Physical Threat Assessment of Super Bowl® 50
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Super Bowl® 50 is scheduled to take place February 7, 2016 at Levi’s® Stadium in Santa Clara, California, home of the San Francisco 49ers. Besides the anticipated 70,000 fans attending the game, the event is expected to draw an additional one million people to the San Francisco Bay area.

The National Football League (NFL) says the Super Bowl® is assigned one of the nation’s highest-level security ratings each year, ever since the 2002 game in New Orleans, which took place just a few months after the 9/11 terrorist attacks. The rating is called Special Event Assessment Rating 1 (SEAR 1). The only event with higher security preparations is the Presidential Inauguration.

Due to the game’s high profile, a coalition of federal, state, and local agencies, including the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS), the Federal Bureau of Investigations (FBI), and the Santa Clara Police Department, are combining security efforts for the game. This huge undertaking is made more complicated by the fact that pregame events are not confined to one city. While the game is being played in Santa Clara, other major events are being held in San Francisco, San Jose, and Oakland. Visitors to these events will likely have to travel, exposing many soft targets – mass transit, hotels, and restaurants – to attacks.

Along with taking precautions in the above stated areas, visitors should be aware of other potential threats, including protests, terrorism, mass transit, and natural hazards. While we have not identified any expressed intentions by terrorists to specifically attack the 2016 Super Bowl®, we have found homegrown terrorists and international terrorist networks that have expressed an interest in attacking other sporting events and football stadiums, including the 2015 Super Bowl® held in Phoenix, Arizona.
Multiple events are set to occur during the week leading up to Super Bowl® Sunday. The following California cities are hosting events and have the potential to be targeted by homegrown and international terrorists:

- Santa Clara
- San Francisco
- San Jose

Santa Clara
The Super Bowl® Host Committee has identified team hotels as the Santa Clara and San Jose Marriotts. The Committee also disclosed that the teams’ practice sites will be at San Jose State University and Stanford University.¹ The team staying at the Santa Clara Marriott will likely practice at Stanford University, and the team staying at the San Jose Marriott will likely use San Jose State University.

In addition, there are $2 million worth of other ancillary events, including a week-long event at the Santa Clara Convention Center and a beer, wine, and food festival at Bellomy Field at Santa Clara University.²

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¹ [http://www.sfaysuperbowl.com/about/faq#lizT606Tkks8Ilay97](http://www.sfaysuperbowl.com/about/faq#lizT606Tkks8Ilay97)
San Francisco

The NFL Experience is being held at the Moscone Center in the South of Market area of San Francisco at the corner of 4th Street and Howard Street. The event hosts interactive games and a play area for children, as well as provides an opportunity for fans to meet and greet current and former NFL players. Moscone Center is also hosting the Super Bowl® media center where several thousand members of the press will converge.

Super Bowl® City is located at Justin Herman Plaza on The Embarcadero. It is the Host Committee’s free-to-the-public fan village designed to celebrate the milestone Super Bowl® 50 and to highlight its unique place in the Bay Area. The city features family-friendly activities for fans of all ages. According to city officials, staging removal for these events is expected to occur about five days after the Super Bowl®.

San Jose

The NFL hosted Super Bowl® Opening Night on Monday, February 1 at the SAP Center in San Jose. Super Bowl® Opening Night is a shift from the traditional Media Day held on Tuesday morning. This will be the first time the players and coaches will address the media while in the Bay Area. The event began at 5:00 p.m. PST and interviews ran from approximately 5:15 p.m. to 6:15 p.m. PST, and 7 p.m. to 8 p.m. PST on Monday. This event is open to ticketed members of the public. There were also musical performances and player and cheerleader appearances at the event.3

Protests and demonstrations do occur in San Francisco, and though we have not identified many pre-planned events, we anticipate that the attention surrounding the Super Bowl® will lead to numerous protests both around Levi’s® Stadium and throughout the Bay Area.

**Planned Protests**

As of January 21, the only protest planned to occur around the Super Bowl® is an anti-circumcision protest on Saturday, February 6 at the Embarcadero, and Sunday, February 7 at Levi’s® Stadium.4 This group protests at many major events and is not expected to cause any disruption. The group’s goal is to gain exposure on the topic of genital integrity and bodily autonomy since the event is heavily televised.

