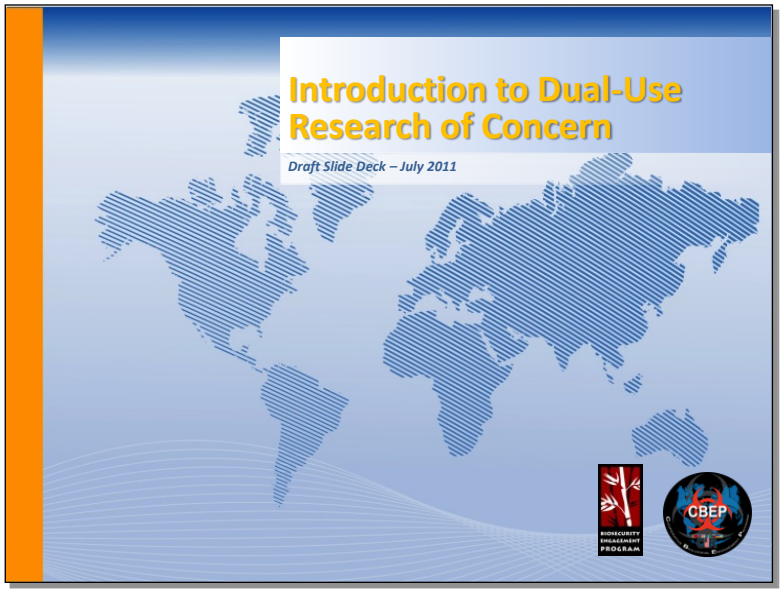
SAND2012-2875P

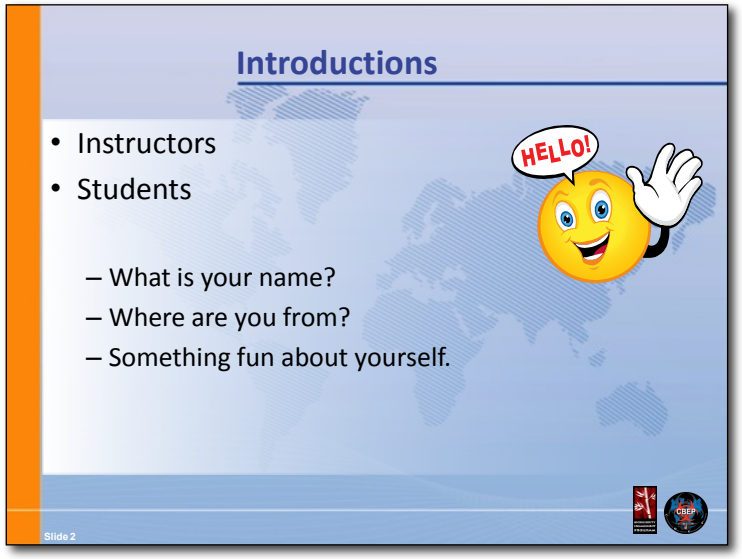
Introduction to Dual Use Research of Concern

Student Guide – draft2 – Sept. 2011



Welcome & Introductions

Welcome to Introduction to Dual Use Research of Concern!


Introductions
• Instructors
• Students
– What is your name?
– Where are you from?
– Something fun about yourself.
HELLO!
Slide 2

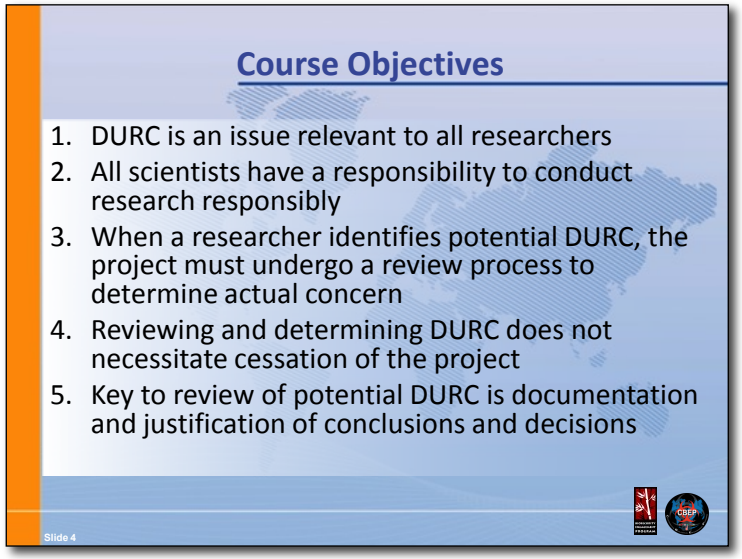
Action Plan(pg X)

