Field complex. UCLA also has an outstanding athletic training, sports medicine and weight-training facility in the Acosta Center and famous Pauley Pavilion will be one of the sites of the volleyball competition.

Village operations will be aided by the fact that the UCLA residential community is already a year-round, vibrant, high-quality operating complex with an experienced staff that has a proven record of accommodating multiple, simultaneous major summer conferences and operating a round-the-clock residential and full-service dining program for upwards of 10,000 students each day during the academic year. The UCLA Housing Program was recently awarded a EUREKA SILVER AWARD by the California Council for Excellence, the California version of the MALCOLM BALDRIGE NATIONAL QUALITY AWARD program.

As such, an Olympic Village at UCLA will not be opened for the first time for the 2016 Olympic Games. Its existing availability will offer National Olympic Committees the rare opportunity to see their accommodations prior to the Games and be able to plan for their needs more completely than ever before. Moreover, security will be enhanced by the fact that the entire UCLA residential sector is contiguous, separate from the academic area of the campus, and can be easily fenced for access control and security purposes.

For the Paralympic Games, the UCLA residential infrastructure is also well equipped. In

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addition to a small number of rooms which are fully accessible now to meet the needs of UCLA students who have special needs or use wheelchairs, up to an additional 2,456 rooms could be converted for wheelchair accessibility (including roll-in showers).

The lush and already heavily-landscaped setting and the fully-functioning UCLA residential community already in place leave no doubt that an Olympic Village at UCLA will be one of the finest ever, extending the legacy of the city which created the Olympic Village concept in 1932.

#### **IV. OLYMPIC FAMILY AND SPECTATOR ACCOMMODATIONS**

An enormous stock of accommodations is available in the greater Los Angeles area. L.A., Inc., the convention and visitors bureau for Los Angeles, estimates that within a 50 km (31 mile) radius of the Games center in the Los Angeles Convention Center-Staples Center-L.A. Live area, more than 124,000 hotel rooms already exist within 30 miles (50 km) of the Games center and another 20,000 are expected to be opened prior to 2016.

According to information provided by Smith Travel Research, the distribution of hotel rooms in the Los Angeles area, based on distance from the Games center, includes:

<i>Hotel Category</i>	<i>0-3 km from Games center (0-2 miles)</i>		<i>3-10 km from Games center (2-6 miles)</i>		<i>10-50 km from Games center (6-31 miles)</i>	
	<i>Existing</i>	<i>Planned</i>	<i>Existing</i>	<i>Planned</i>	<i>Existing</i>	<i>Planned</i>
5-star	1,531	1,200	0	0	10,554	1,996
4-star	5,660	0	2,109	0	32,015	288
3-star	290	0	140	145	15,335	576
2-star	1,037	0	2,081	90	26,084	866
Unrated	2,381	0	2,324	0	22,629	165
<i>Totals:</i>	10,899	1,200	6,654	235	106,617	3,891
<i>Combined:</i>	<i>Existing:</i>	124,170	<i>Planned:</i>	3,891	<i>Total:</i>	128,061

(Planned rooms refer to hotels for which construction authorizations have already been signed.)

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## *Los Angeles 2016 Bid Summary, continued*

*(as of 25 February 2007)*

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In the Games center area, a new hotel which is proposed as the headquarters hotel for the Games is under construction. The 54-story skyscraper is planned to include a 876-room Los Angeles Marriott Marquis Hotel, a smaller, 124-room Ritz-Carlton Los Angeles and 216 residential condominiums, all scheduled to open in 2010. The Marriott Marquis will comprise 18 floors, plenty of meeting space and also offer the largest ballroom in Los Angeles.

It is part of the four-million square foot L.A. Live complex being developed by AEG Worldwide adjacent to Staples Center and the Los Angeles Convention Center, which will include restaurants, shops, office space, a 14-screen Regal Cineplex, broadcast facilities for ESPN, a major live-music venue for 2,200 to be called Club Nokia and the 7,000-seat Nokia Theatre, proposed as the site of medal matches in fencing.

A special village for use by news media and Games competition officials will be available at the University of Southern California, located 4 km (2.5 miles) from the Games center and walking distance from four venues: the Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum (athletics and ceremonies), Exposition Park (fencing preliminaries), the Shrine Civic Auditorium (weightlifting) and Galen Center (boxing). The USC Village will be tied to the Games center and the venues at the Home Depot Center and in Long Beach by light-rail transit on the under-construction Exposition Line and the existing Blue Line.

The USC campus features high-quality housing for students that can accommodate up to 9,300 beds. There are a variety of on-campus food service options, stores and recreational facilities which will be available at rates below those of comparable hotels.

### **V. TRANSPORTATION**

Transportation facilities in Southern California are in the midst of a metamorphosis.

Long described as the home of the “car culture,” rail transit has re-emerged as a major transportation medium, and will provide accessibility to venues that comprise a startling 94.4% of all tickets which are projected to be available for the Los Angeles and Orange County venues for the 2016 Olympic Games.

## *Los Angeles 2016 Bid Summary, continued*

*(as of 25 February 2007)*

Most of this is via the Metropolitan Transportation Authority (Metro) light-rail and subway program which opened in 1990:

<i>Line</i>	<i>Length</i>	<i>Opened</i>	<i>Olympic venues served</i>
<b>MetroRail:</b> <i>(operated by the Metropolitan Transportation Authority [Metro])</i>			
Metro Blue Line	35 km (22 miles) of light rail; From downtown Los Angeles to downtown Long Beach (Jan. 2007 boardings: 1.98 million)	1990	Home Depot Center (5) Long Beach Aquatics Complex Long Beach Arena Long Beach Convention Ctr. (2) Long Beach Shoreline Marina Long Beach Volleyball Complex Long Beach Marine Stadium Nokia Theatre Staples Center Triathlon finish <i>Plus:</i> Headquarters Hotel <i>Plus:</i> Main Media Center <i>Plus:</i> L.A. Live
Metro Gold Line	22 km (14 miles) of light rail; From downtown Los Angeles to downtown Pasadena (Jan. 2007 boardings: 488,000)	2003	Rose Bowl
Metro Green Line	32 km (20 miles) of light rail; From El Segundo to Norwalk (Jan. 2007 boardings: 909,000)	1995	The Forum
Metro Red Line	28 km (17 miles) of subway; From downtown Los Angeles to Wilshire Center and North Hollywood (Jan. 2007 boardings: 3.29 million)	1993	
<i>Under construction:</i> Metro Exposition Line phase I	14 km (8.5 miles) of light rail; From downtown Los Angeles to Culver City	2010	Nokia Theatre Staples Center Triathlon finish Shrine Civic Auditorium Galen Center at USC Exposition Park Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum <i>Plus:</i> Headquarters Hotel <i>Plus:</i> Main Media Center <i>Plus:</i> L.A. Live
Metro Exposition Line phase II	8-11 km (5-7 miles) of light rail; From Culver City to Santa Monica	2015	

***Los Angeles 2016 Bid Summary, continued***  
(as of 25 February 2007)

<i>Line</i>	<i>Length</i>	<i>Opened</i>	<i>Olympic venues served</i>
<i>Under construction:</i> Metro Gold Line extension	10 km (6 miles) of light rail From downtown Los Angeles to East Los Angeles	2009	East Los Angeles College (2)
<i>MetroRail totals:</i>	117 km (73 miles) existing 32-35 km (20-22 miles) being built		22 venues served
<b><i>MetroLink:</i></b> <i>(operated by the Southern California Regional Rail Authority)</i>			
MetroLink 91 Line	99 km (62 miles) from Riverside to downtown Los Angeles	2002	
MetroLink Antelope Valley Line	123 km (77 miles) from Lancaster to downtown Los Angeles	1992	
MetroLink Orange County Line	140 km (87 miles) from Oceanside to downtown Los Angeles	1994	Anaheim Arena Honda Center Oaks/Blenheim Exhibition
MetroLink Riverside Line	95 km (59 miles) from Riverside to downtown Los Angeles	1993	
MetroLink San Bernardino Line	91 km (56.5 miles) from San Bernardino to downtown Los Angeles	1992	Fairplex (2) Raging Waters Santa Anita Park
MetroLink Ventura County Line	114 km (71 miles) from Oxnard to downtown Los Angeles	1992	
<i>MetroLink totals:</i>	662 km (412.5 miles) existing		7 venues served
<b><i>Grand total: 29 of 33 Los Angeles/Orange County venues (88%) served by rail links</i></b>			

The famous Southern California freeway system has also been updated with High Occupancy Vehicle lanes (known locally as “Diamond Lanes”) on most routes to promote carpooling. These lanes will be available to buses, of course, during an Olympic Games in Los Angeles for transport of athletes, officials and news media.

**VI. PRESS, RADIO AND TELEVISION FACILITIES**

The massive influx of news media to cover an Olympic Games requires substantial infrastructure to accommodate their needs. The necessary resources are certainly available in Los Angeles, where the massive Los Angeles Convention Center will be

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## *Los Angeles 2016 Bid Summary, continued*

*(as of 25 February 2007)*

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dedicated to media use as the Main Media Center for a 2016 Olympic Games to be held in Southern California.

Located adjacent to Staples Center, the under-construction L.A. Live complex and a short light-rail ride from the Shrine Civic Auditorium, Galen Center, University of Southern California, Exposition Park and the Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum on the under-construction MetroRail Exposition line, the Convention Center opened in 1971 and was enormously expanded in 1993 and then again in 1997.

Today, it offers a total of more than 911,000 sq. ft. (84,683 sq. m) of exhibition, meeting room and pre-function space inside a total built area of 4.2 million sq. ft. As the International Broadcast Center requires more space than the Main Press Center, the 346,890 sq. ft. (32,239 sq. m) South Hall, the 162,000 sq. ft. (15,056 sq. m) Kentia Hall and adjacent spaces (total: 545,000 sq. ft. or 50,674 sq. m) are proposed for use by broadcasters. The 210,685 sq. ft. (19,580 sq. m) West Hall, 26,342 sq. ft. (2,448 sq. m) Concourse Hall and adjacent meeting and registration spaces (total: 366,000 sq. ft. or 34,008 sq. m) are proposed for use as the Main Press Center.

In addition to these spaces, the Convention Center offers existing food service facilities, extensive parking (5,600 spaces) and transportation marshaling areas and an enormous loading dock and logistics yard. There are also auxiliary areas on the grounds that can be used to meet additional space needs via temporary structures if desired. The Bond Street Parking Lot (49,200 sq. ft. or 4,572.5 sq. m) is proposed to provide an early staging area for broadcaster use as early as one year prior to the Games.

Media housing will be accommodated in hotels and at the Media and Olympic Family Village at the University of Southern California. Media staying there will not only be able to access the Main Media Center via the Metrolink Exposition Line, but can walk to Exposition Park (fencing preliminaries), the Galen Center (boxing), the Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum (ceremonies and athletics) and the Shrine Civic Auditorium (weightlifting).

### **VII. PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT AND CULTURAL PROGRAMS**

The Olympic Games are as much a celebration as a series of athletic competitions. In a

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## *Los Angeles 2016 Bid Summary, continued*

*(as of 25 February 2007)*

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2016 Olympic Games held in Los Angeles, public celebration sites will play an important role in the spectator experience. These sites are expected to be free to the public, but with a security perimeter requiring tickets for entry.

The 16-acre Grand Avenue Project Park is part of the \$1.8 billion Grand Avenue Project in downtown Los Angeles adjoining the landmark Walt Disney Concert Hall. The first-phase program designed by renowned architect Frank Gehry includes entertainment venues, residential development, restaurants and retail shops plus the park, expected to become a Los Angeles downtown landmark in the same way that New York's Central Park has become a vibrant venue in that city. The entire, 3.8 million sq. ft. project is expected to be completed by 2014.

Major public entertainment programming will also be planned for the 27-acre L.A. Live area adjacent to Staples Center, the Main Media Center (Los Angeles Convention Center) and the Headquarters Hotel (Marriott Marquis/Ritz-Carlton). The enormous, 4.2 million sq. ft. complex will include the 20,000 sq. ft. Nokia Plaza for public celebrations and a variety of office, retail and restaurant spaces by 2009, plus the 2,200-seat Club Nokia live-music venue (opens 2008) and the 7,000-seat Nokia Theatre (opens 2007).

As part of the Games, a major cultural festival running for two months called "*Peak Performance*" will be mounted to showcase both the performing and visual arts. This multi-disciplinary and multi-cultural program will mirror the diversity of the nations which will compete in the Games and complement the excitement of athletic competition at traditional, non-traditional and virtual venues that incorporate old and new technologies:

- ★ *Peak Performance* will be the largest Olympic cultural program ever undertaken, fully funded by the organizing committee for its creation, planning and execution.
- ★ Its physical scope will not only encompass the entire state of California, but its programming scope will go well beyond the traditional cultural-program components of performing and visual arts to include both popular art and high art forms. This enlarged approach will include craft and folk art, an appreciation of ethnic, local and regional wine and food and incorporate scholarly criticism and colloquia into the event.

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## *Los Angeles 2016 Bid Summary, continued*

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- ★ This wider scope also presents excellent opportunities for curriculum supplements and after-school activities in school programs for all ages, from elementary grades through high school.

The *Peak Performance* program will become a legacy of the Games as an endowment will be created to help fund such festivals on a bi-annual basis into the future.

### VIII. WEATHER AND ENVIRONMENT

Los Angeles is justly famous for its mild and sunny climate. It is a primary factor in the popularity of the Southern California area as a whole and will provide perfect conditions for athletic performance at the Games of the XXXI Olympiad.

During the proposed period of the Games – July 22 to August 7 – normal conditions include (10-year data):

Area/time	Temperature in F (C)			Humidity in %		
	Single day Maximum	Average	Single day Minimum	Single day Maximum	Average	Single day Minimum
Los Angeles (airport)						
9 a.m.	89 (31)	72.3 (22.4)	64 (18)	87	70.4	45
12 noon	85 (29)	73.7 (23.2)	68 (20)	81	66.6	47
3 p.m.	82 (28)	71.6 (22.0)	66 (19)	87	71.4	54
6 p.m.	78 (25)	67.3 (19.6)	61 (16)	98	81.8	54
9 p.m.	78 (25)	66.3 (19.0)	60 (15)	100	84.8	56
Los Angeles (civic center)						
9 a.m.	88 (31)	73.4 (23.0)	66 (19)	90	66.9	46
12 noon	95 (35)	80.8 (27.1)	73 (23)	69	58.0	37
3 p.m.	97 (36)	78.9 (26.1)	64 (18)	84	59.6	40
6 p.m.	86 (30)	73.2 (22.9)	63 (17)	100	65.4	51
9 p.m.	84 (29)	67.9 (19.9)	61 (16)	100	74.9	51



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## *Los Angeles 2016 Bid Summary, continued*

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Moreover, chances of rain during the proposed Olympic period for Los Angeles are virtually nil:

<i>Location</i>	<i>Precipitation over the proposed 17-day Olympic period from 1997-2006:</i>
Los Angeles Civic Center	0 days of measurable rain over 170 days: 0.00%
Los Angeles International Airport	3 days of measurable rain over 170 days: 0.02%

In addition to its outstanding weather, air quality has improved dramatically during the past 20 years. During the calendar of year 1986, the central Los Angeles area logged 48 days which did not meet federal air-quality standards. In 2005, that number was reduced to *zero*. Moreover, the strict air-quality regulations put in place by the Southern California Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) will continue to better the air quality so that by 2016, Los Angeles will meet the even stricter World Health Organization guidelines.

During the July-August period from 2001-2005, reports from the monitoring stations in central Los Angeles, Carson (near the Home Depot Center) and in Long Beach showed no days with health advisories for ozone, and no days on which state or Federal standards for carbon monoxide or nitrogen dioxide were exceeded.

California is a national leader in environmental protection and planning for the 2016 Games takes this into account. The modest construction required combined with the use of temporary facilities will alleviate most of the environmental impact suffered by host cities. In addition, the use of rented materials will minimize waste as will comprehensive recycling efforts and non-paper technologies at the Games wherever possible.

### **IX. FINANCE**

Experience has shown that Olympic organizing committees almost always operate with a surplus of revenues over expenses. When minimal construction of venue sites accompanies the Games, the entire enterprise can also show a surplus.

Thanks to its wealth of existing venue sites and excellent airport, hotel and transportation infrastructure, a surplus of revenues over expenses is anticipated from the

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## *Los Angeles 2016 Bid Summary, continued*

*(as of 25 February 2007)*

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Games of the XXXI Olympiad if held in Los Angeles. Private financing will be used and a Los Angeles organizing committee will not require or seek government funds. Such a surplus, in accordance with the *Olympic Charter*, will be used for the benefit of the worldwide Olympic Movement.

Specific financial information concerning revenues and expenses has been provided to the United States Olympic Committee on a confidential basis in the 22 January 2007 bid submission.

### **X. FOR MORE INFORMATION**

For additional information about the Los Angeles bid for the 2016 Olympic Games, please contact:

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News media desiring more information may contact:

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## THEME 1 – OLYMPIC GAMES CONCEPT AND LEGACY

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### 1.1 Confirm your proposed dates to host the Games of the XXXI Olympiad and specify your reasons.

We propose to host the Games of the XXXI Olympiad from Friday, July 22 to Sunday, August 7, 2016. These dates are consistent with the current planning model for Olympic Games in the Northern Hemisphere and are optimal for the availability of the facilities offered for the Athletes Village (Olympic Village) and the Media/Family Village, as well as being optimal for the extraordinarily favorable weather in Los Angeles during this period.

### 1.2 Describe your vision of the Olympic Games, should your city become the Host City of the Games of the XXXI Olympiad.

Our vision of the 2016 Olympic Games is to shift the focus to be on the athletes and competition rather than on construction, by staging the Games in existing, recently built venues located in six compact clusters. Additionally, preliminary football matches will be played in outstanding regional venues. This will allow us to leave as a legacy a new enchantment with the pageantry and nobility of the Olympic Games, along with a legacy of sustained support for athletes, around the world, prior to and after the Games.

Los Angeles is uniquely suited to host the Olympic Games. It is a modern, cosmopolitan city, the second largest urban region in the United States. Its stunning setting features 76 miles of coastline, beautiful beaches, the islands of San Clemente and Santa Catalina, all surrounded by several mountain ranges. Outdoor life and sports have characterized the California lifestyle and defined Los Angeles. The weather is nearly perfect year round and especially in the summer months when the Games will be held. We can expect moderately warm temperatures without uncomfortable humidity. Los Angeles, home of the entertainment industry, is glamorous, with a certain magic, rich with the possibilities of a better life which will inspire the Olympians to live up to the Olympic motto: swifter, higher, stronger.

Los Angeles' vision for the Games and its legacy—a “Living Legacy”—are one. Our preparation and staging of the Games will re-imagine the Olympic Games, and be a model for subsequent Games. How we perform and the excitement that will surround the 2016 Olympic Games will be part of our Living Legacy. The impact of the 2016 Olympic Games will affect people in our city, our region, and around the world. Therefore, we answer questions 1.2, 1.3 and 1.4 here together.

The Games are not something the Olympic Committee does for a city; they are something a city does for the Olympic Movement and for the athletes of the world. We aim to deliver to the Olympic Movement enduring and sustainable benefits, before, during, and after the 2016 Olympic Games. Los Angeles, as the city where the whole world comes together, thrives on the opportunity to engage the world's fascination with the Olympic Games and to enlarge and extend that fascination. Los Angeles is a trendsetter in culture, sports and the environment, the three principles of the IOC. The youth of the world relate to Los Angeles and will want to follow the Games in Los Angeles as well as to compete in them.

Our sports vision is for Games played in our existing, state-of-the-art permanent venues. The vast majority of these facilities have been built in the last 20 years or are under construction now. We plan a compact series of six groupings of venues, linked by rail and freeway access. This fits perfectly into the Los Angeles area's regional master plan for centers of mixed-use urban density linked by public transit. These stadiums exist because the devotion to sport of Southern Californians demands and supports their existence. Their continued use after the Games is assured.



With our venues in place, the Bid Committee and OCOG will be able to devote their efforts to planning the events and maximizing the interest in the Games and the Olympic Movement.

Our vision is for a Games managed expertly to yield a financial legacy that will support local, regional, national, and international programs that advance the Olympic Movement and Olympic ideals. If appropriate, we can agree now on the percentage division of prospective legacy funds among the IOC, USOC, and local causes. Immediately after we are chosen by the USOC as the United States Applicant City for 2016, we will form a new bid organization and we will reorganize the Southern California Committee for the Olympic Games (SCCOG) to be our Living Legacy delivery organization. We will plan and administer the funding and other elements of our Living Legacy in Southern California. As a well-established charitable organization, founded in 1939 and directed by a capable, broad-based board of directors, SCCOG will assure the impact of the Games is preserved and enhanced. Our Living Legacy has begun with the bidding process and will continue through the Games and beyond.

From Opening Ceremony to Closing Ceremony, we will connect the Games to Olympic tradition in a unique way. All 10,000+ athletes at the 2016 Olympic Games will enter onto hallowed Olympic ground as they celebrate the Ceremonies in one of the world's most renowned monuments to sport—the Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum. They will be on a brand new field in the updated and renovated stadium in which Babe Didrikson, Carl Lewis, and their Olympian contemporaries performed in their days. By law, this great structure will continue to be preserved as a physical legacy of the 2016 Olympic Games as well as of those that came before.

The readiness of our venues, and our myriad practice fields, as well as the two Southern California Olympic Training Centers at Chula Vista and Home Depot Center, offer the unique opportunity to invite the international sports federations to come to Los Angeles to train and compete for years before and after the 2016 Olympic Games. We propose to make coaching clinics available, to sponsor competitions in minor sports that otherwise lack sponsors and to subsidize athletes from developing countries and other athletes who need financial assistance. This program will yield a legacy of international goodwill and of improvement in sports performance by athletes of developing nations.

Throughout bidding, planning and staging, Los Angeles' approach to the Games will serve as a demonstration to the world of how a city of diverse cultures can live together in a pluralistic, tolerant society. Los Angeles does this by respecting the things that are different among people while emphasizing what its people have in common. The Olympic effort unites Angelenos in a common effort (with 89% local approval). It is a launching pad for us to work together now and long after the Games have ended. The minimal need to build venues and the avoidance of taxpayer burdens preserve the community's near unanimous support. Los Angeles is thus united by the Olympic Games even now, while we bid. The benefits will continue throughout the years of this project. For the rest of the world, we contribute a vision of a living laboratory for 21<sup>st</sup> Century urban life.

Los Angeles is a world model for grass-roots democracy. Since our City Charter amendments of the 1990's, Neighborhood Councils have become involved in government throughout the City. We will utilize those Councils to help celebrate the Games in every corner of Los Angeles, and to involve people with or without Games tickets. Individual communities will prepare their own festivals, run by their Neighborhood Councils, coordinated by the OCOG for consistency, appropriateness and security.

Los Angeles is a young city, with a disproportionate population of children. In this, too, it is a model for the 21<sup>st</sup> Century. All efforts of the bid committee, the OCOG and SCCOG will be geared to engage our children. The Ready, Set, Gold! Program pairing Olympians with public schools to encourage nutrition and fitness is the first community effort of which we know by any



bid committee anywhere. We will expand that program and urge its replication elsewhere. We will also raise charitable funds to bring children to the Games in large numbers. The athletes will not experience the dispiriting effects of half-empty stands at the Olympic Games. Our stadiums will be full, and a legacy of Olympic enthusiasm will be instilled in young minds.

Our deep well of creative resources will bring a new “look” to the Games, and will create the Olympic Cultural Program and the Ceremonies. In re-inventing these important cultural aspects of the Games we will trigger a Living Legacy for future imitation. We envision a cultural legacy from the Games that will exceed any prior Games in extent or importance. Our proposed Games Operations Budget includes an unprecedented \$50 million for our Olympic Cultural Program, entitled “Peak Performance.” It will celebrate the Olympic Ideal in cultural, artistic, musical, and intellectual pursuits *throughout the state of California* with the greatest talents and greatest minds. It will coalesce the pursuit of excellence in athletics with that in all other fields, as in the Olympic Ideal. The program will receive permanent funding from SCCOG for future commissioning of work and for future performances. (See response to Question 17.1). Similarly, we will engage the greatest geniuses of our unsurpassed creative community in a new approach to the Ceremonies that observes all the requirements of the IOC, while renewing athlete and viewer interest.

The attention of young people world-wide is critical for the future of the Olympic Movement. Los Angeles, because of its cultural aura, attracts the attention of young people. Events that occur here occur in the spotlight of the global media based in Los Angeles. They attract elevated interest everywhere. We plan to maximize this attention and reignite the interest of young people by using our creative community for the benefit of the Olympic Movement. While bidding for the Games we will demonstrate the kind of talent that understands contemporary thinking of young audiences and can reach them. We already have the assistance of film and television producer Jerry Bruckheimer and of music and video producer David Stewart. The single biggest contribution we can make to the future of the Olympic Movement is to connect it with the youth of the world. We are uniquely positioned and completely determined to do so.

Environmentally, the vision and legacy of the Los Angeles 2016 Olympic Games will be to set a new standard for pollution-free, sustainable Games. California is the “gold standard” for internationally recognized environmental regulation, including rules that exceed the Kyoto Accord requirements. California has the world’s respect. Also, without building, we avoid the destruction, resource consumption and pollution that characterize large construction projects. We will produce carbon-neutral Games and be a demonstration project for environmental innovation.

In addition to the above, the Games will have a major impact on the physical landscape of Los Angeles by serving as a catalyst to complete its new Downtown, its major airport renovation and its subway from Mid-Wilshire to the Pacific Ocean—all of which are in the works. The Games will become a critical lever to reopen Americans’ welcome to visitors by giving us the basis to request legislation and regulations that re-direct the nation’s visa process toward favoring foreign visitors.

There is an abundance of additional ideas that we can bring to bear as we proceed over the next nine years. That is one of the key differences between Los Angeles’ bid and the typical bid based on an extensive plan for construction. In the typical bid, the early plan is far-reaching and grand. It is constantly trimmed as the overwhelming reality of construction costs set in. Our plan for the games allows continuous growth as ideas come into better focus. Ours is a living vision for a Living Legacy.



**Describe your motivation behind the choice of location of key Olympic infrastructure.**

We have selected the Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum for the Opening and Closing Ceremonies and Athletics. This signature venue, which will be transformed for the Games (See Theme 8.3), is a first-rate competition venue which also serves as a world-renowned icon of the Olympic Movement. The Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum will honor Olympic tradition as the only stadium to ever host three Olympic Games. As a national landmark, it will shine forever as a lasting legacy of the Games.

We have selected UCLA as the Athletes Village, where the athletes of the world will all come together and socialize. This location has state-of-the-art living and varied dining facilities for the athletes that cannot be matched by a newly built development created with an eye toward resale as multi-family housing. It is a self-contained, easily secured community of residence suites in a park-like setting with established amenities such as plentiful lounges and superb athletic exercise facilities. Mature specimen trees overhang its meandering paths. A renowned sculpture garden adjoins the housing. The campus abuts the exciting youth-centered concentration of shops and entertainment facilities in Westwood.

The location of the remainder of our key Olympic infrastructure was motivated by functionality, easy accessibility by public transportation, and a desire to take advantage of the finest existing facilities. This led, for example, to the placement of the Main Media Center as a combined print and electronic press facility at the Los Angeles Convention Center. These facilities, as well as the many others included in our bid, are well suited to the Olympic purposes we have assigned to each of them.

**Provide Map A (no larger than A3 - folded or double page - and giving the graphic scale used): a map of your city/region on which your project is superimposed thus giving a complete visual overview of your project.**

Please see Map A.

**1.3 Explain how your vision of the Olympic Games fits into your city/region's long-term planning strategy.**

Please see our answer to 1.2.

**1.4 What would be the impact and legacy for your city/region of hosting the Olympic Games?**

Please see our answer to 1.2.

**1.5 Describe your plans for the sustainable development of any new permanent infrastructure included in your project.**

The only permanent infrastructure project necessary for the Los Angeles 2016 Olympic Games is the shooting range complex, which will be designed to meet Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) certification. This certification addresses five major areas: Sustainable Sites, Water Efficiency, Energy and Atmosphere, Materials & Resources, and Indoor Environmental Quality. Developing the shooting arena as a LEED-certified facility will ensure its lasting legacy as an example of the role of sustainable development in sport. Following the conclusion of the 2016 Olympic Games, the facility will be used as a law enforcement training center.



## 1.6 Describe how you would build and promote your image and reputation.

**Describe the challenges and opportunities you foresee for an OCOG in terms of communications. How do you intend to cultivate local support and interest within your country and community? How do you intend to do so internationally?**

We will re-imagine the Olympic Games. The image and reputation of the bid committee, the OCOG and the Olympic Games will be inseparable from our messages to Los Angeles, to California, to the United States and to the world. We are employing the deep and broad talents of our creative community to help us convey our message. We are creating the content and utilizing new media delivery devices that will help make the Olympic Games relevant to the lives of young people in 2007 as well as in 2016. With the active participation of such renowned talents as Jerry Bruckheimer and the support of the major studios, we will re-ignite excitement among young audiences. The Los Angeles creative community reaches the world. We will turn its power to our bid, the 2016 Olympic Games, and the Olympic Ideals.

We are mindful of the challenges in expanding Olympic Games audiences to new and younger constituencies. In our videos, films, music and other communications, we will win their trust. We will show how the Olympic Games change and surprise us. We will let the magic of the Olympic Games speak for itself. We will show that Olympians were once ordinary people, while at the same time focusing on what separates Olympians from the ordinary. We will show the Olympic Games' human side and the Olympic Games' superhuman scale. We will show what humanity can achieve together in peace without the Games losing the exhilarating tension of competition. We will draw people into the wonder and the amazement—a celebration of human creativity and purpose. We intend to make the world imagine it before they see it. In doing so, we will re-imagine the Olympic Games for a whole new audience. In answer to Question 1.7, we describe some of the specific initiatives we have conceived for these purposes.

As to local and international support, we already enjoy overwhelming local approval, with Harris Interactive polling showing an unprecedented 89% support for the bid. Our support from public officials on the local, state, and national scene is unanimous – another unique circumstance. In a newspaper story appearing on December 24, 2006, the head of the Howard Jarvis Taxpayer's Association said even his organization would support the expenditure of tax dollars to pursue this bid. This support is nothing short of astonishing—but does not lessen our determination to avoid the use of taxpayer funds in the bid of Games operations.

We will cement this local support with an ongoing program of local communications and community activity. In the following response to Question 1.7 we outline our successful Ready, Set, Gold! Program of Olympians in the schools and our new public service announcement program. These are just the beginnings. We are continuing to alert the public to the support of public figures and prominent private citizens and celebrities. We will announce to the public the January 15, 2007 Findings by the distinguished firm Economic Research Associates that the 2016 Olympic Games in Los Angeles would have at least \$5.7 billion dollars in positive economic impact on the Los Angeles region. We will promote the publicly disclosable outlines of our bid as described herein to engage citizen interest and excitement.

We also know, based on Harris Interactive polling which we have provided to the USOC, that we already enjoy considerable support from Olympic Games viewers in Western Europe. Over 70% of adults polled in five European countries with significant influence in the IOC (France, Italy, Germany, Switzerland, and the UK) listed Los Angeles as a very or somewhat desirable destination. Los Angeles consistently polled well above the similar polling by the Pew Survey for the United States as a whole in the "overall impression" held by these Europeans. As both a major Spanish heritage city and a major Pacific Rim city, with large Latino and Asian populations, we would expect even higher support if we were to poll in Latin America and Asia. As to IOC



members, we have determined that leaders of our bid committee maintain personal, first name basis friendships with almost half of the members of the IOC. (Of course, we will deal with such relationships only in coordination with the USOC and as permitted by IOC rules.)

To build on this base of existing support, upon the selection of Los Angeles as the United States Applicant City, we will propose for USOC approval an aggressive program of public communications in the nine years before the Games to promote both the 2016 Olympic Games and the Olympic Movement. The videos, print ads, and brochure we are developing at USOC request will give indications of the approaches we will suggest.

By being free of the work involved in major capital construction, both our bid committee and OCOG will have the time and resources to make such communications a more central part of their focus than in past Olympic Games. Our proposed budget allocates \$90 million to marketing and sales. This amount can be significantly augmented under our budget proposal. Whatever the funding, communicating the meaning of the Games will be a central occupation of our bid committee and our OCOG.

#### **1.7 Briefly describe the communications programmes you intend to set up during the years leading up to the Olympic Games in order to promote the Olympic Ideal.**

We look forward to partnering with the USOC to create and execute a compelling communications campaign that will generate enthusiasm and anticipation for the 2016 Olympic Games and convey the inspiration of the Olympic Ideal.

We already have activated programs to accomplish these goals. Public service radio announcements (PSAs) supporting the Los Angeles bid will begin airing soon across the Los Angeles area. The first group of these USOC-approved PSA's have been recorded by Janet Evans, Quincy Jones, Oscar de la Hoya, Peter Vidmar, Antonio Villaraigosa, and 10-year-old boxer "Mighty Mo" Orozco, who aspires to compete in the 2016 Olympic Games. We intend that, as the United States candidate City, this general promotional campaign will grow to include television, billboards, and other media. These same messages can be used nationally to build general support for the bid and the Olympic Ideal as we pursue the bid internationally. In addition, the SCCOG's "Ready, Set, Gold!" Program began pairing Olympians with local schools in September 2006. Each Olympian visits his or her adopted school five times during the academic year for the purpose of encouraging students to set goals and adopt healthy lifestyles, using their Olympic experience and the Olympic Ideal for inspiration. The program currently operates in 50 schools in the Los Angeles Unified School District, and, as we move toward 2016, the program will be continually expanded locally and nationally. The reach of the Ready, Set, Gold! Program is greatly enhanced by written material we have created for use in all schools, including those where no Olympian is yet paired. These materials can emphasize the Olympic Ideal to young people everywhere.

In addition we are now developing sample print ads and videos for presentation to the USOC in February, 2007 in accordance with the USOC's request. These will demonstrate concepts that we propose to utilize in our international campaign.

If we are selected as the USOC's 2016 candidate we plan to launch other new, specific programs. Subject to the approval of the USOC, we will initiate a multi-media campaign to promote membership in a new association called "LA2016." We will use newspapers, billboards, radio, television and buses, cell phones, videos and the Internet to reach the broadest possible audience. Each "LA 2016" member will join by making an annual contribution of \$20.16 to the bid committee. Members will receive information about Olympic history and the Olympic Ideals, news of the bid's progress and special offers for low-cost attendance at competitions in Olympic sports of the kind that occur regularly in Southern California. Those who join the program early and





remain members through 2016 will be offered the opportunity to purchase at least two tickets to the 2016 Olympic event of their choice on a priority basis (excluding certain premium events such as Ceremonies and finals). "LA2016" will help assure full stadiums at the Games and will help finance the bid's communications initiatives, will sustain public support and boost eventual ticket sales. Most important, it will give us direct links to a self-identified audience who will be receptive to the message of the Olympic Ideal. This community can become a permanent constituency of the USOC.

We also intend to set up a program of "Ambassadors": luminaries from the worlds of sports, entertainment, fashion, culture, business and science who will represent our bid and the Olympic Ideal publicly both in the United States and globally. We have a wealth of renowned people in Los Angeles who are qualified and willing to play such a role. As the United States candidate City, we will also be able to use additional "Ambassadors" from elsewhere in the nation. The Ambassadors can convey our message to members of the IOC, in coordination with the USOC, and in conformity with IOC rules.

Our overarching theme will remain, "Los Angeles, Where the Whole World Comes Together." This phrase speaks to the nature of the Olympic Ideal while conveying some of Los Angeles' best qualities: Los Angeles as a cosmopolitan, diverse world city; Los Angeles as a place the world loves to visit; and Los Angeles as the center for the creation of worldwide contemporary and youth culture. Hollywood's most creative minds will be at our disposal in crafting our messages.

We will use the latest technologies to reach contemporary global audiences efficiently and in ways that are relevant to modern lifestyles. We are the home of high technology media. In contemporary communication, the medium chosen is critical to conveying any message. Pursuant to work we have already begun with industry leaders, we will utilize media ranging from video games to blogs, from print ads to comic books, from interactive websites to targeted cable channels, and from cell phones, PDA's and MP3 players to whatever new and emerging technology will be next on the horizon.

Athletes will be at the center of attention in all our creative material. By placing them in our communications materials years in advance of the Games we will prevent the historical pattern in which athletes have been given attention for only one or two months before the Games—a counterproductive strategy. Athletes will play a starring role in our promotional efforts, thereby benefiting the Games, the Olympic Movement and the athletes themselves.

Further, our existing venues permit us to host events in Los Angeles in most Olympic sports in the three years leading up to the Games. These pre-Olympic events can be broadcast to worldwide television and Internet audiences. In showcasing pre-Olympic competitions from Los Angeles we will build interest in the sports, the athletes and the Olympic Ideal for years in a timed build-up to the main event in 2016. The Olympic Ideal will not leave the public mind between 2012 and 2016.

Los Angeles is one of the world's leading communications and media hubs. Events happen here on an elevated stage. They get more attention world-wide than similar events that occur elsewhere. This truth was clear to Wayne Gretzky and David Beckham as well as to every hopeful who has ever arrived in Hollywood on a bus. That special spotlight will shine on all that we do in preparing for and staging the 2016 Olympic Games in Los Angeles and give the Bid Committee, the OCOG, the USOC and the IOC the opportunity to promote the Olympic Ideal to the largest and most attentive audience across the globe.





Map A

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## THEME 2 – POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC CLIMATE AND STRUCTURE

---

### 2.2 List all cities, communities, regions, provinces or other public authorities involved in your project of hosting the Olympic Games.

The following will be involved:

- ▲ Los Angeles County: Arcadia, Carson, Inglewood, Long Beach, Los Angeles, Monterrey Park, Pasadena, Pomona and San Dimas
- ▲ Orange County: Anaheim, Irvine and San Juan Capistrano
- ▲ State of California
- ▲ Federal Government

Preliminary football matches are proposed to be played in three cities outside of the Los Angeles area: San Diego, California; San Francisco, California; and Las Vegas, Nevada.

### Describe what procedures will be in place to ensure coordination between the above-mentioned authorities during and after the candidature.

If we are selected as the Applicant City from the United States for the Games of the XXXI Olympiad, we will ask each of the governmental entities identified above to designate a representative to liaison with the SCCOG. In addition, we will undertake periodic meetings with these representatives to ensure proper coordination with these entities as to the impact of the Games on their jurisdiction and the level of cooperation that will be required by the OCOG before and during the Games.

As the candidature process continues through the Applicant and Candidate City phases, all of the local governmental units will be kept apprised on a regular basis via written circular and personal contacts from the bid committee.

### 2.3 Describe the specific support provided to your project of hosting the Olympic Games by all authorities concerned (national, regional, local authorities and all bodies listed in Q 2.2 above).

### Indicate to what extent such support constitutes binding obligations for the authorities involved.

Government at all levels traditionally provides strong support for major events held in the Los Angeles area. Governmental support for the 2016 Olympic Games will be required for law enforcement functions and will be requested (in some jurisdictions) for transportation. In the area of law enforcement, such assistance must be provided by the government since it is the only body authorized under law to provide police support. In the area of transportation, the area transit authorities are obligated under their general mandate to assist in the efficient movement of traffic throughout the area at all times. There is a panoply of other relevant government services required, from visas and customs at the federal level to health care and traffic control at the local level. We will work closely with all relevant authorities to maintain an appropriate level of service during the Olympic Games period.

For a detailed discussion of various levels of security services, please see Section 12.



**Provide any guarantees obtained from your national, regional and local authorities as well as the bodies listed in Q 2.2 above regarding their support and commitments – financial or other – towards your project of hosting the Olympic Games.**

As presented at the front of this volume, letters from the Governor of California and the Mayor of Los Angeles demonstrate overwhelming support for the 2016 Olympic Games. Additional support from cities listed in response to Q 2.2 are presented in Exhibit 2.3.

**2.5 List all elections planned in your country at all levels until 2016 and indicate whether the outcome of such elections could have any impact - and if so what kind - on the preparation or staging of the Olympic Games in 2016.**

While there are thousands of elections that will take place in the United States between now and 2016, it is not anticipated that election results will have any impact on the preparation or staging of the Olympic Games in 2016.

The major local, state and national elections between now and 2016 include:

- ▲ 2007: Los Angeles City Council (partial)
- ▲ 2008: U.S. President  
U.S. Senate (partial)  
U.S. House of Representatives  
California State Senate (partial)  
California State Assembly  
Los Angeles and Orange County Boards of Supervisors (partial)
- ▲ 2009: City of Los Angeles Mayor  
Los Angeles City Council (partial)
- ▲ 2010: U.S. Senate (partial)  
U.S. House of Representatives  
California Governor  
California State Senate (partial)  
California State Assembly  
Los Angeles and Orange County Boards of Supervisors (partial)
- ▲ 2011: Los Angeles City Council (partial)
- ▲ 2012: U.S. President  
U.S. Senate (partial)  
U.S. House of Representatives  
California State Senate (partial)  
California State Assembly  
Los Angeles and Orange County Boards of Supervisors (partial)
- ▲ 2013: City of Los Angeles Mayor  
Los Angeles City Council (partial)
- ▲ 2014: U.S. Senate (partial)  
U.S. House of Representatives  
California Governor  
California State Senate (partial)  
California State Assembly  
Los Angeles and Orange County Boards of Supervisors (partial)
- ▲ 2015: Los Angeles City Council (partial)



**2.6 Give the full list of all public authorities and other official public or private bodies represented in your candidature committee.**

This bid is a public-private partnership. The Bid Committee works very closely with all relevant government authorities. However, no representatives of any government authority are members of the Board of Directors.

**2.11 Provide any evidence of the support of the national, regional and local population towards your project of hosting the Olympic Games, including possible other localities involved in your project.**

**- Opinion polls:**

**Please provide details of any polls carried out: dates, questions asked, sample size, area covered. Any opinion polls must be conducted by internationally recognized agencies/organizations.**

We have unanimous support of the Press throughout the region as shown in a *Los Angeles Times* editorial, dated November 19, 2006 (see Exhibit 2.11.1).

Southern California supports this bid overwhelmingly. A recent poll of Los Angeles County residents by the international firm of Harris Interactive confirmed that 89% of respondents favor a bid to host the 2016 Olympic Games in Los Angeles. The poll of 978 adults aged 18 and over living in the County was conducted from February 21 to March 2, 2006. The questions asked and results are set forth in Exhibit 2.11.2.

**- Other:**

We initiated an active program of briefings and discussions with area governmental leaders in early 2006 and those briefings continue today.

We continue to enjoy strong and unanimous governmental support for our bid for the 2016 Olympic Games from all governmental levels. This support was demonstrated in our June 21 submission to the USOC, which included unqualified letters of support from the Mayor and all 15 City Council Members of the City of Los Angeles, all five Supervisors of the County of Los Angeles, the Speaker of the Assembly of the State of California, both United States Senators from California, and 19 Southern California Members of Congress. We also included unqualified letters of support from the Mayors of each municipal jurisdiction in which we are currently proposing to locate significant sports and non-sports venues. In our September 22 submission to the USOC, we also included additional letters of support and pledges of full cooperation from the Chief of Police of the City of Los Angeles, the Fire Chief of the City of Los Angeles and the Sheriff of Los Angeles County.



### Exhibit 2.3

215. Schedule for Wed. 7/17/2005

**RESOLUTIONS FOR PLACEMENT ON NEXT #62**  
CITY COUNCIL AGENDA TO BE POSTED SEP 07 2005

60

WHEREAS, any official position of the City of Los Angeles with respect to legislation, rules, regulations or policies proposed to or pending before a local, state or federal governmental body or agency must have first been adopted in the form of a Resolution by the City Council with the concurrence of the Mayor; and

WHEREAS, the Southern California Committee for the Olympic Games (SCCOG) will submit a bid to host the 2016 Olympics that would give the City of Los Angeles its third Summer Games; and

WHEREAS, Los Angeles is the only American city to serve as Olympics host more than once, hosting both the Summer Olympics in 1932 and 1984; and

WHEREAS, Los Angeles is the first U.S. city to formally enter the race to become the U.S. Olympic Committee's nominee; and

WHEREAS, the United States Olympic Committee is expected to name its bid city by 2007, and the International Olympic Committee will make its selection in 2009; and

WHEREAS, adoption of this resolution can be seen as an important step in the City's promoting the effort to garner the 2016 Summer Olympics; and

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, with the concurrence of the Mayor, that by the adoption of this Resolution, the City of Los Angeles staunchly supports the Southern California Committee for the Olympic Games' bid to have the City of Los Angeles host the 2016 Olympic Summer Games. And, that it urges the United States Olympic Committee to select the City of Los Angeles as the U.S. Olympic committee's Bid City and, that the International Olympic Committee select the City of Los Angeles as the host of the 2016 Olympic Summer Games.

PRESENTED BY: *Bernard C. Parks* CO-PRESENTED BY: *Tom LaBonge*  
BERNARD C. PARKS Council member, Eighth District TOM LABONGE Council member, Fourth District

SECONDED BY: *[Signature]*

SEP 7 2005

RESOL. ADOPTED SEP 14 2005 LOS ANGELES CITY COUNCIL

MAYOR WITH FILE-231 (h)

**Resolution by City of Los Angeles**

June 12, 2006

David Simon  
Los Angeles 2016 Bid Committee  
350 South Bixel Street, Suite 250  
Los Angeles, CA 90017

RE: LOS ANGELES' BID FOR THE 2016 OLYMPIC GAMES

Dear Mr. Simon:

On behalf of the City of Arcadia, I am writing to heartily endorse your efforts to bring the 2016 Olympic Games to the City of Los Angeles.

Arcadia is very enthusiastic about the possibility of Los Angeles hosting the Olympic games again and we are especially excited about the possibility that some of the events would take place in our City. The Olympics are a wonderful opportunity for our nation, and our City, to work together to put on an event that brings together people from all over the world in a harmonious, positive and cooperative way. Arcadia residents embrace the spirit of the Olympics and, as we did in 1984, would take great pride in being the host city for some of the events.

Given our close proximity to Los Angeles, and the variety of cultural and athletic resources to which we have access, I think Arcadia, and Santa Anita Park in particular, would be an excellent venue for Olympic activities. While our City is best known as an exceptional residential community with beautiful tree-lined streets and magnificent gardens displayed before the ethnic background of the San Gabriel Mountains, we also have thriving commercial districts and many quality hotels and restaurants available locally.

Thank you for the opportunity to express our interest in the 2016 Olympic Games. We wish you the best of luck in this endeavor.

Sincerely,

*Roger Chandler*

Roger Chandler  
Mayor

cc: Arcadia City Council

248 West Huntington Drive  
Post Office Box 60021  
Arcadia, CA 91066-0021  
(626) 378-6803  
(626) 446-5729 Fax

**Letter of Support – City of Arcadia**

September 18, 2006

Mr. David Simon  
President  
Southern California Committee  
For the Olympic Games  
350 South Bixel Street, Suite 250  
Los Angeles, CA 90017

Dear Mr. Simon:

The City of Long Beach is delighted to be considered as a competition venue for Los Angeles' bid for the 2016 Olympic Games. Long Beach continues to benefit from its partnership with Los Angeles resulting from the 1984 Olympic Games. As in the past, Long Beach will be a gracious and inviting host for the 2016 Olympic Games.

We are delighted to offer many of the venues which hosted prior Olympic competition including, El Dorado Regional Park, Long Beach Arena and Convention Center, Marine Stadium, Belmont Pool and picturesque Long Beach marinas and beaches. If you have interest in other sites as potential venues, we would gladly work with you to explore those locations.

On behalf of the City of Long Beach, I want to thank you for the opportunity to be part of Los Angeles' 2016 Olympic bid. We wish you much luck on what will be a tremendous opportunity for the United States, our region and our communities.

Sincerely,

*Bob Foster*

BOB FOSTER  
MAYOR

333 WEST OCEAN BOULEVARD, LONG BEACH, CALIFORNIA 90802  
TELEPHONE 562-570-6801 FAX 562-570-6538 MAYOR@LONGBEACH.GOV

**Letter of Support – City of Long Beach**

Roosevelt F. Dorn  
MAYOR

June 1, 2006

Mr. David Simon, President  
Southern California Committee for the Olympic Games  
350 South Bixel Street, Suite 250  
Los Angeles, CA 90017

Dear Mr. Simon:

On behalf of the City of Inglewood, I am writing to strongly endorse the effort to bring the 2016 Olympic Games to Los Angeles.

Inglewood is enthusiastic about the possibility of Los Angeles again hosting the Olympic Games and especially about the possibility that some of the events would take place in Inglewood at The Forum. Inglewood residents embrace the spirit of the Games and as in 1984 would take great pride in being host to some of the competition.

Thank you for the opportunity to express our support. We wish you the best of luck with the bid.

Sincerely,

*Roosevelt F. Dorn*

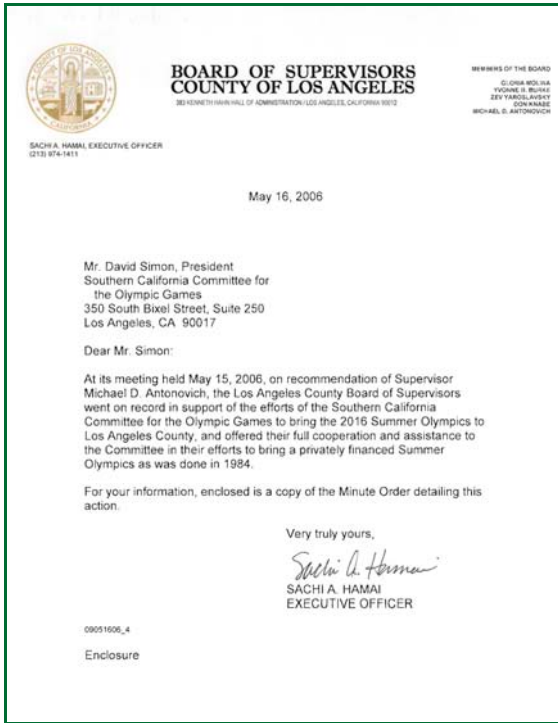
Roosevelt F. Dorn  
Mayor

One Manchester Blvd., P.O. Box 6900/Inglewood, California 90301/310 412-5300/fax (310) 330-5733/www.cityofinglewood.org

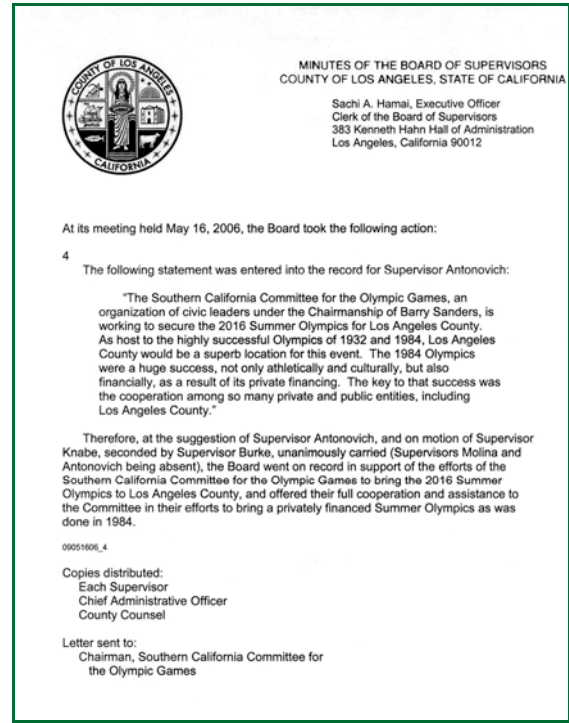
**Letter of Support – City of Inglewood**



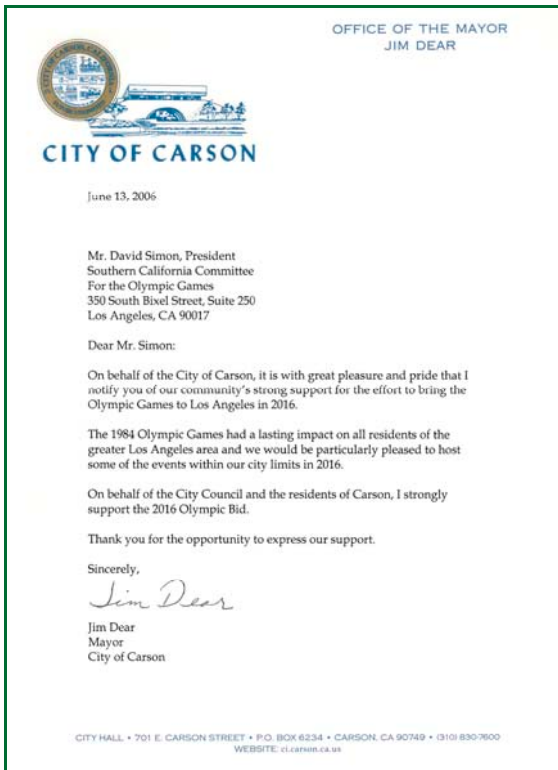
## Exhibit 2.3 (Contd)



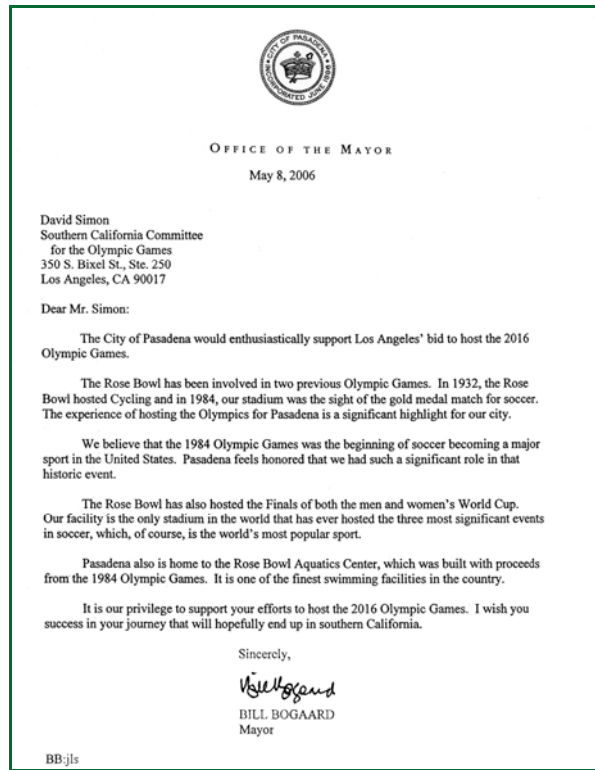
***Letter of Support – County of Los Angeles***



***Record of Support – County of Los Angeles***




***Letter of Support – City of Carson***



***Letter of Support – City of Pasadena***



### Exhibit 2.3 (Contd)



**CITY OF ANAHEIM**  
MAYOR CURT PRINGLE

May 2006

Mr. David Simon  
President  
Southern California Committee  
For the Olympic Games  
350 South Bixel Street  
Suite 250  
Los Angeles, CA 90017


Dear Mr. Simon:

The City of Anaheim is pleased to support the bid by the Southern California Committee for the Olympic Games to host the 2016 Olympic Games.

The Olympic Games represent the finest in competition, and Anaheim would be very proud to host athletes from around the world. The residents and businesses of Southern California warmly welcomed the 1984 Olympic Games and would be delighted to extend their hospitality once again.

As a world-class urban destination, Anaheim has more to offer than ever before. The Anaheim Resort includes numerous hotels with first rate accommodations and a variety of other fun-filled attractions, including Disneyland and California Adventure. Our renovated and expanded Convention Center is simply spectacular and can efficiently accommodate more guests and events than ever before.


This is an exceptional opportunity to showcase the entire region, and we enthusiastically support your bid for the 2016 Olympic Games.

Sincerely,  
  
Curt Pringle  
Mayor

200 South Anaheim Boulevard, Anaheim, California 92805  
(714) 765-5247 • FAX (714) 765-5164 • www.anaheim.net

**Letter of Support – City of Anaheim**

DIANNE FEINSTEIN  
CALIFORNIA



**United States Senate**  
WASHINGTON, DC 20510-0504  
http://feinstein.senate.gov

June 14, 2006

Peter Ueberroth  
Chairman  
United States Olympic Committee  
1 Olympic Plaza  
Colorado Springs, CO 80909

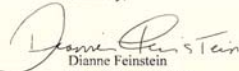
Dear Chairman Ueberroth:

I am writing in support of the City of Los Angeles and the Southern California Committee for the Olympic Games in their effort to bring the Olympic Games to Los Angeles in 2016.

Los Angeles and the Southern California Committee for the Olympic Games have a proven record of successfully hosting the Olympics to the benefit of California, the Nation and the World Olympic community. Therefore, I strongly support the Committee in making a bid for the Olympic Games in 2016.

Furthermore, should Los Angeles be chosen by the United States Olympic Committee to make the bid on behalf of the entire country, I will do all in my power to support that effort.


Please accept my best wishes for a successful bid.

Sincerely,  
  
Dianne Feinstein  
United States Senator

DF: jr

**Letter of Support – Dianne Feinstein  
(U.S. Senate)**

BARBARA BOXER



**United States Senate**  
1001 SENATE OFFICE BUILDING  
SUITE 112  
WASHINGTON, DC 20510-0505  
(202) 224-3553  
http://boxer.senate.gov/record

June 15, 2006

Barry A. Sanders  
Chairman  
Southern California Committee  
for the Olympic Games  
350 South Bixel Street, Suite 250  
Los Angeles, CA 90017

Dear Mr. Sanders:


I support the Southern California Committee for the Olympic Games and the City of Los Angeles in their effort to bring the games back to Los Angeles in 2016.

Los Angeles has a rich Olympic history, hosting successful games in both 1932 and 1984. I am certain that Los Angeles and all of Southern California would welcome these games and the athletes who would travel here from around the world.

Moreover, your organization has a proven track record of successfully hosting the Olympics in Los Angeles to the benefit of Southern California, our country, and the entire Olympic community worldwide.

If Los Angeles is chosen to represent the United States in its bid for the games, I will do everything in my power to support that bid.

I wish you success in your efforts.

Sincerely,  
  
Barbara Boxer  
United States Senator

130A MONTGOMERY STREET SUITE 300 SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94104 415 398 6100  
112 NORTH SPENCER STREET SUITE 1000 SAN ANGELO, TX 76901 817 335 4000  
500 J STREET SUITE 1000 SACRAMENTO, CA 95814 916 445 2700  
1440 G STREET SUITE 2000 FRESNO, CA 93703 559 455 6200  
500 N STREET SUITE 2000 SAN DIEGO, CA 92101 619 234 3000  
200 NORTH E STREET SUITE 300 SAN BERNARDINO, CA 92401 951 868 4000


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**Letter of Support – Barbara Boxer (U.S. Senate)**





**Exhibit 2.3 (Contd)**



**Congress of the United States  
House of Representatives**

June 8, 2006

Barry A. Sanders  
Chairman  
Southern California Committee  
for the Olympic Games  
350 South Bixel Street, Suite 250  
Los Angeles, CA 90017

Dear Mr. Sanders:

We are pleased to go on record in support of the Southern California Committee for the Olympic Games and City of Los Angeles in their effort to bring the Olympic Games to Los Angeles in 2016.

Your organization has a proven record of successfully hosting the Olympics in Los Angeles to the benefit of Southern California, the Nation and the World Olympic community. Therefore, we strongly support your Committee in making a bid for the Olympic Games in 2016.

Furthermore, should Los Angeles be chosen by the United States Olympic Committee to make the bid on behalf of the entire country, we will do all in our power to support that bid by garnering the full support of the entire Congress and the Nation as a whole.

Please accept our best wishes for a successful bid.

Sincerely,

*Shane Watson*

*Hilda J. Davis*

*Edward R. Royce*

*Luella Kaybel Allard*

*Dan Driess*

*Joetta Sanchez*

*Arilda J. Sanchez*

*Grace Gloria Neapolitano*

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Barry A. Sanders  
June 8, 2006  
Page 2.

*James Hansen*

*Sam Brown*

*Ed Royce*

*Bob Sun*

*Ed Royce*

*Buck McKeon*

*Frank Rosten*

*Bob Sun*

*Dana Rohrabacher*

*Jim Campbell*

*King A. Wexler*

Members of Congress from Los Angeles and Orange Counties, California

*Letter of Support – Congress of the United States – House of Representatives*



## Exhibit 2.11.1

OPINION

LOS ANGELES



Los Angeles Times

DAVID D. HILLER  
*Publisher and Chief Executive Officer*

News

JAMES E. O'SHEA *Editor*

*Managing Editor* DOUGLAS FRANTZ    *Managing Editor* LEO C. WOLINSKY    *Associate Editor* JOHN MONTORIO

*Deputy Managing Editor* MELISSA MCCOY    *Creative Director* JOSEPH HUTCHINSON

*Assistant Managing Editors*

JOHN ARTHUR, JANET CLAYTON, COLIN CRAWFORD,  
MARC DUVOISIN, SIMON K. C. LI, JOEL SAPPELL

Opinion

ANDRÉS MARTÍNEZ *Editorial Page Editor*  
MICHAEL NEWMAN *Deputy Editorial Page Editor*

### EDITORIALS

# Get the gold

If the choice is between L.A. and Chicago to be the U.S. city vying for the 2016 Olympics, our pick is clear.

**L**OS ANGELES VS. CHICAGO. Never mind all the usual rivalries that come to mind when the cities are mentioned: Kobe vs. Michael, Wilco vs. Beck, Gehry vs. Gehry ... something about newspapers. When the subject is hosting the 2016 Olympics, the choice between the two remaining U.S. contenders (San Francisco dropped out last week) is clear. As much as there is to admire in Chicago's civic tradition and "Ferris Bueller's Day Off," L.A.'s bid is superior.

Los Angeles isn't perfect, but it may be the perfect place to hold the Summer Olympics. The weather is brilliant. The time zone — in an era when NBC pays \$5.7 billion for a dozen years of U.S. broadcast rights, such things matter — is ideal. The infrastructure, from stadiums to free-ways to (growing) rail, is extensive.

And the history is glorious. It's not just Olympic Boulevard or the city's rows of delicate towering palm trees, both legacies of the 1932 Games. The Southern California Committee for the Olympic Games is one of the oldest such organizations in the world, in existence since 1939. It has played a crucial role in Olympics and local history, bidding for every Summer Olympics from 1948 to 1984, when its bid was selected. Those games were so profitable that the committee was able to distribute tens of millions of dollars to local groups such as the Amateur Athletic Foundation.

The committee has brought this expertise to bear on its 2016 bid. No public money would be needed for the games, say organizers, and relatively little private money. Only one venue (for shooting) would need to be built. Athletes would live at dormitories at USC or UCLA. The Los Angeles Coliseum, which hosted opening and closing

ceremonies in 1932 and 1984, would reprise its historic role. For such a forward-looking city, L.A. is steeped in Olympics tradition.

Yet L.A.'s history with the Olympics might also be the best argument against its bid. This city has already hosted the Olympics twice, the argument goes; shouldn't it give other places a chance? And if ever there were a city that deserved a chance, it's Chicago, which has already suffered the indignity of being one of the only selected cities ever to lose an Olympics, in 1904. Make that a double indignity: It lost those games to St. Louis.

But sentiment only goes so far with the U.S. Olympic Committee, which is to decide next month whether it will submit a bid for 2016 to the International Olympic Committee. The USOC's criteria tend more toward the quantitative: how many venues are built; how new ones will be paid for; how spectators and athletes will get around. On that score, L.A. stands head-and-big-shoulders above Chicago.

Chicago has a compact site — most events would take place within seven square miles of the Loop — and better public transportation. But it would have to build an Olympic stadium, as well as an aquatics center and a few other venues, from scratch; that cost could reach \$800 million. Organizers are talking with developers to build an athletes' village, which could cost up to \$1 billion.

Chicago and L.A. still have time, of course, to refine and improve their bids. The USOC will select a U.S. candidate city next spring, and the IOC is to choose a site for the 2016 Games in October 2009. Because of the complicated and mysterious geopolitics of the IOC, 2016 looks to be the best chance for a U.S. bid in the next few decades.

If the United States wants the Olympics in its future, then it should look to the Olympics in its past — to the city known as the epicenter of global entertainment. Los Angeles has represented the United States twice before in the Olympics, to great fanfare. It can do so again.



**Exhibit 2.11.2**

**1. Knowing that any future Olympic Games in Los Angeles would be privately run and would not rely on taxpayer funding, would you be in favor or would you oppose a bid to return the Olympic Games to Los Angeles?**

- ▲ Yes, strongly favor: 68%
- ▲ Yes, somewhat favor: 21%
- ▲ No, somewhat oppose: 2%
- ▲ No, strongly oppose: 4%
- ▲ Not sure: 5%

**2. Please select all the reasons you favor having the Olympic Games in Los Angeles in 2016 (asked of 89% of respondents):**

- ▲ Economic benefits to the local community? 83%
- ▲ Pride in being the host city/country? 75%
- ▲ Chance to see the Olympic ceremonies or events in person? 55%
- ▲ Opportunity to repeat the success of the 1984 Olympic Games? 52%
- ▲ The Olympic Games would bring the community closer together? 40%
- ▲ Chance to see my favorite Olympic sport or athlete person? 31%
- ▲ Other? 4%

**3. Please select all the reasons you oppose having the Olympic Games in Los Angeles in 2016 (asked of 6% of respondents):**

- ▲ Traffic/congestion? 90%
- ▲ Security/crime issues? 77%
- ▲ Crowds/visitors/tourists? 69%
- ▲ Don't like/don't care about the Olympic Games? 22%
- ▲ Other? 3%

**4. If the Summer Olympic Games were held again in Los Angeles would you want to attend any of the events or ceremonies that were being held?**

- ▲ Yes: 65%
- ▲ No: 15%
- ▲ Not sure? 20%

**5. Which of the following Winter Olympic sports do you like to watch?**

- |                       |                      |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| ▲ Figure skating: 65% | ▲ Luge: 32%          |
| ▲ Speed skating: 49%  | ▲ Ice hockey: 23%    |
| ▲ Snowboarding: 49%   | ▲ Curling: 15%       |
| ▲ Skiing: 45%         | ▲ Biathlon: 10%      |
| ▲ Bobsled: 35%        | ▲ None of these: 12% |

**6. Which of the following Winter sports do you typically follow?**

- |                       |                      |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| ▲ Figure skating: 50% | ▲ Bobsled: 14%       |
| ▲ Skiing: 28%         | ▲ Luge: 10%          |
| ▲ Snowboarding: 26%   | ▲ Curling: 4%        |
| ▲ Speed skating: 24%  | ▲ Biathlon: 3%       |
| ▲ Ice hockey: 19%     | ▲ None of these: 31% |



### Exhibit 2.11.2 (Contd)

#### 7. Which of the following Summer Olympic sports do you like to watch?

- |                              |                                 |                         |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| ▲ Gymnastics: 70%            | ▲ Cycling (track and road): 18% | ▲ Fencing: 10%          |
| ▲ Swimming: 59%              | ▲ Softball: 18%                 | ▲ Water polo: 10%       |
| ▲ Diving: 54%                | ▲ Tennis: 18%                   | ▲ Archery: 9%           |
| ▲ Track and field: 52%       | ▲ Soccer: 18%                   | ▲ Canoe/Kayak: 9%       |
| ▲ Beach volleyball: 35%      | ▲ Equestrian: 17%               | ▲ Sailing: 8%           |
| ▲ Basketball: 33%            | ▲ Wrestling: 16%                | ▲ Table tennis: 7%      |
| ▲ Synchronized swimming: 29% | ▲ Triathlon: 14%                | ▲ Modern pentathlon: 7% |
| ▲ Boxing: 29%                | ▲ Rowing: 14%                   | ▲ Badminton: 4%         |
| ▲ Indoor volleyball: 25%     | ▲ Shooting: 11%                 | ▲ Field hockey: 3%      |
| ▲ Baseball: 24%              | ▲ Taekwondo: 11%                | ▲ Team handball: 3%     |
| ▲ Weightlifting: 22%         | ▲ Judo: 10%                     | ▲ None of these: 7%     |

#### 8. Which of the following summer sports do you typically follow?

- |                          |                                |                         |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| ▲ Gymnastics: 42%        | ▲ Softball: 10%                | ▲ Taekwondo: 3%         |
| ▲ Basketball: 32%        | ▲ Wrestling: 9%                | ▲ Judo: 3%              |
| ▲ Baseball: 29%          | ▲ Weightlifting: 8%            | ▲ Fencing: 3%           |
| ▲ Swimming: 28%          | ▲ Synchronized swimming: 8%    | ▲ Modern pentathlon: 2% |
| ▲ Track and field: 27%   | ▲ Cycling (track and road): 8% | ▲ Archery: 2%           |
| ▲ Diving: 24%            | ▲ Equestrian: 5%               | ▲ Canoe/Kayak: 2%       |
| ▲ Beach volleyball: 21%  | ▲ Water polo: 5%               | ▲ Table tennis: 2%      |
| ▲ Boxing: 20%            | ▲ Triathlon: 4%                | ▲ Badminton: 1%         |
| ▲ Tennis: 17%            | ▲ Sailing: 4%                  | ▲ Field hockey: 1%      |
| ▲ Soccer: 13%            | ▲ Shooting: 4%                 | ▲ Team handball: 1%     |
| ▲ Indoor volleyball: 11% | ▲ Rowing: 3%                   | ▲ None of these: 22%    |



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## THEME 3 – LEGAL ASPECTS

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### 3.1 Fulfillment of Obligations and Respect of the Olympic Charter and Host City Contract

Provide a covenant from all authorities concerned by your project of hosting the Olympic Games guaranteeing the following:

- Respect of the provisions of the Olympic Charter and Host City Contract
- Understanding that all commitments made are binding
- Fulfillment of obligations

Covenants must be obtained from the following authorities:

- The government of your country
- All local and regional authorities concerned by your project of hosting the Olympic Games
- Standard text provided for this guarantee in the Model Guarantees File.

As reflected in letters accompanying our prior submissions to the USOC and enclosed within this submittal, our bid for the 2016 Olympic Games enjoys strong and unanimous support from governmental leaders at all levels. We continue to meet with these leaders in connection with our bid to host the Games and their support continues, as does their enthusiasm. We understand from our meetings with the USOC in Costa Mesa, California, in November 2006 that our September 15, 2006 letter from Mayor Antonio R. Villaraigosa to Robert Ctvrtlik, a copy of which is in Exhibit 3.1.1. We herewith provide in Exhibit 3.1.2 a similar letter with respect to the State of California executed by Governor Schwarzenegger and dated January 17, 2007.

### 3.2 Provide a declaration from the relevant authorities confirming that no other important national or international meeting or event will be taking place in the Host City itself, in the vicinity or in the other competition sites during the Olympic Games, or for one week immediately before or after the Games.

As set forth in Exhibit 3.2., LA, Inc., the entity that functionally serves as Los Angeles' convention and visitor bureau, confirms that there are no other important national or international meetings or events that will be taking place in Los Angeles or in the vicinity of the competition sites during the Olympic Games, or for one week immediately before or after the Games.

### 3.6 Details of Prior Agreements, if Any

Has the Candidate City, Bid Committee or the NOC entered into any agreement(s) which would be in effect after the date of election of the Host City for the Olympic Games and which have not been previously approved or agreed to by the IOC? (e.g. has your NOC granted any options or rights of renewal to its sponsors that would result in agreements being in effect after the date of election of the Host City?) If so, please describe them.

Please confirm that these agreements (if any) would not jeopardise, prevent or make impossible the fulfillment of any provision of the Host City Contract.

No, in both cases.



### **3.7 Bid Committee**

#### **3.7.1 Name and describe the legal entity of the Bid Committee.**

**Provide a declaration from your city authorities confirming that the Bid Committee is empowered to represent the Candidate City and indicate the names of the persons and/or their titles who have the authority to sign contracts and other documents (such as the Undertaking and the Host City Contract), on behalf of the city.**

Please see Exhibit 3.7.1 regarding the authority of the Bid Committee to represent the City of Los Angeles. Mayor Villaraigosa or his designee has authority to sign letters on behalf of the City of Los Angeles.

#### **3.7.2 Name and describe the legal entity (OCOG) that would be responsible for the organisation of the Olympic Games, should your city be elected as the Host City.**

Our current organization, the SCCOG, is a California not-for-profit corporation, founded in 1939, which is tax exempt under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code. Its purposes are to advance the Olympic Movement and to bid for the Olympic Games for Los Angeles. SCCOG's board represents a cross-section of Olympians and private sector leadership. Upon the selection of Los Angeles as the U.S. Applicant City in April 2007, we will create a new non-profit corporation to be the Bid Committee. We expect the Bid Committee to have a board of directors similar to the SCCOG board, but enlarged to include USOC designees and to further assure a full and diverse representation of Olympians and Los Angeles area community leadership consistent with USOC requirements. We will consult with the USOC on an appropriate name for the proposed Bid Committee. SCCOG will become our legacy delivery vehicle upon selection of Los Angeles as the United States Host City. If and when Los Angeles is selected as the Host City by the IOC in 2009, the new Bid Committee will reorganize into the OCOG.



Exhibit 3.1.1



ANTONIO R. VILLARAIGOSA  
MAYOR


September 15, 2006

Robert Ctvrtlik  
Vice-President  
U.S. Olympic Committee  
1 Olympic Plaza  
Colorado Springs, Colorado 80909

Dear Mr. Ctvrtlik:

In connection with the bid by the City of Los Angeles to host the 2016 Olympic Games, I, Antonio Villaraigosa, Mayor of the City of Los Angeles, as duly authorized, by this letter confirm that the City of Los Angeles guarantees the respect of the Olympic Charter. I further confirm that the City of Los Angeles guarantees that it will take all necessary measures in order that it fulfills its obligations completely.

Sincerely yours,



ANTONIO R. VILLARAIGOSA  
Mayor

ARV:gs

cc: Barry Sanders, Chair, Southern California Committee for the Olympic Games

200 NORTH SPRING STREET • LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90012  
PHONE: (213) 978-0600 • FAX: (213) 978-0750  
EMAIL: MAYOR@LACITY.ORG



Exhibit 3.1.2



GOVERNOR ARNOLD SCHWARZENEGGER

January 17, 2007

Mr. Barry A. Sanders  
Chairman  
Southern California Committee for the Olympic Games  
350 South Bixel Street  
Suite 250  
Los Angeles, California 90017

Dear Mr. Sanders,

In connection with Los Angeles' bid to host the Games of the XXXI Olympiad, I am happy to offer the following assurances:

1. The State of California will respect the Olympic Charter.
2. The State of California will carry out any and all obligations that it undertakes with respect to the Olympic Games.

I extend to you and the Southern California Committee for the Olympic Games my best wishes and my offer to assist in this important endeavor.

Sincerely,



Arnold Schwarzenegger

STATE CAPITOL • SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA 95814 • (916) 445-2841





Exhibit 3.2



The Convention and Visitors Bureau

333 South Hope Street 18th Floor Los Angeles, California 90071  
Telephone 213 624-7300 Fax 213 624-9746 [www.visitLANow.com](http://www.visitLANow.com)

Mark S. Liberman  
President and CEO

December 20, 2006

Mr. David Simon  
President  
Southern California Committee  
for the Olympic Games  
350 South Bixel Street, Suite 250  
Los Angeles, CA 90017

Dear David,

As you know, LA INC. The Los Angeles Convention and Visitors Bureau is the official marketing organization for the City of Los Angeles. In addition to marketing the city worldwide, we are also responsible for booking conventions for the city of Los Angeles and in working closely with the Los Angeles Convention Center are aware of all major meetings and events scheduled for the center.

I am pleased to confirm that if the Olympic Bid is successful, during the proposed Olympic Games dates of July 22 - August 7, 2016, and for one week before and one week after, no other important national and international meeting or event will be taking place in Los Angeles.

Sincerely,



Mark Liberman  
President and CEO

Los Angeles  
Chicago  
Washington DC  
London  
Tokyo



Exhibit 3.7.1



ANTONIO R. VILLARAIGOSA  
MAYOR

January 22, 2007

Robert Ctvrtlik  
Vice President  
United States Olympic Committee  
1 Olympic Plaza  
Colorado Springs, Colorado 80909

Dear Mr. Ctvrtlik:

I am pleased to confirm that the Southern California Committee for the Olympic Games is authorized to represent the City of Los Angeles concerning the City's Bid for the 2016 Olympic Games.

Please contact Jimmy Blackman in my office at 213-922-9748 if you have any questions.

Very truly yours,



**Antonio Villaraigosa**  
Mayor

200 NORTH SPRING STREET • LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90012

PHONE: (213) 978-0600 • FAX: (213) 978-0750

EMAIL: MAYOR@LACITY.ORG



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## THEME 4 – CUSTOMS AND IMMIGRATION FORMALITIES

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### **4.1 Describe the regulations in force in your country regarding immigration and entry visas.**

Immigration and entry visas in the United States are overseen by the Department of State and the Department of Homeland Security.

The United States Government traditionally has implemented special regulations applicable to the Olympic Games in order to ensure full access for Olympic athletes and their family members. During the two most recent Olympic Games hosted in the United States, special procedures were established by the Department of State in order to create efficient entry for all Olympic Family members, athletes and support personnel.

### **4.3 Provide a guarantee from the relevant authorities that, notwithstanding any regulations in your country to the contrary that would otherwise be applicable, accredited persons in possession of a valid passport and an Olympic identity and accreditation card will be able to enter into the country and carry out their Olympic function for the duration of the Olympic Games and for a period not exceeding one month before and one month after the Olympic Games, in accordance with the Accreditation and Entries at the Olympic Games - Users' Guide.**

At this time, the USOC has asked for our strategy for obtaining this guarantee. We plan to do so by obtaining federal legislation relative to visas and work permits.

### **4.4 Provide a guarantee stating that the temporary entry of certain personnel into your country for the organisation of the Olympic Games will be authorised and that such persons will obtain appropriate work permits, without any duties or taxes being payable in an expedited and simplified manner.**

Our strategy is similar to that in our response to Q 4.3. We note that California has 54 Congressional members and that our region includes the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate (from nearby Nevada) where one of our venues is located.

### **4.5 Describe the process and average length of time required to apply for and issue work permits for temporary entry of personnel to work and domicile in the country.**

For the 2002 Olympic Winter Games in Salt Lake City, a special process was put in place to allow Olympic-related foreign workers to enter the United States for the Games. Through a cooperative relationship between the OCOG and the relevant federal agencies, processing times for work permit applications were reduced to less than one week. We will establish similar streamlined procedures for the 2016 Olympic Games.



## THEME 5 – ENVIRONMENT AND METEOROLOGY

5.1 Describe the following on a map no larger than A3 - folded or double page – and indicating the graphic scale used:

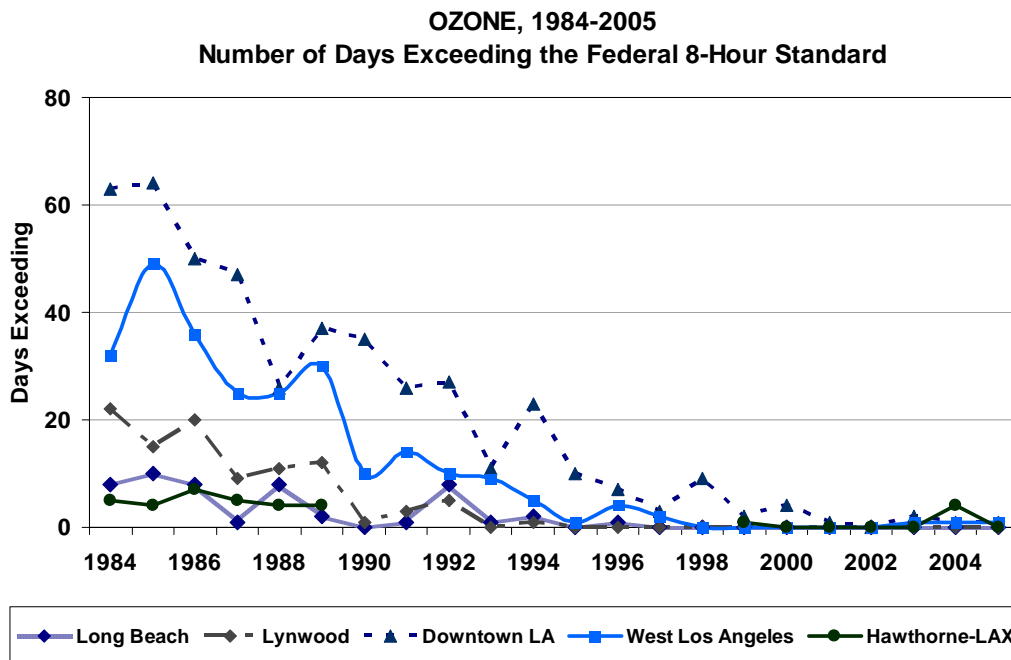
- General geographical features of the city and its surroundings
- Protected/environmentally sensitive areas
- Cultural heritage monuments
- Potential natural hazards
- Environmental conditions

Please see Map 5.1.

5.2 Provide detailed information on the ambient air quality in the Candidate City (according to international standards), including an assessment of the analyses performed over the last five years for the period during which you intend to hold the Olympic Games and the testing methods used.

### Air Quality in Los Angeles: Good and Constantly Improving

Los Angeles air quality has improved dramatically over the past 20 years as a result of California's world-renowned program to reduce emissions and introduce ultra-clean motor vehicle and industrial technologies. In 1986, there were 48 days during which central Los Angeles air quality failed to meet federal standards. In 2005, there were *none*. The region's precedent-setting Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP) now shows that Los Angeles' air will likely attain or very nearly attain the even stricter World Health Organization (WHO) standards by 2016. The chart below demonstrates 20 years of consistent and continual improvement in the air quality of Los Angeles. Los Angeles' air quality is doubly ensured by the prevailing ocean winds, which deliver clean, fresh Pacific Ocean air daily to western Los Angeles, where the Athletes Village and the majority of the venues are located. The City's clean air will contribute to a safe and healthy 2016 Olympic Games.



Air quality in Los Angeles is managed by the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) and the California Air Resources Board (CARB). The dramatic air quality improvements that have occurred in Los Angeles are a result of the agencies' highly successful AQMP. The SCAQMD monitors ambient air quality in Los Angeles County through the use of monitoring stations located in 12 areas that are representative of population exposures. Similar measurements are collected in four areas in Orange County, seven areas in Riverside County and six areas in San Bernardino County, for a total of 29 areas throughout the region.

The sophisticated monitoring stations used in these areas provide continuous data related to levels of carbon dioxide, ozone, nitrogen dioxide, sulfur dioxide, lead, sulfate, particulate matter (PM), and other substances of concern. At certain representative locations, the stations measure hourly averaged ozone (O<sub>3</sub>), nitrogen dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>), sulfur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>), and carbon monoxide (CO) that are compared to the guideline concentrations with appropriate averaging. PM<sub>10</sub> and PM<sub>2.5</sub> are measured with 24-hour filter samplers on a 1-in-3 or 1-in-6-day schedule. In addition, some stations have real-time PM<sub>10</sub> and PM<sub>2.5</sub> samplers that are used for air quality forecasting. Exhibit 5.2.1 summarizes the SCAQMD air monitoring in Los Angeles County and the WHO guideline pollutants that are measured.

**Exhibit 5.2.1**

Source/ Receptor Area Number	Area Name	Station City	WHO Pollutants Measured
1	Central Los Angeles	Los Angeles Downtown	O <sub>3</sub> , CO, NO <sub>2</sub> , SO <sub>2</sub> , PM <sub>10</sub> , PM <sub>2.5</sub>
2	Northwest Coastal Los Angeles County	West Los Angeles	O <sub>3</sub> , CO, NO <sub>2</sub>
3	Southwest Coastal Los Angeles County	Playa del Rey (LAX)	O <sub>3</sub> , CO, NO <sub>2</sub> , SO <sub>2</sub> , PM <sub>10</sub>
4	South Coastal Los Angeles County	Long Beach (North & South)	O <sub>3</sub> , CO, NO <sub>2</sub> , SO <sub>2</sub> , PM <sub>10</sub> , PM <sub>2.5</sub>
5	West San Fernando Valley	Reseda	O <sub>3</sub> , CO, NO <sub>2</sub> , PM <sub>2.5</sub>
6	East San Fernando Valley	Burbank	O <sub>3</sub> , CO, NO <sub>2</sub> , SO <sub>2</sub> , PM <sub>10</sub> , PM <sub>2.5</sub>
7	West San Gabriel Valley	Pomona	O <sub>3</sub> , CO, NO <sub>2</sub> , SO <sub>2</sub> , PM <sub>2.5</sub>
8	East San Gabriel Valley	Azusa & Glendora	O <sub>3</sub> , CO, NO <sub>2</sub> , PM <sub>10</sub> , PM <sub>2.5</sub>
9	Pomona/Walnut Valley	Pomona	O <sub>3</sub> , CO, NO <sub>2</sub>
10	South San Gabriel Valley	Pico Rivera	O <sub>3</sub> , CO, NO <sub>2</sub> , PM <sub>2.5</sub>
11	South Central Los Angeles County	Lynwood	O <sub>3</sub> , CO, NO <sub>2</sub> , PM <sub>2.5</sub>
12	Santa Clarita Valley	Santa Clarita	O <sub>3</sub> , CO, NO <sub>2</sub> , PM <sub>10</sub>

Over the last five years, air quality has been monitored in this same way for the July/August time period during which the Olympic Games will take place. Results show that air quality during this time frame is largely within State and Federal guidelines for the areas where the Games will take place. The tables below present results of environmental tests taken during July and August from 2001 through 2005. Exhibits 5.2.2 and 5.2.3 provide the results for Central Los Angeles, Long Beach and Home Depot Center (Carson) venues.



**Exhibit 5.2.2**

	OZONE							CARBON MONOXIDE				NITROGEN DIOXIDE	
	No. Days Exceeding					Max 1-hour ppm	Max 8-hour ppm	Days Exceeding		Max 8-hour ppm	Max 1-hour ppm	Days Exceeding	
	State Standard			Federal Standard				State Standard 8-hr/1-hr	Federal Standard 8-hr/1-hr			State Standard	Max 1-hour
	1-hour	8-hour	Health Advisory	1-hour	8-hour								
<b>CENTRAL LOS ANGELES VENUES</b>													
July-2001	0	0	0	0	0	0.08	0.069	0/0	0/0	1.57	2	0	0.10
July-2002	1	0	0	0	0	0.11	0.080	0/0	0/0	1.88	3	0	0.11
July-2003	1	0	0	0	1	0.10	0.063	0/0	0/0	1.43	2	0	0.07
July-2004	0	0	0	0	0	0.09	0.070	0/0	0/0	1.71	2	0	0.10
July-2005	0	0	0	0	0	0.08	0.067	0/0	0/0	1.40	2	0	0.11
August-2001	4	0	0	0	1	0.12	0.099	0/0	0/0	2.00	5	0	0.07
August-2002	1	0	0	0	0	0.11	0.080	0/0	0/0	1.88	3	0	0.11
August-2003	2	0	0	0	1	0.11	0.085	0/0	0/0	1.86	3	0	0.14
August-2004	1	1	0	0	0	0.11	0.078	0/0	0/0	1.71	2	0	0.10
August-2005	1	1	0	0	1	0.11	0.085	0/0	0/0	1.29	2	0	0.08
<b>LONG BEACH VENUES</b>													
July-2001	0	0	0	0	0	0.07	0.058	0/0	0/0	1.00	1	0	0.05
July-2002	0	0	0	0	0	0.07	0.054	0/0	0/0	0.88	1	0	0.08
July-2003	0	0	0	0	0	0.08	0.070	0/0	0/0	1.00	1	0	0.07
July-2004	0	0	0	0	0	0.07	0.052	0/0	0/0	1.00	1	0	0.05
July-2005	0	0	0	0	0	0.06	0.048	0/0	0/0	1.14	2	0	0.08
August-2001	0	0	0	0	0	0.08	0.068	0/0	0/0	1.00	1	0	0.12
August-2002	0	0	0	0	0	0.07	0.054	0/0	0/0	0.88	1	0	0.08
August-2003	0	0	0	0	0	0.09	0.062	0/0	0/0	1.00	2	0	0.09
August-2004	0	0	0	0	0	0.07	0.060	0/0	0/0	0.29	1	0	0.06
August-2005	0	0	0	0	0	0.08	0.061	0/0	0/0	0.75	1	0	0.06
Source: Air Quality Standards Compliance Report, June 2001-August 2005													



### Exhibit 5.2.2 (Contd)

SUFUR DIOXIDE		PM10				LEAD		SULFATE		PM2.5			
Max 24-hour ppm	Max 1-hour ppm	No. (%) Days Exceeding			Max 24-hour average (ug/m3)	Number Days Sampled	Monthly average (ug/m3)	Number Days Sampled	Max 24-hour average (ug/m3)	Number Days Sampled	Number Days Exceeding Fed. Std	Max 24-hour average (ug/m3)	
		State Standard	Federal Standard	Number Days Sampled									
<b>CENTRAL LOS ANGELES VENUE</b>													
Jul-2001	0.007	0.02	0(0%)	0(0%)	5	48	5	0.05	5	10.4	30	0	39.1
Jul-2002	0.004	0.02	0(0%)	0(0%)	6	47	6	0.03	6	9.9	30	0	32.4
Jul-2003	0.007	0.01	0(0%)	0(0%)	5	48	5	0.02	5	9.1	29	2	69.6
Jul-2004	0.004	0.06	0(0%)	0(0%)	5	38	5	0.02	5	7.5	28	0	31.9
Jul-2005	0.004	0.07	0(0%)	0(0%)	5	40	4	0.02	4	14.0	30	2	50.4
Aug-2001	0.004	0.08	0(0%)	0(0%)	5	46	5	0.05	5	8.6	29	0	41.1
Aug-2002	0.004	0.02	0(0%)	0(0%)	6	47	6	0.03	6	9.9	30	0	32.4
Aug-2003	0.013	0.02	0(0%)	0(0%)	6	49	6	0.02	6	9.2	28	0	22.3
Aug-2004	0.002	0.01	0(0%)	0(0%)	6	35	6	0.02	6	9.4	27	0	26.1
Aug-2005	0.001	0.01	0(0%)	0(0%)	5	37	5	0.01	5	9.5	30	0	26.9
<b>LONG BEACH VENUES</b>													
Jul-2001	0.005	0.02	0(0%)	0(0%)	5	35	5	0.04	5	10.9	24	0	38.3
Jul-2002	0.007	0.02	0(0%)	0(0%)	5	41	6	0.01	6	9.8	30	0	27.9
Jul-2003	0.008	0.02	0(0%)	0(0%)	5	36	5	0.01	5	9.7	31	0	26.4
Jul-2004	0.012	0.02	0(0%)	0(0%)	5	34	4	0.01	5	8.2	28	0	26.5
Jul-2005	0.004	0.07	0(0%)	0(0%)	5	37	5	0.01	5	16.8	27	0	31.0
Aug-2001	0.007	0.04	0(0%)	0(0%)	5	37	5	0.02	5	8.6	30	0	29.1
Aug-2002	0.007	0.02	0(0%)	0(0%)	5	41	6	0.01	6	9.8	30	0	27.9
Aug-2003	0.006	0.03	0(0%)	0(0%)	6	40	7	0.02	7	8.5	31	0	20.1
Aug-2004	0.015	0.03	0(0%)	0(0%)	6	42	6	0.01	6	9.7	30	0	28.1
Aug-2005	0.004	0.02	0(0%)	0(0%)	5	30	5	0.01	5	4.5	31	0	29.7
Source: Air Quality Standards Compliance Report, June 2001-August 2005													



### Exhibit 5.2.3

	OZONE							CARBON MONOXIDE				NITROGEN DIOXIDE	
	No. Days Exceeding							Max 1-hour ppm	Max 8-hour ppm	Days Exceeding		Max 1-hour ppm	Days Exceeding
	State Standard			Federal Standard		State Standard 8-hr/1-hr	Federal Standard 8-hr/1-hr			Max 8-hour ppm	Max 1-hour ppm		
	1-hour	8-hour	Health Advisory	1-hour	8-hour			Max 1-hour ppm	Max 8-hour ppm			State Standard	Max 1-hour ppm
<b>HOME DEPOT CENTER VENUES</b>													
July-2001	0	0	0	0	0	0.06	0.044	0/0	0/0	1.75	3	0	0.07
July-2002	0	0	0	0	0	0.06	0.051	0/0	0/0	2.00	3	0	0.09
July-2003	0	0	0	0	0	0.08	0.063	0/0	0/0	1.43	2	0	0.07
July-2004	0	0	0	0	0	0.06	0.052	0/0	0/0	1.50	2	0	0.06
July-2005	0	0	0	0	0	0.07	0.056	0/0	0/0	1.00	1	0	0.06
August-2001	0	0	0	0	0	0.08	0.061	0/0	0/0	2.00	3	0	0.07
August-2002	0	0	0	0	0	0.06	0.051	0/0	0/0	2.00	3	0	0.09
August-2003	0	0	0	0	0	0.07	0.053	0/0	0/0	2.00	4	0	0.09
August-2004	0	0	0	0	0	0.08	0.065	0/0	0/0	1.57	2	0	0.05
August-2005	0	0	0	0	0	0.08	0.057	0/0	0/0	1.57	2	0	0.08

Source: Air Quality Standards Compliance Report, June 2001-August 2005

	SULFUR DIOXIDE		PM10				LEAD		SULFATE		PM2.5		
	Max 24-hour ppm	Max 1-hour ppm	No. (%) Days Exceeding			Max 24-hour average (ug/m3)	Number Days Sampled	Monthly average (ug/m3)	Number Days Sampled	Max 24-hour average (ug/m3)	Number Days Sampled	Number Days Exceeding Fed. Std	Max 24-hour average (ug/m3)
			State Standard	Federal Standard	Number Days Sampled								
<b>HOME DEPOT CENTER VENUES</b>													
Jul-2001	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	5	0.07	5	11.7	10	0	28.8
Jul-2002	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	6	0.01	6	9.7	11	0	33.5
Jul-2003	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	5	0.01	5	8.7	10	0	24.1
Jul-2004	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	3	0.01	3	7.4	10	0	30.5
Jul-2005	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	5	0.01	5	17.3	9	0	35.0
Aug-2001	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	5	0.01	5	8.5	9	0	38.5
Aug-2002	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	6	0.01	6	6.7	11	0	32.6
Aug-2003	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	6	0.01	6	9.2	11	0	18.3
Aug-2004	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	6	0.01	6	8.6	11	0	20.6
Aug-2005	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	4	0.01	4	5.4	10	0	24.3

Note: Sulfur Dioxide and PM10 surveys are not conducted in Carson, CA, site of the Home Depot Center.  
Source: Air Quality Standards Compliance Report, June 2001-August 2005





In addition to its world-class air quality control program, it is also worth noting that the State of California leads the nation in addressing greenhouse gas emissions. In 2004, California passed groundbreaking automobile emissions limits that require a 30% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by 2016. This program will further contribute to the region's air quality improvement. Recently, Governor Schwarzenegger and the California legislature passed the Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006, the nation's first state law requiring an economy-wide 25% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by 2020. By passing this law, California has joined the global fight against climate change, and is leading the way towards bringing the United States into step with the rest of the world on this issue. Giving the City of Los Angeles the opportunity to host the 2016 Olympic Games will highlight the importance of this issue in the United States and show the rest of the world that America is committed to a low-carbon and clean air future.

**5.3 Provide detailed information on the quality of drinking water in the Candidate City (according to international standards), including an assessment of the analyses performed over the last five years, the testing methods used and the system of supply.**

**Water: Safe, Available, and Responsibly Managed**

Los Angeles water is extremely clean. It exceeds State, Federal and WHO standards. During each of the last five years, Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (LADWP) has conducted approximately 347,900 field and laboratory tests on more than 25,000 samples collected. These tests analyze 224 constituents or parameters, including levels of arsenic, chromium, lead, disinfection byproducts, and even not-yet-regulated substances such as radon. Tests for each contaminant are run at least monthly at sites throughout the region, and some tests are conducted even more frequently. During the previous five-year period, Los Angeles' water has consistently met U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and WHO standards by a comfortable margin.

In addition to being clean and safe, the City's water consistently ranks very well in taste tests. In one test, for example, 25% of respondents preferred Los Angeles' tap water while only 15% preferred Evian.

Los Angeles water supply is also extremely reliable. The City's water comes from three sources. The first is the Los Angeles aqueduct. Aqueduct water comes from the Owens Valley and makes up 60% of the City's water supply. The second source is Metropolitan Water District (MWD) water, which is a combination of State Water Project sources and water from the Colorado River. The MWD provides 30% of Los Angeles' water. The third source is ground water, which comes primarily from the San Fernando Valley and constitutes 10% of the City's water supply.

Los Angeles will continue to have clean, reliable water in the future. LADWP and the MWD have completed an infrastructure assessment and capital investment plan that ensure that Los Angeles will have sufficient water for the next 20 years, which eliminates any concern related to water supply for the 2016 Olympic Games.

**5.4 Describe the respective public authorities' environment and natural resource management systems and their cooperation, responsibilities and working methods vis-à-vis the OCOG.**

**Public Authorities and SCCOG: An Experienced and Integrated Approach**

Southern California is proud to be home to the most sophisticated environmental management system in the world. The Greater Los Angeles Region has implemented and continues to update comprehensive plans for ensuring air and water quality, for delivering energy supply, and for ensuring effective transportation and mobility. In preparation for the 2016 Olympic Games, SCCOG will form a steering committee consisting of SCCOG officials and of the relevant implementing agencies (e.g., the SCAQMD, the LADWP, The Regional Water Quality Control



Board, the MWD, the Bureau of Waste Management and the Southern California Association of Governments) to prepare for and implement an integrated multi-environmental-media plan for the 2016 Olympic Games. Guided by the principles of the Olympic Movement's Agenda 21, the steering committee will ensure that the environmental, energy, and transportation elements of the Games are carefully managed in a manner consistent with the highest national and international standards.

#### 5.5 Describe the OCOG's planned environmental management system:

- **Objectives, goals and priorities**
- **Environmental key-point action plan for the Olympic Games**
- **Collaboration with the environmental public authorities**
- **Collaboration with non-government environmental organisations**
- **Efforts to be undertaken regarding transport and minimisation of the impact of air and noise pollution**
- **Plans for solid waste management and sewage treatment**
- **Energy supply and conservation, renewable energy use and management**
- **Efforts to protect and enhance significant features of the natural environment and cultural heritage before, during and after the Olympic Games**
- **Environmental awareness programmes**

#### A. Stakeholder Inclusion

SCCOG has already laid the groundwork for the steering committee described in Section 5.4. In keeping with Agenda 21's emphasis on stakeholder involvement and empowerment, the OCOG will also establish an advisory committee consisting of appropriate NGO and other public experts in the environmental, energy, and transportation sectors to assist in designing the integrated plan for the 2016 Olympic Games. This participation will ensure that the Olympic Movement's principles of inclusion are fully born out in the 2016 Olympic Games.

