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Description of document: Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP) Charters for six (6) Subcommittees and one (1) Interagency Working Group, 2007-2017

Requested date: 14-September-2017

Released date: 31-October-2017

Posted date: 08-October-2018

Source of document: FOIA Request  
Office of Science and Technology Policy  
Attn: FOIA Officer  
1650 Pennsylvania Ave, NW  
Washington, DC 20504  
Fax: (202) 395-1224  
Email: [ostpfoia@ostp.eop.gov](mailto:ostpfoia@ostp.eop.gov)

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EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT  
OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20502

October 31, 2017

**Re: OSTP-FOIA-17-129**

This letter responds to a Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request submitted to the Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP) on September 14, 2017.<sup>1</sup> Specifically, the request sought “a copy of the Charter document for” the following “subcommittees/interagency working groups of the NSTC Committee on Homeland & National Security:”

- BDRD: Biological Defense Research & Development (Subcommittee)
- CDRD: Chemical Defense Research & Development (Subcommittee)
- CISR: Critical Infrastructure Security and Resilience (Subcommittee)
- DAMIEN: Detecting & Mitigating the Impact of Earth-Bound Near Earth Objects (Interagency Working Group)
- NDRD: Nuclear Defense Research & Development (Subcommittee)
- SOS-CBRNE: Standards (Subcommittee)

Following receipt of this request, OSTP performed a search of its files and located 8 documents totaling 28 pages. After reviewing the documents, OSTP determined that the information contained in the documents should be released in full. Please find copies of the responsive documents attached. Please note that with regard to the portion of your request seeking records for “CISR: Critical Infrastructure Security and Resilience,” OSTP was only able to locate a draft version of the charter for this group that was established during the Obama Administration. Prior administrations’ email records have been transferred to the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) or the relevant presidential library. To conduct searches of prior administrations’ records, please contact NARA or the relevant presidential library.

Accordingly, this completes the processing of the request and OSTP now considers the request closed. Pursuant to the FOIA and OSTP regulations, a requester may submit a written appeal contesting any adverse determination.<sup>2</sup> Any appeal related to the processing of this request must either be sent: 1) via e-mail to [OSTPFOIA@ostp.eop.gov](mailto:OSTPFOIA@ostp.eop.gov); or 2) by mail to Chief FOIA Officer, Office of Science and Technology Policy, Eisenhower Executive Office Building, 1650 Pennsylvania Ave., NW., Washington, DC 20504.<sup>3</sup> In the appeal letter, please specify OSTP Control No. 17-129,

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<sup>1</sup> 5 U.S.C. § 552.

<sup>2</sup> 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(6)(A)(i)(III)(aa); 32 C.F.R. § 2402.7(a).

<sup>3</sup> 32 C.F.R. § 2402.7(b).

“the records requested, and the basis for the appeal.”<sup>4</sup> Any appeal must be sent to the above listed addresses no later than ninety (90) calendar days of the date of this letter.<sup>5</sup>

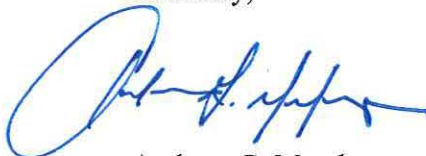
Requesters also have the right to seek dispute resolution services from OSTP’s FOIA Public Liaison or the Office of Government Information Services (OGIS). To employ these services, please contact Andrew Mendoza via telephone at (202) 456-4444 or by way of e-mail at [OSTPFOIA@ostp.eop.gov](mailto:OSTPFOIA@ostp.eop.gov). To contact OGIS, please use any of the following means:

Office of Government Information Services  
National Archives and Records Administration  
8601 Adelphia Road-OGIS  
College Park, MD 20740-6001  
E-mail: [ogis@nara.gov](mailto:ogis@nara.gov)  
Telephone: (202) 741-5770  
Fax: (202) 741-5769  
Toll-free: 1 (877) 684-6448

Finally, for fee purposes this request was classified as “non-commercial.”<sup>6</sup> As such, fees are assessed for search time exceeding two hours and duplication costs beyond the first 100 pages of copies or its equivalent.<sup>7</sup> No search or duplication fees, however, may be charged “if the agency has failed to comply with any time limit” associated with responding to a request.<sup>8</sup> Accordingly, no fees are due for the processing of this request.

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me via telephone or by way of e-mail.

Sincerely,



Andrew G. Mendoza  
Legal Counsel and Policy Advisor

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<sup>4</sup> *Id.*

<sup>5</sup> 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(6)(A)(i)(III)(aa).

<sup>6</sup> 32 C.F.R. § 2402.8(b)(1)(iii).

<sup>7</sup> *Id.* at § 2402.8(b)(1)(iii), (3).

<sup>8</sup> 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(4)(A)(viii)(I).



CHARTER  
of the  
SUBCOMMITTEE ON BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT  
COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND AND NATIONAL SECURITY  
NATIONAL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY COUNCIL

**A. Official Designation**

The Subcommittee on Biological Defense Research and Development (BDRD) is hereby established by action of the National Science and Technology Council (NSTC), Committee on Homeland and National Security (CHNS).

**B. Purpose and Scope**

The purpose of the BDRD is to provide all relevant Federal agencies a focused forum for coordinating and collaborating on defensive research, development, testing, and evaluation (RDT&E) addressing biological threats to national security, including known biological threat (bacteria/viruses/fungi/toxins) and emerging infectious disease agents that have the potential to significantly affect the environment, plants, animals, and humans both within the United States and throughout the globe. These efforts will provide the United States Government with an improved capability to predict, detect, warn, diagnose, project impact, respond, recover, and attribute causative biological agents due to natural incidents, accidental release, or a deliberate attack. In addition, the BDRD will coordinate biosecurity outreach and biosafety activities across the Federal government.

