Addendum to the Fourteenth (2010) Annual Report on Federal Agency Use of Voluntary Consensus Standards and Conformity Assessment

Table of Contents for Supplemental Appendices
Note: Appendices A, B, and C are contained in the full report to the Office of Management and Budget

Table of Contents

Appendix D – Individual, Unabridged Departmental Reports

Note: This appendix contains the unabridged reports submitted to NIST by the Cabinet level Departments as they were submitted to NIST.

Department of Agriculture (USDA) Fiscal Year 2010 Agency Report

1. Please describe the importance of standards in the achievement of your agency's mission, how your agency uses standards to deliver its primary services in support of its mission, and provide any examples or case studies of standards success. Please include relevant Internet links and links to your agency's standards website.

The United States Department of Agriculture follows various voluntary consensus standards adopted by voluntary consensus standards bodies such as the International Organization for Standardization (ISO). The benefits of utilizing consistent standards are significant. For example, conforming to the international standards adopted by ISO has allowed USDA to interface more readily with other industry partners within and outside of the United States. They agree on specifications and criteria to be applied consistently in the classification of materials, in the manufacture and supply of products, in testing and analysis, with sharing data, in terminology and in the provision of services. In this way, the standards provide a reference framework, or a common technological language, between USDA and USDA stakeholders that facilitates trade and the transfer of technology. In utilizing these standards, the time and cost spent in translating and converting data are significantly reduced. Using and conforming to standards and embracing widely accepted methods, promotes professional credibility and acceptance.

2. Please list the government-unique standards your agency used in lieu of voluntary consensus standards during FY 2010: **1**

1. **Government Unique Standard**: WILDLAND FIRE FOAM: GUS Number: 5100-307a; June 2007. Title: Specification for Fire Suppressant Foam for Wildland Firefighting (Class A Foam). (Incorporated: 2010)

   Voluntary Standard

   NFPA 1150 - Standard on Fire-Fighting Foam Chemicals for Class A Fuels in Rural, Suburban, and Vegetated Areas.

   Rationale

   Foam fire suppressants contain foaming and wetting agents. The foaming agents affect the accuracy of an aerial drop, how fast the water drains from the foam and how well the product clings to the fuel surfaces. The wetting agents increase the ability of the drained water to penetrate fuels. Foam fire suppressants are supplied as wet concentrates. This standard was developed with international cooperation for Class A Foam used in wildland fire suppression situations and equipment. Standard was created by the USDA Forest Service in cooperation with the Department of Interior (DOI), the State of California, Department of Forestry and Fire Protection and the Canadian Interagency

Forest Fire Center. The Forest Service has not chosen to utilize NFPA 1150 as it is designed specifically for application by municipal fire agencies in the wildland-urban interface, utilizing apparatus and situations that they are likely to encounter. The Forest Service's GUS for foam products is specific to use by wildland fire equipment and situations that are unique, e.g. helicopter use of foams, remote storage situations, and varied quality of water sources in the wildland settings. The agency feels this standard more accurately reflects the needs and mission of the federal wildland fire suppression agencies.

3. Please list the Voluntary Consensus Standards (VCS) your agency substituted for Government Unique Standards (GUS) in FY 2010 as a result of review under Section 15(b)(7) of OMB Circular A-119: **0**

4. Please provide the total number of Voluntary Consensus Standards your agency BEGAN to use during FY 2010: Optional: If possible, also please provide the total number of Non-consensus Standards that are developed in the private sector your agency began to use during FY 2010. In addition, please provide your agency's rationale for using the Non-consensus Standards that are developed in the private sector counted in this question.

Voluntary Consensus Standards: **22**

Other Technical Standards: **0**

Rationale:

5. Please enter the Voluntary Consensus Standards Bodies (VCSB) in which your agency participated in during FY 2010: **47**

Voluntary Consensus Standards Body	**Acronym**
3-A Sanitary Standards, Inc	3-A SSI
3A/NSF International Meat and Poultry Equipment Standards	3A/NSF
Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry	ATSDR
American Association for Laboratory Accreditation	A2LA
American Association of Cereal Chemists	AACC
American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists	AATCC
American National Standards Institute	ANSI
American Oil Chemists Society	AOCS
American Railway Engineering & Maintenance-of-Way Association	AREMA
American Society of Agricultural and Biological Engineers	ASABE
American Society of Agricultural Engineers	ASAE
Analytical Environmental Immunochemical Consortium	AEIC
ANSI-ASQ National Accreditation Board	ANAB
AOAC International	AOAC
Appraisal Standards Board	ASB

Association of American Seed Control Officials	AASCO
Association of Official Seed Analysts	AOSA
Association of Official Seed Certifying Agencies	AOSCA
ASTM International	ASTM
Codex Alimentarius Commission	CODEX
Conference of Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity	COP/CBD
European Food Safety Authority	EFSA
GS1 US	GS! US
Industry-wide Cooperative Meat Identification Standards Committee	ICMISC
International Cooperation on Harmonization of Technical Requirements for Registration of Veterinary Products	VICH
International Dairy Federation	IDF
International Electrotechnical Commission	IEC
International Organization for Standardization	ISO
International Plant Protection Convention/International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures	IPPC/ISPM
International Seed Testing Association	ISTA
International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants	UPOV
Joint Cotton Industry Bale Packaging Committee	JCIBPC
Joint FAO/WHO Expert committee on Food Additives	JEFCA
Meat and Poultry Business-to-Business Data Standards Organization	mpXML
National Conference on Weights and Measures	NCWM
National Cooperation for Laboratory Accreditation	NACLA
National Fire Protection Association	NFPA
National Information Standards Organization	NISO
National Institute of Standards and Technology	NIST
National Type Evaluation Program	NTEP
North American Plant Protection Organization/Regional Standards for Phytosanitary Measures	NAPPO/RSPM
Object Management Group	OMG
Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development	OECD
Project Management Institute	PMI
Transportation Technology Center, Inc.	TTCI
United Nations Economic Commission for Europe	UNECE
World Organization for Animal Health	OIE

6. Please provide the total number of your agency's representatives who participated in voluntary consensus standards activities during FY 2010 and the total number of activities these agency representatives participated in: **127**

7. Please provide any conformity assessment activities (as described in "Guidance on Federal Conformity Assessment Activities" found in the Federal Register, Volume 65, Number 155, dated August 10, 2000) in which your agency was involved in FY 2010.

N/A

8. Please provide an evaluation of the effectiveness of Circular A-119 policy and recommendations for any changes:

The OMB Circular A-119 policy is sufficient. However, an examination of the effectiveness of the annual reporting methodologies needs to be conducted. Who is using the information generated by individual agencies? Is it useful? Is it user friendly (once the actual users are identified)? Is there a method to obtain user feedback on the information provided, along with suggestions for change?