**Social Unrest with the Potential to Escalate**

For the first time, the Super Bowl® 50 Host Committee and the NFL have openly sought disabled veterans and lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender-owned (LGBT) businesses in Business Connect, the Super Bowl®'s program that provides local companies with contracting opportunities in and around the Super Bowl®.5 Despite this, several LGBT groups have voiced displeasure with the NFL after they announced they would not alter plans to host the 2017 Super Bowl® LI in Houston, Texas.

In the 2015 November elections, Houston voters rejected Proposition 1, an anti-LGBT discrimination ordinance, also known as the Houston Equal Rights Ordinance (HERO). The ordinance would have made it illegal to discriminate housing and other social services based on sexual orientation or gender identity. Conservatives dubbed Proposition 1 the “bathroom ordinance” and adopted the slogan “No men in women’s bathrooms,” focusing on concerns that passage could lead to male sexual predators dressing up as women and entering women’s restrooms.6 The NFL’s decision not to move Super Bowl® LI could lead to protests, especially since Super Bowl® 50 is being held in a pro-LGBT area.

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4 [https://www.facebook.com/events/971566499583891/](https://www.facebook.com/events/971566499583891/)
6 [http://www.huffingtonpost.com/entry/houston-equal-rights-ordinance_5638de92e4b00a4d2e0b6e4e](http://www.huffingtonpost.com/entry/houston-equal-rights-ordinance_5638de92e4b00a4d2e0b6e4e)
Expressed Intentions by Terrorists to Attack Sporting Events in the United States

We have not identified in open sources any expressed intentions by terrorists to attack the 2016 Super Bowl®. Nevertheless, it should be noted that homegrown terrorists and international terrorist networks have previously expressed an interest in attacking sporting events, including football stadiums and the 2015 Super Bowl® in Phoenix, Arizona.

In June 2015, U.S. authorities arrested Decarus Thomas – AKA Abdul Malik Abdul Kareem – on charges that he provided material support to two men who attacked attendees at a Prophet Mohammed cartoon contest in Garland, Texas in May 2015. An FBI court testimony revealed that Kareem had expressed a desire to join the Islamic State of Iraq and al-Sham (ISIS). He had also expressed that he wanted to attack the 2015 Super Bowl® event in Phoenix, Arizona. Kareem allegedly attempted to acquire pipe bombs to create maximum damage at the University of Phoenix Stadium, where the Super Bowl® was to be played.
A review of the online magazine *Inspire*, published by Al Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP), discloses instructions for lone wolves to prepare and launch attacks against crowded sport arenas inside the United States. For example, the 9th and 12th issues of *Inspire* recommend supporters inside the U.S. target U.S. locations “flooded with individuals,” including sports stadiums and festivals, by detonating car bombs.9 *Inspire* also encourages supporters to attack the entrances and exits of sport arenas as spectators leave and congregate outside sporting events. The magazine encourages attacks in the vicinity of stadiums, as it can be difficult to enter a stadium with a bomb.

Al Qaeda Central’s “Manual of Afghan Jihad,” a 5,000-page document translated from Arabic to English in 2002, revealed that Al Qaeda Central has singled out “crowded football stadiums as one of the best targets for spreading fear among Americans.” The manual states that, “there must be plans in place for hitting buildings with high human intensity…the targets must be identified, carefully chosen and include the largest gatherings,” to achieve maximum causalities.10 The general threat against U.S. college football stadiums, coupled with incidents of suspects downloading images of stadiums, prompted the FBI to issue an alert in 2002.11 While identified in 2002, the manual demonstrates that terrorist networks such as AQ Central have considered sporting events as targets for some time.

Lastly, the ISIS threat against both the United States and European Union (EU) Member States has increased since December 2015. The increased threat

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9 https://ent.siteintelgroup.com/Periodicals/aqap-releases-12th-issue-of-inspire-magazine.html
10 http://onlineathens.com/stories/020202/new_0202020019.shtml#.VoRDJWSrSfQ
level coincides with effective military counterterrorism measures by a U.S.-backed anti-
ISIS coalition and Iraqi Security Forces (ISF) against ISIS in Syria and Iraq. ISIS has lost
strategically important territory in Ramadi, Iraq and Northeastern Syria.12 The terrorist network
may be further pressured in the coming weeks, as ISF may seek to retake Mosul, Iraq.