#### B. Main Priorities:

**1. Energy: Creating a Carbon-Neutral Olympic Games.** Los Angeles has a strong tradition of Olympic innovation. In 1932, the City created the first ever Olympic Village. In 1984, the City's careful financial management of the Games led to the most financially successful Olympic Games in history. For 2016, in light of the increasingly prominent threat of climate change, Los Angeles is prepared to host a truly carbon-neutral Olympic Games. The three-step approach described in this section will ensure the legacy of the 2016 Games by showing that a profitable Olympic Games can be produced with zero net carbon emissions. This will be an historic achievement, in keeping with the Olympic traditions of cooperation and innovation, and will set a benchmark for all future Games.

The first step in neutralizing carbon output is to reduce carbon emissions upfront. As previously discussed, Los Angeles has a distinct advantage over other bid cities in that nearly every venue needed to host the Games already exists and thus very little construction will be required. As a result, if the 2016 Olympic Games are held in Los Angeles, the Games will produce dramatically fewer fully accounted CO<sub>2</sub> emissions than they would if held in any other city in the world.



Reducing carbon emissions upfront, however, will not eliminate CO<sub>2</sub> output. The Olympic Games are a huge event and will consume significant energy. Every effort will therefore be made to source energy produced from renewable sources. This will reduce carbon output and also have the additional benefit of raising public awareness of renewable energy.

The third and final step in ensuring a carbon-neutral Olympic Games is to calculate actual carbon emissions caused by the Games and potentially offset these emissions using a carbon offset service. These innovative organizations offset carbon emissions by investing in projects that generate reduced net carbon emissions, such as solar energy plants. Offsetting actual emissions in this manner will help ensure that the 2016 Olympic Games exemplify the environmental principles of the Olympic Movement.

**Main Environmental Priorities for the 2016 Olympic Games:**

1. *Create a carbon-neutral Olympic Games*
2. *Reduce landfill waste to near zero levels through reduction, reuse and recycling*
3. *Maximize the use of public transportation*
4. *Minimize the impact of sewage and storm water runoff*
5. *Educate the public regarding the importance of sustainable development, both as a pillar of the Olympic Movement and as it relates to the world at large*
6. *Complete a comprehensive, transparent review of the environmental, energy and transportation successes and shortcomings of the 2016 Olympic Games that can be used as a model for future Olympic Games*

**2. Waste Management: Reduction and Recycling.** SCCOG's waste management strategy for the 2016 Olympic Games is based on a two-tier approach of reduction and recycling, rooted in the principles of the Olympic Movement's Agenda 21. All solid waste issues will be managed in conjunction with the Los Angeles Bureau of Waste Management. The Bureau of Waste Management has extensive experience with responsible waste management, and annually collects over 240,000 tons of recyclables and 480,000 tons of yard trimmings, for a diversion rate of 64%. This exceeds the 50% State-mandated target for landfill diversion. The Bureau also reduces waste by developing reduction and reuse programs for its customers. The Bureau is prepared to work with SCCOG to target a zero-waste strategy, by which all waste that cannot be eliminated on the front end will be recycled.

There are two main sources of solid waste expected as a result of the Games. The first is construction waste. Los Angeles has two distinct advantages over other bid cities in this area. First, hosting the Olympic Games in Los Angeles will require the construction of only one moderately sized permanent facility, drastically reducing construction waste. Furthermore, the one permanent facility required will be constructed using the latest LEED standards, which will minimize waste. Second, the City has the advantage of already having the Solid Resources Citywide Recycling Division (SRCRD) in place, which develops source reduction, recycling and reuse programs for construction projects. SCCOG will work with the SRCRD from the very beginning to assure that all construction materials can be reused and recycled.

Waste from temporary venue construction will be reduced by using modular construction, which will allow for the reuse of materials when the temporary venues are dismantled. Any materials that cannot be reused will be recycled. Additionally, materials with recycled content and renewable materials will be used in the construction process whenever possible.

The second type of solid waste associated with the Games will be that which is generated as a result of the actual event by attendees and participants. Again, the strategy will be centered around reduction and recycling. Vendors will be encouraged to reduce waste by using environmentally friendly waste-minimization techniques. These include the use of recycled paper napkins, biodegradable utensils (made from corn), and the minimization of packaging. The use of disposable materials will be minimized in athlete housing. Athlete housing will also make every effort to provide organic food that has been purchased from regional farms, thus reducing the



waste and emissions associated with transporting food for long distances. Furthermore, unused food from athlete housing will be donated to local charities, which will assist those in need and provide the collateral benefit of reducing the amount of waste going to the landfill.

Vendors will also be required to recycle cardboard, metals, plastic and glass. Attendees will be encouraged to recycle through the prolific placement of recycling stations, which will be kept clean and organized in order to encourage their use.

### Waste Management: Reduction and Recycling

Waste Type	Solutions
Construction Waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Minimize new construction</li> <li>b. Work with public agencies to plan for reuse or recycling of all construction waste</li> <li>c. Ensure useful legacy for permanent construction</li> <li>d. Ensure reuse of all materials used in temporary construction</li> </ul>
Event Waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Require vendor recycling</li> <li>b. Encourage use of environmentally friendly packaging</li> <li>c. Encourage patron recycling</li> <li>d. Use locally sourced food in athlete housing</li> <li>e. Donate surplus food and goods to charity</li> </ul>

**3. Maximize Use of Public Transportation.** Los Angeles is entering a new era of public transportation. Mayor Villaraigosa has prioritized improvements to the City’s public transportation system, and new lines are rapidly being added. For instance, Los Angeles now boasts an express bus from Los Angeles International Airport to Union Station, from which riders can catch a train to Hollywood, Koreatown, North Hollywood, Los Feliz, or Pasadena. Both ridership and rider satisfaction have seen major gains in just the past year, so much so that Los Angeles’ public transportation system was recently named the best in the country by the American Public Transportation Association.

Transportation was among the great successes of the 1984 Los Angeles Olympic Games. Athlete shuttles ran on time, and no events were missed due to transportation problems. Attendees made extensive use of public transportation. As a result of cooperation between State and local agencies and the private sector, freeway congestion was actually lower than normal during the 1984 Olympic Games.

The 2016 Olympic Games will build upon these successes. Each venue that will be used for the 2016 Olympic Games can be accessed via public transportation, and free rides will be offered to event ticket holders to encourage its use. The City will also once again provide dedicated shuttle services for athletes, officials and media personnel. As a result of these efforts, transportation for the 2016 Olympic Games will run even more smoothly than in 1984.

By 2016, the region’s public transportation system also will be predominantly powered by low-emission engines. Among other objectives, the region’s AQMP is targeting the existing fleets of buses and trucks for an accelerated replacement plan. The use of vehicles retrofitted with particulate traps and powered by clean-fuel engines will ensure that public transportation in Los Angeles is the cleanest in the world.



**4. *Minimize the Impact of Sewage and Stormwater Runoff.*** Comfort can be taken in the fact that the City has one of the most advanced sewage processing systems in the world. As part of massive upgrades to its sewage treatment facilities, Los Angeles recently became one of the first major US cities to achieve Biosolids A treatment. Biosolids A is a U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) classification for biosolids that have had their pathogen and heavy metal content reduced enough to allow the biosolids to be used in the same manner as regular dirt. Los Angeles has also been recognized for using high-temperature solids treatment, or thermophilic digestion, at its Hyperion Treatment Plant. Notably, the Plant recovers energy from biogas, which reduces Hyperion's power consumption from outside sources by 75%.

Los Angeles has also made great strides with the treatment of stormwater runoff. New development increases stormwater runoff by reducing the amount of ground area available to absorb moisture. Until recently, there were no regulations requiring developers to mitigate this runoff, which drains into the ocean. Today, however, all new developments are required to mitigate the first 0.75 inches of rainfall, which eliminates stormwater runoff from new construction for 60 to 70% of storms. The one new permanent facility required for the 2016 Olympic Games will be built to this standard. The voters of Los Angeles have also approved a \$500 million water protection bond package that will fund, among other things, the capture, cleanup, and reuse of stormwater runoff.

**5. *Environmental Awareness Program: Telling the Story of the Green Games.*** The vast majority of the world is aware of the first two pillars of the Olympic movement, sport and culture. Although awareness is growing, the fact that the environment comprises the third pillar of the Olympic movement is not as well known. Therefore, the environmental program of the 2016 Olympic Games will contain a strong public awareness component, designed to educate the world on the importance of sustainable development.

SCCOG will identify other opportunities to educate the public. For example, SCCOG plans to nominate environmentally aware athlete spokespeople and offer preferred sponsorship terms to environmentally responsible businesses, such as electric car manufacturers. Furthermore, in purchasing items such as green power and carbon-offset packages, OCOG will seek to negotiate deals that provide part of the purchase price in the form of advertising. These tradeoffs will help make the public aware of these services and have the added benefit of reducing the cost of the Olympic Games.

In Hollywood and throughout Southern California, there is a host of creative media talent that is both deeply committed to environmental issues and very excited about the Olympic Games coming to Los Angeles. SCCOG plans to recruit this tremendous media presence to tell the story of the Green Games and promote the environmental component of the Olympic Movement to the rest of the world.

**6. *Comprehensive Post-Event Analysis of the Games.*** One of the principles of the Olympic Movement is that each Olympic Games should improve upon its predecessors in terms of sustainability and consideration for environmental issues. Australia is widely recognized as having hosted the greenest Games to date in 2000, and London has set out to surpass this performance in 2012. In turn, SCCOG seeks to surpass both events in terms of minimizing carbon emissions, supporting renewable energy, and encouraging sustainable development. One of the main priorities of OCOG will be to produce a completely transparent "after-action report" that will candidly assess both the successes and the shortcomings of the 2016 Olympic Games.

The report will not be limited to looking at the past, however. It will also be forward-looking in that it will provide a model for planning and analyzing the environmental, energy and transportation impacts of future Games. Producing such a report will be a substantial undertaking. To assist in its production, therefore, SCCOG has already entered into discussions with the UCLA Insti-



tute of the Environment. The Institute has years of experience producing environmental report cards for the Southern California region, and a wealth of expertise in environmental impact assessment. Producing an environmental scorecard that will provide a comprehensive model for assessing the greenness of future Olympic Games will be a significant achievement and will constitute one of the lasting legacies of the 2016 Olympic Games.

## **5.6 Carry out initial environmental impact assessments for all venues (competition venues, IBC and MPC).**

**Summarise the studies, indicating the feasibility of the project in terms of environmental sustainability, and the measures planned to alleviate any negative impact.**

A unique and important aspect of our bid is that we can provide state-of-the art competition and media venues with minimal environmental impact since we will be using our modern existing venues.

***Permanent Facilities.*** A new shooting range is the only new permanent facility required for our bid to host the 2016 Olympic Games. A full environmental impact study will be produced, and the facility will be constructed using LEED standards with a focus on sustainable construction and environmental impact mitigation. After the Games, the facility will be used as a law enforcement training center and will be available to host future sport shooting events.

***Temporary Facilities.*** In addition to the permanent facility, we will also construct the following temporary facilities:

- ▲ **Canoe/Kayak** - A temporary white water/slalom canoe course will be built at Raging Waters Amusement Park in San Dimas.
- ▲ **Cycling** - There will be a temporary course for mountain biking established in Griffith Park.
- ▲ **Cycling** - A temporary course for the new discipline of BMX cycling will be set up at the Home Depot Center in Carson.
- ▲ **Field Hockey** - A temporary field hockey venue will be erected on the campus of East Los Angeles College, immediately adjacent to their existing Weingart Stadium.
- ▲ **Modern Pentathlon** – A temporary pool will be erected at the existing Fairplex site.
- ▲ **Beach Volleyball** - A temporary beach volleyball stadium will be erected in Long Beach.
- ▲ **Fencing** – A temporary fencing venue will be built in Exposition Park near the Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum.
- ▲ **Aquatics** – Pre-fabricated pools will be erected in the Long Beach Convention Center parking lot to accommodate the staging of swimming, diving, synchronized swimming and water polo.

All of these facilities will be constructed with the goal of zero landfill waste. To achieve this goal, we will work with city agencies to ensure that all materials used in these facilities can be reused or recycled. Particular emphasis will be placed on using modular construction to facilitate reuse.



## Meteorology

### 5.11 Complete Table 5.11 indicating:

- Temperature in 'C (maximum, average, minimum) at 9 a.m./12 noon/3 p.m./6 p.m./9 p.m.
- Humidity in % (maximum, average, minimum) at 9 a.m./12 noon/3 p.m./6 p.m./9 p.m.

Please see the Table 5.11, which presents historical data for the same months we plan to conduct the 2016 Olympic Games.

<b>TABLE 5.11 – HISTORICAL TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY (JULY/AUGUST)</b>						
	Temperature in C			Humidity in %		
	Maximum	Average	Minimum	Maximum	Average	Minimum
<b>LOS ANGELES (AIRPORT)</b>						
9 a.m.	31	<b>22.4</b>	18	87	<b>70.4</b>	45
12 noon	29	<b>23.2</b>	20	81	<b>66.6</b>	47
3 p.m.	28	<b>22.0</b>	19	87	<b>71.4</b>	54
6 p.m.	25	<b>19.6</b>	16	98	<b>81.8</b>	54
9 p.m.	25	<b>19.0</b>	15	100	<b>84.8</b>	56
<b>LOS ANGELES (CIVIC CENTER)</b>						
9 a.m.	31	<b>23.0</b>	19	90	<b>66.9</b>	46
12 noon	35	<b>27.1</b>	23	69	<b>58.0</b>	37
3 p.m.	36	<b>26.1</b>	18	84	<b>59.6</b>	40
6 p.m.	30	<b>22.9</b>	17	100	<b>65.4</b>	51
9 p.m.	29	<b>19.9</b>	16	100	<b>74.9</b>	51
<b>Competition venues where conditions are significantly different from the rest of the Candidate City:</b>						
None.						
<b>Competition venues situated more than 50 km from the Candidate City:</b>						
<b>SAN DIEGO (AIRPORT)</b>						
9 a.m.	31	<b>21.4</b>	18	93	<b>75.3</b>	53
12 noon	35	<b>22.9</b>	19	87	<b>68.4</b>	40
3 p.m.	29	<b>22.9</b>	18	84	<b>67.8</b>	44
6 p.m.	26	<b>21.4</b>	17	96	<b>74.5</b>	50
9 p.m.	24	<b>20.3</b>	16	97	<b>80.8</b>	50
<b>SAN FRANCISCO (AIRPORT)</b>						
9 a.m.	25	<b>17.3</b>	15	90	<b>75.1</b>	53
12 noon	32	<b>20.5</b>	16	81	<b>62.7</b>	31
3 p.m.	31	<b>20.6</b>	15	81	<b>61.0</b>	35
6 p.m.	25	<b>17.5</b>	13	93	<b>72.7</b>	48
9 p.m.	21	<b>15.2</b>	12	97	<b>82.3</b>	59
<b>LAS VEGAS, NV (AIRPORT)</b>						
9 a.m.	39	<b>33.0</b>	23	74	<b>25.1</b>	8
12 noon	43	<b>37.0</b>	24	74	<b>20.9</b>	3
3 p.m.	43	<b>38.4</b>	27	61	<b>19.2</b>	4
6 p.m.	41	<b>37.3</b>	26	61	<b>21.9</b>	5
9 p.m.	38	<b>33.3</b>	24	69	<b>23.1</b>	7



**5.12 Complete Table 5.12 indicating:**

- Number of precipitation days per year
- Number of precipitation days for your proposed Games dates
- Average volume of precipitation (in l/m<sup>2</sup>) per year
- Average volume of precipitation (in l/m<sup>2</sup>) for your proposed Olympic Games dates

If any data obtained for a particular year during the period of the Games is significantly different from the above, give a brief explanation.

(\*Precipitation days = more than 0.1 ml precipitation in 24 hours)

Please see Table 5.12.

TABLE 5.12 - PRECIPITATION				
Location	No. of precipitation days		Avg. volume of precipitation	
	Per year (Avg)	For your proposed Games dates (Avg)	Per year	For your proposed Games dates
Los Angeles	12.5	0.3	20.0	0.033
Competition venues where conditions are significantly different to the rest of the Candidate City	none	none	none	none
Competition venues situated more than 50 km from the Candidate City:				
• San Diego, CA	19.3	0.4	23.6	0.013
• San Francisco, CA	49.8	0.1	69.2	0.003
• Las Vegas, NV	13.1	1.5	27.2	0.597

**5.13 For all outdoor competition venues, complete Table 5.13 indicating:**

- Average wind direction
- Average wind strength (km/h)

Please see Table 5.13, which presents historical data for the same months we plan to conduct the 2016 Olympic Games.

**5.14 Give the altitude of your city in meters. Specify any significant differences in altitude between the city and the competition venues.**

The Los Angeles basin rises from sea level at the Pacific Ocean beaches to an altitude of 56.5 meters inland. All of the competition venues are in this range.

The altitude of competition venues outside of the Los Angeles area are San Diego, 4.5 meters; San Francisco, 53.3 meters; Las Vegas, Nevada, 648.0 meters.





**TABLE 5.13 – WIND DIRECTION AND STRENGTH**

Wind data	Average wind direction	Average wind strength (km/h)	Wind data	Average wind direction	Average wind strength (km/h)
<b>Venues: Los Angeles-area coastal venues</b>			<b>Venue: Qualcomm Stadium (San Diego, California)</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Marathon course</li> <li>• Triathlon course</li> </ul>					
9 a.m.	WSW	9.2	9 a.m.	SW-WNW	9.7
12 noon	WSW	18.7	12 noon	W	16.3
3 p.m.	WSW	22.0	3 p.m.	W	16.5
6 p.m.	WSW	19.2	6 p.m.	W	12.9
9 p.m.	WSW	11.4	9 p.m.	WSW-WNW	8.4
<b>Venues: Los Angeles-area central/eastern venues</b>			<b>Venue: AT&amp;T Park (San Francisco, California)</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• East Los Angeles College</li> <li>• Fairplex</li> <li>• Griffith Park</li> <li>• Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum</li> <li>• Raging Waters</li> <li>• Rose Bowl</li> <li>• Santa Anita Park</li> </ul>					
9 a.m.	W-WSW	0.1	9 a.m.	W-WNW	13.5
12 noon	W-SW	2.6	12 noon	WNW	22.8
3 p.m.	W-SW	4.5	3 p.m.	W	31.5
6 p.m.	W-WSW	2.4	6 p.m.	W-WNW	29.0
9 p.m.	W-WSW	1.0	9 p.m.	W-WNW	21.1
<b>Venues: Greater Long Beach area:</b>			<b>Venue: Sam Boyd Stadium (Las Vegas, Nevada)</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Home Depot Center (Archery/Football/Tennis)</li> <li>• Long Beach Aquatic Complex</li> <li>• Long Beach Marina</li> <li>• Long Beach Marine Stadium</li> <li>• Long Beach Volleyball Complex</li> </ul>					
9 a.m.	SSE-SW	24.5	9 a.m.	ENE-SSE	9.4
12 noon	S-SW	11.7	12 noon	ENE-S	12.7
3 p.m.	SSW-W	14.7	3 p.m.	SSE-SSW	16.3
6 p.m.	W-WNW	14.3	6 p.m.	S-SW	18.4
9 p.m.	W-WNW	9.1	9 p.m.	SSW	14.3





Map 5.1



## THEME 7 – MARKETING

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### 7.1 Joint Marketing Programme (“JMP”)

Pursuant to USOC direction, this is not required at this time. See assurances below.

### 7.2 Preparing the Local Marketplace by Developing Measures to Prevent Ambush Marketing

**7.2.1 Provide (a) written guarantee(s) from the relevant government authorities confirming that the legislation necessary to effectively reduce and sanction ambush marketing (e.g. preventing competitors of Olympic sponsors from engaging in unfair competition in the vicinity of Olympic sites), eliminate street vending, control advertising space (e.g. billboards, advertising on public transport, etc.) as well as air space (to ensure no publicity is allowed in such airspace) during the period of the Olympic Games (including two weeks before the Olympic Games), will be passed no later than 30 June 2010.**

#### 7.2.2 Complete Table 7.2.2.

**Provide binding options from each space owner to acquire all existing or hereafter developed outdoor advertising space (e.g. billboards) in the Host City, at 2004 rates adjusted solely for inflation.**

#### 7.2.3 Complete Table 7.2.3.

**Provide binding options from each space owner to acquire all existing or hereafter developed advertising space on public transport (e.g. buses, metro, trams, etc.) in the Host City at 2004 rates adjusted solely for inflation.**

#### 7.2.4 Complete Table 7.2.4.

**Provide binding options from each space owner to control all existing or hereafter developed advertising space (indoor or outdoor) at the airports used for the Olympic Games. at 2004 rates adjusted solely for inflation.**

At the appropriate time, we will obtain the guarantees from government authorities regarding efforts to curb ambush marketing and eliminate street vending during the period of the Olympic Games. We have been in active discussions with the Los Angeles City Attorney’s Office to obtain the requested guarantees. They have agreed to spearhead efforts necessary to prevent ambush marketing and eliminate street vending during the Olympic Games, and we fully expect to arrive at satisfactory agreements. We expect to have similar discussions with the municipalities where the other events will be held and expect to be able to arrive at satisfactory agreements with each of them.

We will also obtain guarantees necessary to control air space during the period of the Olympic Games (including two weeks before and after the Games). Organizers of other sporting events in Los Angeles have teamed with federal, state and local authorities to successfully control air space, and we expect to follow their precedent. For instance, organizers of the Los Angeles Marathon teamed with the Federal Aviation Authority (FAA) to prevent marketers from using for publicity the airspace above their event start and finish line in Los Angeles. At the appropriate time, we will consult the FAA, and we fully expect them to enact similar prohibitions on air space during the Olympic Games. At such time, we will obtain the guarantees required.

We will also obtain guarantees regarding control of advertising space during the Olympic Games. Major advertising space owners in the Los Angeles region include Clear Channel Outdoor, CBS Outdoor, JC Decaux, Lamar Outdoor Advertising and Regency Outdoor Advertising.



The Los Angeles City Attorney's Office initiated discussions on our behalf with the major advertising space owners in the Los Angeles area, and we have met with representatives from this industry.

#### **7.4 TOP Programme, IOC International Sponsorship and Licensing Programmes**

**The TOP Programme is a worldwide sponsorship programme coordinated by the IOC, which affords to a limited number of multinational companies, on a four-year cycle, the highest level international marketing rights in relation to the Olympic Games, the IOC and the 202 NOCs, based on exclusivity for a given product category.**

**Provide a guarantee confirming the OCOG's unconditional participation in the TOP programme and IOC international sponsorship and licensing programmes.**

Please see Exhibit 7.4.1.

#### **7.5 Domestic Sponsorship**

**Use Table 7.5 to indicate the product categories and projected income for each level of national sponsorship:**

Please see Table 7.5.

In consultation with several sponsorship experts and area business leaders, we project total gross domestic sponsorship revenues of \$1 billion. As part of the OCOG's joint marketing venture with the USOC, the USOC has traditionally received 30% of gross sponsorship revenues less any associated costs. Deducting sponsorships costs and IOC royalties of \$140 million from gross revenues of \$1 billion yields \$860 million of net sponsorship revenues. Given the joint venture revenue sharing formula we project the USOC share of sponsorship revenues to be \$260 million. This results in net sponsorship proceeds of \$600 million available to the OCOG. These projections reflect estimates from sponsorship experts and reported sponsorship sales from London 2012 and Vancouver 2010.

Available data from London 2012 and Vancouver 2010 suggest that top-level "Partner" domestic sponsorships have sold in the \$100 - \$170 million range. For the Games, we have conservatively assumed a \$90 million top tier sponsor estimate. To arrive at the \$1 billion gross revenue estimate, we project receiving 5 "Partner" level sponsors at \$90 million each, 10 "Official Sponsor" level sponsors at \$40 million each and 15 "Official supplier" level sponsors at \$10 million each. We intent to limit our sales to these levels of sponsorship. Pending any changes in the TOP Sponsorship categories, we expect to attract "Partner"-level sponsors from fields such as Technology and Telecom, Finance, Natural Resources (e.g. utilities, energy and environmental companies), Consumer Goods, Automotive and Media and Entertainment. We will mine all traditional Olympic sponsorship categories as well as local industries - such as the entertainment industry - to achieve this goal. Overall, we consider \$600 million is a reasonable and achievable estimate for net domestic sponsorship proceeds<sup>1</sup>.

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<sup>1</sup> London has had domestic sponsorship sales of \$100 - \$150 million each for five major sponsors. Beijing 2008 has reportedly lined up 10 domestic sponsors at \$75-100 million each.



Exhibit 7.4.1



SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA COMMITTEE FOR THE OLYMPIC GAMES

350 SOUTH BIXEL STREET, SUITE 250, LOS ANGELES, CA 90017  
PHONE (213) 482-6333 • FAX (213) 482-6340

January 22, 2007

Mr. Robert J. Ctvrtlik  
Vice President, International  
United States Olympic Committee  
19600 Fairchild Road, Suite 270  
Irvine, California 92612

Dear Mr. Ctvrtlik:

This is to confirm that if Los Angeles is selected to host the 2016 Olympic Games, the Organizing Committee will participate unconditionally in the TOP program and in all IOC international sponsorship and licensing programs.

Sincerely,



David Simon  
President



<b>TABLE 7.5 - PROJECTED INCOME FROM DOMESTIC SPONSORSHIP</b>		
<b>Level of Sponsorship</b>	<b>Product Categories</b>	<b>Projected Income by Level of Sponsorship (\$M 2006)</b>
First level	Technology and Telecom	
	Finance/Real Estate	\$450 million
	Natural Resources	
Second level	Consumer Goods	
	Auto	400 million
	Media/Entertainment	
Third level	Airlines/Aerospace	
	Food and Beverage	150 million
	Air Freight/Delivery	
Gross Revenue		1,000 million
Less Sponsorship Costs		(140 million)
Net Revenue		860 million
Less USOC Share of Net Proceeds		(260 million)
<b>Net Sponsorship Proceeds</b>		<b>\$600 million</b>

## 7.6 Ticketing

### 7.6.1 What is the total projected income from ticket sales?

#### a) Olympic Games

We project total ticket sales for the 2016 Olympic Games of \$580 million<sup>2</sup>.

#### b) Paralympic Games

We project that the Paralympics will generate \$40 million in ticketing revenue<sup>3</sup>.

### 7.6.2 What percentage sell-out rate are these projected incomes based on?

#### a) Olympic Games

#### b) Paralympic Games

The \$580 million Olympic Games ticket sales estimate is based on 7.3 million available tickets, an 82% sell-out rate and an overall average ticket price of \$95. The ticketing revenue estimate is based on bottom-up projections using planned venue capacities, an Olympic schedule matching Beijing 2008 as well as pricing and attendance assumptions derived from prior Olympic Games and consultation with Olympic ticketing experts.

<sup>2</sup>This estimate excludes ticketing revenue from the Cultural Program. Cultural Program ticketing revenue is estimated at \$10 million. This revenue is included in Table 7.10 Other Revenue Sources.

<sup>3</sup>We estimate total Paralympics revenue of \$70 million based on historical data from recent Olympic Games and bids with the remaining \$30 million coming primarily from sponsorships.



### 7.6.3 What is the price range of Olympic and Paralympic Games tickets in the following categories:

- **Opening and Closing Ceremonies**
- **Prime events (e.g. athletics, swimming or other sports with a particularly strong national appeal)**
- **Other events**

The \$580 million ticket revenue estimate is based on an average regular ticket price of \$70 and a median ticket price of \$60.

Apart from regular seat ticketing, Los Angeles is in a unique position to offer luxury box seats (“super-premium seats”) to a significant number of patrons. We believe these super-premium seats would be especially appealing to domestic sponsors. We have planned for all of the large venues - including the Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum, Staples Center, Galen Center, Honda Center, Rose Bowl Stadium, Home Depot Center, Long Beach Aquatics Complex, etc. - to have 5-15% of total ticket capacity designated for super-premium seats. These selected seats would sell at 100%-500% premium over regular ticket prices. We believe no other city would be able to offer such a large quantity of super-premium seating.

In projecting ticketing for the Opening and Closing Ceremonies we conservatively estimate an average ticket price of \$450. In the interests of conservative budgeting we expect the Ceremonies’ ticket prices to range from \$330 to \$950.

The price range for regular tickets to prime events—such as Athletics, Basketball, Swimming, Gymnastics, Boxing, Soccer finals, Tennis and Volleyball—will be \$50 to \$120 with super-premium ticket prices up to \$600 for final rounds.

	Total Sales (\$Million)		Average Price (\$)		Price Range (\$)	
	Regular	Super-premium	Regular	Super-premium	Regular	Super-premium
<b>Total</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>383</b>	<b>15 – 120</b>	<b>145 - 950</b>
Ceremonies	0	60	–	453	–	330 – 950
"Prime" events	350	130	78	358	50 – 120	145 – 605
All other events	40	0	37	–	15 – 55	–

The price range for all other events will be \$15 - \$55. We aim to have a “family-friendly” pricing structure by having a significant number of affordably priced tickets available. Over 650,000 preliminary round tickets for 10 events will feature an average price of \$15. In addition, the average regular ticket price for 13 different sports will be less than \$40.

### 7.6.4 How do the proposed ticket prices compare to other major events? Provide comparative pricing.

Proposed average ticket prices for the 2016 Olympic Games are comparable to other major sporting events such as the Super Bowl and the World Series as well as major concerts by artists such as The Rolling Stones and U2. Average prices would match the New York City (NYC) 2012 bid and be lower than the Sydney 2000 Games’ average ticket price. Pricing would also be competitive with other sporting events such as the NFL, NASCAR, the NBA and the World Cup.



Type	Event	Average Ticket Price	Median Ticket Price
Sport	Super Bowl XL (Detroit)	\$600	N/A
Sport	World Series 2006	\$200	N/A
Concert	Rolling Stones 2005 Tour	\$134	N/A
Olympic Games	Sydney 2000 Olympic Games	\$101	N/A
Concert	U2 2005 Tour	\$97	N/A
Olympic Games	NYC 2012 Bid	\$95	N/A
<b>Olympic Games</b>	<b>Los Angeles 2016 Bid</b>	<b>\$95</b>	<b>\$60</b>
Sport	NASCAR event	\$88	N/A
Sport	NBA Regular Season (L.A. Lakers)	\$82	N/A
Sport	World Cup 2006	\$81	N/A
Sport	NFL Regular season (median)	N/A	\$74
Sport	NHL Regular season - (L.A. Kings)	\$43	N/A
Sport	NHL Regular season - (average)	\$31	N/A

*Source: CNN (2005); SportsBusiness.com; SCCOG estimates*

## 7.7 Licensing

### 7.7.1 Use Table 7.7.1 to indicate the projected income from licensed merchandise sales as well as type of categories:

Please see Table 7.7.1.

We estimate licensing revenue of \$125 million. This estimate is based on a comparison with historical Games licensing revenues and on a bottoms-up analysis constructed through our consultation with licensing experts. While royalty rates vary by product and licensor, we expect to receive royalties of 15 – 20% on licensed product sales. The key categories for licensing are expected to be apparel (including outerwear, hats, jerseys, shirts and other sub-categories), pins, collectibles, children’s items, and coins. Given the Los Angeles market’s size and tourist appeal, plus the expected growth in interactive forms of worldwide commerce, we believe that an estimate of \$125 million is conservative.

Category Type	Projected Income (\$Million 2006)
Apparel	50
Pins	25
Children's/Plush	20
Collectibles/Novelty	15
Coins	10
Other - Electronics, Publishing	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>125</b>

### 7.7.2 Are there plans to develop a commemorative coin programme?

**If so, what format would such a programme take and what is the projected income?**

**Provide the necessary guarantee(s) from the National Mint and Minister of Finance (or other authorised governing entity), securing plans for the proposed coin programme.**

We plan to develop a commemorative coin program. Historical coin revenues for recent U.S.-based Games in Salt Lake City, Atlanta and Los Angeles (1984) have ranged from \$20 million - \$60 million. Based on these revenues, we have conservatively projected coin revenues of \$10 million (these are included in the licensing revenues) for the Olympic Games. The OCOG will partner with the USOC to work with the U.S. Mint, which has a tradition of partnering with





OCOGs (e.g., 1984, 1996, 2002). We will carefully plan the design and marketing of the coins to ensure consistency with Olympic values and the relevant USOC and IOC requirements.

## 7.8 Lotteries

We do not expect to obtain any government subsidies or funding from lotteries.

## 7.9 Sponsor Hospitality Centre

**Outline the general concept and location (e.g., number of sites, distance from venues, etc.) for the Sponsor Hospitality Centre.**

Primary sponsor hospitality centers, with exclusive access for sponsors and their guests, are planned at four multi-sport sites:

1. Exposition Park cluster, including the Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum
2. L.A. Live, including Nokia Theatre and Staples Center
3. Home Depot Center cluster
4. Long Beach Arena cluster

These centers will provide refreshments, live entertainment, and access to the television feed from major venues. All of the centers will be located on-site between the designated entrance for sponsor guests and the competition site, making them walking distance for sponsor personnel and guests.

Depending on sponsor interest, other hospitality facilities could be arranged at venues with available space such as Fairplex (Modern Pentathlon and Shooting), the Honda Center (primary Basketball), the Rose Bowl Stadium (primary Football) and Santa Anita Park (Equestrian).

## 7.10 Other Revenue

We believe there are several potential ancillary sources of revenue that will generate over \$375 million (see Table 7.10.1).

The key revenue source will be \$125 million from a Corporate Marketing Program. We will primarily generate these revenues from premium Patron packages that will target wealthy individuals as well as through a preferred Olympic Supporters ticket purchasing program. The Patron packages will be comparable to the successful Los Angeles 1984 Olympic Games Patron Program and will provide its members with special VIP access to events as well as exclusive receptions, merchandise and hospitality areas. We will take special precaution to avoid any conflicts of interest between Patron program participants and corporate sponsors.

Additional revenue sources include: Paralympic ticketing and sponsorship revenues of \$70 million; ancillary merchandising revenues of \$55 million from the OCOG's share of concessions and merchandise sales from Olympic venues, Villages and gathering places; Cultural program and Pre-Olympic sporting event ticketing revenues of \$30 million (which conservatively excludes any possible associated TV rights and sponsorship revenues); estimated interest income of \$35 million on ticket deposits collected 12 – 18 months prior to the Games; and a combined \$50 million from asset disposal, torch relay, media village and rate card revenues.



**TABLE 7.10.1 – OTHER REVENUE SOURCES**

Category Type	Projected Income (\$Million 2006)	Assumption
Corporate Marketing Program	125	Premium patron packages (modeled after LA1984 Program)
Paralympics	70	Comparable to London 2012 and other recent budgets
Merchandising	55	Atlanta 1996 earned \$4 million
Interest Income	35	Based on expected ticket revenue deposits in 2015
Torch Relay	25	Based on recent Olympic Games such as Sydney 2000
Pre-Olympic Events	20	Estimated 78 events at \$0.5 million revenue each
Gathering Places	12.5	Based on recent Olympic Games such as Sydney 2000
Cultural Program	10	Estimated revenues from music and arts events
Asset Disposal	10	Based on recent Olympic Games such as Sydney 2000
Media/Family Village	10	Prospective commissions from media room and board
Rate Card	5	Rate card revenues from Media Center
<b>Total</b>	<b>377.5</b>	

Total project revenue for 2016 Olympic Games is \$2.66 billion. Table 7.10-2 provides the breakdown for this total amount and comparison with other Olympic Games.

**TABLE 7.10-2. TOTAL PROJECTED REVENUE OF \$2.7 BILLION FOR 2016 OLYMPIC GAMES**

Source	Estimated Revenues from Recent Games and bids in \$ 2006 millions				Los Angeles 2016 Estimate (\$Million)	Assumptions and Rationale
	London 2012	Athens 2004	Sydney 2000	Atlanta 1996		
Ticketing	410	250	670	550	580	Based on bottoms-up build-up Could adjust upward given Los Angeles market size & premium ticket opportunities
Broadcast TV rights	780	780	760	730	650	Provided by USOC Matches London and recent Games
Corporate Sponsorship	190	210	200	100	330	Provided by USOC LA2012 estimate included domestic sponsorship and licensing
Domestic Sponsorship	630	320	570	570	530	Net revenue estimate reflects reported sales in London, Vancouver, and Beijing
Licensing	80	70	60	110	125	Slightly better than Atlanta 1996 due to improved new media and coin sales
Other Ancillary <sup>1</sup>	120	200	40	310	375	Based on recent Games' programs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Corporate marketing program/patron package (Los Angeles 1984): \$125 million</li> <li>Paralympics (London 2012): \$70 million</li> <li>Ancillary/merchandising (Atlanta 1996): \$55 million</li> <li>Interest income (Sydney2000/Los Angeles 1984): \$36 million</li> <li>Other asset sales, test events (Atlanta 1996): \$90 million</li> </ul>
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,210</b>	<b>1,830</b>	<b>2,300</b>	<b>2,330</b>	<b>2,660</b>	

<sup>1</sup> Estimated from published reports for sources such as public funding, and other programs (e.g., Atlanta 1996, other revenue included donations, interest income, rate card and ticket service fee charges).

Source: IOC 2012 Bid evaluation; Olympic Games Final Reports; Greek Embassy Online Fact Sheet; 2016 IOC Marketing Fact Sheet; Rob Prazmark of Wasserman Media Group and former IOC sponsorship sales; R. Hollander of Brand Sense Partners and former Atlanta 1996 Licensing



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## THEME 8 – SPORT AND VENUES

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### 8.1 COMPETITION SCHEDULE

Based on the Olympic Programme provided in Appendix A to Theme 8, use Table 8.1 to indicate:

- **Dates and days of competition (by sport/discipline)**
- **Type and level of competition**
- **Finals (by sport/discipline)**
- **Total gold medals awarded each day and for each sport/discipline**
- **Opening and Closing Ceremonies**

Table 8.1 (on the following two pages) contains the requested information for each sport (in horizontal rows) and for each day of planned competition (in vertical columns).





<b>TABLE 8.1: COMPETITION SCHEDULE</b>																		
<b>Key:</b> ■ = competition held, but no medals decided. A simple number indicates both men's and women's (or mixed) finals held on the same day. A notation of "M" or "W" with a number indicates a men's or women's gold-medal round/event.																		
Sport/Discipline	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Total
Ceremonies	■																■	0
Athletics								3	4	5	6	5	3	6	7	7	1	47
Rowing		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	7	7								14
Badminton		■	■	■	■	■	■	1	2	2								5
Basketball		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	W/sf	M/sf	W/1	M/1	2
Boxing		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■			M/sf	5	6	11
Canoe/Kayak-flatwater											■	■	■	■	6	6		12
Canoe/Kayak-slalom				■	2	■	M/2											4
Cycling-track								2	1	1	3	3						10
Cycling-road		W/1	M/1			2												4
Cycling-mountain															W/1	M/1		2
Cycling-BMX													■	2				2
Equestrian		■	■	■	2	■	1	■	■	■	1	1	1					6
Fencing				W/1	M/1	W/1	M/1	W/1	2	M/1	M/1	M/1						10
Football		■	■		■	■		■	■		W/sf	M/sf		■	W/1	M/1		2
Gymnastics-artistic		■	■		W/1	M/1	W/1	M/1		4	3	3						14
Gymnastics-rhythmic													■	■	W/1	W/1		2
Gymnastics-trampoline									■		W/1	M/1						2
Weightlifting		M/1	2	2	2	2		2	W/1	M/1	W/1	M/1						15
Handball		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	W/sf	M/sf	W/1	M/1	2
Hockey			■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	W/sf	M/sf	W/1	M/1		2
Judo		2	2	2	2	2	2	2										14
Wrestling-freestyle		2	2	M/3		2	2											11





<b>TABLE 8.1: COMPETITION SCHEDULE (CONTD)</b>																		
<b>Key:</b> ■ = competition held, but no medals decided. A simple number indicates both men's and women's (or mixed) finals held on the same day. A notation of "M" or "W" with a number indicates a men's or women's gold-medal round/event.																		
<b>Sport/Discipline</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>Total</b>
Wrestling-greco-roman									M/2	M/2	M/3							7
Swimming		■	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4								32
Swimming-Diving			W/1	M/1	W/1	M/11		■	■	W/1	■	M/1	■	W/1	■	M/1		8
Swimming-Synchro										■	■	W/1		■	W/1			2
Swimming-Water Polo			■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	W/sf	M/sf		■	W/1	M/1	2
Modern Pentathlon														W/1	M/1			2
Taekwondo													2	2	2	2		8
Tennis			■	■	■	■	■	■	2	2								4
Table Tennis						■	■	■	■	W/1	M/1	■	■	■	W/1	M/1		4
Shooting			2	2	2	2	M/1	2	W/1	2	M/1							15
Archery		■	W/1	M/1	■	■	W/1	M/1										4
Triathlon/Marathon											W/1	M/1						2
Sailing		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	2	1	2	2	2	2				11
Volleyball-indoor		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	W/sf	M/sf	W/1	M/1	2
Volleyball-beach		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	W/sf	M/sf	W/1	M/1			2
<b>Total gold medals:</b>	<b>0</b>																	<b>298</b>



















## 8.2 Venues

Use Table 8.2 to list:






















- All proposed competition venues
- Gross seating capacity of competition venues
- All proposed training venues

To aid in locating specific venues of interest, Table 8.2 (on the following two pages) includes the requested information for each sport along with a cross-reference to the symbol for each sport and the page number location in Section 8.3.

TABLE 8.2: VENUES					
		COMPETITION VENUES		TRAINING VENUES	Sec. 8.3 Page No.
Sport/Discipline/Event	Venue Name	Gross Seating Capacity	Venue Name		
 Aquatics	Long Beach Aquatics Center	20,000	Olympic Pool at USC Sunset Canyon at UCLA		8-101
 Archery	Home Depot Center	5,000	(competition venue)		8-130
 Athletics	Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum	75,000-plus	Drake Stadium at UCLA Loker Stadium at USC		8-7
 Badminton	Bren Events Center	5,000	(competition venue) ToroDome at CSUDH		8-150
 Basketball 1	Honda Center	17,500	(see below)		8-146
 Basketball 2	Anaheim Arena	7,000	Anaheim Convention Center		8-142
 Boxing	Galen Center at USC	10,000	(competition venue)		8-26
 Canoe/Kayak/ Flatwater	Long Beach Marine Stadium	25,000	(competition venue)		8-114
 Canoe/Kayak/Slalom	Raging Waters	2,000	(competition venue)		8-97
 Cycling/Track & BMX	Home Depot Center	4,000	(competition venue)		8-132
 Cycling/Mountain & Road	Griffith Park	n/a	Los Angeles roads		8-38
 Equestrian/Dressage-Jumping	Santa Anita Park	32,000	(competition venue)		8-89
 Equestrian/event	Oaks Blenheim Facility	50,000 standing	(competition venue)		8-154
 Fencing/preliminaries	Exposition Park	10,000	Lyon Center at USC		8-12
 Fencing/finals	Nokia Theatre	7,000	n/a		8-21
 Football 1	Rose Bowl Stadium	91,000	(competition venue)		8-85
 Football 2	Home Depot Center	27,000	(competition venue)		8-133
 Football 3	Qualcomm Stadium	70,000	(competition venue)		8-158
 Football 4	AT&T Park	38,000	(competition venue)		8-162



**TABLE 8.2: VENUES**

Sport/Discipline/Event	COMPETITION VENUES		TRAINING VENUES	Sec. 8.3 Page No.
	Venue Name	Gross Seating Capacity	Venue Name	
 Football 5	Sam Boyd Stadium	32,000	(competition venue)	8-166
 Gymnastics/Artistic-Trampoline	Staples Center	18,000	Pardee Gymnasium at UCLA Yates Gymnasium at UCLA	8-16
 Gymnastics/Rhythmic	Long Beach Arena	11,000	(competition venue) Alumni Gymnasium at LMU	8-109
 Handball/preliminaries	Walter Pyramid	5,000	Santa Monica College Venice High School Gym	8-126
 Handball/finals	Staples Center	18,000	n/a	8-16
 Hockey 1	Weingart Stadium	20,000	(competition venue)	8-30
 Hockey 2	Weingart Stadium	5,000	Home Depot Center	8-30
 Judo	Long Beach Arena	11,000	Long Beach Convention Center	8-109
 Modern Pentathlon	Fairplex	Varies by site	(competition venues)	8-93
 Rowing	Long Beach Marine Stadium	25,000	(competition venue)	8-114
 Sailing	Long Beach Marina	n/a	(competition venue)	8-122
 Shooting	Fairplex	3,000	(competition venue)	8-93
 Table Tennis	Long Beach Convention Center	5,000	Gersten Pavilion at LMU	8-105
 Taekwondo	Long Beach Convention Center	8,000	Hamilton High School Gym University High School Gym	8-105
 Tennis	Home Depot Center	13,000	Los Angeles Tennis Center	8-134
 Triathlon Finish	City of Los Angeles Streets	n/a	(competition venues)	8-43
 Volleyball 1	The Forum	17,000	Collins Court at UCLA Palisades High School Gym	8-81
 Volleyball 2	Pauley Pavilion at UCLA	10,000	(competition venue)	8-77
 Volleyball 3 (beach)	Long Beach Volleyball Complex	8,000	(competition venue)	8-118
 Weightlifting	Shrine Auditorium	6,300	(competition venue)	8-34
 Wrestling	Long Beach Convention Center	8,000	(competition venue)	8-105

NON-COMPETITION VENUES			
	Venue Type	Venue Name	Page No.
	Olympic Village	UCLA	8-63
	Media/Family Village	University of Southern California	8-48
	Main Media Center	Los Angeles Convention Center	8-58



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### 8.3 VENUE LOCATION

#### Map B

Indicate on Map B, no larger than A3 – folded or double page – and giving the graphic scale used, the location of all competition and training venues, as well as the following non-competition venues:

- The main Olympic Village
- Any other Olympic Village being used for the respective sport (if applicable)
- Olympic Hotel(s) – see list of constituent groups in theme 13 (Q 13.5.1)
- MPC
- IBC

#### Maps B1, B2, B3, etc. (venue cluster maps)

Provide (a) separate map(s) (Maps B1, B2, etc.) no larger than A3 – folded or double page – and giving the graphic scale used, for any venue cluster(s) in your concept.

Please make sure you observe the following colour code on all B maps requested above:

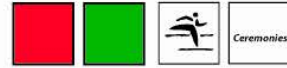
- **BLUE** Existing infrastructure
- **GREEN** Planned infrastructure (irrespective of the Olympic Games)
- **RED** Additional infrastructure (necessary to host the Olympic Games)

Please see maps developed for each proposed venue. This section is organized by geographic venue cluster in the Los Angeles area.

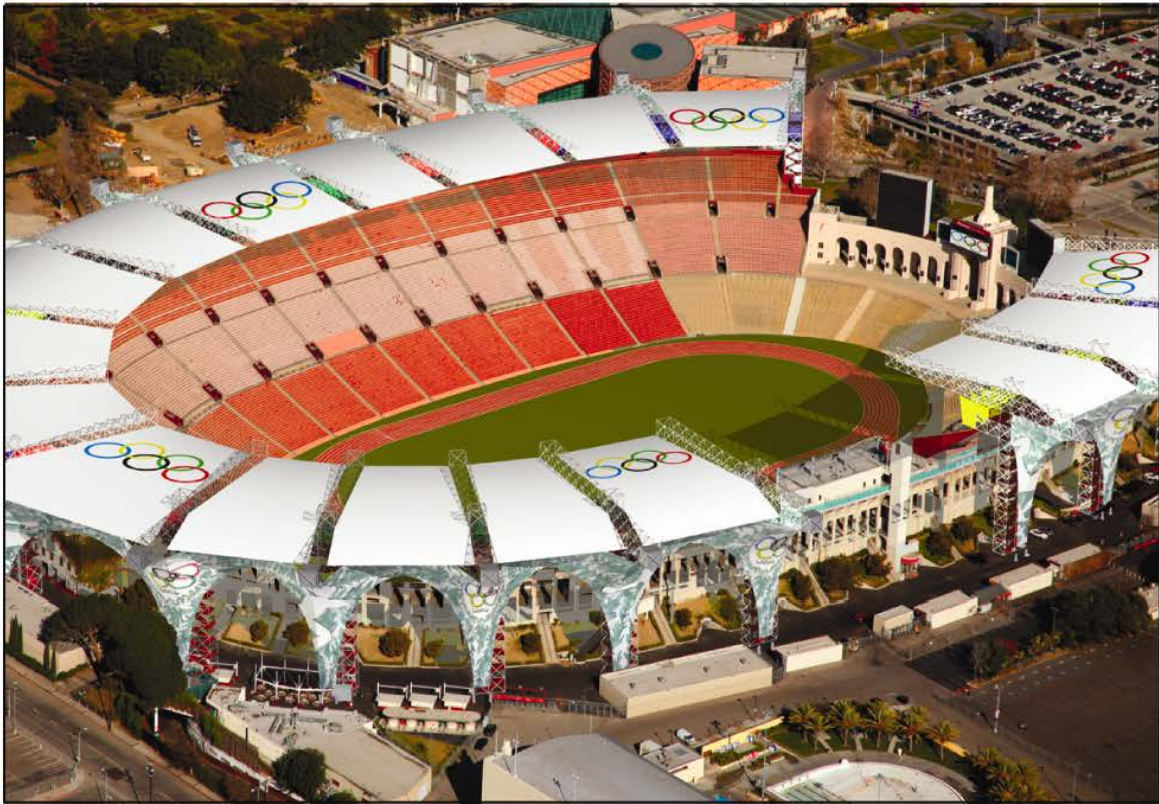




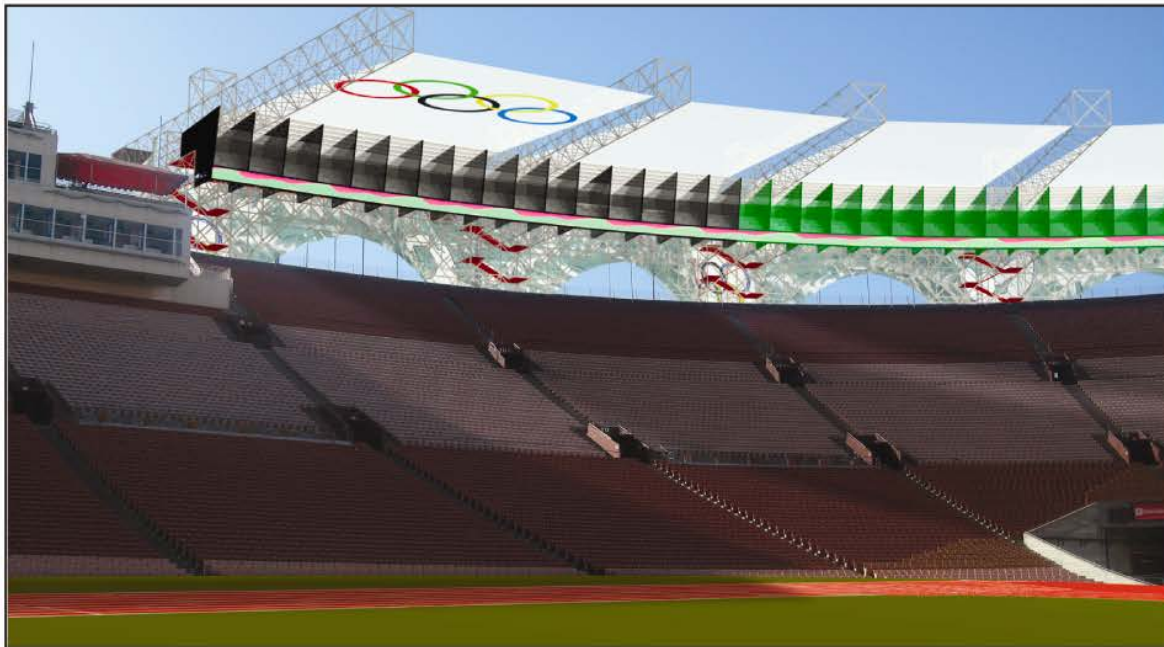
1.1a VENUE – LOS ANGELES MEMORIAL COLISEUM (ATHLETICS, CEREMONIES)



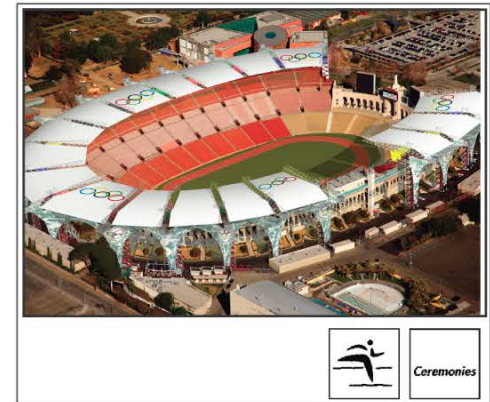
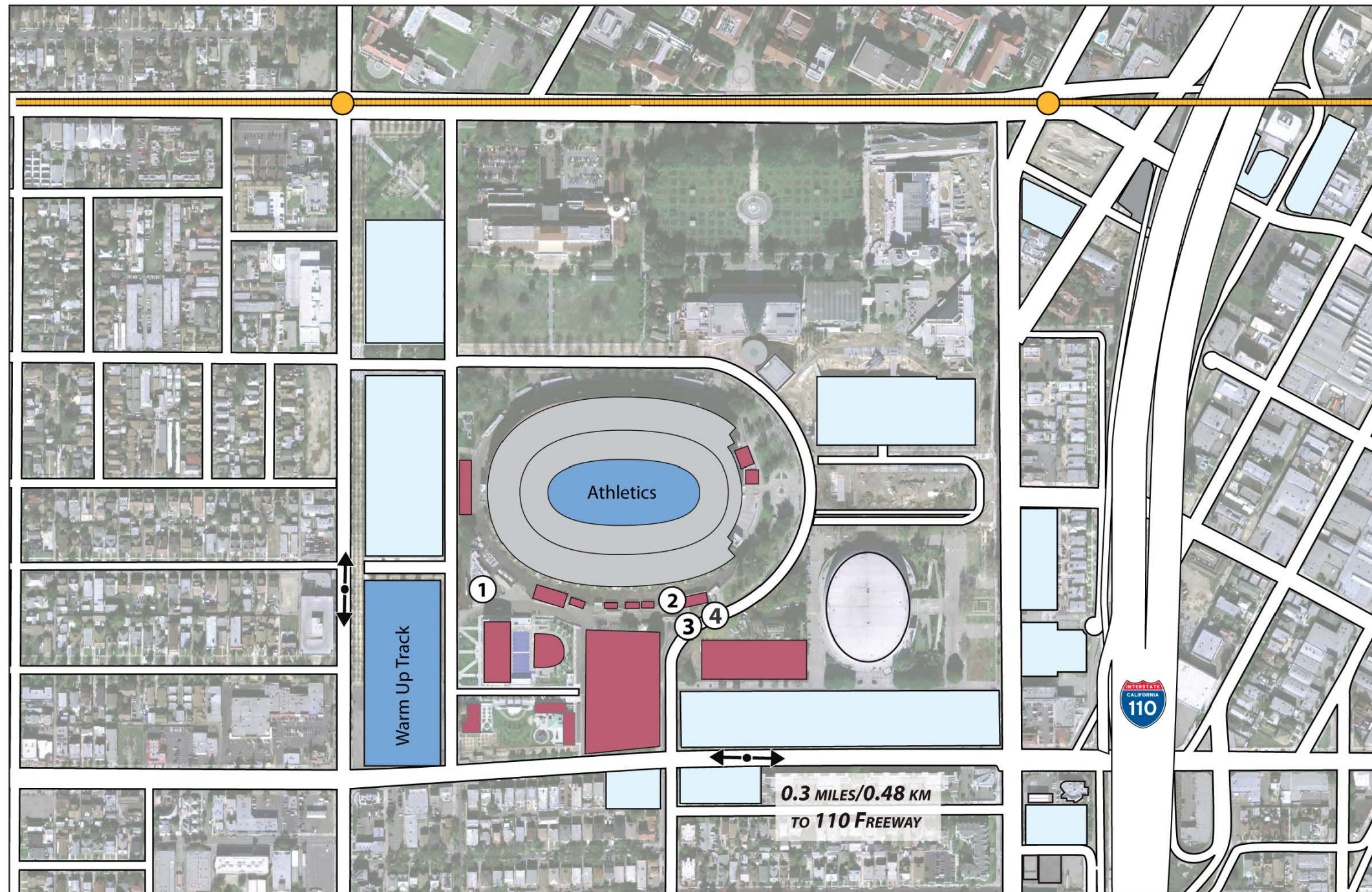
*Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum*



**1.1a VENUE – LOS ANGELES MEMORIAL COLISEUM (ATHLETICS, CEREMONIES)**

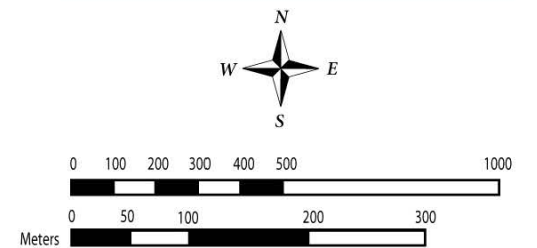


1.1a VENUE – LOS ANGELES MEMORIAL COLISEUM (ATHLETICS, CEREMONIES)



We are depicting the Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum as it will be improved and updated for the 2016 Olympic Games. Prior to 2016, the Coliseum will be furnished with improved seating, restroom and concession facilities. The luxury boxes, sun shades and their associated supporting structure will be added as temporary improvements, specifically for the 2016 Olympic Games. At the time of the Opening Ceremony, it will be a fabulous, contemporary facility while summoning the tradition inherent in the Olympic Games.

Parenthetically, if the National Football League were to renew its interest in establishing a franchise in Los Angeles at the Coliseum, the Coliseum would be improved in a consistent manner, providing an exceptional venue for the staging of the Olympic Games in 2016.



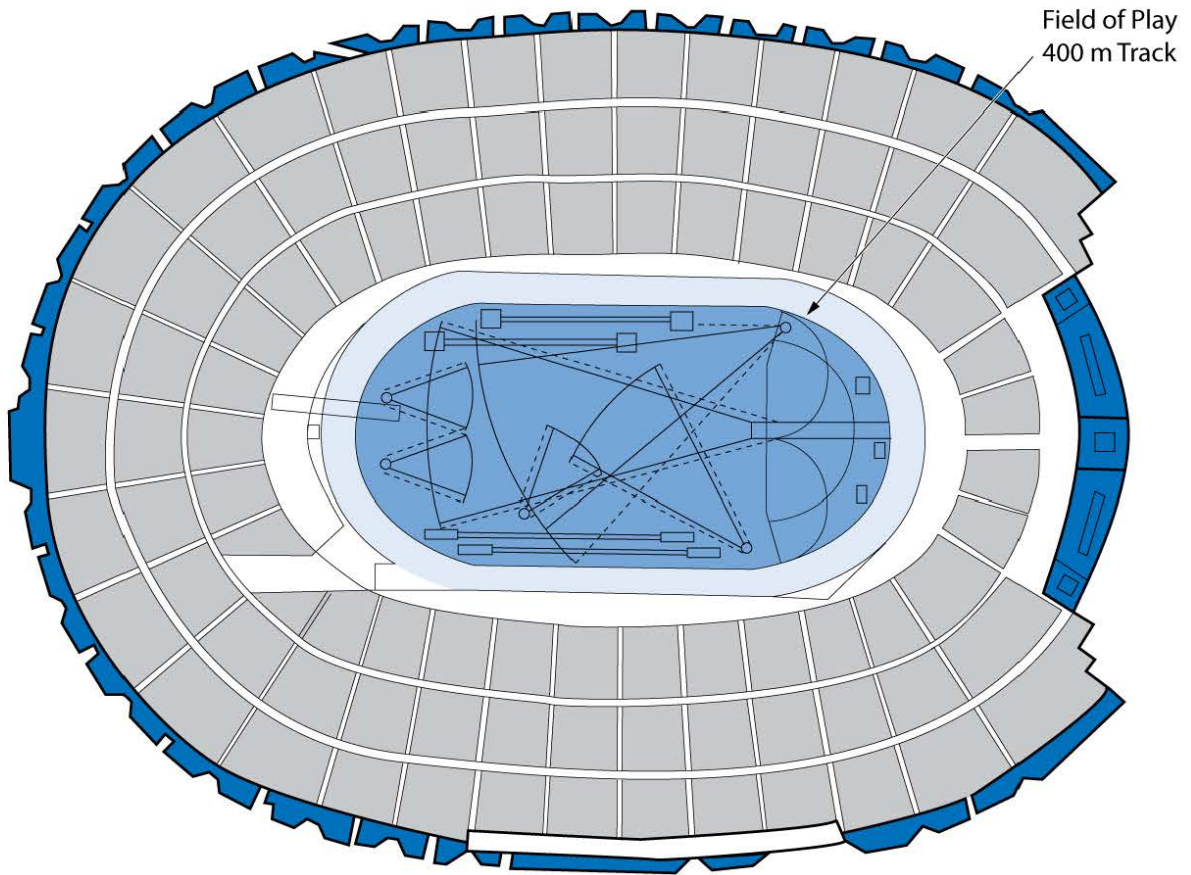
**LEGEND**

- FOOTPRINT OF FACILITY
- BACK AND FRONT HOUSE SPACE
- PARKING
- SPECTATOR SEATING
- 1 ATHLETE AND OFFICIALS DROP-OFF AND ENTRANCE
- 2 BROADCAST/MEDIA DROP-OFF AND ENTRANCE
- 3 OLYMPIC FAMILY DROP-OFF AND ENTRANCE
- 4 SPECTATOR DROP-OFF AND ENTRANCE
- TRANSPORTATION ROUTES
- METRO RAIL

**Los Angeles  
MEMORIAL COLISEUM**

### 1.1a VENUE – LOS ANGELES MEMORIAL COLISEUM (ATHLETICS, CEREMONIES)

Potential Seating Capacity  
75,000+



**Legend:**  
Blue – Existing Infrastructure  
Green – Planned Infrastructure  
Red – Additional Infrastructure  
Grey – Spectator Seating

## 1.1a VENUE – LOS ANGELES MEMORIAL COLISEUM

### Sport and Discipline – Athletics, Ceremonies

Competition Venue Name	Location	Current Owner
Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum	Los Angeles, California	State of California (governed by the Los Angeles Coliseum Commission)

Current Use	Proposed Capacity	Category		
		Existing	New	Temporary
Stadium	75,000-plus	Yes		

Driving Distance from the Venue	Kilometers	Miles	Time
Distance to the Olympic Village	24.5	15.2	21
Distance to the IOC hotel	5.3	3.3	6
Distance from the Games Center-point	5.3	3.3	6

Venue Use Agreement Description (Letter/Contract/Other)	Authority of Issue	Received (Date)	Status of the Agreement (Brief Explanation)
Letter	Pat Lynch, Gen. Mgr	10 Jun 06	Facility confirmed willingness to enter into lease

General Use Dates	Dates (Start / End)
Test Events	Summer 2015
Overlay Period	Approx. February 22-July 21, 2016
Olympic Games	July 22-August 7, 2016
Paralympic Games	August 20-31, 2016
Restoration	Approx. September 1-November 30, 2016

Construction Plan Overview	Brief Explanation and General Schedule
New Construction	None
Renovation	None
Temporary	Installation of field of play (track), hospitality and press facilities; decorations; luxury boxes; some temporary seating; training of staff over month prior to competition

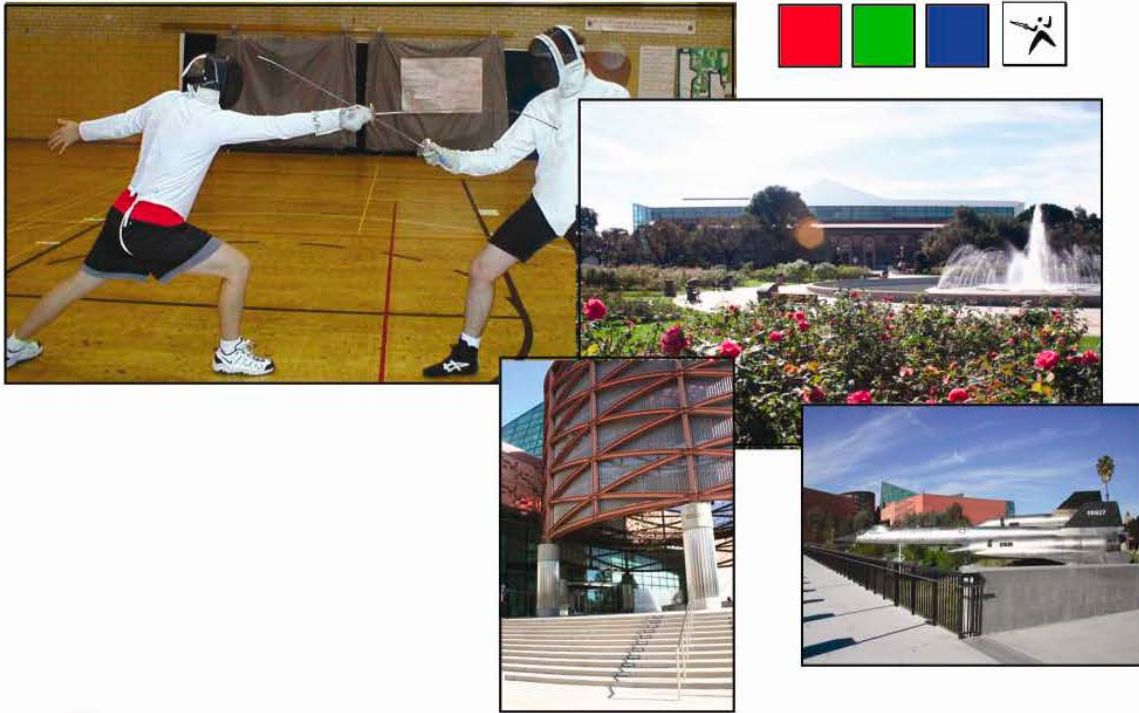
Venue Financing	Source of Financing
Public	n/a
Private	n/a
Other	OCOG will pay for temporary modifications. Concession stands, lavatories will be provided by the master lessee.

NGB Communication (not required in this phase)	Brief Explanation
NGB Contact	

Transport	Brief Explanation
Transport Connections and Infrastructure (Rail, Bus, Street)	Buses on standard routes plus park-and-ride shuttles from remote lots; MetroRail Exposition Line and Blue Line light-rail stop
Transport modification near the Venue	Designated bus drop-off and turnaround zone



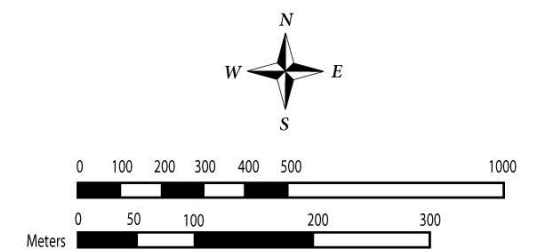
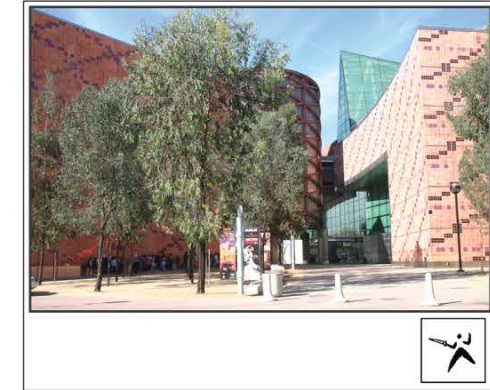
1.1b VENUE – EXPOSITION PARK (FENCING PRELIMINARIES)



*Exposition Park*



1.1b VENUE – EXPOSITION PARK (FENCING PRELIMINARIES)



**LEGEND**

- FOOTPRINT OF FACILITY
- BACK AND FRONT HOUSE SPACE
- PARKING
- SPECTATOR SEATING

- ① ATHLETE AND OFFICIALS DROP-OFF AND ENTRANCE
- ② BROADCAST/MEDIA DROP-OFF AND ENTRANCE
- ③ OLYMPIC FAMILY DROP-OFF AND ENTRANCE

- ④ SPECTATOR DROP-OFF AND ENTRANCE
- ←→ TRANSPORTATION ROUTES
- METRO RAIL

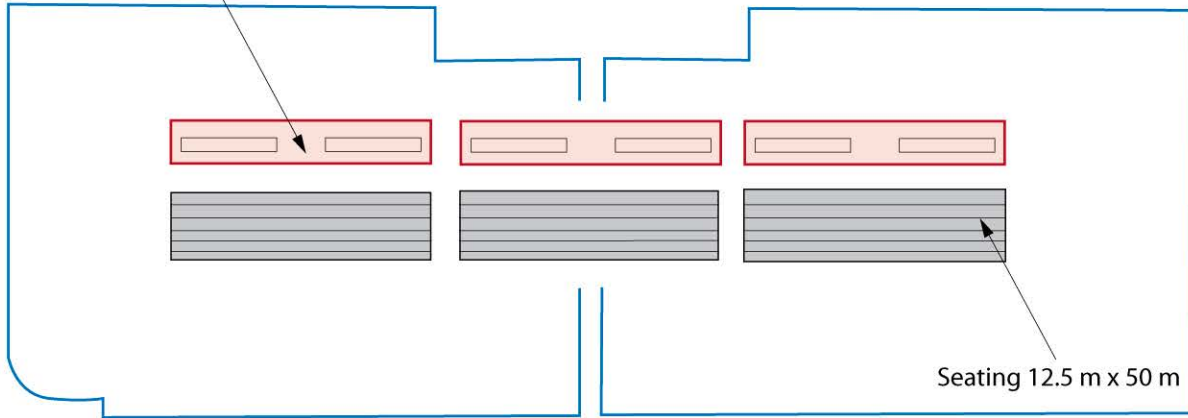
**EXPOSITION PARK**

## 1.1b VENUE – EXPOSITION PARK (FENCING PRELIMINARIES)

*Potential Seating Capacity*  
10,000+

Field of Play: 2 Piste 2m x 18m

Platform: 8m x 50m



**Legend:**

- Blue – Existing Infrastructure
- Green – Planned Infrastructure
- Red – Additional Infrastructure
- Grey – Spectator Seating





## 1.1b VENUE – EXPOSITION PARK

### Sport and Discipline – Fencing Preliminaries

Competition Venue Name	Location	Current Owner
Exposition Park (south lawn in front of National History Museum)	Los Angeles, California	State of California (operated by Los Angeles County)

Current Use	Proposed Capacity	Category		
		Existing	New	Temporary
Lawn	10,000-plus			Yes

Driving Distance from the Venue	Kilometers	Miles	Time
Distance to the Olympic Village	24.5	15.2	21
Distance to the IOC hotel	5.3	3.3	6
Distance from the Games Center-point	5.3	3.3	6

Venue Use Agreement Description (Letter/Contract/Other )	Authority of Issue	Received (Date)	Status of the Agreement (Brief Explanation)
None			

General Use Dates	Dates (Start / End)
Test Events	None at this site
Overlay Period	Approx. February 22-July 21, 2016
Olympic Games	July 22-August 7, 2016
Paralympic Games	Not needed for Paralympic use
Restoration	Approx. September 1-10, 2016

Construction Plan Overview	Brief Explanation and General Schedule
New Construction	None
Renovation	None
Temporary	Installation of field of play (flooring with pistes), seating, canopy and lighting; support area in tents; decorations; training of staff over month prior to competition

Venue Financing	Source of Financing
Public	n/a
Private	n/a
Other	OCOG will pay for temporary modifications

NGB Communication (not required in this phase)	Brief Explanation
NGB Contact	

Transport	Brief Explanation
Transport Connections and Infrastructure (Rail, Bus, Street)	Buses on standard routes plus park-and-ride shuttles from remote lots; MetroRail Exposition Line light-rail stop; almost no automobile parking near the competition area
Transport modification near the Venue	Designated bus drop-off and turnaround zone



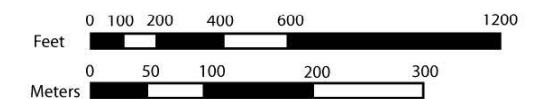
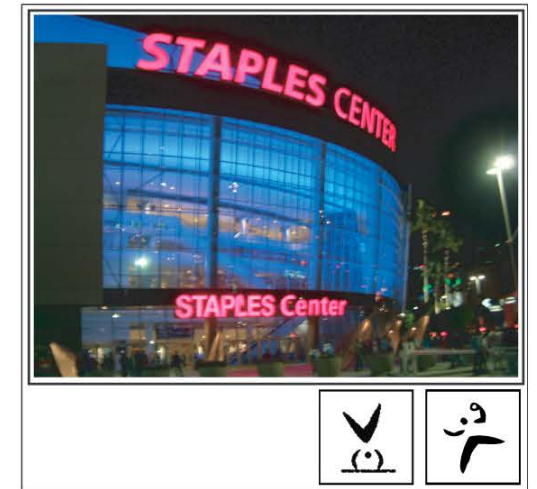
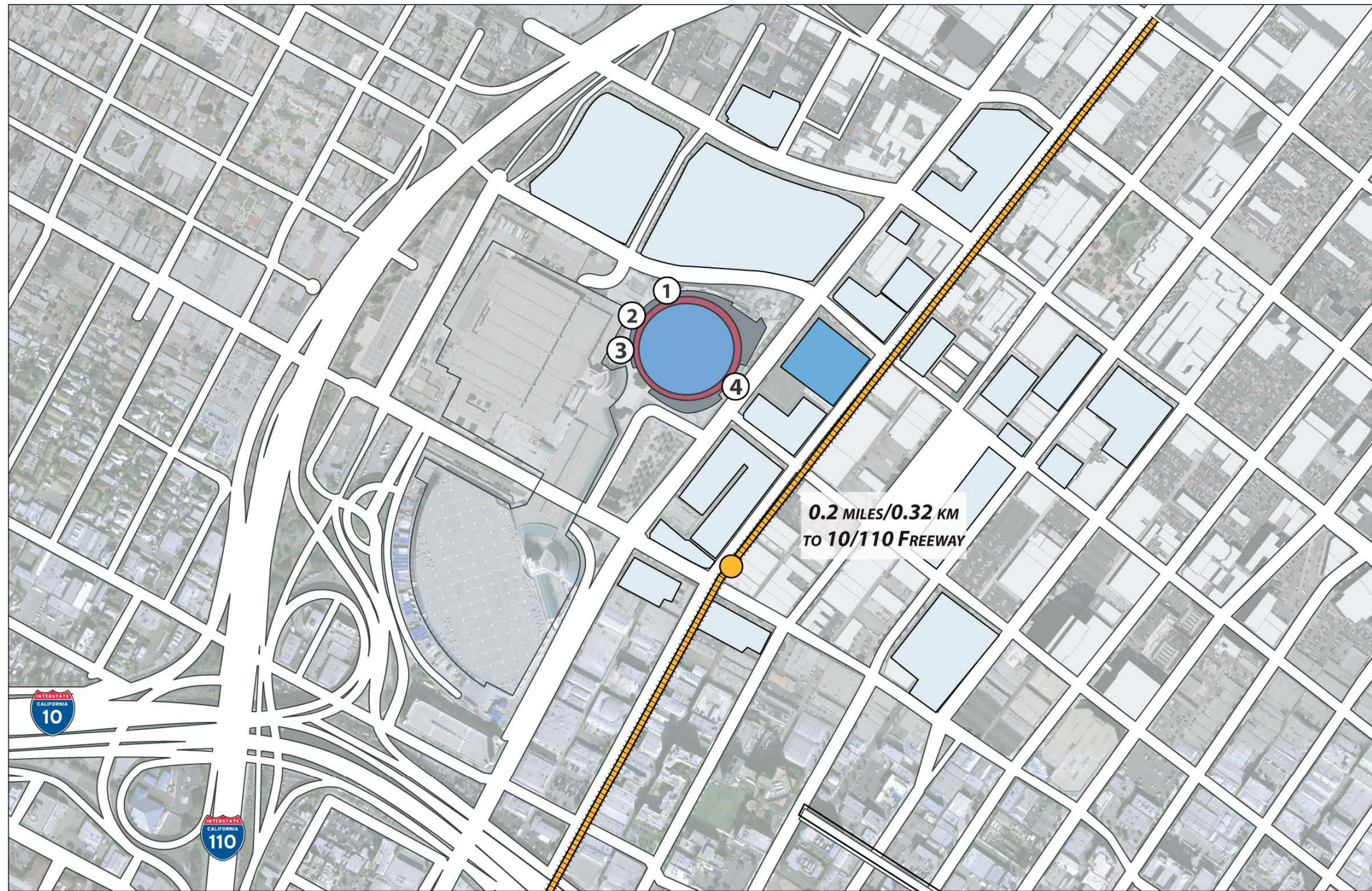
1.2 VENUE – STAPLES CENTER (GYMNASTICS ARTISTIC/TRAMPOLINE, HANDBALL)



*Staples Center*



1.2 VENUE – STAPLES CENTER (GYMNASTICS ARTISTIC/TRAMPOLINE, HANDBALL)



**LEGEND**

- FOOTPRINT OF FACILITY
- BACK AND FRONT HOUSE SPACE
- PARKING
- SPECTATOR SEATING

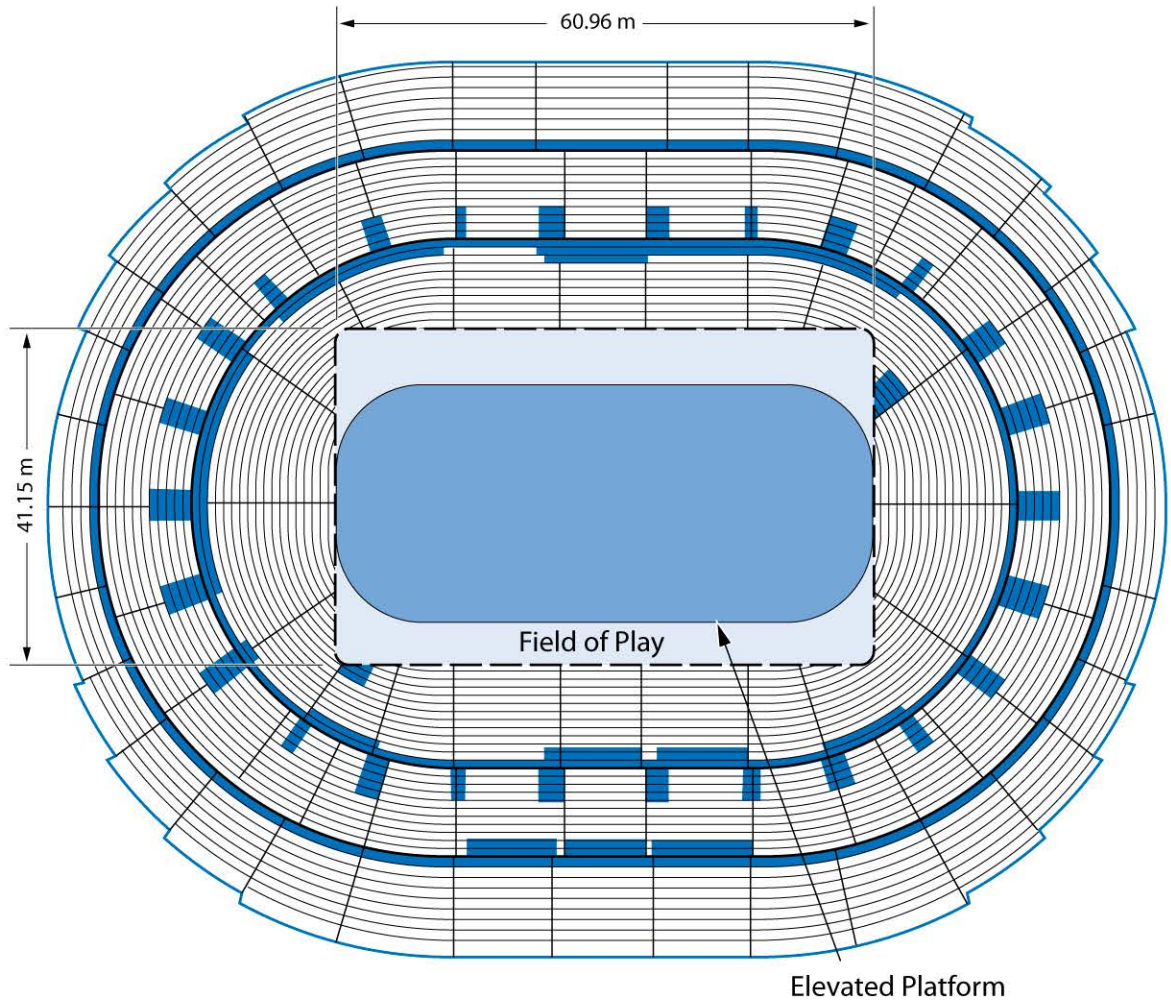
- ① ATHLETE AND OFFICIALS DROP-OFF AND ENTRANCE
- ② BROADCAST/MEDIA DROP-OFF AND ENTRANCE
- ③ OLYMPIC FAMILY DROP-OFF AND ENTRANCE

- ④ SPECTATOR DROP-OFF AND ENTRANCE
- ←→ TRANSPORTATION ROUTES
- METRO RAIL

**STAPLES CENTER**

## 1.2 VENUE – STAPLES CENTER (GYMNASTICS/ARTISTIC)

Potential Seating Capacity  
15,200



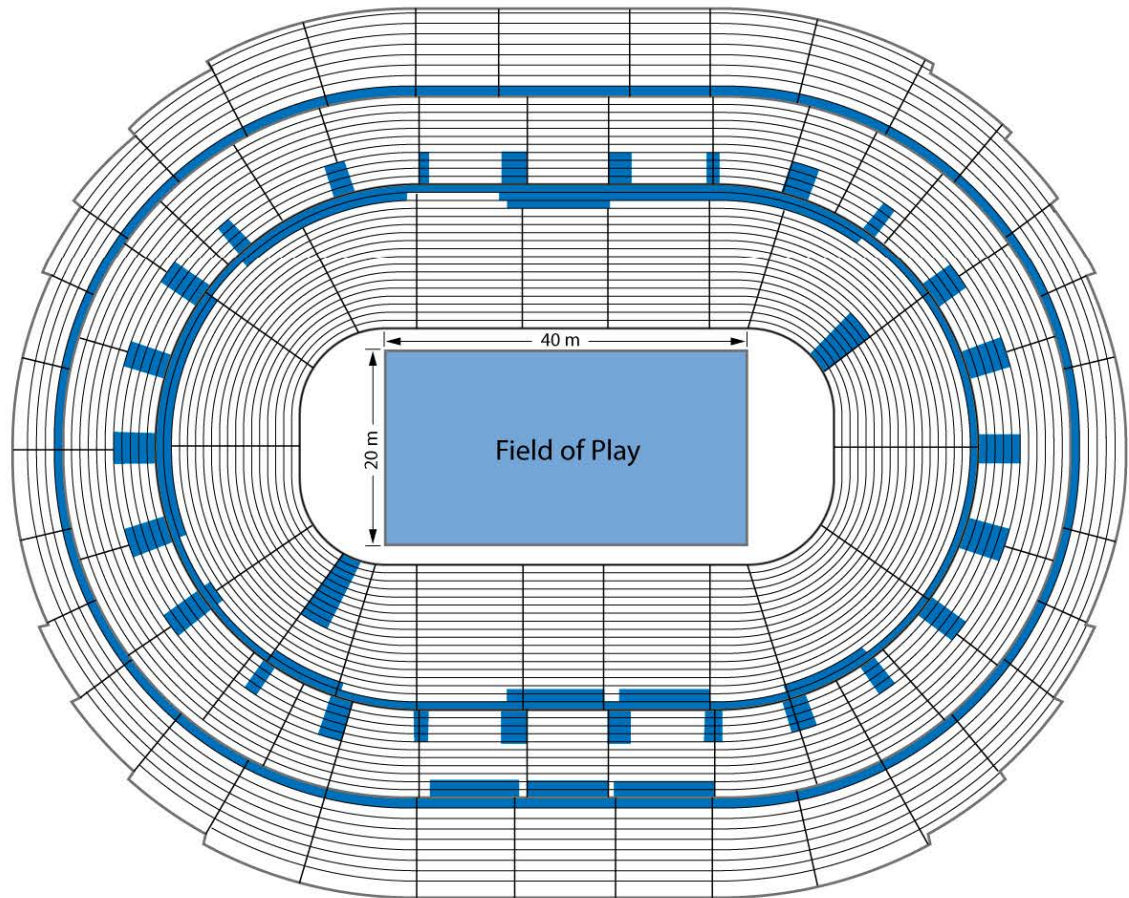
**Legend:**

- Blue – Existing Infrastructure
- Green – Planned Infrastructure
- Red – Additional Infrastructure
- Grey – Spectator Seating



## 1.2 VENUE – STAPLES CENTER – HANDBALL

Potential Seating Capacity  
18,000 Seats



**Legend:**

- Blue – Existing Infrastructure
- Green – Planned Infrastructure
- Red – Additional Infrastructure
- Grey – Spectator Seating



## 1.2 VENUE – STAPLES CENTER

### Sport and Discipline – Gymnastics (artistic), Handball (finals)

Competition Venue Name	Location	Current Owner
Staples Center	Los Angeles, California	Anschutz Entertainment Group

Current Use	Proposed Capacity	Category		
		Existing	New	Temporary
Performance and sports arena	15,200 (gym) 18,000 (hand)	Yes		

Driving Distance from the Venue	Kilometers	Miles	Time
Distance to the Olympic Village	23.6	14.6	19
Distance to the IOC hotel	0.0	0.0	1
Distance from the Games Center-point	0.0	0.0	1

Venue Use Agreement Description (Letter/Contract/Other )	Authority of Issue	Received (Date)	Status of the Agreement (Brief Explanation)
Letter	Lee Zeidman, General Manager	14 June 2006	Facility confirmed willingness to enter into lease

General Use Dates	Dates (Start / End)
Test Events	Facility exists, can be booked as desired
Overlay Period	Approx. June 22-July 21, 2016
Olympic Games	July 22-August 7, 2016
Paralympic Games	August 20-31, 2006 for wheelchair basketball
Restoration	Approx. September 1-10, 2016

Construction Plan Overview	Brief Explanation and General Schedule
New Construction	None
Renovation	None
Temporary	Installation of field of play; decorations; training of staff over month prior to competition

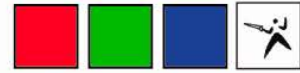
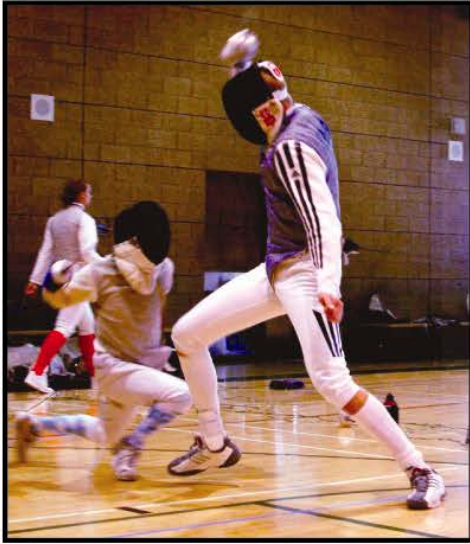
Venue Financing	Source of Financing
Public	n/a
Private	n/a
Other	OCOG will pay for temporary modifications

NGB Communication (not required in this phase)	Brief Explanation
NGB Contact	

Transport	Brief Explanation
Transport Connections and Infrastructure (Rail, Bus, Street)	Buses on standard routes plus park-and-ride shuttles from remote lots; MetroRail Exposition Line, Red Line and Blue Line light-rail stops; limited automobile parking near the arena
Transport modification near the Venue	Designated bus drop-off and turnaround zone



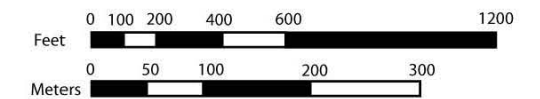
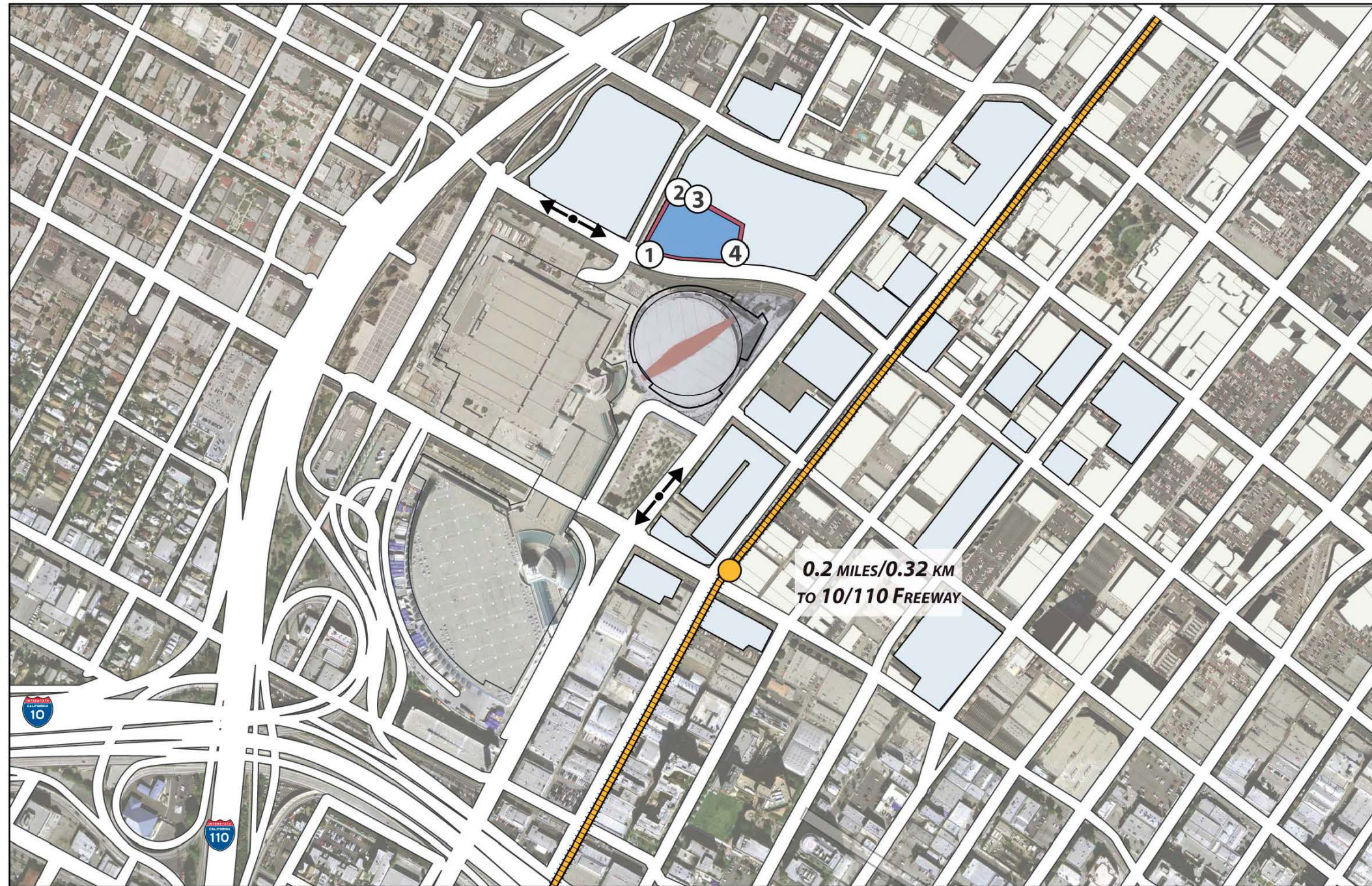
1.3 VENUE – NOKIA THEATRE (FENCING FINALS)



*Nokia Theatre*



1.3 VENUE – NOKIA THEATRE (FENCING FINALS)



**LEGEND**

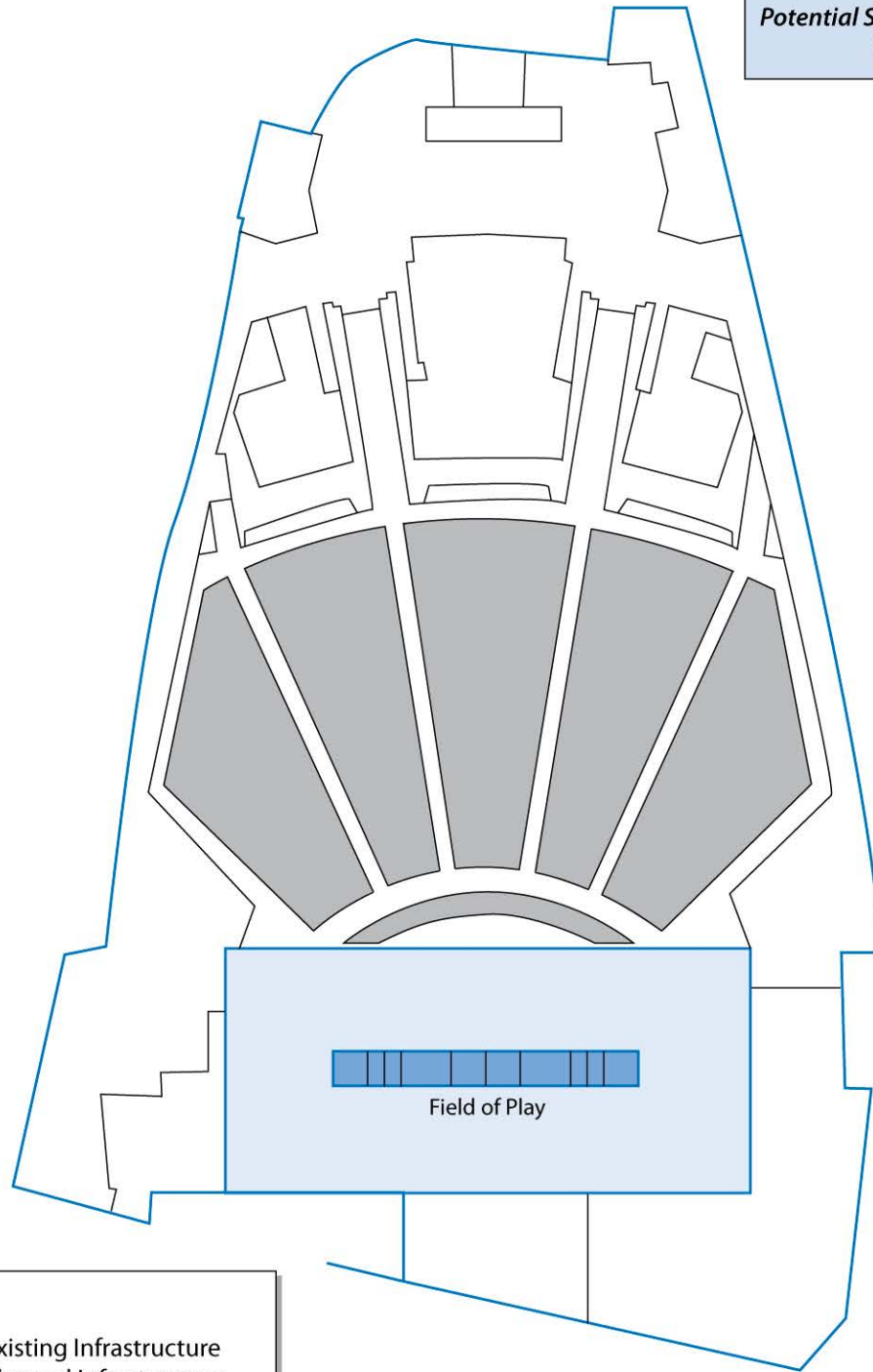
- |                            |   |                                   |
|----------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|
| FOOTPRINT OF FACILITY      | ① ATHLETE AND OFFICIALS DROP-OFF AND ENTRANCE | ④ SPECTATOR DROP-OFF AND ENTRANCE |
| BACK AND FRONT HOUSE SPACE | ② BROADCAST/MEDIA DROP-OFF AND ENTRANCE       | TRANSPORTATION ROUTES             |
| PARKING                    | ③ OLYMPIC FAMILY DROP-OFF AND ENTRANCE        | METRO RAIL                        |
| SPECTATOR SEATING          |   |                                   |

**NOKIA THEATRE**



### 1.3 VENUE – NOKIA THEATRE (FENCING FINALS)

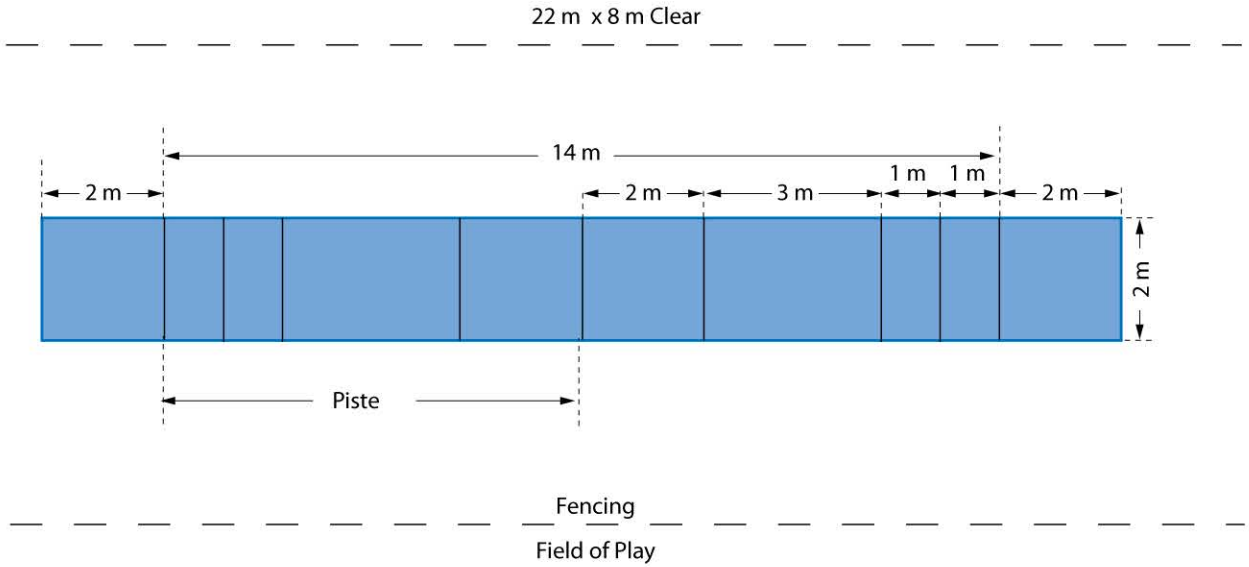
Potential Seating Capacity  
7,000



**Legend:**  
Blue – Existing Infrastructure  
Green – Planned Infrastructure  
Red – Additional Infrastructure  
Grey – Spectator Seating