9. Please provide any other comments you would like to share on behalf of your agency.

No additional comments.

10. Please use this box to provide any additional comments on how your agency currently reports its use of voluntary consensus standards:

No additional comments.

10-1. Removed **[This question was deprecated in 2005]**

10-2. Removed **[This question was deprecated in 2005]**

10-3. Removed **[This question was deprecated in 2005]**

10-4. Does your agency report standards that it uses for guidance purposes (as opposed to compliance purposes)? (a) Yes; (b) No; (c) Not applicable; **C**

10-5. Does your agency report use of standards from non-ANSI accredited standards developers, industry consortia groups, or both? (a) non-ANSI Accredited; (b) Consortia; (c) Both; (d) Neither; or (e) Not applicable; **C**

10-6. Does your agency have a schedule for periodically reviewing its use of standards for purposes of updating such use? (a) Yes; (b) No; **Yes**

10-7. How often does your agency review its standards for purposes of updating such use? [enter the number of years]: **3**

Department of Commerce (DOC) Fiscal Year 2010 Agency Report

1. Please describe the importance of standards in the achievement of your agency's mission, how your agency uses standards to deliver its primary services in support of its mission, and provide any examples or case studies of standards success. Please include relevant Internet links and links to your agency's standards website.

Standards have been an integral part of the mission of the Department of Commerce's (DOC) National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), since its establishment in 1901. NIST staff contribute to the development of voluntary consensus standards by providing measurement methodologies and related laboratory research to underpin technical content and by participating on standards developing committees. This participation supports NIST's mission to promote U.S. innovation and industrial competitiveness.

Reducing Standards-Related Barriers to Trade

In fulfillment of U.S. obligations under the World Trade Organization (WTO) Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) and the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), the National Center for Standards and Certification Information (NCSCI) at NIST serves as the U.S. national Inquiry Point and national Notification Authority. In addition, in fulfillment of U.S. obligations under twelve bilateral Free Trade Agreements, NCSCI is responsible for timely communications of proposed regulatory activities.

Signatories to the WTO TBT Agreement are required to notify the WTO Secretariat in Geneva of proposed technical regulations that could affect world trade and provide a 60-day period for review and comment by other WTO Members. Since July 1, 2005, NCSCI has offered a web-based service, Notify U.S., to disseminate WTO summary notifications at no charge to U.S. entities (citizens, industries, organizations) and other WTO TBT Inquiry Points on request. Notify U.S. provides U.S. industry with an opportunity to review and comment on proposed foreign technical regulations that can affect their businesses and their access to international markets. NCSCI acquires the full texts of the proposed technical regulations from the relevant foreign Inquiry Points and distributes them via Notify U.S. to interested U.S. export and trade stakeholders. Additional details regarding Notify U.S. can be viewed online at www.nist.gov/notifyus.

NCSCI is the U.S. member of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) Information Network (ISONET). NCSCI networks with other national standards organizations to exchange standards-related information and share access to foreign trade-related standards, technical regulations, and conformity assessment procedures.

NCSCI is the U.S. source for standards and standards-related information at home and abroad. The Center provides bibliographic information on U.S., foreign, regional, and international voluntary standards, mandatory government technical regulations, and conformity assessment procedures for non-agricultural products. Resources include an extensive collection of electronic reference materials, including U.S. military and other Federal Government specifications, U.S. industry and national standards, international standards, and selected foreign national standards.

NCSCI responds to requests for specialized standards information and disseminates information concerning proposed foreign regulations and general standards issues. NCSCI provides contact points for translations of foreign standards and regulations.

In 2010, NCSCI staff processed over 45,000 information requests for standards (2,500+) and technical barriers to trade (43,000+). NCSCI hosted or participated in training for six U.S. and foreign visiting delegations interested in the operations of a WTO TBT Inquiry Point.

Standards in Trade Workshops
Since 1995, U.S. industry has looked to the NIST Standards in Trade Workshop Program (SIT) to provide opportunities for cooperation on important topics related to standards or conformity assessment related to trade that are important to the success of their businesses. SIT has conducted over 45 workshops on various product sectors ranging from Intelligent Transportation Systems to Renewable Energy and Lighting to Building and Boiler and Pressure Vessel Codes and much more. A major activity of the Standards Services Group (SSG), SIT helps U.S. industry compete overseas and has yielded many tangible results. SIT workshops are designed to introduce U.S. stakeholders to emerging standards and conformity assessment issues in other countries and regions; identify technical barriers to trade; and provide timely information to foreign officials on U.S. practices in standards, metrology, and conformity assessment. The goals of the workshops are directly aligned with the NIST mission and vision, and each workshop aids U.S. industry in becoming more competitive through increased transparency and promotion and use of U.S. and international standards, thus increasing trade opportunities and exports.

The SSG also provides training on standards, conformity assessment, and relevant trade-related topics to federal, state and local government partners. Each workshop is tailored to meet the specific needs of an agency, division, or work group and is available free of charge upon request. SSG staff also participate at relevant training events offered by other government agencies upon request.

During FY10, various government agencies participated in the SSG training opportunities noted in Table 1 below including:
Office of the United States Trade Representative
Philadelphia U.S. Export Assistance Center (USEAC)
The InterAgency Board for Equipment Standardization and Interoperability (IAB)
U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission
U.S. Department of Agriculture
U.S. Department of Commerce, International Trade Administration
U.S. Department of Commerce, National Institute of Standards and Technology
U.S. Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration
U.S. Department of Transportation, Research and Innovation Technology Administration (RITA)
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
U.S. Food and Drug Administration
U.S. General Services Administration
U.S. International Trade Commission
Washington State Department of Transportation, King County

Table 1: SIT Workshops FY2010

Name of Workshop/ Date(s)/Location/ Number of Attendees

1. Standards and Regulatory Essentials for the Federal Sector/ October 29-30, 2009/ Washington, DC/ 40
2. Workshop on Standards and Conformity Assessment/ June 2-3, 2010/ EPA, Arlington, VA/ 45
3. MENA Quality Infrastructure Stakeholders Meeting/ June 21-22, 2010/ Amman, Jordan/ 40
4. CPSC Voluntary Standards Training/ June 29, 2010/ Bethesda, MD/ 60
5. Standards, Conformity Assessment, Regulation and Market Access/ July 29, 2010/ King of Prussia, PA Pennsylvania U.S. Export Assistance Center (USEAC), Export University/ 24
6. Fundamentals of Standards and Conformity Assessment/ September 20-21, 2010/ 66
7. Workshop on Intelligent Transportation Systems/ September 29-October 1, 2010/ Prague, Czech Republic/ 55

For more information please contact sit@nist.gov.