As a terrorist network suffers setbacks, terrorist activities may increase, rather than
decrease. By engaging in terrorist activities, terrorist networks seek to respond to internal
organizational pressure.13 The terrorist leadership increases attacks or retaliations to control,
discipline, and maintain morale among members and supporters, as well as to satisfy
a demand for revenge among their constituency.14 In the aftermath of counterterrorism
operations, terrorist decision makers can lash out to show their determination, strength, and
continued relevance.15

In response to these setbacks, ISIS leader Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi, threatened retaliatory attacks
in a December 2015 audio message against the far enemy – the United States, Europe, and
Russia.16 Attempts by ISIS, ISIS franchises, and sympathizers to make real of these threats
cannot be discounted, particularly in light of foiled New Year’s Eve attacks in New York, Ankara,
and Brussels in December 2015, as well as the recent terrorist attacks in France and Egypt.17

However, this is not to say that ISIS has the capabilities to carry out attacks on U.S. soil.
More likely, the threat to the 2016 Super Bowl® and the U.S. stems from homegrown violent
extremists (HVEs).

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13 Crenshaw, M, (1987), Theories of Terrorism: Instrumental and Organizational Approaches, Journal of Strategic Studies, Vol.10, No.4
U.S. Homegrown Violent Extremists (HVE)

Homegrown terrorism inspired by jihadist terrorist networks such as ISIS and AQ pose a potential threat to the 2016 Super Bowl® and the U.S. for the foreseeable future. Analysis of U.S. homegrown terrorism incidents show that at least 317 individuals were arrested, indicted, or convicted between 2001 and 2015 on charges related to attacks and threats.18

The number of homegrown terrorists grew from 2014 to 2015. In 2015, 57 people were charged, the highest in any year.19 Between March 2014 and November 2015, 71 individuals were charged with ISIS-related activities in the U.S., and 56 of these individuals were arrested in 2015.20 These arrests and charges are the highest number in a single year since 2001. The actual number of ISIS-related followers in the U.S. may be much higher. In October 2015, FBI Director James Comey disclosed that the FBI had 900 active investigations in all 50 states against HVEs.21 The arrests and indictments from 2001-2015 were for a range of offenses, from providing material support to terrorists, recruitment, plotting attacks inside the U.S., and joining terrorist groups abroad.

Why Terrorists Target Sporting Events

International terrorist networks have an interest in targeting sporting events because of the thousands of spectators gathered in a confined space for a long period of time, maximizing the number of human casualties. This, combined with the comparatively low-cost and rudimentary knowledge required to

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19 Ibid.
20 The George Washington University, Program on Extremism, “ISIS in America, From Retweets to Raqqa”
21 Kevin Johnson, “Comey: Feds have Roughly 900 Domestic Probes about Islamic State Operatives,” USA Today, October 23, 2015
construct an improvised explosive device (IED), makes perpetrating a terrorist attack relatively cost effective.

In the December 2014 issue of *Inspire*, AQAP published the article, “The Hidden Bomb,” which provided detailed instructions on how to use kitchen materials to arm lone wolves inside the United States. The 2013 Boston Marathon attack was allegedly made possible through online instructions on how to make a homemade explosive (HME). Additionally, the U.S. Department of Defense (DoD) Joint Improvised Explosive Device Defeat Organization (JIEDDO) disclosed a price list in 2012. A remote controlled bomb costs around $400, a suicide vest costs $1,200, and a car bomb, depending on the car, can start at $13,000. The December 2015 San Bernardino, CA attack demonstrated weapons could be purchased in the United States from just a few hundred to thousands of dollars.

From 1972 to 2004, there were 168 sport-related terrorist attacks worldwide. The most recent attack against a sporting event was in November 2015, when three suicide bombers attempted to set off a detonation inside Stade de France stadium in Paris, France during a live broadcast soccer game between France and Germany. Two of the suicide bombers detonated their vests outside the main entrance gates of the stadium. Their aim appears to have been to set off a deadly stampede inside the stadium.