### 1.3 VENUE – NOKIA THEATRE (FENCING FINALS)

Potential Seating Capacity  
7,000



**Legend:**

- Blue – Existing Infrastructure
- Green – Planned Infrastructure
- Red – Additional Infrastructure
- Grey – Spectator Seating



### 1.3 VENUE – NOKIA THEATRE

#### Sport and Discipline – Fencing (finals)

Competition Venue Name	Location	Current Owner
Nokia Theatre at L.A. Live	Los Angeles, California	Anschutz Entertainment Group

Current Use	Proposed Capacity	Category		
		Existing	New	Temporary
Under construction (will be theatre)	7,000	Yes (will open in 2007)		

Driving Distance from the Venue	Kilometers	Miles	Time
Distance to the Olympic Village	23.6	14.6	19
Distance to the IOC hotel	0.0	0.0	1
Distance from the Games Center-point	0.0	0.0	1

Venue Use Agreement Description (Letter/Contract/Other )	Authority of Issue	Received (Date)	Status of the Agreement (Brief Explanation)
Letter	Lee Zeidman, General Manager	Jan 2007	Facility confirmed willingness to enter into lease

General Use Dates	Dates (Start / End)
Test Events	Facility will be open, can be booked as desired
Overlay Period	Approx. June 22-July 21, 2016
Olympic Games	July 22-August 7, 2016
Paralympic Games	Not proposed for Paralympic use
Restoration	Approx. August 8-17, 2016

Construction Plan Overview	Brief Explanation and General Schedule
New Construction	None
Renovation	None
Temporary	Installation of field of play; lighting and decorations; training of staff over month prior to competition

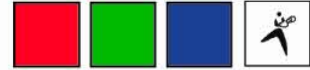
Venue Financing	Source of Financing
Public	n/a
Private	Anschutz Entertainment Group is paying for construction
Other	OCOG will pay for temporary modifications

NGB Communication (not required in this phase)	Brief Explanation
NGB Contact	

Transport	Brief Explanation
Transport Connections and Infrastructure (Rail, Bus, Street)	Buses on standard routes plus park-and-ride shuttles from remote lots; MetroRail Exposition Line, Red Line and Blue Line light-rail stops; limited automobile parking near the arena
Transport modification near the Venue	Designated bus drop-off and turnaround zone



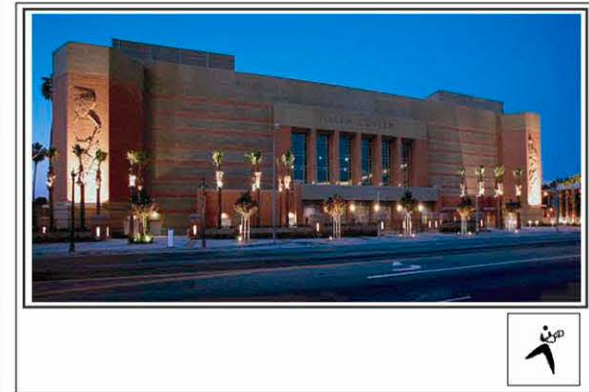
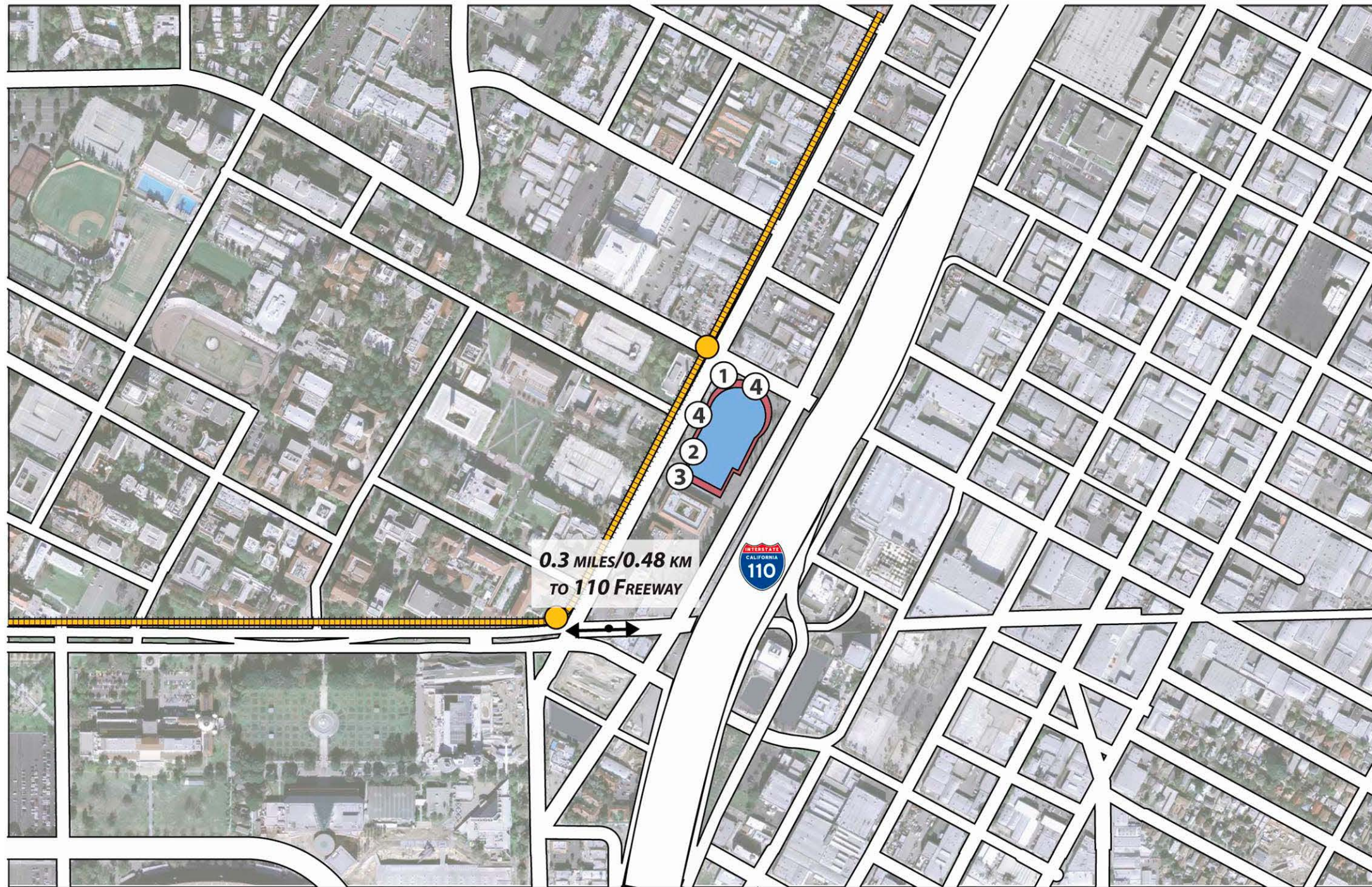
1.4 VENUE – GALEN CENTER (BOXING)



*Galen Center*



### 1.4 VENUE – GALEN CENTER (BOXING)



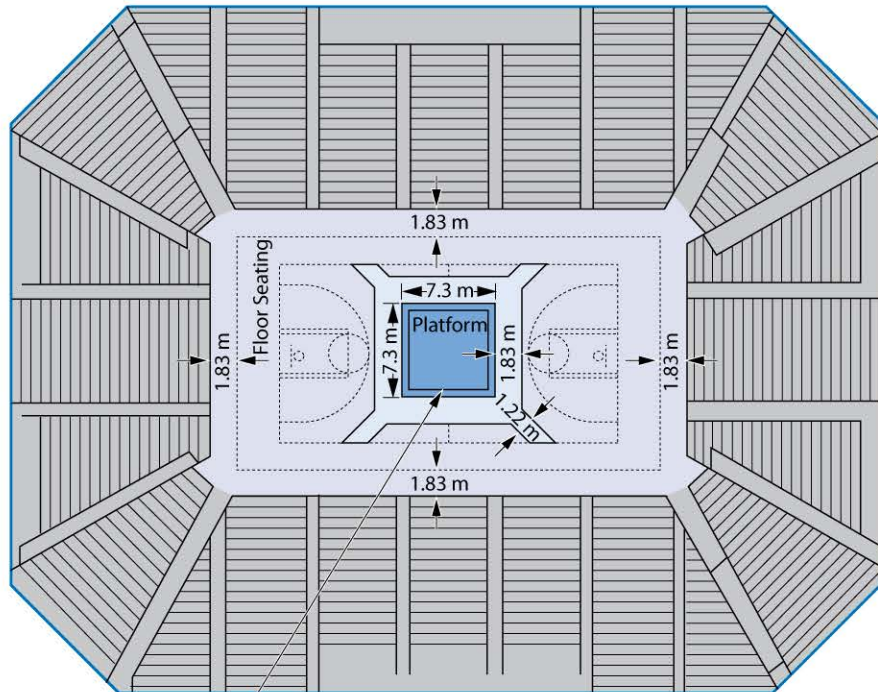
#### LEGEND

- |                            |   |                                   |
|----------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|
| FOOTPRINT OF FACILITY      | ① ATHLETE AND OFFICIALS DROP-OFF AND ENTRANCE | ④ SPECTATOR DROP-OFF AND ENTRANCE |
| BACK AND FRONT HOUSE SPACE | ② BROADCAST/MEDIA DROP-OFF AND ENTRANCE       | TRANSPORTATION ROUTES             |
| PARKING                    | ③ OLYMPIC FAMILY DROP-OFF AND ENTRANCE        | METRO RAIL                        |
| SPECTATOR SEATING          |   |                                   |

**GALEN CENTER**

## 1.4 VENUE – GALEN CENTER (BOXING)

Potential Seating Capacity  
10,000



Raised Boxing Ring: 6.1 m x 6.1 m

**Legend:**

- Blue – Existing Infrastructure
- Green – Planned Infrastructure
- Red – Additional Infrastructure
- Grey – Spectator Seating

## 1.4 VENUE – GALEN CENTER

### Sport and Discipline – Boxing

Competition Venue Name	Location	Current Owner
Galen Center	Los Angeles, California	University of Southern California

Current Use	Proposed Capacity	Category		
		Existing	New	Temporary
Sports arena	10,000-plus	Yes		

Driving Distance from the Venue	Kilometers	Miles	Time
Distance to the Olympic Village	24.5	14.5	19
Distance to the IOC hotel	4.1	2.5	5
Distance from the Games Center-point	4.1	2.5	5

Venue Use Agreement Description (Letter/Contract/Other )	Authority of Issue	Received (Date)	Status of the Agreement (Brief Explanation)
Letter	Carol Dougherty, Sr. Assoc. Athletic Dir.	16 Jun 2006	Facility confirmed willingness to enter into lease

General Use Dates	Dates (Start / End)
Test Events	Facility exists, can be booked as desired
Overlay Period	Approx. April 22-July 21, 2016
Olympic Games	July 22-August 7, 2016
Paralympic Games	August 20-31, 2016
Restoration	Approx. September 1-10, 2016

Construction Plan Overview	Brief Explanation and General Schedule
New Construction	None
Renovation	None
Temporary	Installation of field of play (ring and lighting); installation of training facilities in practice court area; decorations; some temporary seating; training of staff over month prior to competition

Venue Financing	Source of Financing
Public	n/a
Private	n/a
Other	OCOG will pay for temporary modifications

NGB Communication (not required in this phase)	Brief Explanation
NGB Contact	

Transport	Brief Explanation
Transport Connections and Infrastructure (Rail, Bus, Street)	Buses on standard routes plus park-and-ride shuttles from remote lots; MetroRail Exposition Line light-rail stop; some automobile parking near arena
Transport modification near the Venue	Designated bus drop-off and turnaround zone



1.5 VENUE – WEINGART STADIUM (HOCKEY 1 & 2)

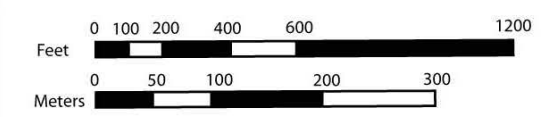


*Weingart Stadium*





1.5 VENUE – WEINGART STADIUM (HOCKEY 1 & 2)

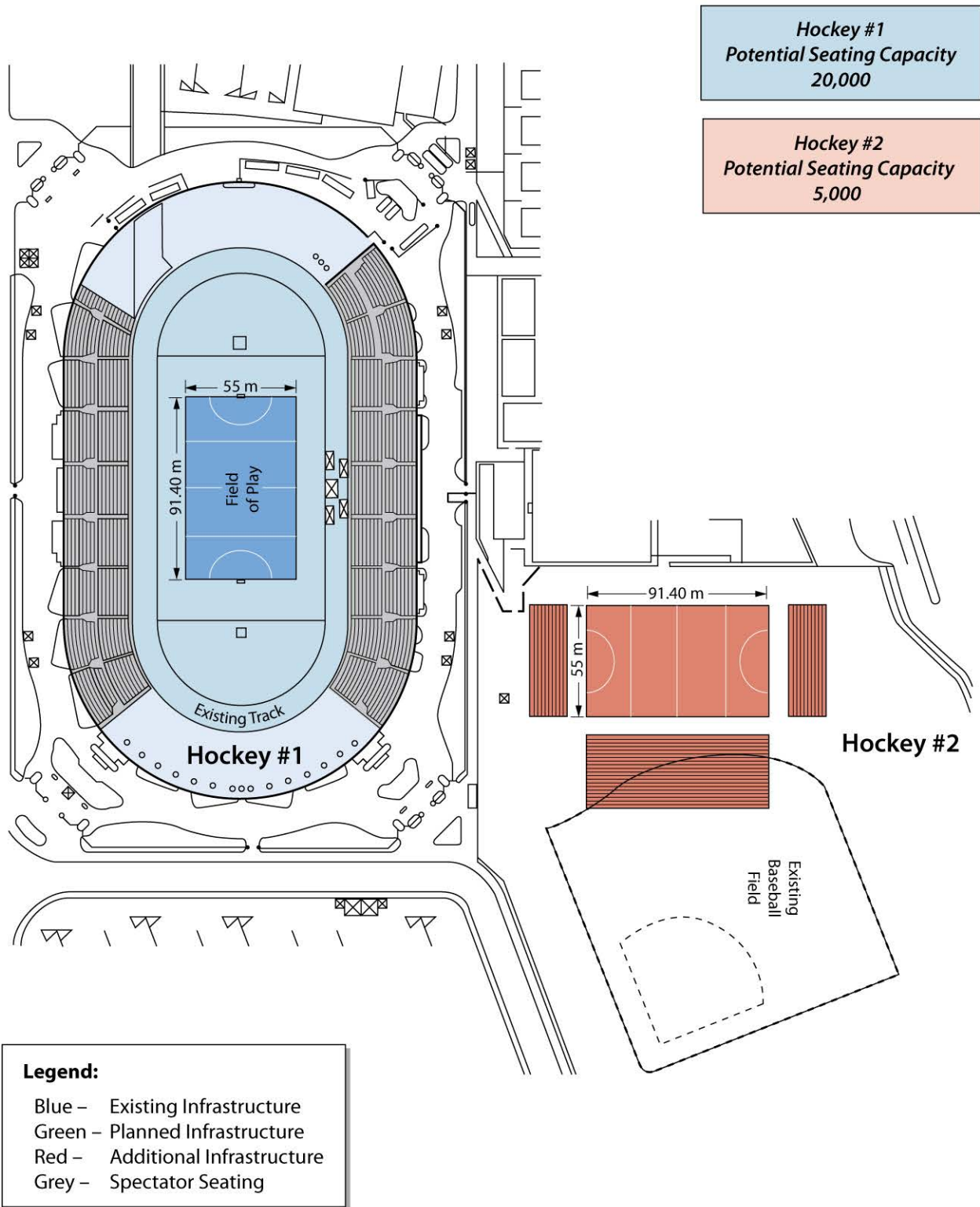


**LEGEND**

- |                            |   |                                   |
|----------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|
| FOOTPRINT OF FACILITY      | ① ATHLETE AND OFFICIALS DROP-OFF AND ENTRANCE | ④ SPECTATOR DROP-OFF AND ENTRANCE |
| BACK AND FRONT HOUSE SPACE | ② BROADCAST/MEDIA DROP-OFF AND ENTRANCE       | TRANSPORTATION ROUTES             |
| PARKING                    | ③ OLYMPIC FAMILY DROP-OFF AND ENTRANCE        | METRO RAIL                        |
| SPECTATOR SEATING          |   |                                   |

**WEINGART STADIUM**

## 1.5 VENUE – WEINGART STADIUM (HOCKEY 1 & 2)



## 1.5 VENUE – WEINGART STADIUM

### Sport and Discipline – Field Hockey

Competition Venue Name	Location	Current Owner
Weingart Stadium at East Los Angeles College	Monterey Park, California	Los Angeles Community College District

Current Use	Proposed Capacity	Category		
		Existing	New	Temporary
Stadium and adjacent field	20,000/5,000	Yes		Yes

Driving Distance from the Venue	Kilometers	Miles	Time
Distance to the Olympic Village	34.6	21.5	27
Distance to the IOC hotel	14.8	9.2	12
Distance from the Games Center-point	14.8	9.2	12

Venue Use Agreement Description (Letter/Contract/Other )	Authority of Issue	Received (Date)	Status of the Agreement (Brief Explanation)
Letter	Robert G. Isomoto, Interim President	10 Sep 2006	Facility confirmed willingness to enter into lease

General Use Dates	Dates (Start / End)
Test Events	Could be available in 2015
Overlay Period	Approx. April 22-July 21, 2016
Olympic Games	July 22-August 7, 2016
Paralympic Games	Not projected for Paralympic use
Restoration	Approx. August 8-September 8, 2016

Construction Plan Overview	Brief Explanation and General Schedule
New Construction	None
Renovation	None
Temporary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Installation of field of play (artificial turf) and decorations in main stadium.</li> <li>Installation of field of play and seating on second field (adjacent).</li> <li>Training of staff over month prior to competition</li> </ul>

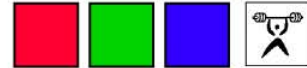
Venue Financing	Source of Financing
Public	n/a
Private	n/a
Other	OCOG will pay for temporary modifications

NGB Communication (not required in this phase)	Brief Explanation
NGB Contact	

Transport	Brief Explanation
Transport Connections and Infrastructure (Rail, Bus, Street)	Buses on standard routes; lots of automobile parking around the arena
Transport modification near the Venue	



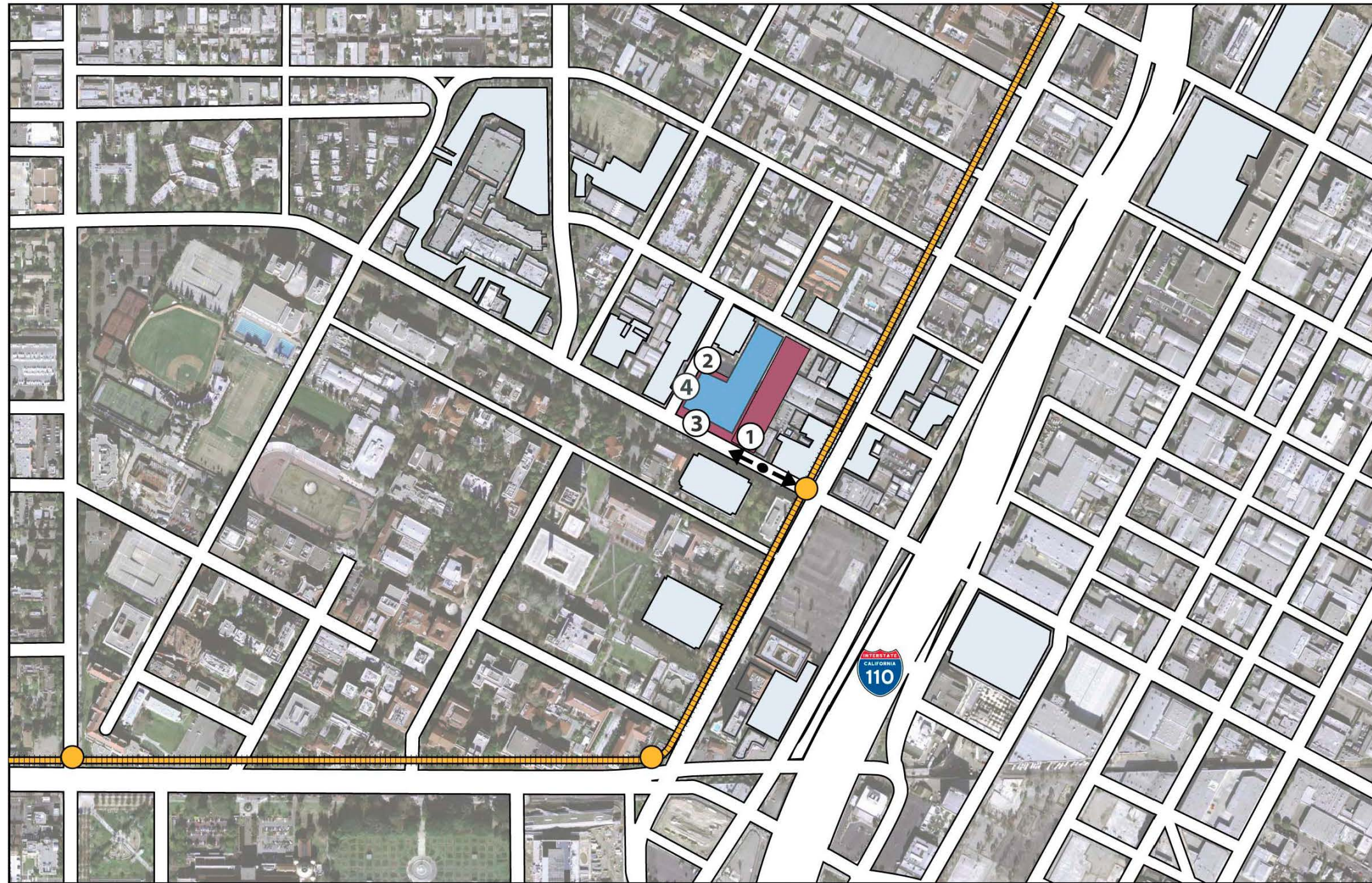
1.6 VENUE – SHRINE AUDITORIUM (WEIGHTLIFTING)



*Shrine Auditorium*



1.6 VENUE – SHRINE AUDITORIUM (WEIGHTLIFTING)



**LEGEND**

- FOOTPRINT OF FACILITY
- BACK AND FRONT HOUSE SPACE
- PARKING
- SPECTATOR SEATING

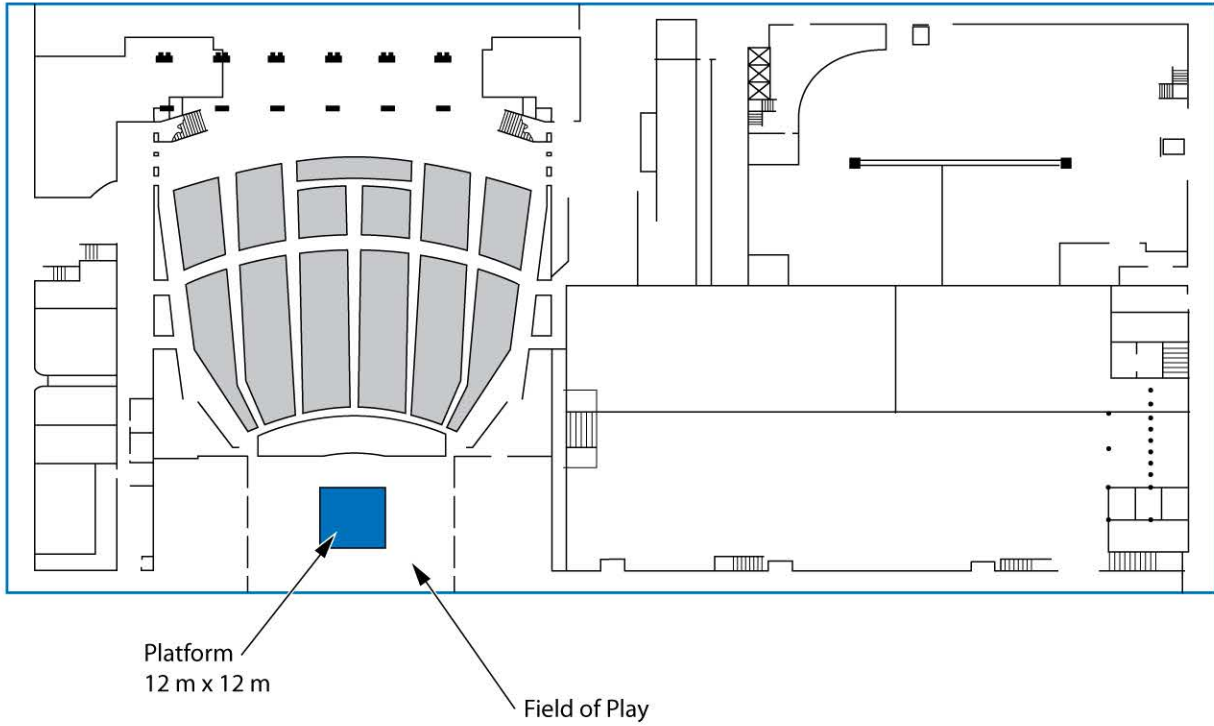
- ① ATHLETE AND OFFICIALS DROP-OFF AND ENTRANCE
- ② BROADCAST/MEDIA DROP-OFF AND ENTRANCE
- ③ OLYMPIC FAMILY DROP-OFF AND ENTRANCE

- ④ SPECTATOR DROP-OFF AND ENTRANCE
- TRANSPORTATION ROUTES
- METRO RAIL

**SHRINE AUDITORIUM**

## 1.6 VENUE – SHRINE AUDITORIUM (WEIGHTLIFTING)

Potential Seating Capacity  
6,300



### Legend:

- Blue – Existing Infrastructure
- Green – Planned Infrastructure
- Red – Additional Infrastructure
- Grey – Spectator Seating



## 1.6 VENUE – SHRINE AUDITORIUM

### Sport and Discipline – Weightlifting

Competition Venue Name	Location	Current Owner
Shrine Auditorium	Los Angeles, California	Al Malaikah Auditorium Company

Current Use	Proposed Capacity	Category		
		Existing	New	Temporary
Performance and sports arena	6,300	Yes		

Driving Distance from the Venue	Kilometers	Miles	Time
Distance to the Olympic Village	23.3	14.5	19
Distance to the IOC hotel	4.1	2.5	5
Distance from the Games Center-point	4.1	2.5	5

Venue Use Agreement Description (Letter/Contract/Other )	Authority of Issue	Received (Date)	Status of the Agreement (Brief Explanation)
Letter	Duke Collister, General Manager	10 Jan 2007	Facility confirmed willingness to enter into lease

General Use Dates	Dates (Start / End)
Test Events	Facility exists, can be booked as desired
Overlay Period	Approx. April 22-July 21, 2016
Olympic Games	July 22-August 7, 2016
Paralympic Games	Not projected for Paralympic use
Restoration	Approx. August 10-20, 2016

Construction Plan Overview	Brief Explanation and General Schedule
New Construction	None
Renovation	None
Temporary	Installation of field of play and installation of support and training facilities in Exhibition Hall area; decorations; training of staff over month prior to competition

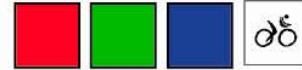
Venue Financing	Source of Financing
Public	n/a
Private	n/a
Other	OCOG will pay for temporary modifications

NGB Communication (not required in this phase)	Brief Explanation
NGB Contact	

Transport	Brief Explanation
Transport Connections and Infrastructure (Rail, Bus, Street)	Buses on standard routes plus park-and-ride shuttles from remote lots; MetroRail Exposition Line light-rail stop; limited automobile parking near the arena
Transport modification near the Venue	Designated bus drop-off and turnaround zone



1.7 VENUE – GRIFFITH PARK (CYCLING/MOUNTAIN AND ROAD)

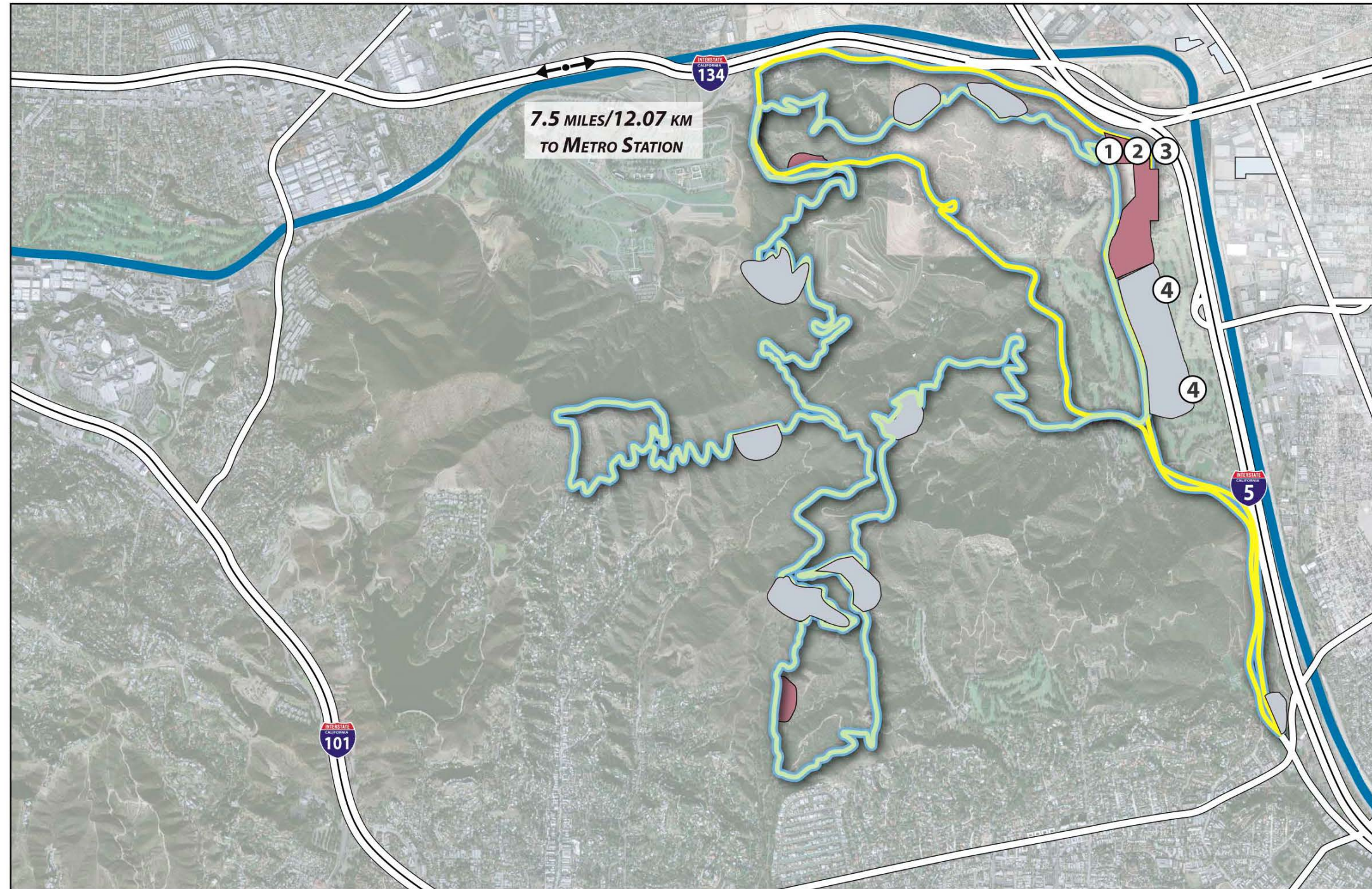


*Griffith Park*





1.7 VENUE – GRIFFITH PARK (CYCLING/MOUNTAIN AND ROAD)



**LEGEND**

- FOOTPRINT OF FACILITY
- BACK AND FRONT HOUSE SPACE
- PARKING
- SPECTATOR SEATING

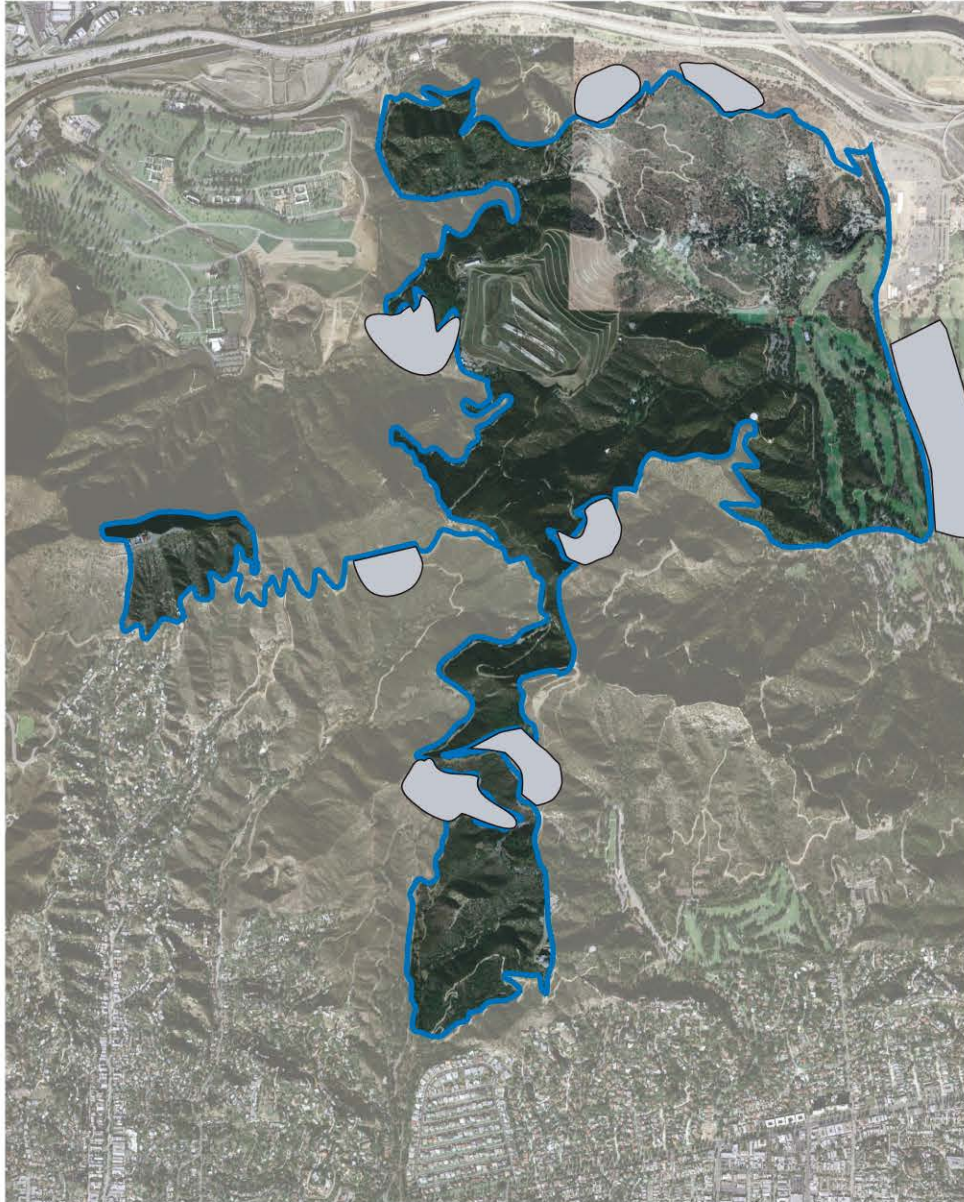
- ① ATHLETE AND OFFICIALS DROP-OFF AND ENTRANCE
- ② BROADCAST/MEDIA DROP-OFF AND ENTRANCE
- ③ OLYMPIC FAMILY DROP-OFF AND ENTRANCE

- ④ SPECTATOR DROP-OFF AND ENTRANCE
- ←→ TRANSPORTATION ROUTES
- METRO RAIL

**GRIFFITH PARK**

1.7 VENUE – GRIFFITH PARK (CYCLING/MOUNTAIN BIKE)

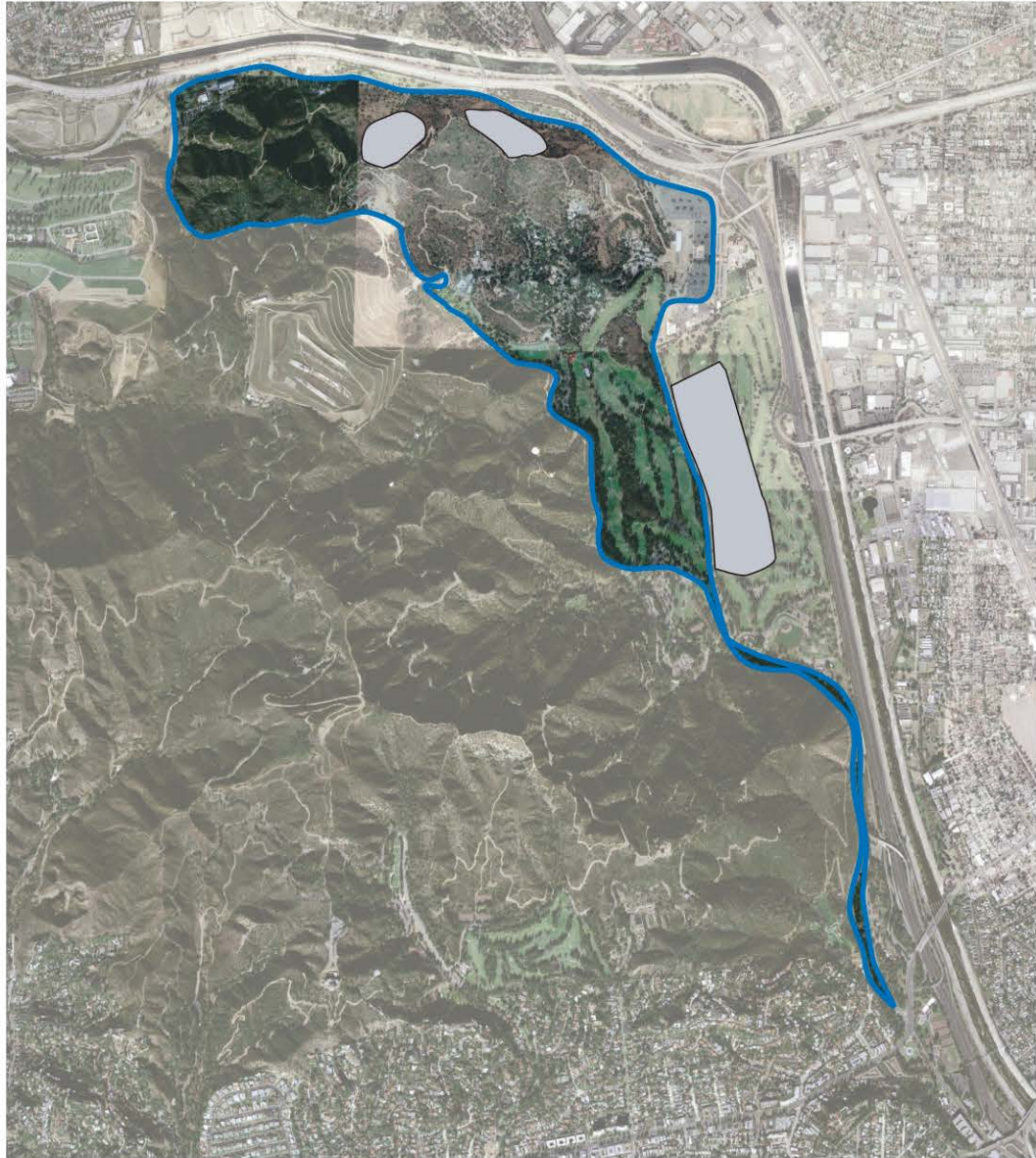
Potential Seating Capacity  
N/A



**Legend:**  
Blue – Existing Infrastructure  
Green – Planned Infrastructure  
Red – Additional Infrastructure  
Grey – Spectator Seating

1.7 VENUE – GRIFFITH PARK (CYCLING/ROAD)

Potential Seating Capacity  
N/A



**Legend:**  
Blue – Existing Infrastructure  
Green – Planned Infrastructure  
Red – Additional Infrastructure  
Grey – Spectator Seating

## 1.7 VENUE – GRIFFITH PARK

### Sport and Discipline – Cycling (mountain bike and road events)

Competition Venue Name	Location	Current Owner
Griffith Park	Los Angeles, California	City of Los Angeles

Current Use	Proposed Capacity	Category		
		Existing	New	Temporary
Park, performing arts center, museum, zoo, golf course	n/a	Yes		

Driving Distance from the Venue	Kilometers	Miles	Time
Distance to the Olympic Village	31.6	19.6	25
Distance to the IOC hotel	15.6	9.7	12
Distance from the Games Center-point	15.6	9.7	12

Venue Use Agreement Description (Letter/Contract/Other )	Authority of Issue	Received (Date)	Status of the Agreement (Brief Explanation)
Other	City permit	n/a	City confirmed willingness to issue permit

General Use Dates	Dates (Start / End)
Test Events	Facility exists, available on booking basis
Overlay Period	Approx. April 22-July 21, 2016
Olympic Games	July 22-August 7, 2016
Paralympic Games	Not proposed for Paralympic use
Restoration	Approx. August 8-20, 2016

Construction Plan Overview	Brief Explanation and General Schedule
New Construction	
Renovation	None
Temporary	Marking of field of play (race courses); installation of support facilities in tents; decorations; training of staff prior to competition

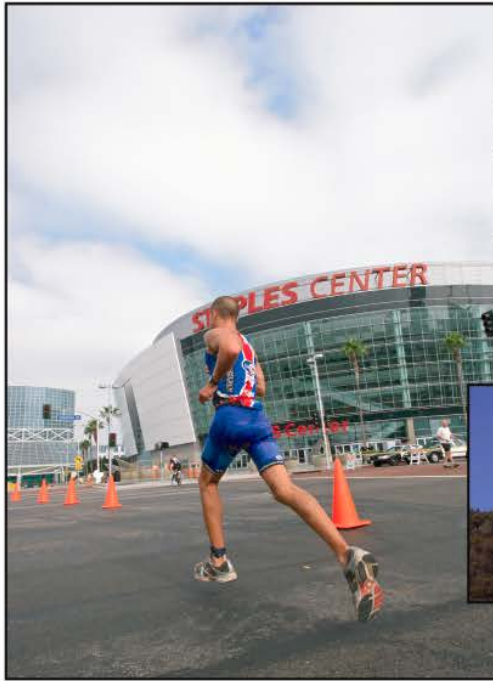
Venue Financing	Source of Financing
Public	n/a
Private	n/a
Other	OCOG will pay for temporary modifications

NGB Communication (not required in this phase)	Brief Explanation
NGB Contact	

Transport	Brief Explanation
Transport Connections and Infrastructure (Rail, Bus, Street)	Lots of parking on-site (especially at Los Angeles Zoo)
Transport modification near the Venue	



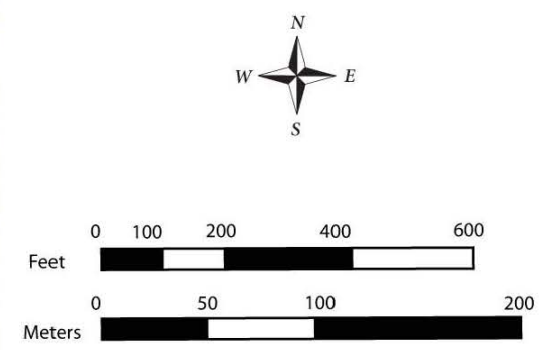
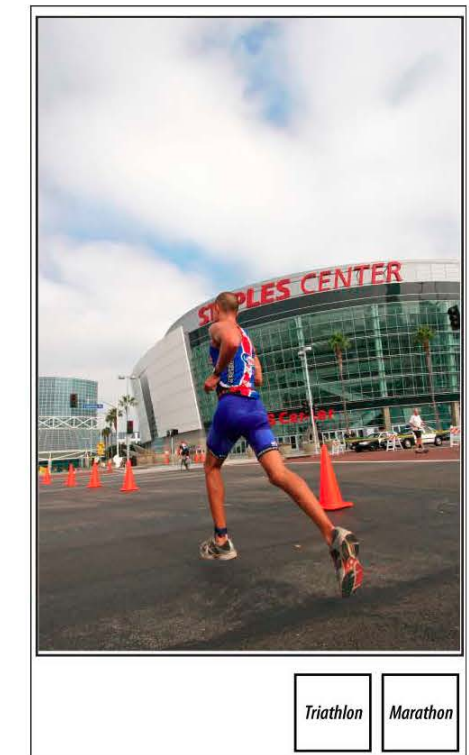
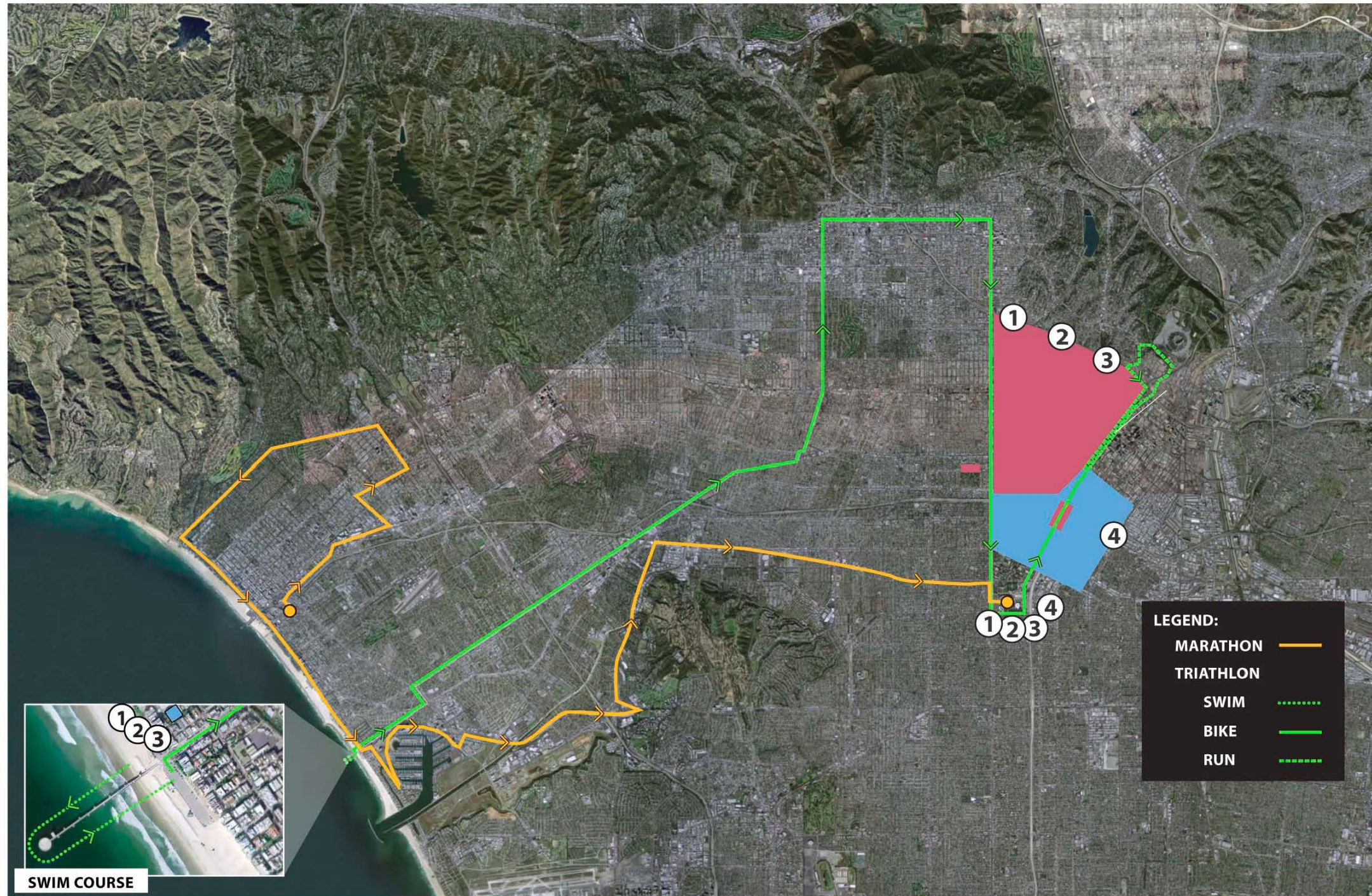
1.8 VENUE – CITY OF LOS ANGELES STREETS (TRIATHLON, MARATHON)



*City of Los Angeles Streets*



1.8 VENUE – CITY OF LOS ANGELES STREETS (TRIATHLON, MARATHON)



**LEGEND**

- FOOTPRINT OF FACILITY
- BACK AND FRONT HOUSE SPACE
- PARKING
- SPECTATOR SEATING

- ① ATHLETE AND OFFICIALS DROP-OFF AND ENTRANCE
- ② BROADCAST/MEDIA DROP-OFF AND ENTRANCE
- ③ OLYMPIC FAMILY DROP-OFF AND ENTRANCE

- ④ SPECTATOR DROP-OFF AND ENTRANCE
- ←→ TRANSPORTATION ROUTES
- METRO RAIL

**CITY OF LOS ANGELES STREETS**

## 1.8 VENUE – CITY OF LOS ANGELES STREETS (TRIATHLON)

Potential Seating Capacity  
N/A



**Legend:**

- Blue – Existing Infrastructure
- Green – Planned Infrastructure
- Red – Additional Infrastructure
- Grey – Spectator Seating



## 1.8 VENUE – CITY OF LOS ANGELES STREETS (MARATHON)

Potential Seating Capacity  
N/A





## 1.8 VENUE – CITY OF LOS ANGELES STREETS

### Sport and Discipline – Triathlon, Marathon

Competition Venue Name	Location	Current Owner
City of Los Angeles Streets	Los Angeles	City of Los Angeles

Current Use	Proposed Capacity	Category		
		Existing	New	Temporary
City streets	n/a	Yes		

Driving Distance from the Venue	Kilometers	Miles	Time
Distance to the Olympic Village	n/a	n/a	n/a
Distance to the IOC hotel (at finish)	0.0	0.0	0.0
Distance from the Games Center-point (at finish)	0.0	0.0	0.0

Venue Use Agreement Description (Letter/Contract/Other )	Authority of Issue	Received (Date)	Status of the Agreement (Brief Explanation)
Other	City permit	n/a	City confirmed willingness to issue permit

General Use Dates	Dates (Start / End)
Test Events	Annual events in city
Overlay Period	Week prior to each race
Olympic Games	July 22 – August 7, 2016
Paralympic Games	Not proposed for Paralympic Games
Restoration	Modification following each client

Construction Plan Overview	Brief Explanation and General Schedule
New Construction	None
Renovation	None
Temporary	Marking of field of play; traffic controls

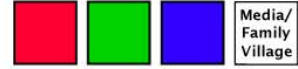
Venue Financing	Source of Financing
Public	None
Private	None
Other	OCOG will pay for temporary modifications

NGB Communication (not required in this phase)	Brief Explanation
NGB Contact	

Transport	Brief Explanation
Transport Connections and Infrastructure (Rail, Bus, Street)	Many
Transport modification near the Venue	Traffic control on streets



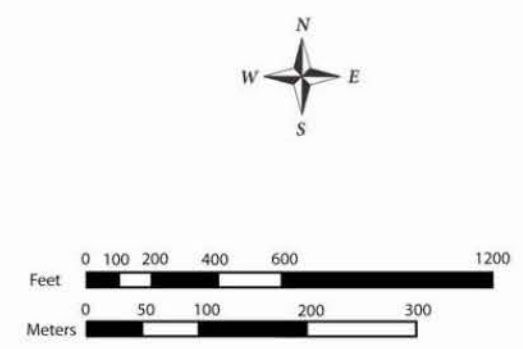
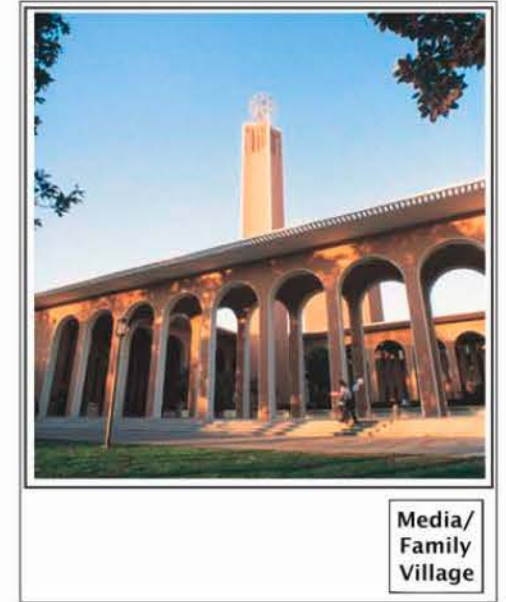
1.9 NON-COMPETITION VENUE – UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA  
(MEDIA/FAMILY VILLAGE)



*University of Southern California*



1.9 NON-COMPETITION VENUE – UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA (MEDIA/FAMILY VILLAGE)

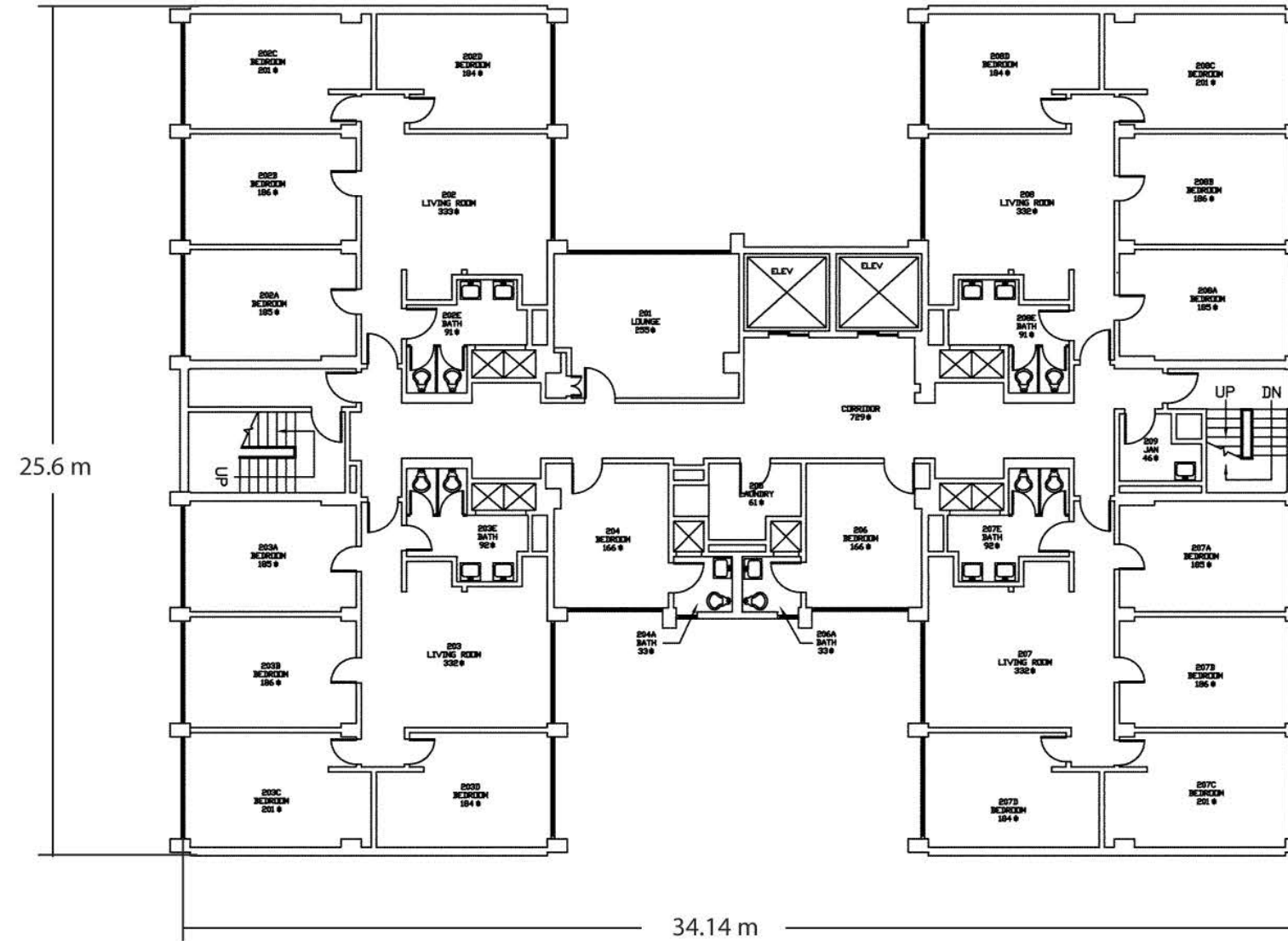


- LEGEND**
- RESIDENTIAL HALLS
  - PARKING
  - D DINING
  - METRO RAIL
  - USC TRAM ROUTES
  - T USC TRAM STOPS

**USC CAMPUS**

1.9 NON-COMPETITION VENUE – UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA (MEDIA/FAMILY VILLAGE)

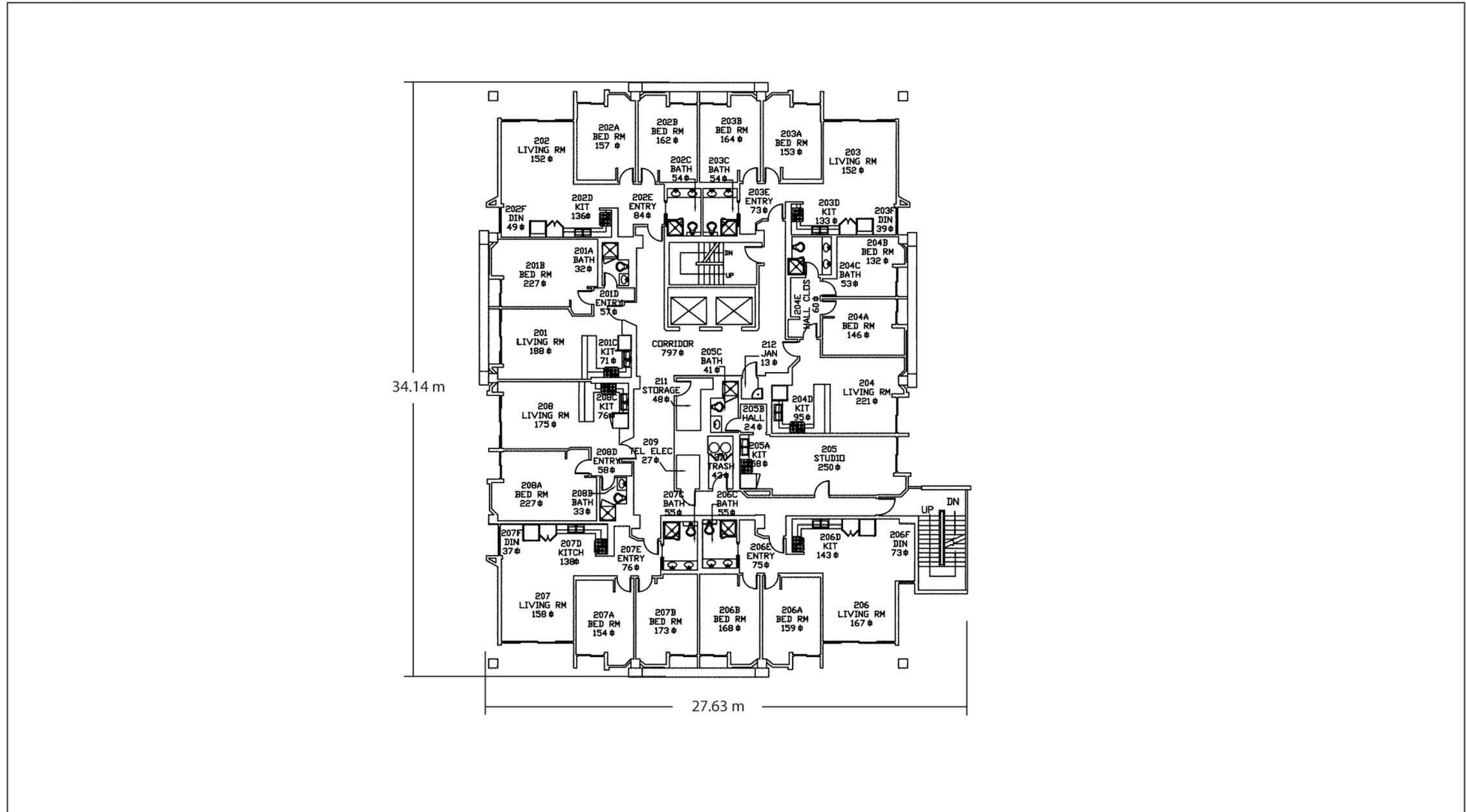
**Building Floor Plan**



**Webb Tower**

1.9 NON-COMPETITION VENUE – UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA (MEDIA/FAMILY VILLAGE)

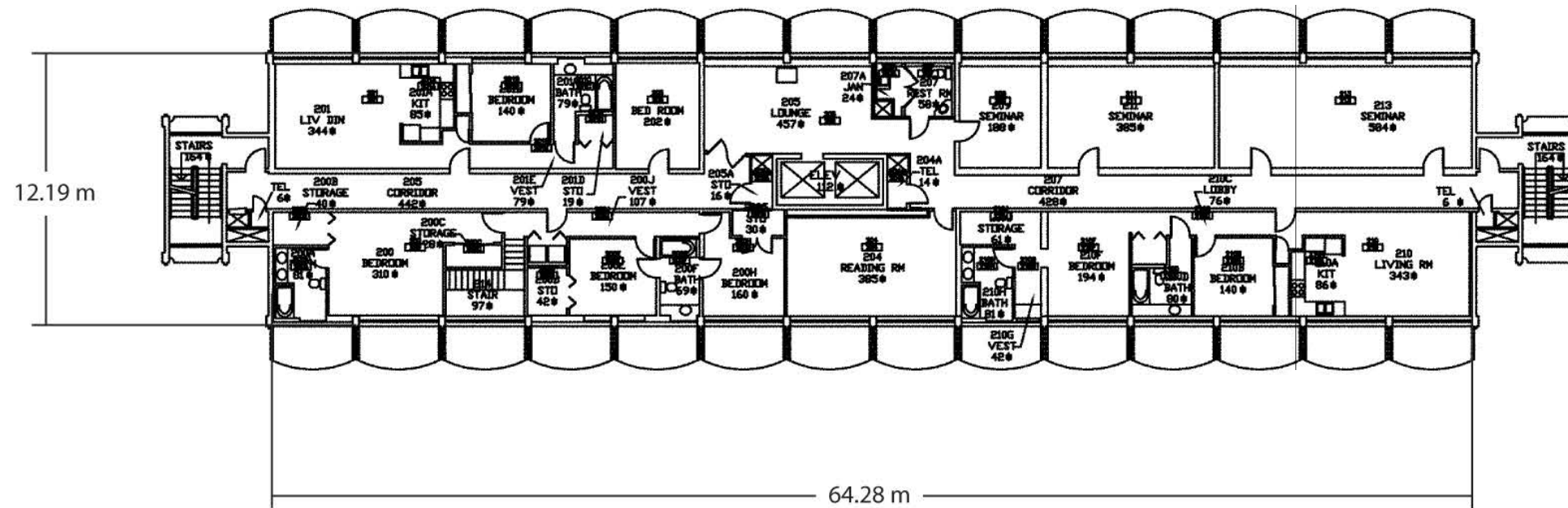
Building Floor Plan



Fluor Tower

1.9 NON-COMPETITION VENUE – UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA (MEDIA/FAMILY VILLAGE)

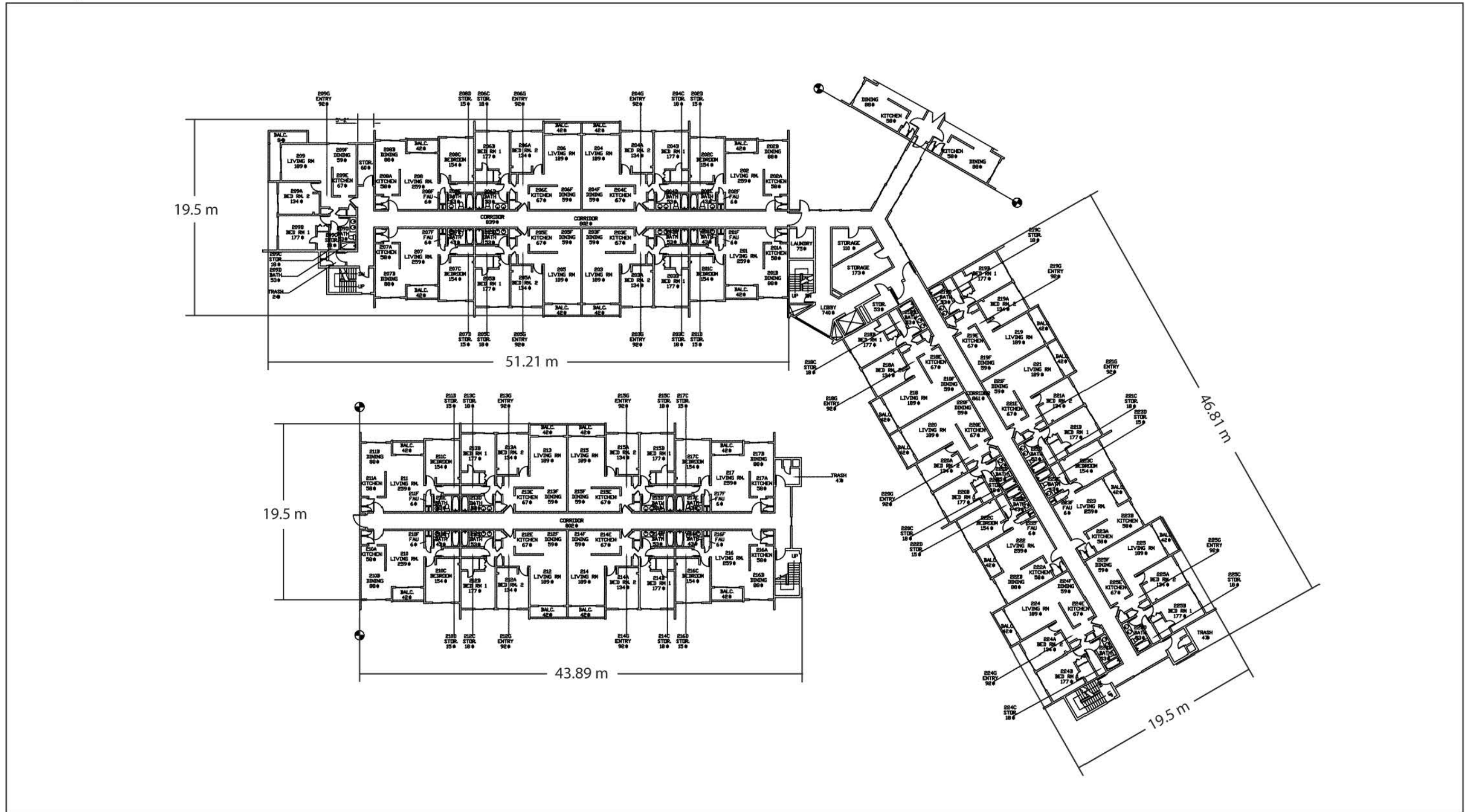
**Building Floor Plan**



**Birnkrant Residence Halls**

1.9 NON-COMPETITION VENUE – UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA (MEDIA/FAMILY VILLAGE)

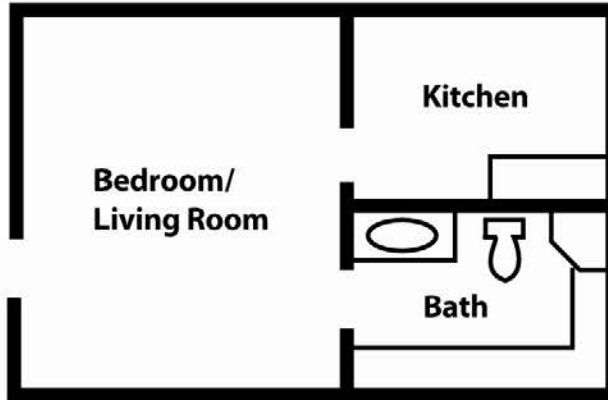
Building Floor Plan



Century Residence Halls

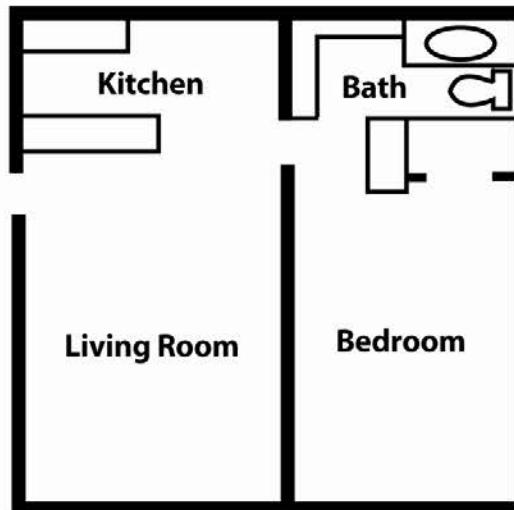
**11.9 NON-COMPETITION VENUE – UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA  
(MEDIA/FAMILY VILLAGE)**

***Unit Floor Plans***



*Not to Scale*

***Studio Apartment***



*Not to Scale*

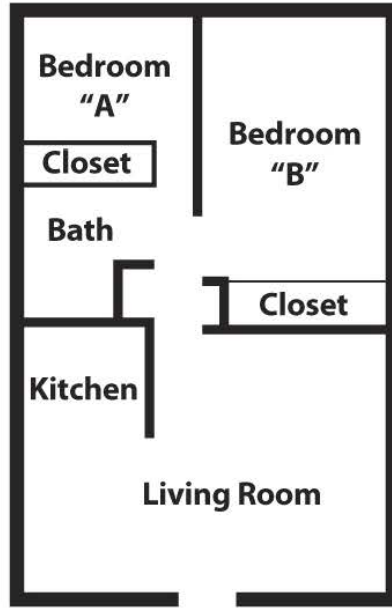
***One Bedroom Apartment***





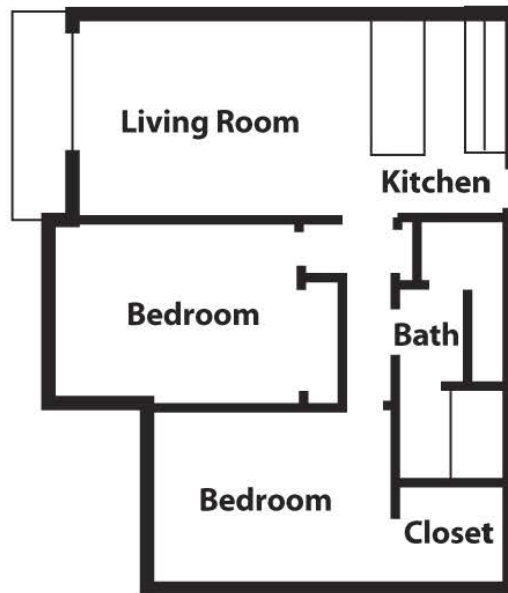
**1.9 NON-COMPETITION VENUE – UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA  
(MEDIA/FAMILY VILLAGE)**

***Unit Floor Plans***



*Not to Scale*

***Two Bedroom Apartment***



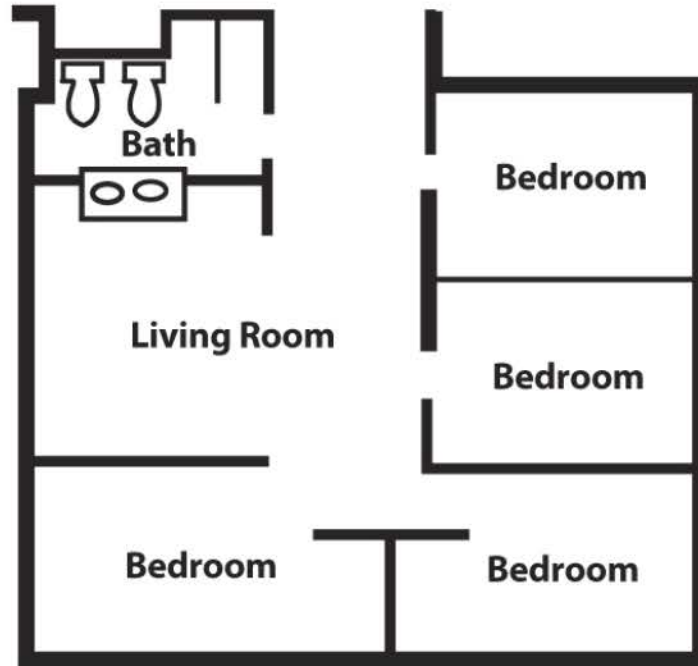
*Not to Scale*

***Two Bedroom Apartment with Kitchen***



1.9 NON-COMPETITION VENUE – UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA  
(MEDIA/FAMILY VILLAGE)

**Unit Floor Plans**



*Not to Scale*

**Four Bedroom Suite**



## 1.9 NON-COMPETITION VENUE – UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

### Sport and Discipline – Media/Family Village

Competition Venue Name	Location	Current Owner
University of Southern California	Los Angeles, California	University of Southern California

Current Use	Proposed Capacity	Category		
		Existing	New	Temporary
University campus (has 9,300 beds for residents)	n/a	Yes		

Driving Distance from the Venue	Kilometers	Miles	Time
Distance to the Olympic Village	24.0	14.9	19
Distance to the IOC hotel	6.4	4.0	7
Distance from the Games Center-point	6.4	4.0	7

Venue Use Agreement Description (Letter/Contract/Other )	Authority of Issue	Received (Date)	Status of the Agreement (Brief Explanation)
Letter	Steven Sample, President	19 June 2006	University confirmed willingness to enter into lease

General Use Dates	Dates (Start / End)
Test Events	Not applicable
Overlay Period	Approx. June 22-July 21, 2016
Olympic Games	July 22-August 7, 2016
Paralympic Games	Not projected for Paralympic use
Restoration	Approx. August 8-15, 2016

Construction Plan Overview	Brief Explanation and General Schedule
New Construction	None
Renovation	None
Temporary	Modifications for use as athlete training facilities; security fencing; decorations; training of staff over month prior to Games period.

Venue Financing	Source of Financing
Public	n/a
Private	n/a
Other	OCOG will pay for temporary modifications

NGB Communication (not required in this phase)	Brief Explanation
NGB Contact	

Transport	Brief Explanation
Transport Connections and Infrastructure (Rail, Bus, Street)	Buses on standard routes plus park-and-ride shuttles from remote lots; MetroRail Exposition Line light-rail stop; some automobile parking on-campus
Transport modification near the Venue	



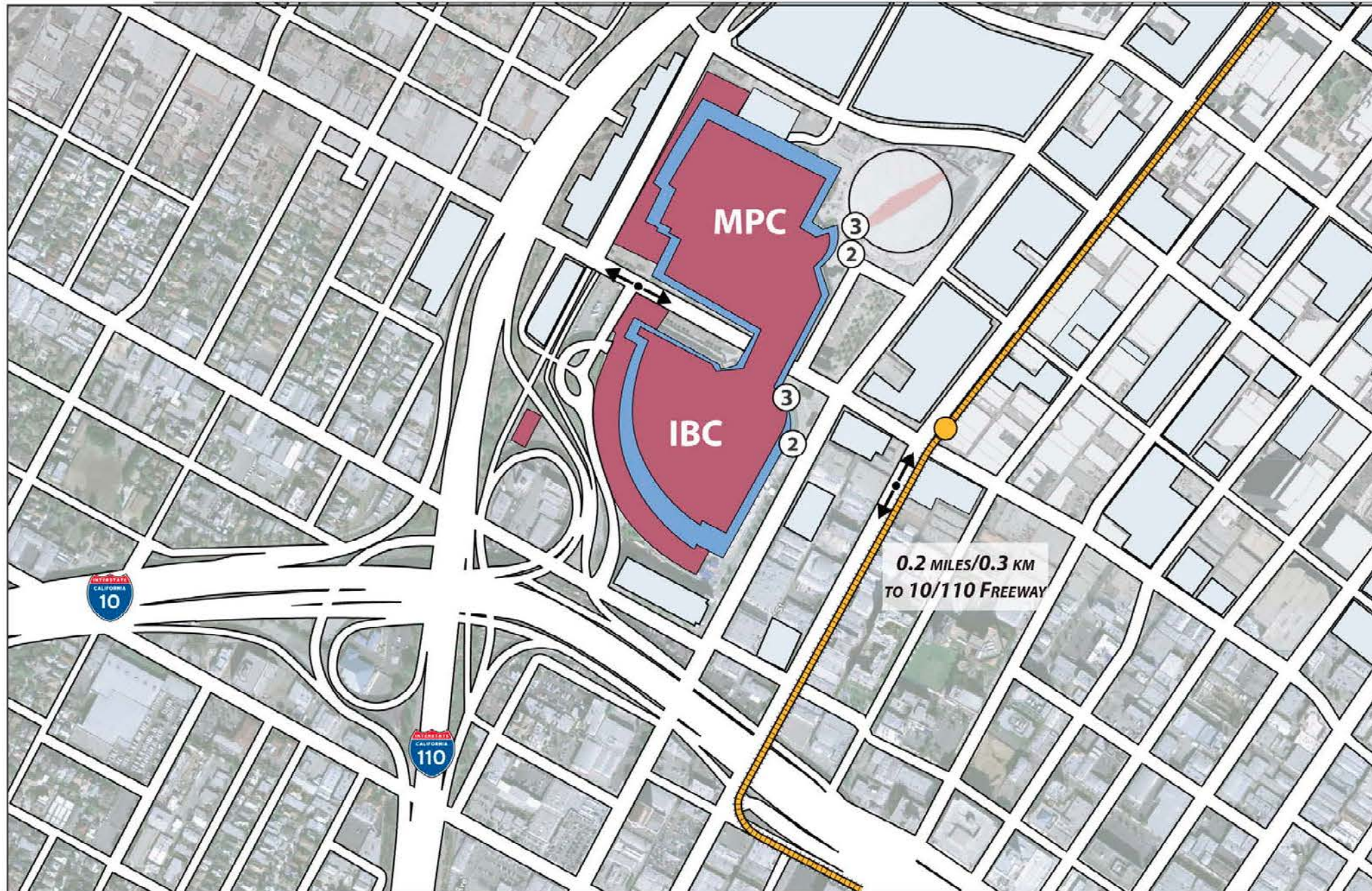
1.10 NON-COMPETITION VENUE – LOS ANGELES CONVENTION CENTER  
(MAIN MEDIA CENTER)



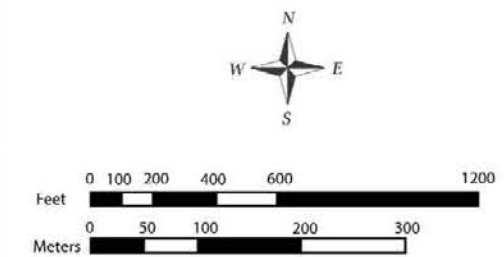
*Los Angeles Convention Center*



1.10 NON-COMPETITION VENUE – LOS ANGELES CONVENTION CENTER (MAIN MEDIA CENTER)



MMC



**LEGEND**

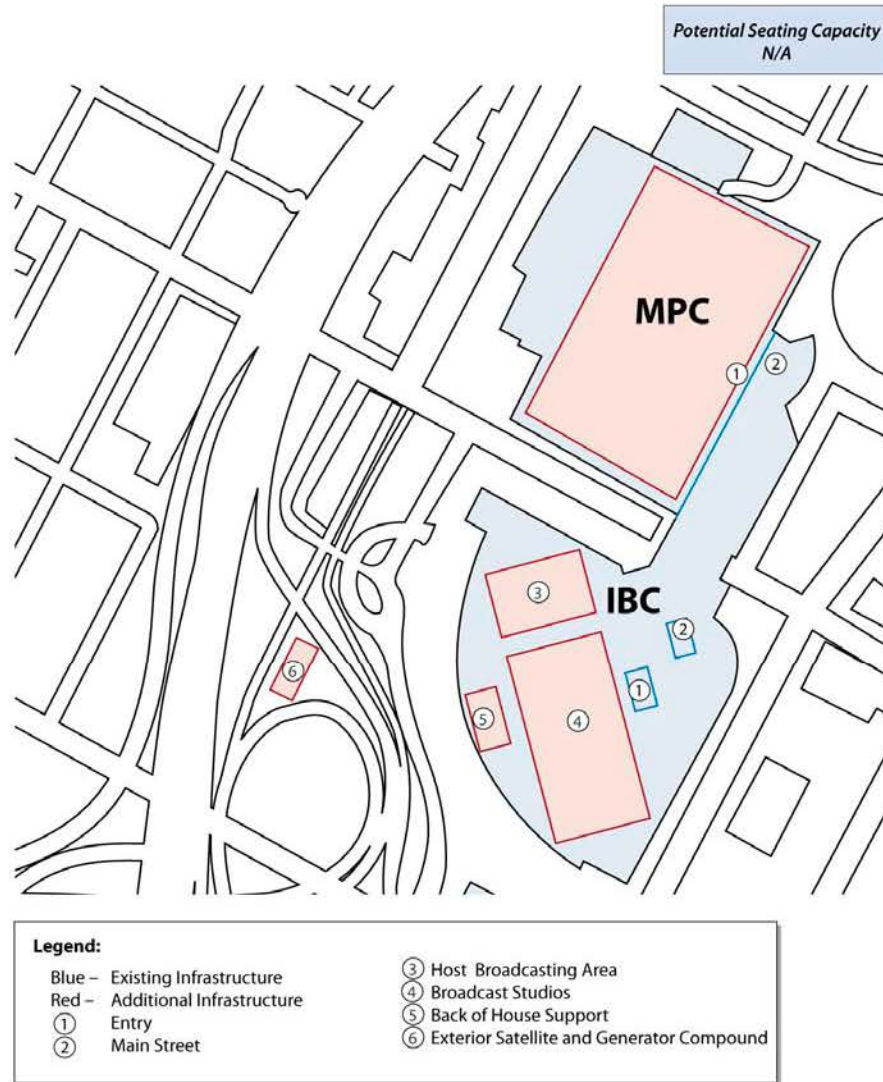
- FOOTPRINT OF FACILITY
- BACK AND FRONT HOUSE SPACE
- PARKING
- SPECTATOR SEATING

- ① ATHLETE AND OFFICIALS DROP-OFF AND ENTRANCE
- ② BROADCAST/MEDIA DROP-OFF AND ENTRANCE
- ③ OLYMPIC FAMILY DROP-OFF AND ENTRANCE

- ④ SPECTATOR DROP-OFF AND ENTRANCE
- TRANSPORTATION ROUTES
- METRO RAIL

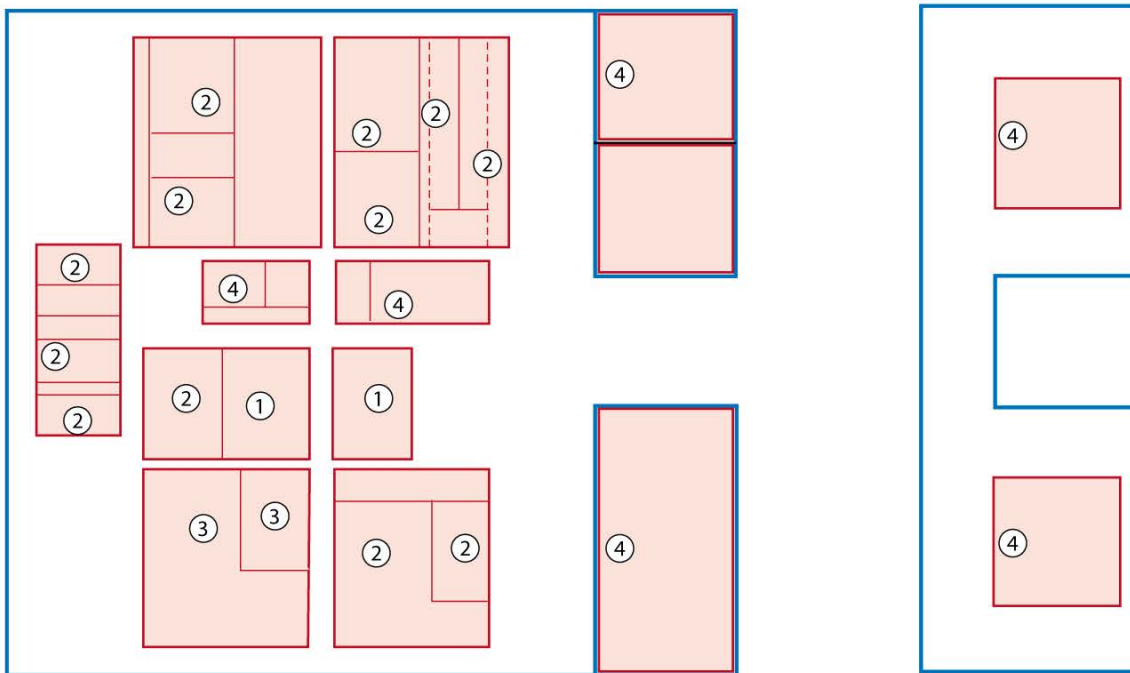
**Los Angeles  
CONVENTION CENTER**

## 1.10 NON-COMPETITION VENUE – LOS ANGELES CONVENTION CENTER (MAIN MEDIA CENTER)



# 1.10 NON-COMPETITION VENUE – LOS ANGELES CONVENTION CENTER (MAIN MEDIA CENTER DETAIL)

Potential Seating Capacity  
N/A



**Legend:**  
 Blue – Existing Infrastructure  
 Red – Additional Infrastructure  
 ① Working Press Area  
 ② Agency Space  
 ③ Photography Space  
 ④ Back of House Support

*Media Press Center  
West Hall Plan*

## 1.10 NON-COMPETITION VENUE – LOS ANGELES CONVENTION CENTER

### Sport and Discipline – Main Media Center

Competition Venue Name	Location	Current Owner
Los Angeles Convention Center	Los Angeles, California	City of Los Angeles

Current Use	Proposed Capacity	Category		
		Existing	New	Temporary
Convention Center	n/a	Yes		

Driving Distance from the Venue	Kilometers	Miles	Time
Distance to the Olympic Village	24.1	14.9	21
Distance to the IOC hotel	0.0	0.0	1
Distance from the Games Center-point	0.0	0.0	1

Venue Use Agreement Description (Letter/Contract/Other )	Authority of Issue	Received (Date)	Status of the Agreement (Brief Explanation)
Letter	Pouria Abbassi, General Manager	14 June 2006	City confirmed willingness to enter into lease

General Use Dates	Dates (Start / End)
Test Events	Not applicable
Overlay Period	Approx. April 7-July 21, 2016 (plus 120,000 sq. ft. starting approx. January 7, 2016)
Olympic Games	July 22-August 7, 2016
Paralympic Games	August 20-31, 2016
Restoration	Approx. August 8-September 10, 2016

Construction Plan Overview	Brief Explanation and General Schedule
New Construction	None
Renovation	None
Temporary	Modifications for use as press center and broadcast center; security fencing; decorations; training of staff over month prior to Games period.