2. Please list the government-unique standards your agency used in lieu of voluntary consensus standards during FY 2010: **0**

3. Please list the Voluntary Consensus Standards (VCS) your agency substituted for Government Unique Standards (GUS) in FY 2010 as a result of review under Section 15(b)(7) of OMB Circular A-119: **0**

4. Please provide the total number of Voluntary Consensus Standards your agency BEGAN to use during FY 2010: Optional: If possible, also please provide the total number of Non-consensus Standards that are developed in the private sector your agency began to use during FY 2010. In addition, please provide your agency's rationale for using the Non-consensus Standards that are developed in the private sector counted in this question.

Voluntary Consensus Standards: **0**

Other Technical Standards: **0**

Rationale:

5. Please enter the Voluntary Consensus Standards Bodies (VCSB) in which your agency participated in during FY 2010: **103**

Voluntary Consensus Standards Body	**Acronym**
Acoustical Society of America	ASA
Alliance for Telecommunications Industry Solutions	ATIS
American Association of Physicists in Medicine	AAPM

American Concrete Institute	ACI
American Dental Association	ADA
American Gas Association	AGA
American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics	AIAA
American National Standards Institute	ANSI
American Nuclear Society	ANS
American Petroleum Institute	API
American Public Transportation Association	APTA
American Society for Quality	ASQ
American Society of Civil Engineers	ASCE
American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers	ASHRAE
American Society of Mechanical Engineers	ASME
American Vacuum Society	AVS
American Welding Society	AWS
AOAC International	AOAC
ASC X9, Inc.	ASC X9
Association for the Advancement of Medical Instrumentation	AAMI
ASTM International	ASTM
Basic Linear Algebra Subprograms Technical Forum	BLAS
Biometrics Application Programming Interface Consortium	BioAPI
British Standards Institution	BSI
Canadian Standards Association	CSA
Center for Applied Special Technology	CAST
Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute	CLSI
Codex Alimentarius Commission	CODEX
Committee on Data for Science and Technology	CODATA
Consumer Electronics Association	CEA
Council for Optical Radiation Measurements	CORM
Council on Ionizing Radiation Measurements and Standards	CIRMS
Dimensional Metrology Standards Consortium	DMSC
Electronic Industries Alliance	EIA
Engineering Sciences Data Unit International	ESDU
Health Level Seven	HL7
Health Physics Society	HPS
Illuminating Engineering Society of North America	IESNA
Industrial Truck Association	ITA
Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers	IEEE
Institute of Nuclear Materials Management	INMM

Inter-American Metrology System	SIM
International Association for the Properties of Water and Steam	IAPWS
International Atomic Energy Agency	IAEA
International Bureau of Weights and Measures	BIPM
International Cartographic Association	ICA
International Code Council	ICC
International Commission on Illumination	CIE
InterNational Committee for Information Technology Standards	INCITS
International Committee for Weights and Measures	CIPM
International Council for Science	ICSU
International Earth Rotation and Reference Systems Service	IERS
International Electrotechnical Commission	IEC
International Federation on Information Processing	IFIP
International Hydrographic Organization	IHO
International Institute of Welding	IIW
International Organization for Standardization	ISO
International Organization of Legal Metrology	OIML
International Society of Automation	ISA
International Telecommunication Union	ITU
International Union of Laboratories and Experts in Materials, Systems and Structures	RILEM
International Union of Laboratories and Experts in Materials, Systems and Structures/International Council for Research and Innovation in Building and Construction	RILEM/CIB
International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry	IUPAC
International Union of Pure and Applied Physics	IUPAP
Internet Engineering Task Force	IETF
IPC - Association Connecting Electronics Industries	IPC
Java Grande Forum	JGF
JEDEC - Solid State Technology Association	JEDEC
Laser Institute of America	LIA
National Conference on Weights and Measures	NCWM
National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurements	NCRP
National Electrical Manufacturers Association	NEMA
National Fire Protection Association	NFPA
National Fluid Power Association	NFLPA
National Institute of Standards and Technology	NIST
NCSL International	NCSLI
North American Open Math Initiative	NAOMI

NSF International	NSFI
Object Management Group	OMG
Open Applications Group	OAGi
Open DeviceNet Vendor Association	ODVA
Open Geospatial Consortium	OGC
Open Math Society	OMS
Optical Laboratories Association	OLA
Optical Storage Technology Association	OSTA
Optics and Electro-Optics Standards Council	OEOSC
Organization for the Advancement of Structured Information Standards	OASIS
Pan-American Standards Commission	COPANT
Robotics Industries Association	RIA
Semiconductor Equipment and Materials International	SEMI
Simulation Interoperability Standards Organization	SISO
Society of Automotive Engineers	SAE
Society of Fire Protection Engineers	SFPE
Society of Motion Picture and Television Engineers	SMPTE
Standards Engineering Society	SES
Telecommunications Industry Association	TIA
Underwriters Laboratories	UL
United Nations Economic Commission for Europe WP .29/GRSP	UNECE
Versailles Project on Advanced Materials and Standards	VAMAS
Web3D Consortium	Web3D
World Intellectual Property Organization	WIPO
World Meteorological Organization	WMO
World Wide Web Consortium	W3C

6. Please provide the total number of your agency's representatives who participated in voluntary consensus standards activities during FY 2010 and the total number of activities these agency representatives participated in: **399**

7. Please provide any conformity assessment activities (as described in “Guidance on Federal Conformity Assessment Activities” found in the Federal Register, Volume 65, Number 155, dated August 10, 2000) in which your agency was involved in FY 2010.

National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program (NVLAP)

Overview
The National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program (NVLAP) provides third-party accreditation to testing and calibration laboratories. NVLAP's accreditation programs are established in response to legislative or administrative actions by the Federal Government or to

requests from government agencies and private-sector organizations. NVLAP operates its accreditation system in accordance with the international conformity assessment standard ISO/IEC 17011, Conformity assessment – General requirements for accreditation bodies accrediting conformity assessment bodies, which is published by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC). NVLAP accredits laboratories that are found competent to perform specific tests or calibrations through a rigorous assessment against the requirements of ISO/IEC 17025, General requirements for the competence of testing and calibration laboratories. Information about accredited laboratories is published in NVLAP Directory of Accredited Laboratories, which is published online and updated monthly.

NVLAP is a signatory to the following Mutual Recognition Arrangements (MRAs), which support international trade by promoting international confidence and acceptance of accredited laboratory data: International Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation (ILAC), the Asia-Pacific Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation (APLAC), and the InterAmerican Accreditation Cooperation (IAAC). By participating in these MRAs, NVLAP facilitates the mutual recognition of accredited test and measurement results of its signatory partners, thereby reducing the need for redundant testing and lowering costs to customers.

