

National Strategy for CBRNE Standards

Franca R. Jones

Assistant Director

Chemical and Biological Countermeasures

National Security and International Affairs

Office of Science and Technology Policy



11 September 2012

National Security S&T is a Presidential Priority



NATIONAL SECURITY STRATEGY

May 2010

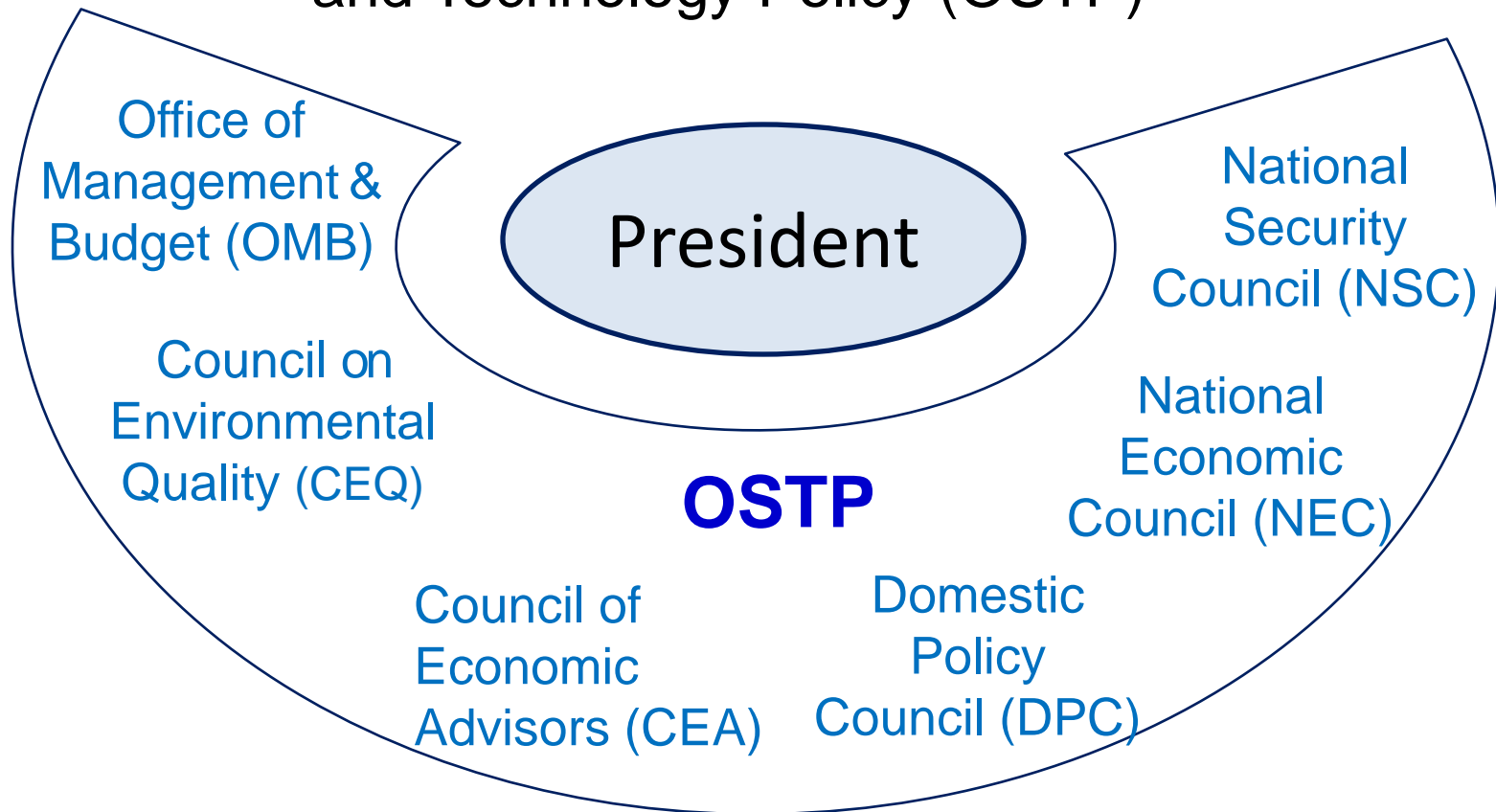


“Reaffirming America’s role as the global engine of scientific discovery and technological innovation has never been more critical ... Our renewed commitment to science and technology ... will help us protect our citizens and advance U.S. national security priorities.”