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23 http://www.reuters.com/article/us-boston-bombings-trial-idUSKBN0MJ0Z620150323
24 Toohey, K, (2008), Terrorism, sport and public policy in the risk society, Sport in Society: Cultures, Commerce, Media, Politics, Vol.11, No.4
26 http://www.wsj.com/articles/attacker-tried-to-enter-paris-stadium-but-was-turned-away-1447520571
A terrorist attack inside or in the vicinity of the Super Bowl® stadium would generate immediate global media attention. The most recent Super Bowl® was viewed by approximately 112 million people in the U.S., was broadcasted in 180 countries, and translated into 25 different languages.\(^{27}\) The Super Bowl® is a high publicity event and is attended by star athletes, famous celebrities, politicians, and corporate executives. For communication purposes, a Super Bowl® attack could maximize publicity and magnify terrorists’ message to a global audience.

The Super Bowl® and American football evoke symbolic images of U.S. cultural imperialism, wealth, and materialism. An attack would strike at the very core of U.S. daily life.

Terrorists are dependent on the media to communicate their message to civilians.\(^{28}\) Terrorists hope to instill fear and panic in civilians, which they hope pressures governments to concede to their demands.\(^{29}\) Terrorist attacks can also be a form of retaliation and punishment to provoke a government into overreaction or to demonstrate continued resolve and strength amidst an ongoing campaign against a terrorist group.\(^{30}\) Terrorists also use attacks on major events to convince their own constituency and potential supporters of their determination and strength in an attempt to satisfy them and recruit active supporters.\(^{31}\)

The Super Bowl® has a symbolic value, which terrorists could use to mass communicate a message while simultaneously producing fear and anxiety. The greater the symbolic value of the target, the greater the publicity.\(^{32}\) A symbolic target also gives meaning and has a rhetorical impact that terrorists can manipulate in their propaganda in the aftermath of the attack. An attack against a highly symbolic target is also believed to have a psychological and demoralizing impact on the intended target with the aim of producing fear and anxiety, and ultimately altering behavior and way of life.\(^{33}\)


\(^{28}\) Schmid, A. (1988), Political Terrorism, Amsterdam, North-Holland Publication Company

\(^{29}\) Crenshaw, M. (1981), The Causes of Terrorism, Comparative Politics, Vol.13, No.4


\(^{31}\) Fromkin, D. (1975), The Strategy of Terrorism, Foreign Affairs, Vol. 53, No. 4


\(^{33}\) Tuman, J. (2009), Communicating Terror: The Rhetorical Dimensions of Terrorism, SAGE Publications
For international terrorist networks subscribing to a Salafist jihadist ideology, the Super Bowl®, and American football in general, evoke symbolic images of U.S. cultural imperialism, wealth, and materialism. An attack would strike at the very core of U.S. daily life and could produce fear and anxiety among a large segment of society that enjoys games at sport stadiums. This in turn would have an indirect economic impact on the tourism and hospitality industries in the United States. Not only would an attack cause a possible short-term decline in demand for attending live sporting events, but also sport stadiums across the U.S. would have to re-evaluate and install costly counter measures to prevent future attacks and to restore the public’s confidence.

**Terrorism: Business Preparedness**

- Anticipate road closures, vehicle checkpoints, public transportation suspension, and closed airports or city airspace.
- Terrorism is not a frequent occurrence. However, businesses are advised to assess buildings and sites nearby that could be targeted by terrorists.
- Stay up-to-date on current terror threat trends. Have updated contingency plans, which should be practiced on a regular basis to maintain high levels of readiness among employees.
- Make employees aware of evacuation/invacuation procedures and designated assembly sites near corporate facilities, including a second site if they have to move away from the building. Decide in advance who will have the authority to order an evacuation and issue an all clear when employees can safely return to work.
- Train employees in scenarios involving active shooters to maintain readiness.
- Ensure employees are aware of the location of nearby hospitals. Maintain an emergency contact sheet with phone numbers to local police precincts, fire departments, and hospitals.

Ever since Super Bowl® XXXVI, which was played in New Orleans five months after the 9/11 terrorist attacks, the NFL’s championship game has been designated by the Department of Homeland Security as a “National Security Special Event.” This means extra law enforcement personnel are summoned to protect attendees, in conjunction with top-secret surveillance techniques and technology.

