

### CHARTER of the TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION FOR DISASTER PREPAREDNESS WORKING GROUP, SUBCOMMITTEE ON DISASTER REDUCTION COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT, NATURAL RESOURCES, AND SUSTAINABILITY NATIONAL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY COUNCIL

### A. Official Designation

The Technology and Innovation for Disaster Preparedness (TIDP) Working Group is hereby established by action of the National Science and Technology Council (NSTC); Committee on Environment, Natural Resources, and Sustainability (CENRS); Subcommittee on Disaster Reduction (SDR).

### **B. Purpose and Scope**

The White House Innovation for Disaster Response and Recovery Initiative<sup>1</sup> was first launched by the Administration in the wake of Hurricane Sandy to find the most effective ways technology can empower survivors, first responders, and local, state, tribal, territorial, and Federal government with critical information and resources. The initiative has prompted Federal departments and agencies to collaborate on tools and programs that can improve disaster relief efforts. Presidential Policy Directive 8 (PPD-8): National Preparedness,<sup>2</sup> an integrated, all-of-Nation, capabilities-based approach to preparedness leverages contributions from all levels of government, private and non-profit sectors, and individual citizens in order to build a more secure and resilient Nation. To implement PPD-8, agencies have worked with stakeholder communities to capture innovations in utilizing available, open-government, private sector, and crowdsourced data to build products, services, and apps that enable better-informed decisions.

The purpose of the TIDP Working Group is to bring together departments and agencies to develop best practices when engaging technologists, entrepreneurs, stakeholders and other public officials to cultivate a technology and innovation community that can assist before, during, and after a disaster. The TIDP Working Group will also share information and amplify efforts across the agencies, while providing strategic coordination of agency activities at the intersections of technology, innovation, and disaster preparedness.

<sup>1</sup> http://www.whitehouse.gov/blog/2014/07/07/announcing-white-house-innovation-disaster-response-and-recovery-initiative-demo-day

<sup>2</sup> http://www.dhs.gov/presidential-policy-directive-8-national-preparedness

### C. Functions

The functions of the TIDP Working Group include the following tasks:

- 1) Draft, curate, and refine challenge statements that identify significant gaps in disaster preparedness, response, and recovery capabilities where free and easy-to-use technology tools and platforms could improve outcomes;
- 2) Coordinate agency efforts to work with technologists and innovators from all relevant sectors to develop free and easy-to-use tools for first responders, emergency managers, and local, state, tribal, territorial, and Federal government officials; and
- 3) Foster the growth and sustainability of Disasters.Data.Gov as a portal for information exchange between the Federal government and stakeholders, including challenge statements, tools, and open data. The TIDP Working Group coordinate departments and agency contributions to the portal for stakeholders' use in solving challenges, accessing data and information, and working jointly together to prevent, protect, mitigate, respond to, and recover from emergencies.

The TIDP Working Group will coordinate with, and address the needs of, other relevant CENRS committees and working groups. The TIDP Working Group will report their findings to the SDR prior to the termination date.

#### **D.** Membership and Structure

The following NSTC departments and agencies are represented on the TIDP Working Group:

Department of Agriculture; Department of Commerce; Department of Defense; Department of Education; Department of Energy; Department of Health and Human Services; Department of Homeland Security; Department of Homeland Security; Department of the Interior; Department of the Interior; Department of State; Department of State; Department of Transportation; Environmental Protection Agency; National Aeronautics and Space Administration; and National Science Foundation.

The following organizations of the Executive Office of the President are also represented on the TIDP Working Group:

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

Cooperating departments and agencies shall include: General Services Administration Cooperating departments and agencies shall also include such other such Executive Branch organizations, departments, and agencies as the Co-chairs may, from time to time, designate. The Chair or Co-chairs of the SDR will select and appoint the Agency Co-chair(s) from among the agency representatives.

# E. Private-Sector Interface

The TIDP Working Group may seek advice from members of the President's Council of Advisors on Science and Technology and will recommend to the SDR, CENRS and/or the Assistant to the President for Science and Technology the nature of any additional private-sector advice<sup>3</sup> needed to accomplish its mission. The TIDP Working Group may also interact with and receive *ad hoc* advice from various private-sector groups consistent with the Federal Advisory Committee Act.

### F. Termination

Unless renewed by the Co-chairs of the SDR prior to its expiration, the TIDP Working Group shall terminate no later than March 20, 2017.

## G. Determination

I hereby determine that establishment of the Technology and Innovation for Disaster Preparedness Working Group 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.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</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.