

**2010 Homeland Security S&T Summit
South Central Region
LIVE INTERACTIVE WEBCAST
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PANEL:

**Charles Cox,
DHS DNDO Deputy Assistant Director, Joint Analysis Center
"Rad-Nuke Detection on the Border"**

MARY HANSON

Our first speaker in this panel is Charles Cox. You saw him doing double and triple duty. He is a deputy assistant rector for the operations support directory at the joint analysis center. Or JAC. He like many of us here, is focused on helping our burgers and state local and tribal dissidents -- participants improve security. Particularly prevent -- event rad nuke detection. He has 30 years experience in the nuclear field. He became on the nuclear regulatory commission's. There is more info in the bio in a kid. Let me bring him up here for his 10 minute presentation.

CHARLES COX

Thank you. Good with the first slide.

-- Go ahead with the first slide. >> Go ahead and stay there. I am Charles Cox here is my contact information. You can not use the name Charlie. You must knew -- you must use Charles.

DNDO is concentrating on the rad nuclear threat. People have been trying to get ahold of radioactive nuclear materials.

Next slide. We are looking at land borders, maritime, aviation, and domestic interior. Our primary role within off support director is domestic interior. If you look at the map of the United States, if you are a border state coming off the border there. Customs and border protection and border patrol does the lion share of the work along the border. Having state, tribal, and local enforcement people involved in the border areas, we add an additional layer of detection capabilities and a chance of interaction.

Maritime, the Coast Guard has the lion share their. We have a maritime pilot project going on on the West Coast. Up in Seattle and down in San Diego. Those pilots have costarred, Harbor police-- Coast Guard, Harbor police, San Diego Place, vision wildlife. It's a good mix.. State and local provide a layer of protection of the borders.

Backslide. -- Next slide. You heard about porta venture this morning. Customs and border protection does most of the work there. They have radiation detection and Liege and or gamma ray scanning.

Between Port of entries, border patrol does most of the work there. And again, like was mentioned today, just detecting goes -- gives you a higher probability of success. But, let's say we are here in New Mexico, we have Port of entries and borders their we have customs and border protection and border patrol working. Right behind them is just straight -- state transportation place. They have portable radiation detectors providing additional layer.

Backslide. -- Next slide. Maritime. That is what the pilot in San Diego is testing. Also the New York area, we have maritime capabilities there too.

Aviation, commercial aviation, we have custom border protection, screening at Port of entries of people and cargo. We are working on developing capabilities to get non-port of entries.

Next. Domestic interior. That is where ops support focuses on. We provide training to state and locals and tribal entities. All information comes into our organization, the joint analysis center.

This is an example so that section -- the detection instruments that we use. Portal monitors, screening privately owned and personal vehicles. We have handheld PRD's the size of a pager. And we have radiological identification devices. The PRD's provide detection capability and the rid gives you detection.

The way would work is, let's say the state patrol has a pager. And he comes up to the vehicle he pulls over, it alarms coming to walk around the vehicle and interview the person and characterize where the signal was coming from. If it is in the trunk Camino someone is in the trunk. If it is the person coming to ask questions about, have you had medical treatment recently. And they can make a determination whether or not there is some need for further investigation.

So let's say that they think there is a need for further investigation, they will call someone and ask for a rid. They're real logical identification device will allow them to get a picture of the energy spectrum. The rid itself is sometimes smart enough and has a library and it in a can tell you what it is detecting. If it is non-privateer you can let them go.

If it is threat material or the rid is not smart enough, you can call someone else.

And that is calling for state or local then they will call us in the joint analysis center. After this custom border protection, they call the laboratory scientific services group. They will make the determination.

If they still can't determine it or it looks like a threat, we kick it up to the national level capabilities. The FBI may get involved.

That's it.