National Security Strategy, May 2010

The place of science in the White House...

...is centered in the Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP)



EOP also includes Offices of: Vice President, Chief of Staff, Cabinet Affairs, Communications, Intergovernmental Relations, Public Engagement, Legal Counsel, US Trade Representative, Energy & Climate Change, and more.

OSTP 101

- Provide the President and his senior staff with accurate, relevant, and timely scientific and technical advice on all matters of consequence;
 - Ensure that the policies of the Executive Branch are informed by sound science;
 - Ensure that the scientific and technical work of the Executive Branch is coordinated to provide the greatest benefit to society.
-
- ...and have fun doing it.



OSTP Organization

Director
John Holdren

Deputy Director
Policy
Tom Kalil

Chief of Staff
Rick Siger

NSTC

Science

Technology

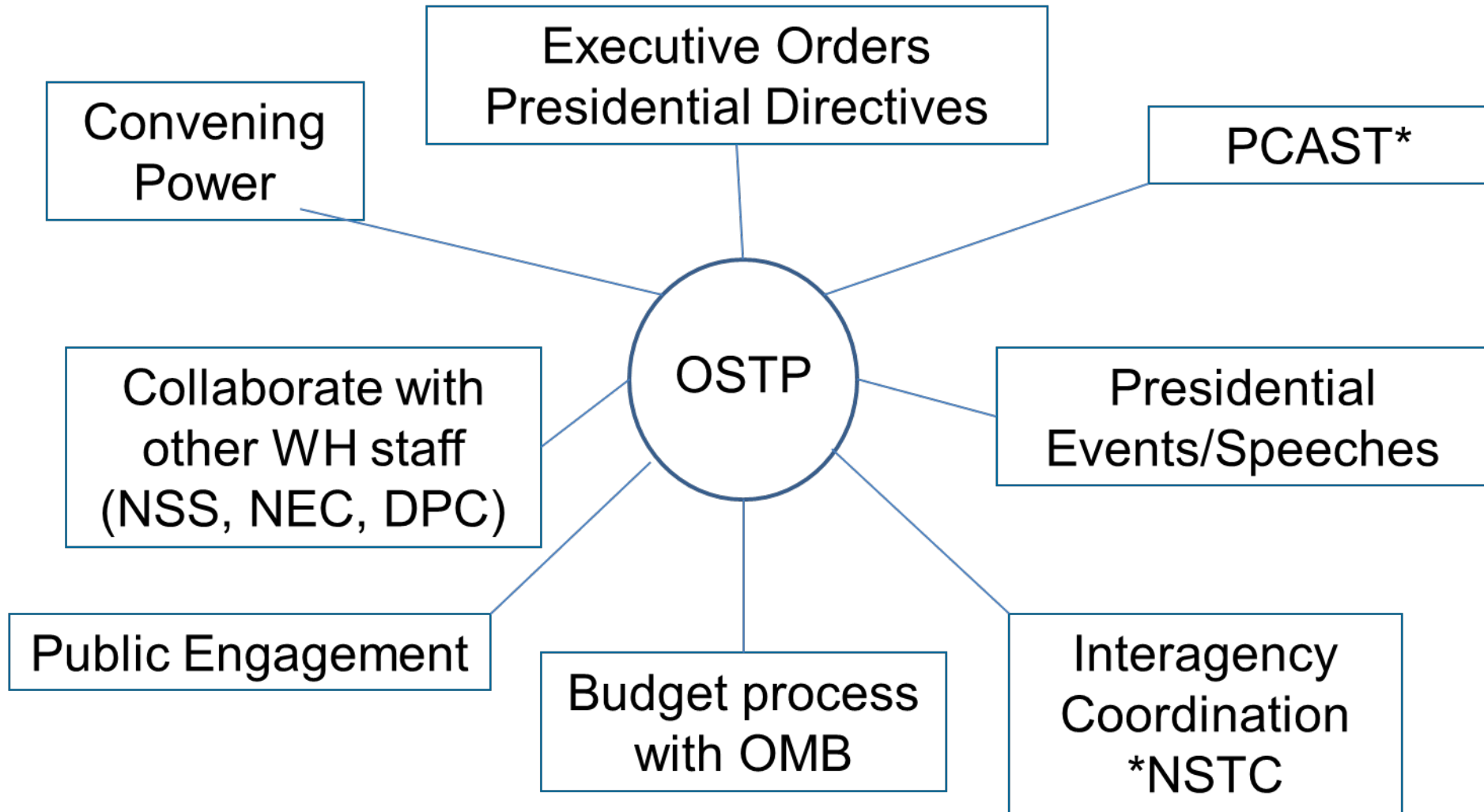
Environment &
Energy

National Security
& International
Affairs

Responsibilities of OSTP and the S&T Advisor

- Policy for science and technology
 - Analysis, recommendations, & coordination with other Executive Branch offices on development of capabilities that support Administration policies; R&D budgets & related policies, S&T education and workforce issues, interagency S&T initiatives, broadband, open government, scientific integrity...
- Science and technology for policy
 - Independent advice for the President about S&T germane to all policy issues with which he is concerned

OSTP Mechanisms for Action



*National Science and Technology Council

*President's Council of Advisors on Science and Technology

National Science and Technology Council (NSTC)

- Chaired by the President – Delegated to the Director of OSTP
- Coordinates science and technology (S&T) policy across the Federal government via interagency processes
- Establishes national goals for Federal S&T investments
- Prepares coordinated research and development (R&D) strategies

The Subcommittee on CBRNE Standards

In 2008, the NSTC Committee on Homeland and National Security chartered the Subcommittee on Standards (SoS). The SoS was charged to evaluate Chemical, Biological, Radiological/Nuclear and Explosives (CBRNE) countermeasures research and development and associated standards. Two working groups were established:

- Roadmap Working group – Identified high level goals for CBRNE Standards needs, articulated as a National Strategy for CBRNE Standards