**C. Functions**

The BDRD will:

1. coordinate Federal interagency RDT&E programs on biological threat and emerging infectious disease agents in plants, animals, and humans to promote complementary efforts, encourage interagency collaboration, and leverage subject matter expertise across the Federal government;
2. facilitate the development of a National RDT&E Strategy to Enable Global Biosurveillance in order to coordinate interagency RDT&E efforts to develop capabilities aimed at improving the Nation's ability to:
  - a. characterize normal disease behavior in ecologies and populations to allow for rapid identification of departures from the norm;
  - b. predict, where possible, the emergence of a significant biological threat or disease;
  - c. provide timely warning and projections to decision makers;
  - d. detect biological agents and/or diagnose disease in the field or at point of care;

- e. integrate information from a variety of data sources;
  - f. provide near real-time situational awareness as an incident evolves;
  - g. attribute the origin of a biological threat or disease incident; and
  - h. ensure a rapid, nimble, and effective response capability.
3. coordinate interagency microbial forensics RDT&E in order to provide the United States Government with scientifically sound and statistically defensible assessment and attribution capabilities;
  4. coordinate interagency outreach and educational programs that inform scientists and the public on laboratory biosecurity and biosafety (biological risk management) and related issues;
  5. initiate a policy coordination process to develop a comprehensive and coordinated policy for oversight of laboratory biosafety and biocontainment;
  6. provide input, based on the best science available, to biological incident response and recovery planning guidance and public messaging; and where gaps in science exist, coordinate interagency RDT&E to fill those gaps;
  7. promote the sharing of biological defense RDT&E test facilities, methodologies, and data; and
  8. establish topical working groups, as required, to meet the described functions.

The BDRD will recommend action on major policy and R&D issues to the CHNS for approval.

#### **D. Membership**

The following NSTC departments and agencies are represented on the BDRD:

- Department of Agriculture;
- Department of Commerce;
- Department of Defense;
- Department of Energy;
- Department of Health and Human Services;
- Department of Homeland Security;
- Department of the Interior;
- Department of Justice;
- Department of State;
- Department of Transportation;
- Department of Treasury;
- Department of Veterans Affairs;
- Director of National Intelligence;
- Central Intelligence Agency;
- Environmental Protection Agency;
- National Aeronautics and Space Administration; and
- National Science Foundation.

The following organizations in the Executive Office of the President are also represented in the BDRD:

- National Security Staff;

Office of Management and Budget; and  
Office of Science and Technology Policy (Chair).

Cooperating departments and agencies shall include such other Executive organizations, departments, and agencies as the subcommittee designates.

**E. Private-Sector Interface**

The BDRD may work with the President's Council of Advisors on Science and Technology to secure appropriate private-sector advice, and will recommend to the CHNS and/or the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy the nature of additional private-sector advice needed to accomplish its mission. The BDRD may also interact with and receive *ad hoc* advice from various private-sector groups as consistent with the Federal Advisory Committee Act.

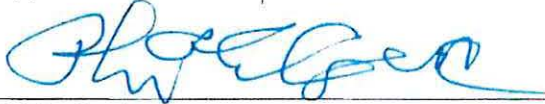
**F. Termination Date**

Unless renewed by the Co-chairs of the CHNS, the BDRD shall terminate no later than July 15, 2016.

**G. Determination**

I hereby determine that the establishment of the Subcommittee on Biological Defense Research and Development is in the public interest in connection with the performance of duties imposed on the Executive Branch by law, and that such duties can best be performed through the advice and counsel of such a group.

Approved:



Philip Coyle  
Co-chair, Committee on Homeland and National Security, and  
Associate Director for National Security and International Affairs,  
Office of Science and Technology Policy

7-12-11

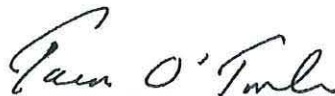
Date



Zachary Lemnios  
Co-chair, Committee on Homeland and National Security, and  
Assistant Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering,  
Department of Defense

7/12/2011

Date



Tara O'Toole  
Co-chair, Committee on Homeland and National Security, and  
Under Secretary for Science and Technology,  
Department of Homeland Security

7/13/11

Date



CHARTER  
of the  
SUBCOMMITTEE ON CHEMICAL DEFENSE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT  
COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND AND NATIONAL SECURITY  
NATIONAL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY COUNCIL

**A. Official Designation**

The Subcommittee on Chemical Defense Research and Development (CDRD) is hereby established by action of the National Science and Technology Council (NSTC) Committee on Homeland and National Security (CHNS). For the purposes of the CDRD, chemical threats may include toxic industrial chemicals, traditional chemical warfare agents, and non-traditional chemical agents (NTA).

**B. Purpose and Scope**

The purpose of the CDRD is to coordinate Federal interagency defensive research, development, testing, and evaluation (RDT&E) addressing chemical threats to national security. The CDRD will also provide an interagency perspective on the characterization and prioritization of the chemical threat and will identify intelligence support needs and gaps.

**C. Functions**

The primary functions of the CDRD include, but are not limited to the following:

1. Coordinate defensive RDT&E of all aspects of potential chemical threats by considering all routes of exposure and all media types (clinical samples, food, water, environmental) where applicable, including agent characterization, toxicology, detection and forensic analysis, measurement and decontamination techniques, physical protection, and medical countermeasures (specifically for NTAs);
2. Provide the Office of the Director of National Intelligence with identified intelligence support needs and gaps concerning chemical threats;
3. Oversee the execution of the 2010 National NTA RDT&E Strategy (the *Strategy*);
4. Review the *Strategy* annually and update as necessary;
5. Report annually to the CHNS on progress towards the full implementation of the *Strategy*. The annual review shall encompass the most current status of agency projects and where necessary, make recommendations to the departments and agencies and/or to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) regarding the need to modify or accelerate efforts and associated resource requirements;

6. Review annually the OMB-approved NTA Security Classification guide and make recommendations for modification, as necessary, to ensure that it adequately addresses classification issues for NTA RDT&E;
7. Continually assess current, near-, and long-term capabilities needed by the Nation to counter the use of chemical threat agents against both homeland and overseas U.S. military interests;
8. Develop a mechanism for peer review of classified defensive chemical threat agent RDT&E across the Federal government;
9. Provide input, based on the best science available, to policy discussions on public messaging in the event of a chemical incident.