Venue Financing	Source of Financing
Public	n/a
Private	n/a
Other	OCOG will pay for temporary modifications

NGB Communication (not required in this phase)	Brief Explanation
NGB Contact	

Transport	Brief Explanation
Transport Connections and Infrastructure (Rail, Bus, Street)	Buses on standard routes plus shuttles from Media/Family Village and designated hotels; MetroRail Exposition Line light-rail stop; lots of on-site automobile parking
Transport modification near the Venue	





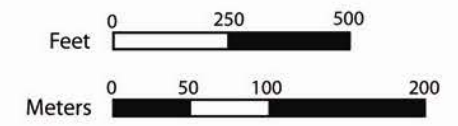
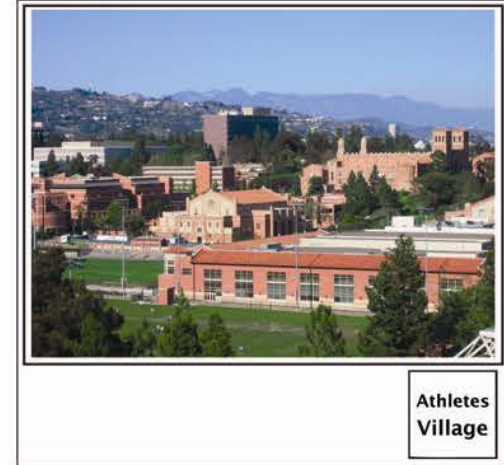
2.1 NON-COMPETITION VENUE – UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES (UCLA) (ATHLETES VILLAGE)



*UCLA*



2.1 NON-COMPETITION VENUE – UCLA (ATHLETES VILLAGE)



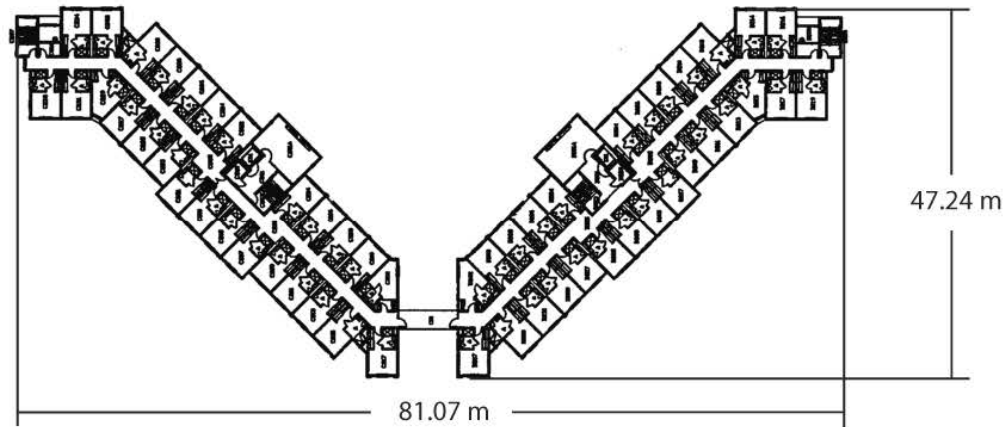
**LEGEND**

- |                         |                        |                    |                       |
|-------------------------|------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|
| FOOTPRINT OF FACILITIES | ① ATHLETES BUS LOADING | RESIDENTIAL ZONE   | TRANSPORTATION ROUTES |
| PARKING                 | ② NOC/IOC PARKING      | OPERATIONS ZONE    |                       |
| DINING FACILITIES       | ③ TRAINING SITES       | INTERNATIONAL ZONE |                       |

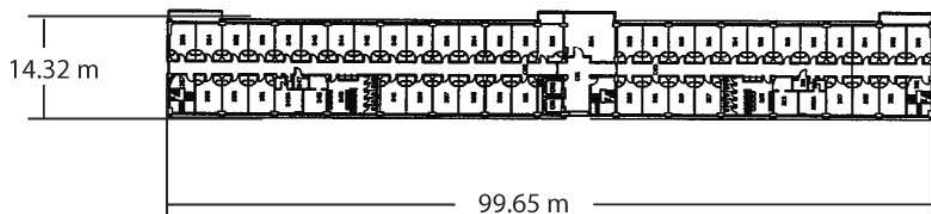
**UCLA**

## 2.1 NON-COMPETITION VENUE – UCLA (ATHLETES VILLAGE)

### *Building Floor Plans*



### *DeNeve Plaza*

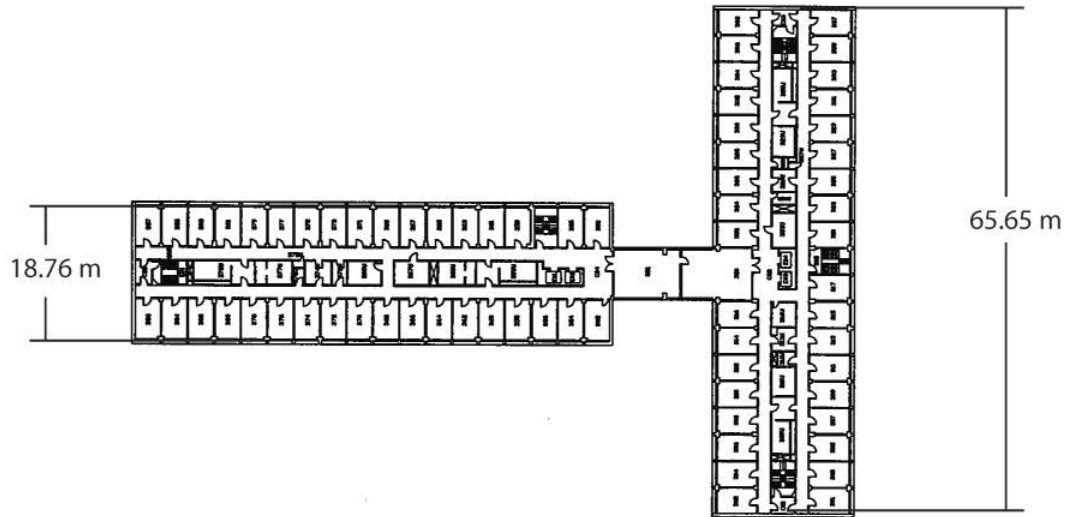


### *Dykstra Hall*

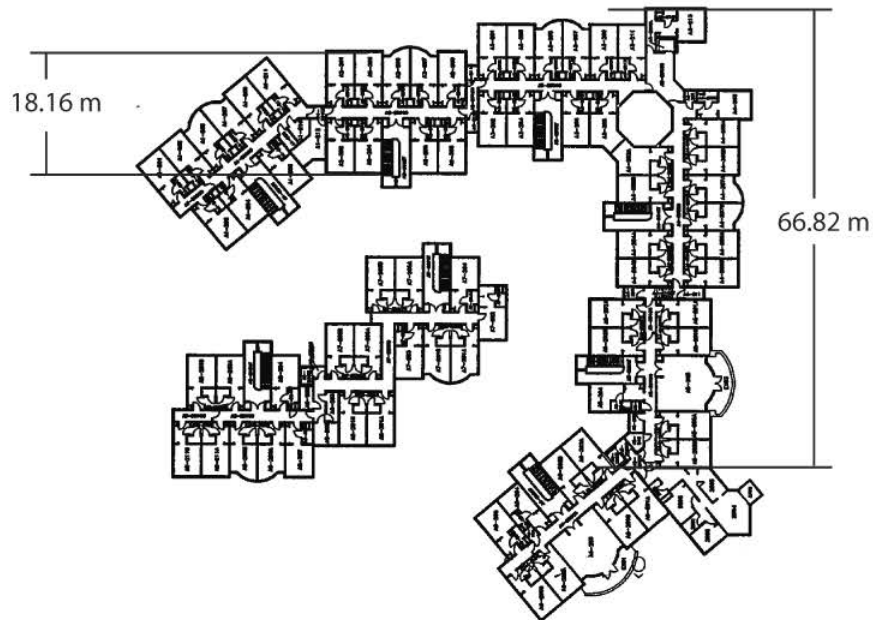


## 2.1 NON-COMPETITION VENUE – UCLA (ATHLETES VILLAGE)

### *Building Floor Plans*



### *Hedrick Hall*

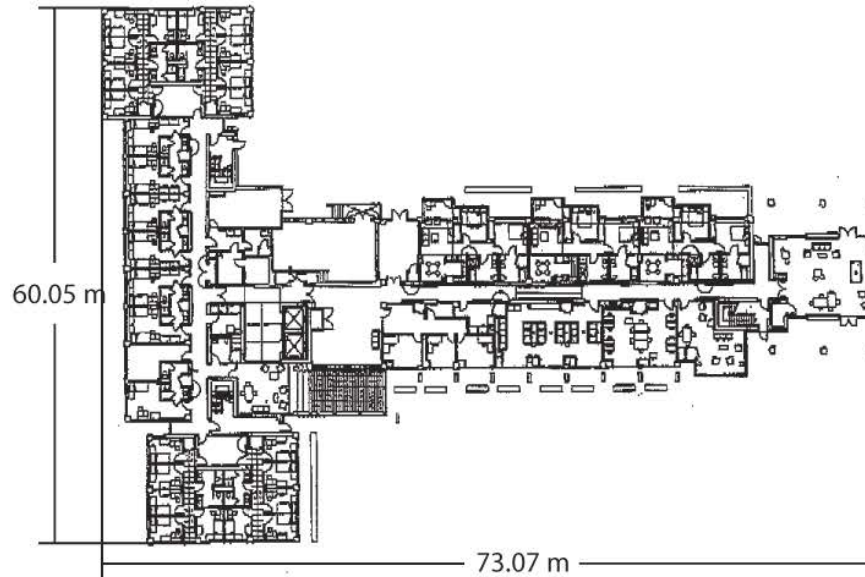


### *Sunset Village*

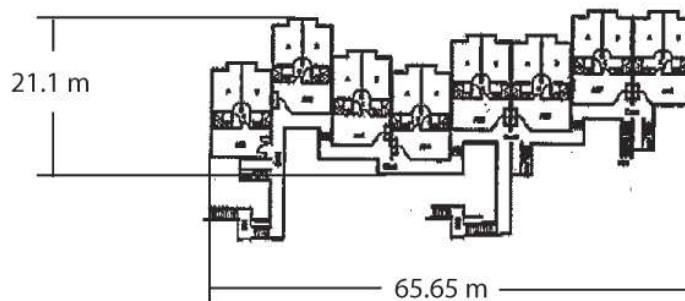


## 2.1 NON-COMPETITION VENUE – UCLA (ATHLETES VILLAGE)

### *Building Floor Plans*



### *Hedrick Summit*

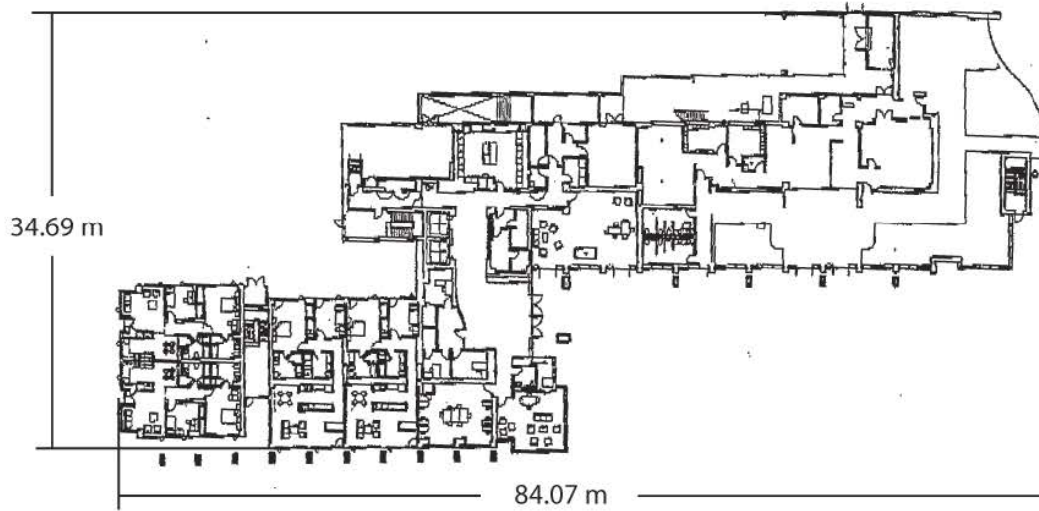


### *Hitch Suites*

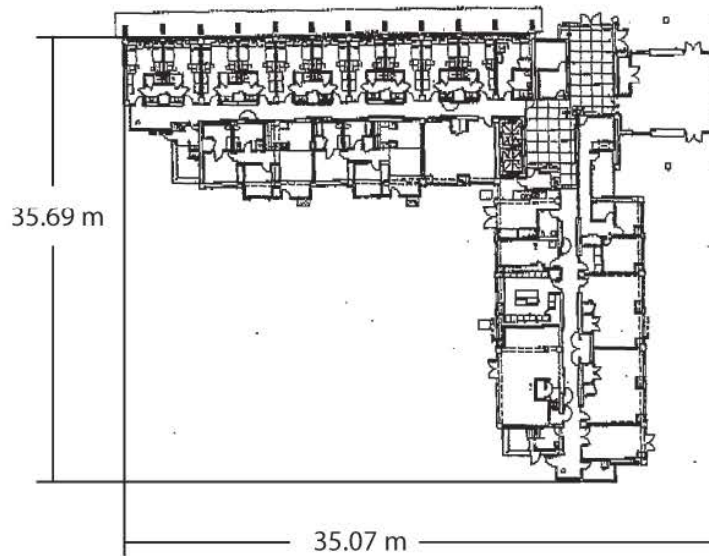


## 2.1 NON-COMPETITION VENUE – UCLA (ATHLETES VILLAGE)

### *Building Floor Plans*



### *Rieber Terrace*

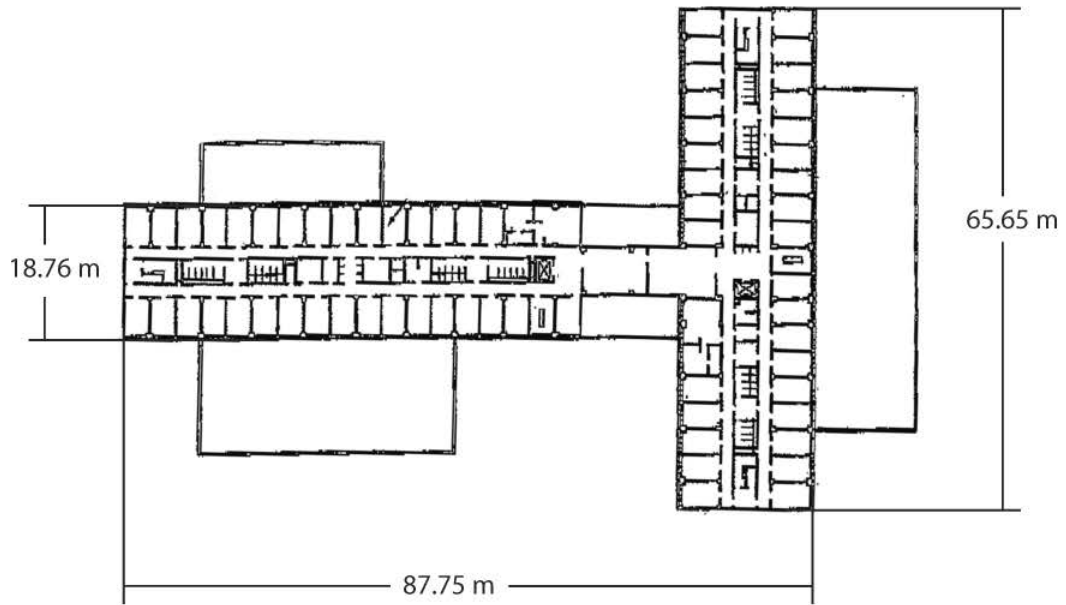


### *Rieber Vista*



2.1 NON-COMPETITION VENUE – UCLA (ATHLETES VILLAGE)

**Building Floor Plans**

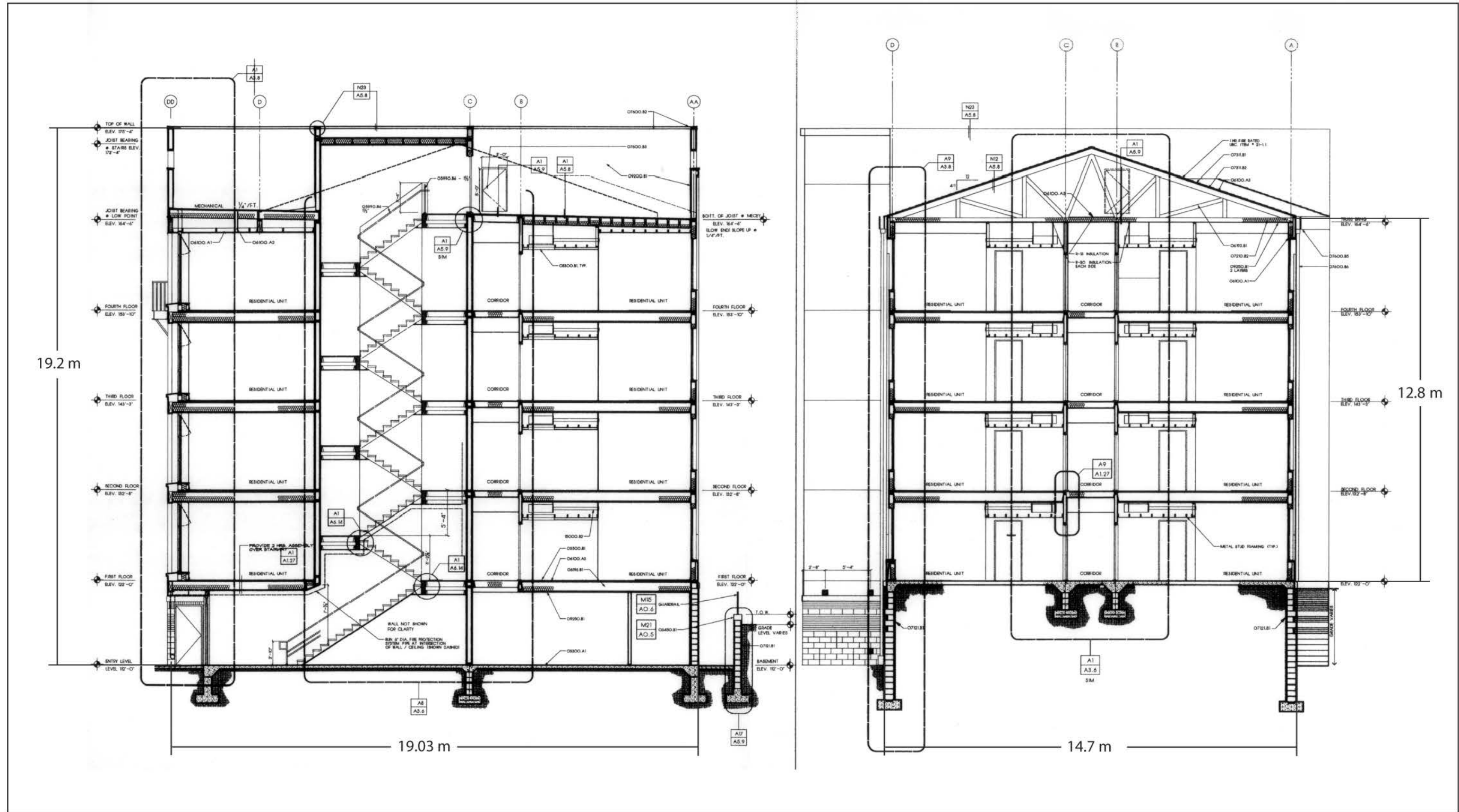


**Sproul Hall**



2.1 NON-COMPETITION VENUE – UCLA (ATHLETES VILLAGE)

Residential Housing Cross Sections

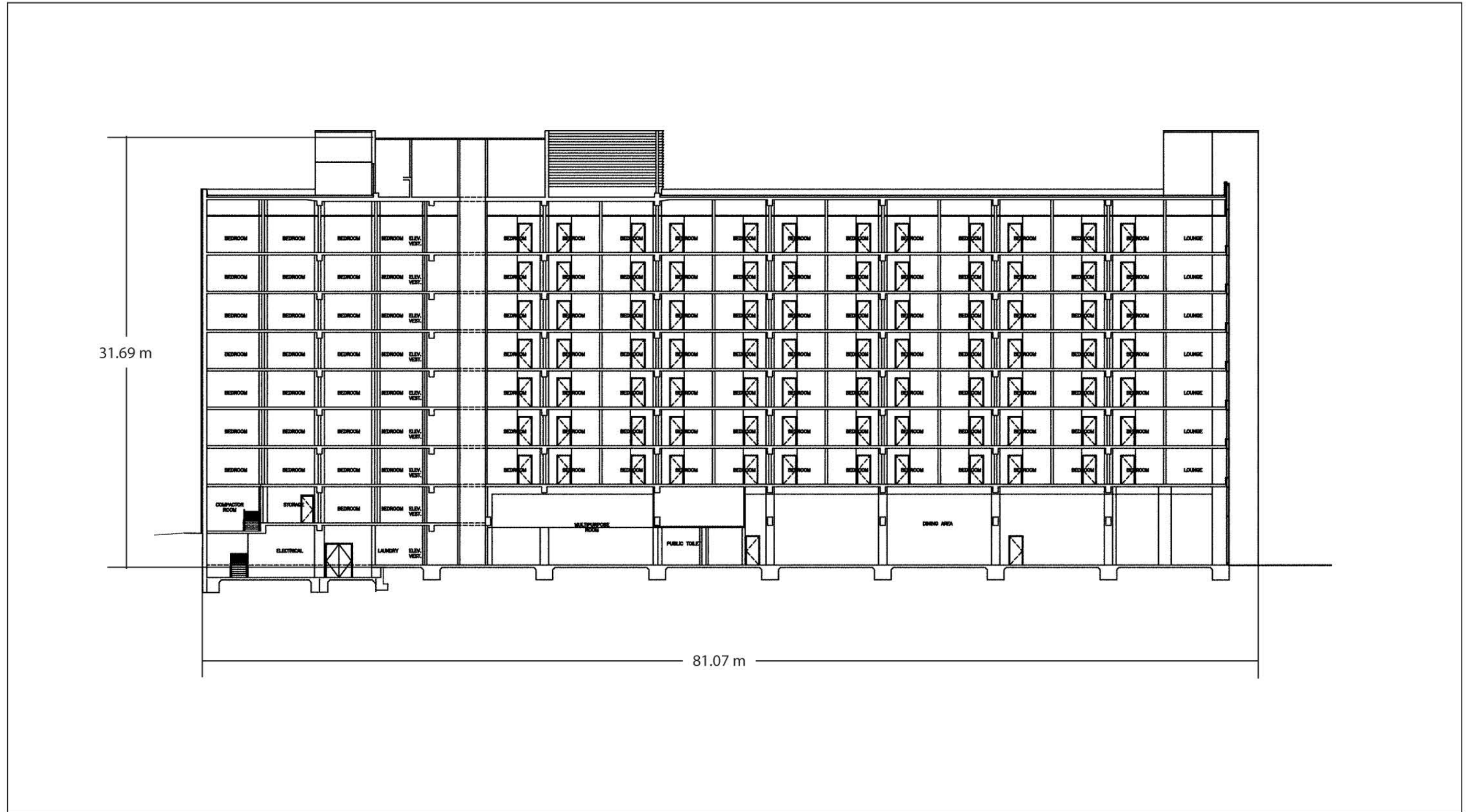


DeNeve Plaza and Sunset Village



2.1 NON-COMPETITION VENUE – UCLA (ATHLETES VILLAGE)

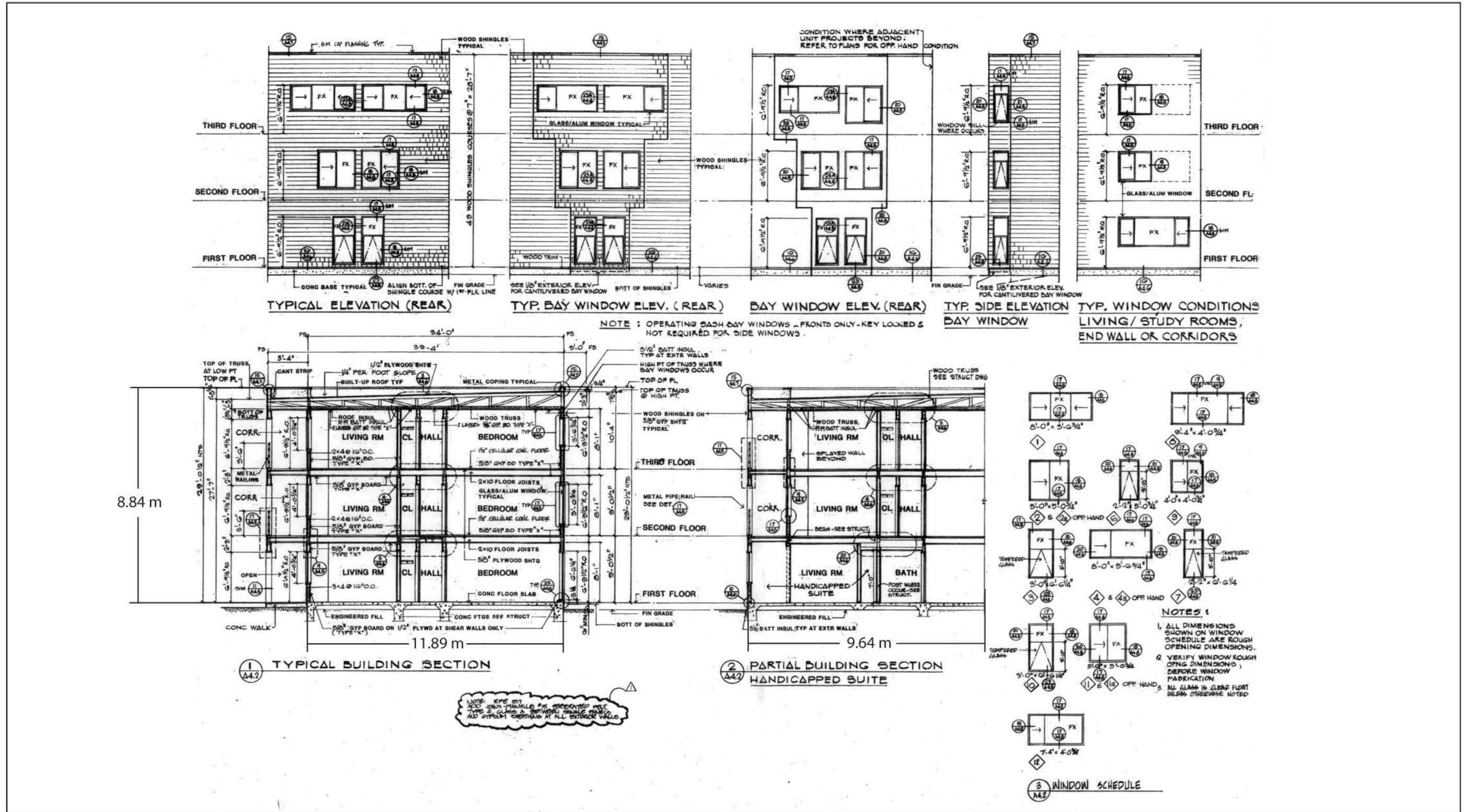
Residential Housing Cross Sections



Reiber Terrace

2.1 NON-COMPETITION VENUE – UCLA (ATHLETES VILLAGE)

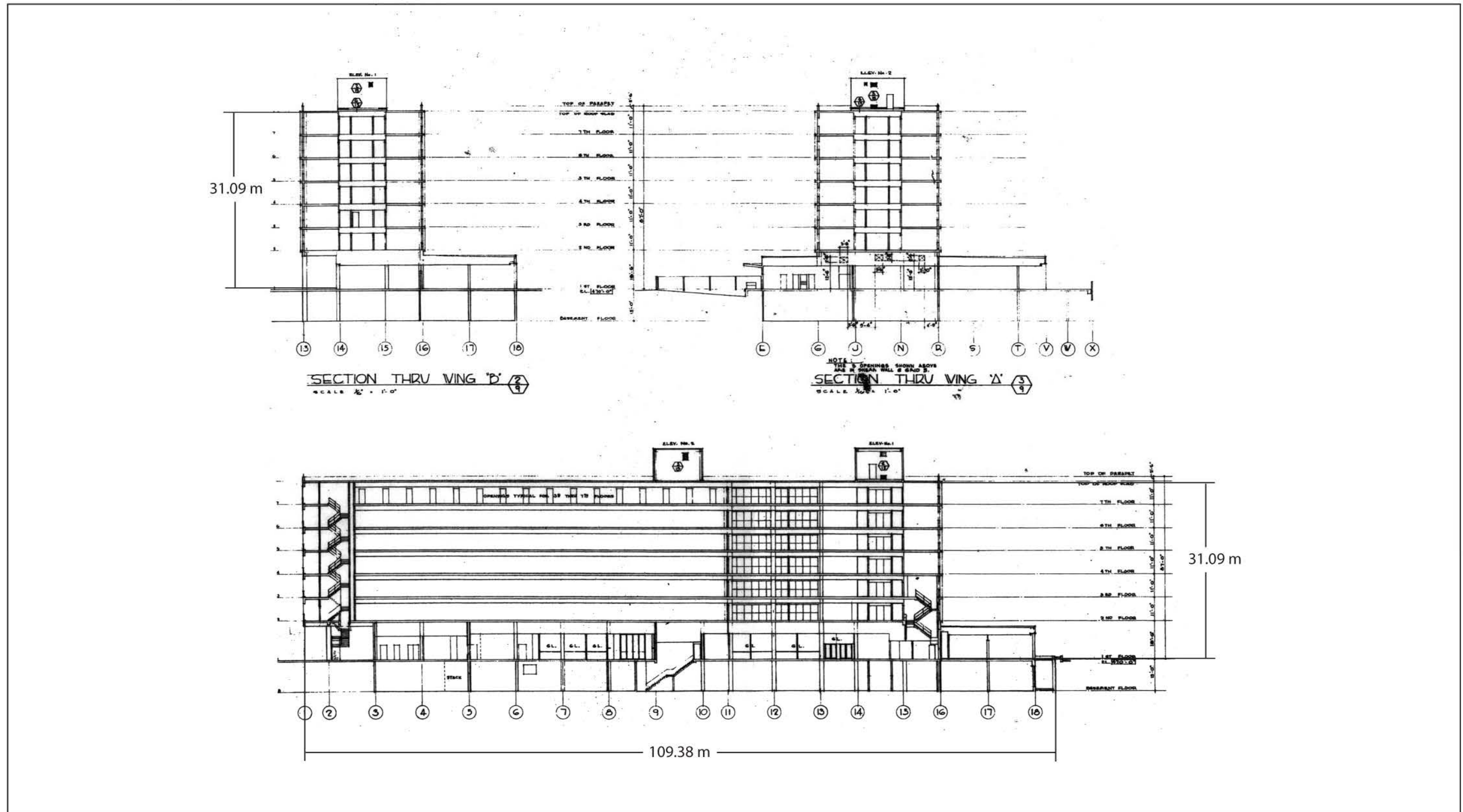
Residential Housing Cross Sections



Hitch Suites

2.1 NON-COMPETITION VENUE – UCLA (ATHLETES VILLAGE)

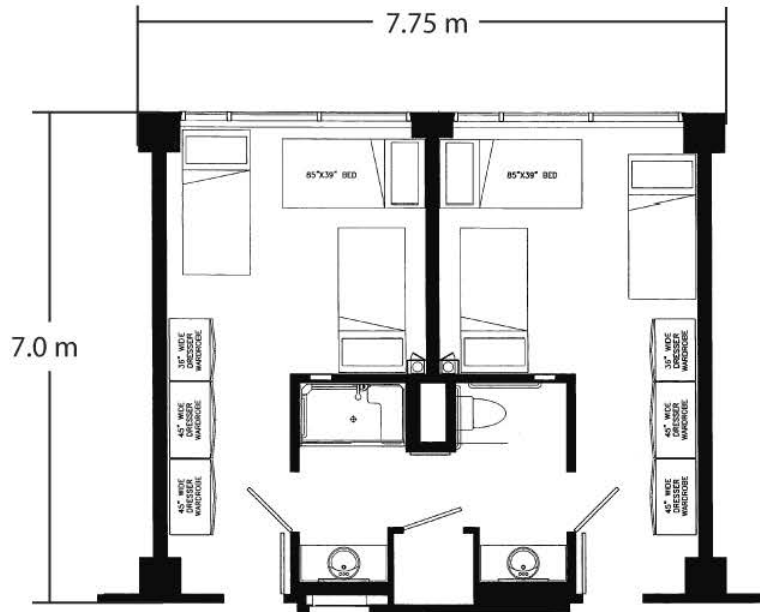
Residential Housing Cross Sections



Sproul Hall

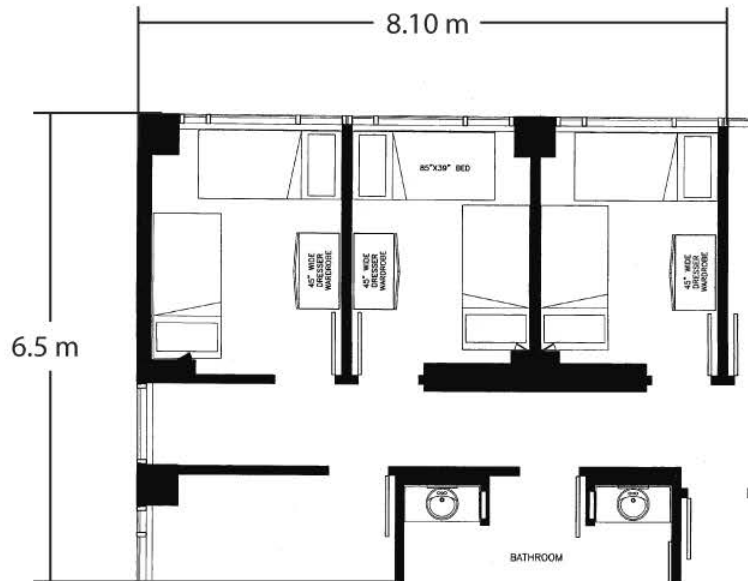
## 2.1 NON-COMPETITION VENUE – UCLA (ATHLETES VILLAGE)

### Unit Floor Plans



Rieber Terrace, Rieber Vista, and Hedrick Summit - Typical Quad

### Suite with Shared Bathroom



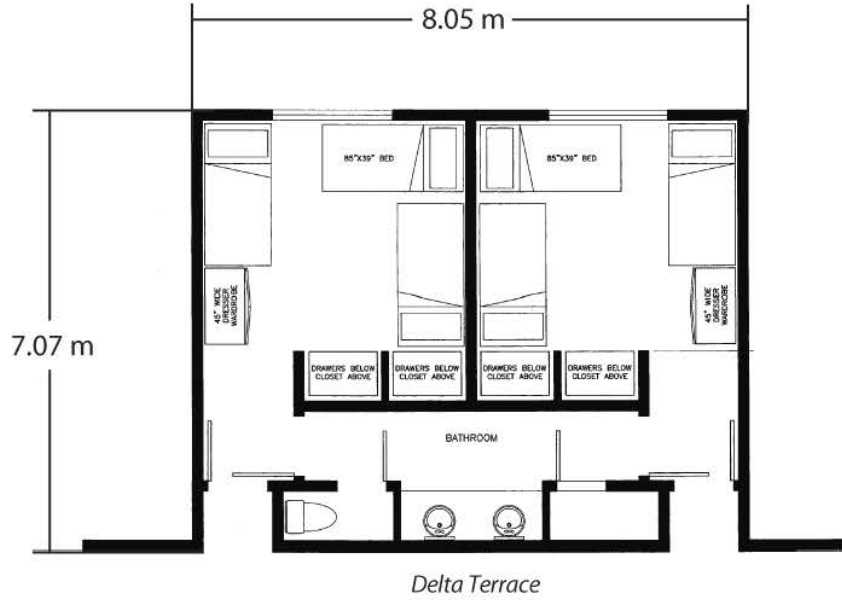
Rieber Terrace, Rieber Vista, and Hedrick Summit - Typical Single

### Small Suite with Living Room and Shared Bathroom

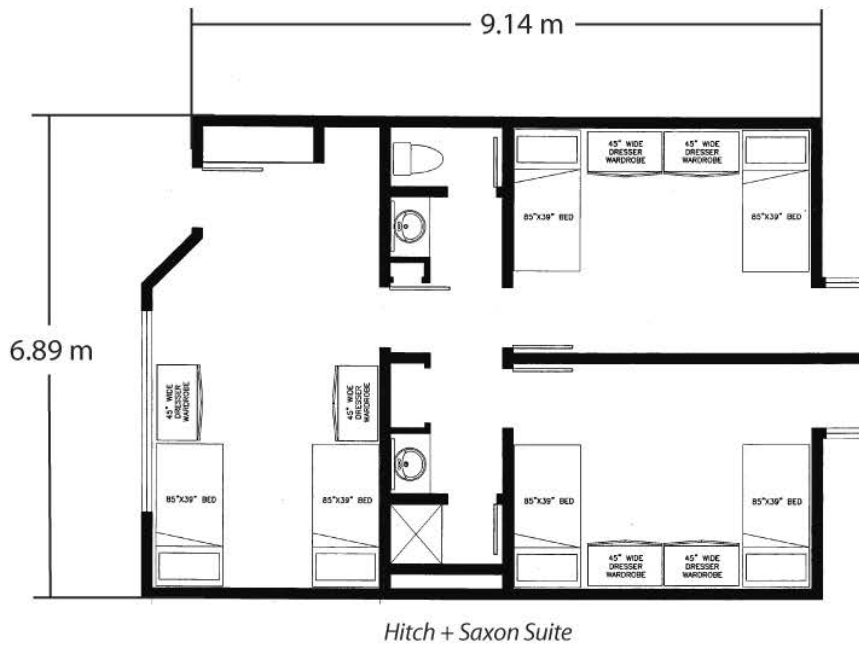


## 2.1 NON-COMPETITION VENUE – UCLA (ATHLETES VILLAGE)

### Unit Floor Plans



### Suite with Private Bathroom



### Large Suite with Living Room and Shared Bathroom



## 2.1 NON-COMPETITION VENUE – UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES

### Sport and Discipline – Olympic Village

Competition Venue Name	Location	Current Owner
UCLA	Los Angeles, California	University of California

Current Use	Proposed Capacity	Category		
		Existing	New	Temporary
University campus (housing for 16,000 by 2016)	16,014 beds	Yes	Yes	

Driving Distance from the Venue	Kilometers	Miles	Time
Distance to the Olympic Village	0.0	0.0	0
Distance to the IOC hotel	23.6	14.6	19
Distance from the Games Center-point	23.6	14.6	19

Venue Use Agreement Description (Letter/Contract/Other )	Authority of Issue	Received (Date)	Status of the Agreement (Brief Explanation)
Letter	Albert Carnesale, Chancellor	14 June 2006	University confirmed willingness to enter into lease

General Use Dates	Dates (Start / End)
Test Events	Not applicable
Overlay Period	Approx. February 7-July 21, 2016 (non-exclusive)
Olympic Games	July 22-August 7, 2016
Paralympic Games	August 20-31, 2016
Restoration	Approx. September 1-9, 2016

Construction Plan Overview	Brief Explanation and General Schedule
New Construction	New housing phases planning for construction by UCLA in 2012 and 2014
Renovation	None
Temporary	Security fencing; additional outdoor dining and services, decorations; training of staff over month prior to Games period.

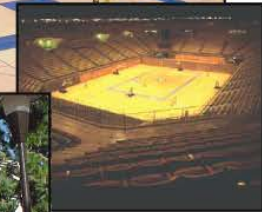
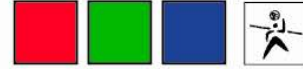
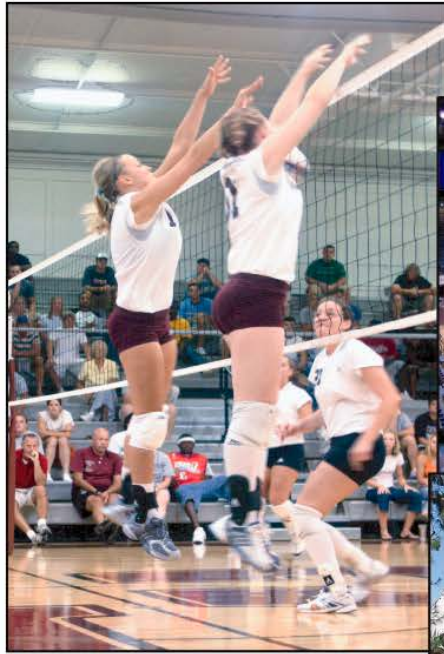
Venue Financing	Source of Financing
Public	University of California
Private	n/a
Other	OCOG will pay for temporary modifications

NGB Communication (not required in this phase)	Brief Explanation
NGB Contact	

Transport	Brief Explanation
Transport Connections and Infrastructure (Rail, Bus, Street)	Buses on standard routes plus OCOG-provided shuttles ; some on-site automobile parking
Transport modification near the Venue	



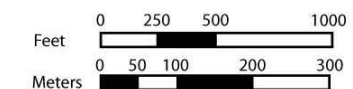
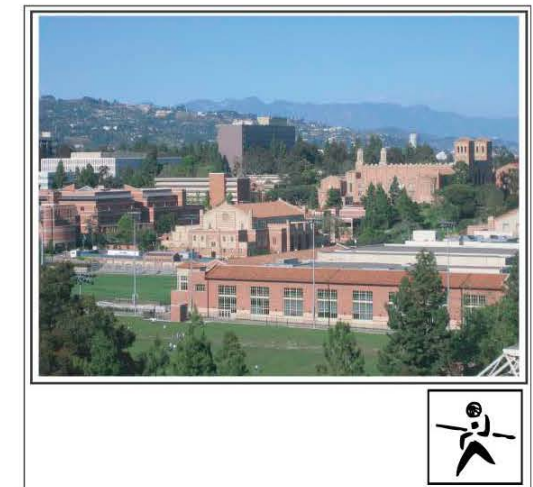
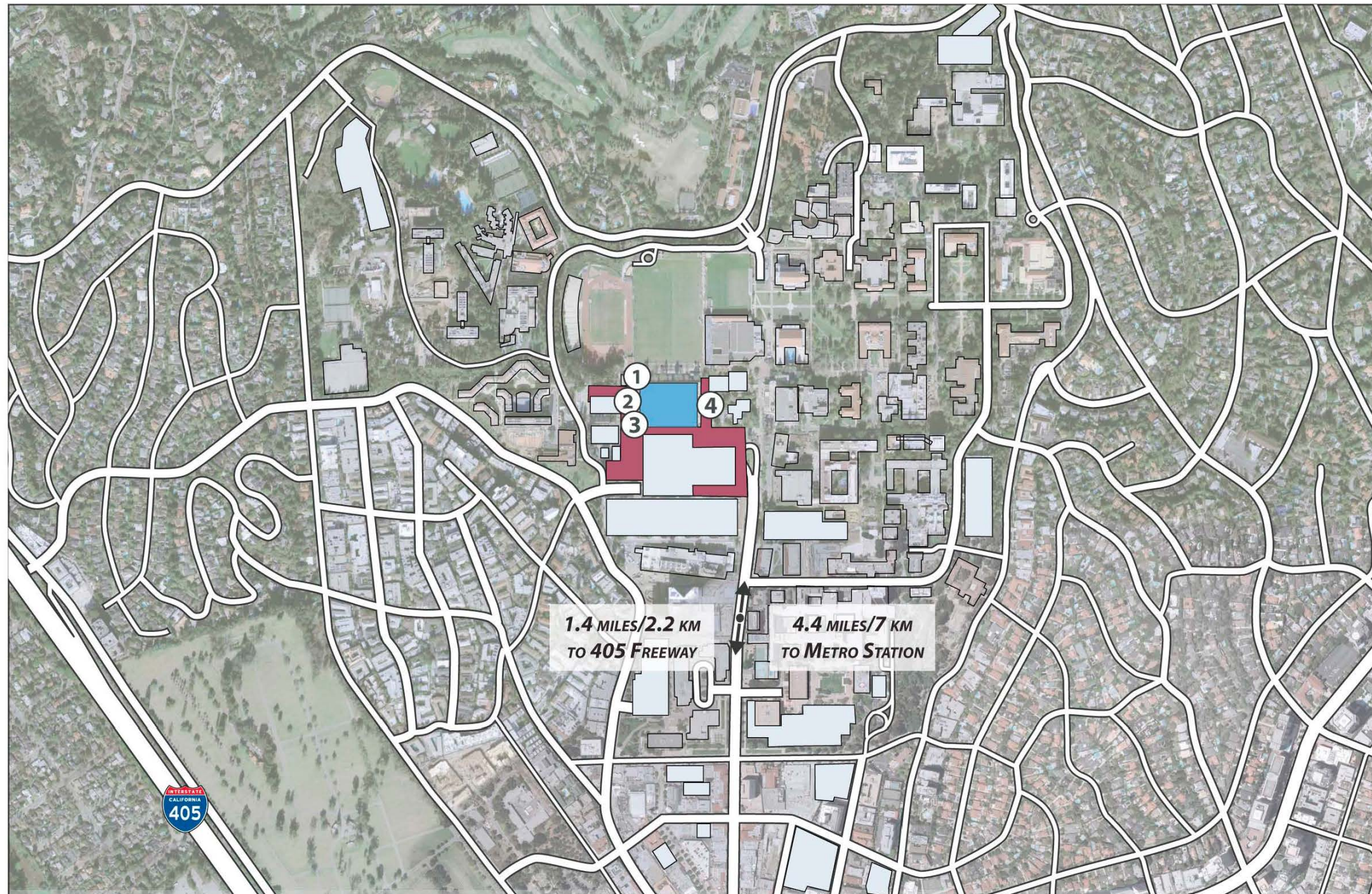
2.2 VENUE – PAULEY PAVILION (VOLLEYBALL 2)



*Pauley Pavilion*



2.2 VENUE – PAULEY PAVILION (VOLLEYBALL 2)



**LEGEND**

- FOOTPRINT OF FACILITY
- BACK AND FRONT HOUSE SPACE
- PARKING
- SPECTATOR SEATING

- ① ATHLETE AND OFFICIALS DROP-OFF AND ENTRANCE
- ② BROADCAST/MEDIA DROP-OFF AND ENTRANCE
- ③ OLYMPIC FAMILY DROP-OFF AND ENTRANCE

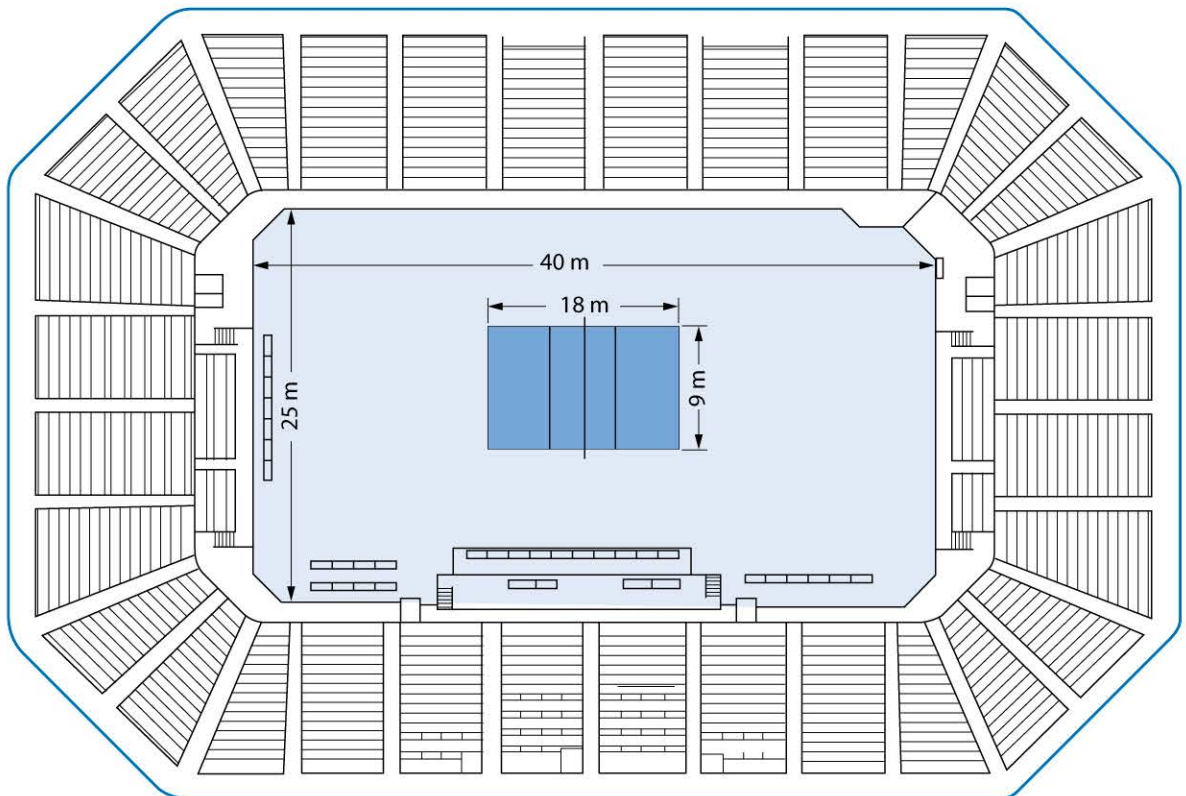
- ④ SPECTATOR DROP-OFF AND ENTRANCE
- ←•→ TRANSPORTATION ROUTES
- METRO RAIL

**PAULEY PAVILION**



## 2.2 VENUE – PAULEY PAVILION (VOLLEYBALL 2)

Potential Seating Capacity  
10,000



**Legend:**

- Blue – Existing Infrastructure
- Green – Planned Infrastructure
- Red – Additional Infrastructure
- Grey – Spectator Seating



## 2.2 VENUE – PAULEY PAVILION

### Sport and Discipline – Volleyball 2

Competition Venue Name	Location	Current Owner
Pauley Pavilion	Los Angeles, California	UCLA

Current Use	Proposed Capacity	Category		
		Existing	New	Temporary
Sports arena	10,000	Yes		

Driving Distance from the Venue	Kilometers	Miles	Time
Distance to the Olympic Village	0.0	0.0	2
Distance to the IOC hotel	22.9	14.2	19
Distance from the Games Center-point	22.0	14.2	19

Venue Use Agreement Description (Letter/Contract/Other )	Authority of Issue	Received (Date)	Status of the Agreement (Brief Explanation)
Letter	Sam Morabito, Admin. Vice Chancellor	18 Sep 2006	Facility confirmed willingness to enter into lease

General Use Dates	Dates (Start / End)
Test Events	Facility will be open, can be booked as desired
Overlay Period	Approx. June 22-July 21, 2016
Olympic Games	July 22-August 7, 2016
Paralympic Games	August 20-31, 2016
Restoration	Approx. September 1-10, 2016

Construction Plan Overview	Brief Explanation and General Schedule
New Construction	None
Renovation	None
Temporary	Installation of field of play; lighting and decorations; training of staff over month prior to competition

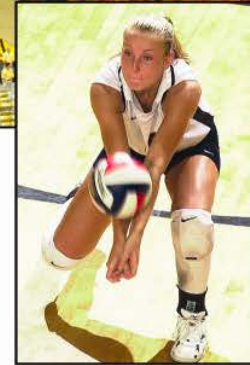
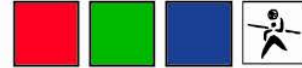
Venue Financing	Source of Financing
Public	n/a
Private	n/a
Other	OCOG will pay for temporary modifications

NGB Communication (not required in this phase)	Brief Explanation
NGB Contact	

Transport	Brief Explanation
Transport Connections and Infrastructure (Rail, Bus, Street)	Buses on standard routes; limited automobile parking near the arena
Transport modification near the Venue	



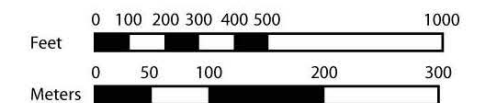
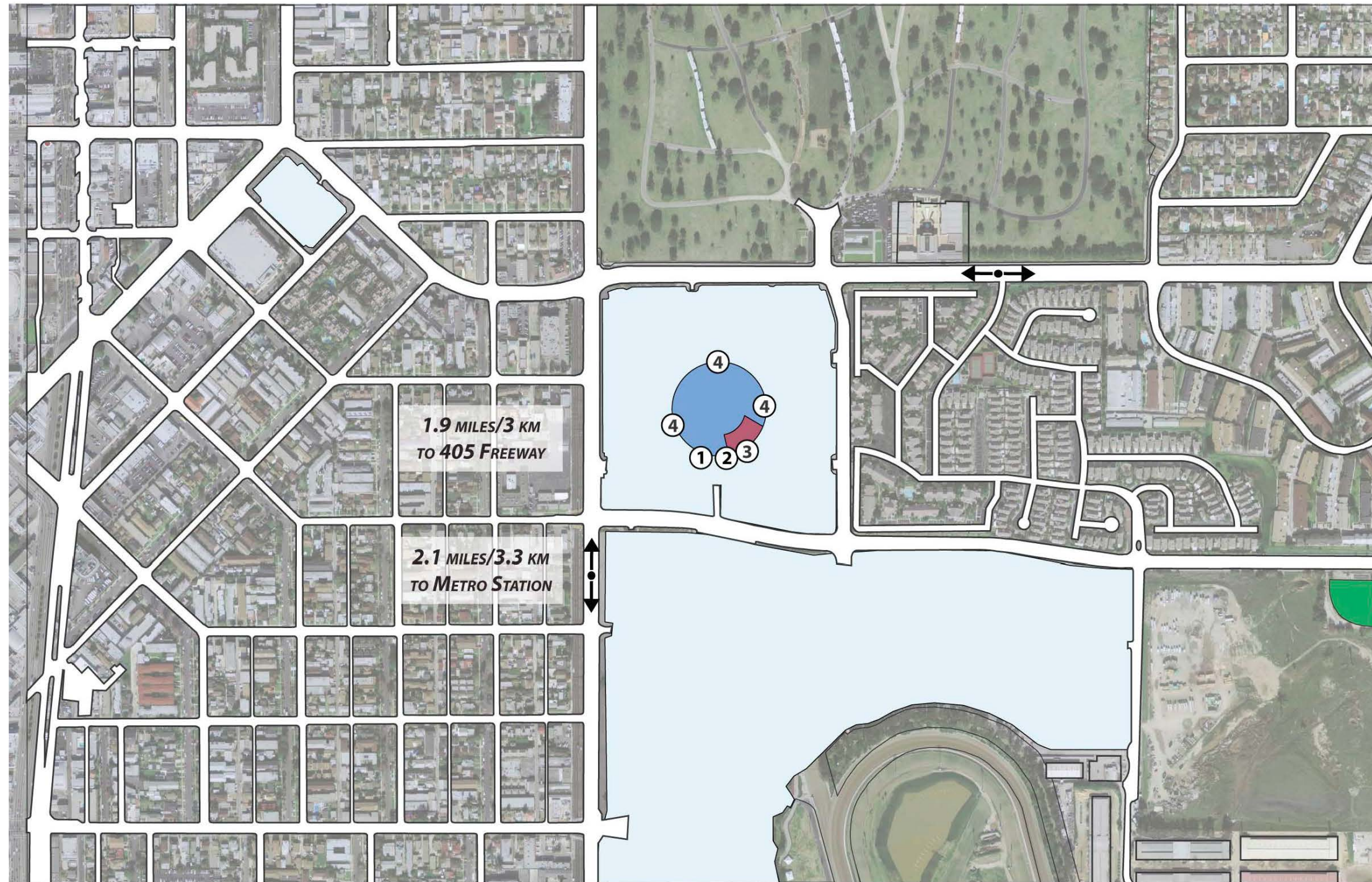
2.3 VENUE – THE FORUM (VOLLEYBALL 1)



*The Forum*



### 2.3 VENUE – THE FORUM (VOLLEYBALL 1)



#### LEGEND

- FOOTPRINT OF FACILITY
- BACK AND FRONT HOUSE SPACE
- PARKING
- SPECTATOR SEATING

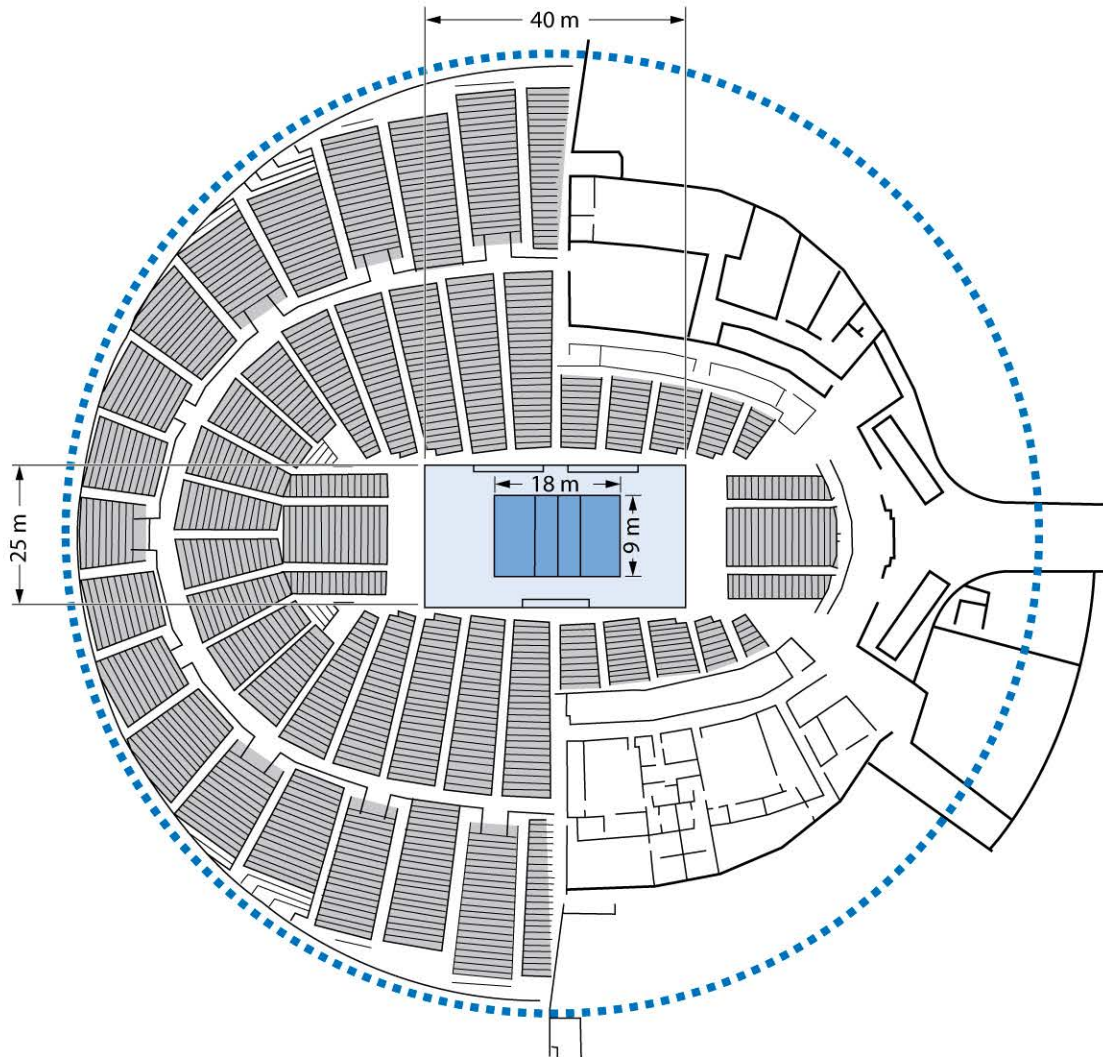
- ① ATHLETE AND OFFICIALS DROP-OFF AND ENTRANCE
- ② BROADCAST/MEDIA DROP-OFF AND ENTRANCE
- ③ OLYMPIC FAMILY DROP-OFF AND ENTRANCE

- ④ SPECTATOR DROP-OFF AND ENTRANCE
- ←→ TRANSPORTATION ROUTES
- METRO RAIL

***THE FORUM***

## 2.3 VENUE – THE FORUM (VOLLEYBALL 1)

Potential Seating Capacity  
17,000



**Legend:**  
 Blue – Existing Infrastructure  
 Green – Planned Infrastructure  
 Red – Additional Infrastructure  
 Grey – Spectator Seating



## 2.3 VENUE – THE FORUM

### Sport and Discipline – Volleyball 1

Competition Venue Name	Location	Current Owner
The Forum	Inglewood, California	Faithful Central Bible Church (operated by Spectacor Management Group)

Current Use	Proposed Capacity	Category		
		Existing	New	Temporary
Church and concert arena	17,000	Yes	-	-

Driving Distance from the Venue	Kilometers	Miles	Time
Distance to the Olympic Village	19.1	11.8	18
Distance to the IOC hotel	16.5	10.2	16
Distance from the Games Center-point	16.5	10.2	16

Venue Use Agreement Description (Letter/Contract/Other )	Authority of Issue	Received (Date)	Status of the Agreement (Brief Explanation)
Letter	Eugene Felling, General Manager	1 June 2006	Facility confirmed willingness to enter into lease

General Use Dates	Dates (Start / End)
Test Events	Facility will be open, can be booked as desired
Overlay Period	Approx. June 22-July 21, 2016
Olympic Games	July 22-August 7, 2016
Paralympic Games	Not required for Paralympic use
Restoration	Approx. August 10-20, 2016

Construction Plan Overview	Brief Explanation and General Schedule
New Construction	None
Renovation	None
Temporary	Installation of field of play; lighting and decorations; training of staff over month prior to competition

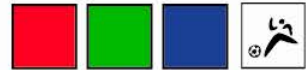
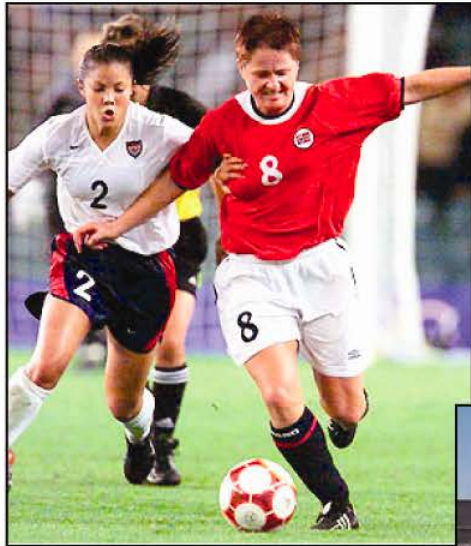
Venue Financing	Source of Financing
Public	n/a
Private	n/a
Other	OCOG will pay for temporary modifications

NGB Communication (not required in this phase)	Brief Explanation
NGB Contact	

Transport	Brief Explanation
Transport Connections and Infrastructure (Rail, Bus, Street)	Buses on standard routes; lots of automobile parking around the arena
Transport modification near the Venue	



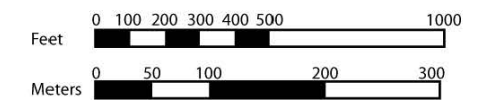
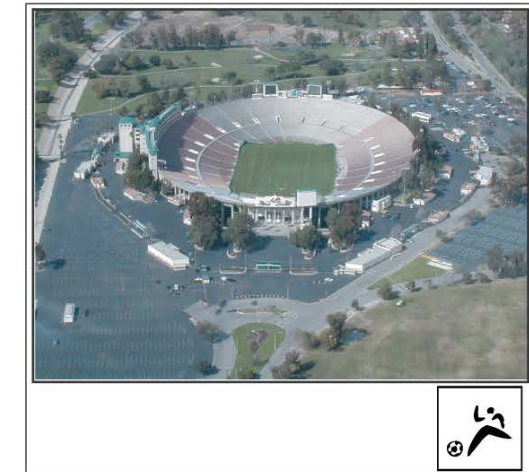
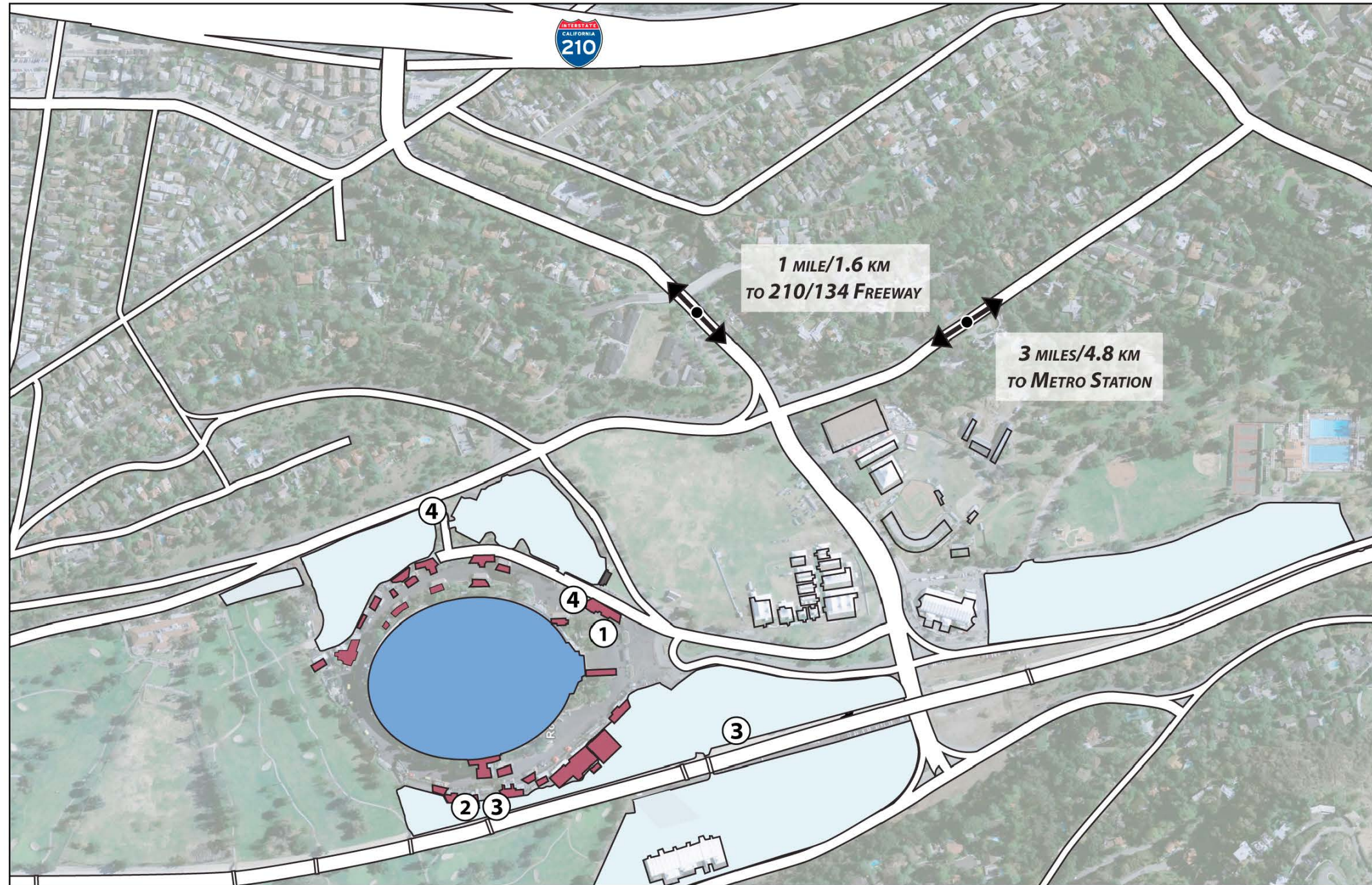
### 3.1 VENUE – ROSE BOWL STADIUM (FOOTBALL)



## *Rose Bowl Stadium*



### 3.1 VENUE – ROSE BOWL STADIUM (FOOTBALL)



#### LEGEND

- FOOTPRINT OF FACILITY
- BACK AND FRONT HOUSE SPACE
- PARKING
- SPECTATOR SEATING

- ① ATHLETE AND OFFICIALS DROP-OFF AND ENTRANCE
- ② BROADCAST/MEDIA DROP-OFF AND ENTRANCE
- ③ OLYMPIC FAMILY DROP-OFF AND ENTRANCE

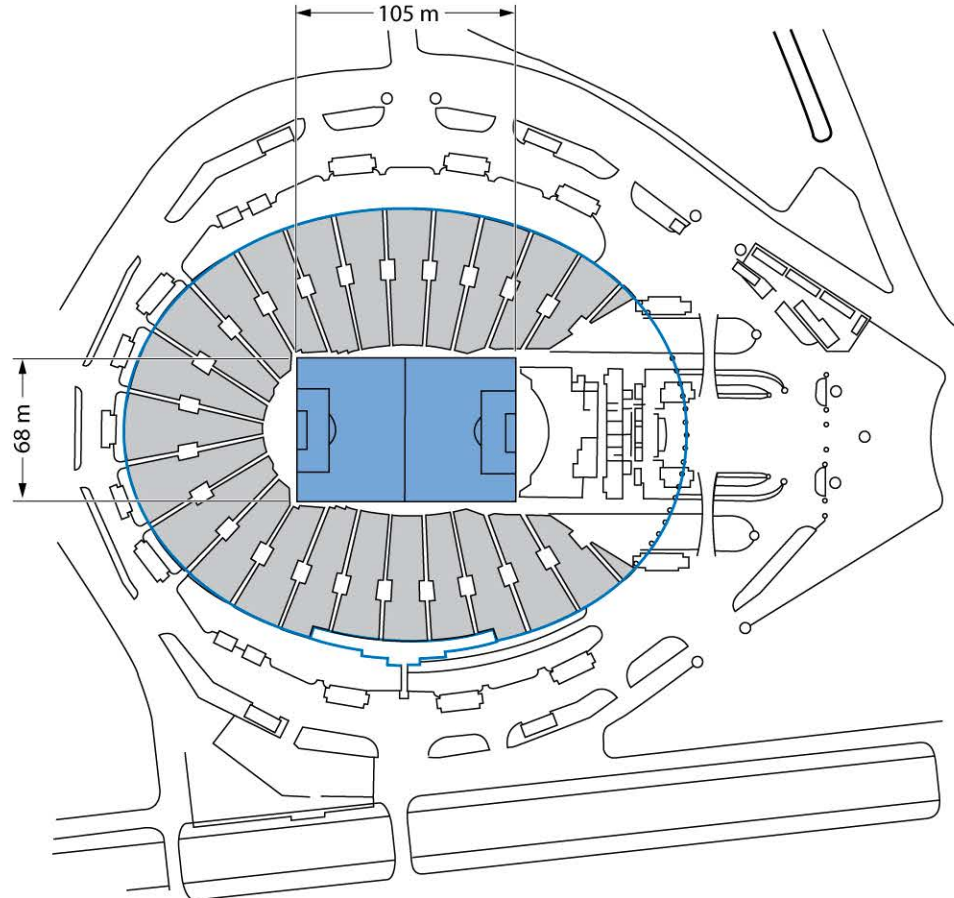
- ④ SPECTATOR DROP-OFF AND ENTRANCE
- TRANSPORTATION ROUTES
- METRO RAIL

## ROSE BOWL STADIUM



### 3.1 VENUE – ROSE BOWL STADIUM (FOOTBALL)

Potential Seating Capacity  
91,000



- Legend:**
- Blue – Existing Infrastructure
  - Green – Planned Infrastructure
  - Red – Additional Infrastructure
  - Grey – Spectator Seating

### 3.1 VENUE – ROSE BOWL STADIUM

#### Sport and Discipline – Football

Competition Venue Name	Location	Current Owner
Rose Bowl Stadium	Pasadena, California	City of Pasadena (Operated by the Rose Bowl Operating Company)

Current Use	Proposed Capacity	Category		
		Existing	New	Temporary
Stadium	91,000	Yes		

Driving Distance from the Venue	Kilometers	Miles	Time
Distance to the Olympic Village	44.4	27.5	33
Distance to the IOC hotel	21.8	13.5	17
Distance from the Games Center-point	21.8	13.5	17

Venue Use Agreement Description (Letter/Contract/Other )	Authority of Issue	Received (Date)	Status of the Agreement (Brief Explanation)
Letter	Darryl Dunn, General Manager	30 May 2006	City confirmed willingness to enter into lease

General Use Dates	Dates (Start / End)
Test Events	Facility exists, available on booking basis
Overlay Period	Approx. June 22-July 21, 2016
Olympic Games	July 22-August 7, 2016
Paralympic Games	Not proposed for Paralympic use
Restoration	Approx. August 8-15, 2016

Construction Plan Overview	Brief Explanation and General Schedule
New Construction	None
Renovation	None
Temporary	Marking of field of play; installation of support facilities in adjacent tents; decorations; training of staff over month prior to competition

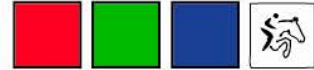
Venue Financing	Source of Financing
Public	n/a
Private	n/a
Other	OCOG will pay for temporary modifications

NGB Communication (not required in this phase)	Brief Explanation
NGB Contact	

Transport	Brief Explanation
Transport Connections and Infrastructure (Rail, Bus, Street)	Buses on standard routes; park-and-ride shuttles from Pasadena parking lots and Gold Line light-rail terminal
Transport modification near the Venue	



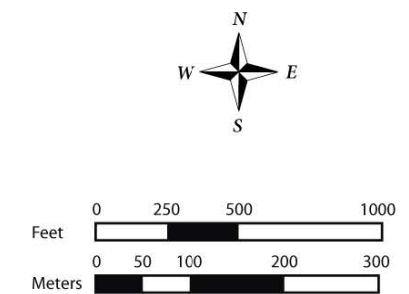
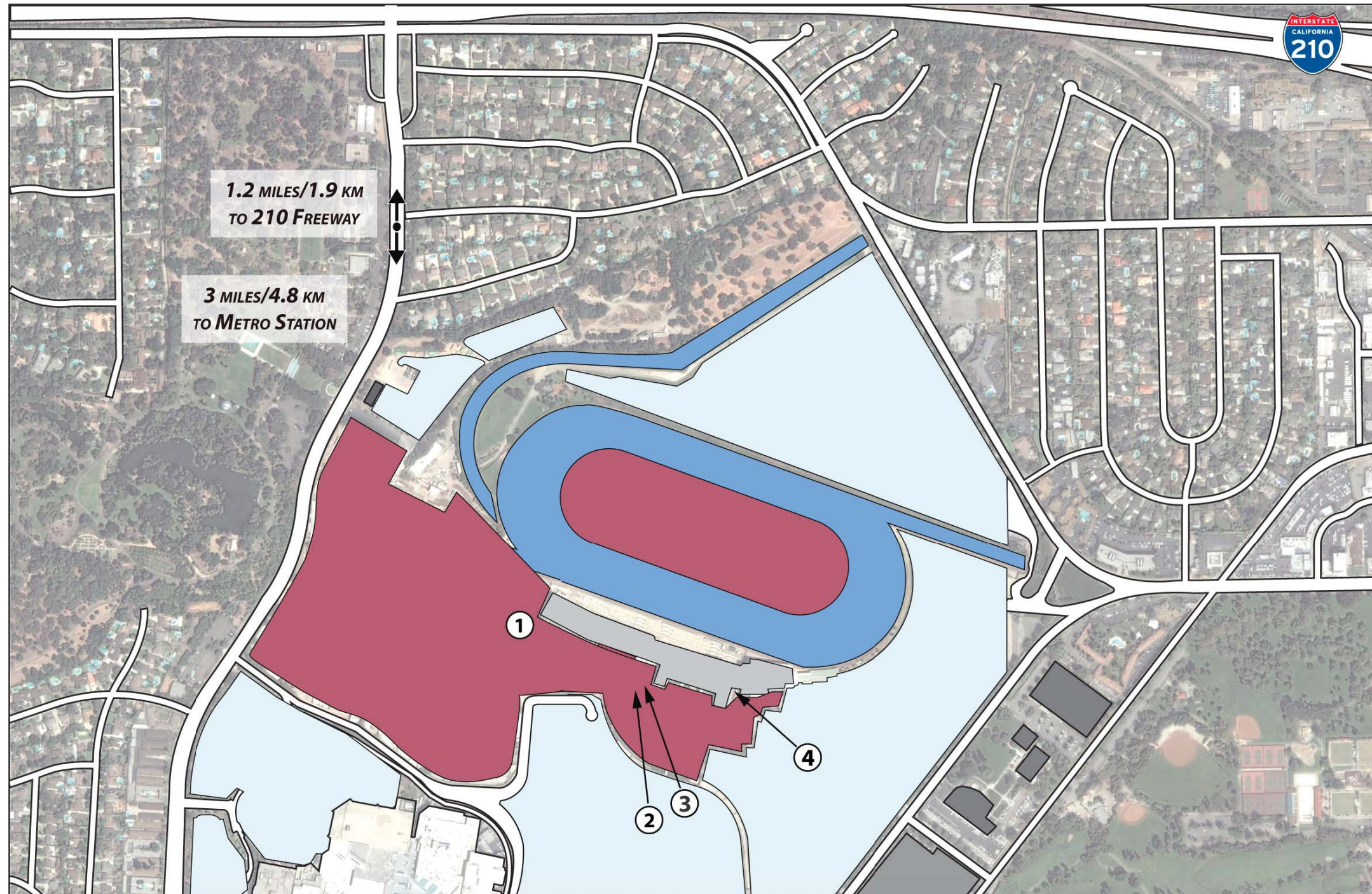
3.2 VENUE – SANTA ANITA PARK (EQUESTRIAN)



*Santa Anita Park*



3.2 VENUE – SANTA ANITA PARK (EQUESTRIAN)



**LEGEND**

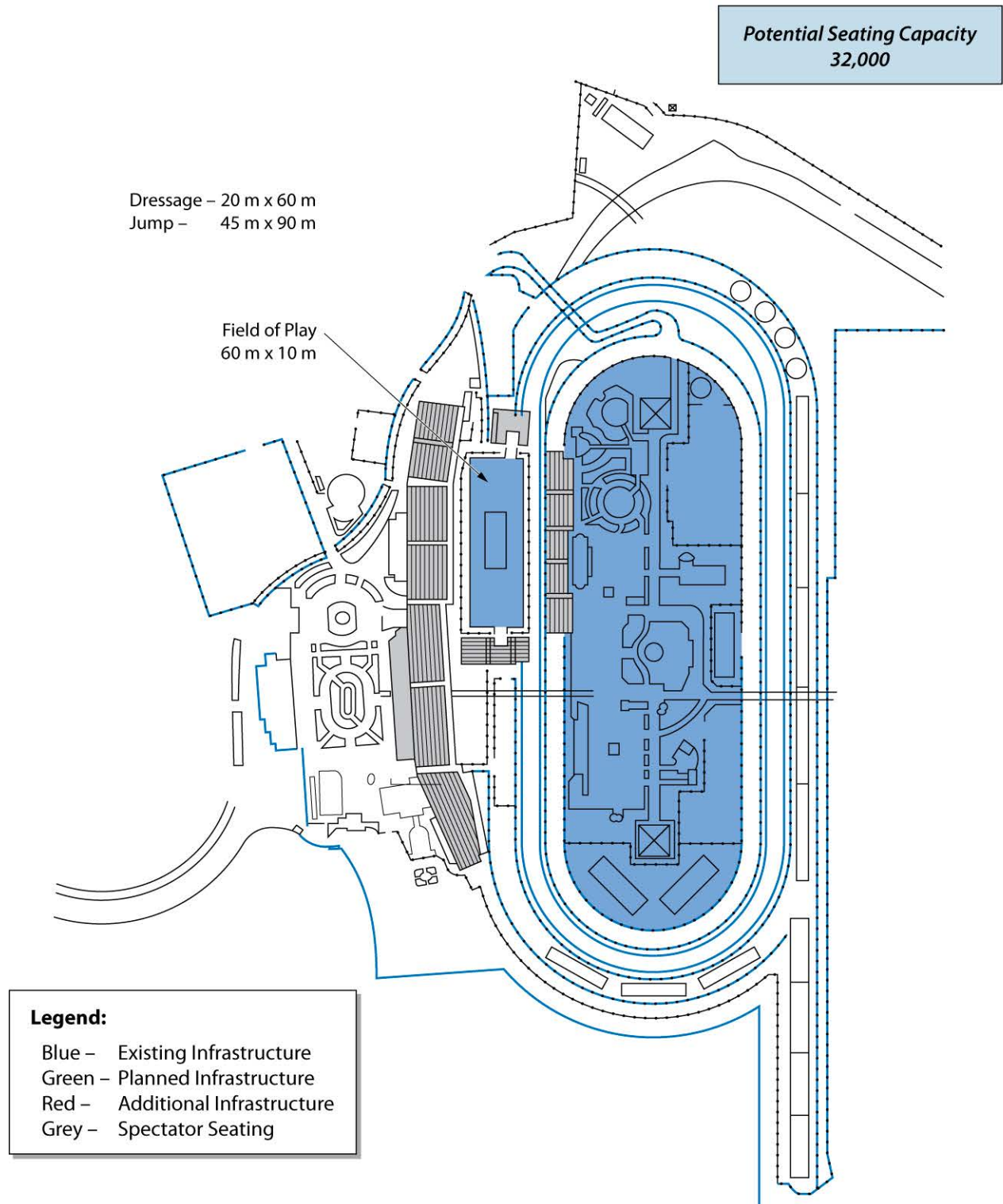
- FOOTPRINT OF FACILITY
- BACK AND FRONT HOUSE SPACE
- PARKING
- SPECTATOR SEATING

- ① ATHLETE AND OFFICIALS DROP-OFF AND ENTRANCE
- ② BROADCAST/MEDIA DROP-OFF AND ENTRANCE
- ③ OLYMPIC FAMILY DROP-OFF AND ENTRANCE

- ④ SPECTATOR DROP-OFF AND ENTRANCE
- ←→ TRANSPORTATION ROUTES
- METRO RAIL

**SANTA ANITA PARK**

### 3.2 VENUE – SANTA ANITA PARK (EQUESTRIAN)



### 3.2 VENUE – SANTA ANITA PARK

#### Sport and Discipline – Equestrian

Competition Venue Name	Location	Current Owner
Santa Anita Park	Arcadia, California	Magna Entertainment Corporation

Current Use	Proposed Capacity	Category		
		Existing	New	Temporary
Horse racing track	32,000	Yes		

Driving Distance from the Venue	Kilometers	Miles	Time
Distance to the Olympic Village	56.2	34.8	40
Distance to the IOC hotel	33.7	20.9	24
Distance from the Games Center-point	33.7	20.9	24

Venue Use Agreement Description (Letter/Contract/Other )	Authority of Issue	Received (Date)	Status of the Agreement (Brief Explanation)
Letter	Ron Charles, President of Santa Anita Park	7 June 2006	Facility confirmed willingness to enter into lease

General Use Dates	Dates (Start / End)
Test Events	Could be available in 2015
Overlay Period	Approx. April 22-July 21, 2016
Olympic Games	July 22-August 7, 2016
Paralympic Games	August 20-31, 2006
Restoration	Approx. September 1-30, 2016

Construction Plan Overview	Brief Explanation and General Schedule
New Construction	None
Renovation	None
Temporary	Installation of field of play and seating on the track level; installation of support facilities on the concourse level; decorations; training of staff over month prior to competition

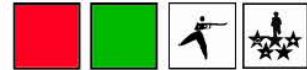
Venue Financing	Source of Financing
Public	n/a
Private	n/a
Other	OCOG will pay for temporary modifications

NGB Communication (not required in this phase)	Brief Explanation
NGB Contact	

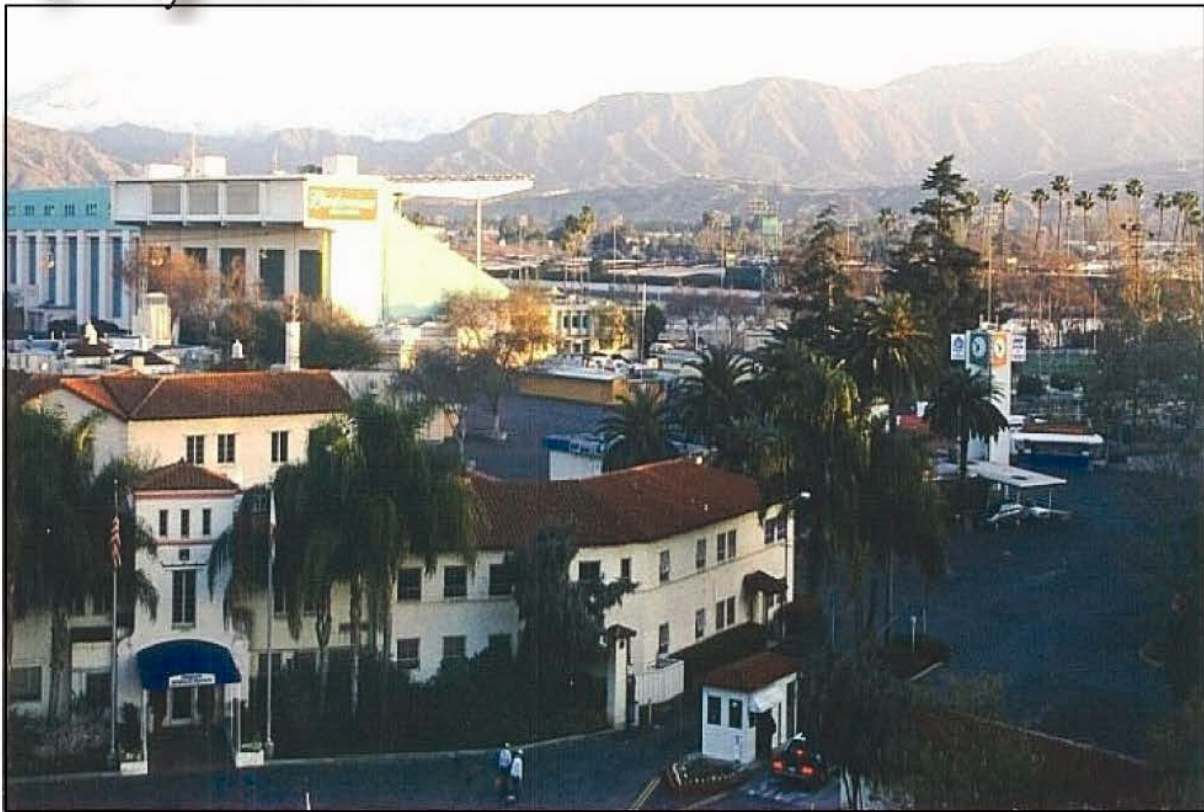
Transport	Brief Explanation
Transport Connections and Infrastructure (Rail, Bus, Street)	Buses on standard routes; lots of automobile parking around the arena
Transport modification near the Venue	



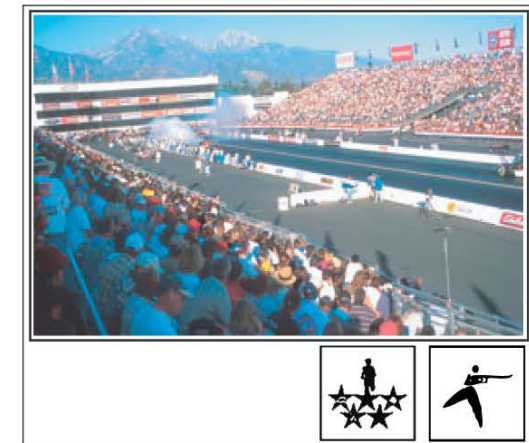
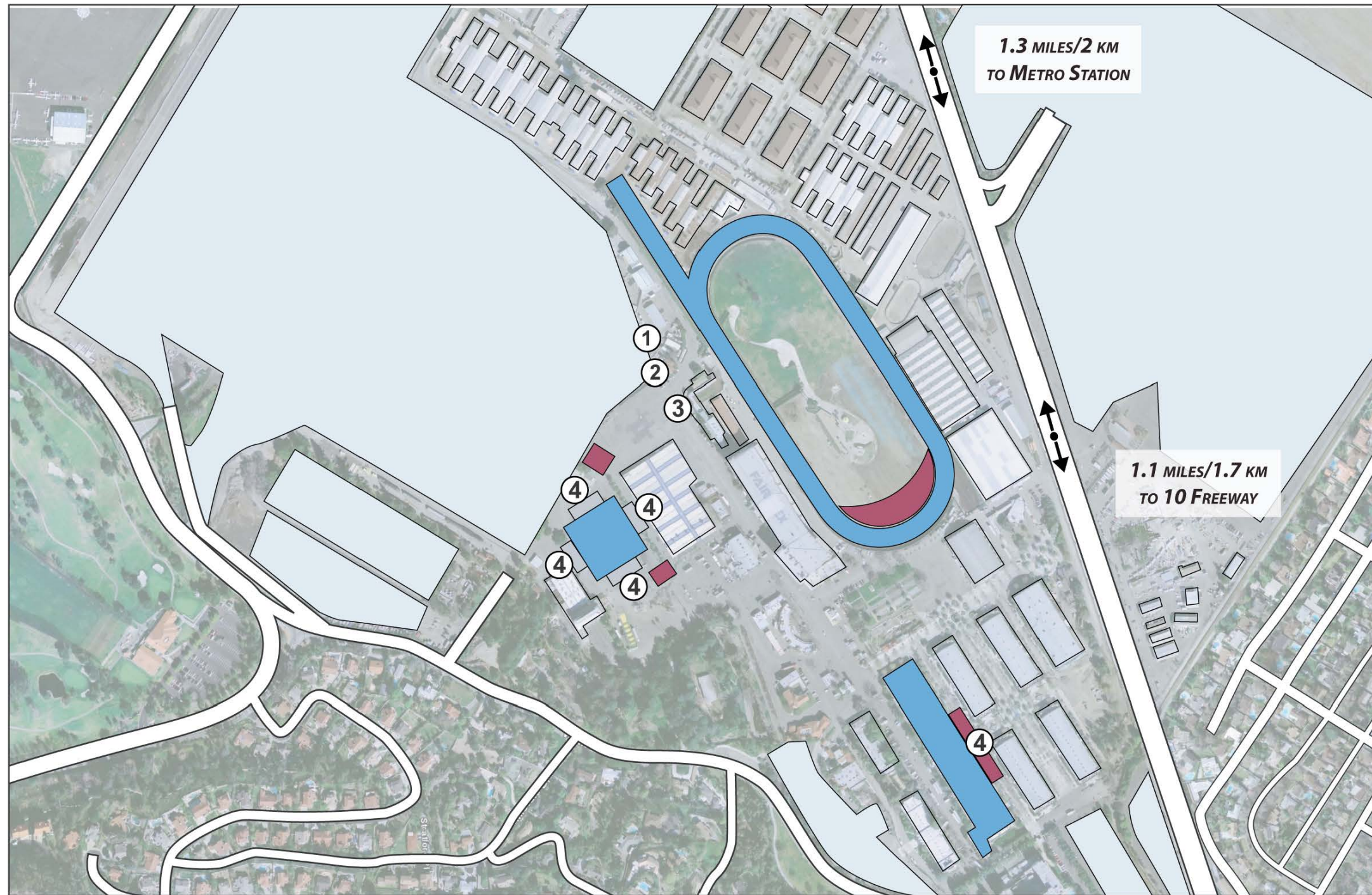
### 3.3 VENUE – FAIRPLEX (MODERN PENTATHLON, SHOOTING)



*Fairplex*



### 3.3 VENUE – FAIRPLEX (MODERN PENTATHLON, SHOOTING)

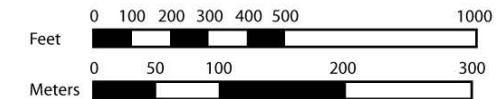


#### LEGEND

- FOOTPRINT OF FACILITY
- BACK AND FRONT HOUSE SPACE
- PARKING
- SPECTATOR SEATING

- ① ATHLETE AND OFFICIALS DROP-OFF AND ENTRANCE
- ② BROADCAST/MEDIA DROP-OFF AND ENTRANCE
- ③ OLYMPIC FAMILY DROP-OFF AND ENTRANCE

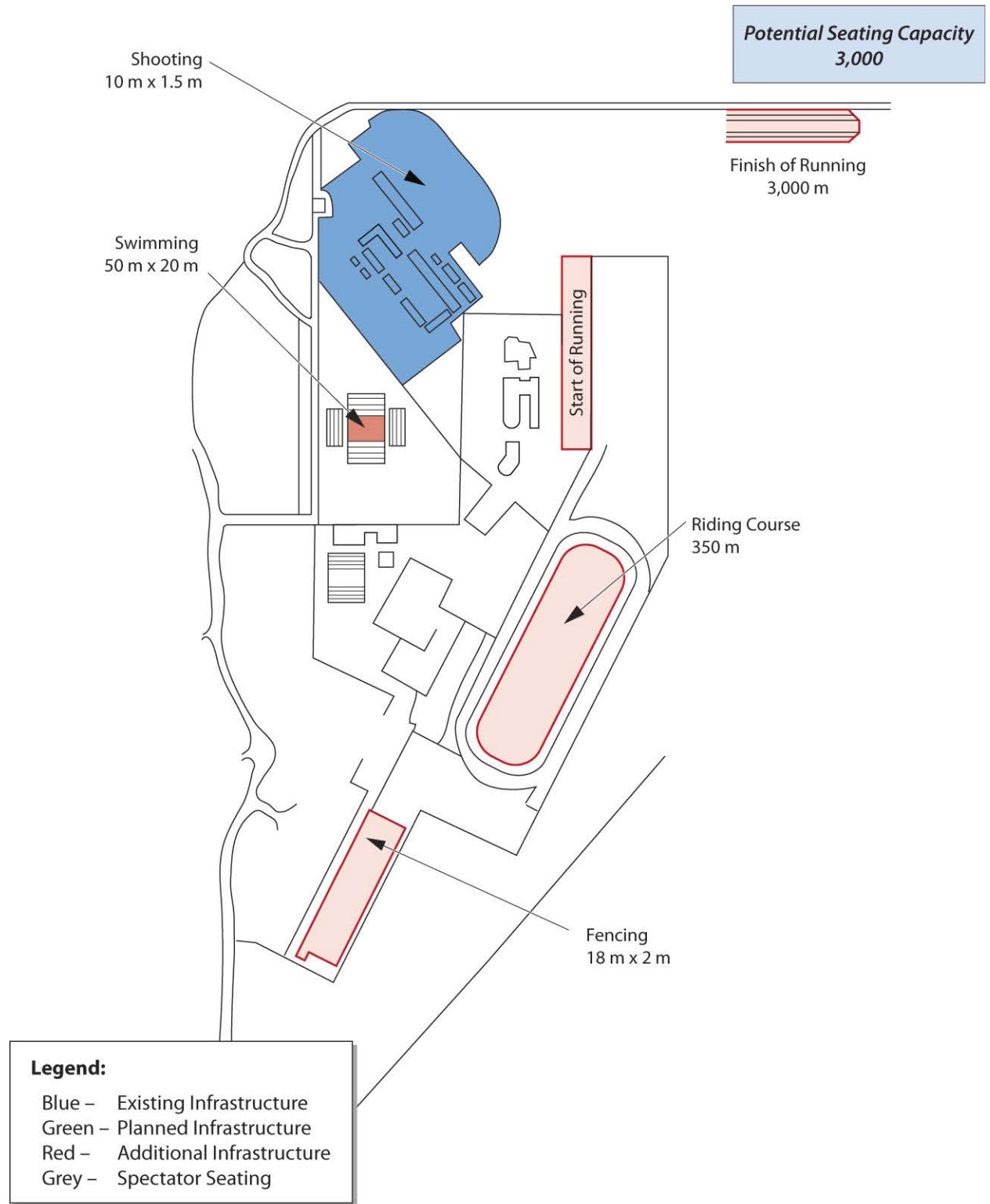
- ④ SPECTATOR DROP-OFF AND ENTRANCE
- ↔ TRANSPORTATION ROUTES
- METRO RAIL



**FAIRPLEX**



### 3.3 VENUE – FAIRPLEX (MODERN PENTATHLON, SHOOTING)



### 3.3 VENUE – FAIRPLEX

#### Sport and Discipline – Modern Pentathlon, Shooting

Competition Venue Name	Location	Current Owner
Fairplex	Pomona, California	Los Angeles County Fair Association

Current Use	Proposed Capacity	Category		
		Existing	New	Temporary
County Fairgrounds	3,000		Yes	

Driving Distance from the Venue	Kilometers	Miles	Time
Distance to the Olympic Village	71.7	44.5	50
Distance to the IOC hotel	48.8	30.3	32
Distance from the Games Center-point	48.8	30.3	32

Venue Use Agreement Description (Letter/Contract/Other )	Authority of Issue	Received (Date)	Status of the Agreement (Brief Explanation)
Letter	James Henwood, President	1 June 2006	Facility confirmed willingness to enter into lease

General Use Dates	Dates (Start / End)
Test Events	Available spring 2015
Overlay Period	Approx. April 22-July 21, 2016
Olympic Games	July 22-August 7, 2016
Paralympic Games	August 20-31, 2016
Restoration	Approx. September 1-30, 2016

Construction Plan Overview	Brief Explanation and General Schedule
New Construction	New shooting house and trap/skeet range to be built on a portion of the 543-acre (1,342 hectare) site, to be completed by spring 2015.
Renovation	None
Temporary	Installation of temporary swimming pool and field of play equipment for fencing and equestrian for Modern Pentathlon; installation of support facilities for both sports in exhibition halls; decorations; training of staff over month prior to competition

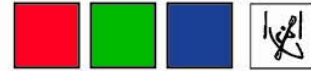
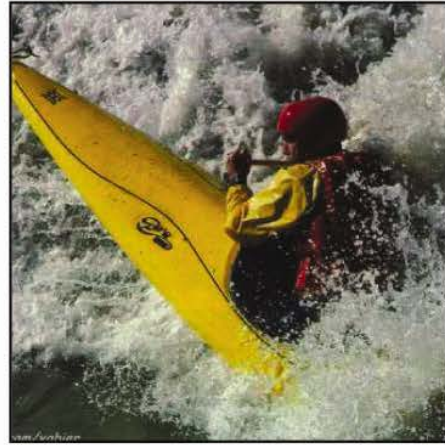
Venue Financing	Source of Financing
Public	n/a
Private	OCOG will pay for shooting range construction
Other	OCOG will pay for temporary modifications

NGB Communication (not required in this phase)	Brief Explanation
NGB Contact	

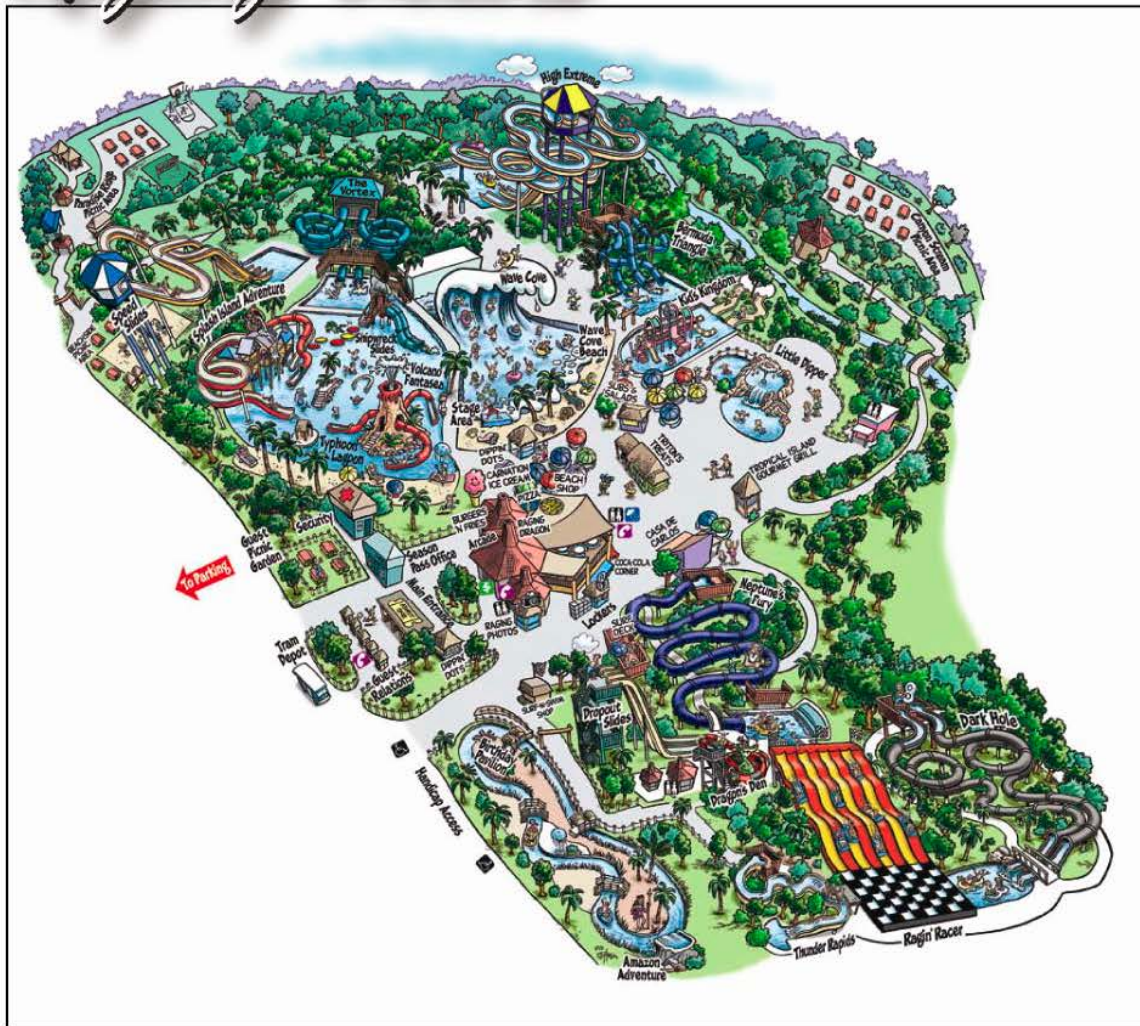
Transport	Brief Explanation
Transport Connections and Infrastructure (Rail, Bus, Street)	Enormous parking capacity on-site
Transport modification near the Venue	



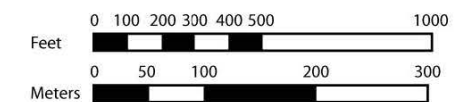
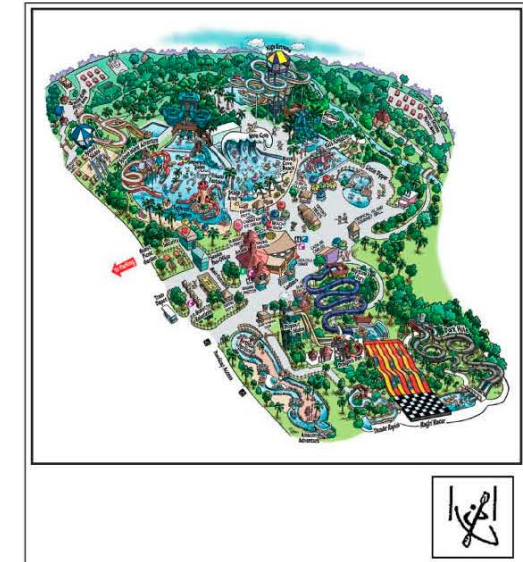
3.4 VENUE – RAGING WATERS (CANOEING – WHITEWATER)



Raging Waters



### 3.4 VENUE – RAGING WATERS (CANOEING –WHITewater)



#### LEGEND

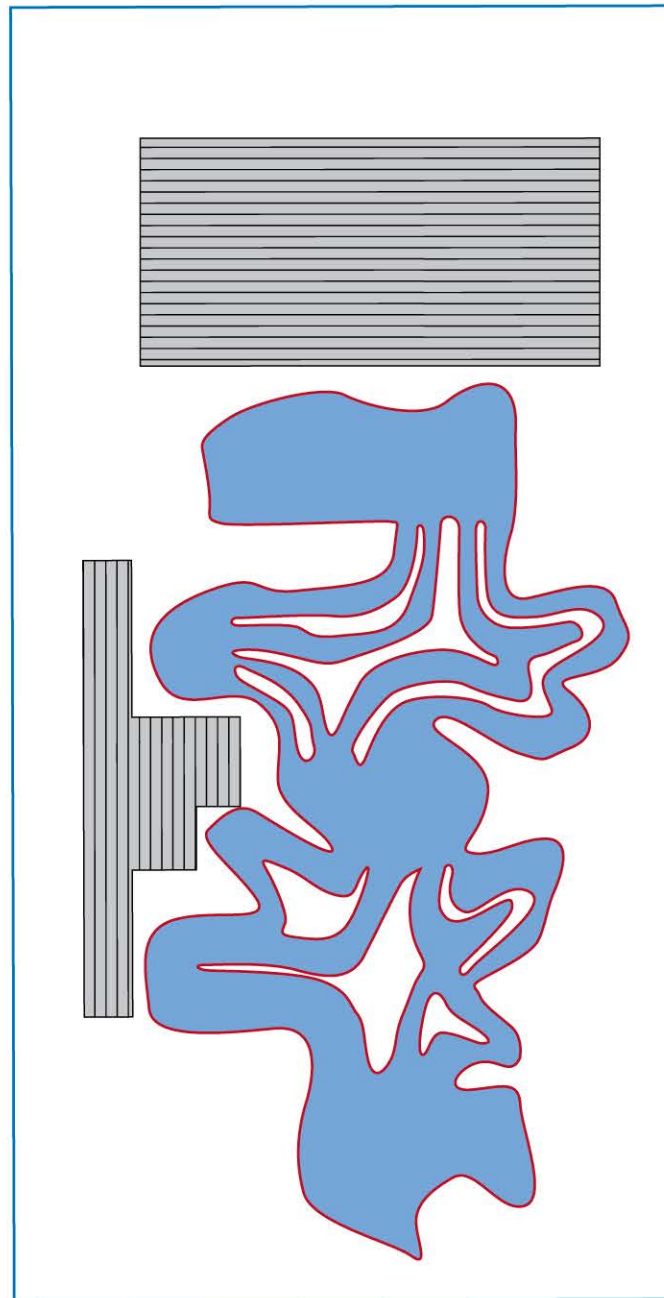
- FOOTPRINT OF FACILITY
- BACK AND FRONT HOUSE SPACE
- PARKING
- SPECTATOR SEATING

- ① ATHLETE AND OFFICIALS DROP-OFF AND ENTRANCE
- ② BROADCAST/MEDIA DROP-OFF AND ENTRANCE
- ③ OLYMPIC FAMILY DROP-OFF AND ENTRANCE

- ④ SPECTATOR DROP-OFF AND ENTRANCE
- ←→ TRANSPORTATION ROUTES
- METRO RAIL

## RAGING WATERS

### 3.4 VENUE – RAGING WATERS (CANOEING – WHITEWATER)



Potential Seating Capacity  
2,000

**Legend:**  
Blue – Existing Infrastructure  
Green – Planned Infrastructure  
Red – Additional Infrastructure  
Grey – Spectator Seating



### 3.4 VENUE – RAGING WATERS

#### Sport and Discipline – Canoeing (whitewater)

Competition Venue Name	Location	Current Owner
Raging Waters	San Dimas, California	Palace Entertainment

Current Use	Proposed Capacity	Category		
		Existing	New	Temporary
Water Park	2,000	Yes		

Driving Distance from the Venue	Kilometers	Miles	Time
Distance to the Olympic Village	67.3	41.7	48
Distance to the IOC hotel	44.3	27.5	30
Distance from the Games Center-point	44.3	27.5	30

Venue Use Agreement Description (Letter/Contract/Other )	Authority of Issue	Received (Date)	Status of the Agreement (Brief Explanation)
Letter	Kim Sims, General Manager	June 2006	Facility confirmed willingness to enter into lease

General Use Dates	Dates (Start / End)
Test Events	Available early summer 2016
Overlay Period	Approx. February 22-July 21, 2016
Olympic Games	July 22-August 7, 2016
Paralympic Games	Not proposed for Paralympic use
Restoration	Approx. August 8-30, 2016

Construction Plan Overview	Brief Explanation and General Schedule
New Construction	None
Renovation	None
Temporary	Installation of pre-fabricated course or modification of existing ride; installation of support facilities in adjacent tents; decorations; training of staff over month prior to competition

Venue Financing	Source of Financing
Public	n/a
Private	n/a
Other	OCOG will pay for temporary modifications

NGB Communication (not required in this phase)	Brief Explanation
NGB Contact	

Transport	Brief Explanation
Transport Connections and Infrastructure (Rail, Bus, Street)	Park-and-ride shuttles from off-site lots; some automobile parking on-site.
Transport modification near the Venue	