- Data Call Working Group – Initiated a survey to gather information across the federal CBRNE R&D space about standards

In 2011, the SoS was merged with another NSTC subcommittee on Decontamination Standards and Technology, which was also focused on CBRNE, to create the Subcommittee on CBRNE Standards (SOS-CBRNE).



*Overview of the National Strategy
for Enduring Standards in CBRNE*

A National Strategy for CBRNE Standards

Strategy scope for CBRNE standards

- Specifies high-level goals
- Identifies lead activities
- Provides a foundation to bridge current gaps

Federal, State, Local and Tribal Applicability

- Equipment used by responders for CBRNE detection, protection and decontamination
- Does not cover medical monitoring or diagnostic equipment in the health and safety arena

*Facilitate U.S. Government Wide
Coordination on Investments in
Standards*



A National Strategy for CBRNE Standards

National Science & Technology Council Committee
on Homeland and National Security

Subcommittee on Standards



**Homeland
Security**

Science and Technology

Impacts

- Guide procurement decisions of end-users (e.g., First Responders, private-sector end-users, government)
- Provide users with independently-validated tools for response
- Provide commercial sector with guidance for developing tools that meet the needs of users



Standards enable the mission of stakeholders

Goal 1: Establish an interagency group for CBRNE standards to promote the coordination of these standards among Federal, State, local, and tribal communities

- SOS-CBRNE is the established interagency group
- Four agencies are funding the majority of RDT&E for CBRNE equipment (DHS, DOD, NIST, and EPA)
- Other key federal stakeholders provide input on standards (CDC, FBI, DOJ, USPS, and USDA)
- U.S. system of standards provides for private sector & public sector input
- White House engagement is key to a National Strategy

Goal 2: Coordinate and facilitate the development of CBRNE equipment performance standards and promote the use of standards for Federal, State, local, and tribal communities

- Development and promulgation of a consistent set of voluntary consensus standards for detector performance is vital to an effective national response
- Standards for CBRNE equipment establish appropriate specifications for performance, capability, safety, ruggedness and cost

Performance Standards.....Requirements

Goal 3: Coordinate and facilitate the development and adoption of interoperability standards for CBRNE equipment