By the end of this lesson, I would like to:					
KNOW		FEEL		BE ABLE TO DO	

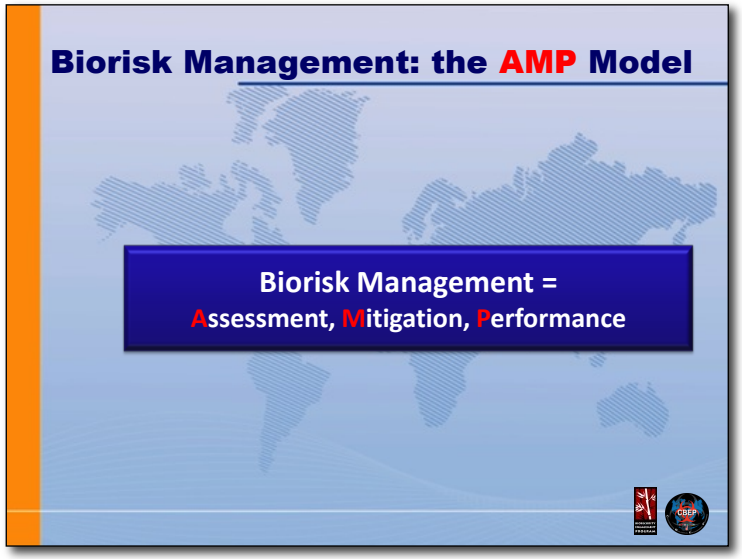
Your learning doesn't stop with this lesson. Use this space to think about what else you need to do or learn to put the information from this lesson into practice.

What more do I need to know or do?	How will I acquire the knowledge or skills?	How will I know that I've succeeded?	How will I use this new learning in my job?

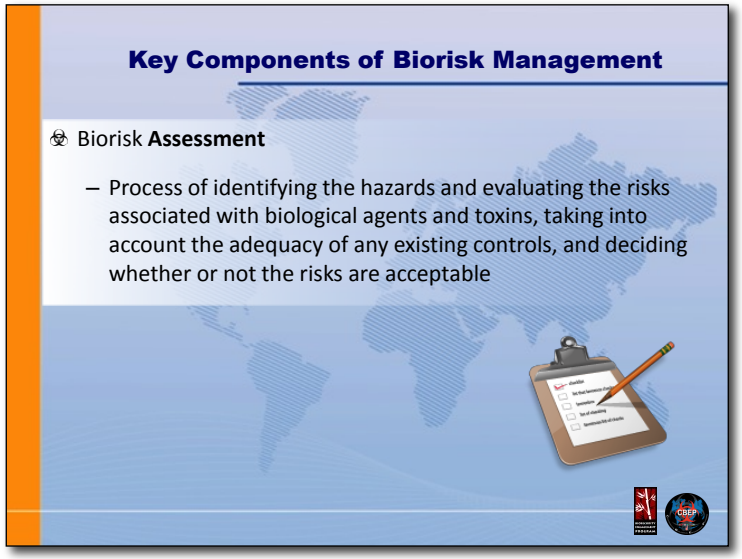
Use space on back, if needed



Briefly look over what the course will cover.