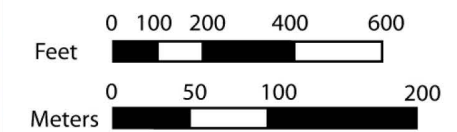
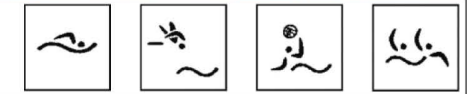
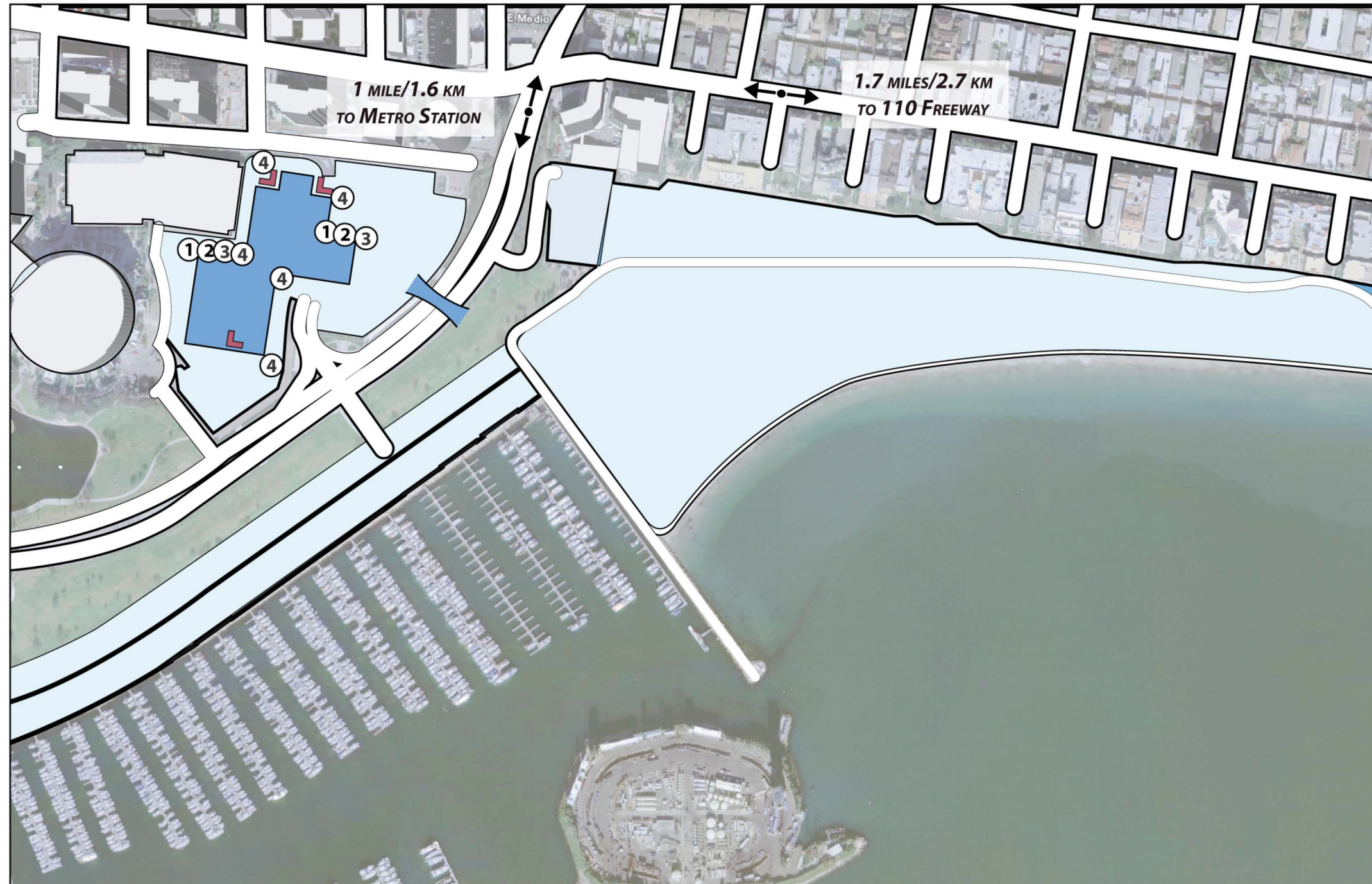
4.1 VENUE – LONG BEACH AQUATICS CENTER (AQUATICS)



*Long Beach Aquatics Center*



4.1 VENUE – LONG BEACH AQUATICS CENTER (AQUATICS)



**LEGEND**

- FOOTPRINT OF FACILITY
- BACK AND FRONT HOUSE SPACE
- PARKING
- SPECTATOR SEATING

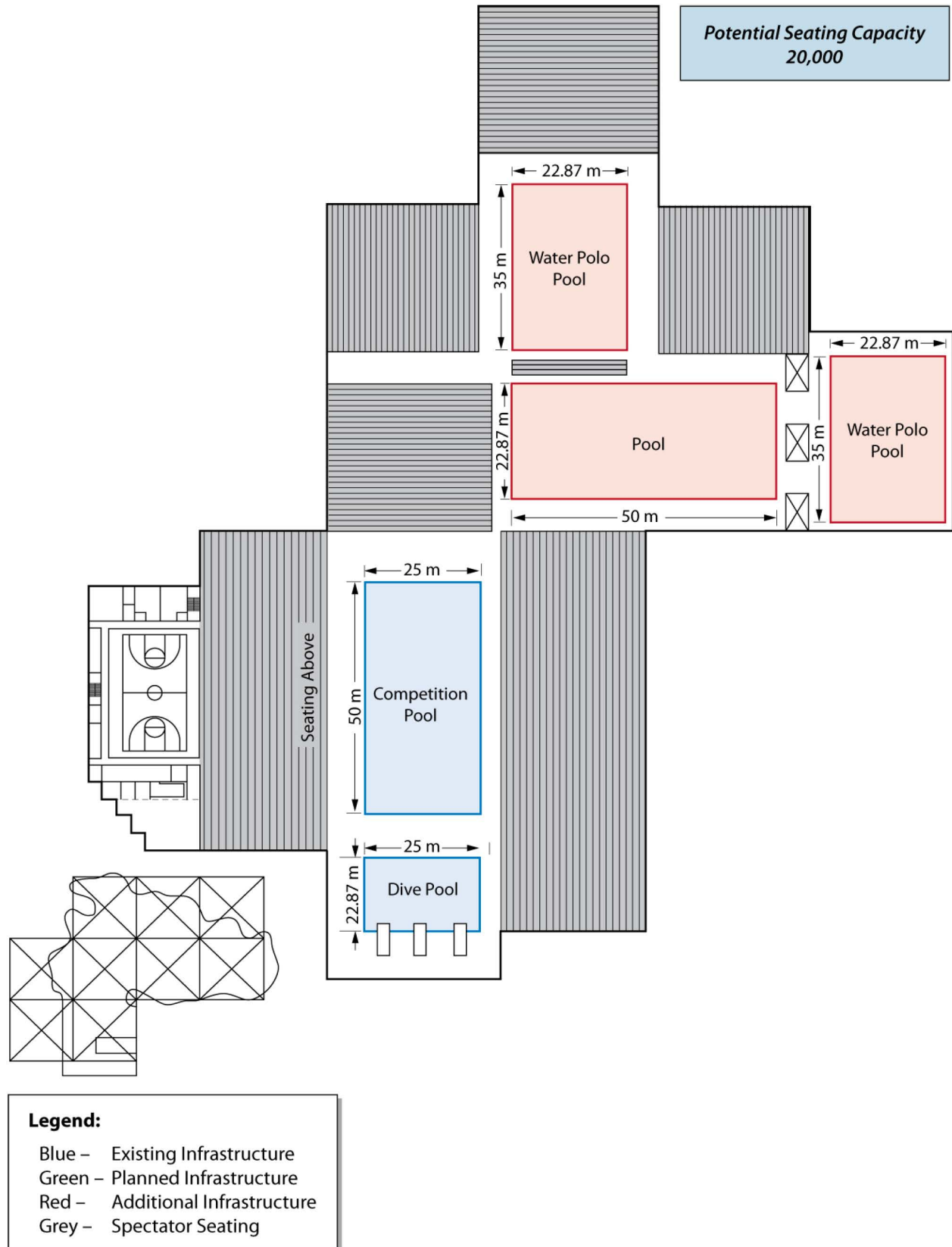
- ① ATHLETE AND OFFICIALS DROP-OFF AND ENTRANCE
- ② BROADCAST/MEDIA DROP-OFF AND ENTRANCE
- ③ OLYMPIC FAMILY DROP-OFF AND ENTRANCE

- ④ SPECTATOR DROP-OFF AND ENTRANCE
- ←→ TRANSPORTATION ROUTES
- METRO RAIL

**LONG BEACH  
AQUATICS CENTER**



## 4.1 VENUE – LONG BEACH AQUATICS CENTER (AQUATICS)



## 4.1 VENUE – LONG BEACH AQUATICS CENTER

### Sport and Discipline – Aquatics (all disciplines)

Competition Venue Name	Location	Current Owner
Long Beach Aquatics Center (in Convention Center parking lot)	Long Beach, California	City of Long Beach

Current Use	Proposed Capacity	Category		
		Existing	New	Temporary
Parking lot	20,000	Yes		

Driving Distance from the Venue	Kilometers	Miles	Time
Distance to the Olympic Village	49.9	30.9	37
Distance to the IOC hotel	39.4	24.4	28
Distance from the Games Center-point	39.4	24.4	28

Venue Use Agreement Description (Letter/Contract/Other )	Authority of Issue	Received (Date)	Status of the Agreement (Brief Explanation)
Letter	Beverly O'Neill	6 June 2006	City confirmed willingness to enter into lease

General Use Dates	Dates (Start / End)
Test Events	Available in early summer 2016
Overlay Period	Approx. February 22-July 21, 2016
Olympic Games	July 22-August 7, 2016
Paralympic Games	August 20-31, 2016
Restoration	Approx. September 1-30, 2016

Construction Plan Overview	Brief Explanation and General Schedule
New Construction	Construction of 2 permanent pools
Renovation	None
Temporary	Installation of pre-fabricated (temporary) pools (3) and surrounding seating; support facilities in adjacent tents; decorations; training of staff over month prior to competition

Venue Financing	Source of Financing
Public	City of Long Beach
Private	n/a
Other	OCOG will pay for temporary modifications

NGB Communication (not required in this phase)	Brief Explanation
NGB Contact	

Transport	Brief Explanation
Transport Connections and Infrastructure (Rail, Bus, Street)	Buses on standard routes; MetroRail Blue Line terminal across the street; lots of automobile parking at the Convention Center.
Transport modification near the Venue	



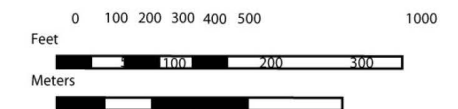
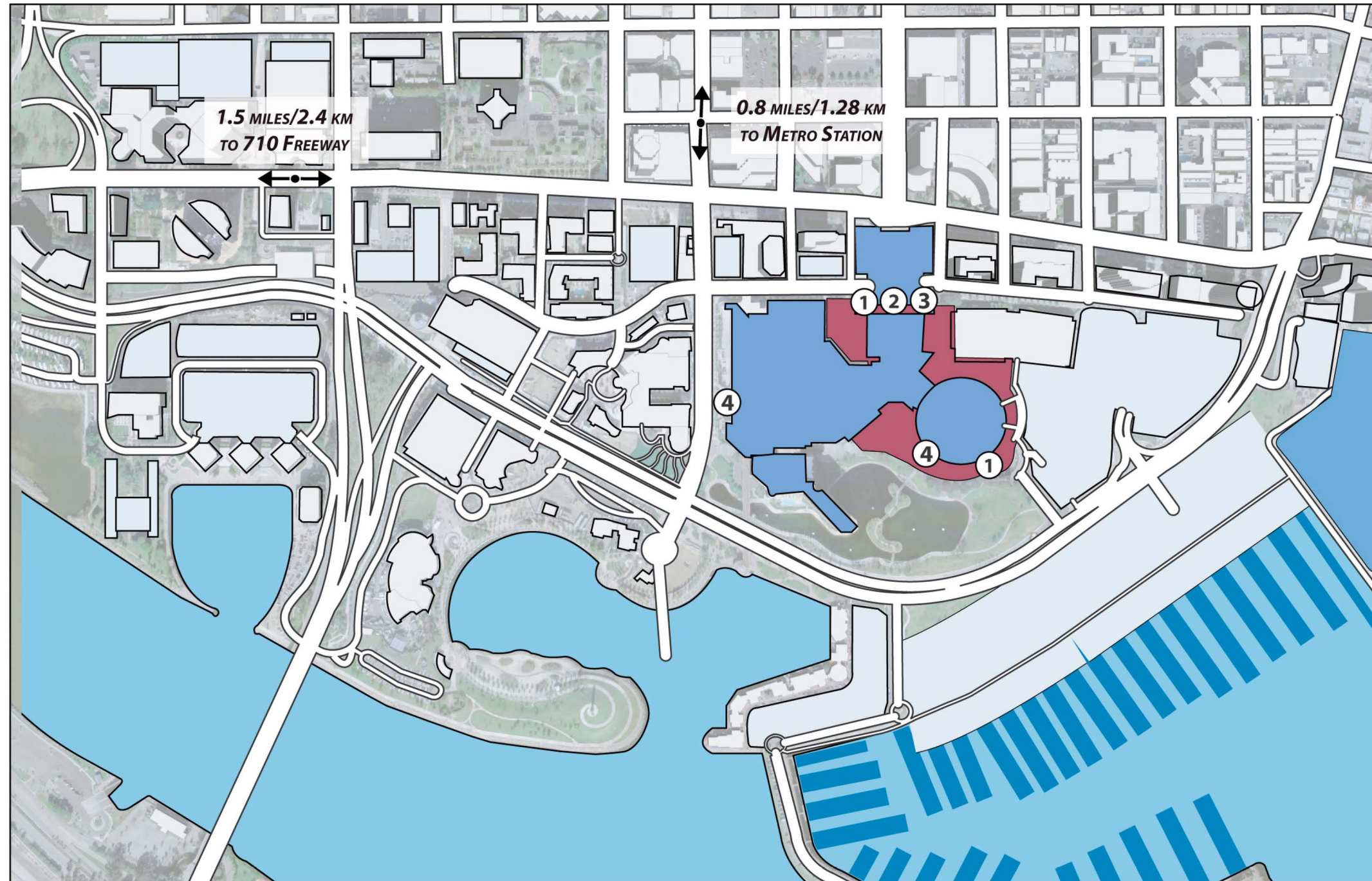
4.2 VENUE – LONG BEACH CONVENTION CENTER (TABLE TENNIS, TAEKWONDO, WRESTLING)



*Long Beach Convention Center*



4.2 VENUE – LONG BEACH CONVENTION CENTER (TABLE TENNIS, TAEKWONDO, WRESTLING)

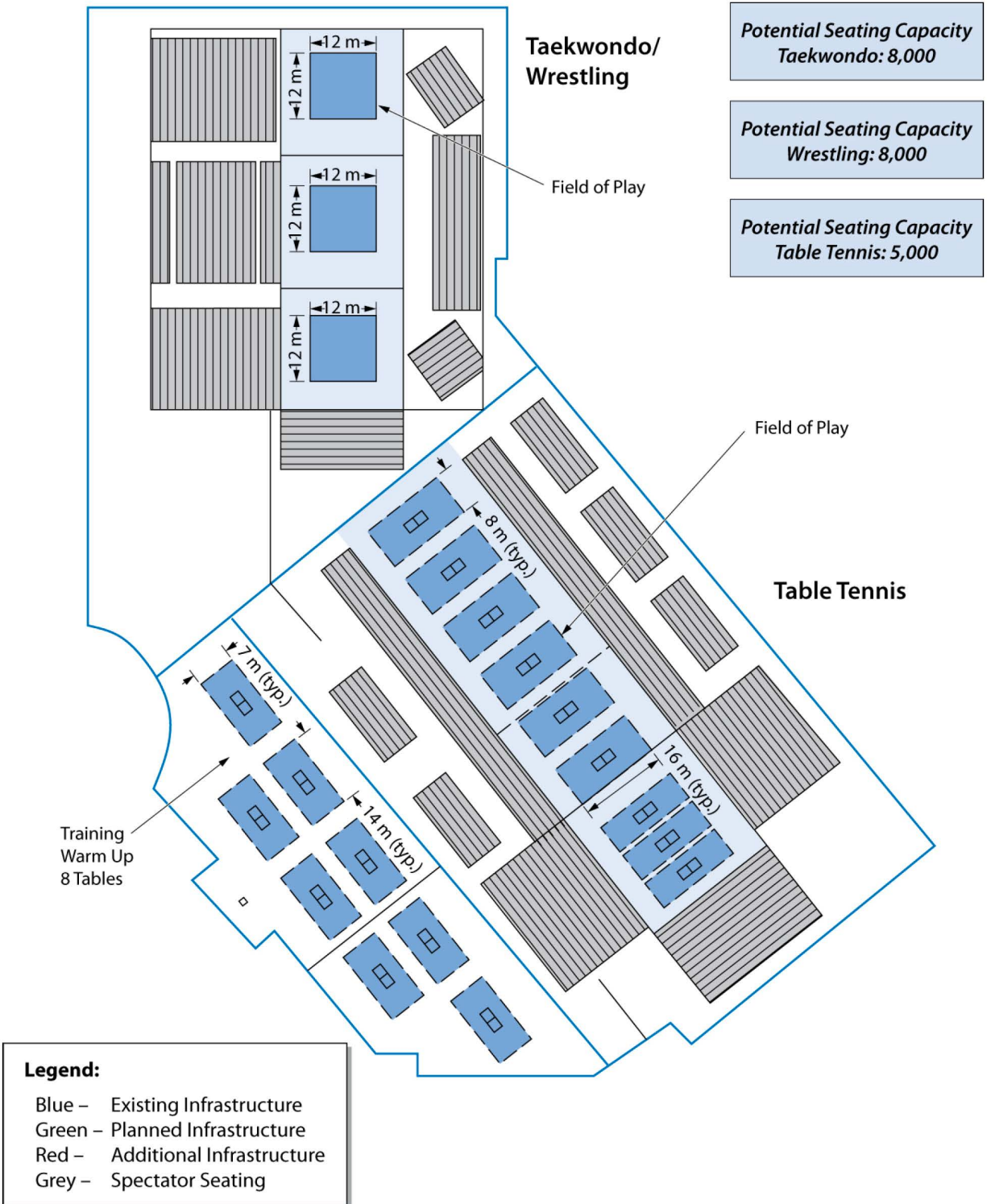


**LEGEND**

- |                            |   |                                   |
|----------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|
| FOOTPRINT OF FACILITY      | ① ATHLETE AND OFFICIALS DROP-OFF AND ENTRANCE | ④ SPECTATOR DROP-OFF AND ENTRANCE |
| BACK AND FRONT HOUSE SPACE | ② BROADCAST/MEDIA DROP-OFF AND ENTRANCE       | TRANSPORTATION ROUTES             |
| PARKING                    | ③ OLYMPIC FAMILY DROP-OFF AND ENTRANCE        | METRO RAIL                        |
| SPECTATOR SEATING          |   |                                   |

**LONG BEACH  
CONVENTION CENTER**

## 4.2 VENUE – LONG BEACH CONVENTION CENTER (TABLE TENNIS, TAEKWONDO, WRESTLING)



## 4.2 VENUE – LONG BEACH CONVENTION CENTER

### Sport and Discipline – Table Tennis, Taekwondo, Wrestling

Competition Venue Name	Location	Current Owner
Long Beach Convention Center	Long Beach, California	City of Long Beach

Current Use	Proposed Capacity	Category		
		Existing	New	Temporary
Convention Center	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>8,000 Wrestling and Taekwondo</li> <li>5,000 Table Tennis</li> </ul>	Yes		

Driving Distance from the Venue	Kilometers	Miles	Time
Distance to the Olympic Village	49.9	30.9	37
Distance to the IOC hotel	39.4	24.4	28
Distance from the Games Center-point	39.4	24.4	28

Venue Use Agreement Description (Letter/Contract/Other )	Authority of Issue	Received (Date)	Status of the Agreement (Brief Explanation)
Letter	Beverly O'Neill, Mayor	6 June 2006	City confirmed willingness to enter into lease

General Use Dates	Dates (Start / End)
Test Events	Facility exists, can be booked as desired
Overlay Period	Approx. April 22-July 21, 2016
Olympic Games	July 22-August 7, 2016
Paralympic Games	August 20-31, 2006
Restoration	Approx. September 1-15, 2016

Construction Plan Overview	Brief Explanation and General Schedule
New Construction	None
Renovation	None
Temporary	Installation of fields of play in exhibition halls; installation of training facilities in remaining exhibit hall; decorations; training of staff over month prior to competition

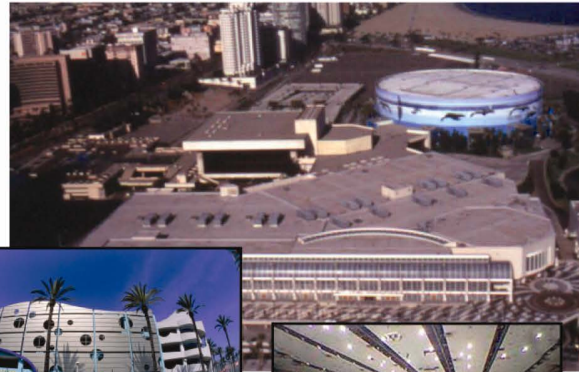
Venue Financing	Source of Financing
Public	n/a
Private	n/a
Other	OCOG will pay for temporary modifications

NGB Communication (not required in this phase)	Brief Explanation
NGB Contact	

Transport	Brief Explanation
Transport Connections and Infrastructure (Rail, Bus, Street)	Buses on standard routes; MetroRail Blue Line terminal across the street; lots of automobile parking at the Convention Center.
Transport modification near the Venue	



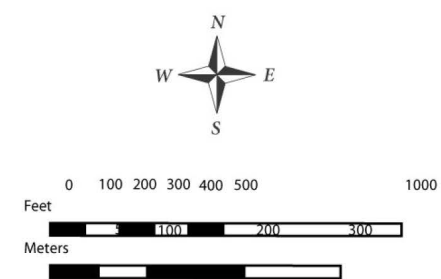
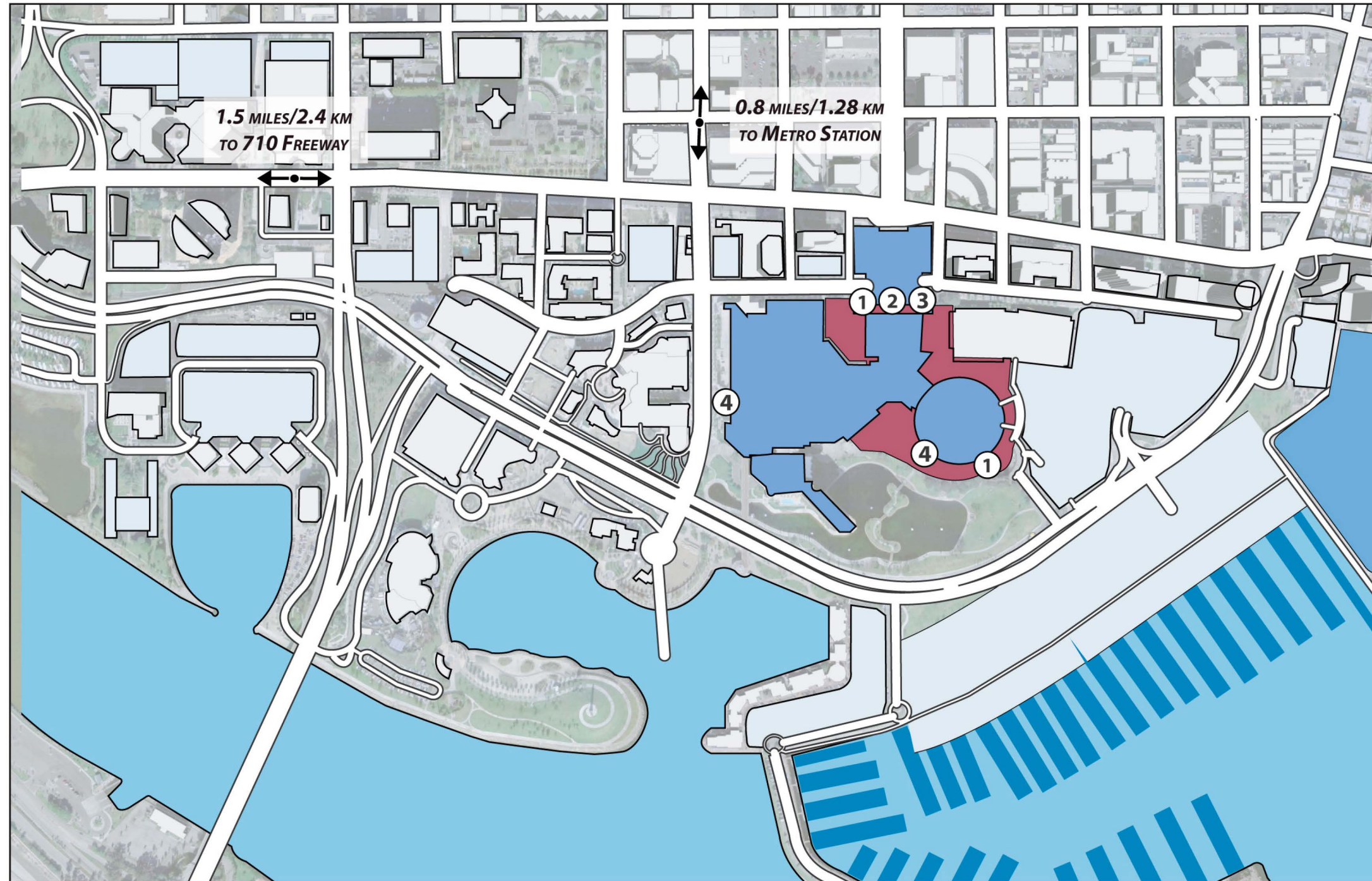
4.3 VENUE – LONG BEACH ARENA (GYMNASTICS/RHYTHMIC, JUDO)



*Long Beach Arena*



4.3 VENUE – LONG BEACH ARENA (GYMNASTICS/RHYTHMIC, JUDO)



**LEGEND**

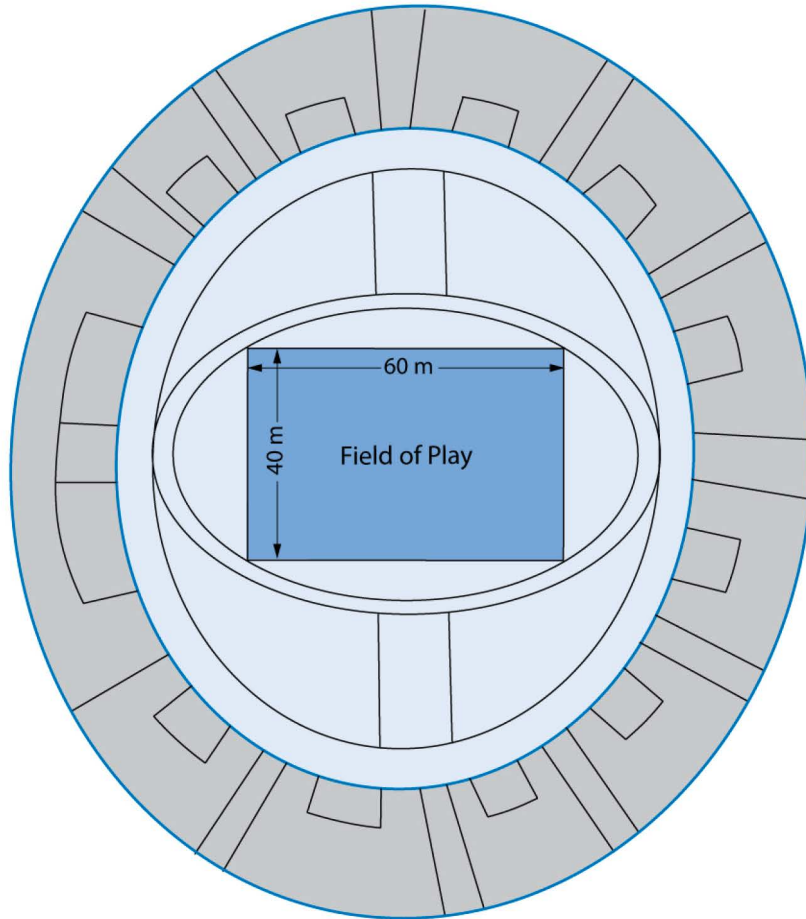
- |                            |   |                                   |
|----------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|
| FOOTPRINT OF FACILITY      | ① ATHLETE AND OFFICIALS DROP-OFF AND ENTRANCE | ④ SPECTATOR DROP-OFF AND ENTRANCE |
| BACK AND FRONT HOUSE SPACE | ② BROADCAST/MEDIA DROP-OFF AND ENTRANCE       | TRANSPORTATION ROUTES             |
| PARKING                    | ③ OLYMPIC FAMILY DROP-OFF AND ENTRANCE        | METRO RAIL                        |
| SPECTATOR SEATING          |   |                                   |

**LONG BEACH ARENA**



4.3 VENUE – LONG BEACH ARENA (GYMNASTICS/RHYTHMIC)

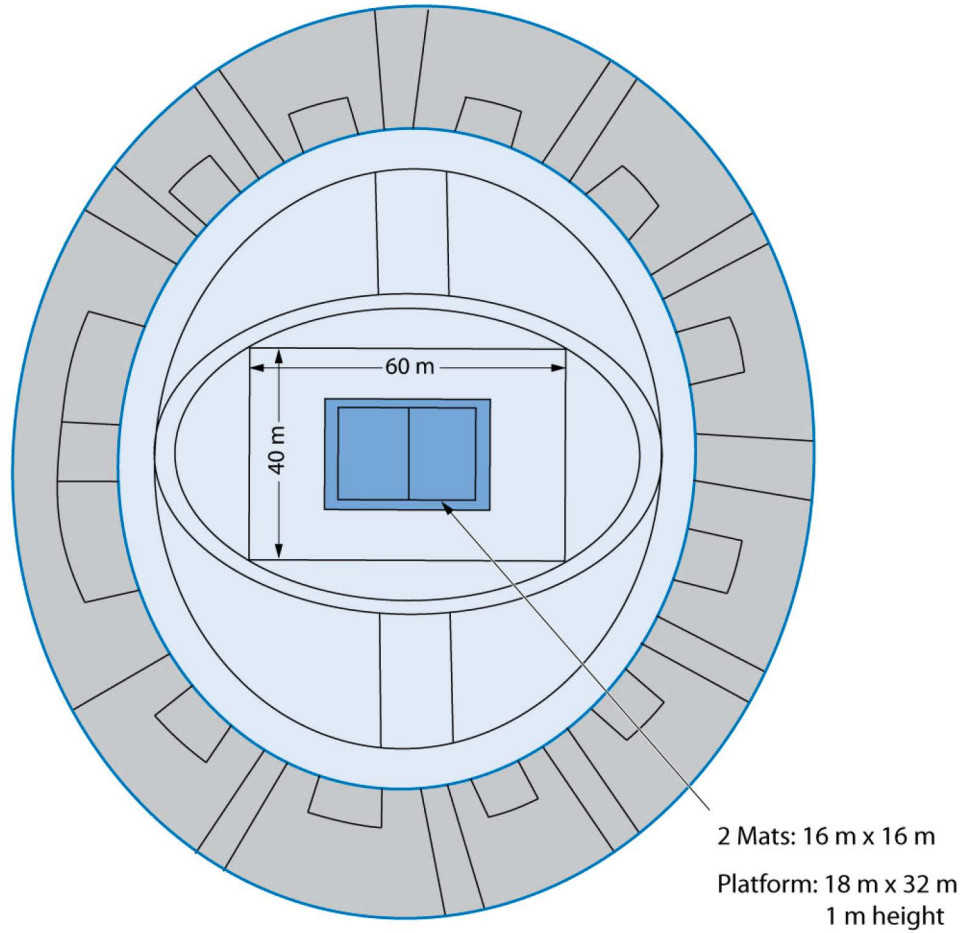
Potential Seating Capacity  
11,000



**Legend:**  
Blue – Existing Infrastructure  
Green – Planned Infrastructure  
Red – Additional Infrastructure  
Grey – Spectator Seating

### 4.3 VENUE – LONG BEACH ARENA (JUDO)

Potential Seating Capacity  
11,000



**Legend:**

- Blue – Existing Infrastructure
- Green – Planned Infrastructure
- Red – Additional Infrastructure
- Grey – Spectator Seating

### 4.3 VENUE – LONG BEACH ARENA

#### Sport and Discipline – Gymnastics (rhythmic), Judo

Competition Venue Name	Location	Current Owner
Long Beach Arena	Long Beach, California	City of Long Beach

Current Use	Proposed Capacity	Category		
		Existing	New	Temporary
Sports arena	11,000	Yes		

Driving Distance from the Venue	Kilometers	Miles	Time
Distance to the Olympic Village	49.9	30.9	37
Distance to the IOC hotel	39.4	24.4	28
Distance from the Games Center-point	39.4	24.4	28

Venue Use Agreement Description (Letter/Contract/Other )	Authority of Issue	Received (Date)	Status of the Agreement (Brief Explanation)
Letter	Beverly O'Neill, Mayor	6 June 2006	City confirmed willingness to enter into lease

General Use Dates	Dates (Start / End)
Test Events	Facility exists, can be booked as desired
Overlay Period	Approx. June 22-July 21, 2016
Olympic Games	July 22-August 7, 2016
Paralympic Games	August 20-31, 2006
Restoration	Approx. September 1-10, 2016

Construction Plan Overview	Brief Explanation and General Schedule
New Construction	None
Renovation	None
Temporary	Installation of field of play in Arena; installation of training tatamis in exhibit hall; decorations; training of staff over month prior to competition

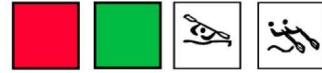
Venue Financing	Source of Financing
Public	n/a
Private	n/a
Other	OCOG will pay for temporary modifications

NGB Communication (not required in this phase)	Brief Explanation
NGB Contact	

Transport	Brief Explanation
Transport Connections and Infrastructure (Rail, Bus, Street)	Buses on standard routes; MetroRail Blue Line terminal across the street; lots of automobile parking at the Convention Center.
Transport modification near the Venue	



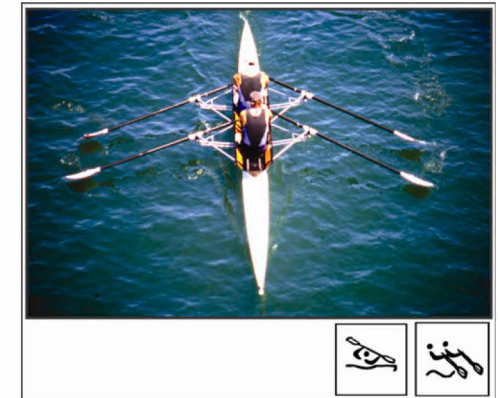
4.4 VENUE – LONG BEACH MARINE STADIUM (CANOE/KAYAK FLATWATER, ROWING)



*Long Beach Marine Stadium*



4.4 VENUE – LONG BEACH MARINE STADIUM (CANOE/KAYAK FLATWATER, ROWING)



- (A) 2400 M
- (B) 2000 M
- (C) 1700 M
- (D) 1000 M



**LEGEND**

- FOOTPRINT OF FACILITY
- BACK AND FRONT HOUSE SPACE
- PARKING
- SPECTATOR SEATING

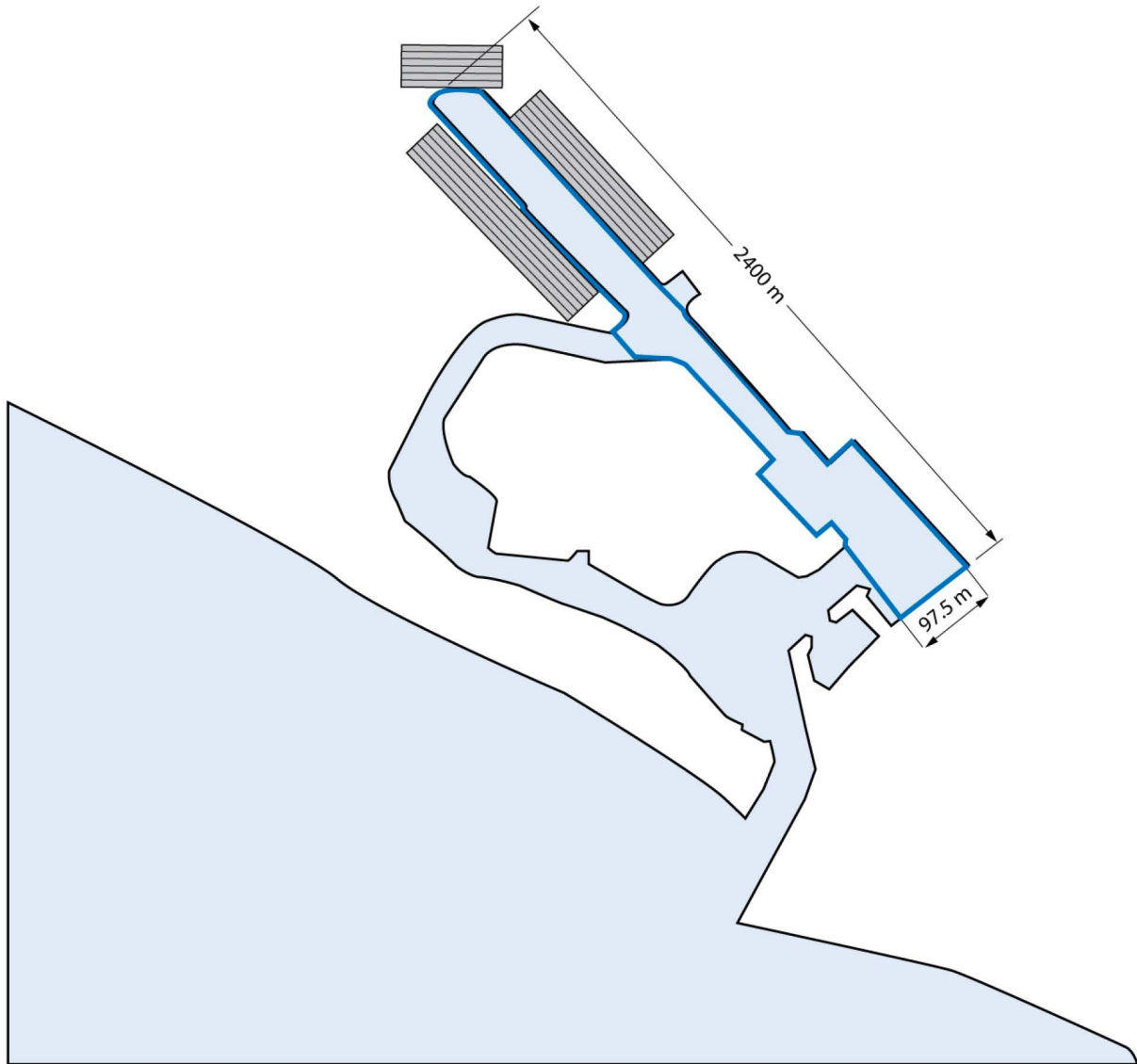
- ① ATHLETE AND OFFICIALS DROP-OFF AND ENTRANCE
- ② BROADCAST/MEDIA DROP-OFF AND ENTRANCE
- ③ OLYMPIC FAMILY DROP-OFF AND ENTRANCE

- ④ SPECTATOR DROP-OFF AND ENTRANCE
- ←•→ TRANSPORTATION ROUTES
- ▬▬▬▬▬ METRO RAIL

**LONG BEACH  
MARINE STADIUM**

#### 4.4 VENUE – LONG BEACH MARINE STADIUM (CANOE/KAYAK FLATWATER, ROWING)

Potential Seating Capacity  
25,000+



**Legend:**  
 Blue – Existing Infrastructure  
 Green – Planned Infrastructure  
 Red – Additional Infrastructure  
 Grey – Spectator Seating



## 4.4 VENUE – LONG BEACH MARINE STADIUM

### Sport and Discipline – Canoe/Kayak Flatwater, Rowing

Competition Venue Name	Location	Current Owner
Long Beach Marine Stadium	Long Beach, California	City of Long Beach

Current Use	Proposed Capacity	Category		
		Existing	New	Temporary
Rowing channel	25,000	Yes		

Driving Distance from the Venue	Kilometers	Miles	Time
Distance to the Olympic Village	50.3	31.2	36
Distance to the IOC hotel	39.7	24.6	28
Distance from the Games Center-point	39.7	24.6	28

Venue Use Agreement Description (Letter/Contract/Other )	Authority of Issue	Received (Date)	Status of the Agreement (Brief Explanation)
Letter	Beverly O'Neill, Mayor	6 June 2006	City confirmed willingness to enter into lease

General Use Dates	Dates (Start / End)
Test Events	Facility exists, depends on completion of renovation
Overlay Period	Approx. February 22-July 21, 2016
Olympic Games	July 22-August 7, 2016
Paralympic Games	August 20-31, 2016
Restoration	Approx. September 1-30, 2016

Construction Plan Overview	Brief Explanation and General Schedule
New Construction	None
Renovation	Reconstruction of J.H. Davies Bridge to remove pylons in the rowing channel; dredging of channel bottom and sides; installation of a small, permanent boathouse
Temporary	Installation of field of play (albino system); installation of support facilities (large boathouse) in adjacent tents; decorations; training of staff over month prior to competition

Venue Financing	Source of Financing
Public	n/a
Private	n/a
Other	OCOG will pay for renovation and temporary modifications

NGB Communication (not required in this phase)	Brief Explanation
NGB Contact	

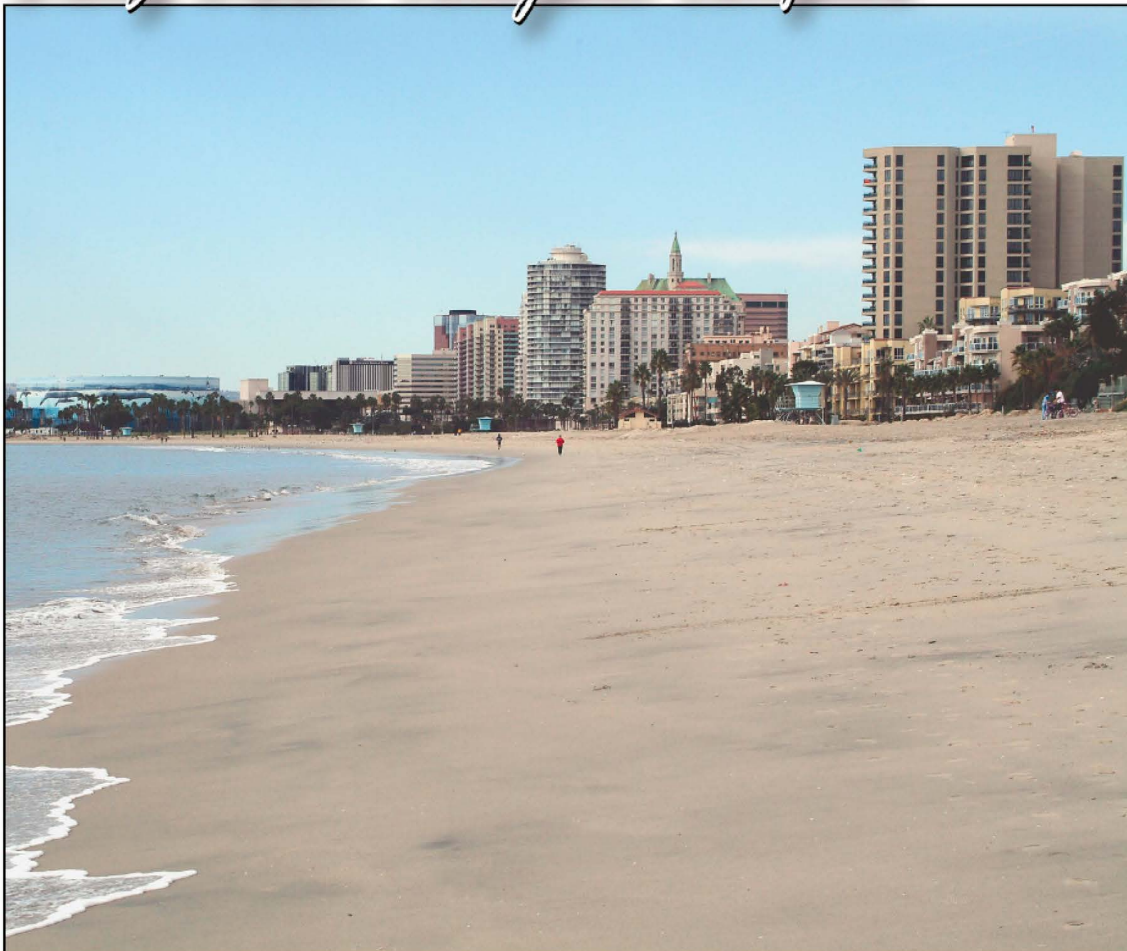
Transport	Brief Explanation
Transport Connections and Infrastructure (Rail, Bus, Street)	Buses on standard routes; park-and-ride shuttles will be provided from designated lots
Transport modification near the Venue	Bus turnaround



4.5 VENUE – LONG BEACH VOLLEYBALL COMPLEX (VOLLEYBALL – BEACH)

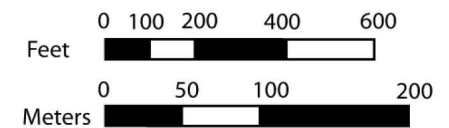
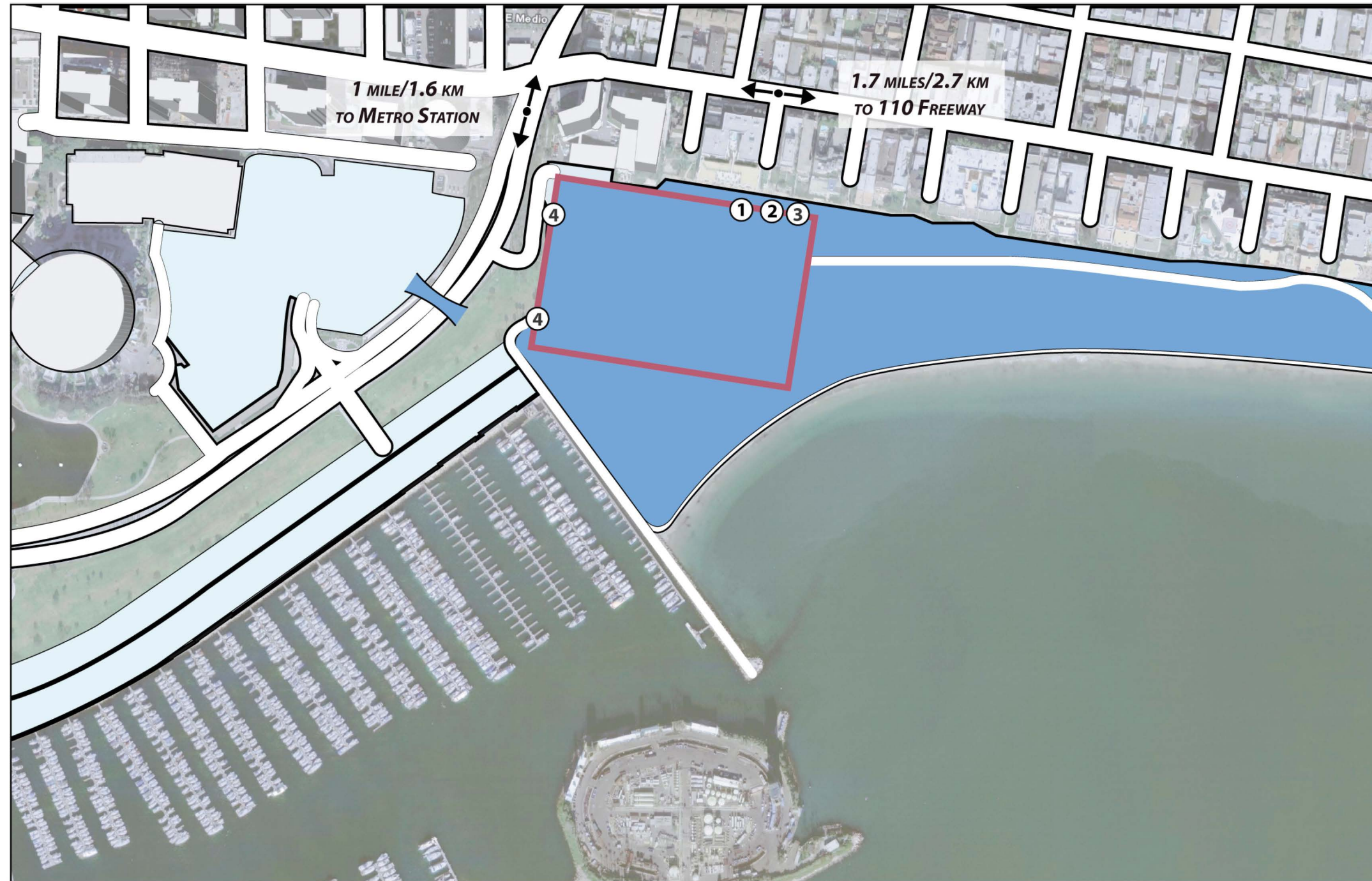


*Long Beach Volleyball Complex*





4.5 VENUE – LONG BEACH VOLLEYBALL COMPLEX (VOLLEYBALL – BEACH)



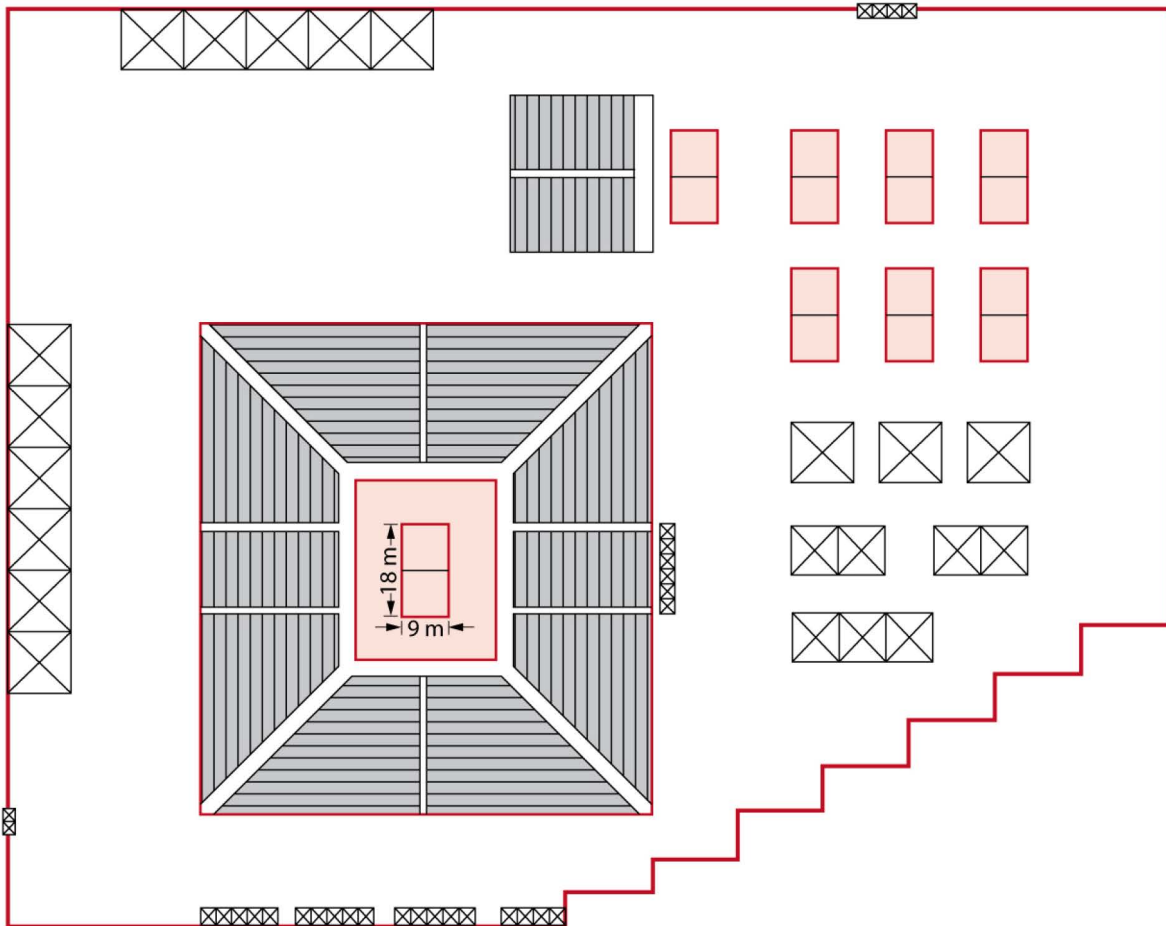
**LEGEND**

- FOOTPRINT OF FACILITY
- BACK AND FRONT HOUSE SPACE
- PARKING
- SPECTATOR SEATING
- 1 ATHLETE AND OFFICIALS DROP-OFF AND ENTRANCE
- 2 BROADCAST/MEDIA DROP-OFF AND ENTRANCE
- 3 OLYMPIC FAMILY DROP-OFF AND ENTRANCE
- 4 SPECTATOR DROP-OFF AND ENTRANCE
- TRANSPORTATION ROUTES
- METRO RAIL

**LONG BEACH  
VOLLEYBALL COMPLEX**

## 4.5 VENUE – LONG BEACH VOLLEYBALL COMPLEX (VOLLEYBALL – BEACH)

Potential Seating Capacity  
8,000



**Legend:**

- Blue – Existing Infrastructure
- Green – Planned Infrastructure
- Red – Additional Infrastructure
- Grey – Spectator Seating



## 4.5 VENUE – LONG BEACH VOLLEYBALL COMPLEX

### Sport and Discipline – Volleyball (beach)

Competition Venue Name	Location	Current Owner
Long Beach beachfront, adjacent to Convention Center	Long Beach, California	City of Long Beach

Current Use	Proposed Capacity	Category		
		Existing	New	Temporary
Beach	8,000	Yes		

Driving Distance from the Venue	Kilometers	Miles	Time
Distance to the Olympic Village	49.9	30.9	37
Distance to the IOC hotel	39.4	24.4	28
Distance from the Games Center-point	39.4	24.4	28

Venue Use Agreement Description (Letter/Contract/Other )	Authority of Issue	Received (Date)	Status of the Agreement (Brief Explanation)
Letter	Beverly O'Neill, Mayor	6 June 2006	City confirmed willingness to enter into lease

General Use Dates	Dates (Start / End)
Test Events	Available in early summer 2016
Overlay Period	Approx. April 22-July 21, 2016
Olympic Games	July 22-August 7, 2016
Paralympic Games	Not proposed for Paralympic use
Restoration	Approx. August 8-30, 2016

Construction Plan Overview	Brief Explanation and General Schedule
New Construction	None
Renovation	None
Temporary	Installation of field of play (grading and sand) and surrounding seating; support facilities in adjacent tents; decorations; training of staff over month prior to competition

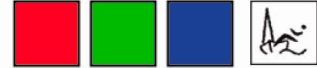
Venue Financing	Source of Financing
Public	n/a
Private	n/a
Other	OCOG will pay for temporary modifications

NGB Communication (not required in this phase)	Brief Explanation
NGB Contact	

Transport	Brief Explanation
Transport Connections and Infrastructure (Rail, Bus, Street)	Buses on standard routes; MetroRail Blue Line terminal across the street; lots of automobile parking at the Convention Center.
Transport modification near the Venue	Pedestrian bridge from Convention Center parking lot



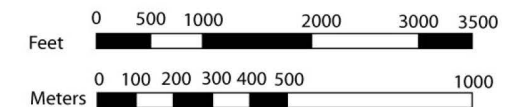
4.6 VENUE – LONG BEACH MARINA (SAILING)



*Long Beach Marina*



4.6 VENUE – LONG BEACH MARINA (SAILING)



**LEGEND**

- FOOTPRINT OF FACILITY
- BACK AND FRONT HOUSE SPACE
- PARKING
- SPECTATOR SEATING

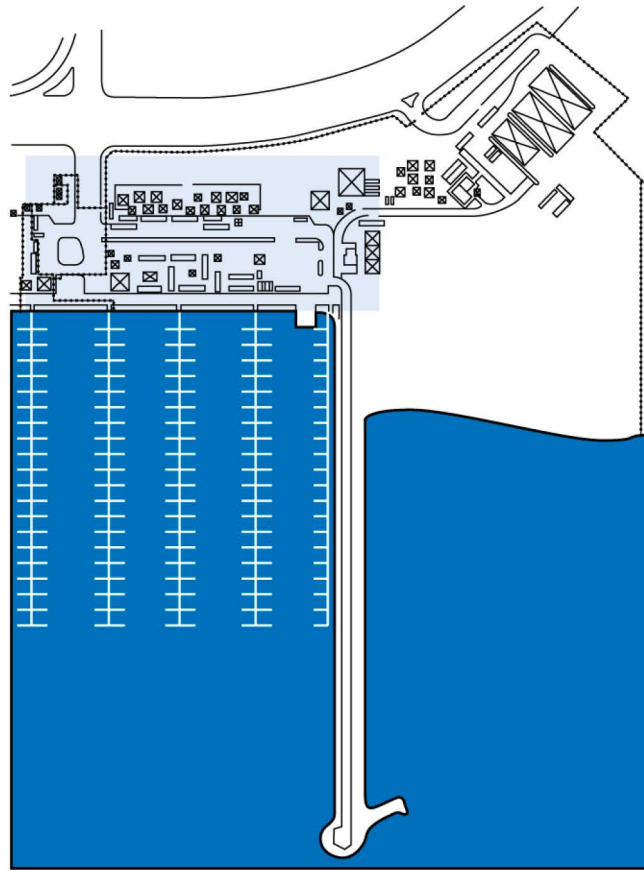
- ① ATHLETE AND OFFICIALS DROP-OFF AND ENTRANCE
- ② BROADCAST/MEDIA DROP-OFF AND ENTRANCE
- ③ OLYMPIC FAMILY DROP-OFF AND ENTRANCE

- ④ SPECTATOR DROP-OFF AND ENTRANCE
- TRANSPORTATION ROUTES
- METRO RAIL

**LONG BEACH MARINA**

4.6 VENUE – LONG BEACH MARINA (SAILING)

Potential Seating Capacity  
N/A



**Legend:**  
 Blue – Existing Infrastructure  
 Green – Planned Infrastructure  
 Red – Additional Infrastructure  
 Grey – Spectator Seating

**Course**

➤ spectator boats available (up to 5,000 seats)



## 4.6 VENUE – LONG BEACH MARINA

### Sport and Discipline – Sailing

Competition Venue Name	Location	Current Owner
Long Beach Marina	Long Beach, California	City of Long Beach

Current Use	Proposed Capacity	Category		
		Existing	New	Temporary
Marina	n/a	Yes		

Driving Distance from the Venue	Kilometers	Miles	Time
Distance to the Olympic Village	50.3	31.2	36
Distance to the IOC hotel	39.7	24.6	28
Distance from the Games Center-point	39.7	24.6	28

Venue Use Agreement Description (Letter/Contract/Other )	Authority of Issue	Received (Date)	Status of the Agreement (Brief Explanation)
Letter	Beverly O'Neill, Mayor	6 June 2006	City confirmed willingness to enter into lease

General Use Dates	Dates (Start / End)
Test Events	Facility exists, available on booking basis
Overlay Period	Approx. April 22-July 21, 2016
Olympic Games	July 22-August 7, 2016
Paralympic Games	August 20-31, 2016
Restoration	Approx. September 1-10, 2016

Construction Plan Overview	Brief Explanation and General Schedule
New Construction	None
Renovation	None
Temporary	Relocation of existing slip users; installation of support facilities in adjacent tents; decorations; training of staff over month prior to competition

Venue Financing	Source of Financing
Public	n/a
Private	n/a
Other	OCOG will pay for temporary modifications

NGB Communication (not required in this phase)	Brief Explanation
NGB Contact	

Transport	Brief Explanation
Transport Connections and Infrastructure (Rail, Bus, Street)	Buses on standard routes; MetroRail Blue Line terminal nearby; lots of automobile parking at the Convention Center.
Transport modification near the Venue	



4.7 VENUE – WALTER PYRAMID (HANDBALL PRELIMINARIES)

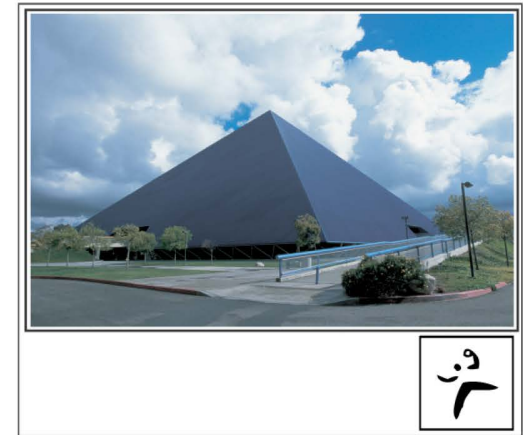
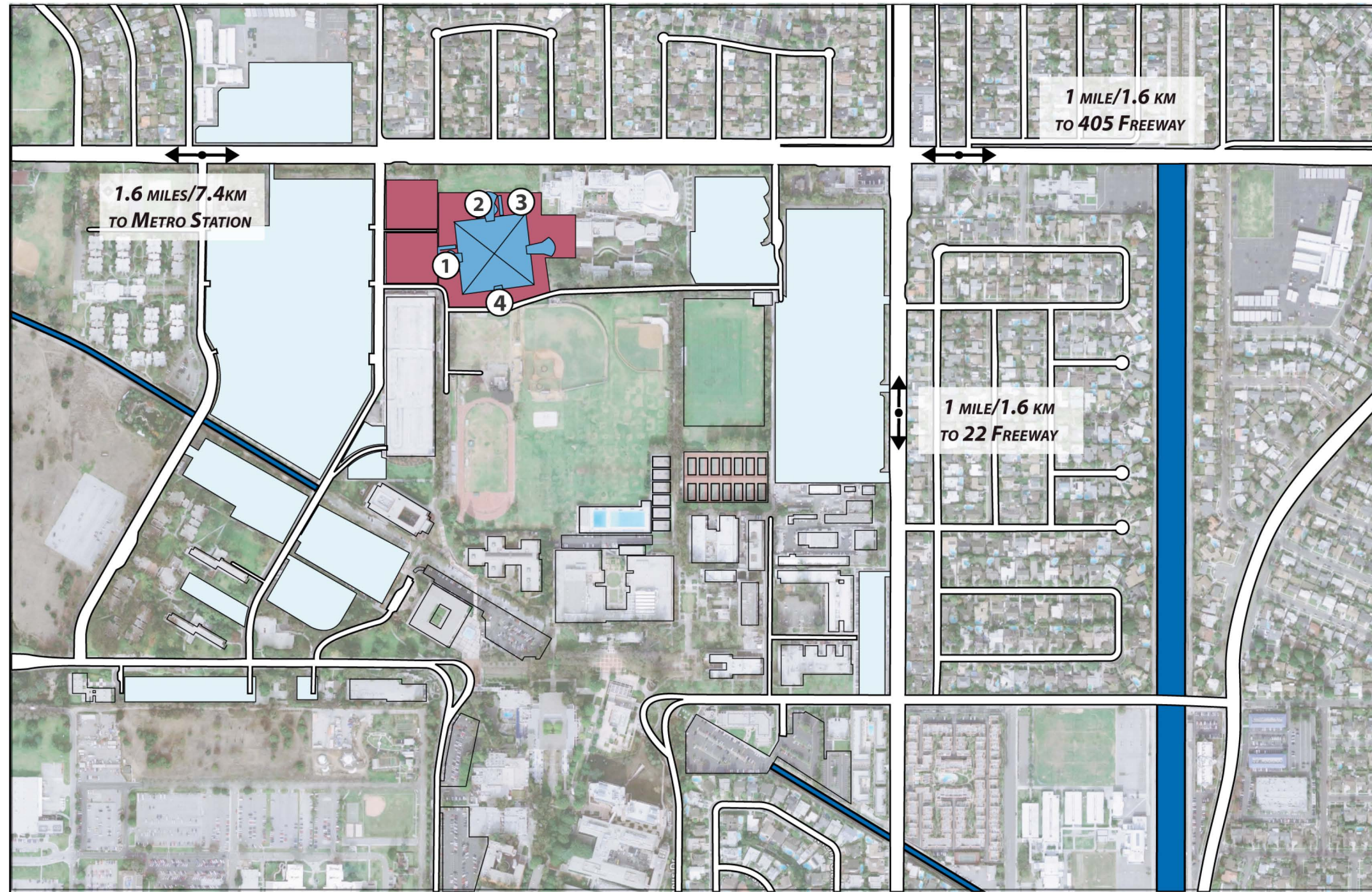


*Walter Pyramid*





4.7 VENUE – WALTER PYRAMID (HANDBALL PRELIMINARIES)



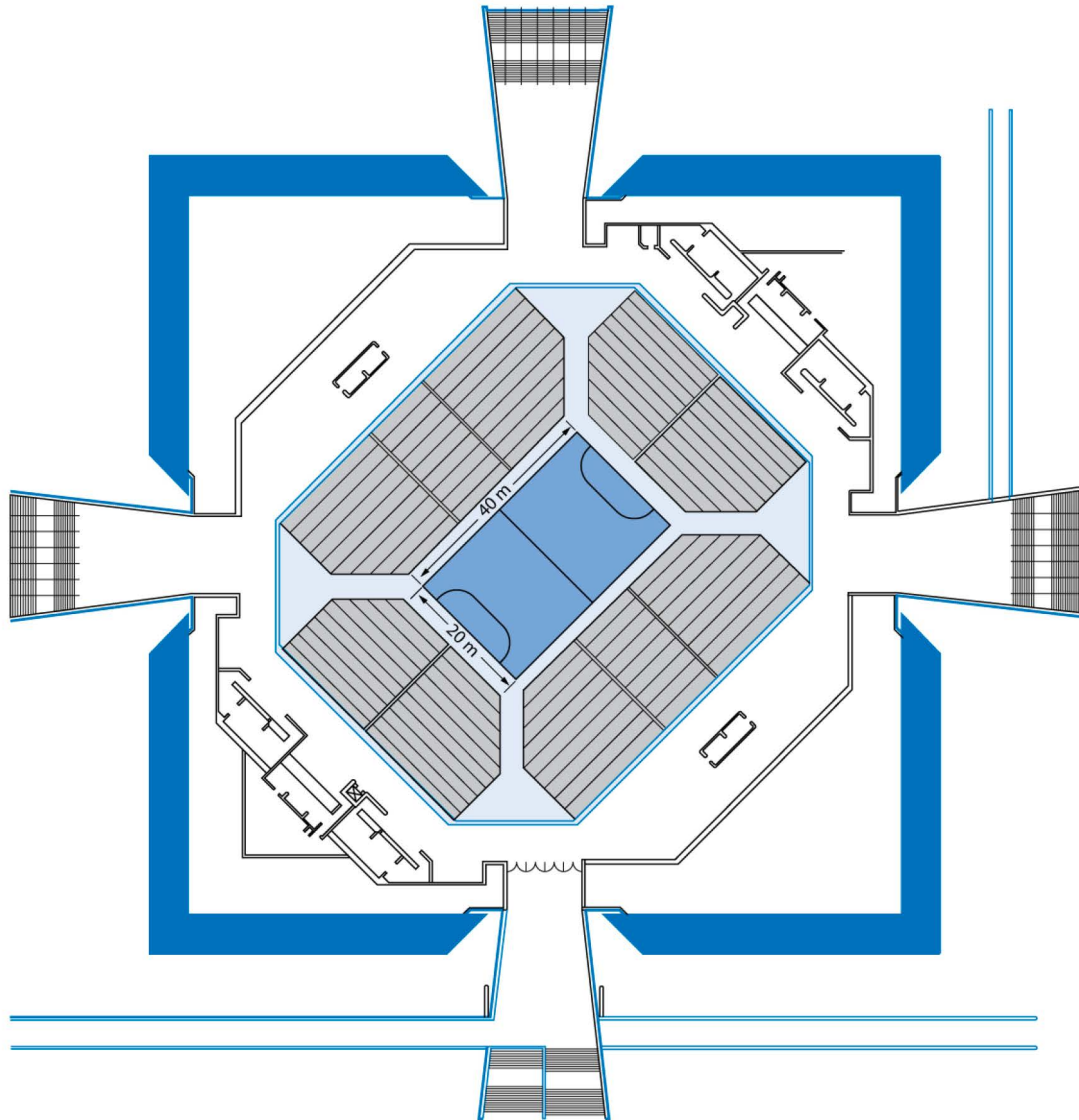
**LEGEND**

- |                            |   |                                   |
|----------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|
| FOOTPRINT OF FACILITY      | ① ATHLETE AND OFFICIALS DROP-OFF AND ENTRANCE | ④ SPECTATOR DROP-OFF AND ENTRANCE |
| BACK AND FRONT HOUSE SPACE | ② BROADCAST/MEDIA DROP-OFF AND ENTRANCE       | TRANSPORTATION ROUTES             |
| PARKING                    | ③ OLYMPIC FAMILY DROP-OFF AND ENTRANCE        | METRO RAIL                        |
| SPECTATOR SEATING          |   |                                   |

**WALTER PYRAMID**

## 4.7 VENUE – WALTER PYRAMID (HANDBALL PRELIMINARIES)

Potential Seating Capacity  
5,000



**Legend:**  
 Blue – Existing Infrastructure  
 Green – Planned Infrastructure  
 Red – Additional Infrastructure  
 Grey – Spectator Seating



## 4.7 VENUE – WALTER PYRAMID

### Sport and Discipline – Handball Preliminaries

Competition Venue Name	Location	Current Owner
Walter Pyramid at California State University, Long Beach	Long Beach, California	California State University, Long Beach

Current Use	Proposed Capacity	Category		
		Existing	New	Temporary
Sports arena	5,000	Yes		

Driving Distance from the Venue	Kilometers	Miles	Time
Distance to the Olympic Village	53.9	33.4	37
Distance to the IOC hotel	43.3	26.8	29
Distance from the Games Center-point	43.3	26.8	29

Venue Use Agreement Description (Letter/Contract/Other )	Authority of Issue	Received (Date)	Status of the Agreement (Brief Explanation)
Letter	Vic Cegles, Director of Athletics	14 June 2006	Facility confirmed willingness to enter into lease

General Use Dates	Dates (Start / End)
Test Events	Facility exists, can be booked as desired
Overlay Period	Approx. April 22-July 21, 2016
Olympic Games	July 22-August 7, 2016
Paralympic Games	Not projected for Paralympic use
Restoration	Approx. August 8-18, 2016

Construction Plan Overview	Brief Explanation and General Schedule
New Construction	None
Renovation	None
Temporary	Installation of field of play (artificial turf); decorations; training of staff over month prior to competition

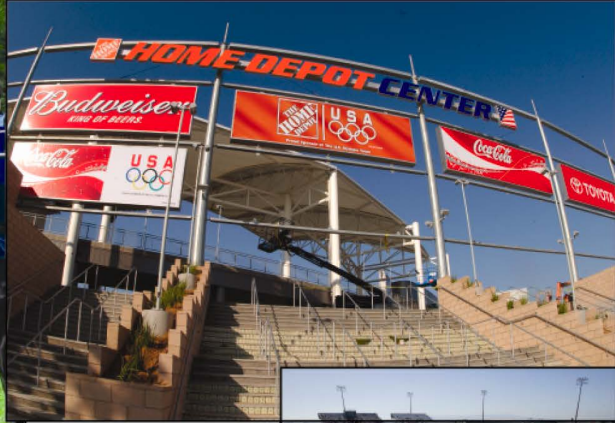
Venue Financing	Source of Financing
Public	n/a
Private	n/a
Other	OCOG will pay for temporary modifications

NGB Communication (not required in this phase)	Brief Explanation
NGB Contact	

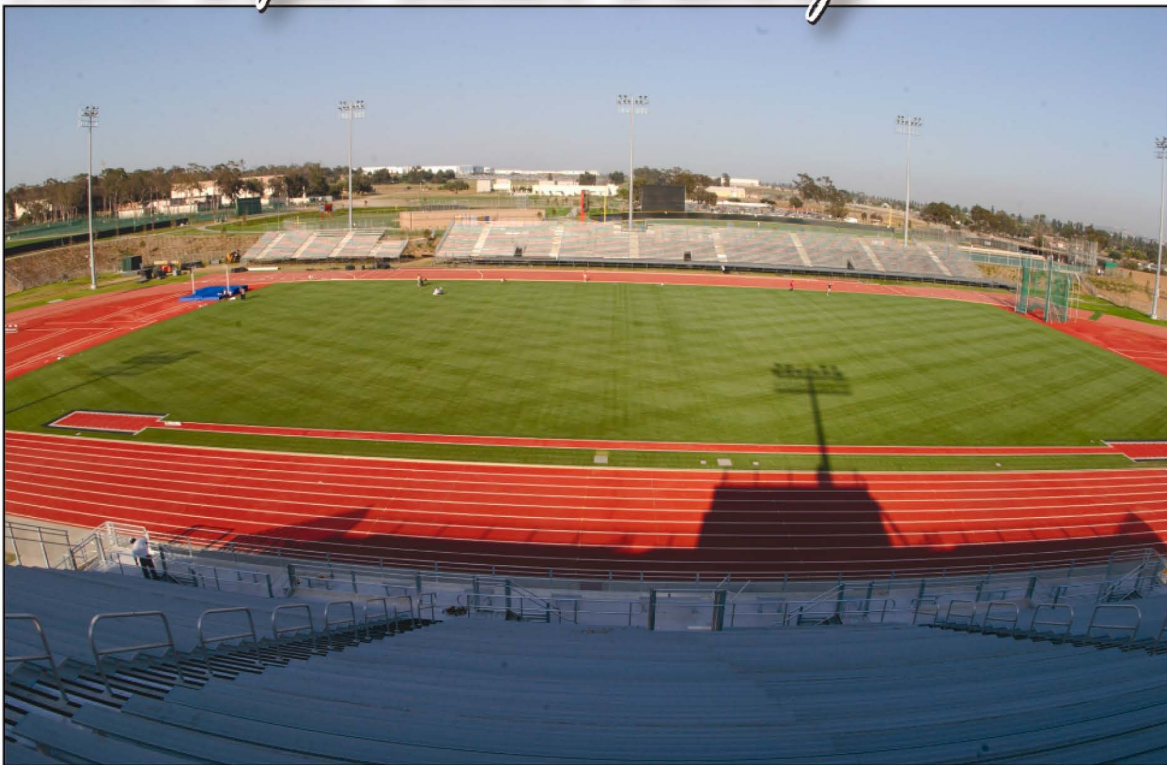
Transport	Brief Explanation
Transport Connections and Infrastructure (Rail, Bus, Street)	Buses on standard routes; lots of automobile parking around the arena
Transport modification near the Venue	



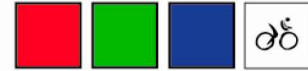
5.1 VENUE – HOME DEPOT CENTER (ARCHERY)



*Home Depot Center Archery*



5.1 VENUE – HOME DEPOT CENTER (CYCLING/TRACK)



*Home Depot Center Track Cycling*



5.1 VENUE – HOME DEPOT CENTER (CYCLING/BMX)



*Home Depot Center BMX*



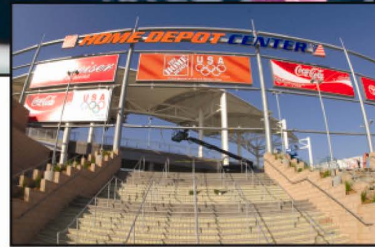
5.1 VENUE – HOME DEPOT CENTER (FOOTBALL)



*Home Depot Center Football Stadium*



5.1 VENUE – HOME DEPOT CENTER (TENNIS)

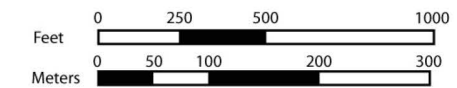
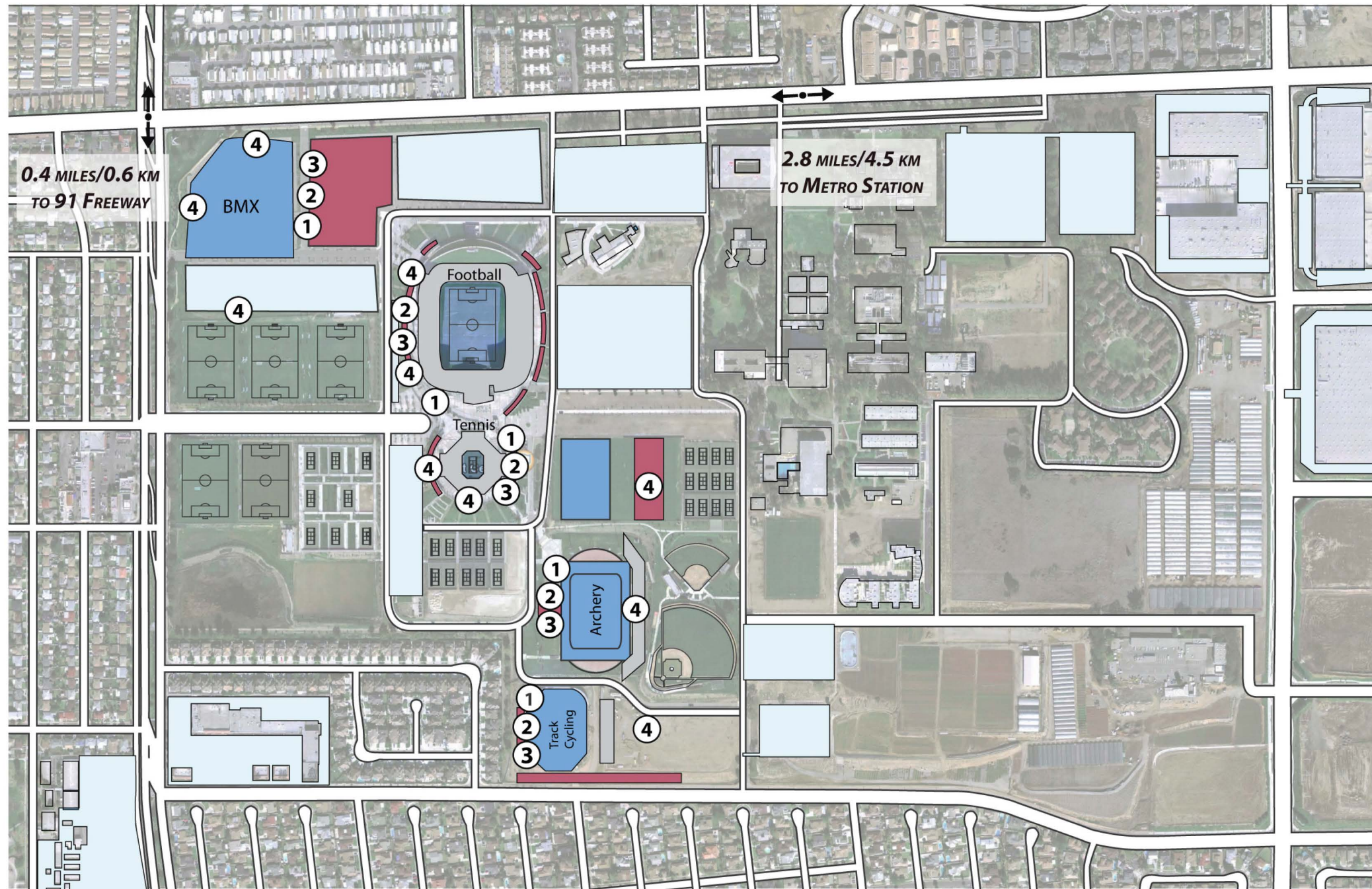


*Home Depot Center Tennis Stadium*





5.1 VENUE – HOME DEPOT CENTER (ARCHERY, CYCLING/TRACK/BMX, FOOTBALL, TENNIS)

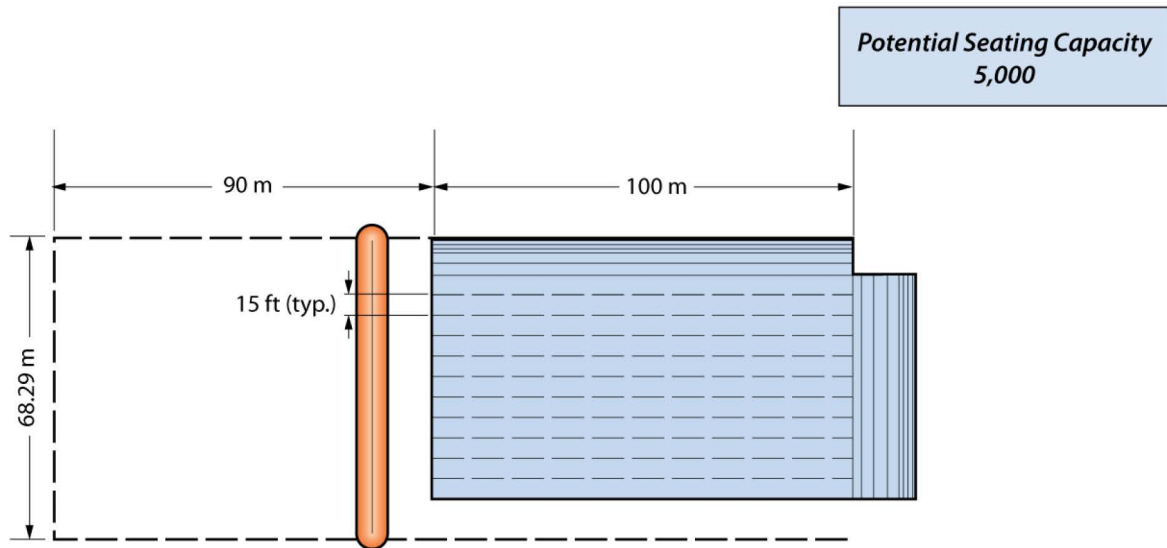


**LEGEND**

- FOOTPRINT OF FACILITY
- BACK AND FRONT HOUSE SPACE
- PARKING
- SPECTATOR SEATING
- 1 ATHLETE AND OFFICIALS DROP-OFF AND ENTRANCE
- 2 BROADCAST/MEDIA DROP-OFF AND ENTRANCE
- 3 OLYMPIC FAMILY DROP-OFF AND ENTRANCE
- 4 SPECTATOR DROP-OFF AND ENTRANCE
- TRANSPORTATION ROUTES
- METRO RAIL

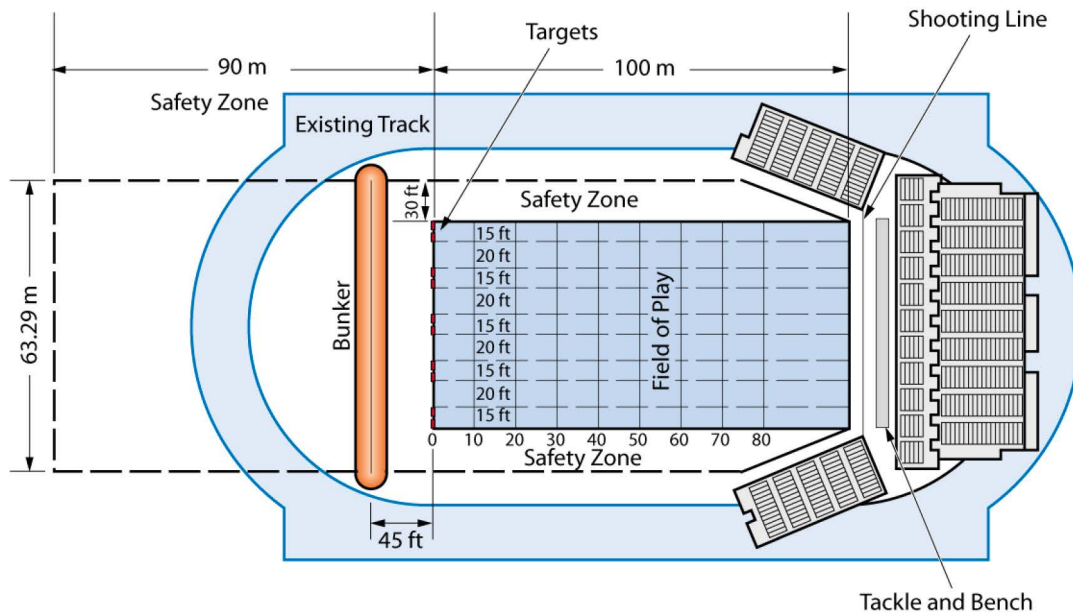
**HOME DEPOT CENTER**

## 5.1 VENUE – HOME DEPOT CENTER (ARCHERY)



Potential Seating Capacity  
5,000

**Warmup Field**



**Competition Field**

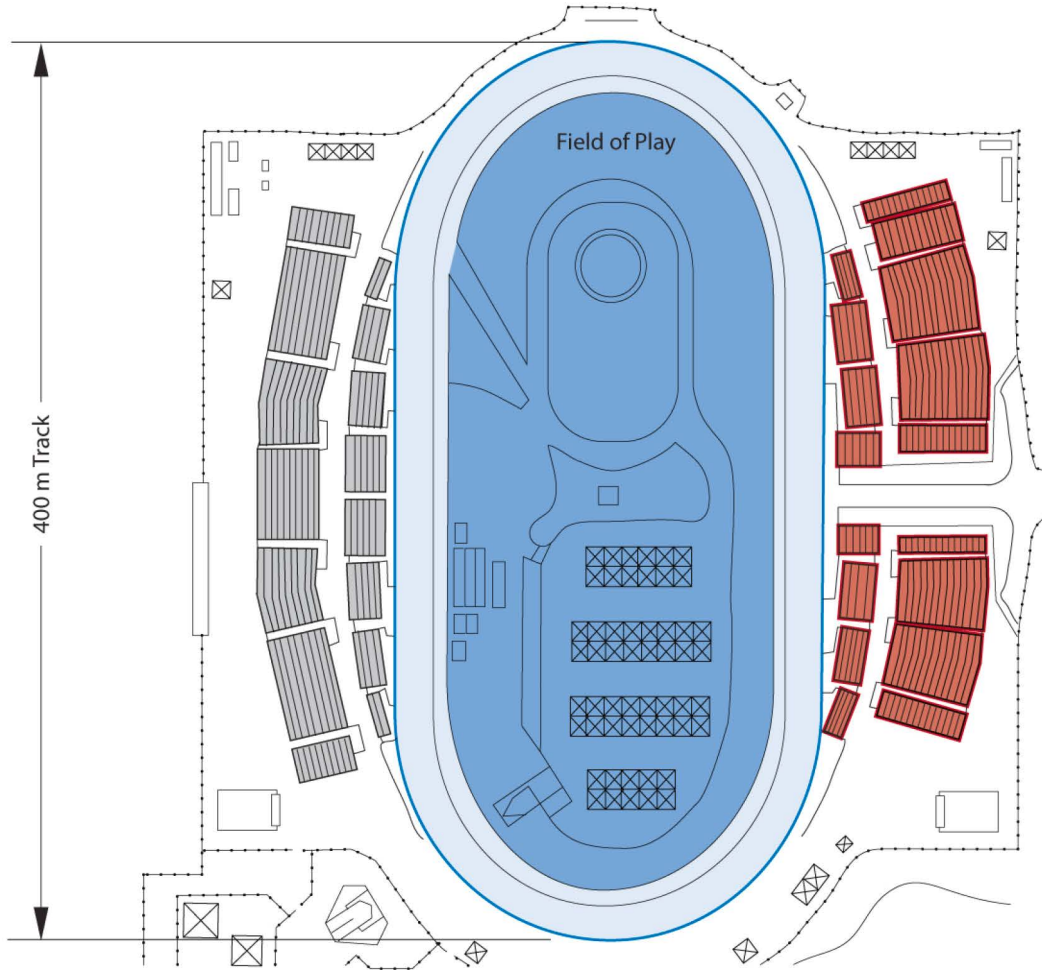
**Legend:**

- Blue – Existing Infrastructure
- Green – Planned Infrastructure
- Red – Additional Infrastructure
- Grey – Spectator Seating



## 5.1 VENUE – HOME DEPOT CENTER (CYCLING/TRACK)

Potential Seating Capacity  
4,000

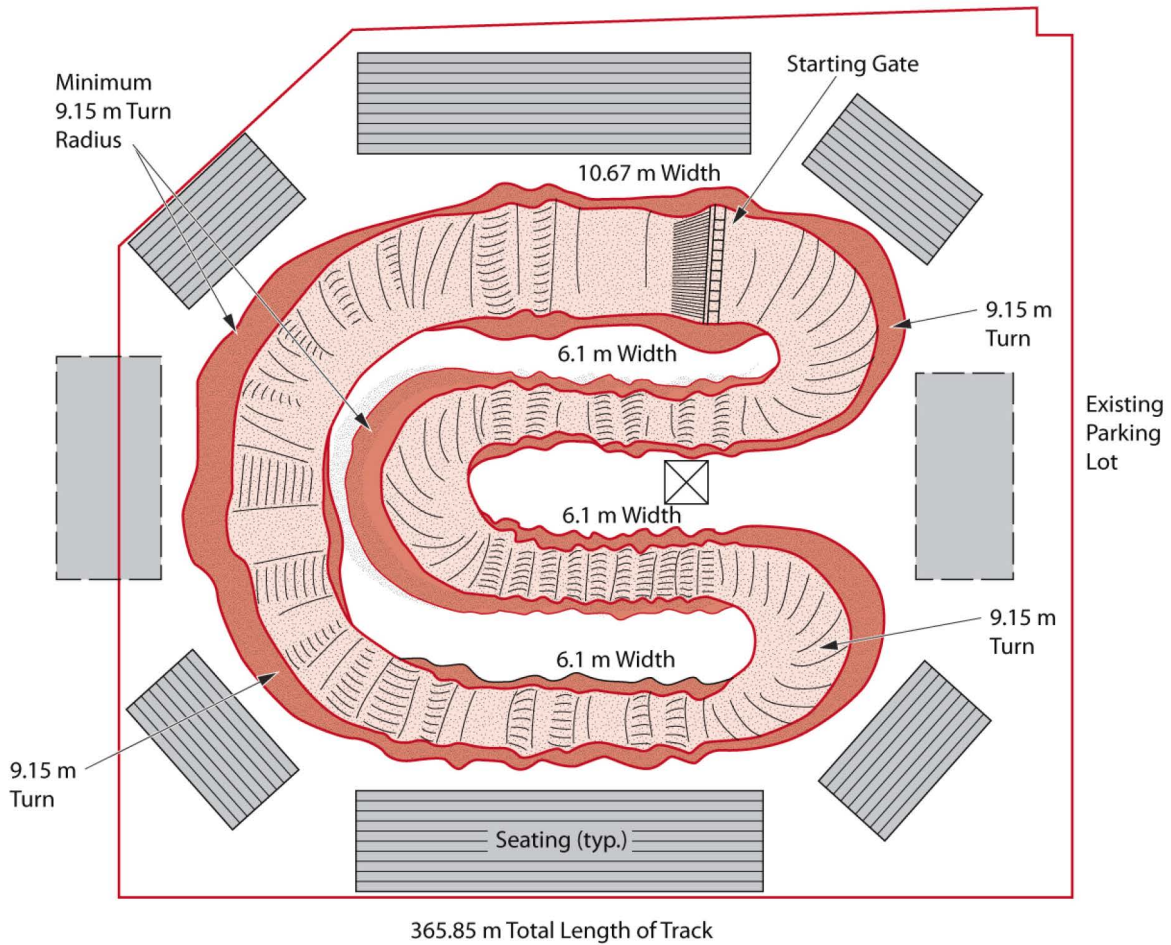


**Legend:**

- Blue – Existing Infrastructure
- Green – Planned Infrastructure
- Red – Additional Infrastructure
- Grey – Spectator Seating

## 5.1 VENUE – HOME DEPOT CENTER (CYCLING/BMX)

Potential Seating Capacity  
4,000

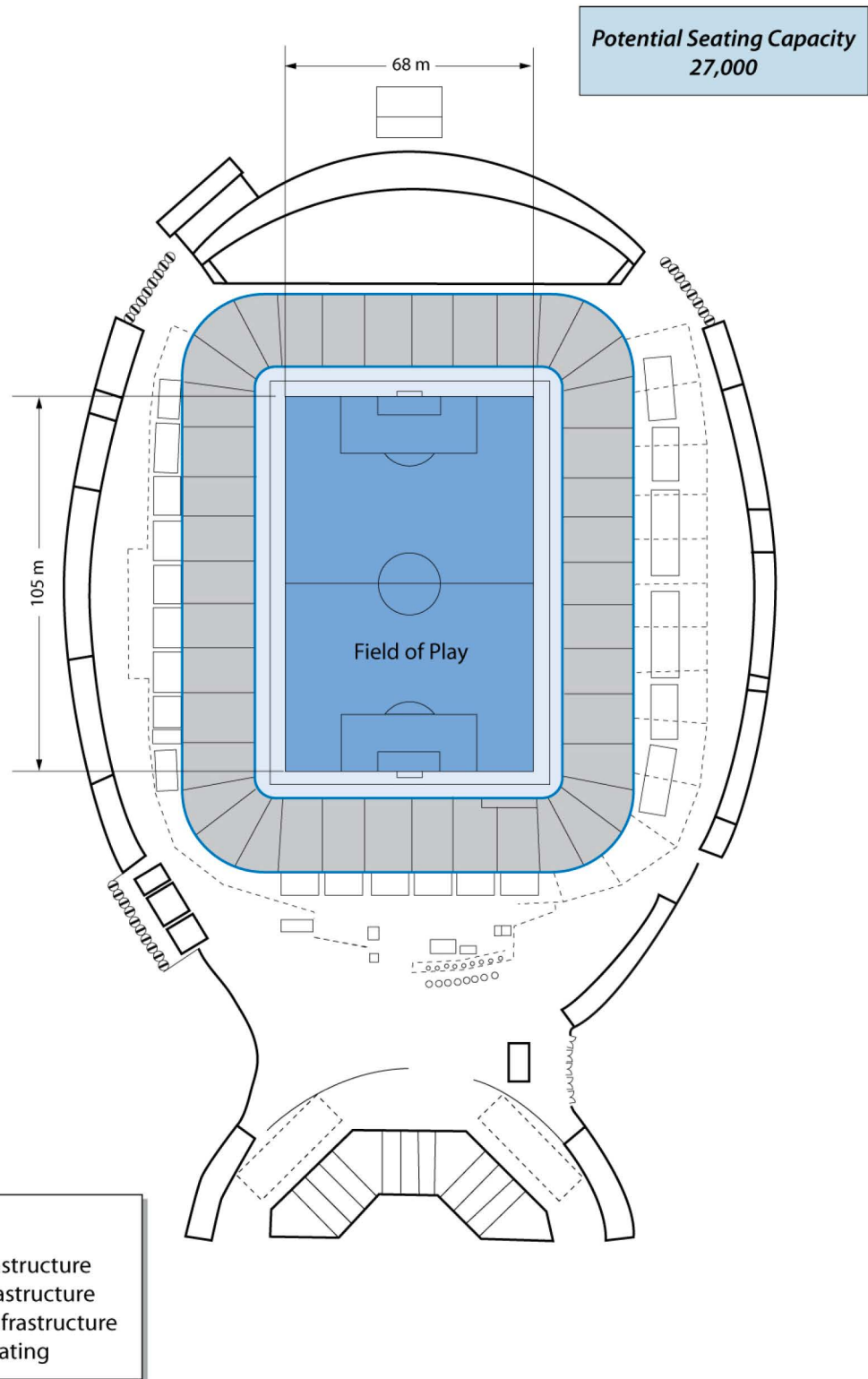


### Legend:

- Blue – Existing Infrastructure
- Green – Planned Infrastructure
- Red – Additional Infrastructure
- Grey – Spectator Seating

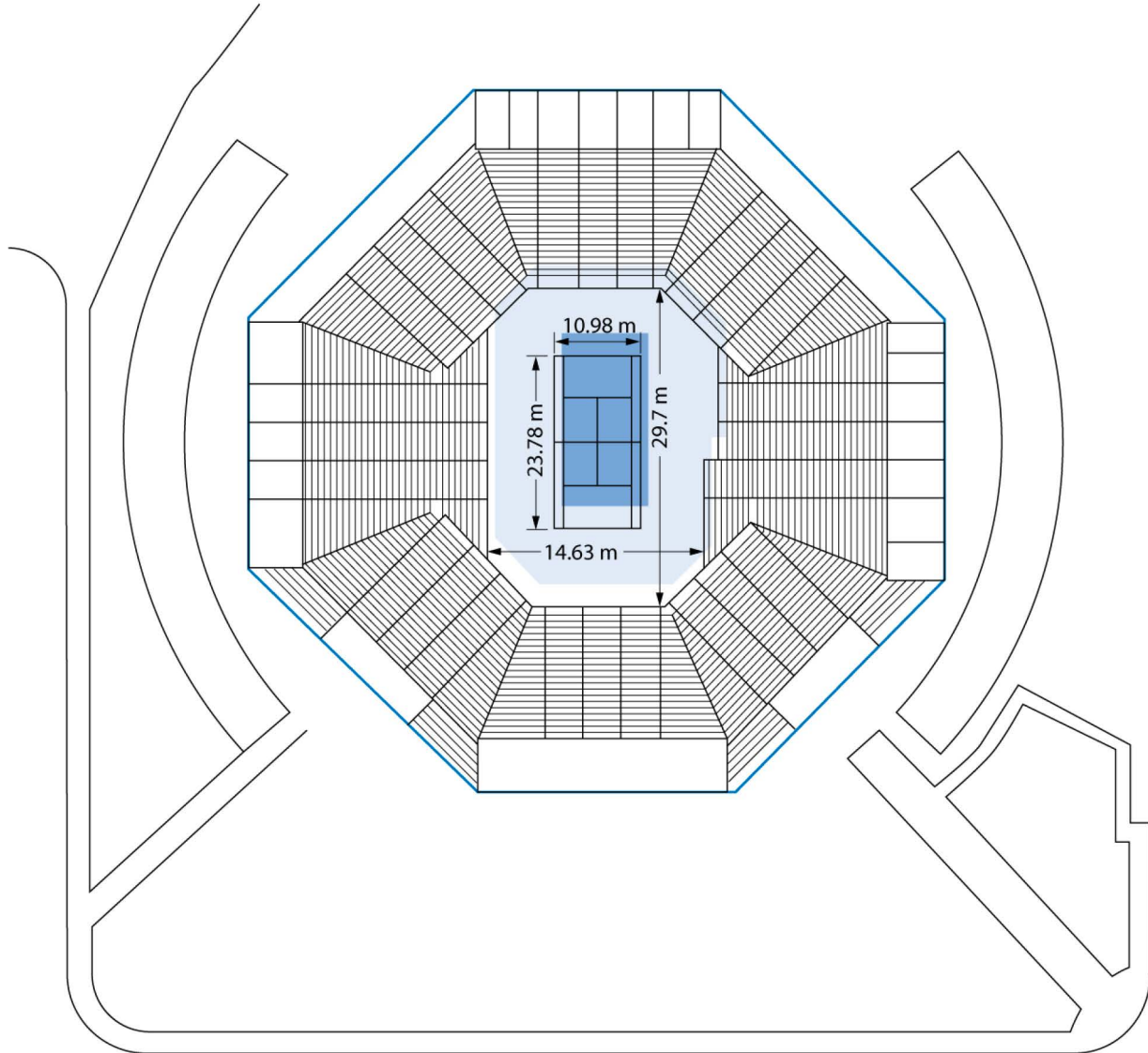


## 5.1 VENUE – HOME DEPOT CENTER (FOOTBALL)



## 5.1 VENUE – HOME DEPOT CENTER (TENNIS)

Potential Seating Capacity  
13,000 Seats



**Legend:**  
 Blue – Existing Infrastructure  
 Green – Planned Infrastructure  
 Red – Additional Infrastructure  
 Grey – Spectator Seating