#### **D. Chairs and Membership**

The following NSTC departments and agencies are represented on the CDRD:

Department of Agriculture;  
Department of Defense (Co-chair);  
Department of Energy;  
Department of Health and Human Services;  
Department of Homeland Security (Co-chair);  
Department of Justice;  
Central Intelligence Agency;  
Environmental Protection Agency; and  
Office of the Director of National Intelligence.

The following organizations in the Executive Office of the President are also represented in the CDRD:

National Security Council;  
Office of Management and Budget; and  
Office of Science and Technology Policy (Co-chair).

Cooperating departments and agencies shall include such other Executive organizations, departments, and agencies as the Co-Chairs may designate.

#### **E. Private Sector Interface**

The CDRD may work with the President's Council of Advisors on Science and Technology to secure appropriate private-sector advice, and will recommend to the CHNS and/or the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy the nature of additional private sector advice needed to accomplish its mission. The SCT may also interact with and receive *ad hoc* advice from various private-sector groups as consistent with the Federal Advisory Committee Act.

#### **F. Termination Date**


Unless renewed by the Co-chairs of the CHNS, the CDRD shall terminate no later than February 28, 2016.



**G. Determination**

I hereby determine that the establishment of the Subcommittee on Chemical Defense Research and Development is in the public interest in connection with the performance of duties imposed on the Executive Branch by law, and that such duties can best be performed through the advice and counsel of such a group.

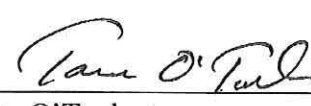
Approved:

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Philip Coyle  
Co-chair, Committee on Homeland and National Security, and  
Associate Director for National Security and International Affairs,  
Office of Science and Technology Policy

4-1-11  
Date

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Zachary Lemnios  
Co-chair, Committee on Homeland and National Security, and  
Assistant Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering,  
Department of Defense

04/01/2011  
Date

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Tara O'Toole  
Co-chair, Committee on Homeland and National Security, and  
Under Secretary for Science and Technology,  
Department of Homeland Security

4/1/11  
Date



CHARTER  
of the  
CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE SECURITY AND RESILIENCE SUBCOMMITTEE  
COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND AND NATIONAL SECURITY  
NATIONAL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY COUNCIL

**A. Official Designation**

The Critical Infrastructure Security and Resilience (CISR) Subcommittee is hereby established, by action of the National Science and Technology Council (NSTC); Committee on Homeland and National Security (CHNS).

**B. Purpose and Scope**

In February 2013, President Obama issued Presidential Policy Directive 21: Critical Infrastructure Security and Resilience (PPD-21) and Executive Order 13636: Improving Critical Infrastructure Cybersecurity. The coordinated release of these two policies underscores the Administration's commitment to integrating cyber and physical security and strengthening resilience across critical infrastructure systems.

As stated in PPD-21, "The Secretary of Homeland Security, in coordination with the Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP), the Sector-Specific Agencies, Department of Commerce, and other Federal departments and agencies, shall provide input to align those Federal and Federally-funded research and development (R&D) activities that seek to strengthen the security and resilience of the Nation's critical infrastructure." To facilitate this interagency coordination, the Federal CISR R&D community will convene under the NSTC CISR Subcommittee with appropriate input from the private sector. The CISR Subcommittee will draw on critical infrastructure subject matter experts and thought leaders with national perspective and the skills to formulate critical infrastructure research and development requirements to meet future needs with the goal of enhancing security and resilience.

**C. Functions**

The CISR Subcommittee shall, within 180 days, for the NSTC, develop a National CISR R&D Implementation Roadmap (Roadmap), with input from interagency stakeholders. The Roadmap will recommend CISR R&D community activities to achieve the goals identified in the National CISR R&D Plan and identify key deliverables for aligning CISR R&D activities. The Roadmap will define technical and programmatic metrics across the National CISR R&D Priority Areas, which will provide a means to track the progress of the Roadmap.

The CISR Subcommittee will also align Federal R&D planning within the National CISR R&D Priority Areas, work with partners and stakeholders to share information and ensure coordination and integration of efforts to advance the National CISR R&D Priority Areas, and identify legal and other barriers that may impede progress aligned with the Roadmap. The CISR Subcommittee will work closely with the CISR Interagency Policy Committee under the National Security Council and the National Coordinating Office for the Networking and Information Technology Research and Development (NITRD) to ensure robust information sharing and activity coordination.

Lastly, the CISR Subcommittee shall review, update, and issue the National CISR R&D Plan and Implementation Roadmap every 4 years, with interim updates as needed.

**D. Membership and Structure**

The following NSTC departments and agencies are represented on the CISR Subcommittee:

- Department of Agriculture;
- Department of Commerce;
- Department of Defense;
- Department of Energy;
- Department of Health and Human Services;
- Department of Homeland Security (Co-chair);
- Department of Justice;
- Department of State;
- Department of the Treasury;
- Department of Transportation;
- Environmental Protection Agency;
- Federal Communications Commission;
- Federal Energy Regulatory Commission;
- General Services Administration;
- National Science Foundation; and
- Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

The following components of the Executive Office of the President are also represented on the CISR Subcommittee:

- National Security Council Staff;
- Office of Management and Budget; and
- Office of Science and Technology Policy (Co-chair).