NVLAP Certificate of Accreditation
When NVLAP grants initial or continuing accreditation to a laboratory, it issues a Certificate of Accreditation to ISO/IEC 17025:2005, which includes the following statement to convey that an accredited laboratory management system meets the principles of ISO 9001:2000, Quality management system – requirements.

"This laboratory is accredited in accordance with the recognized International Standard ISO/IEC 17025:2005. This accreditation demonstrates technical competence for a defined scope and the operation of a laboratory quality management system (refer joint ISO-ILAC-IAF Communique dated January 2009)"

NVLAP-accredited laboratories may use the above statement on their test reports and calibration certificates if they supply, or provide access to via a website, the Joint ISO-ILAC-IAF Communique as part of the package for their laboratory customers.

Accreditation Program Activities in 2010

Solid State Lighting
In FY 2010 NVLAP granted its first accreditations of solid-state lighting (SSL) test methods (LM-79 and LM-80) as part of its Energy Efficient Lighting Products laboratory accreditation program. Laboratories accredited by NVLAP for SSL test methods are also recognized by the Department of Energy's (DOE) CALiPER program, which was established to provide accurate and comparable data on LEDs by arranging for reliable independent testing and data reporting of commercially available products. Program testing for the CALiPER program is conducted by qualified, verified, and contracted independent testing laboratories, and the program recognizes all laboratories that obtain NVLAP accreditation for LM-79 and LM-80. NVLAP accreditation involves a rigorous process demonstrating technical competence, quality control, proficiency

testing, and laboratory impartiality and objectivity.

NVLAP Recognition for ENERGY STAR®
NVLAP has received recognition from the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) ENERGY STAR Program as an accrediting body. NVLAP anticipates that a majority of its accredited Energy Efficient Lighting, some of its Electromagnetic Compatibility and Telecommunications, and some of its Thermal Insulation product testing laboratories will become recognized under the new EPA requirements. Accreditation is a necessary step for test data to be accepted under the enhanced Energy Star program.

EPA recently enhanced the ENERGY STAR conformity assessment program, and testing at an EPA-recognized laboratory is now required. The enhanced program will require not only accredited laboratory testing, but accredited certification of ENERGY STAR products. The ENERGY STAR program has grown to encompass more than 60 product categories and is used by millions of Americans to identify products that reduce energy costs and protect the environment. To ensure that ENERGY STAR remains a trusted symbol for environmental protection and superior energy efficiency, all ENERGY STAR product partners will be required to follow a new set of Third-Party Certification procedures effective January 1, 2011. Details of the program can be found on the following web page http://www.energystar.gov/index.cfm?c=partners.enhanced_test_verification.

Biometrics Testing
In September 2010 NVLAP staff attended the 2010 Biometric Consortium Conference & Technology Expo in Tampa, Florida. The Conference is supported by the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) and the National Security Agency (NSA), and is focused on Biometric Technologies for Defense, Homeland Security, Identity Management, Border Crossing and Electronic Commerce.

NVLAP is accepting applications for accreditation of laboratories that perform conformance testing, interoperability testing, technology testing, scenario testing and operational and usability testing for biometrics products. The Biometrics accreditation program was established in 2008 at the request of the U.S. Department of Homeland Security.

Termination of Commercial Products Testing Laboratory Accreditation Program
On September 30, 2010, the Commercial Products Testing Laboratory Accreditation Program (LAP) was terminated. The LAP included paints and related coatings, paper and related products, building seals and sealants, plastics, plumbing, roofing, and mattresses. The decision to terminate the program was based upon the low number of laboratories enrolled in these programs and the availability of accreditation through nongovernmental ILAC signatory accrediting bodies. NVLAP is no longer accepting applications for accreditation in the LAP. Those laboratories currently accredited will remain so until the expiration of the current accreditation at the discretion of the laboratory and provided all accreditation requirements continue to be implemented.

National Voluntary Conformity Assessment System Evaluation (NVCASE) Program

The National Voluntary Conformity Assessment System Evaluation (NVCASE) Program enables U.S. industry to satisfy mandated foreign technical requirements using the results of U.S.-based conformity assessment programs that perform technical evaluations comparable in their rigor to practices in the receiving country. Under this program, the Department of Commerce, acting through the National Institute of Standards and Technology, evaluates U.S.-based conformity assessment bodies in order to be able to give assurances to a foreign government that qualifying bodies meet that government's requirements and can provide results that are acceptable to that government. The program provides a technically-based U.S. approval process for U.S. industry to gain foreign market access; the acceptability of conformity assessment results to the relevant foreign government will be a matter for agreement between the two governments. Currently, there are two NVCASE sub-programs that are operational: (1) EMC/Telecommunications; and (2) Organic Production and Processing. Additional information about the NVCASE Program can be found at http://gsi.nist.gov/global/index.cfm/L1-4/L2-38.

Conformity Assessment Activities under Mutual Recognition Agreements/Arrangements (MRAs)

The United States and the European Community Mutual Recognition Agreement (US - EU MRA) is a multi-sector bilateral government-to-government agreement between the United States and the 27 Member States of the European Union. Under this MRA, NIST is responsible for designating organizations in the US Conformity Assessment Bodies (CABs) for two sectors: 1) Electromagnetic Compatibility (EMC) and 2) Telecommunications. After a NIST review and designation process, CABs that meet certain criteria are formally recognized by the EU and may operate as a CAB as described in the U.S. - EU MRA and the specific technical regulations of the EU governing the appropriate product sectors. The U.S.-EU MRA is an important regulatory and trade agreement which provides greater market access in a timelier manner for U.S. manufacturers exporting to Europe and European manufacturers exporting to the United States.

The Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation Mutual Recognition Arrangement for Conformity Assessment of Telecommunications Equipment (APEC TEL MRA) is intended to streamline the Conformity Assessment Procedures for a wide range of telecommunications and telecommunications-related equipment and thereby to facilitate trade among the parties. It provides for the mutual recognition by the importing parties of CABs and mutual acceptance of the results of testing and equipment certification procedures undertaken by those bodies in assessing conformity of equipment to the importing parties' own technical regulations.

Under Phase-I of the APEC TEL Mutual Recognition Arrangement, NIST-designated CABs are able to produce test data in their facilities that are accepted as evidence that the tested product satisfies an APEC economy's appropriate technical requirements. CABs operating under Phase-II of the MRA are able to certify products as being in compliance with the technical and administrative requirements of the importing economy. NIST publishes general and specific requirements that must be met in order to be nominated as a CAB under the APEC TEL MRA.