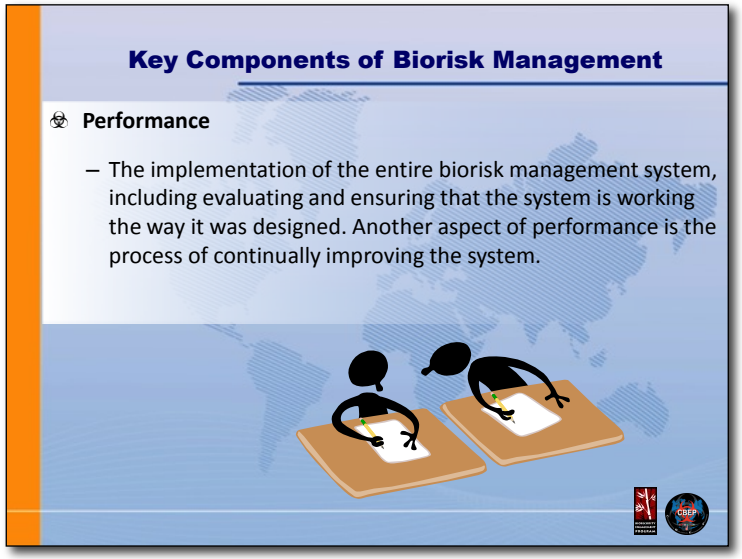


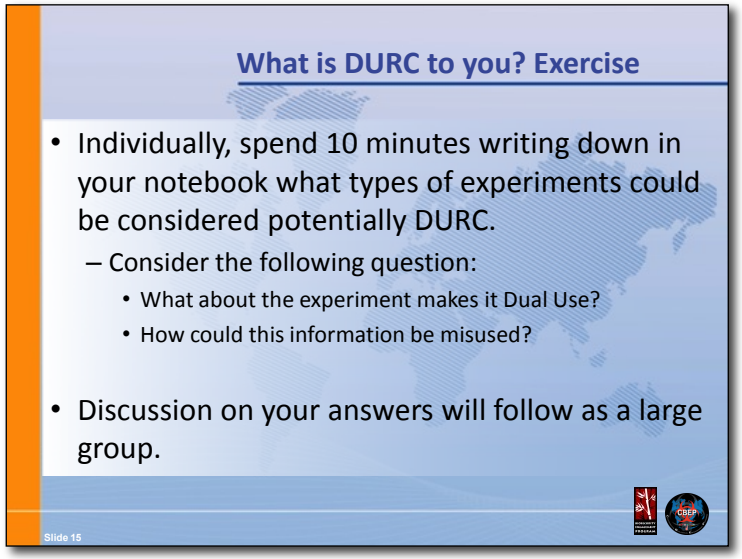
Record refresher notes on the AMP model and biorisk management.



Define Biorisk Assessment:

Define Biorisk Mitigation:


Key Components of Biorisk Management
Performance
– The implementation of the entire biorisk management system, including evaluating and ensuring that the system is working the way it was designed. Another aspect of performance is the process of continually improving the system.



What types of experiments could be considered Dual Use Research of Concern (DURC)?

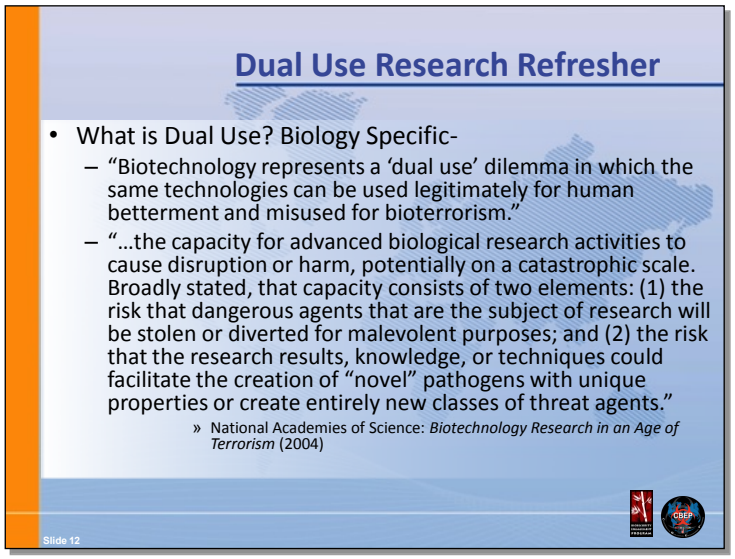
What about the experiment makes it Dual Use?

How could information about the experiment be misused?

Defining & Identifying Dual Use Research of Concern

Historically, dual use has referred to technologies that can be used for both military and peaceful aims.

Concerns over dual use as used in this definition arose prominently during the Cold War and continue today and are captured in reference to Nuclear Weapons through the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty.

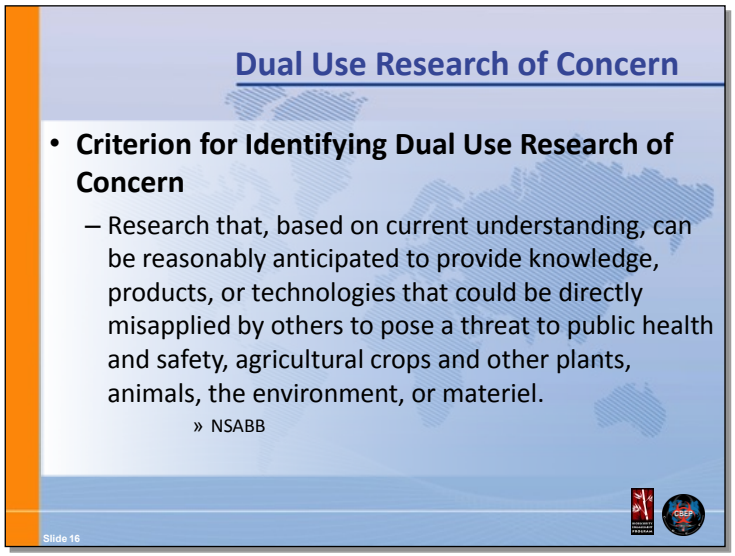


Biotechnology Research in an Age of Terrorism (commonly referred to as the "Fink Report" named after the committee chair Gerald Fink, Massachusetts Institute of Technology