Cooperating departments and agencies shall include such other Executive branch organizations, departments, and agencies as the CISR Subcommittee Co-chairs may, from time to time, designate.

In addition to two permanent Co-chairs (DHS and OSTP), the subcommittee shall have an additional Co-chair that rotates annually. The third Co-chair shall be drawn from CISR subcommittee membership and selected annually by the two permanent Co-chairs.

**E. Private-Sector Interface**

The CISR Subcommittee may seek advice from the President's Council of Advisors on Science and Technology (PCAST) and CIPAC and will recommend to the CHNS and/or the Assistant to the President for Science and Technology the nature of any additional private-sector<sup>1</sup> advice needed to accomplish its mission. The CISR Subcommittee may also interact with and receive *ad hoc* advice from various private-sector groups as consistent with the Federal Advisory Committee Act (FACA).

**F. Termination**

Unless renewed by the Co-chairs of the CHNS prior to its expiration, the CISR Subcommittee shall terminate no later than March 20, 2017.

**G. Determination**

I hereby determine that establishment of the Critical Infrastructure Security and Resilience Subcommittee under the National Science and Technology Council is in the public interest in connection with the performance of duties imposed on the Executive Branch by law, and that such duties can best be performed through the advice and counsel of such a group.

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<sup>1</sup> The Federal Advisory Committee Act, 5 U.S.C. App., as amended, does not explicitly define "private-sector," but the phrase is generally understood to include individuals or entities outside the Federal government such as, but not limited to, the following: non-Federal sources, academia, State, local or Tribal governments, individual citizens, the public, non-governmental organizations, industry associations, and international bodies.



CHARTER  
of the  
INTERAGENCY WORKING GROUP FOR DETECTING AND MITIGATING THE IMPACT  
OF EARTH-BOUND NEAR-EARTH OBJECTS  
COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND AND NATIONAL SECURITY  
NATIONAL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY COUNCIL

**A. Official Designation**

The Interagency Working Group (IWG) for Detecting and Mitigating the Impact of Earth-bound Near-Earth Objects (NEOs)<sup>1</sup> (DAMIEN) is hereby established by action of the National Science and Technology Council (NSTC), Committee on Homeland and National Security (CHNS). This Interagency Working Group will generally be referred to as the DAMIEN-IWG.

**B. Purpose and Scope**

The purpose of the DAMIEN-IWG, a working group under the National Science Technology Council (NSTC) Committee for Homeland and National Security (CHNS), is to serve as an inter-agency body to define, coordinate, and oversee goals and programmatic priorities of Federal science and technology activities related to potentially hazardous or Earth-impacting NEOs, including prediction and National Preparedness capabilities.

The DAMIEN-IWG will also provide NEO Earth-impact response and recovery input into the National Planning Framework, called for by the Presidential Policy Directive 8 (PPD-8): *National Preparedness* (2011)<sup>2</sup> and National critical infrastructure resilience initiatives outlined in PPD-21: *Critical Infrastructure Security and Resilience* (2013)<sup>3</sup>.

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<sup>1</sup> **Potentially Hazardous NEOs:** Non-manmade objects in space (e.g. asteroids or comets) whose orbits around the Sun bring them within approximately 7.5 million kilometers (4.65 million miles) of Earth (making eventual collision a possibility) and with a diameter larger than 140 meters.

<sup>2</sup> [Presidential Policy Directive 8 \(PPD-8\): National Preparedness \(2011\)](#)

<sup>3</sup> [PPD-21: Critical Infrastructure Security and Resilience \(2013\)](#)

### **C. Functions**

The DAMIEN-IWG, in coordination with other Subcommittees under CHNS; the Committee on Environment, Natural Resources, and Sustainability (CENRS); the Committee on Science (CoS); and other relevant Federal working groups and agencies, shall:

- Assess the status and viability of interagency efforts that enhance and extend scientific research, technical development and operational capability for potentially hazardous or Earth-impacting NEO detection, characterization, and monitoring; modeling tools; advanced warning capabilities, and mitigation approaches;
- Define the types NEO Earth-impact events and assist their incorporation into Federal emergency preparedness, planning, scenarios, training, and exercises;
- Identify and assist interagency efforts to establish Federal and non-Federal stakeholder collaborations to enhance and extend systems for detection, characterization, and monitoring; and networks and data management activities;
- Develop a National NEO Preparedness Strategy (NNPS), within nine months of the signing of this charter. The NNPS will articulate strategic goals for extending and enhancing prediction (detection, characterization, and monitoring) and National Preparedness (protection, mitigation, response, and recovery) for potentially hazardous or Earth-impacting NEOs. The NNPS will also set the approach for establishing reference NEO Earth-impact scenarios;
- Develop a NEO Preparedness Action Plan (NPAP) within fourteen months of the signing of this charter. The NPAP shall establish actions, timelines, and milestones for the implementation of the NNPS. The DAMIEN-IWG or CHNS will review the implementation progress of the plan annually, or as needed; and
- Work with other NSTC bodies to identify and assess efforts to international cooperation in NEO impact threat prediction and preparedness, including strategic communications; the exchange of data, information, models, and research personnel; joint research, planning, and exercises; and creating new or joint programs.

All formal recommendations will be provided to the Co-Chairs of the CHNS and/or the Assistant to the President for Science and Technology.