The United States and Japan Mutual Recognition Agreement (US-Japan MRA) is a single sector bilateral agreement. The scope of the US-Japan MRA includes radio and telecommunications equipment, including telephone terminal equipment. The MRA provides for the mutual

recognition of qualified Conformity Assessment Bodies (CABs) and mutual acceptance of the results of equipment certification undertaken by recognized CABs (similar to Phase II of the APEC TEL MRA as described above). The US-Japan MRA is intended to streamline the conformity assessment procedures for a wide range of telecommunications and telecommunications-related equipment and facilitate trade between the United States and Japan.

The Inter-American Telecommunication Commission (CITEL) Mutual Recognition Agreement is almost identical to the APEC Tel MRA in purpose and structure. The goal of the CITEL MRA is to facilitate trade among the 34 Member States of the Organization of American States. The conformity assessment activities under this Agreement have yet to become operational. When operational, NIST will serve as the Designating Authority of U.S. CABs. In the meantime, NIST continues to work towards implementation of the Agreement.

Additional information on the telecom MRAs can be found at
http://gsi.nist.gov/global/index.cfm/L1-4/L2-16/L3-101

NIST Committee Participation in Conformity Assessment Standards Development and Activities

Under the NTTAA, NIST is responsible for coordinating conformity assessment activities with private sector technical standards activities and conformity assessment activities, with the goal of eliminating unnecessary duplication and complexity. FY10 NIST activities in this area include:

Health and Human Services (HHS) Office of the National Coordinator (ONC) –NIST has consulted with and advised the ONC on the development of a temporary (transitional) and a permanent testing and certification program for health information technology. This consultation and collaboration between ONC and NIST will continue during the implementation and operational phases of the permanent certification program. Under the temporary certification program the ONC has authorized 6 testing and certification bodies and listed over 400 certified electronic health record products.

Energy Independence and Security Act (EISA) of 2007 – Under EISA, NIST has “primary responsibility to coordinate development of a framework that includes protocols and model standards for information management to achieve interoperability of smart grid devices and systems…" NIST, in consultation with industry, government, and other stakeholders, is working to develop a plan for a testing and certification framework for Smart Grid related devices, systems, and processes. This is essential to ensure interoperability and security under realistic operating conditions. NIST has initiated a program to develop a Smart Grid Conformity Testing Framework which will be further refined and maintained by the Smart Grid Interoperability Panel.

NIST’s intention is to leverage existing programs wherever practical. Additional information about NIST’s Smart Grid activities can be found at http://www.nist.gov/smartgrid.

Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Conformity Assessment Activities - NIST continues its work with the Department of Homeland Security Standards Executive to develop the DHS Science and Technology standards and conformity assessment infrastructure as well as

requirements, standards, testing protocols, and conformity assessment methods. For example, NIST is assisting with the implementation of a conformity assessment program for radiation detectors for DHS's Domestic Nuclear Detection Office including accreditation for testing laboratories whose testing will support the Graduated Rad/Nuc Detector Evaluation and Reporting (GRaDER) program. See http://www.dhs.gov/xres/programs/gc_1218637329931.shtm for additional information.

National Institute of Justice Body Armor Program - In cooperation with the Department of Justice's National Institute of Justice (NIJ) and the National Law Enforcement and Corrections Technology Center (NLECTC), NIST developed and implemented a significant enhancement to the current body armor certification program including a revised NIJ performance standard for the safety of law enforcement officers. Under the NIJ Body Armor Compliance Testing Program, 119 distinct body armor models have been listed on the NIJ Body Armor Compliant Products List.

Consumer Product Safety Improvement Act – NIST continues to provide technical assistance and support to the Consumer Product Safety Commission and to the private sector in the development of model certification programs to address toy safety issues. CPSC successfully implemented their program utilizing existing conformity assessment schemes and there are now over 329 laboratories listed from 34 countries, accredited by 43 different accreditation bodies.

Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Project on Greener Cleanups – NIST continues to provide assistance to EPA to develop a standards and certification program for Brownfield remediation (clean ups).

8. Please provide an evaluation of the effectiveness of Circular A-119 policy and recommendations for any changes:

None

9. Please provide any other comments you would like to share on behalf of your agency.

DOC BUREAUS (EXCLUDING NIST) - SUMMARY OF STANDARDS-RELATED ACTIVITIES (2010)

Bureau of the Census - DOC's Bureau of the Census is active in the development of standards and specifications for: (1) the capture and storage of geographic information in computer-readable formats along with metadata, documenting the characteristics of those data; and (2) the definitions of statistical, economic, and geographic terms.

The Census Bureau participates in the following groups: Federal Geographic Data Committee (FGDC) – as Co-Chair of the FGDC Coordination Group and Chair of the Cultural and Demographic Statistics Subcommittee, the Census Bureau provides direct oversight of and participates in the US Thoroughfare, Landmark, and Postal Address Data Standard Work Group and the Cultural Resources Standard Work Group. It also participates on various other subcommittees and work groups of the FGDC including the Standards Work Group, the Marine Boundary Work Group, the Cadastral Subcommittee, the Geodetic Subcommittee, the National

Digital Orthophotography Program (NDOP) Subcommittee, the National Digital Elevation Subcommittee, and the Transportation Subcommittee.

The Census Bureau contributed to the development of the Roadmap for the Geospatial Platform, serving as Co-Chair of the Common Services, Data, and Applications Group. The FGDC adopted 63 Voluntary Consensus Standards (ISO, OGC, ANSI) at the recommendation of this and other FGDC work groups. Census Bureau staff were active with the Geospatial Line of Business participating on work groups for Lifecycle Management and Performance Management of geospatial data.

The Census Bureau participates on the ANSI/INCITS-L1 -Geographic Information Committee; ISO Technical Committee 211, and staff are nominated experts for ISO 19157-Data Quality Standards and the 19160 Addressing Standard.

The Census Bureau additionally participates on the Ad hoc Baseline Committee on the U.S. International Boundary; International Cartographic Association, as member of the Geography Commission of the U.S. National Section of the Pan American Institute on Geography and History, the U.S. National Committee for the International Cartographic Association, Commission on National and Regional Atlases, the Working Group on Census Cartography; U.S.G.S. National Atlas of the United States Steering Committee; the Open GIS Consortium (OGC); and the U.S. Board on Geographic Names. The Census Bureau is a member of the Executive Steering Committee and the Steering Committee of the Transportation For the Nation Initiative.