In order to deter attacks, such as the 1996 Olympic Games lone-wolf attack in Centennial Olympic Park in Atlanta, Georgia that killed one and injured 111, there will likely be multiple layers of security around Levi’s® Stadium. An extra perimeter will be set up outside the stadium to keep vehicles away and force spectators to pass through an additional security check before they even reach the stadium gates.

Santa Clara Mayor Jamie Matthews said recently that the city is getting security help from Washington through an elaborate system of “cameras and sensors.” These will be used to monitor light rail and buses operating to and from Levi’s® Stadium by Santa Clara’s Valley Transportation Authority (VTA), effectively expanding the sphere of safety for fans and residents.35

Additionally, Levi’s® Stadium will use the Qylatron Entry Experience Solution, an automated, self-service security screening system that enables people to submit their bags for screening without assistance from...
a guard. According to Qylur Vice President Yair Dolev, the Qylatron Entry Experience Solution is a large, portal-like system arranged in a shape similar to a beehive that contains five hexagonal cells for the screening of bags. The system is located at stadium entrance points and replaces security personnel that search through personal bags to ensure that no contraband or weapons are entering the facility.

According to Qylur, the machine’s process is designed to improve not just security, but the overall entry experience. As fans enter the security checkpoint, they hold up their ticket and an automated scanner assigns them to one of five cells, each the size of a large microwave oven. The fan then inserts their bag into the machine, closes the door, and walks to the other side. By the time they get there, the machine will have scanned their bag for a number of things, as determined by the security team. The system can handle up to 600 guests in an hour (each with one bag), and needs just four people to keep it running.

Ever since 9/11, the Super Bowl® has been designated a “National Security Special Event”, garnering extra law enforcement personnel in conjunction with top-secret surveillance techniques and technology.

The system reportedly was used during the 2014 World Cup, where it garnered positive reviews from both fans and security personnel. Dolev offered additional insight into the workings of the machine saying, “Although the system performs automated detection of some of the most important threats, there’s also a screener located remotely in the control center or command post of the stadium, that has access to the images in real time and they can communicate back if they see additional things. They can basically stop bags for anything they see. There’s really a collaborative detection process here, both the machine can flag something and the screener can also flag something. The machine is great at finding some things while a human is best at others and together we have the best of both worlds.”

On November 17, security officials held a massive security exercise at Levi’s® Stadium. The training involved SWAT team members, bomb and hazardous materials units, and medical personnel. More than 100 people participated along with helicopters overhead, officials said. The FBI initially planned to open the exercise to the media but later said it would be closed out of concern for public safety and security.

While security personnel have not announced specific security plans for Super Bowl® 50 for fear that it would expose potential security holes, the Department of Homeland Security released their security plan for the 2014 Super Bowl® XLIX that took place in Phoenix, Arizona.

This included:

- DHS provided security assessments and training to state and local law enforcement, local hotels, and others to help them identify potential risks and take steps needed to address them.

- DHS partnered with the NFL for an “If You See Something, Say Something™ public awareness campaign. Fans and visitors in the area saw the message at hotels and on buses, billboards, and for the first-time ever, mobile applications.

- The Transportation Security Administration (TSA) sent additional officers and increased the number of checkpoint lanes at Phoenix Sky Harbor International Airport for the influx of fans traveling for the game. The TSA also deployed nearly 90 additional Transportation Security Officers (TSOs) and supervisors as well as four Passenger Screening Canine teams.

- The TSA’s Visible Intermodal Prevention and Response (VIPR) teams, comprised of Federal Air Marshals, surface/aviation transportation security inspectors, Behavioral Detection Officers, TSOs, and canine teams helped secure mass transit locations in and around the Phoenix area.

- The U.S. Secret Service supported open-source social media monitoring for situational awareness and assisted with cyber security vulnerability assessments and mitigation. The Secret Service also conducted magnetometer training for University of Phoenix Stadium security personnel.

- U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) and Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) conducted operations specifically targeting counterfeit vendors and local merchants of game-related sportswear. This is part of a crackdown on intellectual property rights (IPR) violations and to ensure fans are getting official Super Bowl® related memorabilia.