### **D. Membership**

The following NSTC departments and agencies are represented in the DAMIEN-IWG:

- Department of Commerce<sup>4</sup>

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<sup>4</sup> Specifically but not exclusively to include: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and the National Institute of Standards and Technology

- Department of Defense<sup>5</sup>
- Department of Energy<sup>6</sup>
- Department of Homeland Security<sup>7</sup>
- Department of the Interior<sup>8</sup>
- Department of State
- National Aeronautics and Space Administration (Co-Chair)
- National Science Foundation
- Office of the Director of National Intelligence

The following components of the Executive Office of the President shall also be represented on the DAMIEN-IWG:

- National Security Council
- Office of Management and Budget
- Office of Science and Technology Policy (Co-chair)

Cooperating departments and agencies shall include such other Executive organizations, departments, and agencies as the CHNS Chair and/or DAMIEN-IWG Co-Chairs may designate, as appropriate. The DAMIEN-IWG will also strive to enhance the Federal research and development enterprise by embracing diversity, recognizing that inclusion of a broad range of backgrounds and perspectives is critical to achieving robust intellectual dialogue.

#### **E. Private Sector Interface**

The DAMIEN-IWG may seek advice from the President's Council of Advisors on Science and Technology (PCAST), and will recommend to CHNS and/or the Assistant to the President for Science and Technology the nature of additional non-Federal and private-sector<sup>9</sup> advice needed to accomplish its mission. The DAMIEN-IWG may also interact with and receive *ad hoc* advice from various non-Federal and private sector groups as consistent with the Federal Advisory Committee Act (FACA).

#### **F. Termination Date**

Unless renewed by the Co-chairs of CHNS prior to its expiration, the DAMIEN-IWG shall terminate no later than March 31, 2017.

<sup>5</sup> Specifically but not exclusively to include: Department of the Air Force, Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency, and United States Strategic Command

<sup>6</sup> Specifically but not exclusively to include: National Nuclear Security Administration

<sup>7</sup> Specifically but not exclusively to include: Federal Emergency Management Agency

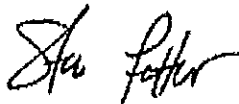
<sup>8</sup> Specifically but not exclusively to include: United States Geological Survey

<sup>9</sup> The Federal Advisory Committee Act, 5 U.S.C. App., as amended, does not explicitly define "private-sector," but the phrase is generally understood to include individuals or entities outside the Federal government such as, but not limited to, the following: non-Federal sources, academia, State, local or Tribal governments, individual citizens, the public, non-governmental organizations, industry associations, international bodies.

**G. Determination**

I hereby determine that the establishment of the Interagency Working Group for Detecting and Mitigating the Impact of Earth-bound NEOs is in the public interest in connection with the performance of duties imposed on the Executive Branch by law, and that such duties can best be performed through the advice and counsel of such a group.

Approved:



Steve Fetter  
Co-chair, Committee on Homeland and National Security, and  
Principal Assistant Director for Energy and Environment Division,  
Office of Science and Technology Policy

9/23/16

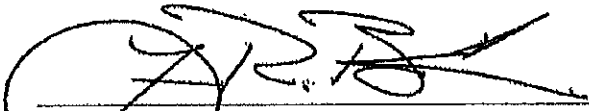
Date



Stephen P. Welby  
Co-chair, Committee on Homeland and National Security, and  
Assistant Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering,  
Department of Defense

23 September 2016

Date



Dr. Reginald Brothers  
Co-chair, Committee on Homeland and National Security, and  
Under Secretary for Science and Technology,  
Department of Homeland Security

3/11/16

Date



FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

**Charter of the  
Subcommittee on Nuclear Defense Research and Development  
Committee on Homeland and National Security,  
National Science and Technology Council**

**OFFICIAL DESIGNATION**

The Subcommittee on Nuclear Defense Research and Development (NDRD) is hereby established by action of the National Science and Technology Council Committee on Homeland and National Security.

**BACKGROUND**

President Bush has called upon his Executive Branch agencies to develop and deploy effective technologies for defense against nuclear and radiological threats:

- ◆ The *National Strategy for Homeland Security* (July 2002) highlights the need for a research and development agenda that will prioritize efforts to deal with catastrophic threats including research and development to prevent terrorist use of nuclear weapons.
- ◆ The President's *National Strategy to Combat Weapons of Mass Destruction* (December 2002) states that the "United States has a critical need for cutting-edge technology that can quickly and effectively detect, analyze, facilitate interdiction of, defend against, defeat, and mitigate the consequences of weapons of mass destruction."
- ◆ The President's Homeland Security Presidential Directive – 14, *Domestic Nuclear Detection* (April 2005), calls for continued advancement of "the science of nuclear and radiological detection through an aggressive, expedited, evolutionary, and transformational program of research and development in such detection technologies."

In response to these Presidential directives, the Domestic Nuclear Defense Policy Coordinating Committee (DND PCC) of the Homeland Security Council (HSC) was chartered to establish the Domestic Nuclear Detection Office and the National Technical Nuclear Forensics Center, and to develop the National Strategy to Combat Terrorism. Because of the need to develop a coordinated interagency research and development (R&D) roadmap for nuclear defense, participants in the DND PCC working group recommended formation of a National Science and Technology Council (NSTC) subcommittee to lead the prioritization of R&D goals and present an R&D investment strategy for interagency stakeholders.

**PURPOSE**

The purpose of this Subcommittee is to increase the coordination, effectiveness, and productivity of federally conducted and supported R&D efforts related to nuclear defense capabilities. The Subcommittee will closely coordinate its activities with the DND PCC.

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**SCOPE**

The scope of the Subcommittee will range from relevant long term basic science through the technology development cycle to the rapid transition of new technologies supporting all NDRD functional elements, which include, but may not be limited to the following:

1. Non-proliferation in support of nuclear defense;
2. Interdiction of nuclear and radiological materials;
3. Render safe;
4. Attribution; and
5. Incident response and recovery.