International Trade Administration (ITA) - The ITA participates on the Board of Directors of the American National Standards Institute (ANSI), ASTM International, and the American Society for Mechanical Engineers' Codes and Standards, as well as in numerous ANSI committees, eight CODEX committees and five ISO and/or IEC technical committees/advisory groups. ITA chaired ANSI's Technical Advisory Group on Privacy and represented the U.S. ICT sector in the ISO Privacy Steering Committee. ITA participates in several trade-related ISO activities for biotechnology, packaging materials, and social responsibility standardization. ITA was also active in standards capacity building in APEC and ASEAN. By closely coordinating with industry, ITA is well-poised to alert regulators of potential technical barriers to trade and ensure true trade facilitation in global standards development.

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) – Standardization of data acquisition and data management practices are vital to the mission of NOAA. NOAA seeks to establish voluntary standards with selected industrial associations, academia, and national organizations of state and local governments (e.g., the American Association of State Climatologists), as well as through participation in professional societies (e.g., American Meteorological Society) and standards development organizations (e.g. Open Geospatial Consortium). All NOAA line organizations participate in standards development activities. In general, standards used in many NOAA activities are established in conjunction with other federal agencies (e.g., DOD, Federal Aviation Administration, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and the Federal Geographic Data Committee) either through joint participation in international organizations such as the World Meteorological Organization, or by means of bilateral and

multilateral agreements with other nations. These standardization activities apply to all phases of environmental data acquisition, processing, and distribution.

National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA) - The NTIA contributes to the development and application of national and international telecommunication standards by participating and holding leadership roles in various voluntary standards committees at the national and international levels, e.g., Telecommunications Industry Association, International Telecommunication Union, and ATIS (Alliance for Telecommunications Industry Solutions). These standards enhance the quality and reliability of the domestic telecommunications infrastructure, promote healthy competition in telecommunications products and services, and expand international trade opportunities for U.S. telecommunications firms.

United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) - The USPTO participates and contributes to the resolution of identified requirements for international standards, primarily through the Committee on WIPO Standards of the World Intellectual Property Organization. USPTO staff also participates in standardization activities of the International Patent Classification Union.

OTHER NIST STANDARDS ACTIVITIES

FEDERAL INFORMATION PROCESSINGS STANDARDS (FIPS)

Under the Federal Information Security Management Act (FISMA), TITLE III of the E-Government Act of 2002, the Secretary of Commerce approves standards and guidelines that are developed by NIST for federal computer systems. This includes standards and guidelines needed to ensure the cost-effective security and privacy of sensitive information in federal computer systems. These standards and guidelines are issued by NIST as FIPS for use government wide. FIPS are issued when there are compelling federal government requirements such as for security and interoperability and there are no acceptable industry standards or solutions. When FIPS are considered necessary, NIST announces proposed FIPS in the Federal Register for public review and comment.

During FY2010, NIST made the following FIPS announcement:

A Federal Register notice dated December 11, 2009, announced the Revised Draft Federal Information Processing Standard (FIPS) 140-3, Security Requirements for Cryptographic Modules. The Revised Draft FIPS 140-3 is the second public draft of NIST’s proposed revision of FIPS 140-2. The Revised Draft was developed using the comments received on the first public draft, which was posted for public review and comment on July 13, 2007, and the FIPS 140-3 Software Security Workshop held on March 18, 2008. While the 2007 Draft proposed 5 levels of security, the Revised Draft FIPS 140-3 reverts to 4 levels of security as currently specified in FIPS 140-2. In contrast to the 2007 Draft, the Revised Draft also reintroduces the notion of firmware cryptographic module and defines the security requirements for it, limits the overall security level for software cryptographic modules to Security Level 2, and removes the formal model requirement at Security Level 4. Differences with the current FIPS 140-2 standard include limiting the overall security level for software cryptographic modules to Security Level 2, requirements for mitigation of non-invasive attacks at higher security levels, elimination of the

requirement for formal modeling at Security Level 4, modified conditions for pre-operational/power-on self-tests, and strengthened integrity testing. All comments to the Revised Draft FIPS 140-3 must be received on or before March 11, 2010.

SMART GRID

The National Institute of Standards and Technology has primary responsibility to coordinate the development of a framework including protocols and model standards to achieve interoperability of Smart Grid devices and systems [Energy Independence and Security Act Title XIII, Section 1305]. NIST's work to accelerate the development of Smart Grid standards by private sector standards development organizations is needed to ensure that technologies currently being developed or implemented with sizable public and private funding will be interoperable with other Smart Grid equipment, have necessary security measures, and do not result in stranded investments. To carry out its responsibility, NIST, in consultation with a large diverse group of stakeholders – including utilities, vendors, regulators, consumers, government agencies and standards developing organizations – has implemented a three phase plan which establishes a collaborative and robust standards process that supports cycle after cycle of Smart Grid innovation – innovation which has the power to transform our economy. The resulting process fully engages the private sector voluntary standards developers and supports collaborative methods and vehicles for developing and deploying standards in technology-based markets, especially during the early phases when standards—or the lack of standards—can strongly influence the course of further technology development and diffusion and the growth and competitiveness of industries.

The output of the first phase of the NIST plan, a document drafted through an open public process engaging both the Smart Grid stakeholder communities and the general public, entitled, "NIST Framework and Roadmap for Smart Grid Interoperability Standards, Release 1.0" may be accessed via:
http://www.nist.gov/public_affairs/releases/upload/smartgrid_interoperability_final.pdf. In addition, as part of the second and third phases of the NIST plan, NIST established a Smart Grid Interoperability Panel, a public-private standards panel forum with over 620 participating organizations, to support NIST's coordination and facilitate development and evolution of additionally needed standards, as well as establish a framework for testing and certification for Smart Grid devices and systems. Major accomplishments of NIST and the SGIP for this past year include the Cyber Security Working Group (CSWG) development and publication of NISTIR 7628 Guidelines for Smart Grid Cyber Security, the Testing and Certification Committee development of the Interoperability Process Reference Manual, the completion of Priority Action Plans and associated standards (including the NAESB PAP10 Energy Usage Information standard), the initiation of new Priority Action Plans and Working Groups, and the identification of five families of core Smart Grid standards to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission as being ready for consideration by regulators.

HEALTH IT

As health IT has become a top priority around the nation, it is clear that standards, interoperability, and conformity assessment are key to the fulfillment of the goals of health IT:

• higher quality and more efficient care;
• seamless, secure, and private movement of data between healthcare providers without compromise or loss of information;
• access to medical histories (including diagnoses, diagnostic tests, laboratory tests, and medication lists) at the point of care and in emergency settings;
• fewer errors and redundant tests;
• more efficient and effective reporting, including surveillance and quality monitoring; and
• quick detection of adverse drug reactions and epidemics.