- Special Agents from ICE Homeland Security Investigations helped with the arrest of five individuals for the distribution of counterfeit items. They seized over 4,000 items;
counterfeit tickets to events including 34 NFL Super Bowl® XLIX Tickets, eight Super Bowl® XLIX parking passes, designer clothing, videos, smartphones, and even electronic audio products. The estimated Manufacturer’s Suggested Retail Price of the seized items is approximately valued at over $800,000.

- CBP officers and non-intrusive inspection equipment scanned the cargo entering the stadium for contraband such as narcotics, weapons, and explosives.

- CBP Office of Air and Marine provided surveillance and assisted the Department of Defense in providing airspace security around the venue.

- The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) trained 85 Arizona responders through the Healthcare Leadership for Mass Casualty Incidents and the Hospital Emergency Response Training for Mass Casualty Incidents courses. All of the responders participated in a hands-on mass casualty exercise, where the trainees responded to a simulated mass casualty event in which “injured” role players were triaged, transported, and treated in the midst of a chaotic situation that was still unfolding.

- FEMA provided Mobile Emergency Response Support (MERS) units to ensure that, in the event of an emergency, state and local security personnel could quickly link and coordinate with federal partners.

- DHS Domestic Nuclear Detection Office (DNDO) deployed Mobile Detection Deployment Units (MDDUs), radiological and nuclear detection “surge” assets designed to supplement first responders’ existing radiological and nuclear detection and reporting capabilities.

- DHS Office of Health Affairs (OHA) deployed a network of BioWatch detectors to provide public health officials with a warning in the event of a biological agent release. OHA's National Biosurveillance Integration Center provided state and local officials with information on potential health threats and their indicators, increasing situational awareness and decision support for public health partners prior to the event.

- DHS Blue Campaign — the unified voice for efforts to combat human trafficking— partnered with the City of Phoenix and the Arizona Human Trafficking Council of the Governor’s Office for Children, Youth and Families to provide training and awareness materials to help individuals and communities identify and recognize indicators of human trafficking. High-profile special events, such as the Super Bowl®, draw large crowds and have become lucrative opportunities for criminals engaged in human trafficking.
Mass Transit

Security challenges go far beyond the game and Levi’s® Stadium, as the entire region hosts private and public events during the week leading up to the bowl. We expect to see more law enforcement presence at Mineta San Jose International Airport. The airport’s flight path travels over Levi’s® Stadium, so flight paths could also be adjusted before, during, and after the game, though nothing has been announced yet. Additionally, in San Jose, along with San Francisco and other Bay Area cities, police will be securing hotels hosting players, dignitaries, and celebrities.

Riders on mass transit systems – Bay Area Rapid Transit (BART), San Francisco Municipal Transportation Agency (Muni), and VTA – can expect to see increased police presence in those areas. The VTA released a schedule with changes to their service, including increased passenger rail traffic flowing to the event locations and the establishment of special off-loading stations surrounding Levi’s® Stadium. During the week, Light Rail Service and Bus Service are remaining largely unchanged.
VTA service on Saturday, February 6, is expected to run as normal, with exception to service immediately surrounding Levi’s® Stadium. There will be a bus service between the Great America and Lick Mill stations on the Mountain View to Winchester line, and between the Lick Mill and Tasman stations on the Alum Rock to Santa Teresa line.

On Super Bowl® Sunday, the entire VTA Light Rail system will be reconfigured and rescheduled in order to accommodate passengers traveling to and from Levi’s® Stadium. All passengers traveling to the Super Bowl® must use VTA’s mobile app, EventTIK, to purchase a special VTA Super Bowl® 50 Day Pass fare and possess proof of a valid Super Bowl® ticket in order to board the special Super Bowl® trains.