Working groups will be established to support the five functional elements above. The general task of each working group will be to develop national goals for nuclear defense R&D, identify gaps in R&D, and prioritize research needs.

**OBJECTIVES:**

1. Develop and update on an annual basis a coordinated research and development strategy to boost innovation and breakthroughs with clear national goals and a prioritized list for federal R&D investments across federal agencies consistent with national security strategy, homeland security strategy, and presidential decisions. This R&D strategy shall entail:
  - Cataloguing current and programmed R&D activities for NDRD in an interagency inventory starting from the 2006 inter-agency DND R&D Roadmap generated by the DND PCC;
  - Performing and documenting a gap analysis of the inventory;
  - Defining the desired end state and criteria against which to measure performance; and
  - Developing a mechanism and criteria for high-level prioritization of R&D investments.
2. Provide a forum for exchange of information and ideas among federal agencies conducting NDRD, ranging from basic science to mission-directed activities.

**MEMBERSHIP**

The following federal departments, agencies, and commissions shall comprise the membership of the Subcommittee:

Department of Defense  
Department of Energy  
Department of Health and Human Services  
Department of Homeland Security  
Department of Justice  
Department of State

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Director of National Intelligence  
Environmental Protection Agency  
Nuclear Regulatory Commission  
National Science Foundation

The following federal organizations shall also be represented:

Homeland Security Council  
National Security Council  
Office of Management and Budget  
Office of Science and Technology Policy  
Office of the Vice President

Cooperating departments and agencies shall include such other Executive organizations, departments and agencies as the co-chairs may, from time to time, designate.

**Private Sector Interface / Federal Advisory Committee Act (FACA)**

The Subcommittee may work with the President's Committee of Advisors on Science and Technology to secure appropriate private sector advice, and will recommend to the Committee on Homeland and National Security and/or the Director of Office of Science and Technology Policy the nature of additional private sector advice needed to accomplish its mission. The Subcommittee may also interact with and receive *ad hoc* advice from various non-Federal persons and entities, provided such interactions occur in a manner that maintains the Subcommittee's status as a non-FACA committee.

**TERMINATION DATE**

Unless renewed by the Homeland and National Security Committee (or its successor), this Charter will expire on March 31, 2009.

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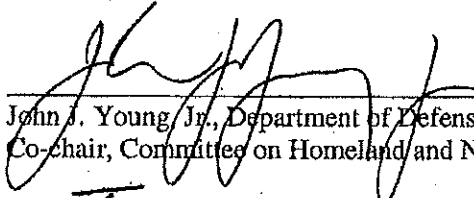
**DETERMINATION**

I hereby determine that the formation of the Subcommittee on Nuclear Defense Research and Development under the Committee on Homeland and National Security of the National Science and Technology Council is in the public interest in connection with the performance of duties imposed on the Executive Branch by law, and that such duties can best be performed through the advice and counsel of such a group.

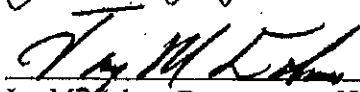
Approved:

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Stanley S. Sokul, Office of Science and Technology Policy  
Co-chair, Committee on Homeland and National Security

6/27/07  
Date

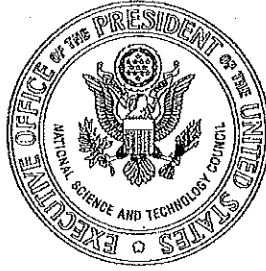
  
\_\_\_\_\_  
John J. Young Jr., Department of Defense  
Co-chair, Committee on Homeland and National Security

9/17/07  
Date

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Jay M. Cohen, Department of Homeland Security  
Co-chair, Committee on Homeland and National Security

7/24/07  
Date

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CHARTER  
of the  
SUBCOMMITTEE ON CHEMICAL, BIOLOGICAL, RADIOLOGICAL, NUCLEAR, AND  
EXPLOSIVES STANDARDS  
COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND AND NATIONAL SECURITY  
NATIONAL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY COUNCIL

**A. Official Designation**

The Subcommittee on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosives (CBRNE) Standards (SOS-CBRNE) is hereby established by action of the National Science and Technology Council (NSTC), Committee on Homeland and National Security (CHNS). This charter consolidates and replaces the previous NSTC CHNS charters of the Subcommittee on Standards (SOS) and the Subcommittee on Decontamination Standards and Technology (SDST).

**B. Purpose**

The purpose of SOS-CBRNE is to provide all relevant Federal agencies a high-level, focused forum for coordinating and collaborating on technologies, research and development, standards and protocols, as well as risk analysis and risk communication science as it applies to CBRNE detection, response, and recovery. The SOS-CBRNE will communicate with a broad range of stakeholders including Federal, state, local, and tribal communities and, as permitted by statute, with the Nation's CBRNE research and development community.

**C. Functions**

Multiple Federal agencies engage in the development of CBRNE equipment and decontamination standards. The primary functions of the SOS-CBRNE are:

- 1) To facilitate cooperation among Federal agencies for developing and using standards and test methods for prescribing and evaluating the performance and interoperability of CBRNE equipment. The standards to be developed shall include end-user training and standard operating procedures for response.
- 2) In consultation with stakeholders, implement the *National Strategy for CBRNE Standards* (to be published by the former SOS in the Spring of 2011), through the establishment of an interagency forum that will define tasks based on the goals in the National Strategy and, identify lead and supporting Federal agencies for each task.
- 3) To identify barriers to setting and promulgating performance standards for CBRNE equipment and decontamination and make recommendations on how to overcome those barriers and speed the implementation of consensus performance standards;

- 4) To facilitate the work of ongoing NSTC bodies established by the former SDST, which include:
  - a. the Chemical Decontamination Standards working group, whose goal is to complete remediation guidance that parallels the SDST's "Planning Guidance for Recovery Following Biological Incidents," and
  - b. the Mass Human Decontamination Working Group, whose goal is to outline best practices and science-based research aimed at improved strategies for the decontamination of large numbers of people following a chemical incident.
- 5) To address, as needed, additional topic areas that may include, but are not limited to:
  - a. policy and planning related to developing and applying decontamination standards;
  - b. coordinating the development of detection standards with diagnostics used by medical countermeasures communities;
  - c. coordinating the development and implementation of standards for detecting emerging, enhanced, and advanced CBRNE threat agents; and
  - d. promoting and coordinating research designed to more effectively communicate CBRNE risk issues to all potentially affected constituencies.