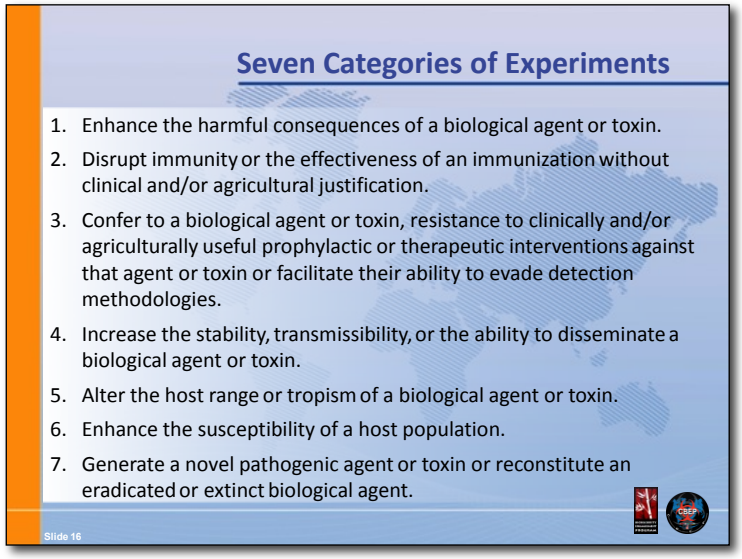
Committee on Research Standards and Practices to Prevent the Destructive Application of Biotechnology

Chaired by Gerald Fink

Note the International Significance of the Fink Report:



Note the criterion for indentifying Dual Use Research of Concern:

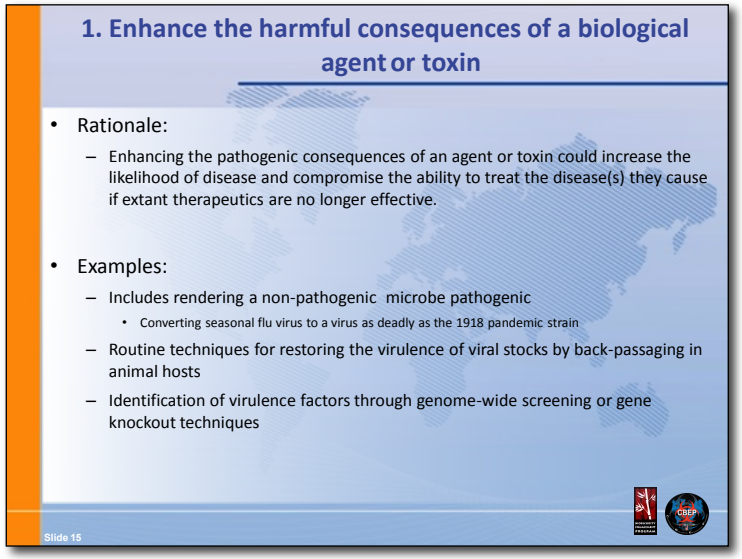


Look at your list from the previous page and look at this list of seven categories of experiments that might be considered DURC:

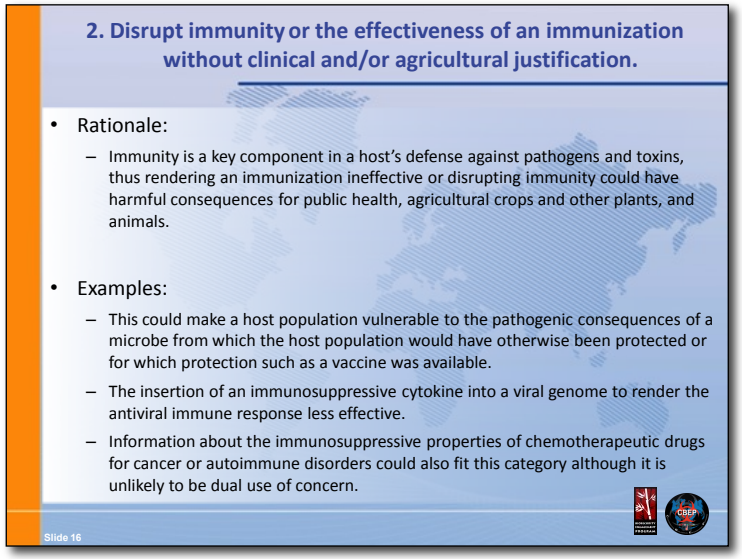
1. What is missing from your list?

2. What was included in your list that is not on this list?

Why is there a difference between your list and this list?