The VTA will be providing direct, limited stop service to Levi’s® Stadium on special event trains from the Mountain View, San Jose Diridon, Santa Teresa, and Alum Rock Stations before the game. These trains will only be accessible to passengers with Super Bowl® tickets AND a valid Super Bowl® 50 VTA Day Pass purchased through EventTIK. Passengers must have purchased and activated their mobile fare prior to boarding.
Before the game, Super Bowl® trains to Levi’s® Stadium will only stop to pick-up passengers at the following designated locations:

- Alum Rock
- Capitol
- Civic Center
- Convention Center
- Downtown Mountain View
- Great Mall/Main
- I-880/Milpitas
- Metro/Airport
- Ohlone/Chynoweth
- San Jose Diridon
- Santa Teresa
- Tasman

Trains from Mountain View will provide non-stop service from Mountain View to Great America Station. Direct trains from San Jose Diridon, Santa Teresa, and Alum Rock will terminate at Lick Mill Station where Super Bowl® attendees will de-board and walk to Levi’s® Stadium.

Regular service trains will also stop at the designated stations to allow passengers with pre-purchased Super Bowl®® 50 VTA Day Passes on EventTIK to transfer to Super Bowl® 50 trains. Passengers going to the Super Bowl® are encouraged to transfer at the first designated station they reach.

Source: http://www.vta.org/superbowlsat
Most VTA bus routes will be running on regular Sunday schedule, with several exceptions.

- Line 251 will provide direct, non-stop express service from the Fremont BART Station to Levi’s® Stadium at least every 20 minutes prior to the game.

- VTA Bus Lines 252, 253, 255, and 256 will not be operating on Super Bowl® Sunday.

- Lines 57 and 60 will have more trips to improve service frequencies to 15 minutes before the game.

- Line 55 will run from De Anza College to Old Ironsides light rail station every 45 minutes throughout the day.

- Line 10 will continue to operate with supplemental service to ensure 15 minute headways to and from Mineta San Jose International Airport.

Road Closures
San Francisco also announced plans to alter transit and traffic around Justin Herman Plaza, site of the week-long Super Bowl® City. Authorities will close Market Street to traffic between Beale and Steuart streets, as will the southbound lanes of the Embarcadero between Washington Street and Don Chee Way, south of the Ferry Building.
Motorists forced off southbound Embarcadero will be directed to a detour using Washington, Battery, and First Streets. Other stretches — Mission Street from Fremont Street to the Embarcadero; Beale and Davis streets on either side of Market; and Market between First and Beale — will be open only to transit and emergency vehicles. Howard Street will be closed between Third and Fourth streets, as it has been for Salesforce and Oracle conventions, with a portion of the block between Fourth and Fifth closed as well.

The MTA is still working on plans for bicycles and pedestrians, but authorities have said that people who commute by bike or foot will be able to get to work. Taxis will be allowed to use transit lanes as usual, while ride services like Uber and Lyft cannot. However, the MTA is looking to establish drop-off and pickup zones for those vehicles. Delivery vehicles will be allowed to use transit lanes, but during limited hours and only after security sweeps.

Drivers who venture into downtown in the days leading to the Super Bowl® will find limited parking, with spaces taken up by emergency vehicles or eliminated to make way for transit.

Troops of parking control officers and police will direct traffic and enforce “Don’t Block the Box” rules in the event areas and along detours. Volunteers wearing international orange will guide visitors between events and transit.
Reports suggest that the Super Bowl® 50 Committee has asked the city to remove the overhead Muni wires along Market Street. If this happens, it could potentially disrupt bus lines and streetcar traffic for weeks before and after the event.

San Francisco’s Muni E-line, which runs on the waterfront on weekends, will be shut down during the festivities. Several Muni routes that use Market Street east of Beale Street will be rerouted to the south, using Mission and Howard streets to arrive at or come close to their regular destinations.

The historic F-line streetcars, which usually head down Market and then turn north to Fisherman’s Wharf, will run only between the Wharf and a point just south of the Ferry Building. Buses running along Mission Street will complete the rest of the F route, and extra Muni metro service will be added, as Muni plans to boost service on lines that see heavy ridership during the Super Bowl® events.

Road Closures: Business Preparedness

- Employees of businesses close to Super Bowl® City and the NFL Experience should expect heavy foot traffic, road closures, and increased security.
Any form of extreme weather is difficult to predict. However, based on a review of historical records maintained by the National Climatic Data Center (NCDC), the United States Geological Survey (USGS), and the Spatial Hazard Events and Losses Database (SHELDUS), we predict a low to medium chance of Santa Clara County experiencing earthquakes, flash flooding, flooding, and strong damaging winds during the Super Bowl®. The probability of hurricanes, tornadoes, and winter storms is considered very low. If there is any form of extreme weather, be ready for critical infrastructure failures in Santa Clara County, which have occurred in the past due to flooding and strong winds.