- Interoperable equipment lowers the cost to the government in developing the technology
- Contributes to uniform implementation by responders
- Need interoperable hardware and software for equipment
- Separate standards organizations for hardware and software issues
- Leverage the buying power of the federal government to foster and guide standards development

*Interoperability... Goes Beyond
Performance*

Goal 4: Promote enduring CBRNE standard operating procedures for Federal, State, local, and tribal use to improve National preparedness and response

- Effective use of CBRNE detection equipment hinges on a common understanding of the capabilities and limitations of the detectors
- SOPs in public sector and CONOPs for military and National Guard are not harmonized across nation
- Consistent suite of SOPs is needed for CBRNE threats that are embraced by local fire, HAZMAT, law enforcement and NGB Civil Support Teams (CSTs)

Standard Operating Procedures

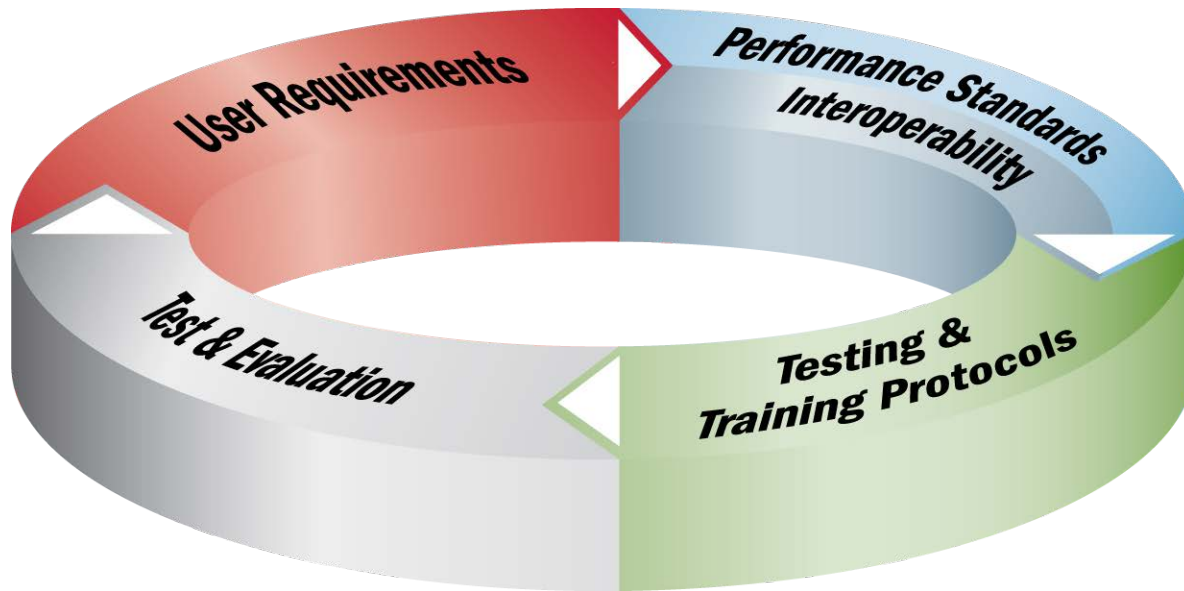
Goal 5: Establish voluntary CBRNE training and certification standards for Federal, State, local, and tribal communities and promote policies that foster their adoption

- Develop Training Curricula to ensure that users in all disciplines are capable of responding to and recovering from CBRNE events
- Establish metrics and methods to measure capabilities of users, instructors, training centers, and agencies

Goal 6: Establish a comprehensive CBRNE equipment testing and evaluation (T&E) infrastructure and capability to support conformity assessment standards

- Develop and use standard test methods in T&E across government agencies
- Lower costs for agencies and end-users
- Allow agencies to provide uniform guidance to local emergency responders and state and local purchasing agents on the capabilities and limitations of available CBRNE equipment

Standard Test Methods



Summary

- Cohesive National Strategy that provides end-to-end federal coordination on standards for CBRNE equipment
- Provides uniform guidance to responders, manufacturers and regulators on what to buy and how to train
- Provides governance to T&E facility accreditation for all USG

My e-mail address is fjones@ostp.eop.gov