List other examples/notes:



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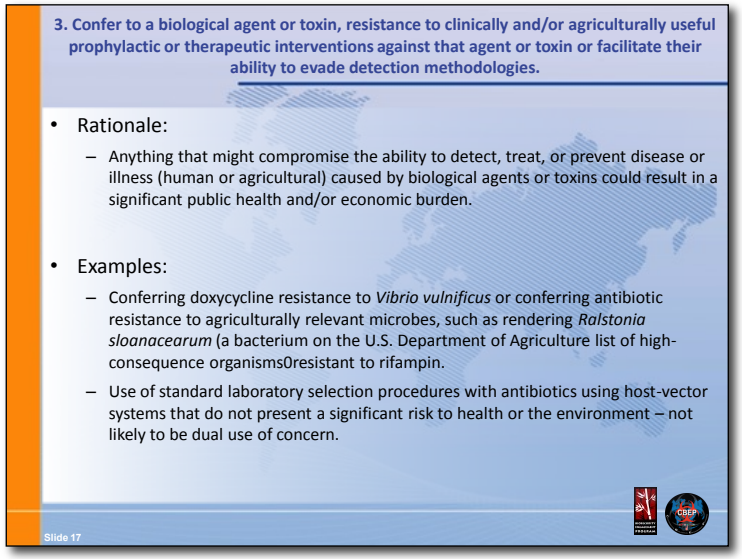

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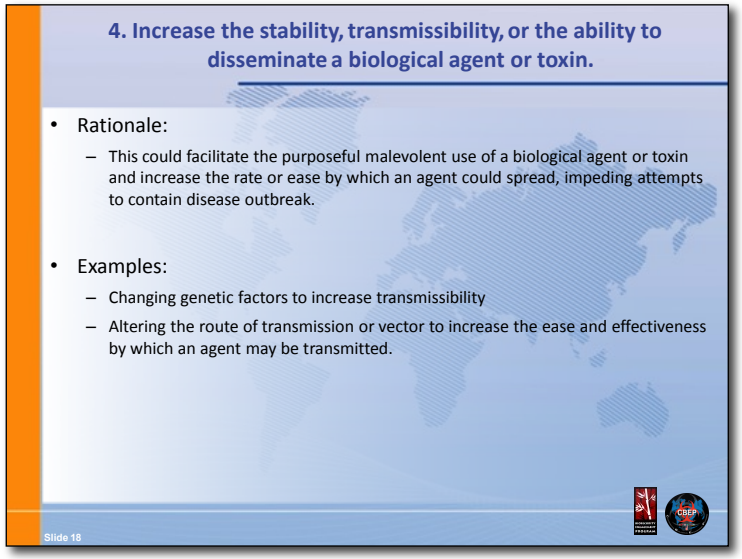

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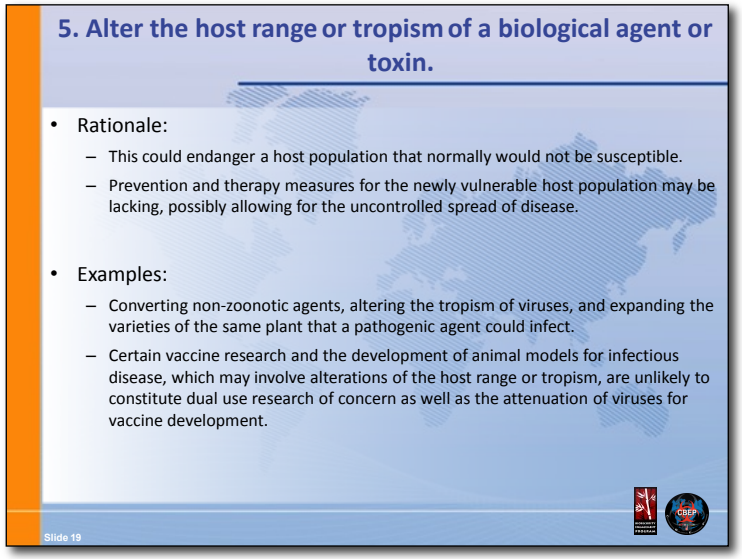

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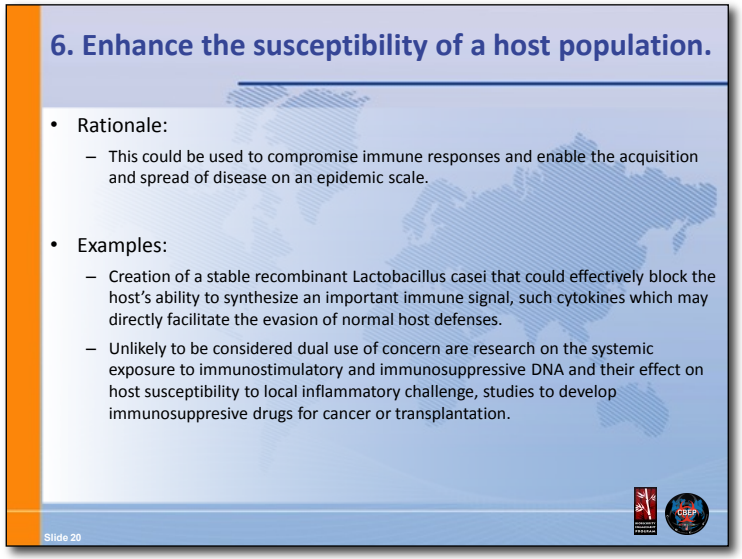