## 5.1 VENUE – HOME DEPOT CENTER

### Sport and Discipline – Archery, Cycling (track and BMX), Football, Tennis

Competition Venue Name	Location	Current Owner
Home Depot Center	Carson, California (Campus of California State University, Dominguez Hills)	Anschutz Entertainment Group

Current Use	Proposed Capacity	Category		
		Existing	New	Temporary
Sports Complex	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Archery 5,000</li> <li>• Cycling 4,000</li> <li>• Football 27,000</li> <li>• Tennis 13,000</li> </ul>	Yes		

Driving Distance from the Venue	Kilometers	Miles	Time
Distance to the Olympic Village	19.7	12.2	28
Distance to the IOC hotel	24.3	15.1	18
Distance from the Games Center-point	24.3	15.1	18

Venue Use Agreement Description (Letter/Contract/Other )	Authority of Issue	Received (Date)	Status of the Agreement (Brief Explanation)
Letter	Rod O'Connor, General Manager	14 Jun 06	Facility confirmed willingness to enter into lease

General Use Dates	Dates (Start / End)
Test Events	Facility exists, available by booking
Overlay Period	Approx. June 22-July 21, 2016
Olympic Games	July 22-August 7, 2016
Paralympic Games	August 20-31, 2016
Restoration	Approx. September 1-7, 2016

Construction Plan Overview	Brief Explanation and General Schedule
New Construction	None
Renovation	None
Temporary	Installation of field of play, hospitality and press facilities; decorations; some temporary seating; training of staff over month prior to competition

Venue Financing	Source of Financing
Public	n/a
Private	n/a
Other	OCOG will pay for temporary modifications

NGB Communication (not required in this phase)	Brief Explanation
NGB Contact	

Transport	Brief Explanation
Transport Connections and Infrastructure (Rail, Bus, Street)	Automobile and bus in local area; shuttle bus planned from nearby MetroRail Blue Line light-rail stop (Del Amo)
Transport modification near the Venue	None



6.1 VENUE – ANAHEIM ARENA (BASKETBALL)

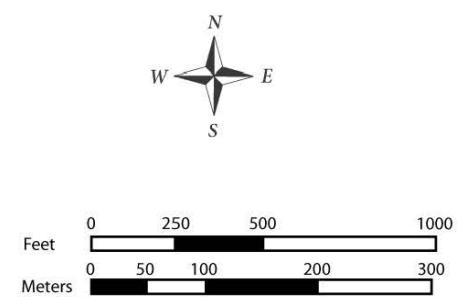
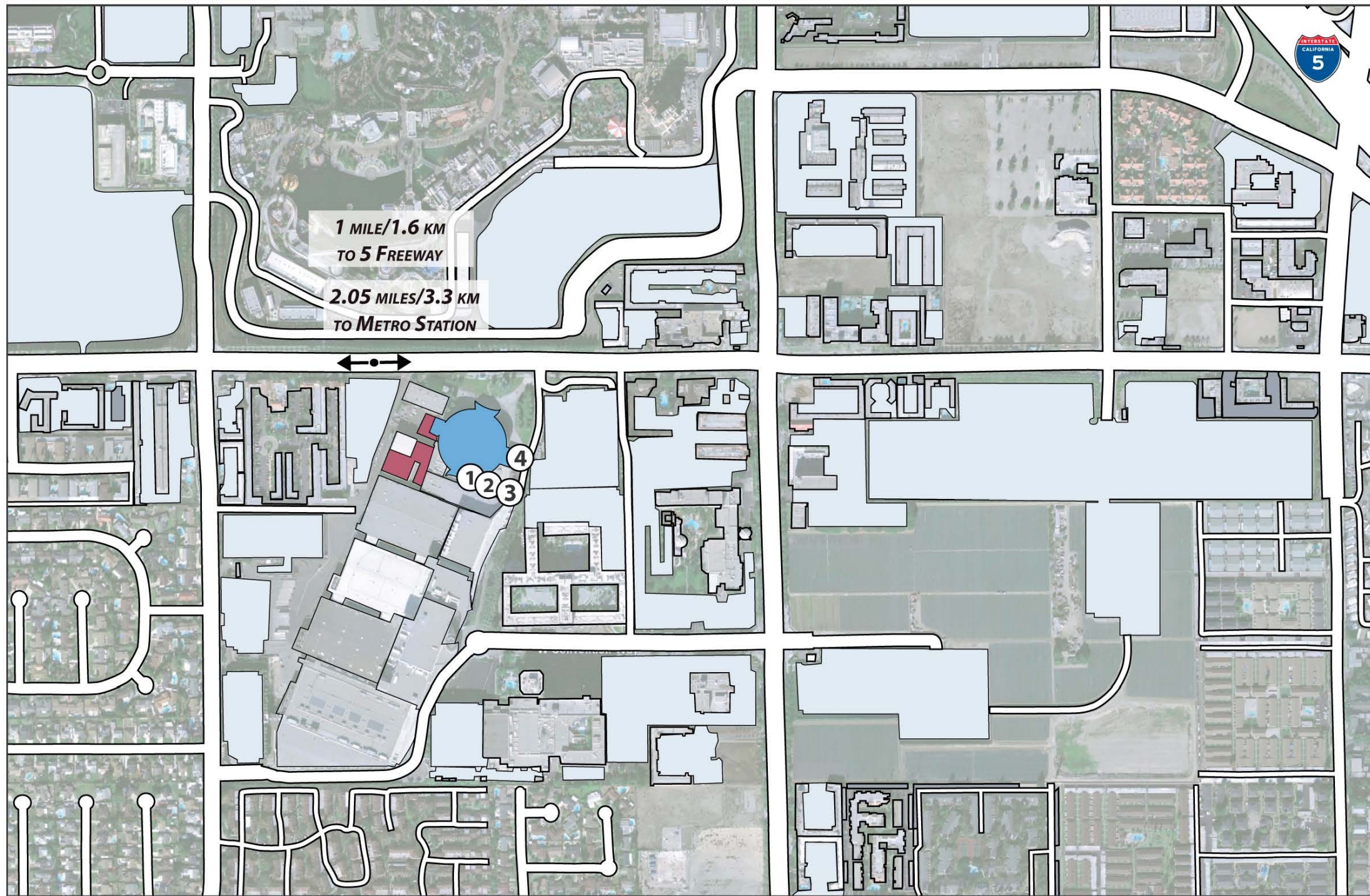


Anaheim Arena









6.1 VENUE – ANAHEIM ARENA (BASKETBALL)



**LEGEND**

-  FOOTPRINT OF FACILITY
-  BACK AND FRONT HOUSE SPACE
-  PARKING
-  SPECTATOR SEATING

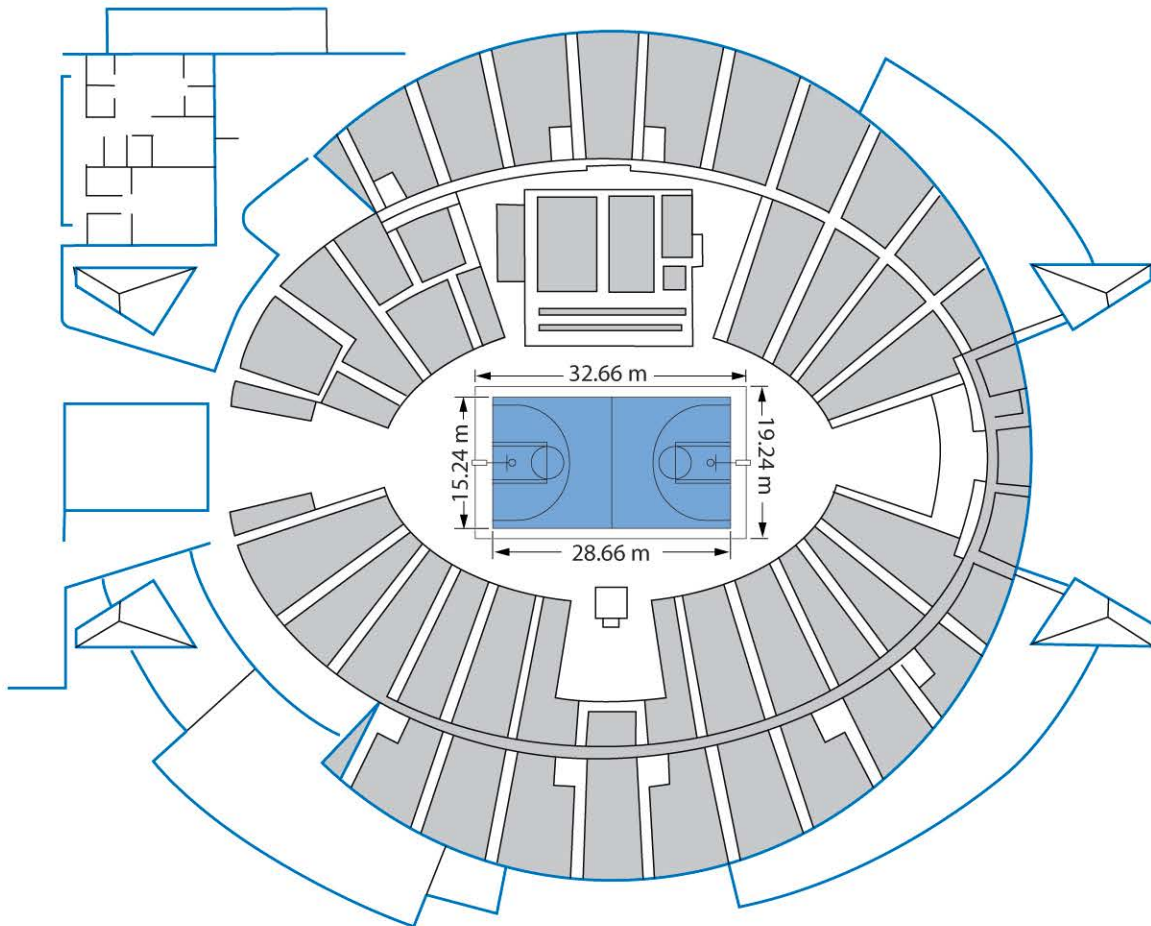
- ① ATHLETE AND OFFICIALS DROP-OFF AND ENTRANCE
- ② BROADCAST/MEDIA DROP-OFF AND ENTRANCE
- ③ OLYMPIC FAMILY DROP-OFF AND ENTRANCE

- ④ SPECTATOR DROP-OFF AND ENTRANCE
-  TRANSPORTATION ROUTES
-  METRO RAIL

**ANAHEIM ARENA**

## 6.1 VENUE – ANAHEIM ARENA (BASKETBALL)

Potential Seating Capacity  
7,000



**Legend:**  
 Blue – Existing Infrastructure  
 Green – Planned Infrastructure  
 Red – Additional Infrastructure  
 Grey – Spectator Seating

## 6.1 VENUE – ANAHEIM ARENA

### Sport and Discipline – Basketball

Competition Venue Name	Location	Current Owner
Anaheim Arena	Anaheim, California	City of Anaheim, California

Current Use	Proposed Capacity	Category		
		Existing	New	Temporary
Performing Arts and Sports arena	7,000	Yes		

Driving Distance from the Venue	Kilometers	Miles	Time
Distance to the Olympic Village	66.7	41.5	48
Distance to the IOC hotel	28.0	17.4	22
Distance from the Games Center-point	28.0	17.4	22

Venue Use Agreement Description (Letter/Contract/Other )	Authority of Issue	Received (Date)	Status of the Agreement (Brief Explanation)
Letter	Greg Smith, Executive Director, Anaheim Convention Center	2 Jun 06	Facility confirmed willingness to enter into lease

General Use Dates	Dates (Start / End)
Test Events	Facility exists, available by booking
Overlay Period	Approx. June 22-July 21, 2016
Olympic Games	July 22-August 7, 2016
Paralympic Games	Not proposed for Paralympic use
Restoration	Approx. August 7-14, 2016

Construction Plan Overview	Brief Explanation and General Schedule
New Construction	None
Renovation	None
Temporary	Installation of field of play; decorations; training of staff over month prior to competition

Venue Financing	Source of Financing
Public	n/a
Private	n/a
Other	OCOG will pay for temporary modifications

NGB Communication (not required in this phase)	Brief Explanation
NGB Contact	

Transport	Brief Explanation
Transport Connections and Infrastructure (Rail, Bus, Street)	Automobile and bus; Arena is part of major Anaheim Convention Center complex and has enormous parking capacity.
Transport modification near the Venue	None



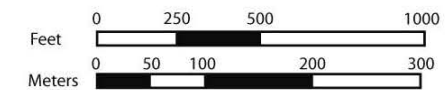
6.2 VENUE – HONDA CENTER (BASKETBALL)



*Honda Center*



6.2 VENUE – HONDA CENTER (BASKETBALL)



**LEGEND**

- FOOTPRINT OF FACILITY
- BACK AND FRONT HOUSE SPACE
- PARKING
- SPECTATOR SEATING

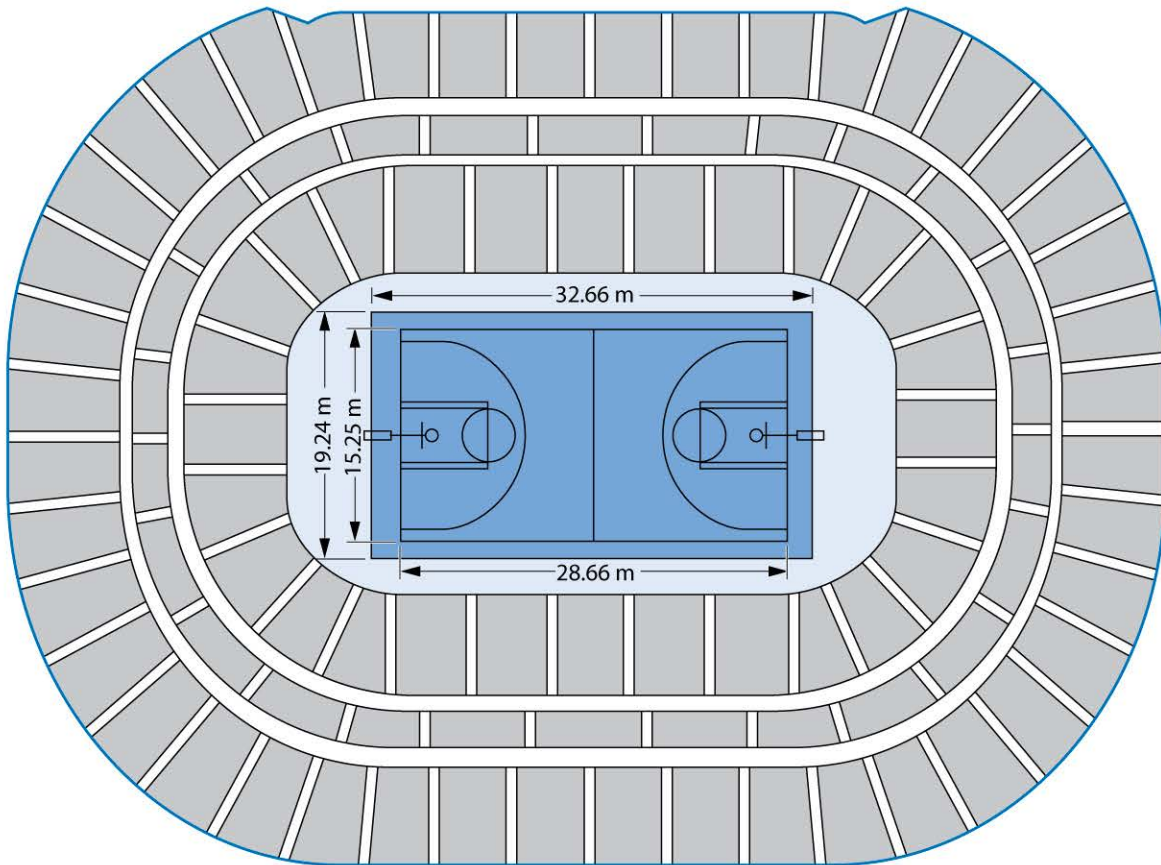
- ① ATHLETE AND OFFICIALS DROP-OFF AND ENTRANCE
- ② BROADCAST/MEDIA DROP-OFF AND ENTRANCE
- ③ OLYMPIC FAMILY DROP-OFF AND ENTRANCE

- ④ SPECTATOR DROP-OFF AND ENTRANCE
- ↔ TRANSPORTATION ROUTES
- METRO RAIL

**HONDA CENTER**

## 6.2 VENUE – HONDA CENTER (BASKETBALL)

Potential Seating Capacity  
17,500



**Legend:**

- Blue – Existing Infrastructure
- Green – Planned Infrastructure
- Red – Additional Infrastructure
- Grey – Spectator Seating



## 6.2 VENUE – HONDA CENTER

### Sport and Discipline – Basketball

Competition Venue Name	Location	Current Owner
Honda Center	Anaheim, California	City of Anaheim, California (Operated by Anaheim Arena Management LLC)

Current Use	Proposed Capacity	Category		
		Existing	New	Temporary
Performing Arts and Sports arena	17,500	Yes		

Driving Distance from the Venue	Kilometers	Miles	Time
Distance to the Olympic Village	70.1	43.5	52
Distance to the IOC hotel	50.9	31.6	37
Distance from the Games Center-point	50.9	31.6	37

Venue Use Agreement Description (Letter/Contract/Other )	Authority of Issue	Received (Date)	Status of the Agreement (Brief Explanation)
Letter	Tim Ryan, President, Anaheim Arena Management LLC	1 Jun 06	Facility confirmed willingness to enter into lease

General Use Dates	Dates (Start / End)
Test Events	Facility exists, available by booking
Overlay Period	Approx. June 22-July 21, 2016
Olympic Games	July 22-August 7, 2016
Paralympic Games	Not proposed for Paralympic use
Restoration	Approx. August 7-14, 2016

Construction Plan Overview	Brief Explanation and General Schedule
New Construction	None
Renovation	None
Temporary	Installation of field of play; decorations; training of staff over month prior to competition

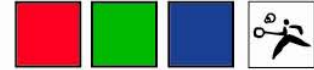
Venue Financing	Source of Financing
Public	n/a
Private	n/a
Other	OCOG will pay for temporary modifications

NGB Communication (not required in this phase)	Brief Explanation
NGB Contact	

Transport	Brief Explanation
Transport Connections and Infrastructure (Rail, Bus, Street)	Automobile and bus; Arena is part of major Anaheim Convention Center complex and has enormous parking capacity.
Transport modification near the Venue	None



6.3 VENUE – BREN EVENTS CENTER (BADMINTON)

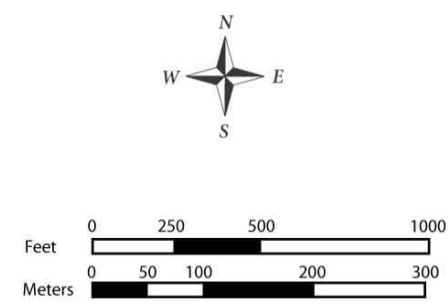


*Bren Events Center*





### 6.3 VENUE – BREN EVENTS CENTER (BADMINTON)



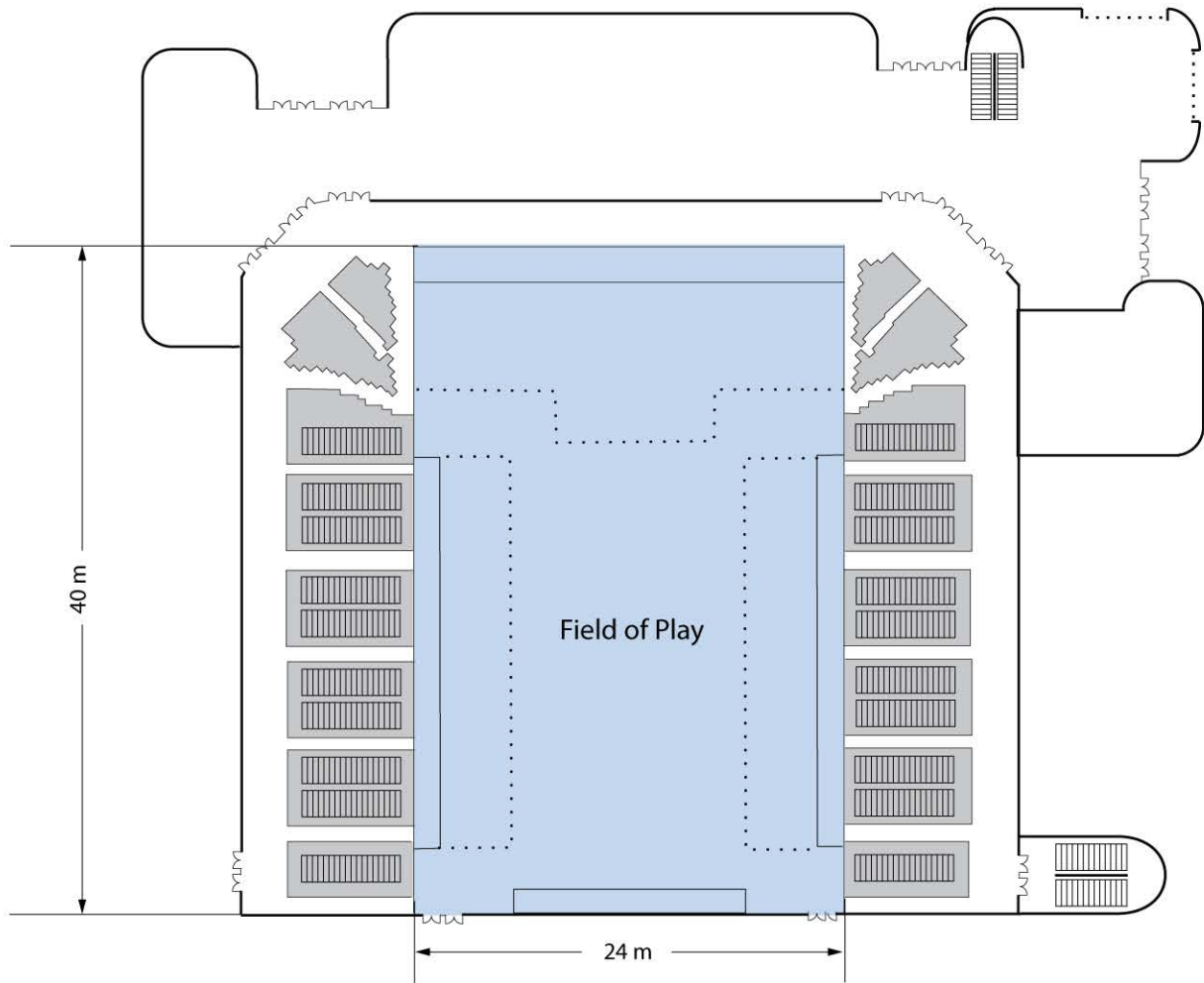
#### LEGEND

- |                            |   |                                   |
|----------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|
| FOOTPRINT OF FACILITY      | ① ATHLETE AND OFFICIALS DROP-OFF AND ENTRANCE | ④ SPECTATOR DROP-OFF AND ENTRANCE |
| BACK AND FRONT HOUSE SPACE | ② BROADCAST/MEDIA DROP-OFF AND ENTRANCE       | TRANSPORTATION ROUTES             |
| PARKING                    | ③ OLYMPIC FAMILY DROP-OFF AND ENTRANCE        | METRO RAIL                        |
| SPECTATOR SEATING          |   |                                   |

## BREN EVENTS CENTER

6.3 VENUE – BREN EVENTS CENTER (BADMINTON)

Potential Seating Capacity  
5,000



Const 13.41 x 6310 m

**Legend:**

- Blue – Existing Infrastructure
- Green – Planned Infrastructure
- Red – Additional Infrastructure
- Grey – Spectator Seating



## 6.3 VENUE – BREN EVENTS CENTER

### Sport and Discipline – Badminton

Competition Venue Name	Location	Current Owner
Bren Events Center at UC Irvine	Irvine, California	University of California, Irvine

Current Use	Proposed Capacity	Category		
		Existing	New	Temporary
Sports arena	5,000	Yes		

Driving Distance from the Venue	Kilometers	Miles	Time
Distance to the Olympic Village	84.1	52.1	57
Distance to the IOC hotel	73.6	45.6	49
Distance from the Games Center-point	73.6	45.6	49

Venue Use Agreement Description (Letter/Contract/Other )	Authority of Issue	Received (Date)	Status of the Agreement (Brief Explanation)
Letter	Bernadette Strobel-Lopez, Assistant Vice Chancellor	14 June 2006	University confirmed willingness to enter into lease

General Use Dates	Dates (Start / End)
Test Events	Facility exists, available on booking basis
Overlay Period	Approx. June 22-July 21, 2016
Olympic Games	July 22-August 7, 2016
Paralympic Games	Not proposed for Paralympic use
Restoration	Approx. August 8-15, 2016

Construction Plan Overview	Brief Explanation and General Schedule
New Construction	None
Renovation	None
Temporary	Installation of field of play; installation of support facilities in adjacent tents; decorations; training of staff over month prior to competition

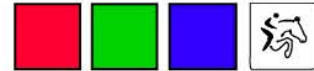
Venue Financing	Source of Financing
Public	n/a
Private	n/a
Other	OCOG will pay for temporary modifications

NGB Communication (not required in this phase)	Brief Explanation
NGB Contact	

Transport	Brief Explanation
Transport Connections and Infrastructure (Rail, Bus, Street)	Buses on standard routes; lots of automobile parking on campus.
Transport modification near the Venue	



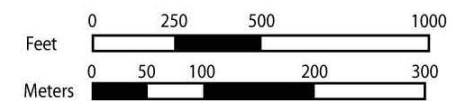
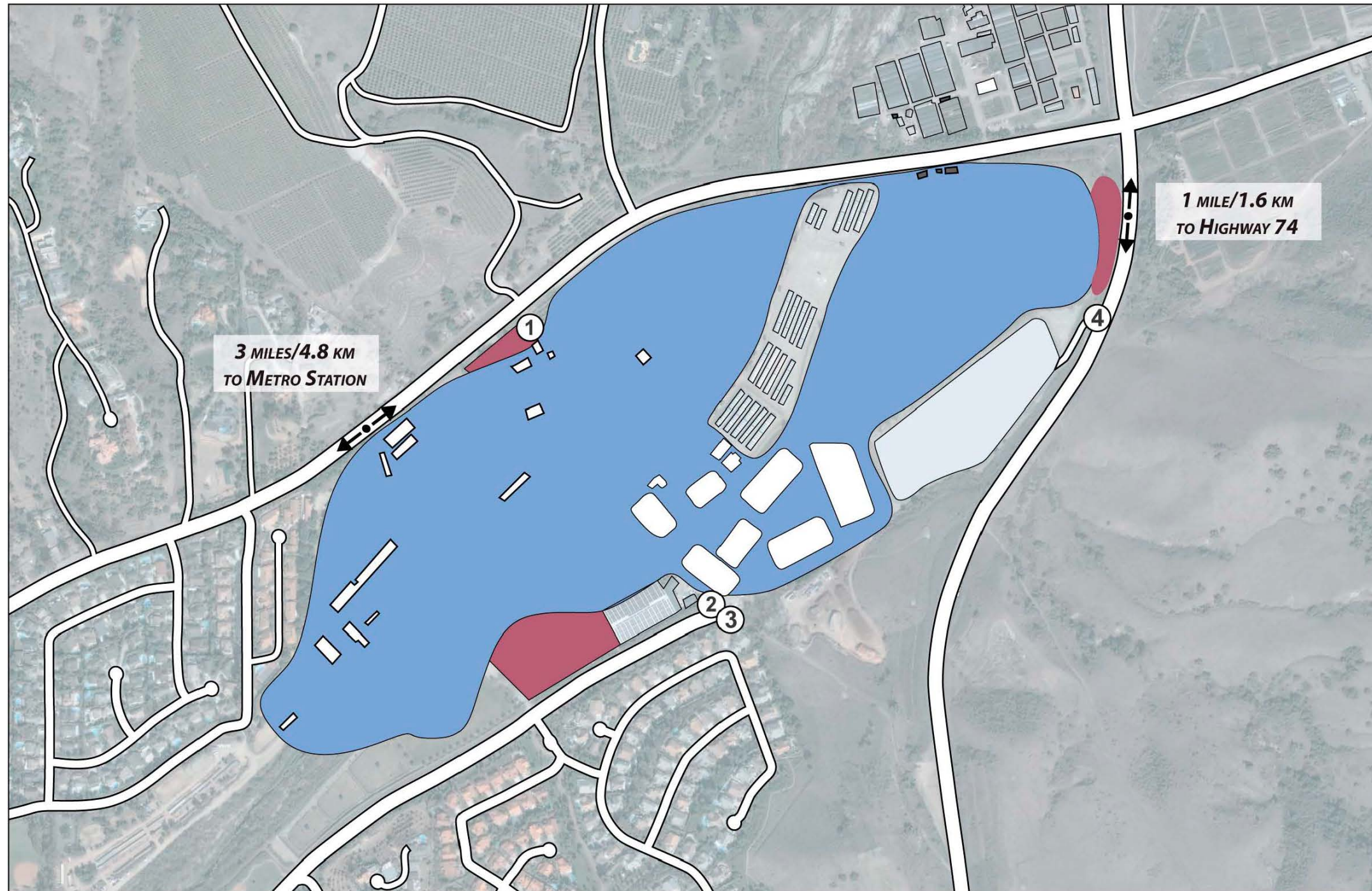
6.4 VENUE –OAKS BLENHEIM FACILITY (EQUESTRIAN/EVENT)



*Oaks Blenheim Facility*



6.4 VENUE –OAKS BLENHEIM FACILITY (EQUESTRIAN/EVENT)



**LEGEND**

- FOOTPRINT OF FACILITY
- BACK AND FRONT HOUSE SPACE
- PARKING
- SPECTATOR SEATING

- ① ATHLETE AND OFFICIALS DROP-OFF AND ENTRANCE
- ② BROADCAST/MEDIA DROP-OFF AND ENTRANCE
- ③ OLYMPIC FAMILY DROP-OFF AND ENTRANCE

- ④ SPECTATOR DROP-OFF AND ENTRANCE
- ←•→ TRANSPORTATION ROUTES
- METRO RAIL

**OAKS BLENHEIM FACILITY**

## 6.4 VENUE –OAKS BLENHEIM FACILITY (EQUESTRIAN/EVENT)

Potential Seating Capacity  
50,000 (standing)



**Legend:**  
Blue – Existing Infrastructure  
Green – Planned Infrastructure  
Red – Additional Infrastructure  
Grey – Spectator Seating



## 6.4 VENUE –OAKS BLENHEIM FACILITY

### Sport and Discipline – Equestrian (endurance event)

Competition Venue Name	Location	Current Owner
Oaks Blenheim Facility	San Juan Capistrano, California	Rancho Mission Viejo (operated by Blenheim EquiSports)

Current Use	Proposed Capacity	Category		
		Existing	New	Temporary
Equestrian facility	50,000 along the course (standing)	Yes		

Driving Distance from the Venue	Kilometers	Miles	Time
Distance to the Olympic Village	112.9	70.0	74
Distance to the IOC hotel	94.1	58.3	62
Distance from the Games Center-point	94.1	58.3	62

Venue Use Agreement Description (Letter/Contract/Other )	Authority of Issue	Received (Date)	Status of the Agreement (Brief Explanation)
Letter	Robert Ridland, President	13 June 2006	Facility confirmed willingness to enter into lease

General Use Dates	Dates (Start / End)
Test Events	Available spring 2016
Overlay Period	Approx. April 22-July 21, 2016
Olympic Games	July 22-August 7, 2016
Paralympic Games	Not proposed for Paralympic use
Restoration	Approx. August 8-30, 2016

Construction Plan Overview	Brief Explanation and General Schedule
New Construction	None
Renovation	None
Temporary	Specification of course route and installation of field of play equipment; installation of support facilities in tents; decorations; training of staff over month prior to competition

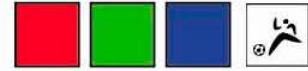
Venue Financing	Source of Financing
Public	n/a
Private	n/a
Other	OCOG will pay for temporary modifications

NGB Communication (not required in this phase)	Brief Explanation
NGB Contact	

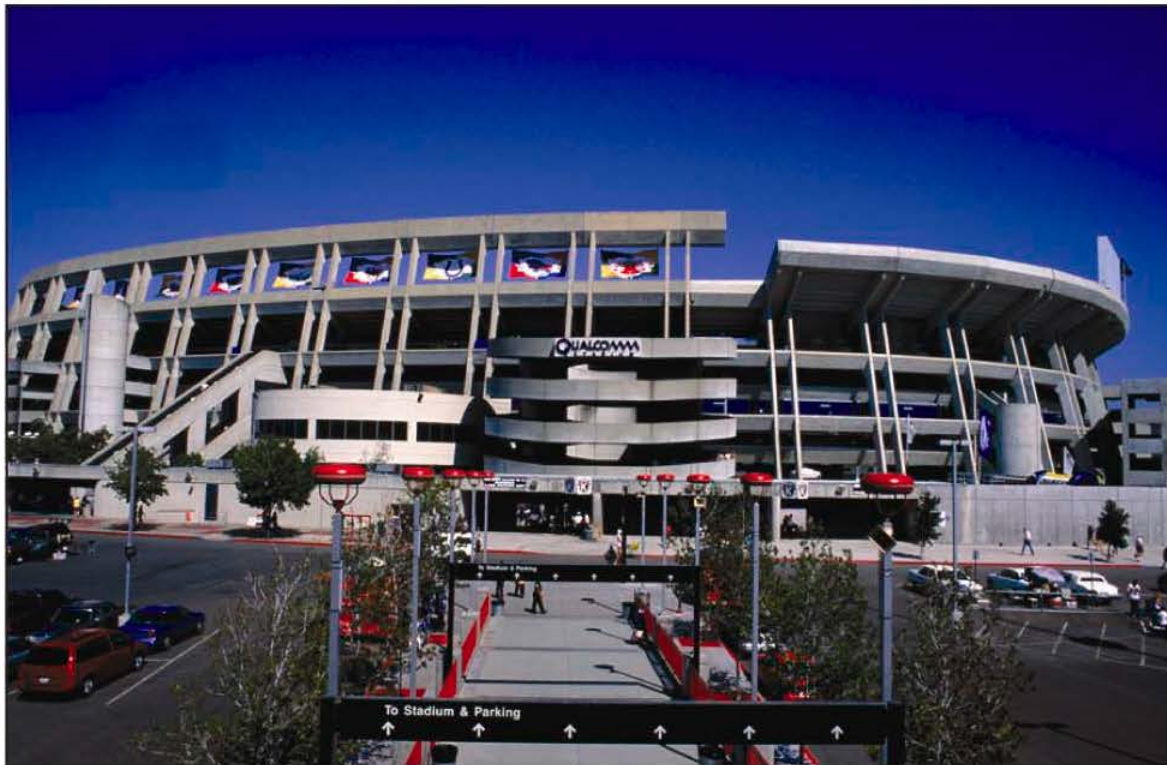
Transport	Brief Explanation
Transport Connections and Infrastructure (Rail, Bus, Street)	Good parking capacity on-site; park-and-ride shuttles will also be available from off-site lots.
Transport modification near the Venue	



## 7.1 VENUE – QUALCOMM STADIUM (FOOTBALL)

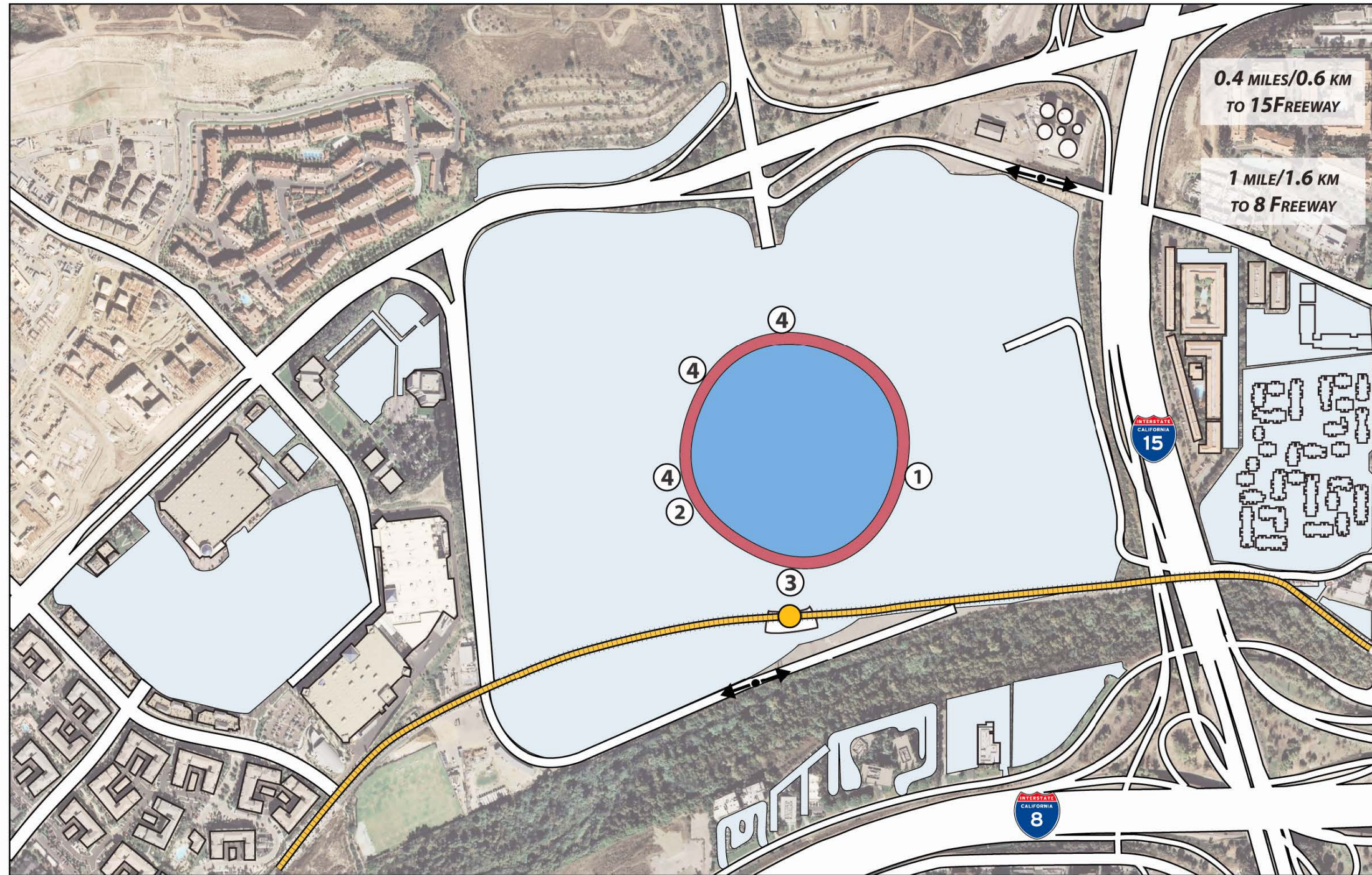


# Qualcomm Stadium



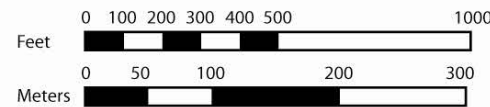


7.1 VENUE – QUALCOMM STADIUM (FOOTBALL)



0.4 MILES/0.6 KM  
TO 15 FREEWAY

1 MILE/1.6 KM  
TO 8 FREEWAY



**LEGEND**

- FOOTPRINT OF FACILITY
- BACK AND FRONT HOUSE SPACE
- PARKING
- SPECTATOR SEATING

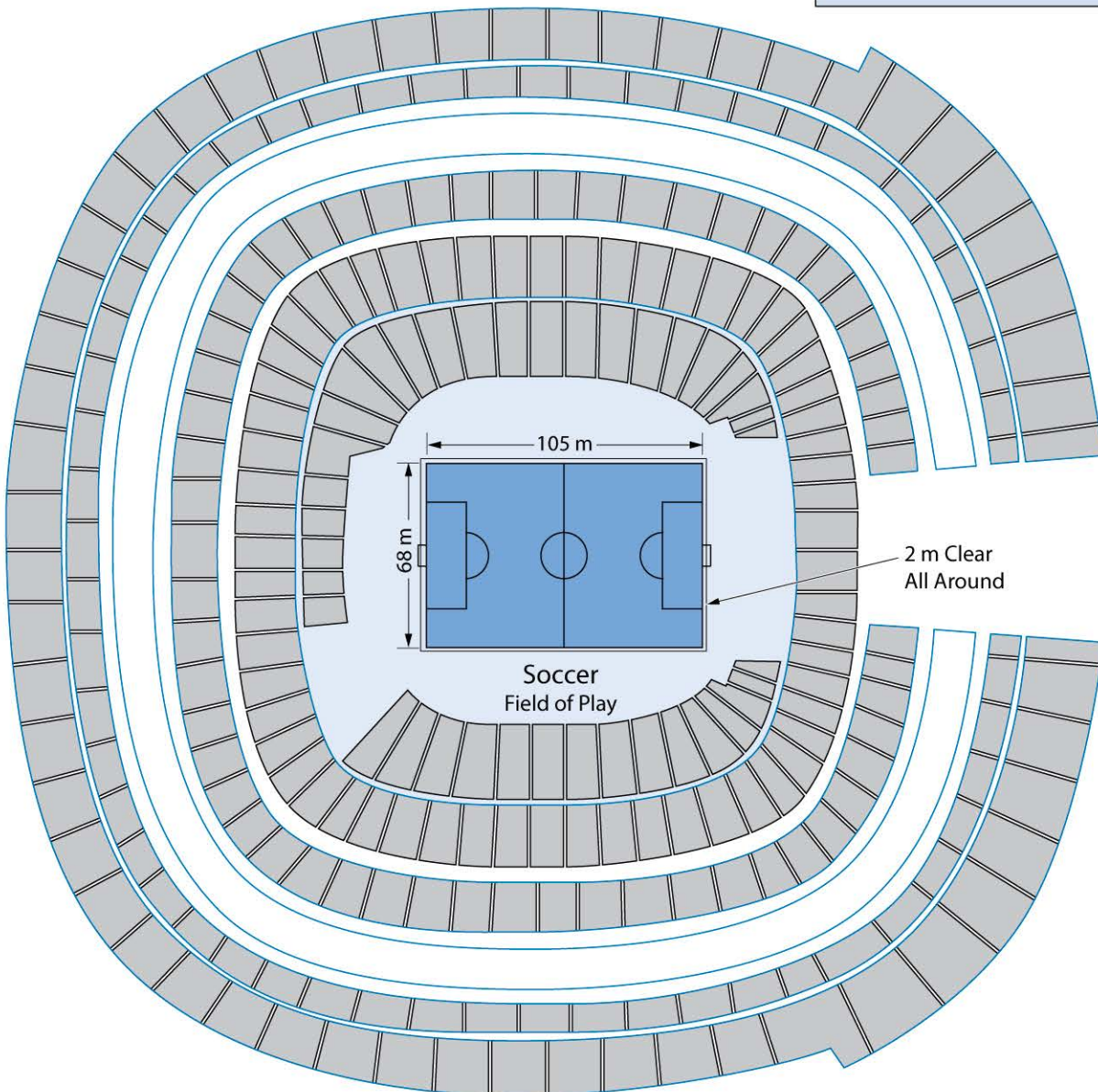
- ① ATHLETE AND OFFICIALS DROP-OFF AND ENTRANCE
- ② BROADCAST/MEDIA DROP-OFF AND ENTRANCE
- ③ OLYMPIC FAMILY DROP-OFF AND ENTRANCE

- ④ SPECTATOR DROP-OFF AND ENTRANCE
- TRANSPORTATION ROUTES
- METRO RAIL

**QUALCOMM STADIUM**

## 7.1 VENUE – QUALCOMM STADIUM (FOOTBALL)

Potential Seating Capacity  
70,000



**Legend:**

- Blue – Existing Infrastructure
- Green – Planned Infrastructure
- Red – Additional Infrastructure
- Grey – Spectator Seating



## 7.1 VENUE – QUALCOMM STADIUM

### Sport and Discipline – Football

Competition Venue Name	Location	Current Owner
Qualcomm Stadium	San Diego, California	City of San Diego

Current Use	Proposed Capacity	Category		
		Existing	New	Temporary
Football stadium	70,000	Yes		

Driving Distance from the Venue	Kilometers	Miles	Time
Distance to the Olympic Village	212.6	131.8	2 ½ hours (approx.)
Distance to the IOC hotel	193.6	120.0	2 ½ hours (approx.)
Distance from the Games Center-point	193.6	120.0	2 ½ hours (approx.)

Venue Use Agreement Description (Letter/Contract/Other )	Authority of Issue	Received (Date)	Status of the Agreement (Brief Explanation)
Letter	Erik Stover, General Manager	9 June 2006	Facility confirmed willingness to enter into lease

General Use Dates	Dates (Start / End)
Test Events	Facility exists, available on booking basis
Overlay Period	Approx. June 22-July 21, 2016
Olympic Games	July 22-August 7, 2016
Paralympic Games	Not proposed for Paralympic use
Restoration	Approx. August 8-20, 2016

Construction Plan Overview	Brief Explanation and General Schedule
New Construction	
Renovation	None
Temporary	Marking of field of play; installation of support facilities in tents; decorations; training of staff prior to competition

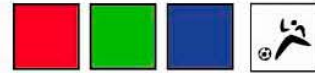
Venue Financing	Source of Financing
Public	n/a
Private	n/a
Other	OCOG will pay for temporary modifications

NGB Communication (not required in this phase)	Brief Explanation
NGB Contact	

Transport	Brief Explanation
Transport Connections and Infrastructure (Rail, Bus, Street)	Lots of parking on-site; excellent local public transit including light rail stop
Transport modification near the Venue	



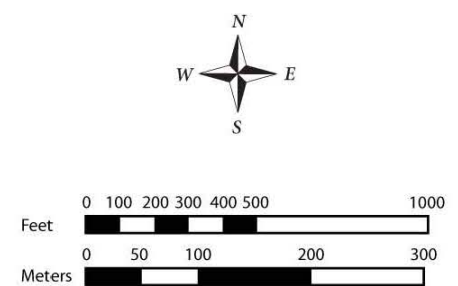
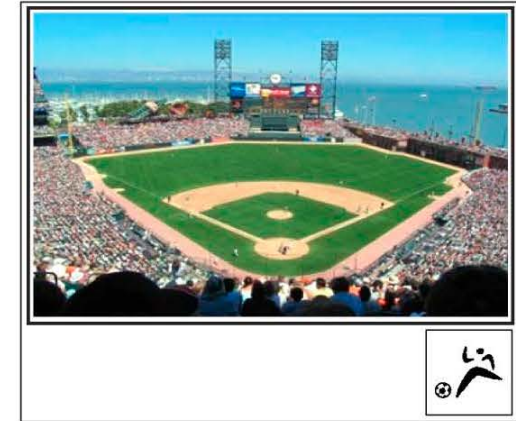
7.2 VENUE – AT&T PARK (FOOTBALL)



*AT&T Park*



7.2 VENUE – AT&T PARK (FOOTBALL)



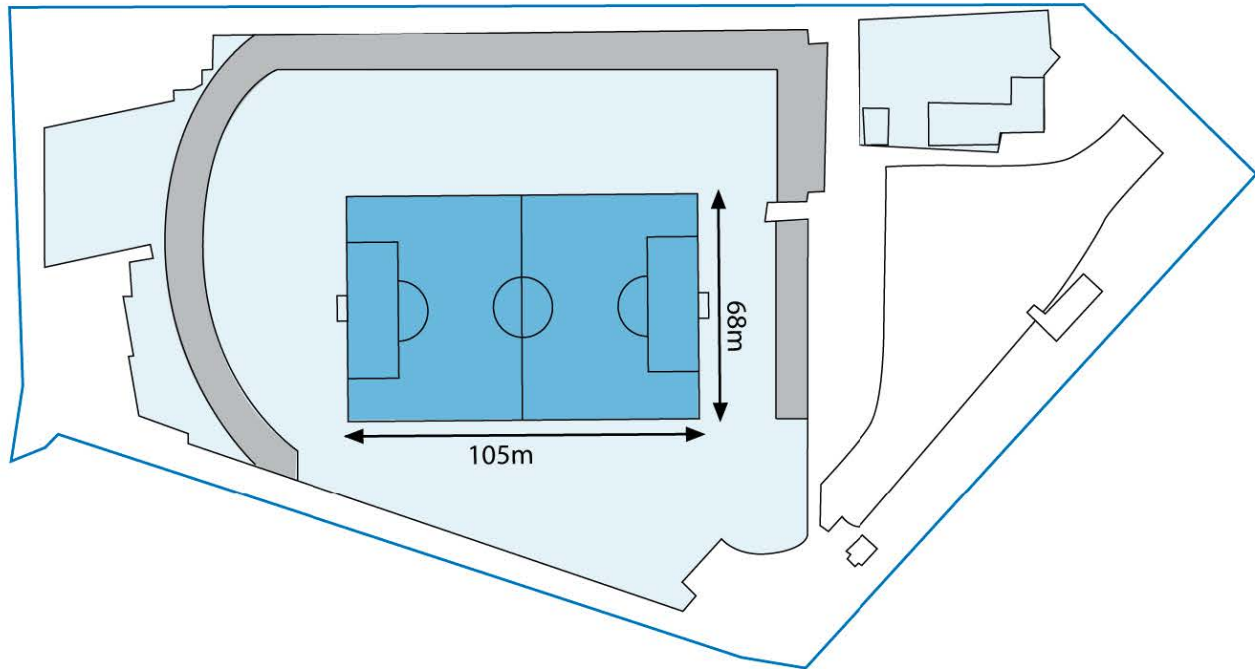
**LEGEND**

- |                            |   |                                   |
|----------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|
| FOOTPRINT OF FACILITY      | ① ATHLETE AND OFFICIALS DROP-OFF AND ENTRANCE | ④ SPECTATOR DROP-OFF AND ENTRANCE |
| BACK AND FRONT HOUSE SPACE | ② BROADCAST/MEDIA DROP-OFF AND ENTRANCE       | TRANSPORTATION ROUTES             |
| PARKING                    | ③ OLYMPIC FAMILY DROP-OFF AND ENTRANCE        | METRO RAIL                        |
| SPECTATOR SEATING          |   |                                   |

**AT&T PARK**

## 7.2 VENUE – AT&T PARK (FOOTBALL)

Potential Seating Capacity  
38,000



### Legend:

- Blue – Existing Infrastructure
- Green – Planned Infrastructure
- Red – Additional Infrastructure
- Grey – Spectator Seating



## 7.2 VENUE – AT&T PARK

### Sport and Discipline – Football (preliminaries)

Competition Venue Name	Location	Current Owner
AT&T Park	San Francisco, California	China Basin Ballpark Corporation (subsidiary of the San Francisco Giants Baseball Club)

Current Use	Proposed Capacity	Category		
		Existing	New	Temporary
Baseball stadium	38,000	Yes		

Driving Distance from the Venue	Kilometers	Miles	Time
Distance to the Olympic Village	605.5	375.4	5 ½ hours (approx.)
Distance to the IOC hotel	614.0	380.7	5 ½ hours (approx.)
Distance from the Games Center-point	614.0	380.7	5 ½ hours (approx.)

Venue Use Agreement Description (Letter/Contract/Other )	Authority of Issue	Received (Date)	Status of the Agreement (Brief Explanation)
Letter	Pat Gallagher, General Manager	Dec 2006	Facility confirmed willingness to enter into lease

General Use Dates	Dates (Start / End)
Test Events	Facility exists, available on booking basis
Overlay Period	Approx. July 7-21, 2016 (non-exclusive)
Olympic Games	July 22-August 7, 2016 (exclusive)
Paralympic Games	Not proposed for Paralympic use
Restoration	Approx. August 8-10, 2016

Construction Plan Overview	Brief Explanation and General Schedule
New Construction	
Renovation	None
Temporary	Marking of field of play; installation of support facilities in tents; decorations; training of staff prior to competition

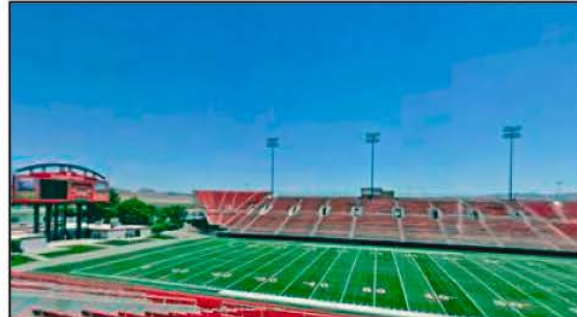
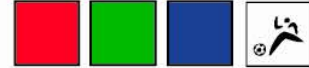
Venue Financing	Source of Financing
Public	n/a
Private	n/a
Other	OCOG will pay for temporary modifications

NGB Communication (not required in this phase)	Brief Explanation
NGB Contact	

Transport	Brief Explanation
Transport Connections and Infrastructure (Rail, Bus, Street)	Some parking on-site; excellent local public transit
Transport modification near the Venue	



7.3 VENUE – SAM BOYD STADIUM (FOOTBALL)

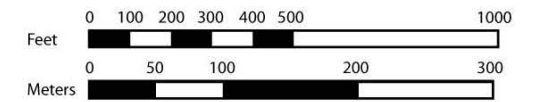
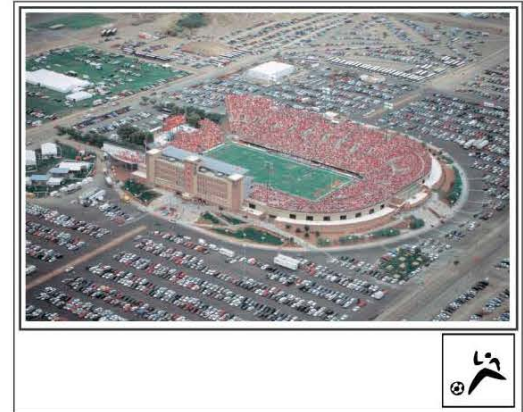
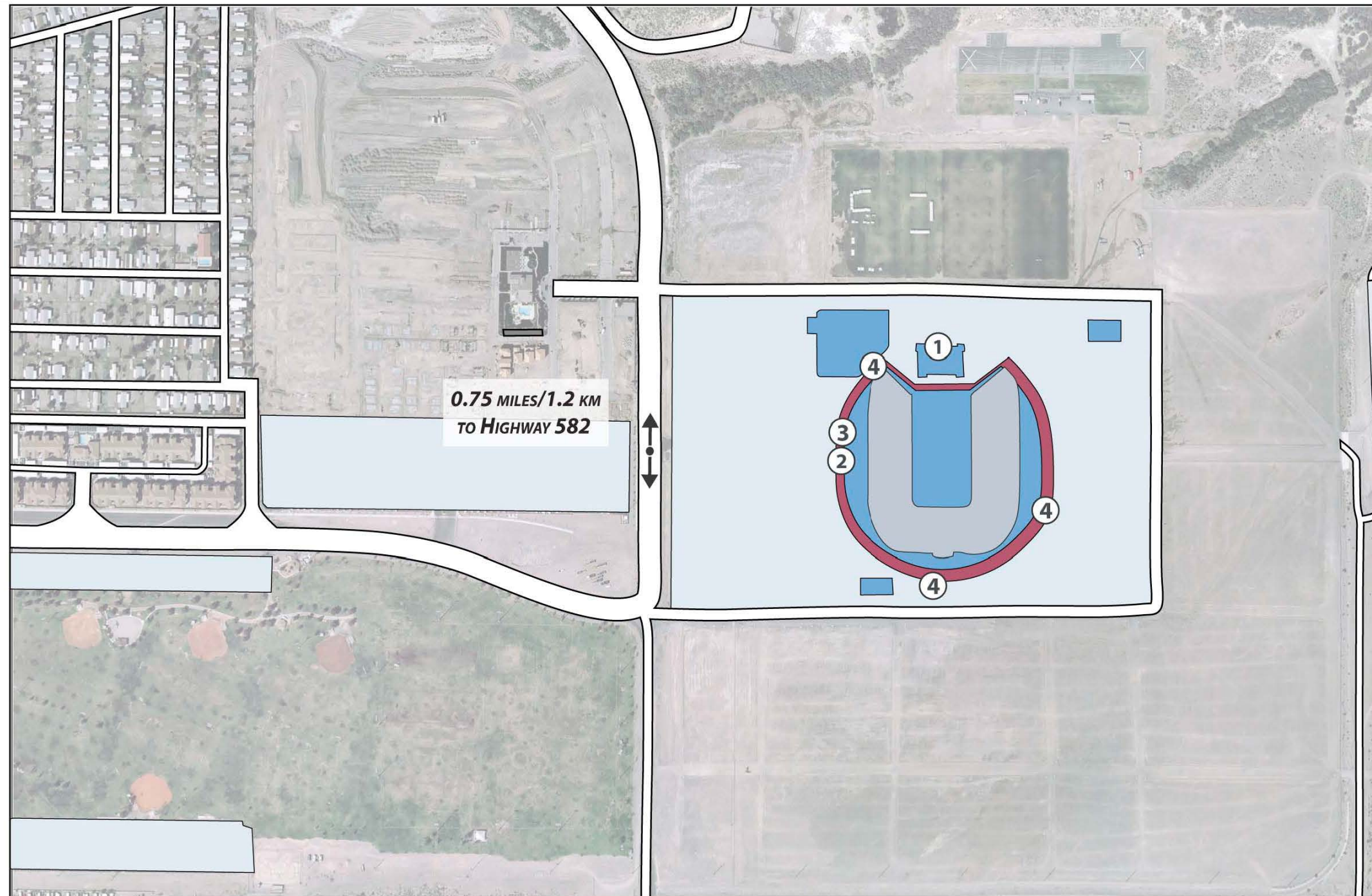


*Sam Boyd Stadium*





7.3 VENUE – SAM BOYD STADIUM (FOOTBALL)



**LEGEND**

- FOOTPRINT OF FACILITY
- BACK AND FRONT HOUSE SPACE
- PARKING
- SPECTATOR SEATING

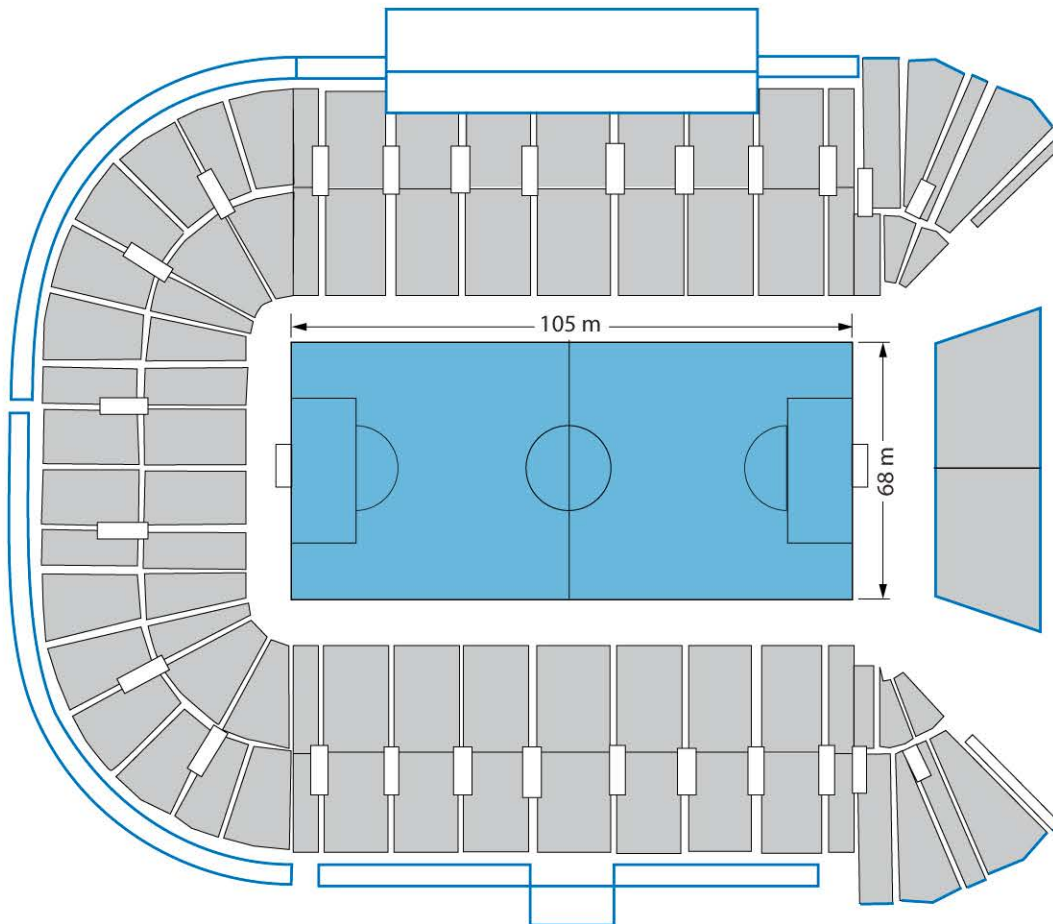
- ① ATHLETE AND OFFICIALS DROP-OFF AND ENTRANCE
- ② BROADCAST/MEDIA DROP-OFF AND ENTRANCE
- ③ OLYMPIC FAMILY DROP-OFF AND ENTRANCE

- ④ SPECTATOR DROP-OFF AND ENTRANCE
- ↔ TRANSPORTATION ROUTES
- METRO RAIL

**SAM BOYD STADIUM**

### 7.3 VENUE – SAM BOYD STADIUM (FOOTBALL)

Potential Seating Capacity  
32,000



**Legend:**  
 Blue – Existing Infrastructure  
 Green – Planned Infrastructure  
 Red – Additional Infrastructure  
 Grey – Spectator Seating



### 7.3 VENUE – SAM BOYD STADIUM

#### Sport and Discipline – Football (preliminaries)

Competition Venue Name	Location	Current Owner
Sam Boyd Stadium	Las Vegas, Nevada	University of Nevada, Las Vegas

Current Use	Proposed Capacity	Category		
		Existing	New	Temporary
Football stadium	32,000	Yes		

Driving Distance from the Venue	Kilometers	Miles	Time
Distance to the Olympic Village	470.3	291.6	4 ½ hours (approx.)
Distance to the IOC hotel	440.6	273.2	4 ½ hours (approx.)
Distance from the Games Center-point	440.6	273.2	4 ½ hours (approx.)

Venue Use Agreement Description (Letter/Contract/Other )	Authority of Issue	Received (Date)	Status of the Agreement (Brief Explanation)
Letter	Daren Libonati, Venue Director	14 June 2006	Facility confirmed willingness to enter into lease

General Use Dates	Dates (Start / End)
Test Events	Facility exists, available on booking basis
Overlay Period	Approx. June 22-July 21, 2016
Olympic Games	July 22-August 7, 2016 (exclusive)
Paralympic Games	Not proposed for Paralympic use
Restoration	Approx. August 8-20, 2016

Construction Plan Overview	Brief Explanation and General Schedule
New Construction	
Renovation	None
Temporary	Marking of field of play; installation of support facilities in tents; decorations; training of staff prior to competition

Venue Financing	Source of Financing
Public	n/a
Private	n/a
Other	OCOG will pay for temporary modifications

NGB Communication (not required in this phase)	Brief Explanation
NGB Contact	

Transport	Brief Explanation
Transport Connections and Infrastructure (Rail, Bus, Street)	Lots of parking on-site; some local public transit
Transport modification near the Venue	



## 8.4 VENUE WORKS

Complete Tables 8.4.1, 8.4.2, 8.4.3 and 8.4.4, to include all competition venues and the IBC and MPC according to their state of construction:

Table 8.4.1 Existing venues, no permanent works required

Table 8.4.2 Existing venues, permanent works required

Table 8.4.3 Venues to be built as new permanent structures -specify if venues are planned to be built irrespective of the Olympic Games or if they are additional venues required to host the Olympic Games

Table 8.4.4 Venues to be built as totally temporary venues

Indicate for each venue:

- **Financing** (These figures must correspond to the figures provided in theme 6)
  - An estimate of the cost (in year 2007 USD) of all the permanent work to be carried out
  - An estimate of the cost (in year 2007 USD) of all the temporary work to be carried out
  - The amount to be financed by the OCOG (amount in figures in year 2007 USD and percentage of total cost)
  - The amount to be financed by other organisations, which should be specified (amount in figures in year 2007 USD and percentage of total cost). If the other organisations' financing is to be underwritten by government authorities, please use an asterisk (\*) to indicate this as shown in the example in Table 8.4.1
- **Works schedule**
  - For existing venues: give the start and finish dates of any permanent work required
  - For those permanent venues to be built: give the start and finish dates of permanent work
  - For all venues: give the start and finish dates of temporary works

Provide guarantees for the financing of work from the relevant competent bodies, confirming the amount to be financed by them (amount in year 2007 USD figures and percentage of total cost of the venues(s)) and specifying for which venues.

Please see Tables 8.4.1-8.4.4.





TABLE 8.4.1: EXISTING VENUES, NO PERMANENT WORKS									
Venue	Sport(s)	FINANCING OF WORKS					Original date of construction	WORKS SCHEDULE	
		COST OF TEMPORARY WORKS						TEMPORARY WORKS	
		Total cost of works USD 2006	OCOG		OTHER (specify)			Start date	Finish date
			USD 2006	%	USD 2006	%			
Home Depot Center	Archery Cycling Football Tennis	\$9,200	\$9,200	100	0	0	2003	June 2016	July 2016
Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum	Athletics	101,500	101,500	100	0	0	1923	Jan. 2015	July 2016
Bren Events Center	Badminton	3,500	3,500	100	0	0	1987	June 2016	July 2016
Honda Center	Basketball	4,000	4,000	100	0	0	1993	June 2016	July 2016
Anaheim Arena	Basketball	3,500	3,500	100	0	0	1967	June 2016	July 2016
Galen Center	Boxing	0	0	100	0	0	2006	April 2016	July 2016
Griffith Park	Cycling (road)	3,150	3,150	100	0	0	1896	June 2016	July 2016
Santa Anita Park	Equestrian	3,500	3,500	100	0	0	1934	April 2016	July 2016
Oaks Blenheim Facility	Equestrian (event)	3,500	3,500	100	0	0	1999	April 2016	July 2016
Nokia Theatre	Fencing (finals)	0	0	100	0	0	2007	June 2016	July 2016
Rose Bowl Stadium	Football	1,500	1,500	100	0	0	1922	June 2016	July 2016
AT&T Park	Football	1,500	1,500	100	0	0	2000	July 2016	July 2016
Qualcomm Stadium	Football	1,500	1,500	100	0	0	1967	June 2016	July 2016
Sam Boyd Stadium	Football	1,500	1,500	100	0	0	1971	June 2016	July 2016
Staples Center	Gymnastics (artistic) Handball (finals)	6,500	6,500	100	0	0	1999	June 2016	July 2016
Long Beach Arena	Gymnastics (rhythmic) Judo	0	0	100	0	0	1962	June 2016	July 2016





TABLE 8.4.1: EXISTING VENUES, NO PERMANENT WORKS									
Venue	Sport(s)	FINANCING OF WORKS					Original date of construction	WORKS SCHEDULE	
		COST OF TEMPORARY WORKS						TEMPORARY WORKS	
		Total cost of works USD 2006	OCOG		OTHER (specify)			Start date	Finish date
			USD 2006	%	USD 2006	%			
Walter Pyramid	Handball	6,500	6,500	100	0	0	1994	April 2016	July 2016
Weingart Stadium	Hockey	4,500	4,500	100	0	0	1951	April 2016	July 2016
Long Beach Marina	Sailing	750	750	100	0	0	1949	June 2016	July 2016
Long Beach Convention Center	Table Tennis Taekwondo Wrestling	10,450	10,450	100	0	0	1994	April 2016	July 2016
City of Los Angeles Streets	Triathlon	2,000	2,000	100	0	0	1920s	June 2016	July 2016
The Forum	Volleyball	3,500	3,500	100	0	0	1967	June 2016	July 2016
Pauley Pavilion	Volleyball	3,500	3,500	100	0	0	1965	June 2016	July 2016
Shrine Auditorium	Weightlifting	3,500	3,500	100	0	0	1926	April 2016	July 2016

TABLE 8.4.2: EXISTING VENUES, PERMANENT WORKS REQUIRED																	
Venue	Sports	FINANCING OF WORKS										Orig, date of construction	WORKS SCHEDULE				
		PERMANENT WORKS					TEMPORARY WORKS						PERMANENT		TEMPORARY		
		Total perm. works USD 2006	OCOG		OTHER (specify)		Total temp. works USD 2006	OCOG		OTHER (specify)			Total cost of works USD 2006	Start date	Finish date	Start date	Finish date
			USD 2006	%	2006 USD	%		USD 2006	%	USD 2006	%						
Long Beach Marine Stadium	Canoe Kayak Rowing	35,000	35,000	100	0	0	3,750	3,750	100	0	0	38,750	1932	Jan. 2012	June 2013	Feb. 2016	July 2016





TABLE 8.4.3: VENUES TO BE BUILT, PERMANENT																	
Venue	Sports	FINANCING OF WORKS											Orig, date of construc tion	WORKS SCHEDULE			
		PERMANENT WORKS						TEMPORARY WORKS						PERMANENT		TEMPORARY	
		Total perm. works USD 2006	OCOg		OTHER (specify)		Total temp. works USD 2006	OCOg		OTHER (specify)		Total cost of works USD 2006		Start date	Finish date	Start date	Finish date
			USD 2006	%	2006 USD	%		USD 2006	%	USD 2006	%						
Fairplex	Shooting	20,000	20,000	100	0	0	4,450	4,450	100	0	0	24,450	Jan. 2012	Mar. 2013	April 2016	July 2016	July 2016

TABLE 8.4.4: VENUES TO BE BUILT, TEMPORARY ONLY									
Venue	Sport(s)	FINANCING OF WORKS						WORKS SCHEDULE	
		COST OF TEMPORARY WORKS						TEMPORARY WORKS	
		Total cost of works USD 2006	OCOg		OTHER (specify)		Start date	Finish date	
			USD 2006	%	USD 2006	%			
Exposition Park	Fencing (preliminary)	\$4,500	\$4,500	100	0	0	Feb. 2016	July 2016	
East Los Angeles College	Hockey (second field)	1,750	1,750	100	0	0	April 2016	July 2016	
Fairplex	Modern Pentathlon	1,750	1,750	100	0	0	April 2016	July 2016	
Long Beach Aquatics Complex	Swimming – permanent pools approved Summer 2007; 2 perm. Pools + 3 temporary pools (warm up swimming, Water Polo) -15,000 temp seats (competition water polo) Diving / Synchro. Swimming / Water Polo	15,000	15,000	100	TBD	100	Feb. 2016	July 2016	
Long Beach Volleyball Complex	Volleyball (beach)	3,200	3,200	100	0	0	April 2016	July 2016	
Raging Waters	Canoe/Kayak (whitewater)	10,200	10,200	100	0	0	Feb. 2016	July 2016	



## 8.13 SPORTS EXPERIENCE

Use Table 8.13 to list, in chronological order, all the international sports competitions that have been organised in your city, region and country over the last ten years (World Championships, multi-sports Games, Continental Championships and other world level events)

Please see the Table 8.13.

<b>TABLE 8.13: SPORTS EXPERIENCE</b>			
<b>CALIFORNIA EVENTS</b>			
<b>Date</b>	<b>Sport</b>	<b>Level of competition</b>	<b>Location</b>
2006	Baseball	World Baseball Classic	San Diego, California (finals)
2006	Baseball	World Baseball Classic	Anaheim, California (semi-finals)
2005	Badminton	World Championships	Anaheim, California
2005	Cycling	World Championships	Carson, California
2004	Cycling	World Junior Championships	Carson, California
2003	Gymnastics	World Championships	Anaheim, California
2003	Multiple	Titan Games	San Jose, California
2003	Football	Women's World Cup	Carson, California (Finals)
2002	Modern Pentathlon	World Championships	San Francisco, California
1999	Football	Women's World Cup	Pasadena, California (Finals)
<b>OTHER US EVENTS</b>			
2004	Swimming	World Championships	Indianapolis, Indiana
2004	Fencing	Women's World Fencing and Saber Championships	New York, New York
2004	Multiple	Titan Games	Atlanta, Georgia
2003	Wrestling	World Freestyle Championships	New York, New York
2003	Skiing	World Freestyle Championships	Deer Valley, Utah
2003	Figure Skating	World Championships	Washington, D.C.
2003	Canoe/Kayak	World Flatwater Championships	Gainesville, Georgia
2003	Archery	World Target Championships	New York, New York
2002	Multiple	Olympic Winter Games	Salt Lake City, Utah
2002	Gymnastics	World Rhythmic Championships	New Orleans, Louisiana
2002	Basketball	Men's World Championships	Indianapolis, Indiana
2001	Speed Skating	World Single Distance Championships	Salt Lake, Utah
2001	Synchronized Swimming	World Junior Championships	Federal Way, Washington
2001	Ice Hockey	Women's World Championships	Minneapolis, Minnesota
2000	Wrestling	World Freestyle Championships	Fairfax, Virginia
2000	Speed Skating	World All-Around Championships	Milwaukee, Wisconsin
2000	Judo	Pan American Senior Championships	Tampa, Florida
2000	Ice Sledge Hockey	World Championships	Salt Lake City, Utah
2000	Canoe/Kayak	World Slalom Championships	Ocoee River, Tennessee
1999	Skiing	World Alpine Championships	Vail, Colorado
1998	Athletics	Pan American Racewalk Cup	Tampa, Florida
1998	Figure Skating	World Championships	Minneapolis, Minnesota





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## THEME 9 – PARALYMPIC GAMES

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### 9.1 Please indicate the following dates:

- Paralympic Village opening
- Paralympic Opening Ceremony
- Paralympic Closing Ceremony
- Paralympic Village closing

Based on our proposed Paralympic Games dates of August 20 to August 31, 2016, the relevant dates are:

- ▲ Paralympic Village opening – Saturday, August 13, 2016
- ▲ Paralympic Opening Ceremony – Saturday, August 20, 2016
- ▲ Paralympic Closing Ceremony – Wednesday, August 31, 2016
- ▲ Paralympic Village closing – Friday, September 2, 2016

### 9.2 Describe the structural integration of the organisation of the Paralympic Games within the OCOG and specifically as it relates to the Board of Directors, senior management, the Paralympic department and other functional areas.

The 2016 Paralympic Games will be a responsibility of the OCOG. Although we envision an integrated organization that will plan for the entire operations period (from the opening of the Paralympic Village to the closing of the Paralympic Village), we intend to create a discrete Paralympic Games department within the OCOG to facilitate planning, coordination and operational support to all functional departments within the OCOG.

### 9.3 VENUES

#### 9.3.1 Use Table 9.3.1 to indicate:

- Total number of competition and non-competition venues
- Venue names (if used for the Olympic Games, please use same name)
- Proposed use for each venue
- Modification or construction required to meet the needs of the Paralympic Games (including planned accessible seating capacity)
- Estimated cost of above-mentioned work
- State of negotiations with venue owners relative to the Paralympic Games if the venue is not already used for the Olympic Games (signed agreement/date on which signature is expected)
- Gross seating capacities of competition venues for the Paralympic Games (including existing accessible seating capacity)

Please see the Table 9.3.1.



**TABLE 9.3.1 – PARALYMPIC VENUES**

Venues	Use of Venue	Gross seating capacity (accessible)	Modification/ construction required	Estimated cost of modification (USD)	State of negotiations with venue owners
<b>COMPETITION VENUES</b>					
Home Depot Center	Archery	8,000 (80)	field of play	50,000	OG venue
Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum	Athletics	75,000 (750)	field of play, seating	500,000	OG venue
Long Beach Convention Center (Arena)	Boccia	11,000 (110)	field of play	25,000	OG venue
Home Depot Center	Cycling	4,000 (40)	none	0	OG venue
Santa Anita Park	Equestrian	32,000 (320)	field of play, seating	250,000	OG venue
Home Depot Center	Football (5-a-side)	27,000 (270)	none	0	OG venue
Home Depot Center	Football (7-a-side)	27,000 (270)	none	0	OG venue
Galen Center	Goalball	10,258 (103)	none	0	OG venue
Long Beach Convention Center (Arena)	Judo	11,000 (110)	field of play	25,000	OG venue
John Wooden Center	Powerlifting	3,300 (33)	field of play	50,000	OG training venue
Long Beach Marine Stadium	Rowing	25,000 (250)	field of play; seating	100,000	OG venue
Long Beach Marina	Sailing	n/a	ramps	100,000	OG venue
Fairplex	Shooting	3,000 (30)	none	0	OG venue
Long Beach Aquatics Complex	Swimming	20,000 (200)	none	0	OG venue
Long Beach Convention Center (B)	Table Tennis	10,000 (100)	none	0	OG venue
Pauley Pavilion	Volleyball (sitting)	10,000 (100)	Ramps, seating	100,000	OG venue
Staples Center	Wheelchair Basketball	18,000 (180)	field of play; ramps	150,000	OG venue
Long Beach Convention Center (A)	Wheelchair Fencing	3,000 (30)	field of play	25,000	OG venue
Long Beach Convention Center (A)	Wheelchair Rugby	3,000 (30)	field of play	25,000	OG venue
Home Depot Center	Wheelchair Tennis	8,000 (80)	field of play	50,000	OG venue
<b>No. of competition venues:</b>	<b>17</b>				
<b>NON-COMPETITION VENUES</b>					
L.A. Live Hotel	IPC Hotel	n/a	none	0	OG venue
Los Angeles Convention Center	Main Media Center	n/a	re-scale for PG	500,000	OG venue
UCLA	Paralympic Village	n/a	accessible rooms	7,000,000	OG venue
USC	Media/Family Village	n/a	none	0	OG venue
<b>No. of non-competition venues:</b>	<b>4</b>				

Please note that accessible seating equal to 1% of the total seating capacity is required by the Americans with Disabilities Act.



**9.3.2 Use Table 9.3.2 to indicate travel distances in km and average journey times by bus in minutes at Games-time.**

Please see the Table 9.3.2.

<b>TABLE 9.3.2 – DISTANCES AND JOURNEY TIMES IN 2016</b>										
All distances in km and average journey times in minutes and by bus	Gateway Int'l Airport		Paralympic Family Hotel		Paralympic Village		Media Accommodation		Paralympic MPC/IBC	
	km	min	km	min	km	min	km	min	km	min
Gateway Int'l Airport	n/a	n/a	28.0	22	19.6	19	23.2	17	28.0	22
Paralympic Family Hotel	28.0	22	n/a	n/a	23.6	19	6.4	7	0.0	0
Paralympic Village	19.6	16	23.6	19	n/a	n/a	24.0	19	23.6	19
Media accommodation	23.2	17	6.4	7	24.0	19	n/a	n/a	6.4	7
MPC/IBC	28.0	22	0.0	0	23.6	19	6.4	7	n/a	n/a
<b>COMPETITION VENUES</b>										
Fairplex	71.8	47	48.8	32	71.7	50	52.4	37	48.8	32
Home Depot Center (Archery/ Cycling/ Football/ Wheelchair Tennis)	19.7	16	24.3	18	19.7	28	20.7	16	24.3	18
Long Beach Aquatics Complex (Swimming)	33.8	25	39.4	28	49.9	37	35.7	26	39.4	28
Long Beach Convention Center (Boccia/Judo/Table Tennis/ Wheelchair Rugby/ Wheelchair Fencing)	33.8	25	39.4	28	49.9	37	35.7	26	39.4	28
Long Beach Marina (Sailing)	34.2	25	39.7	28	50.3	36	36.1	26	39.7	28
Long Beach Marine Stadium (Rowing)	39.7	31	45.2	34	55.7	42	41.5	32	45.2	34
Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum (Athletics)	22.8	18	5.3	6	24.5	21	1.6	3	5.3	6
Santa Anita Park (Equestrian)	59.9	42	33.7	24	56.2	40	37.3	29	33.7	24
Staples Center (Wheelchair Basketball)	26.7	20	0.0	0	23.6	198	3.5	6	0.0	0
UCLA/Wooden Center (Powerlifting) and Pauley Pavilion (Volleyball-sitting)	19.6	16	23.6	19	0.0	0	24.0	19	23.6	19
USC/Galen Center (Goalball)	23.2	17	4.1	5	23.3	19	1.6	3	4.1	5
<b>OTHER NON-COMPETITION VENUES:</b>										
None.										



**9.3.3 Provide a map, no larger than A3 – folded or double page – indicating the location of all competition and non-competition venues, including the Paralympic Village, with all distances indicated in km. Indicate graphic scale used.**

Please see the Map 9.3.3.

**9.8 COMMUNICATION AND MEDIA**

**9.8.1 Describe your vision of the Paralympic Games.**

**Describe the challenges and opportunities you foresee in terms of communicating this vision.**

The Paralympic Games dramatically showcase that excellence requires individual achievement through the meeting of challenges. In the case of athletes competing in the Paralympic Games, these challenges are more obvious than for able-bodied athletes.

This key inspirational message must be the core of the promotion of the Paralympic Games. The Games can provide people from all walks of life, and especially children, with real-life role models who have overcome what some perceive as disabilities, to achieve worldwide recognition in their sport.

To achieve this goal, attendance at the Paralympic Games must be generated not only from individual ticket buyers and sponsors, but also young people and those from difficult circumstances who may not even consider going to the Games. A goal of five percent (5%) of all seats for the Paralympic Games will be set for attendance (free of charge) by children and underprivileged individuals and families, including transportation to the venues.

This program can also be a key in the continuity of communication and promotion of the Paralympic Games. Too often, the focus is solely on the Olympic Games and the Paralympic Games is seen as an afterthought. By creating a communications plan that integrates the Paralympic Games as part of the overall Olympic program, the importance of the Paralympic program is emphasized and the Olympic experience is not complete without it.

One of the challenges in creating this overarching platform will be improved and better information about the Paralympic athletes, who are – in general – not as well known as their Olympic counterparts. We look forward to working with the International Paralympic Committee, the International Federations and the National Olympic Committees to help identify those Paralympic athletes who can help to demonstrate the remarkable abilities which will be showcased in the Paralympic Games.

We will promote the Olympic Games and Paralympic Games together as a single experience, made up of two discrete parts. We will expose the public to both so that they can appreciate and participate in both. If achieved, the Paralympic Games will succeed in demonstrating that excellence comes by individual effort, regardless of an individual's circumstance.

**9.9 FINANCE**

**9.9.1 Describe how and by whom the Paralympic Games will be financed.**

**Guarantee: Provide guarantees from all funding sources obtained, including the government – national, regional, local or others.**

The OCOG for the Olympic Games will be responsible for the financing of all Paralympic Games operations. Please see Exhibit 9.9.1

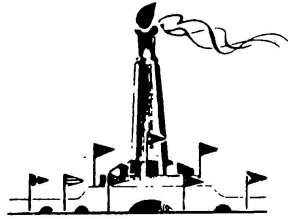
**9.9.2 Provide the budget for the Paralympic Games.**

Please see Theme 6.





Exhibit 9.9.1



SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA COMMITTEE FOR THE OLYMPIC GAMES

350 SOUTH BIXEL STREET, SUITE 250, LOS ANGELES, CA 90017  
PHONE (213) 482-6333 • FAX (213) 482-6340

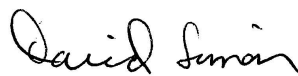
January 22, 2007

Mr. Robert J. Ctvrtlik  
Vice President, International  
United States Olympic Committee  
19600 Fairchild Road, Suite 270  
Irvine, California 92612

Dear Mr. Ctvrtlik:

This is to confirm that if Los Angeles is awarded the 2016 Olympic Games, the Paralympic Games will be financed entirely by the Organizing Committee.

Sincerely,



David Simon  
President



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## THEME 10 – OLYMPIC VILLAGE

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10.1 Describe your concept for the Olympic Village, including the following elements:

- **Owner**
- **Location (in relation to the city)**
- **Design**
- **Layout**
- **Type of accommodation**
- **Special considerations/operations**
- **Size of village (hectares)**
- **Post-Olympic use**
- **Paralympic considerations**

Los Angeles is fortunate to be able to offer the University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA)—the perfect blend of academic achievement and athletic excellence—as the site of the Athletes Village for the 2016 Olympic Games. UCLA is located in Los Angeles (near Bel Air), is equidistant from the Pacific Ocean and the Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum, and has immediate freeway access.

Owned by the State of California as a part of the University of California system, UCLA is well recognized as one of the world’s outstanding public universities with an internationally recognized list of accomplishments by its faculty, its athletic coaches, and its student-athletes. The growth of the University’s programs continues to result in a constantly-growing demand for on-campus housing for its undergraduate student population.

All of this provides a near-perfect infrastructure for an Olympic Village, without the need for costly, difficult and environmentally-challenging construction.

All rooms are wired for cable television and high-speed Internet access and there are a plethora of support services and recreational facilities within a short walk of any of the housing units. There are eight restaurants at present offering 3,345 seats with additional outdoor seating available during the warm, summer months. Residents also enjoy recreational swimming and sunning on the campus. With available outdoor seating and a new dining hall attached to the new residential facilities, 5,095 seats for dining will be available for use in 2016.

Because of its athletic prowess, UCLA will also be able to offer Village residents an enormous array of in-Village training facilities including the world-class track and field facilities at Drake Stadium, three gymnasiums at the John Wooden Center, the professional-quality Los Angeles Tennis Center, a new world-class swimming facility at the soon-to-be-built (by UCLA) Spieker Aquatic Center and a half-dozen natural-grass fields within the Intramural Field complex. UCLA also has an outstanding athletic training and sports medicine seating in the Acosta Center. The famous Edwin W. Pauley Pavilion (capacity: 12,800) will be one of the sites of the volleyball

**UCLA offers:**

- *Expanded residential housing with recent (1992, 2002, 2005) additional facilities*
- *35-hectare, 4,500-room residential community including 26 high-rise and low-rise facilities that can be configured to accommodate between 11,000 to 12,240 Olympic athletes and NOC staff*
- *Award-winning residential dining rooms*
- *Additional 1,250 housing units to be constructed by 2014 to meet current student demand using State of California and University funding that can be used to accommodate up to 3,750 additional Olympic athletes*
- *By 2016, projected housing available for the Olympic Games is 16,000 beds*



competition. The Tom Bradley International Student Center, including its 490 sq. m ballroom, is part of the UCLA residential community and could serve as the Welcome Center for the 2016 Athletes Village.

Village operations will be aided by the fact that the UCLA residential community is already a year-round, vibrant, high-quality operating complex. It has experienced staff with a proven record of accommodating multiple, simultaneous major summer conferences. The facility operates round-the-clock for residential and full-service dining of approximately 10,000 students each day during the academic year. The UCLA Housing Program was recently awarded a Eureka Silver Award by the California Council for Excellence, the California version of the Malcolm Baldrige National Quality Award program.

UCLA's existing availability will offer National Olympic Committees the rare opportunity to see their accommodations prior to the Olympic Games. Security will be enhanced by the fact that the entire UCLA residential sector is contiguous, separate from the academic sector of the UCLA campus, and can be easily fenced for access control and security purposes.

For the Paralympic Games, the UCLA residential infrastructure is also well equipped. In addition to a small number of rooms, which are fully accessible now to meet the needs of UCLA students who have special needs or use wheelchairs, up to an additional 2,456 rooms could be converted for wheelchair accessibility (including roll-in showers) if needed.

The lush and already heavily-landscaped setting and the fully-functioning UCLA residential community leave no doubt that an Athletes Village at UCLA will be one of the finest ever, extending the legacy of the city which created the Olympic Village concept in 1932.

**10.2 Provide a guarantee from the authorities or owners concerned stating that the site chosen for the construction of the Olympic Village is in keeping with the city development plan and the standards to be met to obtain planning permission.**

Not applicable since the UCLA Residential Community is currently in use.

**10.3 Carry out an initial environmental impact assessment and provide a summary of the study, including possibilities of natural disasters. The initial environmental impact assessment and other relevant studies must be presented to the IOC Evaluation Commission during its visit.**

Not applicable since the UCLA Residential Community is currently in use.

**10.4 Who will be responsible for the construction of the Olympic Village?**

Not applicable as already built. All future construction on this site will be carried out solely by UCLA on existing University property to meet its own ongoing student housing demand, with no private developers involved. Funding for the additional housing facilities being planned by UCLA will come from its self-funded (student room and board revenue) housing program, subject to review and approval only by the University of California Board of Regents and to the completion of the required documents to satisfy the California Environmental Quality Act. At this time, UCLA is planning construction of two additional student residence halls. Table 3 in the response to Q 10.5 lists these two new residence halls as TBD since they haven't yet received a named designation.





**10.5 Give a breakdown of the financing and schedule of work separating permanent and temporary works as in Tables 8.4.1 to 8.4.4 in theme 8.**

Our estimate for the cost of temporary works (including temporary security perimeter upgrades) is included in our overall operating budget. At this time, this cost has not been attributed to each of the individual residence halls.

<b>TABLE 1: EXISTING VILLAGE, NO PERMANENT WORKS REQUIRED</b>								
<b>UCLA Village</b>	<b>FINANCING OF WORKS</b>					<b>Original Date of Construction</b>	<b>WORKS SCHEDULE</b>	
	<b>Cost of Temporary Works</b>						<b>Temporary Works</b>	
	<b>Total cost of works USD 2006</b>	<b>OCOG</b>		<b>OTHER</b>			<b>Start date</b>	<b>Finish date</b>
		<b>USD 2006</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>USD 2006</b>	<b>%</b>			
DeNeve Plaza	\$	\$	100	0	0	2002	Jan 2016	Sep 2016
Dykstra Hall	\$	\$	100	0	0	1959	Jan 2016	Sep 2016
Hedrick Hall	\$	\$	100	0	0	1964	Jan 2016	Sep 2016
Hedrick Summit	\$	\$	100	0	0	2005	Jan 2016	Sep 2016
Hitch Suites	\$	\$	100	0	0	1981	Jan 2016	Sep 2016
Rieber Hall	\$	\$	100	0	0	1963	Jan 2016	Sep 2016
Rieber Terrace	\$	\$	100	0	0	2006	Jan 2016	Sep 2016
Rieber Vista	\$	\$	100	0	0	2005	Jan 2016	Sep 2016
Saxon Suites	\$	\$	100	0	0	1981	Jan 2016	Sep 2016
Sproul Hall	\$	\$	100	0	0	1960	Jan 2016	Sep 2016
Sunset Village	\$	\$	100	0	0	1991-2	Jan 2016	Sep 2016
<b>Totals</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>			

**Table 2: Existing Village, permanent works required.**

None.

<b>TABLE 3: VENUES TO BE BUILT - PERMANENT</b>					
<b>UCLA Village</b>	<b>FINANCING OF WORKS: PERMANENT WORKS</b>				
	<b>TOTAL Perm. Works USD 2006</b>	<b>OCOG</b>		<b>UCLA</b>	
		<b>USD 2006</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>USD 2006</b>	<b>%</b>
New facility 1	TBD	-	-	TBD	100
New facility 2	TBD	-	-	TBD	100
<b>UCLA Village</b>	<b>FINANCING OF WORKS: TEMPORARY WORKS</b>				
	<b>TOTAL Temp. Works USD 2006</b>	<b>OCOG</b>		<b>UCLA</b>	
		<b>USD 2006</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>USD 2006</b>	<b>%</b>
New facility 1	TBD	TBD	100	-	-
New facility 2	TBD	TBD	100	-	-
<b>TOTAL COST</b>	<b>TBD</b>	<b>(USD 2006)</b>			
<b>UCLA Village</b>	<b>WORKS SCHEDULE</b>				
		<b>Permanent Works</b>		<b>Temporary Works</b>	
		<b>Start date</b>	<b>Finish date</b>	<b>Start date</b>	<b>Finish date</b>
New facility 1	TBD	2009	2011	Jan 2016	Sep 2016
New facility 2	TBD	2012	2014	Jan 2016	Sep 2016



**Table 4: Village to be built - temporary only.**

Since no permanent construction will be required for the purpose of creating an Athletes Village, no data table or letter of guarantee is needed. The OCOG will be fully responsible for the funding of the temporary works required.

- 10.6 If the national authorities are to subsidize construction of the Olympic Village, provide guarantees from the respective department stating the amount of funds to be allocated. If the Olympic Village or existing structures are to be rented, provide a guarantee stating rental costs.**

A letter indicating that UCLA is willing to enter into an agreement for rental of all necessary campus facilities for Athletes Village use is in Exhibit 10.6. Based on that letter and research regarding standard UCLA rates and past experience, our budget adequately allows for this cost.

- 10.7 Should existing buildings and infrastructure be used in the Olympic Village, provide a guarantee stating the agreement of the owners to allow the use of the property of Olympic and Paralympic purposes, including possession and vacation dates.**

**(Please note that, in addition to the period of the Olympic and Paralympic Games, these dates should take into consideration the time for the fit out and retrofit of the Village.)**

Please refer to answer in 10.6.

- 10.8 Provide a guarantee from the competent authorities stating with which international and national accessibility standards the Olympic and Paralympic Village conforms.**

A letter from the UCLA concerning accessibility standards is presented in Exhibit 10.8.

- 10.9 Give a schedule for the various stages of the development of the Olympic Village, including design, construction, fit out and Olympic to Paralympic transition.**

**A critical analysis pathway should be provided from conception to the completion of fit out six months prior to the Olympic Games.**

The UCLA campus is used year-around for academic, research, recreational and athletic activities. Based on our proposed dates for the Olympic Games, we foresee a general timetable to include:

- ▲ 2010: Use agreement concluded with the University Athletes Village senior executives hired
- ▲ 2011: Identification of necessary and optional Village elements:
  - (Mar) Inventory of prior programs at Olympic and regional Games
  - (Jun) Meet with advisory group of former Chefs de Mission
  - (Sep) Create Village space inventory of all facilities
  - (Dec) Propose prioritized list of Village program elements



- ▲ 2012: (Jan) Visit with London Olympic Village operations group  
(Mar) Identification of Village staffing needs  
(Jul) Study group, including security, to London Games  
(Aug) Completion of UCLA's new housing facility 1  
(Nov) Collection of data from London Games
- ▲ 2013: (Mar) Revision of Village service list after review of London Games  
(Jun) Negotiation of required number of accessible rooms  
(Jun) Organize interviews/survey of Chefs of all larger teams  
(Sep) Develop detailed checklist and timetable for Village  
(Dec) Send requests for proposal for all required services
- ▲ 2014: (Mar) Select necessary vendors; coordinate with UCLA  
(Jun) Offer tours for individual NOCs, accept assignment requests  
(Aug) Completion of UCLA's new housing facility 2  
(Sep) Second round of tours by individual NOCs  
(Dec) Complete agreement with university and U.S. government for security perimeter and construction schedule
- ▲ 2015: (Jun) Begin modification of rooms for Paralympic accessibility  
(Jun) Tours of Village for all NOCs as part of larger meeting  
(Jun) Recruitment of Village volunteer staff begins  
(Sep) Final Village budget approval  
(Dec) Ceremony and protocol plans reviewed for approval
- ▲ 2016: (Jan) Non-exclusive access to site for cabling  
(Mar) Perimeter fencing installation begins  
(Jun) Training begins for Village volunteer staff  
(Jun) UCLA academic sessions end; exclusive access begins  
(Jun) Vendor and sponsor access to Village site begins on 13<sup>th</sup>  
(Jul) Village security sweep and access control begins on 2<sup>nd</sup>  
(Jul) Village opens on 9<sup>th</sup>  
(Jul) Opening Ceremony on 22<sup>nd</sup>  
(Aug) Closing Ceremony on 7<sup>th</sup>  
(Aug) Olympic Village closes on 10<sup>th</sup>  
(Aug) Site cleaned and readied for Paralympics on 11<sup>th</sup> -12<sup>th</sup>  
(Aug) Paralympic Village opens on 13<sup>th</sup>  
(Aug) Paralympic Opening Ceremony on 20<sup>th</sup>  
(Aug) Paralympic Closing Ceremony on 31<sup>st</sup>  
(Sep) Paralympic Village closes on 2<sup>nd</sup>  
(Sep) Move-out completed and facility returned to UCLA on 9<sup>th</sup>

This list of milestones represents only the most important items in the overall development of the Village program. Further details to be developed if Los Angeles is selected as the 2016 candidate city.

**10.10 Provide guarantees stating that the owners grant all rights with respect to commercial rights in relation to the Olympic Village (including but not limited to the terms and conditions listed in the "Clean Venue Appendix") to the OCOG for the period the OCOG has control of the venue.**

Please see Exhibit 10.10 for a letter concerning commercial rights within the UCLA housing facilities which would be used for the Athletes Village.