The SOS-CBRNE may establish additional NSTC bodies under its supervision as deemed necessary by the Co-chairs of the subcommittee.

#### **D. Membership**

The following NSTC departments and agencies are represented on the SOS-CBRNE:

Department of Agriculture;  
Department of Commerce (Co-Chair);  
Department of Defense;  
Department of Energy;  
Department of Health and Human Services;  
Department of Homeland Security (Co-Chair);  
Department of the Interior;  
Department of Justice/Federal Bureau of Investigation;  
Department of Labor;  
Department of State;  
Department of Transportation;  
Environmental Protection Agency (Co-Chair);  
General Services Administration;  
Office of the Director of National Intelligence;  
Technical Support Working Group/Combating Terrorism Technical Support Office; and  
United States Postal Service.

The following organizations in the Executive Office of the President shall also be represented:

National Security Council;  
Office of Management and Budget;  
Office of Science and Technology Policy; and  
Office of the Vice President.

Cooperating departments and agencies shall include such other Executive organizations, departments, and agencies as the Co-chairs may designate.

**E. Private-Sector Engagement**

The SOS-CBRNE may work with the President's Council of Advisors on Science and Technology to secure appropriate private-sector advice, and will recommend to the CHNS and/or the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy the nature of additional private-sector advice needed to accomplish its mission. The SOS-CBRNE may also interact with and receive *ad hoc* advice from various private-sector groups consistent with the Federal Advisory Committee Act.

**F. Termination Date**

Unless renewed by the Co-chairs of the CHNS, the SOS-CBRNE shall terminate no later than December 31, 2015.

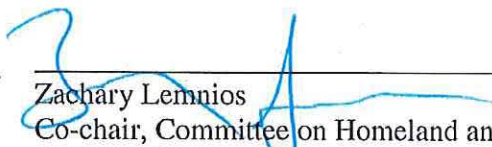
**G. Determination**

We hereby determine that the Subcommittee on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosives (CBRNE) Standards is in the public interest in connection with the performance of duties imposed on the Executive Branch by law, and that such duties can best be performed through the advice and counsel of such a group.

Approved:

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Philip Coyle  
Co-chair, Committee on Homeland and National Security, and  
Associate Director for National Security and International Affairs,  
Office of Science and Technology Policy

4-15-11  
Date

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Zachary Lemnios  
Co-chair, Committee on Homeland and National Security, and  
Assistant Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering,  
Department of Defense

4/15/2011  
Date



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Tara O'Toole  
Co-chair, Committee on Homeland and National Security, and  
Under Secretary for Science and Technology,  
Department of Homeland Security

15 April 2011

Date





MEMORANDUM

FROM: AFUA BRUCE  
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR  
NATIONAL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY COUNCIL

DATE: APRIL 21, 2017

SUBJECT: CHARTER EXTENSIONS

Finding that this body of the National Science and Technology Council (NSTC) was unable to complete its functions – as outlined in its charter – by its termination date, and finding that the continuation of the NSTC body is in the public interest in connection with the duties imposed on the Executive Branch by law and that such duties can best be performed through the advice and counsel of such a group, I hereby grant an extension of the charter of this NSTC body until October 21, 2017. This NSTC body can be terminated prior to October 21, 2017 by the Assistant to the President on Science and Technology or by the NSTC Executive Director.

Approved:

Afua Bruce  
Executive Director  
National Science and Technology Council

4/21/2017

Date

The NSTC bodies extended by this memo are:

| <b>NSTC Committee</b> | <b>NSTC Subcommittee</b>                                       | <b>NSTC IWG</b>  |
|-----------------------|--|--|
| CENRS                 | CSMSC: Critical and Strategic Mineral Supply Chains (SC)       |  |
| CENRS                 | LSSC: Life Science Sub Committee (SC)                          | Microbiome (IWG)   |
| CENRS                 | SDR: Subcommittee on Disaster Reduction                        |  |
| CENRS                 | SDR: Subcommittee on Disaster Reduction                        | International Disaster Risk Reduction Working Group (IWG)          |
| CENRS                 | SDR: Subcommittee on Disaster Reduction                        | NPST: National Preparedness Science and Technology Task Force (TF) |
| CENRS                 | SDR: Subcommittee on Disaster Reduction                        | TIDP: Technology and Innovation for Disaster Preparedness (IWG)    |
| CENRS                 | SDR: Subcommittee on Disaster Reduction                        | WWG: Windstorm Working Group                                       |
| CENRS                 | SGCR: Subcommittee on Global Change Research                   |  |
| CENRS                 | SWAQ: Subcommittee on Water Availability and Quality           |  |
| CENRS                 | SWORM: Space Weather Operations, Research, and Mitigation (SC) |  |
| CENRS                 | Taskforce on Water-Energy-Food Nexus                           |  |
| CENRS                 | USGEO: United States Group on Earth Observations               | Assessment Working Group (IWG)                                     |
| CENRS                 | USGEO: United States Group on Earth Observations               | Data Management Working Group (IWG)                                |
| CENRS                 | USGEO: United States Group on Earth Observations               | International Activities Working Group (IWG)                       |
| CHNS                  | AUS TECH: Autonomous Unmanned Systems Technology (SC)          |  |
| CHNS                  | BDRD: Biological Defense Research and Development (SC)         |  |
| CHNS                  | BDRD: Biological Defense Research and Development (SC)         | Interagency Biorisk Management Working Group (IWG)                 |