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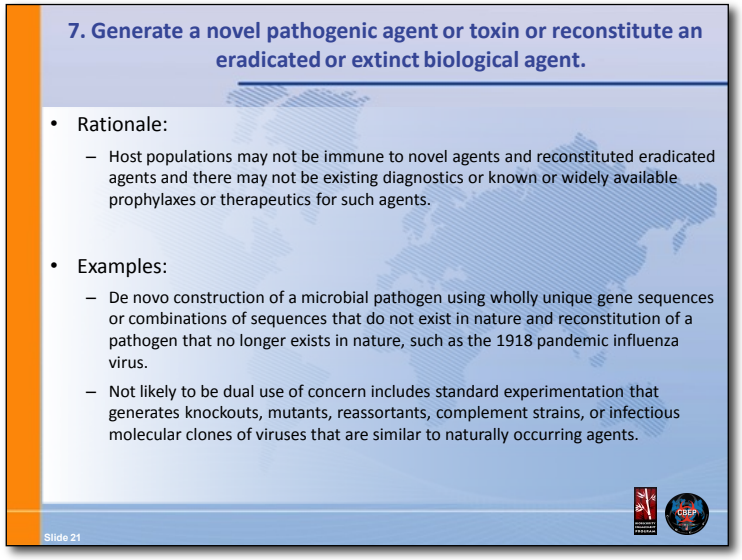

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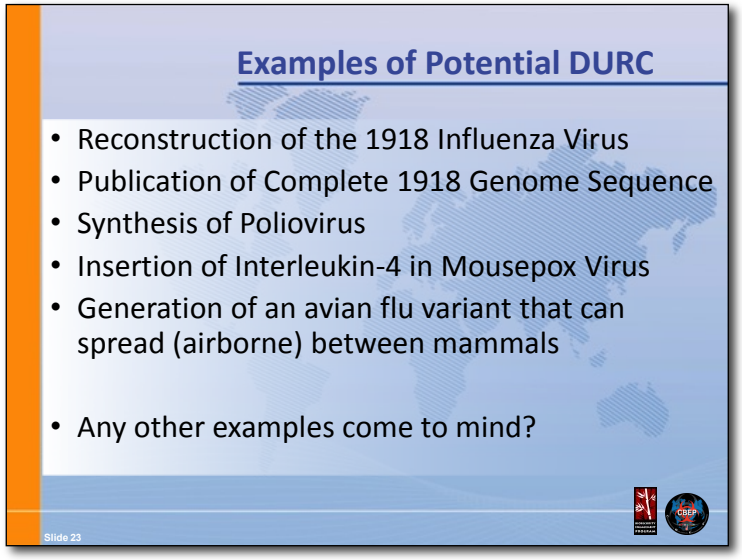

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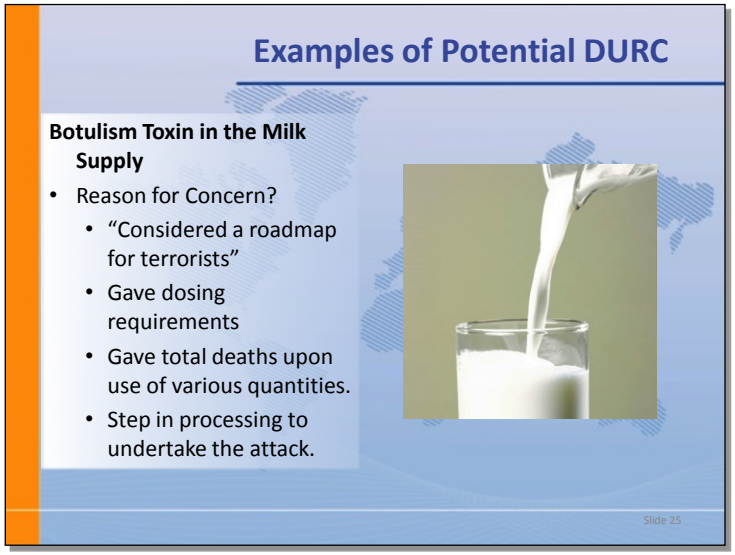
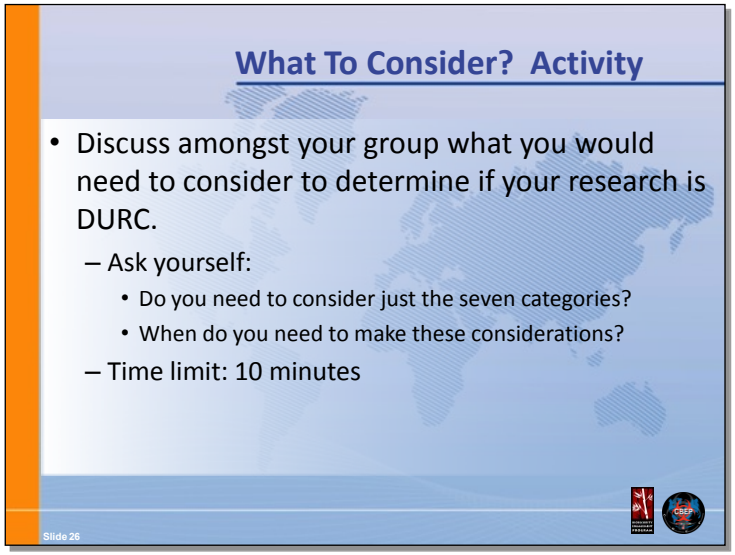