**10.11 Provide the following plans:**

**10.11.1 Provide plans and cross sections on a scale 1:200 and with the dimensions clearly marked, showing how the NOC will be organized and indicating their positions within the site:**

- a) in Olympic mode
- b) in Paralympic mode – indicating the accessible facilities

The entire UCLA facility is accessible in accordance with U.S. law, specifically the ADA. This is demonstrated in Exhibit 10.8. Maps of all UCLA facilities are included in Volume 2, Theme 8, Athletes Village venue.

**10.11.2 Provide plans and cross sections, on a scale 1:200 and with the dimensions clearly marked, showing how the apartments and rooms will be organized, including details of equipment and furnishings:**

- a) in Olympic mode
- b) in Paralympic mode – indicating the accessible facilities

Please see response to question 10.11.1(b).

**10.12 Indicate the surface area in m<sup>2</sup> (wall to wall) of the single and double rooms.**

There are five basic room/suite types within the UCLA Residential Community:

1. Rooms with community bathrooms, typically 16.7 to 17.7 sq. m for 2-3 beds.
2. Suites with shared bathrooms, typically 9.2 sq. m for single-bedded rooms or 18.6-20.5 sq. m for 2-3 beds.
3. Large suites with living rooms and shared bathrooms, typically 9.2 sq. m for single-bedded rooms.
4. Smaller suites with living rooms and shared bathrooms, typically 9.2 sq. m for single-bedded rooms.
5. Suites with private bathrooms, typically 19.5 sq. m for 2-3 beds.

**10.13 Use Table 10.13 to indicate, for both the Olympic and Paralympic Games:**

- Number of single rooms
- Number of double rooms
- Number of beds

For the Paralympic Games, please specify the percentage of rooms that are wheelchair-accessible.

Please see Table 10.13. Please note that of the 3,752 rooms available for use in the Paralympic Village, a total of 151 (4%) are/will be classified as accessible while another 2,368 (63%) rooms can be converted to accessible status.

<b>TABLE 10.13 – NUMBER OF ROOMS AND BEDS</b>				
<b>Type of room</b>	<b>Olympic Games</b>		<b>Paralympic Games</b>	
	<b>Number of rooms</b>	<b>Number of beds</b>	<b>Number of rooms (% wheel-chair-accessible)</b>	<b>Number of beds</b>
Single rooms	0	0	0	0
Double rooms	5,749	16,014	3,752 (4-67)	10,846
<b>TOTALS:</b>	<b>5,749</b>	<b>16,014</b>	<b>3,752 (4-67)</b>	<b>10,846</b>



**10.14 Indicate the amount of raw floor space per person within the living area of the village. (raw floor space = total floor space of NOC accommodation area/number of people in the Village)**

- a) Olympic mode and
- b) Paralympic mode

The raw floor space available in all buildings inside the UCLA Residential Community is identical for the Olympic and Paralympic Village uses, but the available space varies by building.

On a per-person basis, the raw floor space available is:

- ▲ DeNeve Plaza/Arcadia View and Birch Heights: 10.7 sq. m
- ▲ DeNeve Plaza/Cedar Bluff and Dogwood Glen: 12.5 sq. m
- ▲ DeNeve Plaza/Evergreen Pass: 10.5 sq. m
- ▲ DeNeve Plaza/Fir Grove: 10.4 sq. m
- ▲ Dykstra Hall: 11.0 sq. m
- ▲ Hedrick Hall: 12.4 sq. m
- ▲ Hedrick Summit: 11.4 sq. m
- ▲ Hitch Suites: 12.1 sq. m
- ▲ Rieber Hall: 12.4 sq. m
- ▲ Rieber Terrace: 11.7 sq. m
- ▲ Rieber Vista: 12.6 sq. m
- ▲ Saxon Suites: 12.1 sq. m
- ▲ Sproul Hall: 12.4 sq. m
- ▲ Sunset Village/Canyon Point: 11.7 sq. m
- ▲ Sunset Village/Delta Terrace: 14.0 sq. m
- ▲ Sunset Village/Courtside: 12.8 sq. m

**10.15 Provide a layout of the international and residential zones with emphasis on the location of the dining areas, access points and transport mall.**  
a) Olympic mode and b) Paralympic mode

The entire UCLA is accessible in accordance with U.S. law, specifically the ADA. This is demonstrated in Exhibit 10.8. Maps of all UCLA facilities are included in Volume 2, Theme 8, Athletes Village venue.

**10.16 Indicate maximum gradients and distances expected between major service and accommodation facilities in the Olympic and Paralympic Village**

The UCLA residential community is quite compact. Distances between residential areas and the transportation depot vary from 50-300 meters (depending on the residence hall) and distances to the training sites do not exceed 600 meters. The rise from the base of the UCLA residential area to the highest point is 33.5 m with an average grade of approximately 4.17%.



**10.17 State the planned number of dining halls in the Olympic and Paralympic Village, the total surface area in m<sup>2</sup> and the number of seats in each one.**

Existing dining facilities in the UCLA Residential Community include:

**Full-service restaurants:**

- ▲ Covell Commons: 1,905 sq. m with 634 seats (all indoor)
- ▲ DeNeve Plaza: 3,139 sq. m with 822 seats (all indoor)
- ▲ Hedrick Hall: 1,771 sq. m with 624 seats (all indoor)
- ▲ Rieber Hall: 1,788 sq. m with 663 seats (all indoor)

**Boutique and specialty restaurants:**

- ▲ Bruin Café: 479 sq. m with 137 seats (indoor/outdoor)
- ▲ Crossroads: 268 sq. m with 80 seats (indoor/outdoor)
- ▲ Puzzles: 387 sq. m with 165 seats (indoor/outdoor)
- ▲ Rendezvous: 825 sq. m with 220 seats (indoor/outdoor)

**For the Olympic Games and Paralympic Games, additional al fresco dining will be added, including:**

- ▲ Covell Commons: 418 sq. m with 300 seats (all outdoor)
- ▲ DeNeve Plaza: 209 sq. m with 150 seats (all outdoor)
- ▲ Dykstra/DeNeve: 557 sq. m with 400 seats (all outdoor)
- ▲ Rieber Patio: 418 sq. m with 300 seats (all outdoor)

In addition, a new dining hall (indoor seating) will be built to accompany the new housing facilities to be completed by 2014. It is expected to comprise 1,533 sq. m and seat 600.

In total, dining facilities of 5,095 seats are anticipated to be available for the 2016 Olympic Games.

**10.18 NOC Delegations – Travel Costs**

**10.18.1 Provide a guarantee that the OCOG will cover the travel costs of NOC delegations participating in the Olympic Games (all duly qualified and accredited athletes and all duly accredited team officials entitled to stay in the Olympic Village according to Rule 42 of the Olympic Charter) from the capital city or main airport designated by each NOC to the international gateway airport of the Host City, in economy class.**

The guarantee must specify that the OCOG agrees to abide by the procedures and deadlines determined by the IOC.

The guarantee must also confirm that travel conditions will be the same for athletes and team officials at the Paralympic Games as they are for the respective Olympic Games, according to the terms of the IOC-IPC Agreement.

Describe how these support grants/travel costs/fares will be determined.

A letter of guarantee is presented in Exhibit 10.18. Our estimate of airfare costs in economy class is based on an average of \$1,000 in 2006 dollars.

**10.18.2 What total amount is budgeted for these travel costs?  
a) Olympic Games and b) Paralympic Games**

The amount budgeted for these travel costs for the Olympic Games is \$16.0 million and \$7.7 million for the Paralympic Games (total: \$23.7 million).



Exhibit 10.6

**UCLA** *Office of the Administrative Vice Chancellor*

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January 10, 2007

Mr. David Simon  
President  
Southern California Committee for the Olympic Games  
350 S. Bixel Street, Suite 250  
Los Angeles, CA 90017

Dear David:

This is to confirm our recent discussions regarding the 2016 calendar assumptions regarding the possible use of the UCLA northwest student residential buildings and other nearby recreational/athletic facilities for the Olympic Village as part of the Los Angeles 2016 Olympics bid.

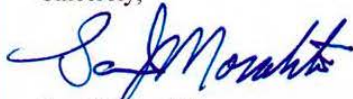
You have advised us that Los Angeles bid proposed that the Games of the XXXI Olympiad would be held from July 22 to August 7, 2016 and that the Paralympic Games would be held from August 20 to August 31, 2016.

Related to these dates would be the opening of the Olympic Village on Saturday, July 9, 2016 and its closure on Friday, September 2, 2016.

At the present time, the projected academic calendar for UCLA indicates that Spring Quarter would end on Sunday, June 12, 2016 (including student move-out from the student residential facilities). Student move-in for Fall Quarter is projected to begin on Friday, September 23, 2016.

Subject to the execution of an appropriate agreement between UCLA and the Organizing Committee for the XXXI Olympiad, UCLA is prepared to provide use of its facilities for the Olympic Village and Paralympic Village within the above-described calendar dates of July 9 to September 2, 2016, with additional access for earlier preparation activities and security requirements to be mutually discussed and agreed. The costs associated with such use would also be negotiated as part of the above-referenced agreement, including financial arrangements for full cost recovery for: (a) the use of all facilities; (b) the services rendered by the University; and (c) the relocation or other impacts on regularly-scheduled University programs and activities as a result of Olympic activities being held on the UCLA campus. .

Sincerely,



Sam J. Morabito  
Administrative Vice Chancellor

cc: Acting Chancellor Norm Abrams



Exhibit 10.8

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES

UCLA

BERKELEY • DAVIS • IRVINE • LOS ANGELES • MERCED • RIVERSIDE • SAN DIEGO • SAN FRANCISCO



SANTA BARBARA • SANTA CRUZ

January 2, 2007

Mr. David Simon  
President  
Southern California Committee for the Olympic Games  
350 S. Bixel Street, Suite 250  
Los Angeles, CA 90017

Dear David:

The accessibility standard followed by UCLA for the Olympic and Paralympics Village is the State of California's *Title 24 Access Compliance*, based on the Americans with Disabilities Act with State amendments. Oversight of this standard is provided by the California Division of the State Architect.

The Division of the State Architect (DSA) acts as California's policy leader for building design and construction. The DSA also develops and maintains the accessibility standards and codes utilized in public and private buildings throughout California. In addition to access compliance services for state-funded construction, the DSA develops and maintains the accessibility standards and codes used in public and private buildings throughout California.

Sincerely,



Michael Foraker  
Assistant Vice Chancellor  
Housing & Hospitality Services



Michael Deluca  
Director, UCLA Recreation  
Dept. of Cultural and Recreational Affairs





Exhibit 10.10

**UCLA** *Office of the Administrative Vice Chancellor*

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January 10, 2007

Mr. David Simon  
President  
Southern California Committee for the Olympic Games  
350 S. Bixel Street, Suite 250  
Los Angeles, CA 90017

Dear David:

This is to respond to Question 10.10 regarding (i) signage rights, (ii) vendor rights, and (iii) namings with respect to the UCLA facilities and properties that are being designated as the Olympic Village in the Los Angeles bid for the 2016 Olympics.

Currently, all existing UCLA vendor agreements relevant to these UCLA facilities and properties will expire before 2016. Should Los Angeles be awarded the 2016 Olympic Games in 2009, UCLA agrees to work with the Organizing Committee to meet the objective that no conflicts would occur between the renewal of those agreements (and the execution of any new agreements) and the requirements of the International Olympic Committee as such requirements are defined at that time for services and signage. The specific costs to UCLA and details of such arrangements will be discussed with the Los Angeles Organizing Committee as part of the overall agreement that would be negotiated with respect to the Olympic Village.

Also included in such discussions between UCLA and the Organizing Committee would be any issue that might arise with respect to the official description of UCLA facilities that have permanent names previously (or in the future) approved by The Board of Regents and/or The President of the University of the California. Such discussions between UCLA and the Organizing Committee would include consideration of any protocols that the Organizing Committee might have separately negotiated with other organizations and institutions in Southern California, public and private, with respect to short-term building identifications in the official vocabulary of the Organizing Committee during summer 2016.

UCLA understands that particular organizations that are corporate sponsors of the International Olympic Committee/U.S. Olympic Committee may be expected to provide on-site services in the Olympic Village during July-August 2016. The specific parameters outlining the access of such corporate sponsors to the UCLA residential facilities would be negotiated as part of the overall agreement between UCLA and the Organizing Committee.

Sincerely,



Sam J. Morabito  
Administrative Vice Chancellor



Exhibit 10.18



SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA COMMITTEE FOR THE OLYMPIC GAMES

350 SOUTH BIXEL STREET, SUITE 250, LOS ANGELES, CA 90017  
PHONE (213) 482-6333 • FAX (213) 482-6340

December 13, 2006

Mr. Robert J. Ctvrtlik  
Vice President, International  
United States Olympic Committee  
19600 Fairchild Road, Suite 270  
Irvine, California 92612

Dear Bob:

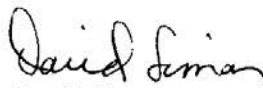
This letter is in response to the guarantee requested in question 10.18.1: "NOC Delegations – Travel Costs."

This is to confirm that if the 2016 Olympic Games are awarded to Los Angeles, the OCOG will cover the travel costs of NOC delegations participating in the Olympic Games from the capital city or main airport designated by each NOC to Los Angeles International Airport, in economy class. This provision will cover all duly qualified and accredited athletes and all duly accredited team officials entitled to stay in the Olympic Village according to Rule 42 of the Olympic Charter.

Travel conditions will be the same for athletes and team officials at the Paralympic Games as they are for the Olympic Games, according to the terms of the IOC-IPC Agreement.

The OCOG agrees to abide by the procedures and deadlines determined by the IOC.

Sincerely,



David Simon  
President



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## THEME 11 – MEDICAL SERVICES

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11.5 Use Tables 11.5.1 and 11.5.2 to list:

- Name and number of hospitals and teaching hospitals
- Distance of hospitals from the Olympic Village (in km)
- Number of beds
- List of departments by specialty (including sports-medicine, physiology and biomechanical research laboratories for teaching hospitals)
- Heavy equipment

Please see the Tables 11.5.1 and 11.5.2.

11.7 Explain how the Olympic Games will fit in with your first aid, transport and emergency services.

We propose to use dedicated resources from private providers for in-venue first aid and medical support during the 2016 Olympic Games. At each competition venue, we intend to have separate medical service teams available for the athletes and the spectators. In addition, first aid stations will be arranged for each group, while athletic training support will be available for athletes at or near the warm-up area. A privately-hired ambulance service will be available at each venue for athlete use and a second ambulance available for spectator and staff support.

The OCOG will arrange with a nearby hospital for each venue and village to assure the best-possible care for athletes, spectators and staff. Transportation will be arranged by private ambulance in coordination with law enforcement assigned to emergency services at each venue.

11.8 Describe existing plans for evacuation and assistance in the event of a natural disaster, specifying the chains of command and transfer of responsibilities.

**How will these be affected by the Olympic Games?**

**If the chain of responsibility and command were to change due to the Olympic Games, please give details.**

Emergency services have been a priority of California law enforcement and agency service providers for more than 100 years. Natural disaster planning and drills are done continuously by law enforcement and service agencies at the City, County and State levels, integrating Federal support where needed.

During a natural disaster, such as an earthquake or fire, during the Olympic Games, decisions on evacuation and procedures will be integrated with the city's emergency services providers. The primary agencies involved with these services are the local police and fire departments in the area involved (city or county). If the situation requires additional help, local heads of government (such as the Mayor of the City of Los Angeles) can request immediate assistance from neighboring jurisdictions or from the Governor of California. The Governor may, if needed, request assistance from the United States Government, especially the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). Response scenarios to natural and other disasters which involve integrated responses from multiple levels of government are continuously held.



**TABLE 11.5.1 – HOSPITALS**

Hospital name	Distance from Olympic Village (km)	No. of beds	List of departments by specialty (partial list)	Heavy Equipment
<b>Suggested for Anaheim:</b>				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Anaheim Arena: 12 km (11 mins.) to Anaheim Memorial</li> </ul>				
Anaheim Memorial Medical Center	63.8	217	Cancer (Oncology, Chemo/Infusion, Radiation); Emergency room; Imaging (CAT, PET/CT, MRI, Ultrasound, Radiology); Wellness; Cardiovascular (Heart. Vascular, Surgery); Pathology; Orthopedics & Rehabilitation; Surgery (Cardiovascular, OB/Gyn, Vascular); Women's Services	CAT, CT, PET Scans and MRI
<b>Suggested for Anaheim:</b>				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Honda Center: 5 km (5 mins.) to Garden Grove Hospital</li> <li>Oaks Blenheim Facility: 32 km (30 mins.) to Garden Grove Hospital</li> </ul>				
Garden Grove Hospital	73.1	167	Emergency room; Imaging (bone scan, CAT Scans, MRI); Occupational, Physical and Speech Therapy; Surgical unit; Maternity care	CAT Scans, MRI
<b>Suggested for Arcadia:</b>				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Santa Anita Park: 1 km (3 mins.) to Methodist Hospital</li> </ul>				
Methodist Hospital	35.6	434	Cardiology; Emergency room; Neurology; Oncology; Orthopedics (including Sports Medicine), Rehabilitation Services; Surgery	
<b>Suggested for Carson and Long Beach:</b>				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Home Depot Center: 12 km (14 mins.) to Long Beach Memorial Medical Center</li> <li>Long Beach Marine Stadium: 8 km (10 mins.) to Long Beach Medical Center</li> <li>Walter Pyramid: 7 km (10 mins.) to Long Beach Medical Center</li> <li>Long Beach Arena Convention Center/Aquatics Center/Marina/Volleyball Center: 7 km (7 mins.) to St. Mary Medical Center</li> </ul>				
Long Beach Memorial	44.5	420	Cancer (chemotherapy, oncology, radiation); Emergency room; Orthopedic and Rehabilitation Services; Cardiovascular Services (heart and vascular disease units); Imaging (CT/CAT scans, MRI, ultrasound); Surgery (cardiovascular, neurosurgery, OB/Gyn); Women's Services	CT/CAT Scans, MRI
St. Mary Medical	48.7	436	Cancer center; Emergency room (trauma center), Heart Care center; Orthopedics and Rehabilitation center; Renal Transplant center; Surgery	
<b>Suggested for Inglewood:</b>				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Forum: 1 km (3 mins.) to Centinela Freeman Regional-Memorial</li> </ul>				
Centinela Freeman Regional-Memorial	18.9	329	Cancer center (radiation oncology); Imaging (CT, PET and MRI); Neuroscience Center; Rehabilitation Center (including neurological rehab.); Surgery	CT, PET scans; MRI
<b>Suggested for Los Angeles-downtown:</b>				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Exposition Park, Memorial Coliseum: 5.5 km (8 mins.) to California Hospital Med.</li> <li>IOC-IF-NOC Hotel, Main Media Center, Staples Center: 0.5 km (2 mins.) to California Hospital Medical Center</li> </ul>				
California Hospital Medical Center	22.3	285	Cancer Care; Emergency Room; Orthopedic Center (including sports medicine care); Surgery; Trauma Center	CT scans, MRI



**TABLE 11.5.1 – HOSPITALS**

Hospital name	Distance from Olympic Village (km)	No. of beds	List of departments by specialty (partial list)	Heavy Equipment
<b>Suggested for Los Angeles-midtown:</b>				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Griffith Park: 5 km (8 mins.) to Hollywood Presbyterian Medical Center</li> </ul>				
Hollywood Presbyterian	31.1	345	Acute Rehabilitation Services (occupational, physical and speech therapy); Arthritis Institute (orthopedics); Emergency room; Immune Suppressed Unit; Oncology Center (cancer screening); Radiology Center; Spine Institute	
<b>Suggested for Los Angeles-west:</b>				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Venice Beach for triathlon start: 3 km (5 mins.) to Centinela Freeman Reg.-Centinela</li> </ul>				
Centinela Freeman Regional-Centinela	19.2	318	Orthopedic specialists (extensive sports medicine program); Emergency Room; Heart Institute (screening, catheterization, electrophysiology ablation procedures; artery disease intervention); Imaging (CT and MRI), Surgery	CT scans and MRI
<b>Suggested for Monterey Park:</b>				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Weingart Stadium: 1.5 km (4 mins.) to Monterey Park Hospital</li> </ul>				
Monterey Park	35.4	101	Cardiology Center; Emergency Room; Rehabilitation Services; Surgery	
<b>Suggested for Pasadena:</b>				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rose Bowl: 5 km (7 mins.) to Huntington Memorial Hospital</li> </ul>				
Huntington Memorial	39.3	468	Cancer Center; Emergency Room (advanced trauma center); Heart Center (cardiac rehabilitation, catheterization, electrophysiology); Orthopedic Center (rehabilitation); Surgery	CT scan, MRI
<b>Suggested for Pomona-San Dimas:</b>				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fairplex: 1.5 km (4 mins.) to Pomona Valley Hospital Medical Center</li> <li>Raging Waters: 5 km (7 mins.) to Pomona Valley Hospital Medical Center</li> </ul>				
Pomona Valley	72.9	408	Cancer Care Center; Emergency Room; Heart and Vascular Center (includes neurology, radiology and physical therapy); Sports Medicine Center; Surgery	CT scans, MRI



**OTHER HOSPITALS WITH ACUTE CARE FACILITIES IN LOS ANGELES AND ORANGE COUNTIES WITH 75 KM OF THE ATHLETES VILLAGE (LISTED ALPHABETICALLY):**

Hospital	Distance from Olympic Village	Beds	Hospital	Distance from Olympic Village	Beds
Alhambra Hospital Medical Center	37.9 km	118	Lakewood Regional	47.6	172
Beverly Hospital	38.8	223	Little Company of Mary	30.8	273
Brotman Medical Center	11.5	311	Little Company of Mary-San Pedro	47.6	158
Cedars-Sinai Medical Center	7.9	809	Los Alamitos	57.1	142
Centinela Freeman Regional-Marina	15.7	105	Los Angeles County-Olive View/UCLA	37.1	297
Century City Doctor's	5.5	178	Mission Community	23.2	60
City of Hope	62.6	165	Northridge Hospital	27.2	331
Coast Plaza Doctors	47.6	111	Olympia Medical	15.6	204
Community & Mission Hospitals of Hunt. Park	29.6	190	Orange Coast Memorial	70.6	230
Community Hospital of Long Beach	49.9	201	Pacific Alliance	26.4	138
Downey Regional Medical Center	44.5	199	Pacific Hospital of Long Beach	44.1	84
Encino-Tarzana Regional	22.4	382	Placentia-Linda	73.9	114
Foothill Presbyterian	68.4	106	Presbyterian Intercommunity	49.9	426
Fountain Valley	72.7	400	Promise Hospital of East Los Angeles	43.7	143
Garfield Medical	37.7	210	Providence Holy Cross	29.1	206
Glendale Adventist	37.9	348	Providence St. Joseph	28.2	405
Glendale Memorial	37.8	255	St. Francis	36.3	314
Good Samaritan	24.1	380	St. John's	6.1	334
Greater El Monte	43.9	104	St. Jude	61.9	322
Huntington Beach	68.9	80	St. Vincent	23.3	320
Kaiser Permanente-Baldwin Park	51.4	269	San Dimas	66.4	64
Kaiser Permanente-Bellflower	43.4	352	San Gabriel Valley	42.0	190
Kaiser Permanente-Los Angeles	33.9	492	Sherman Oaks Hospital	16.8	112
Kaiser Permanente-Orange Co.	73.8	200	Temple Community	24.5	150
Kaiser Permanente-Panorama City	25.9	262	Torrance Memorial	33.6	336
Kaiser Permanente-Harbor City	41.3	235	Tri-City Regional	54.6	137
Kaiser Permanente-West Los Angeles	11.9	293	Valley Presbyterian	11.8	380
Kaiser Permanente-Woodland Hills	26.8	147	Verdugo Hills	44.6	92
La Palma Intercommunity	57.4	124	West Anaheim	63.0	167
			West Hills	33.8	212
			Western Medical-Anaheim	66.2	97
			White Memorial/ Adventist	29.0	274
			Whittier	59.6	159
			<b>Total: 74 hospitals</b>		<b>20,204</b>



**TABLE 11.5.2 - TEACHING HOSPITALS**

Hospital name	Distance from Olympic Village (km)	No. of beds	List of departments by specialty (partial list)	Heavy Equipment
<b>Suggested for Irvine (Bren Events Center at UC Irvine):</b>				
UC Irvine	68.6	369	Anesthesiology Center; Blood and Platelet Center; Cancer Center (bone marrow-blood cell transplant, lung cancer, lymphoma/myeloma center, neurosurgery, radiation oncology); Cardiovascular Care Center (cardiothoracic surgery, vascular surgery); Emergency Medicine; Internal Medicine; Pulmonary and Critical Care Medicine; Neurology; Neurosurgery; Obstetrics & Gynecology; Ophthalmology; Orthopedics (includes Sports Medicine); Otolaryngology; Plastic Surgery; Radiology; Surgery; Transplant Programs (includes kidney, renal)	CT/CAT scanning, MRI, PEACOCK system
<b>Suggested for Los Angeles-west area (Athletes Village and Pauley Pavilion):</b>				
UCLA	1.0	669	Anesthesiology; Cancer Center; Emergency Rooms (includes trauma center); Neurology; Nuclear Medicine; Obstetrics & Gynecology; Ophthalmology; Orthopedic Surgery; Physical Medicine and Rehab; Radiation Oncology; Plastic Surgery; Rehabilitation Services; Seizure Disorders Clinic; Sports Medicine; Surgery; Thoracic Surgery; Transplantation Services; Urology; Vascular Surgery	CT, MRI, ultrasound (color Doppler)
<b>Suggested for Los Angeles-central area (Media/Family Village, Galen Center and Shrine Auditorium):</b>				
USC	31.3	259	Arthritis Center; Cardiovascular Care Center; Epilepsy Center; Gamma Knife Cancer Center; Neurological Surgery Program; Plastic Surgery; Sports Medicine Center (includes orthopedic surgery, rehabilitation services); Surgery; Transplant Program; Urology; Vascular Care Center	CAT and CT scans, MRI
<b>Other major teaching hospitals in Los Angeles County:</b>				
Los Angeles County-USC	29.7	1,335	Burn Center; Emergency Room and Trauma Center; Obstetrics & Gynecology; Surgery; special divisions for children, women and neonatal care	CAT and CT scans, MRI
Los Angeles County-Harbor/UCLA	35.8	514	Biomedical Research; Cardiovascular Center; Emergency Medicine (major trauma center); Gastroenterology; Obstetrics & Gynecology; Surgery	CT scans, MRI, ultrasound, angiography system
<b>Total:</b>	<b>5 hospitals</b>	<b>3,146</b>	<b>(acute care beds only)</b>	



**11.9 Describe the resources in your city, region and country to counter epidemiological risks, and list the organizations responsible for controlling this issue.**

The Los Angeles County Department of Public Health and County of Orange Health Care Agency are the primary agencies responsible for the monitoring of health services in their counties, including epidemiological risks. These responsibilities include periodic inspection of all food service facilities (with visible grade results required to be posted), testing of food, water and housing, pest control and a variety of educational programs to keep the public informed. Both agencies also work in close cooperation with the California Department of Health Services, the U.S. Center for Disease Control and the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

**11.11 Specify which hospitals would be used for the following constituent groups:**

- **Athletes**
- **International Federations (IFs), National Olympic Committees (NOCs), International Olympic Committee (IOC)**

**For each hospital, please indicate the number of beds available and the distance in km and travel time by car and in minutes from the Olympic Village.**

The OCOG will arrange with the hospital(s) nearest each venue and village to assure the best possible health care for athletes, spectators, and staff. Tables 11.5.1 and 11.5.2 provide a complete listing of all facilities totaling >20,000 beds. Exhibit 11.16 shows distance and driving times from the Athletes Village to each venue. Of course, distance and driving times to hospitals from each venue will be significantly less than shown in Exhibit 11.16.

**11.12 How do you propose to recruit, select and train the personnel necessary for the health services required for the Olympic Games?**

The greater Los Angeles area has one of the largest health care infrastructures of any metropolitan area in the world. We intend to recruit a medical director for the Olympic Games who will oversee the overall training, organization and coordination of health services personnel. Based on our experience hosting many national and international events, we expect to be able to obtain easily a large number of volunteer physicians, nurses, athletic trainers and others needed for care at the venues and villages.

Each venue will have an individually-fitted program of medical and support services implemented by a venue medical director (a physician) who will be responsible for the selection and training of venue medical staff under his or her direction.

**Doping control**

**11.13 Have the relevant authorities in your country signed an agreement with the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA)? (e.g., the Copenhagen declaration)**

We are not aware of the United States Anti-Doping Agency (USADA) having signed an agreement with WADA, but we understand that USADA does comply with the WADA code and pay required fees.

**11.14 Have your country and NOC adopted the WADA code? If not, when are they scheduled to adopt it?**

Yes.





**11.15 Does your country have any legislation on doping? Explain.**

**Does your country currently apply an anti-doping code? Explain.**

The United States does not have national anti-doping legislation. As a Bid Committee, we are committed to working with the USOC to address these issues in the future.

**11.16 Is there a WADA-accredited laboratory in your city?**

**Describe your plans for setting up/upgrading an anti-doping laboratory for the Olympic Games.**

**Give details and a schedule for procurement (equipment, facilities, personnel).**

**Give a brief indication of the procedures envisaged for sample transportation.**

**Indicate the distance in km and travel time between the accredited laboratory, the Olympic Village and the venues.**

**According to the Host City Contract, the laboratory used at Games-time should be situated in (or in close proximity to) the Host City.**

We propose using the Paul Ziffren Olympic Analytical Laboratory at UCLA. The laboratory is a legacy of the Games of the XXIII Olympiad and is widely recognized as one of the world's leading anti-doping laboratories.

This laboratory, which was first accredited in 1983, is continuously upgraded and the OCOG will ensure that it is fully equipped with all required infrastructure and staff to maintain its world-class level of performance.

We envisage that during the 2016 Olympic Games, samples will be transported by unmarked cars moving in a caravan with security personnel in accompanying cars and/or on motorcycles.

The laboratory is located just off the UCLA campus and is conveniently located nearby the Athletes Village. Depending on the start point within the Village, travel time will be 10-12 minutes. Travel time and distances to the various venues are set forth in Exhibit 11.16.

**Exhibit 11.16 – Distances and timing to venues from the Athletes Village**

▲ Archery: 35.7 km (28 mins.)	▲ Gymnastics/rhythmic: 49.9 km (37 mins.)
▲ Athletics: 24.5 km (21 mins.)	▲ Handball: 53.9 km (37 mins.)
▲ Badminton: 84.1 km (57 mins.)	▲ Hockey: 34.6 km (27 mins.)
▲ Basketball 1: 70.1 km (52 mins.)	▲ Judo: 49.9 km (37 mins.)
▲ Basketball 2: 66.7 km (48 mins.)	▲ Modern Pentathlon: 71.7 km (50 mins.)
▲ Boxing: 23.3 km (19 mins.)	▲ Sailing: 50.3 km (36 km)
▲ Canoeing and Rowing: 55.7 km (42 mins.)	▲ Shooting: 71.7 km (50 mins.)
▲ Canoeing/whitewater: 67.3 km (48 mins.)	▲ Swimming: 49.9 km (37 mins.)
▲ Cycling/track: 35.7 km (28 mins.)	▲ Table Tennis: 49.9 km (37 mins.)
▲ Cycling/road: 31.6 km (25 mins.)	▲ Taekwondo: 49.9 km (37 mins.)
▲ Equestrian: 56.2 km (40 mins.)	▲ Tennis: 35.7 km (28 mins.)
▲ Equestrian/event: 112.9 km (74 mins.)	▲ Triathlon: 23.6 km (19 mins)
▲ Fencing/prelims: 24.5 km (21 mins.)	▲ Volleyball 1: 19.1 km (18 mins.)
▲ Fencing/finals: 23.6 km (19 mins.)	▲ Volleyball 2: 1.6 km (3 mins.)
▲ Football 1: 44.4 km (33 mins.)	▲ Volleyball/beach: 49.9 km (37 mins.)
▲ Football 2: 35.7 km (28 mins.)	▲ Weightlifting: 23.6 km (19 mins.)
▲ Gymnastics/artistic: 23.6 km (19 mins.)	▲ Wrestling: 49.9 km (37 mins.)



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## THEME 12 – SECURITY

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12.1 Provide an analysis by a competent authority, of the general risks connected with the Olympic territory. Specify the authority which has provided the following analysis.

- **Fire (buildings, industry, forests)**
- **Intrusion into Olympic facilities**
- **Civil disobedience**
- **Crime**
- **Technological risks to services essential to the Olympic Games**
- **Traffic**
- **Natural catastrophes (earthquake, flood, volcano, hurricane, etc.)**
- **Other catastrophes (chemical, biological, nuclear, plane crash, serious land accident, etc.)**
- **Terrorism**
- **Major traffic accident, including tunnels**

The following information is provided by a competent authority consisting of a joint task force comprised of senior representatives from the major public safety agencies in Southern California, including: Los Angeles Police and Fire Departments; Los Angeles County Sheriffs and Fire Departments; Long Beach Police and Fire Departments; and Los Angeles City and County Offices of Emergency Preparedness.

*“Los Angeles has created one of the most active counterterrorist police departments in the country, often reacting to overseas attacks with its own contingency planning.”*  
Wall Street Journal, December 29, 2006, Page 1.

**Fire (buildings, industry, forests)** – Fire prevention and detection devices have been in use for decades in Southern California to greatly reduce the risk from structure fire. New construction must pass stringent safety regulations. Public safety personnel may access any structure to conduct inspections, rescue efforts, and apply resources to mitigate any fire. All venues are subject to brush clearance restriction protocols and are reachable by fire apparatus.

**Intrusion into Olympic facilities** – Many proposed venue sites regularly host large sporting/related events that attract large numbers of spectators. Spectators are safely and efficiently guided to and admitted into these facilities through the use of professional queuing and ticketing systems, procedures and personnel. Most venues use information technology to manage access, thereby reducing the chance of fraudulent ticketing. Attempted intrusion is rarely problematic or requires law enforcement intervention. A separate ticketing process, employing the latest technology, will be deployed specifically for the Olympic Games, making counterfeiting virtually impossible.

**Civil disobedience** – General strikes and human rights demonstrations are a rarity in Southern California. The risk from civil disobedience is greatly mitigated by coordinated, multi-agency, multi-discipline response utilizing modern and appropriate techniques and equipment, applied in tandem with universal respect for human rights.

**Crime** – Crime is not a major risk factor for sporting event participants or spectators. Utilizing sophisticated and professional policing techniques and methods, Southern California law enforcement agencies excel in crime prevention, response and investigation. Proactive deployment assists these efforts. Crime in both the City and County of Los Angeles dropped for the fifth consecutive year in 2006. Indeed, Los Angeles has the second lowest rate of major crime of any



large city (over 1 million population) in the U.S. Four of the top 15 safest cities in the country are located in Southern California.

**Technological risks to services essential to the Olympic Games (refers to communications infrastructure failures)** – The Region has a well-developed and stable information technology infrastructure. Cable, satellite, DSL, and wireless (WiFi) Internet access are ubiquitous, robust and often redundant, thus failing rarely. Regional law enforcement developed and deployed a proprietary microwave communications system allowing for full interoperability across all agencies and common frequencies. The system has already been in service for several years and provides for both voice and data communications for all land, air and marine units, even if power is lost across the Region.

**Traffic** – The heaviest traffic in Southern California is often relegated to commuter and highway lanes. It is well managed by the Department of Transportation’s Traffic Coordination Center. Routine aircraft surveillance and automated remote intersection control compliment active traffic and parking enforcement. A separate traffic management plan will be developed for the Olympic Games (see Theme 14).

**Natural catastrophes (chemical, biological, nuclear, plane crash, serious land accident, etc)** – Recognizing historical regional seismic instability, emergency management professionals have created a dynamic and effective mutual aid network. Southern California’s public safety personnel are internationally-respected for their response to catastrophic events through continuous pre-planning, training, and consequence management exercises. Biological or chemical accidents are rare, and the region’s only nuclear reactor is over 60 miles south of Los Angeles.

**Terrorism** – Regional law enforcement/public safety agencies have taken proactive steps in reducing the fear and incidence of terrorism in the past five years. More than \$125 million has been invested in the region in technology, equipment, training, planning simulations since 2002. While Los Angeles could be considered a potential target of international terrorism, the risks are mitigated through participation in the Federal Joint Terrorism Task Force, the sharing of information through the Los Angeles Joint Regional Intelligence Center, and the implementation of internationally regarded programs.

The Department of Homeland Security rated Los Angeles an “11” (out of “12”) in a recently published national study of the capabilities of 75 major U.S. cities to communicate across disciplines and jurisdictional lines.

**Major traffic accidents, including in tunnels** – Many traffic accidents are prevented and injuries mitigated through traffic enforcement and the mandatory use of safety devices. There are relatively few tunnels of significant length in Los Angeles and surrounding communities, thereby reducing the chance of serious tunnel accidents or blockages.

**12.2. Provide an analysis, by a competent authority, of the situation with respect to any risks posed by activist minorities (religious, political, ethnic, etc.) or terrorist groups in the country or region.**

The following analysis was completed by the same group that responded to 12.1.

Los Angeles and surrounding communities are relatively modern and have few legacy issues - religious, political, or ethnic. Truly multi-cultural, the Region has many diverse ethnic communities and moderate socio-economic stratification. Lacking the historical local perspective, most newcomers and immigrants choose to focus their energy on increasing their own economic potential, rather than re-igniting or continuing historical feuds.



While lacking indigenous populations of significance, or oppressed cultural or ethnic minorities, Los Angeles is the home to many undocumented workers and immigrants. These immigrants are sometimes the targets of political anti-immigrant rhetoric. On occasion, activists have organized pro-immigrant rights marches and demonstrations. These demonstrations have a benign affect on public safety and are generally structured, organized, and peaceful.

As a multi-cultural City and region, there are representatives from hundreds of countries and ethnic groups present. While there is always the potential for persons of ill repute to integrate themselves within these communities to disrupt them or conduct terrorist acts, it is not of substantial or unmanageable risk. With proper community involvement and outreach, potential terrorists and other criminals are detected and arrested. Domestic terrorism in the region has been limited to small actions of property damage.

### **Specify the measures envisaged for preventing acts of terrorism by international groups.**

By participating in the Joint Terrorism Task Force, the Joint Regional Intelligence Center, and other collaborative working groups, intelligence from various sources can be analyzed and subsequently synthesized into predictive intelligence. Combined with an active collection effort and situational awareness campaign, an active picture of the potentialities can be developed. Leveraging local, regional and national resources, law enforcement, in cooperation with the international community, can identify potential terrorists and effectively monitor and disrupt their activities.

This leveraging can be assisted via the Terrorism Liaison Officer (TLO) program which is already in significant use across the region. This “force multiplier” extends the capabilities of the intelligence apparatus across the spectrum of law enforcement, firefighter, and healthcare.

Understanding the regional nuances while maintaining a global perspective, public safety can assist in prevention of terrorism through the identification of vulnerabilities and the physical hardening of potential targets. Utilizing information technologies, profiles of venues can be used for rapid response and incident mitigation.

## **12.3 Security Organizations**

### **12.3.1 Identify the public and private organizations that will be involved with security during the Olympic Games.**

Security for the 2016 Olympic Games will be addressed as a unified regional effort involving federal, state and local emergency response agencies, private security companies and non-government organizations. The agencies and entities involved will have an operational or supporting role in the security effort. They include:



## Operational Agencies:

LOCAL	FEDERAL
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Los Angeles Police Department (LAPD)</li> <li>Los Angeles Fire Department (LAFD)</li> <li>Los Angeles City Department of Transportation (LADOT)</li> <li>Los Angeles World Airport Police Department (LAWAPD)</li> <li>Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department (LACSD)</li> <li>Los Angeles County Fire Department (LACFD)</li> <li>Los Angeles Public Health Department (LAPHD)</li> <li>Long Beach Police Department (LBPD)</li> <li>Long Beach Fire Department (LBFD)</li> <li>Anaheim Police Department (APD)</li> <li>Anaheim Fire Department (AFD)</li> <li>Orange County Sheriff's Department (OCFD)</li> <li>Orange County Fire Department (OCFD)</li> <li>Pasadena Police Department (PPD)</li> <li>Pasadena Fire Department (PFD)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)</li> <li>United States Secret Service (USSS)</li> <li>United States Department of State, Office of Diplomatic Security (USDSODS)</li> <li>Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF)</li> <li>Bureau of Immigrations and Customs Enforcement (ICE)</li> <li>Bureau of Customs and Border Patrol (CBP)</li> <li>United States Coast Guard (USCG)</li> <li>Transportation Safety Agency (TSA)</li> </ul>
	SUPPORTING AGENCIES
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Los Angeles City Emergency Preparedness Department (LAEPD)</li> <li>Los Angeles County Office of Emergency Management (LACoOEM)</li> <li>California Office of Homeland Security (COHS)</li> <li>California Office of Emergency Services (COES)</li> <li>American Red Cross</li> <li>United States Department of Homeland Security (DHS)</li> <li>Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)</li> </ul>
	NON-GOVERNMENTAL
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Private Security</li> </ul>

**12.3.2 Identify what the specific responsibilities of each will be and how they will be integrated and coordinated, both amongst themselves and with the OCOG, throughout planning and operations.**

The responsibilities of each identified organization will be based upon specific need and intelligence. The period leading up to and following the Olympic Games will be managed in four phases.

<b>Planning Phase:</b>	Formal announcement of the 2016 Olympic Games through the Opening Ceremony.
<b>Preparation Phase:</b>	Six months prior to Opening Ceremony.
<b>Operational Phase:</b>	Two weeks prior to Opening Ceremony until two weeks after the Closing Ceremony.
<b>Recovery Phase:</b>	Four weeks after the Closing Ceremony.



## Planning Phase

An Olympic Security Planning Committee (OSPC) will be coordinated jointly by the Los Angeles Police and Fire Departments. The OSPC will consist of executive-level representatives from the OCOG and each Operational and Supporting Agency. The OSPC will provide direction to working groups established to address specific components of the planning process.

Planning Work Groups	Organization
Venue Security	Venue Specific Law and Fire Representatives, FBI
Olympic Village Security	LAPD, LAFD, LASD, LACFD, FBI
Athlete Transportation	LAPD, LAFD, LASD, LACFD, CHP, FBI
Diplomatic/VIP Security	LAPD, LAFD, LASD, LACFD, CHP, FBI, USSS, US Department of State – Diplomatic Security, Private Security
Disaster Response	LAPD, LAFD, LASD, LACFD, CHP, CNG, FEMA, LAEPD, LACOEM, COES
Special Operations	LAPD, LAFD, LASD, LACFD, CHP, FBI, ATF, USCG
Intelligence	LAPD, LAFD, LASD, LACFD, CHP, FBI, USSS, US Department of State – Diplomatic Security, Private Security
Airport/Port Security	LAPD, LAFD, LA Port Police, LAWAPD, LBPD, LBFD, ICE, CBP, USCG, TSA, DHS

## Preparation Phase

An Olympics Preparation Task Force (OPTF) will be established to coordinate and implement pre-Olympic Game changes to routine operations in Olympic-impacted venues. The OPTF staff will be a primary assignment for designated personnel from each of the Operational and Supporting Agencies. The OPTF will receive direction from the OSPC based upon the input of the working groups.

Mission	Organization
Crime Suppression Operations	Venue Specific Law Enforcement
Physical Security Inspection	Venue Specific Fire, Law Enforcement, Private Security, FBI
Traffic Plan Implementation	Venue Specific Fire, Law Enforcement, CHP, LADOT, CALTRANS
Community Education	Venue Specific Fire, Law Enforcement, LAEPD, LACoOEM

## Operational Phase

The region developed and implemented the Incident Command System (ICS). The ICS has been an integral part of fire operations since the 1970s and an all-discipline response system in California since 1996. The merits of the system were recognized by the Department of Homeland Security in 2005 and adopted as the National Incident Management System (NIMS). The Operations Phase will be managed according to NIMS. Security operations for each venue will be managed by the Unified Incident Command Post (UICP). The various Incident Command Posts under the UICP will be under the control of an Area Command. Overall operations will be coordinated through a Multi-Agency Coordination Center.

The National Response Plan, which governs how federal agencies respond to incidents of national significance, will also be implemented. A Joint Field Office (JFO) will be established to coordinate federal resources. The JFO will report to the Regional Emergency Operations Center and provide support to the Olympic Games Operations staff.



## Recovery Phase

Recovery operations will commence as venues are deactivated following competition. They will ensure that all impacted venues and the surrounding communities are returned to normal and that all appropriate documentation and after-action reports are completed.

### 12.3.3 Identify any existing organisations that will not be involved in Olympic Games security.

None

### 12.4 How will the Intelligence Services be involved?

It is envisioned that the Intelligence Services will work seamlessly within the NIMS. In the NIMS framework, the Intelligence Services will be represented in the Plans and Intelligence Section. From Plans and Intelligence, pertinent information will be shared with the other sections and the Incident Commander.

International, federal, state, regional and local intelligence services will share their information through the Joint Intelligence Center (JIC). Pertinent intelligence affecting any aspect of the Olympic Games will be channeled to the responsible operational component through the incident management system and the Joint Operations Center.

The JIC will maintain a liaison or be co-located with the Joint Regional Intelligence Center (JRIC). The JRIC is the center point for intelligence sharing in the seven-county region surrounding Los Angeles. With one exception (preliminary football matches), all events will take place in this region. Intelligence information from all sources (official, intelligence community, crime reports, citizen calls, open source media) and all disciplines of public safety, is gathered, collated, analyzed, and disseminated appropriately.

Appropriate components within the JRIC would lead the intelligence mission for the region, directing strategic and tactical intelligence efforts. Through situational awareness and analysis, the JRIC would look for indicators and warnings of potential terrorism targeting the Olympic Games. Other components would coordinate emergency response information, intelligence liaison, and public out-reach campaigns.

Actionable intelligence would be immediately disseminated at the appropriate level. Important strategic analysis will be disseminated to regional decision-makers for policy choices and required responses, if any. Tactical information and current intelligence would be disseminated to appropriate investigative units for investigative efforts and possible disruption of any acts of terrorism. This information would be shared using the best information technology available.

Informational bulletins concerning the ongoing operation of the Olympic Games would be shared with all of public safety agencies (law, fire, and health) through the use of the Terrorism Liaison Officer (TLO) Program. Specially trained and vetted persons representing all levels of public safety would be tasked with providing such information. Additionally, these TLOs would seek and collect pertinent field information and report the information immediately back to the JRIC for further analysis.

This two-way flow of intelligence, directed by the JRIC with the mission of disrupting any potential acts of terrorism, and protecting the Olympic Family, athletes and spectators, will be the focus of the intelligence services.



**12.5 Within the structure of the OCOG, will there be a department responsible for security matters?**

As described in the response to 12.3.2, the OSPC is responsible for security matters. Exhibit 12.6-1 provides an organization and key responsibilities of the OSPC.

Response to question 12.3.2 describes the primary security functions and which organizations will work for specific security missions.

**What will its functions and responsibilities be vis-à-vis the organisations identified in Q 12.3?**

**12.6 Provide organizational charts of Olympic Games security for the following:**

- **Organisation of the general and operational planning phases**
- **Organisation of the implementation phase**

**Exhibit 12.6.1**





Exhibit 12.6.2

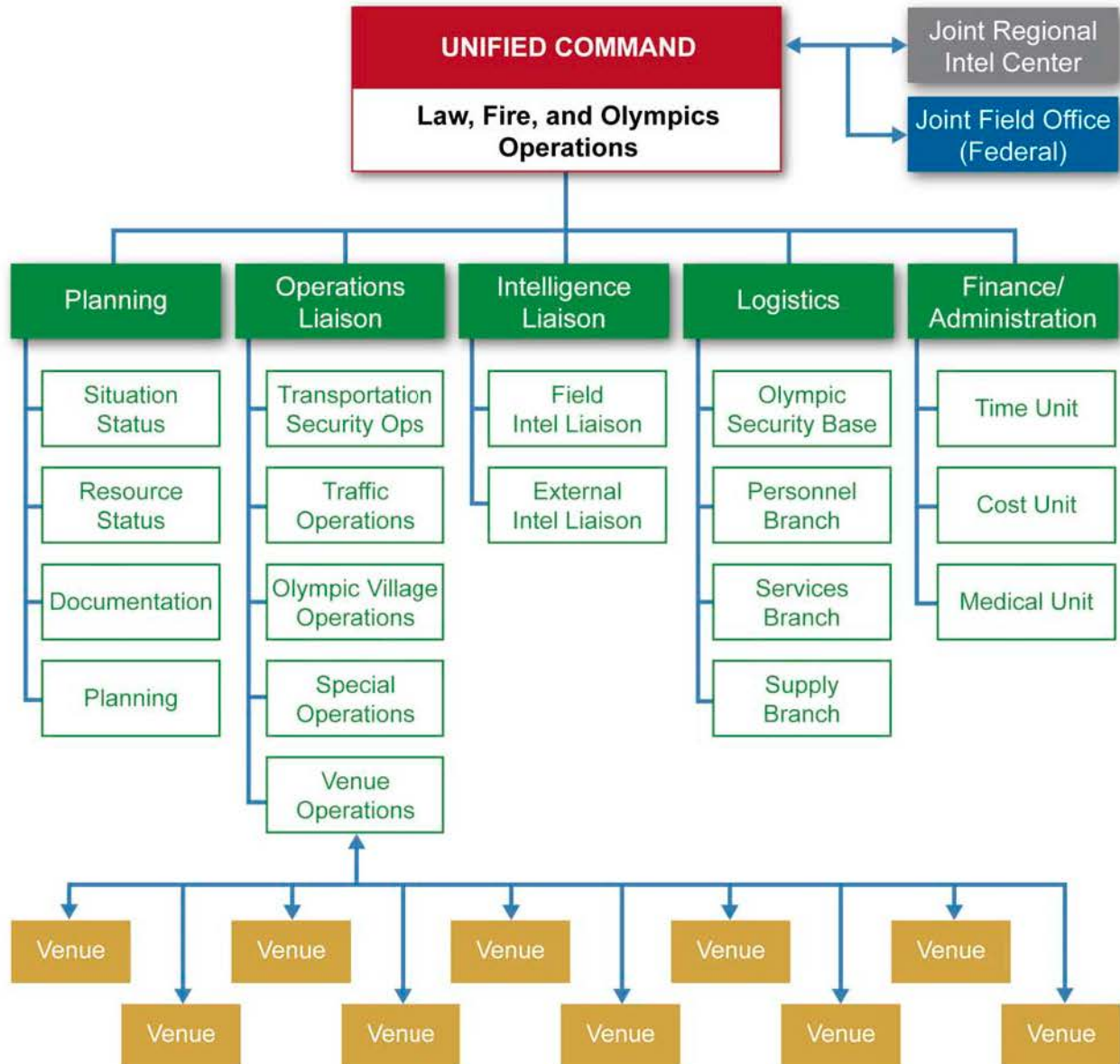
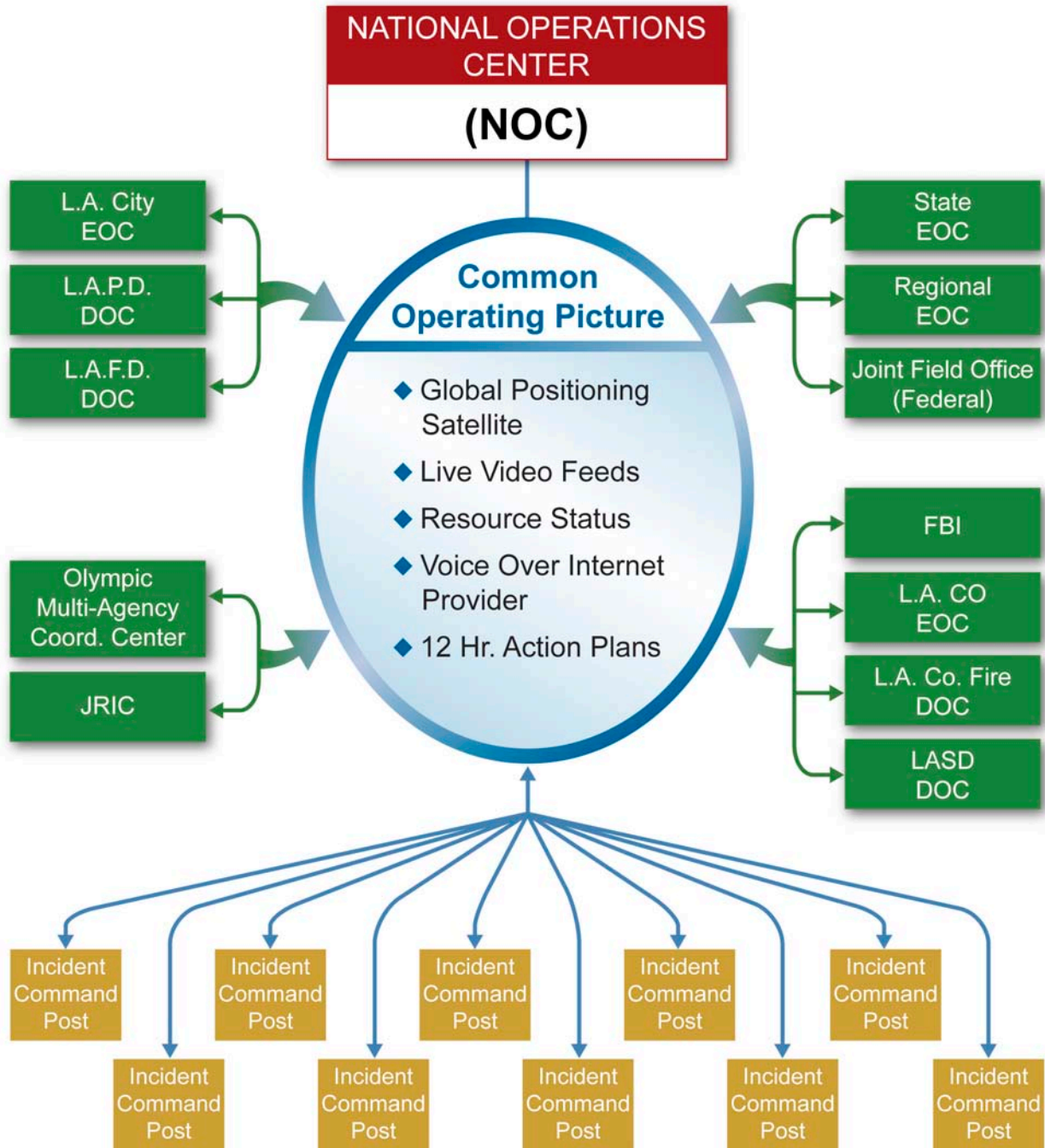


Exhibit 12.6.3



**12.7 Provide estimates of the available police and emergency services human resources in the region and city.**

The bulk of the law enforcement, fire, emergency medical services, public health and other relevant services will be provided by the cities and counties of Los Angeles, Orange, Long Beach and Carson. Together these agencies regularly deploy the following human and physical assets:

- ▲ **National Guard** – More than 20,000
- ▲ **Law Enforcement Officers** – More than 27,500, with over 3,000 reserve officers, speaking more than 50 languages.
- ▲ **Fire Fighters** – More than 10,200, including emergency medical services personnel.
- ▲ **Dignitary Protection** – A dedicated unit of over 400 officers specifically trained by the U.S. Secret Service in protection methods.
- ▲ **Hazardous Materials (substantial HazMat) Teams** – More than 16.
- ▲ **SWAT Teams** – Two full-time, plus dozens of fully trained officers available on an emergency basis.
- ▲ **Bomb Squads** - Two full-time, plus dozens of fully trained officers available on an emergency basis.
- ▲ **Air Support** – The largest municipal air fleet in the country, including more than 42 fixed wing aircraft and helicopters.
- ▲ **Trauma Centers** – Eleven facilities, along with more than 70 receiving hospitals with emergency rooms.
- ▲ **Urban Search and Rescue Teams** – Twenty-one Type 1 teams in Los Angeles County.
- ▲ **Disaster Relief** – FEMA has two 70-person teams pre-deployed in Southern California and 36,000 civilians are fully trained in the “Community Emergency Response Program.”

**12.8 Will it be possible to use the resources of the Armed Forces in the Olympic Games security operation and, if so, in what capacity?**

The United States Armed Forces will play a limited operational role in the Olympic Games due to constitutional restrictions on the use of military forces in domestic operations. The California National Guard, a state militia, can and will be deployed.

**12.9 Provide an estimate of the total human resources that would be used in the operational implementation of security during the Olympic Games, specifying by staff type (e.g., police, emergency services, Armed Forces, volunteers, contract security, etc.)**

**What proportion of these will come from another region and will need varying degrees of logistical support?**

Actual deployment of resources during the Games will be based upon need including projected attendance and intelligence reports. Events, such as the Opening and Closing Ceremonies, will be staffed at five (5) security personnel for every 1,000 attendees. Other events will be staffed based on projected attendance estimates.



Law Enforcement Agency	City/County of Los Angeles	Regional	Total
Law Enforcement	3,500	1,500	5,000
Fire/Emergency Medical Services	1,000	500	1,500
Military (National Guard)		750	750
Private Security	3,000		3,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,500</b>	<b>2,750</b>	<b>10,250</b>

It is estimated that 85% of resources will be provided locally/regionally, with the remainder coming externally (federal agencies).

**12.10 Does legislation permit a single management structure that will be effective whatever the origin of the human and technical resources that are used, and without functional or territorial restrictions?**

The NIMS was created to standardize the nationwide response of federal, state, local and tribal governments, private sector, and non-governmental organizations in the preparation of, response to, and recovery from domestic incidents regardless of cause, size, or complexity, including acts of catastrophic terrorism.

In preparation for the Olympic Games, NIMS will provide a doctrine, a core set of concepts, principles, terminology, and organizational processes that require the effective, efficient, and collaborative efforts of all government agencies at all levels of incident management systems to adhere to established protocols delineated in NIMS.

NIMS is based upon the California Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS), which was adopted 20 years ago by the fire service and 10 years ago by the law enforcement community. The SEMS is an extremely effective, emergency incident management tool and provides a five-level emergency response organization (State, regional, operational area, local government, and field) that can be activated as needed to assist in multi-agency and multi-jurisdiction emergencies.

The City of Los Angeles is responsible for the field and local government levels of SEMS for emergencies that occur within the City. Los Angeles County is responsible for the operational area level, and the State of California, Office of Emergency Services is responsible for the regional and State emergency response levels.

Under SEMS, all responding agencies function as an integrated team to facilitate the flow of information within and between the different organizational levels. Like NIMS, the SEMS is designed to coordinate the response of agencies, which includes rapid mobilization and tracking of resources. Los Angeles has adopted and will integrate the NIMS model into the City's Emergency Operations Master Plan and Procedures Manual.



## THEME 13 - ACCOMMODATION

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- 13.1 State what point of reference you have chosen as the Olympic Games centre in the Candidate City (e.g. IOC hotel(s), main hotel cluster, Olympic stadium...) and explain why. This point of reference must be used to answer the questions below.**

We have Staples Center, the competition venue for Gymnastics (Artistic) and Handball (finals), as the Olympic Games center. This location is adjacent to our evening Olympic gathering place and the IOC Hotel. Staples Center is close to the Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum, site of the Opening/Closing Ceremonies, and the competition venues for Athletics, Boxing, Fencing, Triathlon (finish) and Weightlifting. This location also provides for very close access to the Main Media Center and our Media/Family Village. It has direct access to the highly-successful light-rail service to the competition venue clusters at the Home Depot Center in Carson and Long Beach.

The selection of this location is consistent with our vision and legacy for the Games. Within the 50km radius of our Olympic Games center, there are 171 theaters, 556 art galleries, 224 museums, and 20,181 restaurants. In terms of hotel rooms, there is one theater for every 726 hotel rooms, one art gallery for every 223 hotel rooms, one museum for every 554 hotel rooms, and one restaurant for every six hotel rooms.

- 13.2 Provide a statement from your national tourist board, giving the equivalent rating used in your country and a description of the standard of hotel in each category.**

**In addition, provide Table 13.2, duly completed and guaranteed by your national tourist board, detailing the total hotel room capacity in the Candidate City.**

The United States does not have a national tourism authority. Smith Travel Research, the leading provider of hotel operating information in the United States, compiles average daily room rate and occupancy for approximately half of the nearly 50,000 hotels in the United States. Using this database, we have categorized Los Angeles hotels by average daily room rate and brand segmentation and presented this data in Table 13.2. The star rankings in Table 13.2 were also verified by LA Inc, the convention and visitors bureau of Los Angeles, and their letter is included as Exhibit 13.2, at the end of this Theme.



**TABLE 13.2 – TOTAL HOTEL ROOM CAPACITY IN LOS ANGELES**

Hotel Category	0-3 km radius from Olympic Games center			3-10 km radius from Olympic Games center			10-50 km radius from Olympic Games center			TOTAL: 0-50km radius from Olympic Games center		
	Existing	New Construction		Existing	New Construction		Existing	New Construction		Existing	New Construction	
		Planned <sup>1</sup>	Additional <sup>2</sup>		Planned <sup>1</sup>	Additional <sup>2</sup>		Planned <sup>1</sup>	Additional <sup>2</sup>		Planned <sup>1</sup>	Additional <sup>2</sup>
5 Stars	1,531	1,200	0	0	0	0	10,554	796	0	12,085	1,996	0
4 Stars	5,660	0	0	2,109	0	0	32,015	288	0	39,784	288	0
3 Stars	290	0	0	140	145	0	15,335	431	0	15,765	576	0
2 Stars	1,037	0	0	2,081	90	0	26,084	776	0	29,202	866	0
Unrated	2,381	0	0	2,324	0	0	22,629	165	866	27,334	165	866
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,899</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6,654</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>106,617</b>	<b>2,456</b>	<b>866</b>	<b>124,170</b>	<b>3,891</b>	<b>866</b>

<sup>1</sup>Planned = hotels for which construction authorizations have already been signed  
<sup>2</sup>Additional = hotels for which construction authorizations have not yet been signed  
 Conservatively projected based on historical growth rates in regional lodging supply.

Star Standard of Comfort and Facility Amenities	5-Stars	4-Stars	3-Stars	2-Stars
25" or Larger Remote-controlled Color TV w/ In-Room Movies	✓	✓	✓	✓
Bar and/or Lounge	✓	✓	✓	✓
Business Center and Services	✓	✓	✓	✓
Daily Maid Service	✓	✓	✓	✓
Direct-dial Telephone with Voicemail	✓	✓	✓	✓
Handicap-Accessible Facilities	✓	✓	✓	✓
Individual Climate Control with Air Conditioning	✓	✓	✓	✓
Laundry Service	✓	✓	✓	✓
Multilingual Staff	✓	✓	✓	✓
Private Bathroom with Deluxe Bath Amenities	✓	✓	✓	✓
Radio or CD Player with Alarm Clock	✓	✓	✓	✓
Refrigerator or Minibar	✓	✓	✓	✓
Safe Deposit Boxes	✓	✓	✓	✓
Car Rental Service	✓	✓	✓	
Computer Data Port	✓	✓	✓	
In-hotel Dining Serving Breakfast, Lunch & Dinner Daily	✓	✓	✓	
24-Hour In-room Dining	✓	✓		
Concierge Service	✓	✓		
Currency Exchange	✓	✓		
Fitness Facilities	✓	✓		
Spa Facilities or Services	✓	✓		
Valet Service	✓	✓		
Gift Shop	✓			
Hairdryer in Room	✓			
Massage Treatments	✓			
Nightly Turndown Service	✓			



The 5-star hotels in Los Angeles are unique and offer variety, history, glamour, and ambiance found in few other urban locations. Los Angeles luxury accommodations include properties like The Standard Los Angeles and Château Marmont, which appeal to younger generations, offer a sleek, urban style of luxury. The Beverly Wilshire and Peninsula Beverly Hills offer traditional luxury to business class travelers. The Fairmont Miramar and other hotels on the Pacific Ocean have resort amenities only found in coastal environments, offering travelers a relaxed, often extended stay atmosphere. There are luxury hotels distributed throughout the 50 km radius around our Olympic center, allowing spectators to stay at a luxury hotel in close proximity to any venue. Los Angeles luxury hotels average 225 rooms per property, ensuring an intimate and personalized Olympic Games experience for all guests.

### 13.3 ROOM INVENTORY

#### Maps

Provide the maps requested in questions Q 13.3.1 to Q 13.3.6, in strict accordance with the following instructions:

- **For the Candidate City - use the point of reference chosen in Q13.1 as the Olympic Games centre**
- **For any other city hosting an Olympic event - use the competition venue as the Olympic Games centre**
- **Use a graphic scale for all maps and indicate this scale on each map. Maps 13.3.1 to 13.3.6 should be no larger than A3 - folded or double page.**
- **Number each hotel with a unique colour-coded number, i.e. if there are 50 hotels on map 13.3.1, numbered from 1 to 50, the first hotel indicated on map 13.3.2 should bear number 51.**
- **Numbers should be allocated in such a way that they appear in consecutive order on the map, in a clockwise direction.**
- **Use the colours indicated in each question.**

We have prepared three maps depicting hotels in the Los Angeles area, each map centered from our Olympic Games center. The radius of 0 to 3 km is Exhibit 13.3.1. The radius of 3 to 10 km is Exhibit 13.3.3. The radius of 10 to 50 km is Exhibit 13.3.5. We added the 0 to 3 km map in order to provide additional detailed information on the abundant availability of lodging of all levels of rate and amenities within walking distance of our Olympic Games center. These lodging facilities are walking distance to the Metro Rail (light rail) system, which with connections to our MetroLink (heavy rail) system provide rail transit access to 94% of all spectator seats.

The 10 to 50 km map contains over 1,000 individual hotels. The map scale prevents the practical application of a unique and legible number label on each individual hotel plotted symbol. Furthermore, to avoid the additional pages listing over 1,000 hotels, we have not included the hotel table for the 10 to 50 km segment. However, this information is readily available upon request.

The existing supply of hotel rooms within 50km (124,170 rooms) of the Olympic Games center significantly exceeds the 40,000 room minimum set forth in the Technical Manual on Accommodation dated May 2004. Los Angeles has among the largest number of hotel rooms of any U.S. or global market, with the supply distributed among all price segments and locations. The Four-star and Two-star categories have the greatest number of rooms with 39,784 and 29,202, respectively, and compare favorably to other U.S. cities in terms of average daily room rate. The geographic distribution of Los Angeles' hotels will allow guests to find reasonably priced accommodation proximate to any sports venue, and all major transportation options (rail and highway).



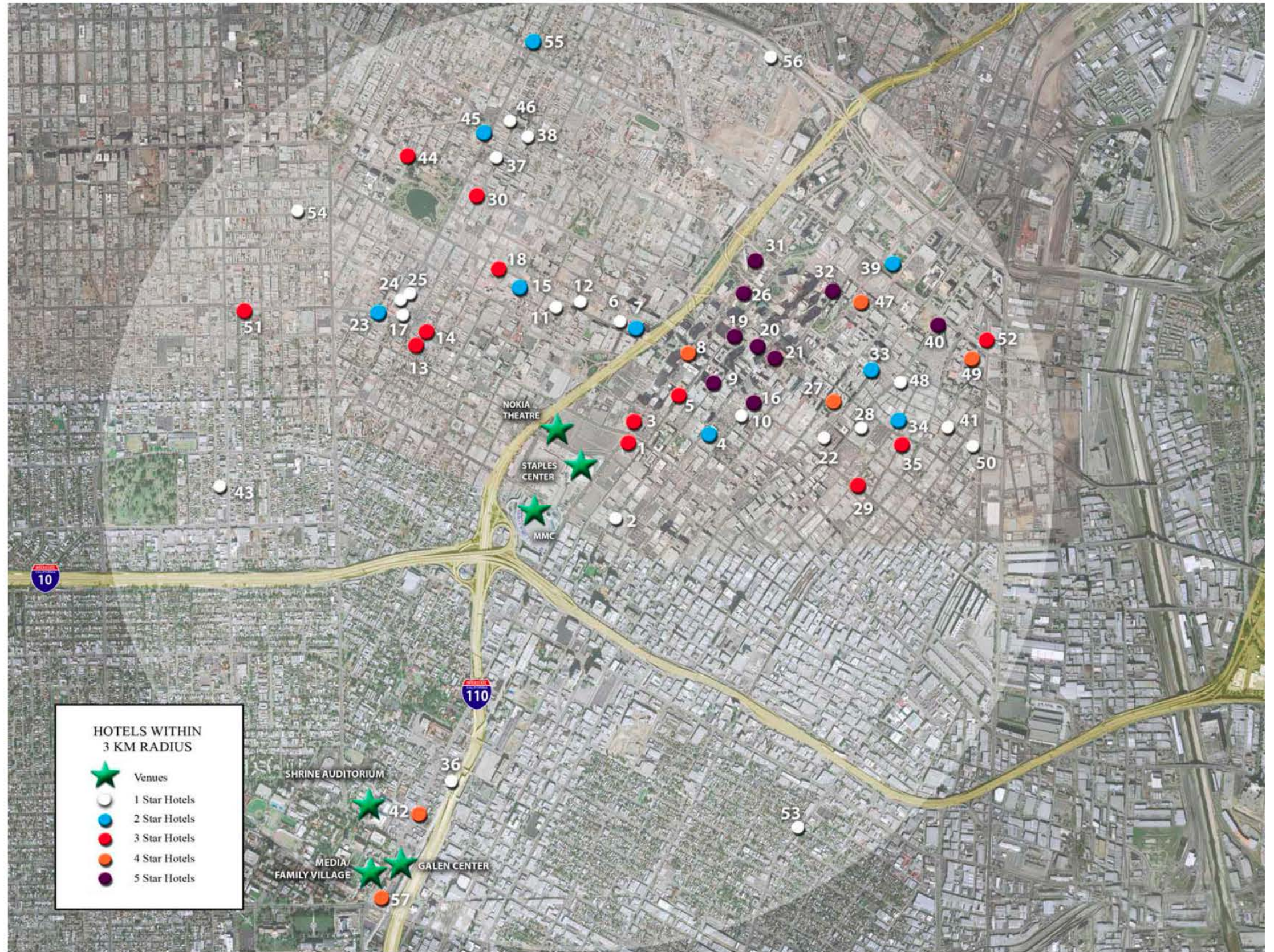


Exhibit 13.3.1



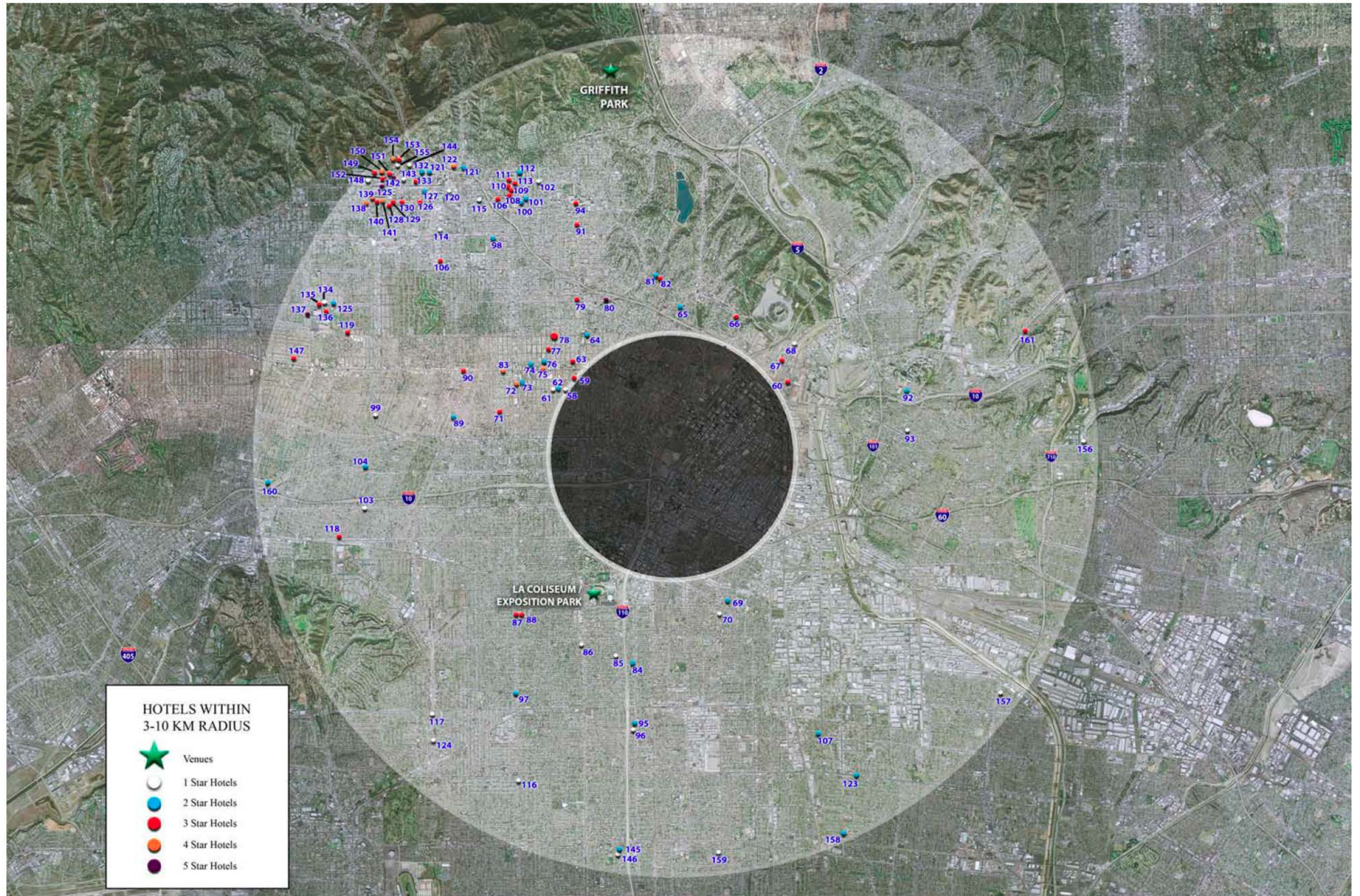


Exhibit 13.3.3

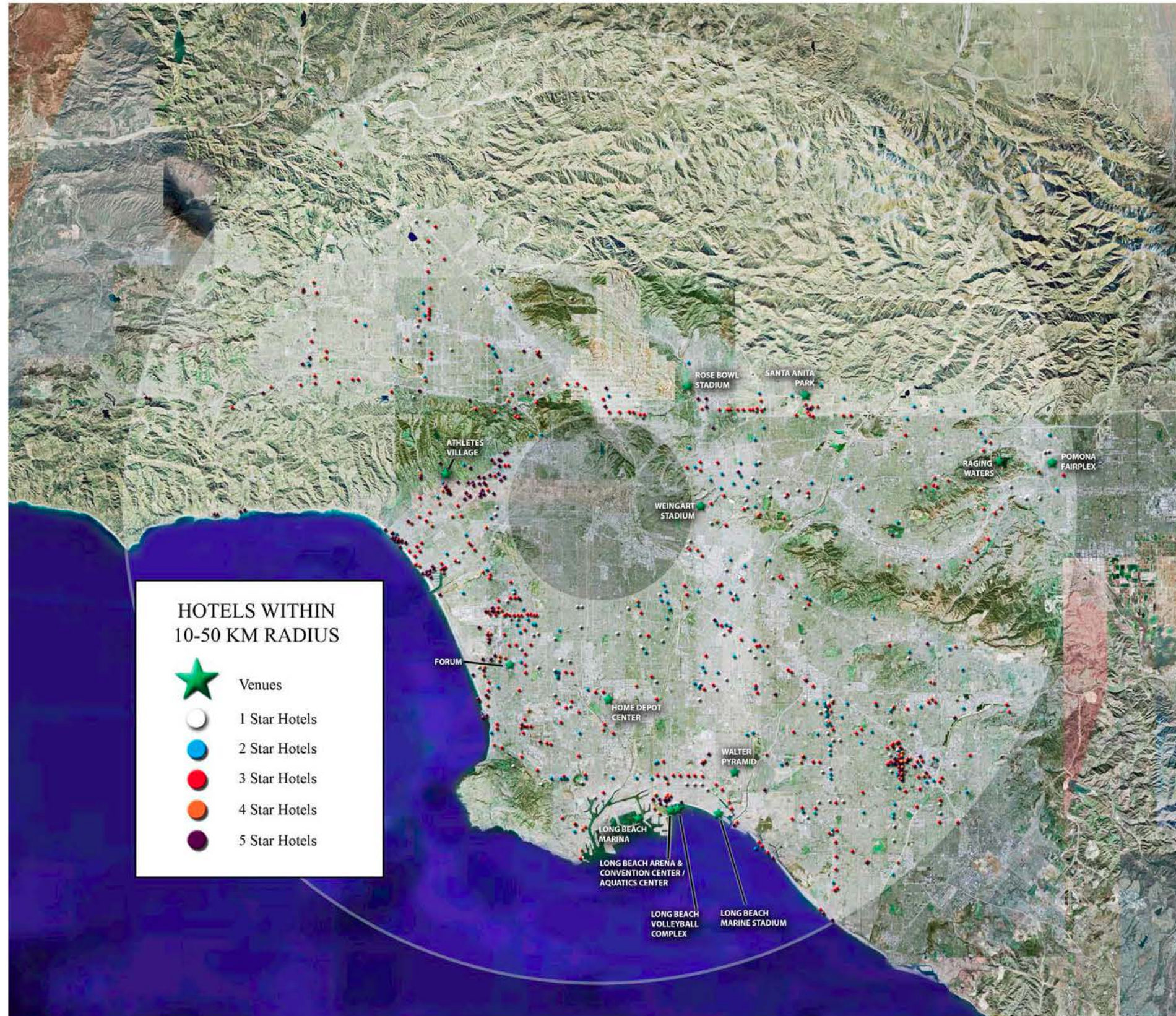


Exhibit 13.3.5

## 13.4 ROOM ALLOCATION

In accordance with tables 13.3.1 - 13.3.6, show your planned allocation of rooms to the various constituent sub-groups by using table 13.4 (listing all constituent sub-groups individually).

Table 13.4.1 provides an allocation of hotel rooms to each of the following constituent sub-groups;

- ▲ IOC Members, IOC Management, Other IOC, Summer IFs, Future OCOGs, Agencies, NOC
- ▲ Other IF
- ▲ NOC
- ▲ SCCOG
- ▲ Broadcasters Hospitality
- ▲ Dignitaries
- ▲ Observers
- ▲ Top Sponsors
- ▲ OCOG Sponsors
- ▲ Broadcasters Production, Written and Photographic Press

This initial allocation considered variables such as hotel standard of comfort, location to Olympic Games center, distance to other venue clusters, and distance to the MMC. This initial allocation demonstrates that there is more than an adequate supply of hotel rooms for each constituent sub-group.

In addition to the allocation of commercially available hotel rooms described above, our proposal includes the Media/Family Village adjacent to the site of the Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum. This facility (described in detail in Theme 8) provides affordable accommodations for 9,300 people. This facility is reserved exclusively for members of the Media and the Olympic Family. The rates to be charged for staying at this facility will be lower than the rates shown in section 13.5 below, and provides an effective market based wedge to help hold down the inevitable pressure to raise prices during the large demand period of the Olympic Games. Exhibit 13.4 is a letter from officials at the University of Southern California committing to providing the necessary facilities for our Media/Family Village.



**TABLE 13.4.1 – ROOM ALLOCATION BY CONSTITUENT SUB-GROUP**

<b>IOC MEMBERS, IOC MANAGEMENT, OTHER IOC, SUMMER IFs, FUTURE OCOGs, AGENCIES, NOC</b>						
Hotel Category	Location	Number of hotels		Number of rooms		
		Existing	Planned	Existing	Planned	Total
5 STAR	0-10 km radius		1		1,000	1,000
	10-50km radius					
4 STAR	0-10 km radius	2		871		871
	10-50km radius					
<b>TOTALS:</b>		<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>871</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,871</b>

Hotel Category	Location	# of hotels	Number of rooms	
			Existing	Total
<b>TECHNICAL OFFICIALS</b>				
4 STAR	0-10 km radius	3	2,124	2,124
	10-50km radius	0	0	
2 STAR	0-10 km radius	1	250	250
	10-50km radius	0	0	
<b>Totals:</b>		<b>4</b>	<b>2,374</b>	<b>2,374</b>
<b>OTHER IF</b>				
5 STAR	0-10 km radius	1	207	207
	10-50km radius	0	0	
4 STAR	0-10 km radius	1	896	896
	10-50km radius	0	0	
<b>Totals:</b>		<b>2</b>	<b>1,103</b>	<b>1,103</b>
<b>NOC</b>				
5 STAR	0-10 km radius	0	0	
	10-50km radius	1	175	175
4 STAR	0-10 km radius	2	158	158
	10-50km radius	8	2,520	2,520
3 STAR	0-10 km radius	1	240	240
	10-50km radius	0	0	
2 STAR	0-10 km radius	5	598	598
	10-50km radius	0	0	
<b>Totals:</b>		<b>17</b>	<b>3,691</b>	<b>3,691</b>
<b>SCCOG</b>				
5 STAR	0-10 km radius	0	0	
	10-50km radius	2	470	470
4 STAR	0-10 km radius	1	5	5
	10-50km radius	5	1,192	1,192
3 STAR	0-10 km radius	1	63	63
	10-50km radius	3	1,757	1,757
2 STAR	0-10 km radius	17	1,382	1,382
	10-50km radius	1	490	490
Other	0-10 km radius	1	611	61
<b>Totals:</b>		<b>31</b>	<b>5,970</b>	<b>5,970</b>
<b>BROADCASTERS HOSPITALITY</b>				
5 STAR	0-10 km radius	0	0	0
	10-50km radius	6	1,226	1,226
<b>Totals:</b>		<b>6</b>	<b>1,226</b>	<b>1,226</b>

Hotel Category	Location	# of hotels	Number of rooms	
			Existing	Total
<b>DIGNITARIES</b>				
5 STAR	0-10 km radius	0	0	0
	10-50km radius	3	725	725
<b>Totals:</b>		<b>3</b>	<b>725</b>	<b>725</b>
<b>OBSERVERS</b>				
3 STAR	0-10 km radius	0	0	0
	10-50km radius	1	627	627
2 STAR	0-10 km radius	0	0	0
	10-50km radius	0	0	0
<b>Totals:</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>627</b>	<b>627</b>
<b>TOP SPONSORS</b>				
4 STAR	0-10 km radius	3	185	185
	10-50km radius	6	2,377	2,377
3 STAR	0-10 km radius	2	107	107
	10-50km radius	0	0	0
2 STAR	0-10 km radius	4	206	206
	10-50km radius	0	0	0
<b>Totals:</b>		<b>15</b>	<b>2,875</b>	<b>2,875</b>
<b>OCOG SPONSORS</b>				
4 STAR	0-10 km radius	0	0	0
	10-50km radius	1	304	304
3 STAR	0-10 km radius	0	0	0
	10-50km radius	6	2,921	2,921
2 STAR	0-10 km radius	0	0	0
	10-50km radius	1	405	405
<b>Totals:</b>		<b>8</b>	<b>3,630</b>	<b>3,630</b>
<b>BROADCASTERS PRODUCTION, WRITTEN AND PHOTOGRAPHIC PRESS</b>				
5 STAR	0-10 km radius	1	453	453
	10-50km radius	11	3,677	3,677
4 STAR	0-10 km radius	11	3,459	3,459
	10-50km radius	6	3,504	3,504
3 STAR	0-10 km radius	0	0	0
	10-50km radius	1	258	258
2 STAR	0-10 km radius	0	0	0
	10-50km radius	1	255	255
Other	0-10 km radius	1	6,000	6,000
<b>Totals:</b>		<b>32</b>	<b>17,606</b>	<b>17,606</b>



## 13.5 ROOM RATES

### 13.5.1 Olympic hotel(s) rate

Clearly stipulate the maximum room rate for all room types (single, double; twin and suite) in USD 2016 and including breakfast(s) and taxes, applicable to the following population:

Table 13.5.1 presents the maximum room rate in 2016. Table 13.5.1 is based on the 5-star segment average daily room rate and includes breakfast and all taxes.

In addition, a number of special complimentary services will be provided to hotel guests, including information packages upon arrival, dedicated concierge staff, translation services, daily newsletter delivery, specialized television programming, and culinary specials featuring food from guests' respective countries.

TABLE 13.5.1 – ROOM RATES AT OLYMPIC HOTELS									
<i>Rates are inclusive American breakfast and all taxes, single or double occupancy</i>									
Hotel Category	Name	\$ in 2006				\$ in 2016*			
		Standard	Deluxe	Executive	Suite	Standard*	Deluxe*	Executive*	Suite*
5 STAR	Ritz-Carlton/JW Marriott	\$387	\$387	\$387	\$387	\$446	\$446	\$446	\$446
	Millennium Biltmore	\$387	\$387	\$387	\$387	\$446	\$446	\$446	\$446
	Hilton Checkers	\$387	\$387	\$387	\$387	\$446	\$446	\$446	\$446

\*The US\$2016 is calculated based on the rate formula provided in section 13.5.2. The noted price includes a \$50 subsidy to be paid by the OCOG as a commitment to maintain affordable lodging for the Olympic Family.

### 13.5.2 Constituent hotel(s) rate

Give the maximum room rate in USD 2006 and 2016 for all room types for all populations not covered by the Olympic hotel(s) rate stated in Q 13.5.1

Describe how such room rates will be indexed to 2016 and controlled.

Tables 13.5.2a and 13.5.2b contain our calculations of the 2016 prices based on the average daily room rate of the hotels during July and August, for the years 2011 through 2014, as certified by the hotel's auditors (the Base Rate), plus an adjustment for expected Consumer Price Index (CPI) increases from July and August 2014 to July and August 2016, plus a 2% Olympic Premium to be compounded annually from 2014 to 2016. An additional booking fee of US\$12 will subsidize administrative costs.

*Olympic Room Rate = Base Rate (average of Olympic Season achieved room rates from 2011 to 2014) x (1+CPI+Olympic Premium), compounded annually from 2014 to 2016.*

Using the above formula and assuming room rate increases consistent with national inflation estimates for 2007 through 2013, the Olympic rate derived from a rate of 2006 U.S. \$100 would be 2016 U.S. \$129.53.



**TABLE 13.5.2A – ROOM RATES AT CONSTITUENT HOTELS**

*Rates are for July/August, single or double occupancy*

Hotel Category	Description	US\$2006		
		Single	Double	Suite
5 STAR	Very high standard of comfort and facilities	\$361	\$361	\$614
4 STAR	High standard of comfort and facilities	\$140	\$140	\$237
3 STAR	Very good standard of comfort and facilities	\$115	\$115	\$196
2 STAR	Good standard of comfort and facilities	\$96	\$96	\$163

**TABLE 13.5.2B – EXAMPLE OF OLYMPIC RATE CALCULATION USING USD2006 \$100**

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Average Rate	\$100.00	\$102.40	\$104.55	\$106.75	\$109.09	\$112.36
CPI	2.4%	2.1%	2.1%	2.2%	3.0%	3.0%
Olympic Premium						
	2012	2013	2014	(2011-14 Average)	2015	2016
Average Rate	\$115.72	\$119.19	\$122.75	\$117.50	\$123.37	\$129.53
CPI	3.0%	3.0%		3.0%	3.0%	
Olympic Premium				2.0%	2.0%	

**ROOM RATE INFLATION ASSUMED TO MATCH NATIONAL CPI INFLATION**

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
U.S. inflation	2.4%	2.1%	2.1%	2.2%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%

U.S. Inflation forecast source: Moody's Economy.com (2006-2010), 1988-2005 compound annual CPI growth rate (2010-2016)

**13.5.3 What are your plans to control room rates in hotels to be constructed and in existing hotels to be refurbished?**

**Example:** If the answer to any of the above questions involves a formula, please explain how each component of the formula is derived and provide an example using USD 100 (in USD 2004) as the base hotel room rate.

Los Angeles' existing hotel room capacity is sufficient to meet the needs of all visitors to the Games. At the appropriate time, we will secure room block agreements with each hotel operator.

**13.6 MINIMUM STAY**

If applicable, describe your plan for minimum stay and room block waves.

We are prepared to negotiate at the appropriate time with local hotels for a flexible minimum stay requirement consistent with the Three Waves formula identified in the May 2004 Technical Manual on Accommodation. There will be no minimum stay requirement during the periods before and after the Olympic Games or during the Paralympic Games.



**13.7 Provide guarantees from all individual hotels and other accommodation owners listed in tables 13.3.1 to 13.3.5 guaranteeing, for all constituent groups:**

- **Room availability**
- **Room rate**
- **Minimum stay/room block waves, if applicable**
- **Price controls for services other than room rates**
- **That accommodation contracts are binding through to the Games**

Please mark each guarantee with the unique colour-coded number attributed to the corresponding hotel in Q 13.3.

We will obtain such guarantees at the appropriate time.

**13.9 Provide details regarding your accommodation plan for spectators during the Olympic Games.**

With nearly 125,000 existing hotel rooms within 50km of our Olympic Games center, and another 20,000 plus rooms expected to be completed before 2016, Los Angeles will provide comfortable and convenient accommodation at a variety of price segments and styles for spectators attending the Olympic Games. Section 13.3 provides a set of maps clearly showing the effective distribution of hotels throughout the geographic area planned for the Olympic Games. This geographic distribution of Los Angeles' hotels will allow guests to find reasonably priced accommodations proximate to any sports venue, and easy access to all major transportation options (rail and highway).

**13.10 Provide a brief explanation of how your accommodation plan is linked to public transport arrangements.**

Our concept of staging the 2016 Olympic Games in our superb, modern, existing facilities in accessible locations ensures that athletes, Olympic Family, media and spectators will be able to easily transit from their accommodations to the competition event of their interest. Part of our strategy in selecting competition venues included consideration of public transit services. Ninety four percent (94%) of spectator seats will be accessible by rail transit. With 2,506 buses servicing 18,500 bus stops, 73.1 miles of rail service and 425 lane-miles of high-occupancy-vehicle traffic lanes, our public transportation system is well-equipped to handle transit to and from any accommodation, venue or event during the Games.

**13.11 If applicable, list any other accommodation possibilities which could be envisaged. (e.g. youth hostels, university campus, campsites etc.).**

**What would be the capacity of this additional accommodation?.**

Los Angeles is the third largest lodging market in the United States with a range of hotels providing varying amenities and prices. Accordingly, alternative accommodations are unlikely to be necessary. If, however, a constituent group is interested in alternative accommodations, we will work to develop an appropriate program.



## Exhibit 13.2



333 South Hope Street, 18th Floor, Los Angeles, California 90071  
Telephone 213 624-7300 Fax 213 624-9746 [www.seemyLA.com](http://www.seemyLA.com)

January 18, 2007

Barry Sanders, Chairman  
Southern California Committee for the Olympic Games  
350 South Bixel Street, Suite 250  
Los Angeles, CA 90017

Dear Mr. Sanders:

I am writing on behalf of L.A., Inc., which serves as the convention and visitors bureau for the City of Los Angeles. This letter is in regard to section 13.2 of the Accommodation theme in the 2012 Candidature Procedure and Questionnaire, which the USOC has requested that we use as the guideline in preparation for the 2016 bid.

As the United States does not have a national tourism authority, Los Angeles hotels have been categorized by average daily room rate and brand segmentation. Smith Travel Research, the leading provider of hotel operating information in the United States, compiles average daily rate and occupancy data for approximately 24,500 hotels nationally. Using this respected and extensive data, Smith Travel Research ranks hotels by price and brand affiliation into seven major segments; Luxury, Upper Upscale, Upscale, Midscale, Economy and Independent. The star rating system in this analysis is based on the following:

- o Luxury is considered 5-star;
- o Upper Upscale is considered 4-star;
- o Upscale is considered 3-star;
- o Midscale is considered 2-star;
- o Economy is considered Unrated; and,
- o Independent hotels have been assigned to a segment based on their annual published rate relative to the annual published rate of the aforementioned segments.

This price-based rating system is consistent with the internationally accepted star rating system referenced on page 57 of the Technical Manual on Accommodation dated May 2004.

To better describe the segments, a list of typical amenities and services provided by hotels within each price segment were itemized and included as an attachment (Attachment A) to this letter.

With respect to table 13.2, I am pleased to confirm that the data contained in the attached table (Attachment B) accurately reflect the Los Angeles area hotel room inventory.

It is with great pride and pleasure that I support Los Angeles as a candidate city for the 2016 Olympics. If further explanation of our methods is required, please do not hesitate to contact me directly.

Sincerely,



Mark Liberman  
President and CEO

Los Angeles  
Chicago  
Washington DC  
New York  
London  
Beijing  
Tokyo







**Attachment A**

Service or Amenity	5-Stars:	4-Stars:	3-Stars:	2-Stars:
	Very High Standard of Comfort and Facilities	High Standard of Comfort and Facilities	Very Good Standard of Comfort and Facilities	Good Standard of Comfort and Facilities
25" or Larger Remote-controlled Color TV with In-Room Movies	X	X	X	X
Bar and/or Lounge	X	X	X	X
Business Center and Services	X	X	X	X
Daily Maid Service	X	X	X	X
Direct-dial Telephone with Voicemail	X	X	X	X
Handicap-Accessible Facilities	X	X	X	X
Individual Climate Control with Air Conditioning	X	X	X	X
Laundry Service	X	X	X	X
Multilingual Staff	X	X	X	X
Private Bathroom with Deluxe Bath Amenities	X	X	X	X
Radio or CD Player with Alarm Clock	X	X	X	X
Refrigerator or Minibar	X	X	X	X
Safe Deposit Boxes	X	X	X	X
Car Rental Service	X	X	X	
Computer Data Port	X	X	X	
In-hotel Restaurants Serving Breakfast, Lunch, and Dinner Daily	X	X	X	
24-Hour In-room Dining	X	X		
Concierge Service	X	X		
Currency Exchange	X	X		
Fitness Facilities	X	X		
Spa Facilities or Services	X	X		
Valet Service	X	X		
Gift Shop	X			
Hairdryer in Room	X			
Massage Treatments	X			
Nightly Turndown Service	X			

Exhibit 13.2 (Contd)





**Attachment B**

**Table 13.2 - Total hotel room capacity in Los Angeles**

Star category	0-3 km radius from Olympic Games Centre			3-10 km radius from Olympic Games Centre			10-50km radius from Olympic Games Centre			TOTAL: 0-50km radius from Olympic Games Centre		
	Existing	New Construction		Existing	New Construction		Existing	New Construction		Existing	New Construction	
		Planned*	Additional**		Planned*	Additional**		Planned*	Additional**		Planned*	Additional**
5 STARS	1,531	1,200	0	0	0	0	10,554	796	0	12,085	1,996	0
4 STARS	5,660	0	0	2,109	0	0	32,015	288	0	39,784	288	0
3 STARS	290	0	0	140	145	0	15,335	431	0	15,765	576	0
2 STARS	1,037	0	0	2,081	90	0	26,084	776	0	29,202	866	0
UNRATED	2,381	0	0	2,324	0	0	22,629	165	866	27,334	165	866
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10,899</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6,654</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>106,617</b>	<b>2,456</b>	<b>866</b>	<b>124,170</b>	<b>3,891</b>	<b>866</b>

\* Planned = hotels for which construction authorizations have already been signed

\*\* Additional = hotels for which construction authorizations have not yet been signed

Sources: existing supply: Smith Travel Research; star categories: Smith Travel Research price segmentation and chain scale segmentation; planned construction: Smith Travel Research construction pipeline; historical supply growth: Smith Travel Research

Exhibit 13.2 (Contd)



Exhibit 13.4



Senior Vice President  
Finance and  
Chief Financial Officer

January 9, 2006

John R. Light, Esq.  
Vice President  
Southern California Committee for the Olympic Games  
c/o Latham & Watkins LLP  
633 West Fifth Street, Suite 4000  
Los Angeles, California 90071-2007

Re: Los Angeles 2016 Olympic Bid

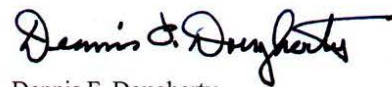
Dear John:

As we've discussed, the University of Southern California enthusiastically supports you and your fellow committee members' efforts to bring the 2016 Summer Olympics back to the greater Los Angeles area.

In support of this campaign, USC hereby confirms that we will provide all available campus accommodations and related services to house either athlete participants or non-athlete participants, such as special guests and members of the media, for the period of July 8 to August 10, 2016. We will provide these housing accommodations at no more than the fair market value for such accommodations prevailing at the time.

We wish you great success in this magnificent effort.

Very truly yours,



Dennis F. Dougherty  
Sr. Vice President, Finance & CFO



Todd R. Dickey  
Sr. Vice President,  
Administration  
and General Counsel

University of  
Southern California  
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Fax: 213 740 5995  
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ddougher@usc.edu

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## THEME 14 – TRANSPORT

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### A – SUPPLY

#### 14.1 Use Table 14.1 to list:

- Your existing transport infrastructure (motorways, major urban arterial network, sub-urban rail, subway, light rail public transport systems and other transport systems with significant capacity).
- All transport infrastructure developments planned irrespective of the Olympic Games but having a direct impact on Olympic venue accessibility.
- Any additional transport infrastructure necessary to host the Olympic Games.
- Please differentiate between transport infrastructure within the city boundary and from the city boundary to outlying venues.
- The infrastructure items in Table 14.1 should be attributed a unique colourcoded number and listed in numerical order (see Table 14.1).
- For all projected transport infrastructure (planned and additional), provide guarantees containing:
  - Required authorisations
  - Bodies responsible for projects
  - Construction timelines
  - Financing

Please see Table 14.1. Exhibit 14.1 is a letter from the Los Angeles Metropolitan Transportation Authority that explains their review and concurrence with the tabular highway and fleet information contained in this theme.

#### 14.2 Complete the maps requested in 8.3 as follows:

Superimpose your city's transport infrastructure, as listed in Table 14.1, on Maps B, B1, B2, etc.

Please label each infrastructure item on the map with the unique number attributed to it in Table 14.1 and observe the following color code:

- **Blue:** Existing infrastructure
- **Green:** Planned infrastructure (irrespective of the Olympic Games)
- **Red:** Additional infrastructure (necessary to host the Olympic Games)

Should your main international airport not appear on these maps, please use an arrow to indicate its direction and the additional distance to the airport.

Please note that all B maps must be also be provided to the IOC in the following formats:

- 10 printed sets of Map using a scale of 1:1000,000;
- 10 printed sets of Maps B1, B2 etc using scale between 1:10,000 and 1:20,000.

Attached as required.

With the exception of the preliminary football matches in the regional venues, all other venues are in Los Angeles and Orange counties. In order to simplify the extensive transportation system, Map 14.2 integrates regional rail lines, major freeways, airports, and Olympic venues.