The USGS database shows that since the early 1930s, there has been a total of close to 3,000 earthquakes with greater than 2.5 magnitude on the Richter Scale in Santa Clara County. A majority of these occurred in the 1980s, with a peak of earthquakes in 1989.38 We identified two major earthquakes in modern history that have been declared disasters by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA):39

- **On October 17, 1989, a 6.9 magnitude earthquake struck in nearby Santa Cruz County, resulting in landslides and the blocking of highways and roads. The earthquake caused $5.6 billion ($11 billion

  38 http://earthquake.usgs.gov/earthquakes/search/
  39 https://www.fema.gov/disaster/845
current value) worth of property damage in several counties (Alameda, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, and Monterey counties). The earthquake killed 62 people.\(^{40}\)

- On April 24, 1984, a 6.2 magnitude earthquake caused minor damage to 550 structures in the vicinity of Morgan Hill, Santa Clara County. Approximately 21 people sustained minor injuries.\(^{41}\)

A review of extreme weather events indicate that the number of events over six decades have been more frequent in the months of December, January, and February. The number of extreme weather events has been low to nonexistent during the summer and early fall. Damaging winds and flooding that could adversely affect visitors and business operations during the Super Bowl\(^\circ\) event typically occur between late November and early March.\(^{42}\) Pacific storms can bring torrential downpours and strong winds can cause power outages. If extreme weather events do occur it could result in infrastructure failures.

A historical review of power system disruptions or power outages over 20 years indicates that there have been nine major power outages in Santa Clara County, caused by high winds and flooding.\(^{43}\) Santa Clara County has also experienced 11 major incidents of transportation system disruptions to railroad, air transportation, and roads. These incidents were mainly due to flooding.\(^{44}\)

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40 http://www.dof.ca.gov/research/demographic/reports_papers/documents/DISASTER.pdf
42 https://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/stormevents/choosedates.jsp?statefips=6%2CCALIFORNIA
43 http://hvri.geog.sc.edu/SHELDUS/
Natural Hazards: Business Preparedness

- Monitor the weather through the National Weather Service or NOAA Weather Radio.

- Be aware of the difference between weather watches and warnings. A weather watch means conditions are favorable for development of severe weather. A weather warning means severe weather is occurring, imminent, or likely and can impact lives and property.

- Maintain business continuity plans and make sure that evacuation plans are up-to-date and have been distributed to all employees.

- If evacuations are necessary and major roads are closed, make sure to have alternative accommodations, including shelters and hotels.

- Make sure a corporate crisis management team has been identified with clear roles and responsibilities. Ensure that emergency notification systems are tested on a regular basis.

- Anticipate possible power outages and transportation issues that can impact the commute. Be aware of alternative routes if major roads are closed.

- Plan ahead and know your surroundings and structures. Familiarize yourself with any emergency and evacuation plans and the location of shelters in the area.
While your network may be secure, do you have visibility beyond the perimeter? Security is no longer about what you can see. What you can’t see is where the true threats hide.

LookingGlass offers an easy-to-use platform that enables security professionals the ability to see beyond the perimeter. Our solutions identify cyber and physical threats and risks across the globe, allowing you to mitigate and eliminate them before they disrupt your business.

We go beyond data to provide the threat intelligence that you need to achieve your organization’s business goals. Contact us today to learn more and get a free trial.

www.LookingGlassCyber.com/cyberthreatcenter
LookingGlass Cyber Solutions delivers comprehensive threat intelligence driven security through a scalable solution portfolio of machine readable threat intelligence (MRTI), threat intelligence management with 140+ data sources transformed into global Internet and threat intelligence, threat intelligence services, and network threat mitigation.

By addressing risks across structured Indicators of Compromise (IoCs), unstructured and open source data (OSINT), internal network telemetry, and network threat mitigation, customers gain unprecedented understanding into threats that may impact their business including cyber, physical assets, and third party partners.

Prioritized, relevant and timely insights enable customers to operationalize threat intelligence in an effective and efficient way throughout the threat lifecycle.