NIST has a diverse portfolio of activities supporting our nation's health IT effort and has been collaborating with industry and others to improve the healthcare information infrastructure since the 1990s. NIST IT researchers have an internationally respected reputation for their knowledge, experience, and leadership. Since 2005, NIST has worked closely with the Department of Health and Human Services' Office of the National Coordinator for Health IT (HHS/ONC). The role of NIST is further articulated in the 2008 – 2012 Federal Health IT strategic plan and the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) to:

• Advance healthcare information enterprise integration through standards and testing
• Consult on updating the Federal Health Strategic Plan
• Consult on voluntary certification programs
• Consult on health IT implementation
• Provide pilot testing of standards and implementation specifications, as requested.

The NIST Health IT program will help improve the quality and availability of healthcare and reduce healthcare costs by enabling the establishment of an emerging health IT network that is correct, complete, secure, usable, and testable.

The primary goals for the program are:

1. Enable the accelerated development and harmonization of standards for health IT technologies.

NIST enables the acceleration of industry-led, consensus-based standards development and harmonization to help ensure that the full set of necessary basic query and retrieval functions, including security and privacy provisions, for clinical information exist. NIST also advances other selected health IT technology standards as appropriate. Work is done in collaboration with relevant standards developing organizations (SDOs), federal agencies, professional societies, and industry.

2. Create a health IT technology testing infrastructure.

During the standards development and harmonization process, appropriate test tools and procedures can determine and provide feedback on ambiguities and gaps. NIST collaborates with interested entities to ensure that a testing infrastructure is created. As additional standards are recognized, appropriate test tools can be developed, using the same infrastructure. In particular, ONC consulted with NIST to establish a program for the voluntary certification of health information technology as being in compliance with applicable certification criteria to meet defined meaningful use requirements. In collaboration with ONC, NIST developed the necessary functional and conformance testing requirements, test cases, and test tools in support of the health IT certification program. In summary, as an extension of the NIST testing activities, NIST has developed the test method for meaningful use Stage 1.

3. Support the usability of health IT technologies.
NIST researches and enables the application of usability principles to improve electronic health record (EHR) workflow and adoption.

4. Address healthcare delivery beyond traditional physical locations.
There is an ever-growing need to provide remote and home healthcare for aging, underserved (e.g., rural), and chronically ill populations, which can be facilitated by leveraging existing and emerging health IT standards and testing. Pervasive healthcare explores the use of emerging technologies such as body sensors, implants, and medical equipment for routine monitoring of chronic conditions. NIST collaborates with industry to ensure that these technologies can be integrated into the nationwide healthcare infrastructure.

5. Perform cutting edge R&D on related emerging technologies.
The knowledge-base of the healthcare enterprise is increasing rapidly, and new technologies are constantly emerging. In many of these emerging technologies NIST has pilot projects and/or programs doing basic research that has immediate and big pay off applications in healthcare. Examples include medical device interoperability, data preservation, advance imaging, color fidelity, body/home sensors, robotics, text retrieval into structured databases, genomics and proteomics, etc.

VOTING SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS

Under the 2002 Help America Vote Act (HAVA), NIST has a key role in helping to realize nationwide improvements in voting systems (http://www.nist.gov/itl/vote/). NIST HAVA efforts include:

NIST works with the Technical Guidelines Development Committee (TGDC) which is charged by the U.S. Election Assistance Commission (EAC) to provide technical guidance on implementing election-related technologies and to foster the development of voluntary, consensus guidelines. The NIST Director chairs the TGDC and NIST staff conduct the committee's technical work in accordance with HAVA. The TGDC and NIST are currently working on high level guidelines to support the Federal Voting Assistance Program as it carries out its mandates to ensure that military and overseas voters can vote in a timely fashion. They are also working to update the Voluntary Voting Standards Guidelines (VVSG).

NIST is developing a set of public test suites to be used as part of the U.S. Election Assistance Commission's (EAC) Testing and Certification Program authorized under the HAVA. The tests correspond to Voluntary Voting System Guideline (VVSG) requirements in the 2007 VVSG Recommendations, which is currently under review by the EAC, and certain parts of the 2005 VVSG revision, which is currently under public review by the EAC. Test labs will be able to use these publicly available test suites to help determine that the VVSG requirements are met by voting systems.

NIST’s National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program (NVLAP) has established an accreditation program for laboratories that perform testing of voting systems, including hardware and software components. This program provides for the accreditation of laboratories that test

voting systems using standards determined by the Election Assistance Commission (EAC). The EAC, not NIST, certifies voting systems for use in elections.

10. Please use this box to provide any additional comments on how your agency currently reports its use of voluntary consensus standards:

10-1. Removed **[This question was deprecated in 2005]**

10-2. Removed **[This question was deprecated in 2005]**

10-3. Removed **[This question was deprecated in 2005]**

10-4. Does your agency report standards that it uses for guidance purposes (as opposed to compliance purposes)? (a) Yes; (b) No; (c) Not applicable; **No**

10-5. Does your agency report use of standards from non-ANSI accredited standards developers, industry consortia groups, or both? (a) non-ANSI Accredited; (b) Consortia; (c) Both; (d) Neither; or (e) Not applicable; **E**

10-6. Does your agency have a schedule for periodically reviewing its use of standards for purposes of updating such use? (a) Yes; (b) No; **No**

10-7. How often does your agency review its standards for purposes of updating such use? [enter the number of years]: **0**

Title: Department of Commerce (DOC) Fiscal Year 2010 Agency Report

Department of Defense (DoD) Fiscal Year 2010 Agency Report

1. Please describe the importance of standards in the achievement of your agency's mission, how your agency uses standards to deliver its primary services in support of its mission, and provide any examples or case studies of standards success. Please include relevant Internet links and links to your agency's standards website.

The primary goal of the Department of Defense (DoD) is to support our nation's warfighter in the most efficient, effective, and cost conscious means possible while meeting mission requirements within criticial timeframes. Standards and standarization are essential elements to ensuring cost containment and operational effectivess is achieved during the development and continued maintenance of DoD systems and subsytems.

Standardization has historically been relied upon throughout the Department to promote interoperability, reduce the logistics footprint, trim costs, and sustain readiness. DoD standards and standardization activities serve a number of logistics, operational, acquisition, and sustainment communities by providing material standardization products and services which enhance and promote communication and coordination that are integral to improving interoperability, reducing costs, and ensuring DoD readiness.

The following are examples of the many standardization activities which have taken place over

the past year that have made singular improvements in technical performance, enhanced safety, and cost avoidance.