|      |   |   |
|------|---|---|
| CHNS | BDRD: Biological Defense Research and Development (SC)  | PPFST: Pandemic Prediction and Forecasting Science and Technology (IWG) |
| CHNS | CDRD: Chemical Defense Research and Development (SC)  |   |
| CHNS | CISR: Critical Infrastructure Security and Resilience (SC)  |   |
| CHNS | D-IED: Domestic Improvised Explosive Devices (SC)   |   |
| CHNS | NDRD: Nuclear Defense Research & Development (SC)   |   |
| CHNS | NSLRDTEFI: National Security Laboratory Research, Development, Test and Evaluation Facilities and Infrastructure (SC) |   |
| CHNS | NSLRDTEFI: National Security Laboratory Research, Development, Test and Evaluation Facilities and Infrastructure (SC) | Communication and Inventory (IWG)                                       |
| CHNS | NSLRDTEFI: National Security Laboratory Research, Development, Test and Evaluation Facilities and Infrastructure (SC) | Data, Metrics and Tools (IWG)   |
| CHNS | NSLRDTEFI: National Security Laboratory Research, Development, Test and Evaluation Facilities and Infrastructure (SC) | Partnerships (IWG)  |
| CHNS | SCORE: Subcommittee on Special Cyber Operations Research and Engineering (SC)   |   |
| CHNS | SOS-CBRNE Standards (SC)  |   |
| CHNS | STCED: Science and Technology for Countering Explosive Devices (SC)   |   |
| CoS  | FTAC-RDRS: Research and Development Reporting Standards   |   |
| CoS  | IWGMI: Medical Imaging (IWG)  |   |
| CoS  | IWGN: Neuroscience (IWG)  |   |
| CoS  | LSSC: Life Science Sub Committee (SC)   | Plant Genomics (IWG)  |
| CoS  | PSSC: Physical Science Sub Committee (PSSC)   | Quantum Information Science (SC)  |

|     |   |                                     |
|-----|---|-------------------------------------|
| CoS | SBS: Social and Behavioral Sciences (SC)                | RBM: Research Business Models (IWG) |
| CoS | Task Force on Forensic Science Research and Development |                                     |
| CoT | L2M: Lab to Market (SC)                                 |                                     |
| CoT | SAM: Advanced Manufacturing (SC)                        |                                     |



MEMORANDUM

FROM: AFUA BRUCE  
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR  
NATIONAL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY COUNCIL

DATE: JUNE 26, 2017

SUBJECT: CHARTER EXTENSIONS

Finding that this body of the National Science and Technology Council (NSTC) was unable to complete its functions – as outlined in its charter – by its termination date, and finding that the continuation of the NSTC body is in the public interest in connection with the duties imposed on the Executive Branch by law and that such duties can best be performed through the advice and counsel of such a group, I hereby grant an extension of the charter of this NSTC body until January 31, 2018. This NSTC body can be terminated prior to January 31, 2018 by the Assistant to the President on Science and Technology or by the NSTC Executive Director.

Approved:

Afua Bruce  
Executive Director  
National Science and Technology Council

6/26/2017  
Date

The NSTC bodies extended by this memo are:

| <b>NSTC Committee</b> | <b>NSTC Subcommittee</b>   | <b>NSTC IWG</b>   |
|-----------------------|--|---|
| CENRS                 |  |   |
| CENRS                 | AQRS: Air Quality Research Subcommittee (AQRS)   |   |
| CENRS                 | Toxins and Risk  |   |
| CENRS                 | U.S. Group on Earth Observations (SC)  | Satellite Needs (IWG)   |
| CENRS                 | CSMSC: Critical & Strategic Mineral Supply Chains (SC)   |   |
| CHNS                  | BDRD: Biological Defense Research and Development (SC)   | FADT: Foreign Animal Disease Threats (IWG)                              |
| CHNS                  | BDRD: Biological Defense Research and Development (SC)   | PPFST: Pandemic Prediction and Forecasting Science and Technology (IWG) |
| CHNS                  | BDRD: Biological Defense Research and Development (SC)   |   |
| CHNS                  | DAMIEN: Detecting & Mitigating the Impact of Earth-Bound Near Earth Objects (IWG)                          |   |
| CENRS                 | SWORM: Space Weather Observation, Research, and Mitigation (SC)  |   |
| CoS                   |  |   |
| CoS                   | SBS: Social and Behavioral Sciences (SC)   | Language and Communication (IWG)  |
| CoS                   | Interagency Group on Open Science (IWG)  |   |
| CoS                   | FTAC-SMDIS: Fast-Track Action Committee on Strengthening the Medicolegal Death Investigation System (FTAC) |   |
| CoS                   | IWGMI: Medical Imaging (IWG)   |   |
| CoSTEM                |  |   |
| CoSTEM                | FC-STEM: Federal Coordination in STEM Education (SC)   | CS4All: Computer Science for All (IWG)                                  |
| CoT                   |  |   |
| CoT                   | DS: Data Science (IWG)   |   |
| CoT                   | Tech4Aging: Task Force on Research and Development for Technology to Support Aging Adults                  |   |

|     |  |  |
|-----|--|--|
| CoT | Maker Interagency Working Group (IWG)                |  |
| CoT | MLAI: Machine Learning, Artificial Intelligence (SC) |  |