Note the concerns that are involved with this report:

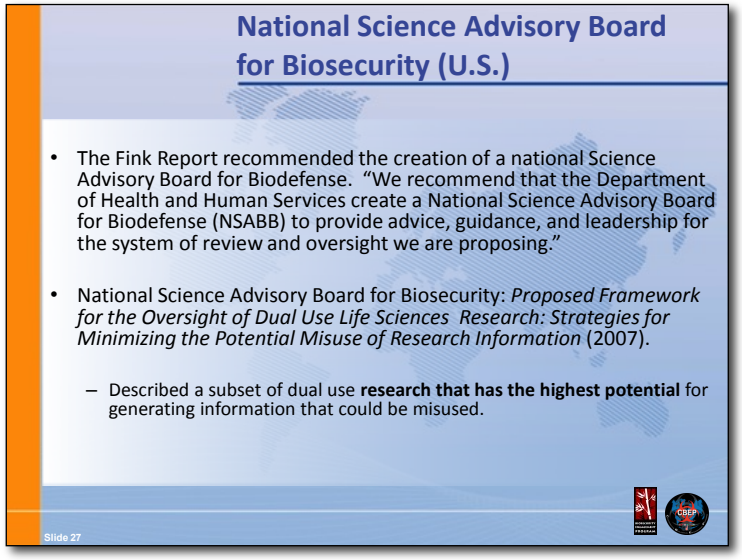
What are some actions you would take to prevent or reduce those concerns?



Do you need to consider just the seven categories?

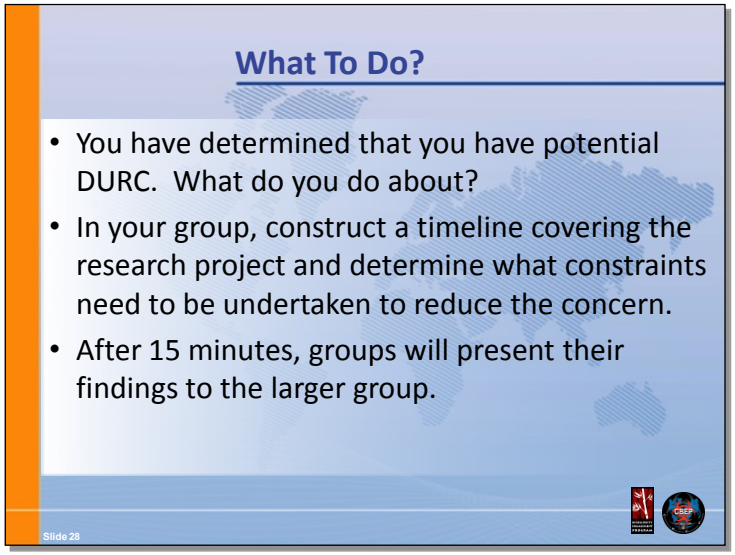
When do you need to make these considerations?

Note that any list of experiments and/or categories are inherently inadequate to cover all the possible cases of potential DURC.



The NSABB recognized that almost all research can be identified as having a dual use potential.

