

Good morning Mr. Chairman, Ranking Member Thompson, Members of the Subcommittee. Thank you for the invitation to represent the New York City Police Department (NYPD) before the Subcommittee on Cybersecurity, Infrastructure Protection, and Security Technologies. For the record, my name is Richard Daddario, and I am the Police Department's Deputy Commissioner of Counterterrorism.

The subject of this morning's hearing -- preventing nuclear and radiological terrorism within the United States -- presents enormous challenges to all of us. President Obama has often expressed his concern about the threat of nuclear and radiological terrorism. He has said:

- “The gravest danger to the American people is the threat of a terrorist attack with a nuclear weapon and the spread of nuclear weapons to dangerous regimes.”
- “The threat of global nuclear war has gone down, but the risk of nuclear attack has gone up.”
- “We must ensure that terrorists never acquire a nuclear weapon. This is the most immediate and extreme threat to global security.”

Congress, through the bipartisan Commission on the Prevention of Weapons of Mass Destruction Proliferation and Terrorism, has stated similar concerns in no uncertain terms. In its 2008 report, the Commission stated that is “more likely than not that a weapon of mass destruction will be used somewhere in the world by the end of 2013.”

The threat of a nuclear or radiological weapon being used against New York City is also among the foremost concerns of Police Commissioner Raymond Kelly. Through the Securing the Cities Program (STC), the NYPD has committed significant resources to guard against a nuclear or radiological weapon, which might well overwhelm the capacity to recover of even so great and resilient a city as New York.

The STC is a two-part federally funded effort to protect New York City from the threat of an improvised nuclear device or a radiological dispersal device (dirty bomb).

**The first part of the program involves** equipping New York's state and local regional partners with state-of-the-art mobile radiological detection equipment and training them in its proper use. The NYPD has 12 principle partners in New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut. These 12 principle partners represent 150 local law enforcement and public safety agencies within a 40 mile radius of New York City.

The STC funding disbursed to date has enabled the NYPD and its regional partners to achieve several important accomplishments, among them:

- The NYPD has taken delivery of over 4,200 personal radiation detectors (PRDs), 156 PackEye backpacks, 77 radiological isotope identification devices, and 15 mobile detection systems; and completed distribution of this equipment to its regional partners. The NYPD has already placed an additional order for 1,000 PRDs, approximately 100 PackEye backpacks, and five mobile platform vehicles.
- The NYPD has networked many of these radiological sensors and enabled them to provide real-time radiation data into a Coordination Center, as part of the Lower and Midtown Manhattan Security Initiatives. At the Center, officers can monitor real-time radiation levels from equipment in the field installed on vans, boats, and the rooftops of precincts. The NYPD has also developed a Bluetooth gateway device that we are in the process of procuring which will enable real-time transmission of radiation data from personal radiation detectors on police officers belts. The system is designed to alert officers in real-time to potentially dangerous radiation levels in the field. To my knowledge, this effort is unprecedented.
- The NYPD and its regional partners have developed one concept of operations for detection and interdiction of illicit radioactive materials; this concept of operations will enable the regional partners to lock down and secure the region based on 400 pre-determined chokepoints in the face of an imminent threat.
- The NYPD and its regional partners have conducted land-based, maritime, and transportation-based exercises involving surreptitiously transported radiological substances. In April, the NYPD and its STC partners conducted a full-scale, regional exercise designed to evaluate our ability to detect and interdict illicit radiological materials. The five-day

exercise, which by all accounts was successful, involved chokepoints and other activity in New York, Connecticut, and New Jersey both on land, including rail and highways, and in the waterways of the region.

**The second part the program involves** putting in place a permanent radiological defensive ring through the installation of fixed radiological detection equipment to monitor traffic at all bridges and tunnels that lead into New York City.

The STC program is an extraordinary example of interagency and intergovernmental collaboration. DHS, through the Domestic Nuclear Detection Office (DNDO), provides the technical expertise and funding for procurement research and development; state and local regional partners provide manpower and, in the case of the NYPD, various foundational technical infrastructure systems.

From the outset, the STC program was intended to develop an operationally viable regional architecture for radiological and nuclear detection that can be replicated in cities across the country. Both the mobile detection and fixed-site detection portions of the STC program require additional funding to achieve this goal.

This additional funding is required to:

- **Achieve wireless connectivity:** we want to network the mobile radiation detection equipment purchased with STC program funds so that the data will be viewable in real-time at the Lower Manhattan Security Coordination Center.
- **Enhance capability and sustainability:** we need to procure more advanced equipment that will enhance land, air, and sea detection capabilities; and enforce procedures and programs for inventory control, standardization, maintenance, and calibration of equipment purchased with STC program funds across the region.
- **Ensure usability:** we need to continue equipment training and exercises with the regional partners; and
- **Develop interdiction operations:** it is vitally important to conduct advanced radiation detection and interdiction deployments on a regional scale.

I should note that in addition to administering the Securing the Cities Program, the NYPD recently signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the National Nuclear Security Agency as part of its Global Threat Reduction Initiative. As part of this Agreement, NNSA will install remote monitoring systems at New York City medical, academic, and commercial/industrial facilities that house radiotherapy and irradiation devices that contain highly radioactive isotopes, which, if removed by terrorists, can be used to create dirty bombs. The NYPD will receive real-time video alarms from these remote monitoring systems.

Thank you once again for affording me, as a representative of the New York City Police Department, the opportunity to appear before you today. I would be happy to answer any of your questions.