To simplify review of this map freeways are labeled with their actual route numbers. Metrorail (light rail) and MetroLink (heavy rail) are fully integrated public transit systems. Details for these systems are listed in Table 14.1 and graphically shown in Map 14.2.

### 14.3 Airport Data

**For your main international airport, as well as any other airport you intend to use for the Olympic Games, complete Table 14.3.**

**If applicable, specify what airport capacity improvements will be made for the Olympic Games.**

**What are the types and lengths of surface transport links from the airports to the IOC hotel, the Olympic Village and the IBC/MPC?**

**For all projected capacity improvements provide guarantees containing:**

- **Required authorizations**
- **Bodies responsible for projects**
- **Construction timelines**
- **Financing**

Please see Table 14.3. Please note that no capacity improvements are necessary for the purpose of hosting the Olympic Games and therefore no guarantee letter is required. The current approved annual capacity of Los Angeles International Airport is 89 million passengers, with current traffic at the 60-million level. We note further the additional capacity of regional airports such as Los Angeles/Ontario International Airport, Bob Hope Airport (Hollywood/Burbank), Long Beach Airport, John Wayne Orange County Airport, and several smaller, general aviation airports.

From Los Angeles International Airport, multiple options are available to reach the IOC hotel, Athletes Village and MMC (IBC/MPC) by car or shuttle bus. The IOC Hotel and MMC are located next to each other and can be reached by multiple freeways and surface streets. These paths are in the range of 28-30 km. The Athletes Village at UCLA can be accessed by using the I-405 Freeway northbound or surface streets, all such paths are approximately 20 km in distance.

### 14.4 Flight Network 2004

**Use Table 14.4 to list the number of weekly national and international scheduled direct flights during the Olympic Games period, indicating the split between continents and cities served.**

Please see Table 14.4.

### Motorways, Main Roads and Parking

#### 14.5 Network (2006 and 2016)

**Referring to Table 14.1 and Map B (Q14.2), explain the motorway and main road network which will play a key role during the Olympic Games.**



### **Are there alternative ways to reach the competition and non-competition venues?**

The Los Angeles area has an advanced, multi-modal transportation network which is continuing to expand to meet the needs of its millions of daily users. For an Olympic Games in 2016, the key elements will include the interstate highway and state highway systems known locally as “freeways.” Varying in size from 6-12 lanes, these large-capacity, mostly elevated roads, can handle the needs of Olympic athletes, officials and spectators through careful coordination. Please note that high-occupancy vehicle lanes will be completed on the last remaining major freeway without one (I-405) in Los Angeles County by 2014, providing Olympic vehicles with additional access to free-flowing lanes moving south (I-405, I-5, I-110) and east (I-10, I-105, US-101, I-134) from the proposed Athletes Village at UCLA.

In addition, 141 km of light-rail and subway transit infrastructure have been added or are under construction in the Los Angeles area. These lines will be of great assistance to spectators, as approximately 94% of venue seating can be reached by rail.

All of the freeway routes can be bypassed using surface streets, a number of which are up to eight lanes wide and designated as state routes. Coordination of surface transportation for major events such as the City of Los Angeles Marathon, City of Los Angeles Triathlon, the Tournament of Roses Parade and others are expertly handled annually by local police and transit departments of local cities in the Los Angeles area.

#### **14.6 Main Parking Areas (2006 and 2016)**

**Use Table 14.6 to indicate what is currently available in terms of parking (location + capacity) and what you estimate are the additional needs during the Olympic Games at competition and non-competition venues (capacity).**

Table 14.6 demonstrates that adequate parking is available for most of the competition venues. Additional parking for park-and-ride shuttles will be arranged for events at the Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum and Exposition Park (estimated at 20,000 spaces in lots distributed throughout Los Angeles), and for the one-day endurance competition in Equestrian at the Oaks Blenheim Facility in San Juan Capistrano (about 15,000 spaces).

Because of the convenience of rail transit to the downtown Los Angeles area, ticket sales will incorporate transportation incentives to reduce the number of individual vehicles coming to Staples Center, the Nokia Theatre, Shrine Auditorium, Galen Center and Exposition Park (including the Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum). Local residents are familiar with and support the use of park-and-ride.

#### **14.7 Network (2006 and 2016)**

**Referring to Table 14.1 and map B (Q14.2), explain the public transport network lines (suburban rail, subway, light rail, waterways and high capacity bus ways, if applicable) which will play a key role during the Olympic Games.**

### **Are there alternative ways to reach the competition and non-competition venues?**

Please refer to question 14.5 above.



#### 14.8 Fleet and Rolling Stock (2006 and 2016)

Use Table 14.8 to provide information on the fleet and rolling stock of the principal transport companies, including mode (e.g. train, bus, ferry), type (e.g. light rail, 12 m. bus) together with planned increases until 2016 and additional capacities provided at Games-time.

What part of the fleet is/will be of low emission type?

For all projected fleet and rolling stock (planned and additional) provide guarantees containing:

- **Bodies responsible for projects**
- **Financing**

See Table 14.8. All expansion or improvement projects listed in the table are unrelated to the Olympic Games and those listed have been approved, funded and are being planned or built by public authorities.

#### 14.9 Use Table 14.9 to indicate distances in kilometers and average and peak-hour journey times by bus and in minutes in 2006 and at Games-time.

If another mode of transport will be used, either instead of or in addition to buses, for any particular journey, please include this information in the table.

Table 14.9 presents average journey times between each venue and major points of interest, including the Athletes Village and Media/Family Village.

#### 14.10 Use Table 14.10 to indicate distances in kilometers and average journey times by bus and in minutes between the training venues and the Olympic Village at Games-time.

Table 14.10 lists the distance and time from the Athletes Village to the training venues.

#### 14.14 Spectators

Use Table 14.14 to estimate the average and maximum number of spectators for the each venue per day and per session.

Considering the origin of spectators, explain the transport resources allocated to them.

Table 14.14 estimates the average and maximum number of spectators for each venue per day. Ninety-four percent of spectator sites will be accessible by rail. As spectators will come from many points in the Southern California area, the entire Metro transportation system will be at their disposal. This includes:

- (1) Heavy-rail links from outlying communities (MetroLink system) to central depots and transfers to light-rail lines which can provide transportation to the downtown Los Angeles venues, the Home Depot Center in Carson and the Long Beach Convention Center-area venues.
- (2) Bus transit, either direct to the venues via Metro's highly-successful Metro Rapid service, or from park-and-ride lots serving the densest areas, such as downtown Los Angeles and Exposition Park and large individual venues such as the Home Depot Center in Carson and the Rose Bowl Stadium in Pasadena.



- (3) Individual cars can access many venues and there is ample parking at individual sites which are not part of area groups of multi-sport clusters. Almost all of the venues selected for Olympic competition in 2016 already host events with capacity crowds in 2006 and are used to controlling transportation to accommodate the needs of spectators.

#### 14.15 Main objectives

List your main strategic and operational objectives with regard to traffic management and performance during the Olympic Games.

What constraints will be inherent to the project and what contingency plan will you implement in case of a major transport accident, unexpected demand peaks, event re-scheduling and adverse weather?

The key ingredient to a successful transportation program during the 2016 Olympic Games in Los Angeles is to ensure that all key groups have clear and direct information about how to get to the competition venues.

This will be especially true for spectators, given the large capacities of the Los Angeles-area venues. Transportation information will be included with all ticket purchases and an information campaign through the mass media (including the Internet) will be set up to inform spectators of the preferred method for them to arrive at the Games.

Los Angeles is fortunate to have an outstanding local public transit agency in the Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority (Metro), which was selected as the Outstanding Public Transportation System in the United States for 2006 by the American Public Transportation Association. It now operates one of the nation's most advanced traffic monitoring and management systems, including a Freeway Service Patrol of 145 tow trucks that have assisted 350,000 stranded motorists. These capabilities, which will be enhanced by the OCOG during the Olympic Games period, will help to keep traffic flowing successfully during the Games.

Contingency plans will be created to meet special needs during the Games. Southern California motorists are already well schooled in dealing with major traffic accidents and a wide-ranging information system which includes freeway signboards and a heavy traffic reporting presence on local radio stations will help to move traffic as desired in case of emergencies. Event re-scheduling, if needed, should not substantially impact transit planning since almost all venues will be planned for full capacity on all competition days.

Over and above the special measures described above, we are confident that freeway traffic will flow smoothly because the Games are accompanied by a holiday atmosphere. Experience and actual results show that traffic congestion does not increase linearly with traffic volume. Rather, over 90% of congestion is due to the last 5% of traffic volume. A relatively small reduction in volume because of closed schools and businesses for a holiday usually eliminates all congestion.

#### 14.16 Organization

What transport principles are applied for each of the following constituent groups:

- Athletes and team officials
- Technical officials
- NOCs
- Media
- Sponsors
- T1-T3 constituents





**Distinguish between arrival, departure and Games-time logistics, routes and demand to be met (people, equipment and delivery).**

Each of the groups listed will have a specific transportation plan tailored to meet their needs to meet IOC requirements. All accredited persons will have transportation support available to them for arrival and departure from Los Angeles International Airport, linked to the accreditation center and to their housing locations.

Athletes and team officials will have a dedicated transit system based on buses moving to and from the Athletes Village at UCLA. If NOCs desire to move their athletes in their own vehicles, they may do so and parking will be provided at UCLA for team cars and vans. Each NOC will be provided with a small allocation of courtesy vehicles, depending on team size.

Senior NOC and International Federation officials will likely be housed in the downtown Los Angeles area in the IOC Headquarters Hotel adjacent to Staples Center. Car, rail and shuttle bus transit will be available to them, provided by the OCOG.

News media will be housed mostly in the downtown Los Angeles area and especially at the Media/Family Village. A shuttle bus system and the Expo light-rail line will carry journalists from the Media/Family Village to the MMC at the Los Angeles Convention Center, from which a hub-and-spoke shuttle bus system will be arranged to all competition venues. Other accredited persons may also ride this system.

Technical officials will likely be housed close to the competition venues and shuttle buses will be used to ferry officials back and forth from their assignments.

Sponsors and other groups for whom support is needed will have transit arrangements which meets their needs, depending on their housing locations. In many instances, such groups prefer to make their own arrangements and require only parking support for their buses or vans at the venues.

#### **14.17 Measures**

**Describe the measures planned to facilitate Olympic Games traffic flow, punctuality and reliability, such as breakdown response units or Olympic traffic lanes, as well as normal traffic restrictions.**

**Should your measures include Olympic traffic lanes, please indicate these on Maps B, B1, B2, etc. as follows: existing - planned - additional.**

A series of measures will be used to shape the nature of the traffic flow in the Los Angeles area for the 2016 Olympic Games. These include, but are not limited to:

- (1) Coupling of tickets with designated transportation support for events in high-density areas, such as in downtown Los Angeles and in Long Beach.
- (2) Traffic in areas with heavy Olympic usage will be re-routed to focus on maintaining continuous flow. This can include changing specific streets to single-direction-only streets, closing specific freeway off-ramps or diverting traffic away from specific streets unless authorized. All of these measures are used today for specific events such as the Tournament of Roses Parade and Rose Bowl game, as well as special events such as the 2000 Democratic National Convention held in downtown Los Angeles.



- (3) Companies with large offices in high-density Olympic areas will be asked to implement a flex-time program during the Olympic Games period, emphasizing work times which begin earlier in the morning and end earlier in the day to help ease traffic during the late-afternoon and evening Olympic event peaks.
- (4) Street traffic will be smoothed through the use of the area's state-of-the-art signal priority system. This technology is described more fully in the answer to question 14.21.

At present, no special Olympic traffic lanes are projected to be created, but buses for athletes and officials will use the existing high-occupancy-vehicle lanes ("diamond lanes") on 14 freeways in the Los Angeles-area system.

#### **14.18 Ticketing**

**Do you plan to link ticketing to transport access and parking? If so, how?**

Tickets and transportation are planned to be linked for many venues. This will be accomplished through two major programs: (1) purchase of a ticket for high-density venues will include issuance of a transit pass for either a park-and-ride location that uses shuttle buses to reach the venue or a light-rail line or subway pass for stations within a short walk of the venue and (2) ticket purchases will include parking passes for some venues with less density, but with limited parking capacity and with detailed instructions for non-pass holders on how to access public transit or park-and-ride lots to get to the site.

#### **14.19 Training and testing**

**Describe your concept for training and testing transport staff and facilities before the Olympic Games.**

Testing and training of transit staff for the Olympic Games will begin in 2013 as pre-Olympic events are held in each sport, many at the designated competition venues. This will reveal weaknesses in planning and give management and operations staff an opportunity to become familiar with the sites and operational responsibilities as pre-Olympic events are held in 2013, 2014 and 2015 as well as test events of some temporary sites in early 2016.

In addition, during the period just prior to the Olympic Games, extensive rehearsals will be done with all transport drivers and staff to ensure reliability not only to the competition sites, but also to training sites. GPS capability will be made available to transport drivers.

#### **14.20 Authorities**

**Which authorities (state, region, city etc.) will be responsible for managing transport activities in the Olympic region during the Olympic Games? What will their respective responsibilities be?**

**How will these different authorities be integrated and coordinated with the OCOG from the strategic planning phase to Games-time traffic management?**

**Under which authority will your transport and traffic management command and control center be operated?**

**Provide a guarantee from the responsible authority.**

The OCOG will be responsible for the transportation aspects of a 2016 Olympic Games held in Los Angeles which do not involve use of public transportation. The OCOG will be responsible for setting up the shuttle bus systems, renting and operating park-and-ride lots and organizing parking operations at sites which do not already have them.



Existing protocols for public transit operations will continue in force during the Olympic Games in Los Angeles in 2016. Metro will continue as the lead agency for public transit in Los Angeles, operating the bus and rail lines as they currently do. Individual cities—primarily the City of Los Angeles and the City of Long Beach—will continue to operate their own city streets and will provide law enforcement. The California Department of Transportation is responsible for the maintenance and operation of the freeway system and the California Highway Patrol is responsible for policing of the freeways.

Coordination of the transportation management during the Olympic Games will be arranged through a committee structure similar to that envisioned for law enforcement agencies. As the area's largest regional transit authority, Metro operates a comprehensive transportation control center in downtown Los Angeles which will be used as the transportation management headquarters during the Games.

#### 14.21 Information

**Describe the intelligent information technologies and communication equipment designed to control and command traffic, taking into account weather conditions, delays, accidents, diversion routes, special security requirements, etc.**

Metro has an outstanding, state-of-the-art control center in downtown Los Angeles. It monitors all of the area's freeways, busways and rail traffic, and every stop light in the City of Los Angeles system, and pinpoints problems quickly to allow rapid response.

OCOG buses which support athletes, officials and news media will be tied into this communications system. In addition, Metro's Rapid program uses an advanced "bus signal priority system" which is based on communications between antenna embedded in the street pavement, radio transmitters mounted underneath the bus, and the Los Angeles Department of Transportation's Transit Priority Manager (TPM) computer. Once a bus identification and location are received by the TPM, the computer determines the need for traffic signal priority. If a bus is ahead of the scheduled headway by 50% or greater, then no signal priority is granted. However, if a bus is behind the scheduled headway by 50% or greater, then signal priority is granted to assist buses in maintaining their headway. Metro's Bus Operations Control Center monitors the real-time progress of buses and helps manage bus "bunching" and "gaps" as they progress along the corridor.

Real-time information and surveillance is available for streets, busways, freeways and rail service in the control center using both electronic tracking devices and visual surveillance from the ground and in the air.





TABLE 14.1 – EXISTING, PLANNED AND ADDITIONAL TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE								
<b>Note 1:</b> All venues are within LA County and Orange County. All entities for transportation infrastructure are specific to LA and Orange counties, respectively. <b>Note 2:</b> Regional venues for preliminary football matches (San Francisco, San Diego, Las Vegas) have similar transportation infrastructure in their respective areas. <b>Note 3:</b> Cost of upgrades is annually planned and integrated into State of California Transportation planning.								
Route No.	Type of Transport Infrastructure	Length (km) + capacity (no. of traffic lanes or tracks)		Construction/upgrade				Source of financing
		Within County boundary	From County boundary to outlying venues <sup>1</sup>	Body responsible	Construction date	Date of upgrade	Cost of upgrade	
<b>EXISTING INFRASTRUCTURE: FREEWAYS</b>								
5	I-5: Santa Ana/Golden State Freeway	Orange Co. line to Kern Co. line: 88.6 mi/142.6 km (6-12 lanes)	NA	Caltrans	1945	Multiple, continuous upgrades	By 2013: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6 lanes added Orange Co. line to I-605: 6.4 mi/10.3 km \$1.165 billion</li> <li>2 HOV lanes added SR-134 to SR-14: 19 mi/30.3 km \$1.01 billion</li> </ul>	Public
10	I-10: Santa Monica/San Bernardino Freeway	Pacific Coast Hwy. to San Bernardino Co. line: 46.1 mi/74.2 Km (8-14 lanes)	NA	Caltrans	1943	Multiple, continuous upgrades	By 2014: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2 HOV lanes added I-605 to SR-57: 11 mi/18 km \$400 million</li> </ul>	Public
101	US-101: Santa Ana/Hollywood/Ventura Freeway	East Los Angeles to Ventura Co. line 38.2 mi/61.5 km (6-10 lanes)	NA	Caltrans	1940	Multiple, continuous upgrades	See Note 3	Public
405	I-405: San Diego Freeway	Orange Co. line to I-5 48.6 mi/78.3 km (8-10 lanes)	NA	Caltrans	1957	Multiple, continuous upgrades	By 2015: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Northbound HOV lane added from I-10 to US-101: 10 mi/16.4 km \$1 billion</li> </ul>	Public





**TABLE 14.1 – EXISTING, PLANNED AND ADDITIONAL TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE**

**Note 1:** All venues are within LA County and Orange County. All entities for transportation infrastructure are specific to LA and Orange counties, respectively.

**Note 2:** Regional venues for preliminary football matches (San Francisco, San Diego, Las Vegas) have similar transportation infrastructure in their respective areas.

**Note 3:** Cost of upgrades is annually planned and integrated into State of California Transportation planning.

Route No.	Type of Transport Infrastructure	Length (km) + capacity (no. of traffic lanes or tracks)		Construction/upgrade				Source of financing
		Within County boundary	From County boundary to outlying venues <sup>1</sup>	Body responsible	Construction date	Date of upgrade	Cost of upgrade	
105	I-105: Glenn Anderson Freeway	Hwy. 1 to I-605 18.2 mi/29.2 Km (8 lanes)	NA	Caltrans	1993	Multiple, continuous upgrades	See Note 3	Public
110	I-110: Harbor /Pasadena Freeway	Gaffey Street in San Pedro to I-210 33.2 mi/53.3 Km (8 lanes)	NA	Caltrans	1940	Multiple, continuous upgrades	See Note 3	Public
210	I-210: Foothill Freeway	I-5 in Sylmar to San Bernardino Co. line 48.5 mi/78.1 Km (8 lanes)	NA	Caltrans	1955	Multiple, continuous upgrades	See Note 3	Public
710	I-710: Long Beach Freeway	Valley Blvd. in Long Beach to Monterey Park 38.2 mi/61.5 km (4-8 lanes)	NA	Caltrans	1952	Multiple, continuous upgrades	See Note 3	Public
605	I-605: San Gabriel River Freeway	Orange Co. line to I-210 26 mi/41.8 km (8 lanes)	NA	Caltrans	1964	Multiple, continuous upgrades	See Note 3	Public





TABLE 14.1 – EXISTING, PLANNED AND ADDITIONAL TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE								
<p><b>Note 1:</b> All venues are within LA County and Orange County. All entities for transportation infrastructure are specific to LA and Orange counties, respectively.</p> <p><b>Note 2:</b> Regional venues for preliminary football matches (San Francisco, San Diego, Las Vegas) have similar transportation infrastructure in their respective areas.</p> <p><b>Note 3:</b> Cost of upgrades is annually planned and integrated into State of California Transportation planning.</p>								
Route No.	Type of Transport Infrastructure	Length (km) + capacity (no. of traffic lanes or tracks)		Construction/upgrade				Source of financing
		Within County boundary	From County boundary to outlying venues <sup>1</sup>	Body responsible	Construction date	Date of upgrade	Cost of upgrade	
57	SR-57: Orange Freeway	Orange Co. line to I-210 11.84 mi/19.1 km (8-10 lanes)	NA	Caltrans	1972	Multiple, continuous upgrades		Public
60	SR-60: Pomona Freeway	East Los Angeles Interchange to San Bernardino Co. line 30.5 mi/49.1 km (8-10 lanes)	NA	Caltrans	1965	Multiple, continuous upgrades	By 2009: • 2 HOV lanes added I-605 to Azusa Ave.: 11.5 mi/18 km \$258 million	Public
90	SR-90: Marina del Rey Freeway	SR 1 to Slauson Ave. 2.35 mi/3.8 km (4-6 lanes)	NA	Caltrans	1968	Multiple, continuous upgrades	See Note 3	Public
91	SR-91: Artesia Freeway	Vermont Ave. to Orange Co. line 14.7 mi/23.7 km (8 lanes)	NA	Caltrans	1968	Multiple, continuous upgrades	See Note 3	Public
134	SR-134	US 101/SR-170 Interchange to I-210/I-710 Interchange 13.3 mi/21.5 Km (8-10 lanes)	NA	Caltrans	1955	Multiple, continuous upgrades	See Note 3	Public





**TABLE 14.1 – EXISTING, PLANNED AND ADDITIONAL TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE**

**Note 1:** All venues are within LA County and Orange County. All entities for transportation infrastructure are specific to LA and Orange counties, respectively.

**Note 2:** Regional venues for preliminary football matches (San Francisco, San Diego, Las Vegas) have similar transportation infrastructure in their respective areas.

**Note 3:** Cost of upgrades is annually planned and integrated into State of California Transportation planning.

Route No.	Type of Transport Infrastructure	Length (km) + capacity (no. of traffic lanes or tracks)		Construction/upgrade				Source of financing
		Within County boundary	From County boundary to outlying venues <sup>1</sup>	Body responsible	Construction date	Date of upgrade	Cost of upgrade	
170	SR-170: Hollywood Freeway	US-101/SR-134 Interchange to I-5 6.1 mi/9.8 km (6-8 lanes)	NA	Caltrans	1960s	Multiple, continuous upgrades	See Note 3	Public
22	SR-22: Garden Grove Freeway	SR-55 to I-405 13 mi/20.8 km (8-10 lanes)	NA	Caltrans	1960s	Multiple, continuous upgrades	By Nov. 2006: • Add lanes in Orange Co. \$550 million	Public
55	SR-55 Costa Mesa Freeway	19th St. in Costa Mesa to SR-91 18 mi/28.8 km (10-12 lanes)	NA	Caltrans	1930s	Multiple, continuous upgrades		Public
73	SR-73: San Joaquin Hills Toll Road	I-5 to I-405 (in Orange Co.) 21 mi/33.6 km (6 lanes)	NA	Caltrans	1996	Multiple, continuous upgrades	See Note 3	San Joaquin Hills Transp. Corridor Agency





TABLE 14.1 – EXISTING, PLANNED AND ADDITIONAL TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE								
<b>Note 1:</b> All venues are within LA County and Orange County. All entities for transportation infrastructure are specific to LA and Orange counties, respectively. <b>Note 2:</b> Regional venues for preliminary football matches (San Francisco, San Diego, Las Vegas) have similar transportation infrastructure in their respective areas. <b>Note 3:</b> Cost of upgrades is annually planned and integrated into State of California Transportation planning.								
Route No.	Type of Transport Infrastructure	Length (km) + capacity (no. of traffic lanes or tracks)		Construction/upgrade				Source of financing
		Within County boundary	From County boundary to outlying venues <sup>1</sup>	Body responsible	Construction date	Date of upgrade	Cost of upgrade	
<b>EXISTING INFRASTRUCTURE: RAIL</b>								
a	Metro Blue Line Light Rail: Downtown Los Angeles-Long Beach	22 mi/35.4 km (2 tracks)	NA	Metro	1990	NA	NA	Public
a	Metro Green Line Light Rail: Norwalk-El Segundo	20 mi/32.2 km (2 tracks)	NA	Metro	1995	NA	NA	Public
a	Metro Red Line Subway: Downtown Los Angeles-N. Hollywood and Wilshire/Western	17.4 mi/28.0 km (2 tracks)	NA	Metro	1993	2000	NA	Public
a	Metro Gold Line Light Rail: Downtown Los Angeles-Pasadena	13.7 mi/22.0 km (2 tracks)	NA	Metro	2003	NA	NA	Public
a	Metro Orange Line Dedicated Busway: North Hollywood-Warner Ctr.	14 mi/22.5 km (2 tracks)	NA	Metro	2005	NA	NA	Public







**TABLE 14.1 – EXISTING, PLANNED AND ADDITIONAL TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE**

**Note 1:** All venues are within LA County and Orange County. All entities for transportation infrastructure are specific to LA and Orange counties, respectively.  
**Note 2:** Regional venues for preliminary football matches (San Francisco, San Diego, Las Vegas) have similar transportation infrastructure in their respective areas.  
**Note 3:** Cost of upgrades is annually planned and integrated into State of California Transportation planning.

Route No.	Type of Transport Infrastructure	Length (km) + capacity (no. of traffic lanes or tracks)		Construction/upgrade				Source of financing
		Within County boundary	From County boundary to outlying venues <sup>1</sup>	Body responsible	Construction date	Date of upgrade	Cost of upgrade	
a	Metro Gold Line Light Rail Eastside Extension: Downtown Los Angeles-East Los Angeles	6 mi/9.7 km (2 tracks)	NA	Metro	NA	NA	2009 Completion: \$898 Million	Public
b	Metro Exposition Light Rail Phase I: Downtown Los Angeles-Culver City	8.5 mi/13.7 km (2 tracks)	NA	Metro	NA	NA	2010 Completion: \$640 million	Public
b	Metrolink Ventura Co. Line Commuter Rail: Oxnard-Downtown Los Angeles (Union Station)	70.9 mi/114.1 km (32 mi/ 51.5 km in Los Angeles Co.) (2 tracks)	NA	SoCal Regional Rail Authority	1992	1994	NA	Public
b	Metrolink Antelope Valley Line Commuter Rail: Lancaster-Downtown Los Angeles (Union Station)	76.6 mi/123.3 km (2 tracks)	NA	SoCal Regional Rail Authority	1992	1994	NA	Public





TABLE 14.1 – EXISTING, PLANNED AND ADDITIONAL TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE								
<b>Note 1:</b> All venues are within LA County and Orange County. All entities for transportation infrastructure are specific to LA and Orange counties, respectively. <b>Note 2:</b> Regional venues for preliminary football matches (San Francisco, San Diego, Las Vegas) have similar transportation infrastructure in their respective areas. <b>Note 3:</b> Cost of upgrades is annually planned and integrated into State of California Transportation planning.								
Route No.	Type of Transport Infrastructure	Length (km) + capacity (no. of traffic lanes or tracks)		Construction/upgrade				Source of financing
		Within County boundary	From County boundary to outlying venues <sup>1</sup>	Body responsible	Construction date	Date of upgrade	Cost of upgrade	
b	Metrolink San Bernardino Line Commuter Rail: San Bernardino-Downtown Los Angeles (Union Station)	56.5 mi/90.9 km (33.8 mi/54.4 km in Los Angeles Co.) (2 tracks)	NA	SoCal Regional Rail Authority	1992	1993	NA	Public
b	Metrolink Riverside Line Commuter Rail: Riverside-Downtown Los Angeles (Union Station)	59.1 mi/95.1 km (35.6 mi/57.3 km in Los Angeles Co.) (2 tracks)	NA	SoCal Regional Rail Authority	1993	NA	NA	Public
b	Metrolink Orange Co. Line Commuter Rail: Oceanside-Downtown Los Angeles (Union Station)	87.2 mi/140.3 km (21.1 mi/34.0 km in Los Angeles Co.) (2 tracks)	NA	SoCal Regional Rail Authority	1994	NA	NA	Public
b	Metrolink 91 Line Commuter Rail: Riverside-Downtown Los Angeles (Union Station) via Fullerton	61.6 mi/99.1 km (21.1 mi/34.0 km in Los Angeles Co.) (2 tracks)	NA	SoCal Regional Rail Authority	2002	NA	NA	Public



TABLE 14.1 – EXISTING, PLANNED AND ADDITIONAL TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE								
<b>Note 1:</b> All venues are within LA County and Orange County. All entities for transportation infrastructure are specific to LA and Orange counties, respectively. <b>Note 2:</b> Regional venues for preliminary football matches (San Francisco, San Diego, Las Vegas) have similar transportation infrastructure in their respective areas. <b>Note 3:</b> Cost of upgrades is annually planned and integrated into State of California Transportation planning.								
Route No.	Type of Transport Infrastructure	Length (km) + capacity (no. of traffic lanes or tracks)		Construction/upgrade				Source of financing
		Within County boundary	From County boundary to outlying venues <sup>1</sup>	Body responsible	Construction date	Date of upgrade	Cost of upgrade	
<b>PLANNED INFRASTRUCTURE: RAIL</b>								
b	Metro Exposition Light Rail Phase II: Culver City-Santa Monica	5-7 mi/8-11.3 km depending on route selection (2 tracks)	NA	Metro	NA	NA	2015 estimated completion: \$750 million	Public
b	Metrolink Extension to San Bernardino Line: San Bernardino to Redlands	9 mi/14.5 km (outside Los Angeles Co.) (1 track + sidings)	NA	Construction: San Bern. Assoc. Govts. Operations: SoCal. Regional Rail Authority	NA	NA	2014 estimated completion: \$150 million	Public
b	Metrolink Extension to 91 Line: Riverside to Perris	22 mi/34.4 Km (outside Los Angeles Co.) (1 track plus sidings)	NA	Construction: Riverside Co. Trans. Comm. Operations: SoCal. Regional Rail Authority	NA	NA	2009 estimated completion: \$186 million	Public
<b>ADDITIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE: FOR THE OLYMPIC GAMES</b>								
None.								





Map 14.2

**TABLE 14.3 – AIRPORT DATA**

**LOS ANGELES INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT**

<b>Capacity</b>	<b>Existing (2006)</b>	<b>Planned (2016)</b>
<b>Number of terminals</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 9 commercial terminals</li> <li>• 3 remote areas</li> <li>• 1 charter terminal</li> <li>• 2 private general aviation terminals</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 10 commercial terminals</li> <li>• (New terminal to replace remote gates)</li> <li>• 1 charter terminal</li> <li>• 2 private general admission terminals</li> </ul>
<b>Number of international departure gates</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 45 contact gates</li> <li>• 19 remote gates</li> <li>• 64 total international gates</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 88 contact gates</li> <li>• 88 total international gates</li> </ul>
<b>Number of national departure gates</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 65 contact gates</li> <li>• 30 remote gates</li> <li>• 95 total national gates</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 65 contact gates</li> <li>• 65 total national gates</li> </ul>
<b>Passengers/hour</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 22,500</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 22,500</li> </ul>
<b>Runway movements/hour</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 144</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 144</li> </ul>
<b>Night flight ban</b>	None	None



**TABLE 14.4 – FLIGHT NETWORK**

Continent	Cities served	Number of weekly flights	Continent	Cities served	Number of weekly flights
<b>NATIONAL FLIGHTS:</b>			<b>NATIONAL FLIGHTS:</b>		
<b>USA (INCLUDES POSSESSIONS)</b>			<b>USA (INCLUDES POSSESSIONS)</b>		
	Hailey, Idaho	14		Chicago/Midway, Illinois	98
	San Antonio, Texas	56		Memphis, Tennessee	35
	Albuquerque, New Mexico	97		Medford, Oregon	28
	Eureka, California	14		Miami, Florida	84
	Anchorage, Alaska	28		Milwaukee, Wisconsin	28
	Aspen, Colorado	6		Modesto, California	50
	Atlanta, Georgia	224		Monterey, California	138
	Austin, Texas	56		Minneapolis, Minnesota	126
	Hartford, Connecticut	14		New Orleans, Louisiana	16
	Bakersfield, California	58		Oakland, California	362
	Nashville, Tennessee	56		Kahului, Hawaii	126
	Boise, Idaho	56		Ontario, California	98
	Boston, Massachusetts	111		Chicago/O'Hare, Illinois	308
	Baltimore, Maryland	56		Oxnard, California	62
	Carlsbad, California	88		Portland, Oregon	140
	Cleveland, Ohio	52		Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	119
	Charlotte, North Carolina	56		Phoenix, Arizona	450
	Columbus, Ohio	14		Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	24
	Colorado Springs, Colorado	42		Palm Springs, California	110
	Cincinnati, Ohio	52		Redding, California	14
	Washington, D.C./Reagan	14		Redmond, Oregon	28
	Denver, Colorado	330		Raleigh-Durham, North Carolina	12
	Dallas, Texas	280		Reno, Nevada	104
	Detroit, Michigan	103		San Diego, California	584
	El Paso, Texas	42		Santa Barbara, California	216
	Newark, New Jersey	147		San Luis Obispo, California	140
	Fresno, California	213		Seattle, Washington	238
	Fort Lauderdale, Florida	42		San Francisco, California	479
	Spokane, Washington	14		St. George, Utah	28
	Agana Field, Guam	9		San Jose, California	394
	Honolulu, Hawaii	241		San Juan, Puerto Rico	12
	Houston/Hobby, Texas	56		Salt Lake City, Utah	194
	Houston/Int'l, Texas	174		Sacramento, California	204
	Washington, D.C./Dulles	161		Santa Maria, California	66
	Indianapolis, Indiana	52		Santa Ana, California	80
	El Centro, California	24		St. Louis, Missouri	70
	Inyokern, California	38		Tampa, Florida	24
	New York/Kennedy, New York	346		Tucson, Arizona	140
	Kona, Hawaii	58		Fayetteville, Arkansas	14
	Las Vegas, Nevada	512		Yuma, Arizona	38
	New York/LaGuardia, New York	2	<b>Total:</b>	<b>84 cities</b>	<b>9,707</b>
	Lihue, Hawaii	56			
	Kansas City, Missouri	96			
	Orlando, Florida	66			



**TABLE 14.4 – FLIGHT NETWORK (CONTD)**

Continent	Cities served	Number of weekly flights	Continent	Cities served	Number of weekly flights
<b>INTERNATIONAL FLIGHTS:</b>			<b>INTERNATIONAL FLIGHTS:</b>		
<b>ASIA</b>			<b>NORTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA</b>		
	Bangkok, Thailand	8		Acapulco, Mexico	2
	Guangzhou, China	14		Agua Caliente, Mexico	20
	Hong Kong, China	42		Leon/Guanajuato, Mexico	32
	Inchon, South Korea	62		Culiacan, Mexico	14
	Osaka, Japan	14		Cancun, Mexico	41
	Manila, Philippines	9		Durango, Mexico	16
	Tokyo, Japan	103		Guadalajara, Mexico	171
	Beijing, China	14		Guatemala City, Guatemala	28
	Shanghai, China	14		Hermosillo, Mexico	22
	Singapore	14		La Paz, Mexico	10
	Taipei, Taiwan	88		Loreto, Mexico	10
<b>Totals:</b>	<b>11 cities</b>	<b>382</b>		Mexico City, Mexico	193
<b>AUSTRALIA/OCEANIA</b>				Managua, Nicaragua	4
	Auckland, New Zealand	42		Manzanillo, Mexico	8
	Apia, Western Samoa	2		Morelia, Mexico	20
	Brisbane, Australia	10		Monterrey, Mexico	8
	Melbourne, Australia	14		Mazatlan, Mexico	28
	Nadi, Fiji	16		Montego Bay, Jamaica	14
	Papeete, French Polynesia	39		Panama City, Panama	14
	Sydney, Australia	50		Puerto Vallarta, Mexico	20
<b>Totals:</b>	<b>7 cities</b>	<b>173</b>		San Salvador, El Salvador	66
<b>EUROPE</b>				Los Cabos, Mexico	80
	Amsterdam, The Netherlands	14		San Jose, Costa Rica	14
	Dublin, Ireland	10		Torreón, Mexico	4
	Dusseldorf, Germany	6		Zacatecas, Mexico	10
	Frankfurt, Germany	42		Zihuatanejo (Ixtapa), Mexico	10
	London, England	140		Edmonton, Canada	14
	Moscow, Russia	12		Montreal, Canada	42
	Munich, Germany	14		Vancouver, Canada	154
	Paris, France	47		Calgary, Canada	56
	Tel Aviv, Israel	6		Toronto, Canada	102
	Zurich, Switzerland	10			
<b>Totals:</b>	<b>10 cities</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>Totals:</b>	<b>31 cities</b>	<b>1,227</b>
			<b>SOUTH AMERICA</b>		
				Bogota, Colombia	6
				Sao Paulo, Brazil	8
				Lima, Peru	22
			<b>Totals:</b>	<b>3 cities</b>	<b>36</b>



**TABLE 14.6 – MAIN PARKING AREAS**

Venue	Sport/Event	Gross seating capacity	2004			2016	
			Parking location (distance from venue)	Number of cars	Number of buses	Number of cars	Number of buses
<b>ALL COMPETITION VENUES</b>							
Coliseum	Athletics/Ceremonies	75,000	Surrounding	20,000	Included	Same	Same
Exposition Park	Fencing (prelims)	10,000	Surrounding	NA	Included	Same	Same
Home Depot Center	Archery	5,000	Adjacent	8,500	Included	Same	Same
Home Depot Center	Cycling	4,000	Adjacent	NA	Included	Same	Same
Home Depot Center	Football	27,000	Adjacent	NA	Included	Same	Same
Home Depot Center	Tennis	8,000	Adjacent	NA	Included	Same	Same
Nokia Theatre	Fencing (finals)	7,000	Surrounding	3,000	Included	Same	Same
Staples Center	Gymnastics (artistic) Handball (finals)	18,000	Surrounding	3,000	Included	Same	Same
Long Beach Aquatics	Swimming (all)	20,000	Adjacent	4,000	Included	Same	Same
Long Beach Arena	Judo Gymnastics (rhythmic)	11,000	Adjacent	NA	Included	Same	Same
Long Beach Convention Center	Table Tennis Taekwondo Wrestling	5,000 8,000 8,000	Adjacent	NA	Included	Same	Same
Long Beach Volleyball Complex	Volleyball (beach)	8,000	Adjacent	NA	Included	Same	Same
Bren Events Center	Badminton	5,000	Adjacent	1,300	Included	Same	Same
Honda Center	Basketball	17,500	Adjacent	4,000	Included	Same	Same
Anaheim Arena	Basketball	7,000	Adjacent	5,000	Included	Same	Same
Galen Center	Boxing	10,000	Adjacent	5,000	Included	Same	Same
Long Beach Marine Stadium	Canoe/Kayak (flatwater) Rowing	25,000	Adjacent	500	Included	Same	Same
Raging Waters	Canoe/Kayak (slalom)	2,000	Adjacent	2,000	Included	Same	Same
Griffith Park	Cycling (mountain-road)	n/a	Surrounding	2,600	Included	Same	Same
Santa Anita Park	Equestrian (main)	32,000	Adjacent	19,650	Included	Same	Same
Oaks Blenheim Facility	Equestrian (event)	50,000 standing	Surrounding	1,000	Included	Same	Same
Rose Bowl Stadium	Football	91,000	Surrounding	20,600	Included	Same	Same
Qualcomm Stadium	Football	75,000	Surrounding	16,000	Included	Same	Same
AT&T Park	Football	38,000	Adjacent	5,000	Included	Same	Same
Sam Boyd Stadium	Football	32,000	Adjacent	6,000	Included	Same	Same





**TABLE 14.6 – MAIN PARKING AREAS (CONTD)**

Venue	Sport/Event	Gross seating capacity	2004			2016	
			Parking location (distance from venue)	Number of cars	Number of buses	Number of cars	Number of buses
<b>ALL COMPETITION VENUES (CONTD)</b>							
Walter Pyramid	Handball	5,000	Adjacent	2,000	Included	Same	Same
Weingart Stadium	Hockey	20,000 + 5,000	Adjacent	1,500	Included	Same	Same
Fairplex	Modern Pentathlon Shooting	3,000-20,000	Surrounding	32,000	Included	Same	Same
Long Beach Marina	Sailing	n/a	Adjacent	n/a	Included	Same	Same
City of Los Angeles Streets	Triathlon	n/a	Surrounding	n/a	Included	Same	Same
The Forum	Volleyball	16,000	Surrounding	3,500	Included	Same	Same
Pauley Pavilion	Volleyball	10,000	Adjacent	5,350	Included	Same	Same
Shrine Auditorium	Weightlifting	6,000	Adjacent	1,200	Included	Same	Same
<b>NON-COMPETITION VENUES</b>							
Athletes Village		n/a	Throughout	3,167	Included	Same	Same
Main Media Center		n/a	Surrounding	5,600	Included	Same	Same
IOC Hotel		n/a	Surrounding	TBD	Included	Same	Same



**TABLE 14.8 – FLEET AND ROLLING STOCK**

Mode	Type	Average age (in years)		Stock (see note 1)				Passengers/hour (see note 2)		% low emission (see note 3)	
		2006	2016	Existing 2006	Planned by 2016	Add'l Games-time stock	Total stock 2016	Current 2006	2016	Current 2006	2016
<b>BUS SERVICE PROVIDED BY METRO (LOS ANGELES COUNTY):</b>											
Bus	40-foot	6	6	1,848	1,411	0	1,411	88,704	67,728	90%	100%
Bus	45-foot	2	12	83	83	0	83	4,582	4,582	100%	100%
Bus	60-foot	1	6	166	498	0	498	11,354	34,063	100%	100%
<b>BUS SERVICE PROVIDED BY LONG BEACH TRANSIT (CITY OF LONG BEACH):</b>											
Bus	30-foot	5	2	17	17	0	17	574	574	100%	100%
Bus	40-foot	5	5	145	160	0	160	6,888	7,600	100%	100%
Bus	60-foot	3	6	13	24	0	24	894	1,650	100%	100%
<b>RAIL SERVICE PROVIDED BY METRO (LOS ANGELES COUNTY):</b>											
Heavy Rail	Heavy Rail Cars	9.9	19.9	70	86	0	86	9,016	11,077	100%	100%
Light Rail	Light Rail Cars	11.8	18	101	142	0	142	14,584	20,505	100%	100%

**Notes:**

**Note 1. Number reflects stock in service.** Please note the following:

- Metro buses: Metro normally prefers to operate with a 19-20% spare factor. The Metro bus numbers contained here reflect a 17% spare factor. Some of these buses will be under repair and unavailable for service. Some could be pressed into service to accommodate increased demand. Some would have to be held back to replace in-service buses that experience mechanical or other problems.
- Long Beach Transit operates with a 20% spare factor ratio. It is possible that additional buses could be pressed into service to accommodate increased demand.
- Metro heavy rail currently has an additional 16 passenger cars that can go into service to accommodate increased demand. The 2016 fleet size reflects putting all available passenger cars in service.
- No additional light rail cars would be available.

**Note 2.**

- Passengers per hour is calculated as follows: (vehicle seating capacity) x (no. of vehicles in service) x (load factor).
- "Load factor" is defined as number of passengers in a seated position.
- Metro 40-foot buses have 40 seats; 45-foot buses have 46 seats and 60-foot buses have 57 seats. Metro currently has an adopted standing load factor of 1.2/seat.
- Long Beach 30-foot buses have 27 seats; 40-foot buses have 38 seats and 60-foot buses have 55 seats. Long Beach has a standing load factor of 1.25/seat.
- Metro Heavy Rail cars have a seating capacity of 56 and can accommodate a standing load ratio of 2.3/seat.
- Metro Light Rail cars have a seating capacity and can accommodate a standing load ratio of 1.9/seat.

**Note 3. Emissions Information:**

- Metro clean-fuel buses operate with Compressed Natural Gas.
- In Long Beach, some of the fleet is powered by ultra-low sulfur diesel fuel, some of which have emissions traps and some that do not, but are having them installed. The rest of the Long Beach fleet is hybrid gas-electric.
- Metro heavy and light rail trains are fully electrified.



**TABLE 14.9 – DISTANCE AND JOURNEY TIMES IN 2006 AND 2016**

Distances and projected travel times shown for 2006 were calculated on a “border-to-border” basis (as opposed to door-to-door) using the online map and directions site Mapquest.com.

Projected travel times for 2016 were calculated with reference to 10-year data from the Texas Transportation Institute’s Urban Mobility Study “Travel Time Index” (1993 and 1995-2003, the last year available; 1994 data was not used because of skewing due to effects of the Northridge Earthquake in January).

The travel time index for the Los Angeles area increased over this period by 1.2%.

Location (Sport)	Year	Gateway Int’l Airport			Main hotel area and MPC/IBC			Athletes Village			Olympic Stadium (Coliseum)			Media/ Family Village (USC)		
		Km.	Avg.	Peak	Km.	Avg.	Peak	Km.	Avg.	Peak	Km.	Avg.	Peak	Km.	Avg.	Peak
Gateway Int’l Airport	2006				28.0	22	32	19.6	16	26	22.8	18	28	23.2	17	27
	2016				28.0	24	36	19.6	18	30	22.8	20	32	23.2	19	31
Main Hotel Area	2006	28.0	22	32				23.6	19	29	5.3	6	16	6.4	7	12
	2016	28.0	24	36				23.6	21	33	5.3	7	18	6.4	8	14
Olympic Village	2006	19.6	16	26	23.6	19	29				24.5	21	31	24.0	19	29
	2016	19.6	18	30	23.6	21	33				24.5	23	35	24.0	21	33
Olympic Stadium	2006	22.8	18	28	5.3	6	16	24.5	21	31				1.6	3	8
	2016	22.8	20	32	5.3	7	18	24.5	23	35				1.6	4	10
Media Accommodation	2006	23.2	17	27	6.4	7	17	24.0	19	29	0.0	0	0			
	2016	23.2	19	31	6.4	8	19	24.0	21	33	0.0	0	0			
MPC/IBC	2006	26.1	20	30	0.0	0	0	24.1	21	31	5.1	5	15	2.9	5	13
	2016	26.1	22	34	0.0	0	0	24.1	23	35	5.1	6	17	2.9	6	15
Athletics	2006	22.8	18	28	5.3	6	16	24.5	21	31	0.0	0	0	1.6	3	8
	2016	22.8	20	32	5.3	7	18	24.5	23	35	0.0	0	0	1.6	4	10
Rowing	2006	39.7	31	41	45.2	34	44	55.7	42	52	40.3	31	41	41.5	32	42
	2016	39.7	33	45	45.2	36	48	55.7	44	56	40.3	33	45	41.5	34	46
Badminton	2006	39.2	46	56	73.6	49	59	84.1	57	67	68.7	47	57	69.9	47	57
	2016	39.2	48	60	73.6	51	63	84.1	59	71	68.7	49	61	69.9	49	61
Basketball 1	2006	42.9	41	51	50.9	37	47	70.1	52	62	52.8	38	48	50.7	39	49
	2016	42.9	43	55	50.9	39	51	70.1	54	66	52.8	40	52	50.7	41	53
Basketball 2	2006	55.0	37	47	46.9	33	43	66.7	48	58	48.9	34	44	46.8	35	45
	2016	55.0	39	51	46.9	35	47	66.7	50	62	48.9	36	48	46.8	37	49
Boxing	2006	23.2	17	27	4.1	5	15	23.3	19	29	1.0	2	7	1.6	3	8
	2016	23.2	19	31	4.1	6	17	23.3	21	33	1.0	3	9	1.6	4	9
Canoe-Kayak-flatwater	2006	39.7	31	41	45.2	34	44	55.7	42	52	40.3	31	41	41.5	32	42
	2016	39.7	33	45	45.2	36	48	55.7	44	56	40.3	33	45	41.5	34	46



**TABLE 14.9 – DISTANCE AND JOURNEY TIMES IN 2006 AND 2016 (CONTD)**

Distances and projected travel times shown for 2006 were calculated on a “border-to-border” basis (as opposed to door-to-door) using the online map and directions site Mapquest.com.

Projected travel times for 2016 were calculated with reference to 10-year data from the Texas Transportation Institute’s Urban Mobility Study “Travel Time Index” (1993 and 1995-2003, the last year available; 1994 data was not used because of skewing due to effects of the Northridge Earthquake in January).

The travel time index for the Los Angeles area increased over this period by 1.2%.

Location (Sport)	Year	Gateway Int’l Airport			Main hotel area and MPC/IBC			Athletes Village			Olympic Stadium			Media/ Family Village (USC)		
		Km.	Avg.	Peak	Km.	Avg.	Peak	Km.	Avg.	Peak	Km.	Avg.	Peak	Km.	Avg.	Peak
Canoe-Kayak-slalom	2006	67.3	45	55	44.3	30	40	67.3	48	58	49.7	35	45	48.0	35	45
	2016	67.3	47	59	44.3	32	44	67.3	50	62	49.7	37	49	48.0	37	49
Cycling-track & BMX	2006	19.7	16	26	24.3	18	28	35.7	28	38	19.4	16	26	20.7	16	26
	2016	19.7	18	30	24.3	20	32	35.7	30	42	19.4	18	30	20.7	18	30
Cycling-road	2006	41.8	30	40	15.6	12	22	31.6	25	35	21.0	17	27	19.3	17	27
	2016	41.8	32	44	15.6	14	26	31.6	27	39	21.0	19	31	19.3	19	31
Equestrian-main	2006	59.9	42	52	33.7	24	34	56.2	40	50	38.9	28	38	37.3	29	39
	2016	59.9	44	56	33.7	26	38	56.2	42	54	38.9	30	42	37.3	31	43
Equestrian-event	2006	96.8	63	73	94.1	62	72	112.9	74	84	97.7	64	74	98.7	64	74
	2016	96.8	65	77	94.1	64	76	112.9	76	88	97.7	66	78	98.7	66	78
Fencing	2006	33.8	25	35	39.4	28	38	49.9	37	47	34.5	26	36	35.7	26	36
	2016	33.8	27	39	39.4	30	42	49.9	39	51	34.5	28	40	35.7	28	40
Football 1	2006	48.0	36	46	21.8	17	27	44.4	33	43	27.0	22	32	25.5	22	32
	2016	48.0	38	50	21.8	19	31	44.4	35	47	27.0	24	36	25.5	24	36
Football 2	2006	19.7	16	26	24.3	18	28	19.7	28	38	19.4	16	26	20.7	16	26
	2016	19.7	18	30	24.3	20	32	19.7	30	42	19.4	18	30	20.7	18	30
Gymnastics-artistic	2006	26.7	20	30	0.0	0	0	23.6	19	29	5.7	5	10	3.5	6	11
	2016	26.7	22	34	0.0	0	0	23.6	21	33	5.7	6	12	3.5	7	13
Gymnastics-rhythmic	2006	5.0	6	16	27.2	21	31	17.0	17	27	30.0	24	34	26.4	23	33
	2016	5.0	7	18	27.2	23	33	17.0	19	31	30.0	26	38	26.4	25	37
Weightlifting	2006	26.7	20	30	0.0	0	0	23.6	19	29	5.7	5	10	3.5	6	11
	2016	26.7	22	34	0.0	0	0	23.6	21	33	5.7	6	12	3.5	7	13
Handball	2006	37.8	26	36	43.3	29	39	53.9	37	47	68.6	47	57	39.7	27	37
	2016	37.8	28	40	43.3	31	43	53.9	39	51	68.6	49	61	39.7	29	41
Hockey	2006	39.2	27	37	14.8	12	22	34.6	27	37	16.7	14	24	14.7	14	24
	2016	39.2	29	41	14.8	14	26	34.6	29	41	16.7	16	28	14.7	16	28
Judo	2006	33.8	25	35	39.4	28	38	49.9	37	47	34.5	26	36	35.7	26	36
	2016	33.8	27	39	39.4	30	42	49.9	39	51	34.5	28	40	35.7	28	40



**TABLE 14.9 – DISTANCE AND JOURNEY TIMES IN 2006 AND 2016 (CONTD)**

Distances and projected travel times shown for 2006 were calculated on a “border-to-border” basis (as opposed to door-to-door) using the online map and directions site Mapquest.com.

Projected travel times for 2016 were calculated with reference to 10-year data from the Texas Transportation Institute’s Urban Mobility Study “Travel Time Index” (1993 and 1995-2003, the last year available; 1994 data was not used because of skewing due to effects of the Northridge Earthquake in January).

The travel time index for the Los Angeles area increased over this period by 1.2%.

Location (Sport)	Year	Gateway Int’l Airport			Main hotel area and MPC/IBC			Athletes Village			Olympic Stadium			Media/ Family Village (USC)		
		Km.	Avg.	Peak	Km.	Avg.	Peak	Km.	Avg.	Peak	Km.	Avg.	Peak	Km.	Avg.	Peak
Wrestling	2006	55.0	37	47	46.9	33	43	66.7	48	58	48.9	34	44	46.8	35	45
	2016	55.0	39	51	46.9	35	47	66.7	50	62	48.9	36	48	46.8	37	49
Swimming-all	2006	33.8	25	35	39.4	28	38	49.9	37	47	34.5	26	36	35.7	26	36
	2016	33.8	27	39	39.4	30	42	49.9	39	51	34.5	28	40	35.7	28	40
Modern Pentathlon	2006	71.8	47	57	48.8	32	42	71.7	50	60	53.9	36	46	52.4	37	47
	2016	71.8	49	61	48.8	34	46	71.7	52	64	53.9	38	50	52.4	39	51
Taekwondo	2006	33.8	25	35	39.4	28	38	49.9	37	47	34.5	26	36	35.7	26	36
	2016	33.8	27	39	39.4	30	42	49.9	39	51	34.5	28	40	35.7	28	40
Tennis	2006	19.7	16	26	24.3	18	28	35.7	28	38	19.4	16	26	20.7	16	26
	2016	19.7	19	30	24.3	16	30	35.7	30	42	19.4	18	30	20.7	18	30
Table Tennis	2006	55.0	37	47	46.9	33	43	66.7	48	58	48.9	34	44	46.8	35	45
	2016	55.0	39	51	46.9	35	47	66.7	48	62	48.9	36	48	46.8	37	49
Shooting	2006	71.8	47	57	48.8	32	42	71.7	50	60	53.9	36	46	52.4	37	47
	2016	71.8	49	61	48.8	34	46	71.7	52	64	53.9	38	50	52.4	39	51
Archery	2006	19.7	16	26	24.3	18	28	35.7	28	38	19.4	16	26	20.7	16	26
	2016	19.7	18	30	24.3	20	32	35.7	30	42	19.4	18	30	20.7	18	30
Triathlon-start	2006	11.1	15	25	26.0	23	33	15.4	18	28	28.1	24	34	24.7	24	34
	2016	11.1	17	29	26.0	25	37	15.4	20	32	28.1	26	38	24.7	26	38
Sailing	2006	34.2	25	35	39.7	28	38	50.3	36	46	41.3	26	36	36.1	26	36
	2016	34.2	27	39	39.7	30	42	50.3	38	50	41.3	28	40	36.1	28	40
Volleyball-beach	2006	33.8	25	35	39.4	28	38	49.9	37	47	34.5	26	36	35.7	26	36
	2016	33.8	27	39	39.4	30	42	49.9	39	49	34.5	28	40	35.7	28	40
Volleyball-indoor 1	2006	6.8	10	20	16.5	16	26	19.1	18	28	11.6	14	24	12.9	14	24
	2016	6.8	12	24	16.5	18	30	19.1	20	32	11.6	16	28	12.9	16	28
Volleyball-indoor 2	2006	19.6	16	26	22.9	19	29	1.6	3	8	25.4	20	30	24.0	19	29
	2016	19.6	18	30	22.9	21	33	1.6	4	10	25.4	22	34	24.0	21	33



**TABLE 14.10 – DISTANCES AND JOURNEY TIMES BY BUS**

Training venues	Sport/Discipline/ Event	Athletes Village	
		KM	Minutes (average journey time)
(Training venues listed are those not at the Athletes Village or at the competition venue)			
Loker Stadium (USC)	Athletics	24.0	19
Toro Dome (Cal State Dominguez Hills)	Badminton	19.7	28
Lyon Center (USC)	Fencing	24.0	19
Los Angeles High School	Fencing	21.1	18
Alumni Gymnasium (Loyola Marymount University)	Gymnastics/rhythmic	19.5	18
Santa Monica College	Handball	12.3	12
Venice High School	Handball	14.7	14
Olympic Pool (USC)	Swimming	24.0	19
Hamilton High School	Taekwondo	12.9	11
University High School	Taekwondo	5.5	8
Gersten Pavilion (Loyola Marymount University)	Table Tennis	19.5	18
Palisades High School	Volleyball	20.5	18



**TABLE 14.14 – SPECTATORS**

Venue	Sport/Event	No. of spectators per day		No. of spectators per session	
		Ave.	Max.	Ave.	Max.
Home Depot Center	Archery	8,000	8,000	4,000	5,000
	Cycling/track	6,400	10,000	3,200	4,000
	Football	43,200	54,000	21,600	27,000
	Tennis	14,400	16,000	7,200	8,000
Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum	Athletics Ceremonies	135,000	150,000	67,500	75,000
Bren Events Center	Badminton	12,000	15,000	4,000	5,000
Honda Center	Basketball	28,000	35,000	14,000	17,500
Anaheim Arena	Basketball	5,600	7,000	5,600	7,000
Galen Center	Boxing	16,000	20,000	8,000	10,000
Long Beach Marine Stadium	Canoe/Kayak-flatwater Rowing	20,000	25,000	20,000	25,000
Raging Waters	Canoe/Kayak-slalom	1,600	2,000	1,600	2,000
Griffith Park	Cycling/mountain-road	16,000	20,000	16,000	20,000
Santa Anita Park	Equestrian/main	51,200	64,000	25,600	32,000
Oaks Blenheim Facility	Equestrian/event	40,000	50,000	40,000	50,000
Exposition Park	Fencing/prelims	8,000	10,000	8,000	10,000
Nokia Theatre	Fencing/finals	5,600	7,000	5,600	7,000
Rose Bowl Stadium	Football	72,800	91,000	72,800	91,000
Qualcomm Stadium	Football	56,000	70,000	56,000	70,000
AT&T Park	Football	30,400	38,000	30,400	38,000
Sam Boyd Stadium	Football	25,600	32,000	25,600	32,000
Staples Center	Gymnastics/artistic Handball/finals	28,800	36,000	14,400	18,000
Walter Pyramid	Handball/prelims	12,000	15,000	4,000	5,000
Weingart Center	Hockey 1 Hockey 2	32,000 4,000	40,000 10,000	16,000 4,000	20,000 5,000
Long Beach Arena	Gymnastics/rhythmic Judo	17,600	22,000	8,800	11,000
Fairplex	Modern Pentathlon Shooting	2,400- 16,000	3,000- 20,000	2,400- 16,000	3,000- 20,000
Long Beach Marina	Sailing	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Long Beach Aquatics Complex	Swimming (all)	32,000	40,000	16,000	20,000
Long Beach Convention Center	Table Tennis	12,000	15,000	4,000	5,000
	Taekwondo	12,800	16,000	6,400	8,000
	Wrestling			6,400	8,000
Triathlon	City of Los Angeles streets	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
The Forum	Volleyball	25,600	32,000	12,800	16,000
Pauley Pavilion	Volleyball	8,000	10,000	8,000	10,000
Long Beach Volleyball Complex	Volleyball/beach	12,800	16,000	6,400	8,000
Shrine Auditorium	Weightlifting	14,400	18,000	4,800	6,000



## Exhibit 14.1



**Metro**

Metropolitan Transportation Authority

One Gateway Plaza  
Los Angeles, CA 90012-2952

213.922.2000 Tel  
metro.net

January 17, 2007

David Simon, President  
Southern California Committee for the Olympic Games  
350 South Bixel Street, Suite 250  
Los Angeles, CA 90017

Dear Mr. Simon:

Metro is pleased to continue to support efforts to secure the 2016 Olympic Games for Los Angeles. Thank you for the opportunity to review the transportation related information for the USOC bid questionnaire. We have reviewed Tables 14.1 and 14.8 and offer the following comments.

To clarify, Metro serves as the transportation planner and coordinator, designer, builder and regional transit operator for Los Angeles County. In addition to our own Metro bus service and the Metro Rail system, Metro co-funds 16 municipal bus operators and Metrolink Commuter Rail Service. We also plan and approve funding for major improvements to the freeway system in Los Angeles County, although it is owned and operated by the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans).

Table 14.1: Before any new major transportation infrastructure project is built, it must be included in the Long Range Transportation Plan (LRTP) for Los Angeles County adopted by our Board of Directors. Inclusion in the LRTP means that the Metro Board of Directors intends to fund those projects. They are either in formal planning, environmental or engineering processes, or under construction. All of the future Los Angeles County freeway and Metro Rail projects shown in Table 14.1 are in the currently adopted LRTP for Los Angeles County for the schedules identified.

Table 14.8: The number of vehicles projected for Metro's bus and rail fleet in 2016 is derived from Metro's current Fleet Management Plans.

All of the improvements and expansions contained in these charts are part of the normal course of planning for transportation needs in Los Angeles and are not planned specifically for the Olympic Games.

If you have any further questions or need additional assistance, please continue to coordinate with Jody Feerst Litvak. We look forward to our continued partnership.

Sincerely,



Roger Snoble  
Chief Executive Officer





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## THEME 15 – TECHNOLOGY

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**15.4 Describe the existing infrastructure and technology networks linking competition and non-competition venues the will support the traffic necessary for the organization of the Olympic Games (telephony, data network, audio and video circuits).**

**Indicated the existence of any alternative path for back-up purposes.**

**This information must be obtained from potential telecommunications providers.**

**Provide diagrams showing the infrastructure described above.**

The Los Angeles area enjoys one of the heaviest and most redundant telecommunications networks in the world. Under the non-exclusive system of communications service providers currently utilized in the United States, multiple companies provide wired and wireless services for voice, data and video carriage. These include, but are not limited to:

- ▲ AT&T (includes wired service and Cingular Wireless, using GSM)
- ▲ Sprint/Nextel (wireless only, using CDMA)
- ▲ T-Mobile (wireless only, using GSM)
- ▲ Verizon (wired and wireless, using CDMA)

The primary providers of wired service in the Los Angeles area are AT&T (formerly known as Pacific Bell and SBC) and Verizon (formerly known as General Telephone of California and GTE). Each is a primary provider in specific areas of the Southern California area and does not, for the most part, overlap. This split in service area dates back decades to the original provision of telephone service in the Los Angeles area in the early 20th Century.

Both AT&T and Verizon have installed fiber-optic cabling throughout most of their service areas in the Los Angeles area to supplement and eventually replace the original copper cabling.

AT&T provides service to the following sites proposed as competition venues for a 2016 Olympic Games in Los Angeles:

- ▲ Anaheim Arena: Existing copper and fiber.
- ▲ Bren Events Center at UCI: Existing copper, fiber available nearby.
- ▲ Weingart Stadium: Existing copper, and fiber with redundancy.
- ▲ Exposition Park: Existing fiber with redundancy.
- ▲ Galen Center: Existing fiber with redundancy.
- ▲ Griffith Park: Existing fiber with redundancy.
- ▲ Honda Center: Existing copper and fiber.
- ▲ Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum: Existing fiber with redundancy.
- ▲ Nokia Theatre: Existing fiber with redundancy (upon opening).
- ▲ Oaks Blenheim Facility: Existing copper; fiber available nearby.
- ▲ Rose Bowl: Existing copper, and fiber with redundancy.
- ▲ Santa Anita Park: Existing copper and fiber.
- ▲ Shrine Auditorium: Existing fiber with redundancy.
- ▲ Staples Center: Existing fiber with redundancy.
- ▲ The Forum: Existing copper, and fiber with redundancy.



AT&T also has service to the following non-competition sites:

- ▲ Los Angeles Convention Center: Existing fiber with redundancy
- ▲ USC: Media/Family Village

Verizon provides service to the following venues:

- ▲ Fairplex: Existing fiber.
- ▲ Home Depot Center: Existing fiber.
- ▲ Long Beach Arena and Convention Center: Existing fiber.
- ▲ Pauley Pavilion at UCLA: Existing fiber.
- ▲ Raging Waters: Fiber now being installed (completion in 2007).
- ▲ Walter Pyramid: Existing fiber.

For the temporary installations in Long Beach for Aquatics (using the Convention Center parking lot) and Beach Volleyball (adjacent to the Convention Center), service would be supported from the fiber network used at the Convention Center.

At the Long Beach Marina and the Long Beach Marine Stadium, standard telephone service is available with existing fiber service nearby.

Verizon also provides service to the following non-competition site:

- ▲ UCLA (Athletes Village): Existing fiber.

Back-up for all telecommunications services at both companies is provided by state-of-the-art switching stations which can re-route service around problem areas instantly. Such stations are built to withstand common disaster scenarios, such as bad weather and seismic activity, in order to provide uninterrupted service.

For competitive reasons, these companies declined to provide diagrams of their infrastructure components at this stage of the bid process.

Detailed diagrams are not provided because all planned venue areas are already covered by existing networks.

**15.5 For each competition and non-competition venue, describe the current capacity (number of simultaneously supported communications) of the mobile network by carrier.**

**Indicate whether all of the roads linking all competition and non-competition venues are also fully covered by these carriers.**

Of the four companies listed above, the largest wireless providers in the Los Angeles area are Cingular Wireless and Verizon Wireless. Cingular is a national carrier with 58.7 million customers at the end of 2006, of which 7.5% (4.4 million) are in the greater Los Angeles area. The company's technical capabilities are being aggressively expanded and a two-year, \$13 billion expansion project completed in 2006 has significantly increased the capacity of its Allover Network. Verizon has 56.7 million customers nationally and is also continuously expanding its network, but declined to give figures on its customer base or technical capacities in the Los Angeles area, at this stage of the bid process.

As the calling coverage areas provided by these carriers extend throughout the Los Angeles area and include all of the competition and training venues proposed for the 2016 Olympic Games, they also cover the above-ground roads, streets and freeways leading to and from such locations. Service is not available in all underground transportation areas, such as subway tunnels, but is



offered in most subway terminals. If desired, coverage maps for each of the four carriers listed above can be provided.

**15.6 If additional infrastructure for fixed and mobile networks is required to support the organization of the Olympic Games, describe this infrastructure and list which carriers are prepared to build it.**

**Will these carriers charge the OCOG to build this additional infrastructure or will the OCOG only be charged for the usage service based on standard tariffs in effect in the country at Games-time.**

It is not anticipated that additional fixed or mobile network infrastructure will be required to support the organization of an Olympic Games in Los Angeles in 2016. To the extent such infrastructure is needed for the Games and not for normal usage, the OCOG will be responsible for payment. Given the exploding demand for telecommunications services of all kinds in the Los Angeles area and the fact that all of the venues to be used for the Games either exist or will be built (permanent or temporary) in already-developed locations with existing telecommunications infrastructure, no games-only infrastructure is anticipated.

**15.7 Indicate the bodies responsible (and any ties) for controlling and allocating the frequencies necessary for radio transmissions.**

In the United States, the Federal Communications Commission has authority over allocation of radio frequencies. Use of desired frequencies will require, in addition to a request to the FCC, coordination of use with local public service providers (emergency, fire, police, traffic) to ensure their ability to use their own frequencies is not impaired.

**15.11 How many types of trunk radio networks are in operation and what is the level of local and regional coverage.**

Multiple trunked radio systems are in use in the Southern California area, most in use for public service providers such as emergency, fire, police, transportation and related users on both VHF (30-300 MHz) and UHF (300-3,000 MHz) bands. There are, however, significant private users of trunked services, including three sites proposed for use for a 2016 Olympic Games in Los Angeles:

- ▲ Staples Center (Los Angeles County)
- ▲ University of California, Irvine (Orange County)
- ▲ University of California, Los Angeles (Los Angeles County)

Depending on the needs of the users, system coverage in Southern California can be extremely wide. Systems with extremely wide-area coverage in the Los Angeles area include the following governmental entities:

- ▲ California Department of Transportation (Los Angeles and Orange counties)
- ▲ City of Los Angeles (Los Angeles County)
- ▲ County of Los Angeles
- ▲ County of Orange
- ▲ Los Angeles County Metropolitan Trans. Authority (Los Angeles and Orange counties)
- ▲ United States Department of Defense (Los Angeles and Orange counties)

As of the end of 2006, there were 26,520 licenses for trunked radio service systems in Los Angeles County and 4,213 licenses in Orange County.



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## THEME 16 – MEDIA OPERATIONS

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### 16.1 Describe your concept for the International Broadcast Centre (IBC) and Main Press Centre (MPC), including the following elements:

- **Location, size, adjacent compounds, transport hubs, parking and facilities**
- **State whether the IBC and MPC are existing facilities or to be constructed**
- **Explain the reason for your choice of IBC and MPC**
- **Specify the intended post-Olympic use of the IBC and MPC, including legacy considerations**
- **Specify who will finance the construction of the facilities**

The Los Angeles Convention Center, located in downtown Los Angeles, is proposed as the Main Media Center, comprising both the Main Press Center and International Broadcast Center. This facility is perfectly situated to meet the needs of the print and broadcast media thanks to its large size, heavy existing telecommunications infrastructure, experience with large events, proximity to public transportation links and its convenient location close to several of the highest-profile Olympic competition sites. Originally built in 1971 and dramatically expanded in both 1993 and 1997, it is already equipped with high-capacity, scalable, state-of-the-art communications infrastructure to meet the needs of press and broadcasters.

The Convention Center offers a total of 84,683 sq. m of exhibition, meeting room and support space. As the International Broadcast Center requires more space than the Main Press Center, the 32,239 sq. m South Hall, the 15,056 sq. m Kentia Hall and adjacent spaces (total: 50,674 sq. m) are proposed for use by broadcasters. The 19,580 sq. m West Hall, 2,448 sq. m Concourse Hall and adjacent meeting and registration spaces (total: 34,008 sq. m) are proposed for use as the Main Press Center.

In addition to these spaces, the Convention Center offers existing food service facilities, extensive parking (5,600 spaces) and transportation marshaling areas, and an enormous loading dock and logistics yard. There are also auxiliary areas on the grounds that can be used to meet additional space needs via temporary structures if desired. The Bond Street Parking Lot (4,572.5 sq. m) is proposed to provide an early staging area for broadcaster use as early as one year prior to the Olympic Games.


Before and after the Games, it will continue as the major convention facility in the City of Los Angeles.

**Provide all guarantees obtained for the use and/or construction of the IBC and MPC from the owners concerned, including possession and vacation dates. This guarantee must also state that the owner(s) grant(s) all rights with respect to commercial rights in relation to the IBC and MPC (including but not limited to the terms and conditions listed in the "Clean Venue Appendix") to the OCOG for the period the OCOG has control of the venue(s).**

A letter from the Los Angeles Convention Center management is presented in Exhibit 16.1.



Exhibit 16.1

<p><b>LOS ANGELES CONVENTION CENTER COMMISSION</b></p> <p>—</p> <p>KELLI J. BERNARD PRESIDENT</p> <p>PEKLAR PILAVJIAN VICE PRESIDENT</p> <p>CHRISTINA NOONAN DIANA TORRES</p>	<p><b>CITY OF LOS ANGELES</b> CALIFORNIA</p>  <p>ANTONIO R. VILLARAIGOSA MAYOR</p>	<p><b>LOS ANGELES CONVENTION CENTER</b></p> <p>—</p> <p>POURIA ABBASSI, P.E. INTERIM GENERAL MANAGER</p> <p>1201 S. FIGUEROA STREET LOS ANGELES, CA 90015 (213) 741-1151 FAX (213) 765-4441 TTY (213) 763-5077</p>
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January 8, 2007

Mr. Barry Sanders, Chairman  
Southern California Committee for the Olympic Games  
350 South Bixel Street, Suite 250  
Los Angeles, California 90017

Dear Mr. Sanders:

**SUBJECT: MAIN MEDIA CENTER FOR THE 2016 OLYMPIC GAMES**

The Los Angeles Convention Center is delighted to be considered as the venue to host the Main Media Center for the 2016 Olympic Games.

We recognize that the Los Angeles Convention Center will be required, as part of the bid process with the IOC, to provide certain guarantees with respect to the use and construction of the venue of the Main Media Center, including with respect to the plan and schedule pursuant to which the Organizing Committee of the Olympic Games (OCOG) may occupy the venue, and grant all commercial rights in relation to the Main Media Center during the period of occupancy by the OCOG. We are in full agreement with the attached Schedule 1 (Covenants by the Owner of the Venue) except that with respect to Section 2 (Retailing and Concessions as related to the sale of food and beverages). Please note that currently the food operations at the Los Angeles Convention Center is managed by Los Angeles Convention Center through an exclusive contractor. We expect to continue this approach in the future, but commit to (1) the use and sale of products which have exclusivity through IOC and/or OCOG agreements, and (2) collaborate with OCOG to identify options that meet OCOG's requirements of Section 2 in terms of management and staffing of the Food and Beverage Services outlets while protecting the overall business objectives of the Center. We will ensure that such options are incorporated in the applicable Food Operations contract that will be effective at the time of the 2016 Olympics. The Los Angeles Convention Center does not see this matter as a difficult issue to resolve and will work with OCOG to meet their intended goals.

In respect to the possession schedule, we will work together with you to develop a plan that will minimize the time during which the Convention Center may be occupied by, or for preparations of, the Main Media Center. We confirm that the Convention Center will be available and ready

AN EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY – AFFIRMATIVE ACTION EMPLOYER

Recyclable and made from recycled waste.



**Exhibit 16.1 (Contd)**

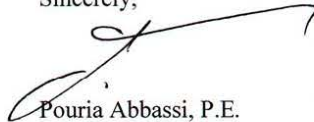
Mr. Barry Sanders, Chairman  
Page 2 of 2  
January 8, 2007

for possession by the OCOG no later than 90 days prior to the beginning date of the 2016 Olympics currently scheduled for July 22, 2016, and thereafter for the duration of the Games and few days following the close of the Games, currently scheduled for August 7, 2016.

Additionally, we will be able to provide 120,000 square feet of space within our South Exhibit Hall 180 days prior to the beginning of the Games, i.e. January 22, 2016.

The Los Angeles Convention Center is committed to helping bring the 2016 Olympics to Los Angeles and we look forward to continued collaboration with you.

Sincerely,



Pouria Abbassi, P.E.  
Interim General Manager  
Los Angeles Convention Center

PA:rg

Attachment

C: David Simon, SCCOG



## Exhibit 16.1 (Contd)

### Schedule 1 Covenants by the Owners of the Venue

As part of the guarantees granting the Organizing Committee of the Olympic Games (OCOG) the right to use the venue, during the period of OCOG occupancy thereof the owner and manager of the venue will agree to the following terms.

1. Signage. The venue owner grants the OCOG the right to have:
  - exclusive use of all indoor and outdoor signage at the venue as well as signage in areas adjacent thereto and under the control of the owner; and
  - exclusive control of all venue naming rights and signage, including but not limited to the right to re-brand or cover existing signage.
2. Retailing and concessions. The venue owner grants the OCOG the right to:
  - be the sole and exclusive manager and operator of merchandise retail outlets and food/beverage concessions at the venue;
  - sell Olympic merchandise at retail outlets and food/beverage concessions services, facilities and outlets;
  - access all merchandise retail outlets as well as food and beverage products in venue; and
  - use staff of its choice and dress such staff in uniforms of its choice to operate the merchandise retail outlets and food/beverage concessions.
3. Ticketing and hospitality. The venue owner grants the OCOG the exclusive right to:
  - manage and sell tickets and hospitality in relation to the Olympic Games for the venue; and
  - manage and sell suites and specialty seats in relations to the Olympic Games for the venue.Throughout the term of the lease agreement, the venue owner shall not subject the OCOG to any taxes or parking charges at the venue in relation to the sale of the aforementioned.
4. Broadcasting and Sponsorship. Throughout the terms of the lease agreement, the venue owner agrees that the OCOG has the exclusive right to sell broadcast, sponsorship or any other multimedia rights in relation to the Olympic Games being held at the venue.
5. Exclusive Use of Sponsor Products. The venue owner agrees that the OCOG shall have the right to exclusively use products and services of Olympic Games sponsors at the venue (and re-brand existing products and services, to the extent necessary to respect the exclusive rights granted to Olympic sponsors), including but not limited to the following product categories:
  - payment systems (including but not limited to credit card acceptance, automated teller machines (ATMs) and telephone payment systems) in relation to all sales occurring at the venue related to the Olympic Games;
  - non-alcoholic and alcoholic beverages;
  - audio-visual equipment including but not limited to video board and speakers; and
  - timing, scoring and on-venue results equipment including but not limited to scoreboards.
6. No use of Olympic Marks. The venue owner agrees that, at no time, shall it have the right to use any Olympic marks, symbols, terminology or derivatives thereof.
7. Brand protection and Anti-Ambush Assistance. Throughout the term of the lease agreement, the venue owner agrees to assist the OCOG to combat attempts of ambush marketing by advertisers at the venue who are not Olympic sponsors but develop advertisements for use at the venue that may, implicitly, suggest that they are sponsors of the Olympic Games.



**16.2 Briefly describe your concept for media accommodation. (This description should correspond to the list provided in Q 13.4)**

**If you plan to use a media village(s), specify its/their location, size, capacity, type of structure (existing, permanent, temporary), room sizes and intended post-Olympic use/legacy.**

The focus of our media accommodations will be in the downtown Los Angeles area, which will provide members of the media with very close access (walking, shuttle or light rail) to the competition venues for the Opening and Closing Ceremonies, Athletics, Boxing, Fencing, Gymnastics (artistic), Handball (finals), Triathlon (finish) and Weightlifting. This location also provides easy access via highly-successful light-rail service to the venue centers at the Home Depot Center in Carson and in Long Beach.

We expect that most news media will choose to be accommodated in residential suites in our Media/Family Village located on the campus of University of Southern California near downtown Los Angeles. This option provides a range of quality accommodations opportunities, mostly in apartment-style housing with one or two beds per room and in-suite bathrooms. Approximately 9,000 beds are available today and additional space will be available to the Media and Olympic Family as the University continues to expand its residential offerings to meet the needs of its students. Housing in high-rise residential towers on the campus also is available, again with one or two beds per room and either in-suite or community bathrooms. All of the University housing offers hard-wired, high-speed Internet access with private telephones available. The campus also incorporates a full complement of support services such as convenience stores, food service in a variety of formats, laundry and dry cleaning, meeting rooms and parking.

For news media desiring the highest level of accommodations, rooms will be reserved by the OCOG in downtown hotels. Assignments will be made by the OCOG against requests made by members of the media during the accreditation process and in cooperation with the Press Commission of the International Olympic Committee.

For those news media who specialize in the coverage of a single sport, a limited amount of housing will be available close to most of the competition sites. This will especially be so in Long Beach where a number of sports will take place. This satellite housing will be arranged by special request during the media accreditation process.





**16.3 Briefly describe your concept for media transport, including:**

- |                              |   |                            |
|------------------------------|---|----------------------------|
| • <b>Airport</b>             | ↔ | <b>Media Accommodation</b> |
| • <b>Media Accommodation</b> | ↔ | <b>IBC/MPC</b>             |
| • <b>Media Accommodation</b> | ↔ | <b>Competition Venues</b>  |
| • <b>IBC/MPC</b>             | ↔ | <b>Competition Venues</b>  |
| • <b>Competition Venues</b>  | ↔ | <b>Competition Venues</b>  |

Media transportation will be provided from Los Angeles International Airport either to a main accreditation facility or to the Main Media Center in downtown Los Angeles. From that location, shuttle buses will be available to ferry journalists and technicians to designated media accommodations as discussed in our response to Question 16.2.

Media transportation from the Main Media Center to and from designated media accommodations will also be provided by shuttle buses for locations more than 400 m from the Main Media Center. The MTA's Expo Line (already under construction and scheduled for completion in 2010) will provide a near-continuous link between the Media/Family Village and the Main Media Center.

Media transportation from designated media accommodations to the competition sites will be provided in conjunction with transit to the Main Media Center. A hub-and-spoke system of buses will provide media access to competition sites on a scheduled basis, leaving from the Main Media Center. In addition, members of the media will be permitted to access light rail transportation at no charge to travel the short distance from the Main Media Center to downtown Los Angeles venues, the Home Depot Center and the Long Beach venues.

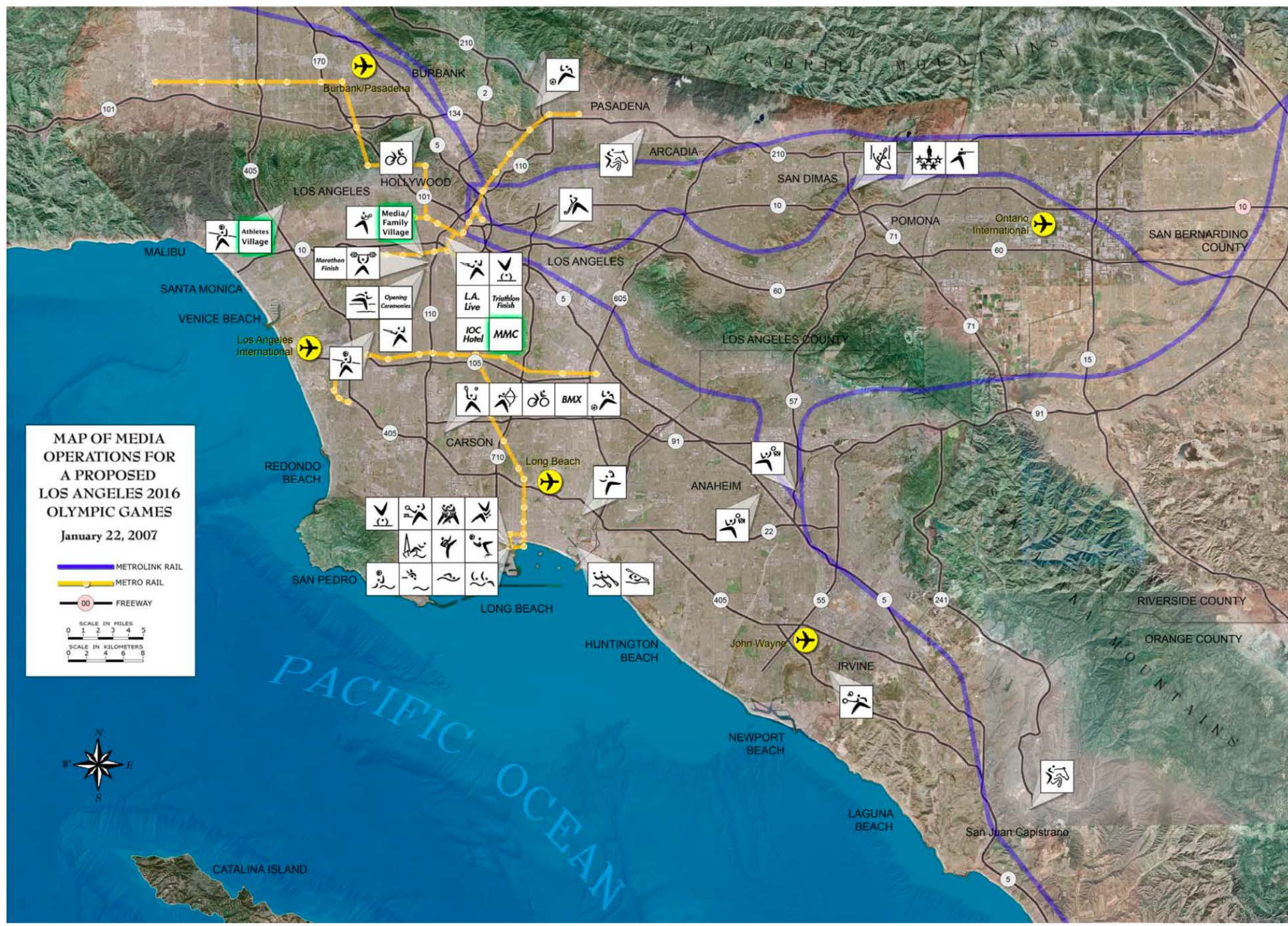
Because of the compact nature of our venues, we envisage a very limited program of venue-to-venue transportation. Depending on the demand and final schedule of events, we may establish a scheduled transportation service between Long Beach and Anaheim to facilitate transportation of members of the media.

**16.4 Provide a map, no larger than A3 - folded or double page - and giving the graphic scale used, indicating:**

- **IBC**
- **MPC**
- **Media accommodation**
- **Media transport**
- **All competition venues**
- **Olympic Village**

Please see the Map 16.4.





Map 16.4



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## THEME 17 – OLYMPIISM AND CULTURE

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### 17.1 Briefly describe your plans for the programme of cultural and ceremonial events to take place during the Olympic Games.

The cultural and ceremonial aspects of the Olympic Games are extremely important parts of Los Angeles' determination to re-imagine the 2016 Olympic Games. They are critical to the Fundamental Principles of Olympism and to the inspirational effect of the Games. We have allocated an unprecedented \$50 million to cultural programs in our proposed budget. This is in addition to the Ceremonies budget of \$70 million.

Our approach to the Ceremonies will be innovative, while respecting all requirements of IOC Protocol and adhering to high standards of dignity and respecting tradition. We will accentuate the thrill of the Ceremonies with a focus on the youth of the world. The Opening Ceremony is a hallmark of the Olympic Games and will get special attention.

We will produce a great Cultural Program to extend the scope of the Games both in time and space. The Program will encompass the whole state of California. It will combine the greatest minds in the arts, music, and scholarship in an ongoing festival that will build expectation for the Games leading up to the Opening Ceremony. For the first time, an intellectual conference of great thinkers will become part of the program. Combined with a nation-wide torch relay, excitement for the Olympic Games will be at a fever pitch by July 22, 2016.

Our Cultural Program will be as follows:

#### ▲ **Peak Performance: The 2016 Olympics Games International Cultural Festival**

The Olympic Games have a timeless allure and the power to reflect the epitome of human achievement. Transcending national and cultural limits, they speak to the most fundamental qualities of individuality, opportunity, and commitment. The inspirational nature of the Olympic Games will be reflected in the cultural festival that the OCOG produces. The 2016 cultural program will engage the entire state of California. The program will focus on Los Angeles, but will include extensive programming in San Francisco, San Jose, and San Diego, as well as regional events to serve the many smaller communities throughout the state. Further, the cultural programs do not need to be limited to the visual and performing arts: ours will encompass all areas of intellectual and artistic achievement. Finally, in keeping with the theme of "Los Angeles, Where the Whole World Comes Together," the program will engage the cultural diversity of Californians by a broad international inclusiveness.

The 2016 Olympic cultural festival will pay tribute to the great athletes in the Games, by its very existence. At the same time, the festival will celebrate the most distinguished and accomplished individuals in the arts, science, medicine technology, and design, among other disciplines. Their matchless intellectual and inspirational contributions will define society's accomplishments and well-being in the decades to come. With this as its focus, we will call the festival *Peak Performance*. The theme of *Peak Performance* emphasizes the centrality of athletes. Their accomplishments become the metaphor for achievement in all fields. It will be a multi-faceted spectacle of creative and intellectual achievement to be launched two months before the 2016 Olympic Games and to be continued on a bi-annual basis, assuring it will be among the legacies of 2016.



It is fitting that *Peak Performance* will be centered in California. California represents the ideals of “peak performance.” California gives the world contemporary entertainment; innovations in technology; superlative sporting events; and an unmatched concentration of educational, cultural, and scientific institutions.

The speakers, presenters, and performers in *Peak Performance* will not only be internationally acclaimed luminaries, but will be multi-generational, with an especially strong focus on younger talents who, like their Olympic athlete counterparts, will show us the future.

What will set this festival apart from its predecessors is the incorporation of concepts of “peak performance” into the specific programs. Some programs will be focused on single disciplines, but as many as possible will consist of cross-disciplinary, collaborative interaction. These might include an international survey of films on the concept of peak performance; newly commissioned films and other artworks on the concept; dance and theatrical presentations that showcase individual peak performance in a collaborative setting (like the Olympic teams themselves); and presentations of new urban spaces, installations, and events created by artists, architects, designers, and performers that explore and redefine the possibilities of cities in this globally urban century.

In addition, special programs will make accessible to worldwide audiences the latest advances in science and technology, in a continuing conversation about their relevance to everyday life and well-being. The high-tech communities of Silicon Valley and San Diego will be engaged. The festival will extend beyond typical artistic and intellectual pursuits to include the arts of food and wine. California has given the world a cuisine based on purity and healthfulness of ingredients that reflects Olympic Ideals of mind and body. World class wine districts cover much of California, and the festival will include special events to expose this peak of quality to Olympic visitors.

Last and not least, the concept of *Peak Performance* will directly engage the educational community by going into elementary schools and high schools throughout California, to promote a new awareness of creativity and peak performance among young people. Other kinds of regional institutions that are exemplary models of education at these levels, such as the Music Center of Los Angeles, UCLA, and the University of Southern California, will be invited to participate and will serve as hubs of interactivity bringing children together from around the world.

▲ **A Highly Distinguished, International Advisory Network**

From the early conceptual stages onward, *Peak Performance* will be guided by input from advisory committees whose members represent today’s acclaimed leaders in the arts, civic life, business, science and technology, as well as a balance of regional, national, and international expertise, with special emphasis on Californians. Committee members will be charged not only with identifying established talents of many kinds for various events, but recommending younger performers who will be ready to take the stage in 2016. In addition, they will advise and, whenever possible, participate in fundraising, promotion and marketing, and the development of new and innovative projects and events for *Peak Performance*.

▲ **A Legacy Through Documentation and Future Commissioned Events**

Like the Olympic Games themselves, the impact of *Peak Performance* will go beyond the duration of the actual program events. Again, advanced technologies will enable the festival to be documented and disseminated in a host of ways that are relevant to the diverse audiences served. Records of the festival will range from online blogs and websites to commemorative publications, as well as specially commissioned films, photography, and videos and even some permanent installations. The presenters and authorities on matters of public



policy and intellectual issues will be expected to generate papers that will be published and preserved. All of this will be *the* definitive record of an Olympic Festival. All documentation will be widely shared with the media and public audiences, thus helping to support post-event marketing efforts and publicity that will continue long after the events.

The legacy of *Peak Performance* will be made possible by a new special endowment intended to support commissions of future creative and intellectual activities throughout California. Plans for the endowment will proceed in conjunction with the festival, ensuring a smooth transition when the Games end.

As the Games approach and throughout the Olympic Games and the Paralympic Games all of the Los Angeles area will take on a festive look that will make the Games into the joyous celebration we intend. Each of our neighborhoods will have its own special festivities supervised and subsidized by the OCOG, but arranged locally so that the Games will touch every resident.

**17.2 Describe the intended venue for the Opening and Closing Ceremonies of the Olympic Games (location, dimensions, seating capacity etc.) and indicate whether the venue already exists or has yet to be built.**

The Opening and Closing Ceremonies (and the Athletics Competitions) will be held in the Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum, in Exposition Park, near downtown Los Angeles. Its seating capacity for the Ceremonies will exceed 75,000. Its dimensions are set forth in our response to Theme 8. The Coliseum has been designated a national landmark. It exists today and will remain for tomorrow. It was the site of the Ceremonies of two previous Olympic Games, and is among the most well-known Olympic icons in the world. The athletes will emerge from the tunnel into the sun on hallowed Olympic ground. The athletes will circle the stadium on a brand new track and gather on a brand new field—both installed for the Games. The new master lessee of the Coliseum, soon to be appointed, will assure that the entire audience will sit in freshly installed seats, and patronize new concessions and lavatories. The entire audience will be shielded by sun shading, the rim of the stadium will be lined all the way around with luxury suites, both installed by the OCOG for the Games. The stadium will wear the “Look” of the Games and be a festive, exciting, fresh home for the 2016 Olympic Games.

**If the ceremonies are not taking place in your main athletics stadium, please give the location of the venue on maps A and B.**

**17.3 Briefly describe the educational programmes intended to be set up in schools during the years leading up to the Olympic Games in order to promote the Olympic Ideal.**

We have already begun. Commencing September, 2006 we have been placing Olympians and Paralympians from Southern California’s enormous population of Olympic athletes in Los Angeles public schools in our innovative “Ready, Set, Gold!” Program. SCCOG director, Olympic Gold Medalist, Peter Vidmar chairs this endeavor. In this program we deploy our greatest asset, the Olympians and Paralympians, to the schools to encourage and inspire students to eat nutritiously and exercise so as to improve their fitness and resist obesity and diabetes. We have developed a curriculum and curricular materials in support of the program that are available to students and teachers even in schools not visited by an Olympian or Paralympian. The athlete visits his or her assigned school at least five times during the year. To respect the value of the time and expertise of the athlete, a modest honorarium is paid for each visit. At the end of the school year the state-mandated fitness tests will be administered. The program will use independent evaluators from local universities to measure the improvement by students in our program.



We began with 30 schools in September and are expanding to 50 schools this Spring. In future years the program will expand to additional schools in the Los Angeles public school system and beyond. It can be replicated anywhere there are Olympians, Paralympians, and children. We will make our materials available. Our program has initially been funded by charitable donations in the amount of about \$250,000. We will raise more funds for future years. We will continue this program whether or not Los Angeles is selected to host the 2016 Olympic Games. However, if we are selected the program will grow faster and form the backbone for a broader array of educational programs that involves athletes, children, schools and the Olympic Ideals. We know that education was a core of the modern Olympic Movement at its inception. We plan to continue to honor that tradition.



## AFTERWORD

The Southern California Committee for the Olympic Games thanks all of those whose volunteer labors made the foregoing submission to the United States Olympic Committee possible. We believe that this work represents passion and expertise that could not have been purchased, and we are grateful. In the process of preparing this submission, and the two prior submissions, the Southern California community of private citizens and public officials generously gave their time and knowledge to this effort without expectation of personal or institutional benefit. Often, direct competitors or political rivals worked energetically, side-by-side at the same table. This bid is the example of collaborative civic work at its finest. While recognizing every contributor, special recognition must go to Parsons Corporation, its Chief Executive Officer James McNulty and the Vice President of Parsons Infrastructure & Technology Group Inc., Brent F. Harvey. Mr. Harvey and his team provided the *pro bono* leadership, labor, and resources that made this submission possible.

The following is a partial list of important contributors to this submission:

PUBLIC OFFICIALS		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mayor Antonio Villaraigosa</li> <li>• Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger</li> <li>• Representative Diane Watson</li> <li>• Supervisor Michael D. Antonovich</li> <li>• Supervisor Yvonne Brathwaite Burke</li> <li>• Supervisor Don Knabe</li> <li>• Supervisor Gloria Molina</li> <li>• Supervisor Zev Yaroslavsky</li> <li>• City Attorney Rocky Delgadillo</li> <li>• City Controller Laura N. Chick</li> <li>• Councilmember Tony Cardenas</li> <li>• Council President Eric Garcetti</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Councilmember Wendy Greuel</li> <li>• Councilmember Janice Hahn</li> <li>• Councilmember Tom LaBonge</li> <li>• Councilmember Bernard Parks</li> <li>• Councilmember Jan Perry</li> <li>• Councilmember Ed Reyes</li> <li>• Councilmember Bill Rosendahl</li> <li>• Councilmember Greig Smith</li> <li>• Councilmember Jack Weiss</li> <li>• Councilmember Herb J. Wesson, Jr.</li> <li>• Councilmember Dennis P. Zine</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pouria Abbassi</li> <li>• Jimmy Blackman</li> <li>• Marlene Cantor</li> <li>• Jim Clarke</li> <li>• Chad Fenwick</li> <li>• Gail Goldberg</li> <li>• Billie Greer</li> <li>• Daniel Maguire</li> <li>• Samsone Mengitsu</li> <li>• Peter Gutierrez</li> <li>• Mark Leap</li> <li>• Thomas Saenz</li> <li>• James Seeley</li> </ul>



**SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA COMMITTEE FOR THE OLYMPIC GAMES BOARD OF DIRECTORS  
(OLYMPIANS IN BOLD)**

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**ADDITIONAL INDIVIDUAL CONTRIBUTORS**

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Norm Abrams</li> <li>• Willie Banks</li> <li>• Bernadine Bednarz</li> <li>• Ric Birch</li> <li>• David Blood</li> <li>• Deborah Borda</li> <li>• Jerry Bruckheimer</li> <li>• Merlin Camozzi</li> <li>• Erica Chouinard</li> <li>• Chuck Cox</li> <li>• Carol L. Dougherty</li> <li>• Jay Flood</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vincent Forte</li> <li>• Mona Green</li> <li>• Michelle Gutierrez</li> <li>• Emily Hallford</li> <li>• Bjorn Hansen</li> <li>• Ray Holdsworth</li> <li>• Louis Iglesias</li> <li>• Bryan Judice</li> <li>• Richard Koshalek</li> <li>• Howard Kozloff</li> <li>• Layne Lawson</li> <li>• Steve Levin</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mark Liberman</li> <li>• Greg McGrath</li> <li>• Kaitlin McIntyre</li> <li>• Jennifer Miller</li> <li>• Sam Morabito</li> <li>• Fred Muir</li> <li>• Phil Nudd</li> <li>• Maidie Oliveau</li> <li>• Abhijay Prakash</li> <li>• Paul Rabin</li> <li>• Trip Riggs</li> <li>• J. Eugene Salomon</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• John Sandbrook</li> <li>• Steven Schinevar</li> <li>• David A Stewart</li> <li>• Cristina Taylor</li> <li>• Karen Uesugi</li> <li>• Brian Weinstein</li> <li>• David Wilcox</li> <li>• Curt Williams</li> <li>• Richard L. Wirthlin</li> <li>• Robert Wyman</li> <li>• Sherwin Zhou</li> </ul>
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**CORPORATE CONTRIBUTORS**

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• AIG</li> <li>• Amateur Athletic Foundation</li> <li>• Automobile Club of Southern California</li> <li>• Bain &amp; Co.</li> <li>• Boston Consulting Group</li> <li>• Burson-Marsteller</li> <li>• Clear Channel Outdoor</li> <li>• Creative Artists Agency</li> <li>• Economic Research Associates</li> <li>• Harris Interactive</li> <li>• Korn/Ferry International</li> <li>• L.A., Inc.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Los Angeles Sports Council</li> <li>• Los Angeles Convention Center</li> <li>• Latham &amp; Watkins</li> <li>• Parsons Corporation</li> <li>• Perelman Pioneer &amp; Co.</li> <li>• PricewaterhouseCoopers</li> <li>• Rose Hills Foundation</li> <li>• Saban Charitable Support Fund</li> <li>• UCLA</li> <li>• University of Southern California</li> <li>• Walt Disney Company</li> <li>• William Morris Agency</li> </ul>
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