Thus another layer of specificity was developed for those research programs that have the highest potential for generating malevolent dual use research

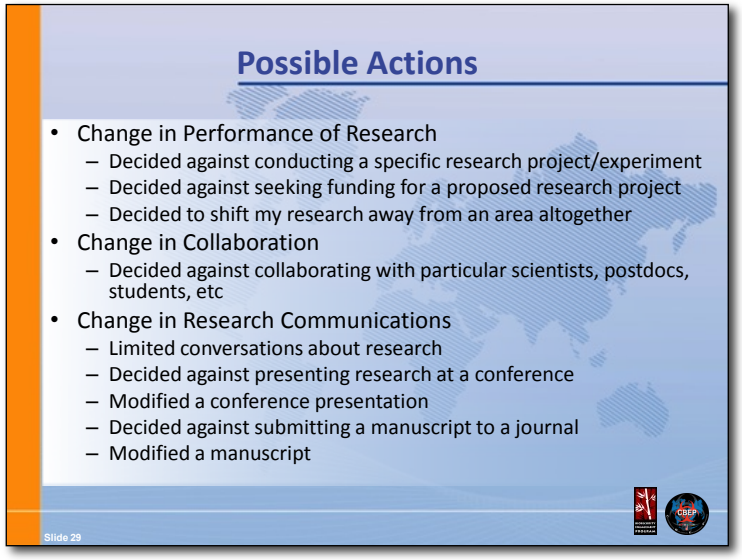


Possible actions as laid out by the AAAS Survey of Attitudes and Actions on Dual Use Research in the Life Sciences:

Change in Performance of research:

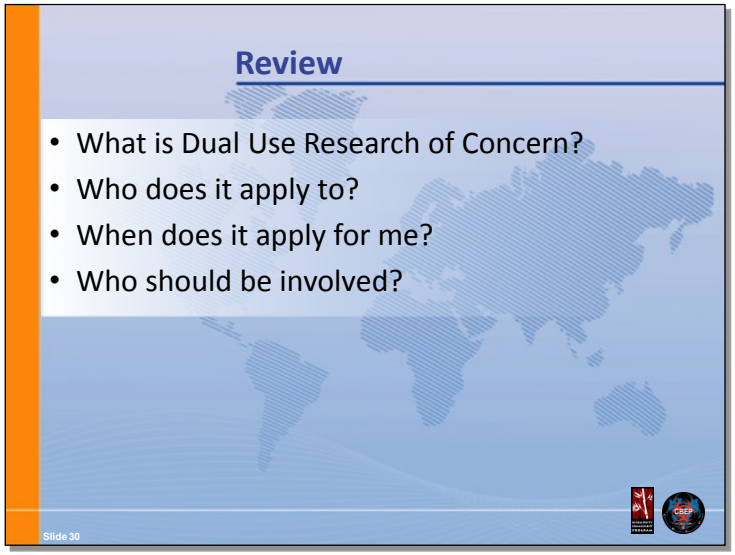
Change in Collaboration:

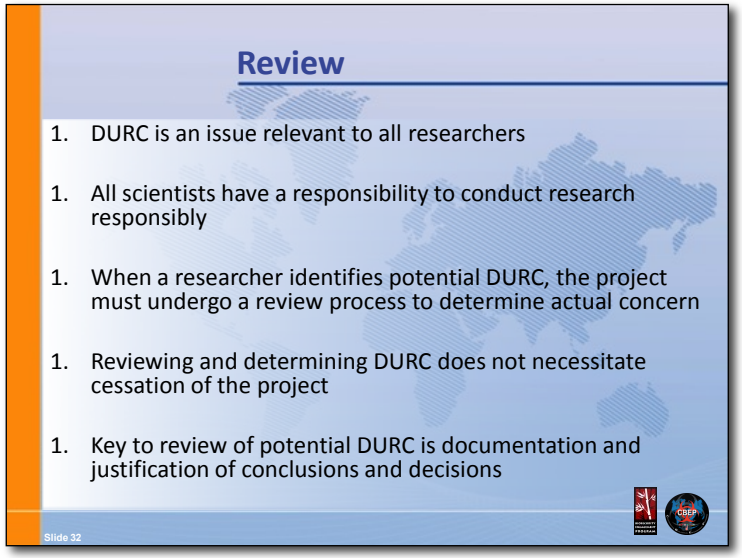
Change in research communications:



Expected answers for communication of potential DURC.


Review of Dual Use Research of Concern
Review
To wrap-up, let's discuss what we learned. . .
What did we learn?
What does it mean?
Where do we go from here?


Review
• What is Dual Use Research of Concern?
• Who does it apply to?
• When does it apply for me?
• Who should be involved?
Slide 30


Review
1. DURC is an issue relevant to all researchers
1. All scientists have a responsibility to conduct research responsibly
1. When a researcher identifies potential DURC, the project must undergo a review process to determine actual concern
1. Reviewing and determining DURC does not necessitate cessation of the project
1. Key to review of potential DURC is documentation and justification of conclusions and decisions
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