The Army Materiel Command (AMC) develops and acquires the materiel needed by warfighters. That materiel ranges from meals ready to eat, uniforms, ammunition, and communication systems to complex, sophisticated weapon systems. AMC is also responsible for the sustainment of the materiel, including maintaining and distributing spare parts. To optimize its development, acquisition, and sustainment missions, AMC maximizes its use of military and other government standards as well as commercial standards. Historically, individual AMC units would establish contracts to purchase standards related information including government-owned documents. This practice was not only expensive, due to duplicative purchases and purchase of information that was available at no cost, but inefficient as well. AMC consolidated the acquistion of standards-related information into a single contract managed by a single office. Not only was the quality, access, and oversight improved but the cost savings was substantial.

The Virginia class of submarines is the first class of U.S. submarines designed for a broad spectrum of open ocean missions around the world. These submarines incorporate many innovations and are one of the most flexible in the fleet. Although designed for maximum flexiblity, allowing for technological insertion and innovation, obsolescence issues, particularly with electronic systems arise. To ensure the submarines are up to date, a multidisciplinary team of engineers and logisticians has been formed. This team identifies the obsolescence issues early, identifies all the systems affected, selects a solution, executes the solution, and measures and reports results. These solutions have resulted in millions of dollars in cost avoidance.

2. Please list the government-unique standards your agency used in lieu of voluntary consensus standards during FY 2010:

This agency reports voluntary consensus standards usage on a category basis

3. Please list the Voluntary Consensus Standards (VCS) your agency substituted for Government Unique Standards (GUS) in FY 2010 as a result of review under Section 15(b)(7) of OMB Circular A-119: **192**

Voluntary Standard	**Government Standard**
MIL-39029/101A NOT 1	SAE-AS39029/101
MIL-39029/102A NOT 1	SAE-AS39029/102
MIL-39029/103A NOT 1	SAE-AS39029/103
MIL-39029/104A NOT 1	SAE-AS39029/104
MIL-B-18/207C NOT1	IEC86-1
MIL-B-18/21D NOT1	ANSI C18.1M
MIL-B-49030/9 NOT3	NEMA-C18.1
MIL-B-55130/2 NOT1	ANSI-C18.2M-PART 1
MIL-B-55130/3 NOT1	ANSI-C18.2M-PART 1
MIL-B-55130/4 NOT1	ANSI-C18.2M-PART 1

MIL-B-55130/5 NOT1	ANSI-C18.2M-PART 1
MIL-B-85560(1) NOT 2	SAE-AS85560
MIL-B-85560/1(1) NOT 2	SAE-AS85560/1
MIL-B-85560/2 NOT 2	SAE-AS85560/2
MIL-C- 24066C NOT 2	NAS 1463
MIL-C-14550B(3) NOT 1	SAE-AMS 2418
MIL-C-16536C NOT 1	ANSI-MH27.1
MIL-C-19853D NOT 1	SAE-AMS-C-19853
MIL-C-19876D NOT 1	UL 1236
MIL-C-20159C NOT 1	ASTM-B369
MIL-C-21768A NOT 2	ASTM-B36
MIL-C-22542B NOT 1	SAE-AMS-C-22542
MIL-C-22587B	SAE -AMS-C-22587
MIL-C-22909B SUP 1 NOT 2	SAE-AS 5259 and SAE-AS 5259/1
MIL-C-24066/2E NOT 2	NASM 24066/2
MIL-C-24066/3C NOT 2	NASM 24066/3
MIL-C-24066/4D NOT 1	NASM 24066/4
MIL-C-29169A NOT 1	UL 6
MIL-C-38334A(2) NOT 2	SAE-AMS 1640
MIL-C-38404E NOT 2	SAE-AS 38404
MIL-C-39029/105 NOT 1	SAE-AS39029/105
MIL-C-39029/106A NOT 1	SAE-AS39029/106
MIL-C-39029/107A NOT 1	SAE-AS39029/107
MIL-C-39029/108 NOT 1	SAE-AS39029/108
MIL-C-39029/109 NOT 1	SAE-AS39029/109
MIL-C-39029/10E(1) NOT 1	SAE-AS39029/10
MIL-C-39029/11J NOT 1	SAE-AS39029/11
MIL-C-39029/12J NOT 1	SAE-AS39029/12
MIL-C-39029/13A NOT 1	SAE-AS39029/13
MIL-C-39029/14A NOT 1	SAE-AS39029/14
MIL-C-39029/16C NOT 3	SAE-AS39029/16
MIL-C-39029/17C NOT 2	SAE-AS39029/17
MIL-C-39029/18C NOT 3	SAE-AS39029/18
MIL-C-39029/19A NOT 1	SAE-AS39029/19
MIL-C-39029/1F NOT 1	SAE-AS39029/1
MIL-C-39029/20A NOT 1	SAE-AS39029/20
MIL-C-39029/21A NOT 1	SAE-AS39029/21
MIL-C-39029/22B NOT 1	SAE-AS39029/22

MIL-C-39029/23B NOT 2	SAE-AS39029/23
MIL-C-39029/24B NOT 2	SAE-AS39029/24
MIL-C-39029/25C NOT 2	SAE-AS39029/25
MIL-C-39029/26C NOT 3	SAE-AS39029/26
MIL-C-39029/27D (1) NOT 1	SAE-AS39029/27
MIL-C-39029/28C (4) NOT 1	SAE-AS39029/28
MIL-C-39029/29B NOT 4	SAE-AS39029/29
MIL-C-39029/30A NOT 3	SAE-AS39029/30
MIL-C-39029/31B NOT 2	SAE-AS39029/31
MIL-C-39029/32B NOT 2	SAE-AS39029/32
MIL-C-39029/33C NOT 1	SAE-AS39029/33
MIL-C-39029/34B NOT 2	SAE-AS39029/34
MIL-C-39029/35C NOT 1	SAE-AS39029/35
MIL-C-39029/36A NOT 1	SAE-AS39029/36
MIL-C-39029/37A(1) NOT 2	SAE-AS39029/37
MIL-C-39029/3B NOT 1	SAE-AS39029/3
MIL-C-39029/44D (2) NOT 1	SAE-AS39029/44
MIL-C-39029/45D (1) NOT 1	SAE-AS39029/45
MIL-C-39029/46C (1) NOT 2	SAE-AS39029/46
MIL-C-39029/47C (1) NOT 2	SAE-AS39029/47
MIL-C-39029/48D NOT 1	SAE-AS39029/48
MIL-C-39029/49D NOT 1	SAE-AS39029/49
MIL-C-39029/4F NOT 2	SAE-AS39029/4
MIL-C-39029/50A NOT 3	SAE-AS39029/50
MIL-C-39029/51A NOT 3	SAE-AS39029/51
MIL-C-39029/54B (1) NOT 2	SAE-AS39029/54
MIL-C-39029/55B (1) NOT 2	SAE-AS39029/55
MIL-C-39029/56E NOT 1	SAE-AS39029/56
MIL-C-39029/57C NOT 1	SAE-AS39029/57
MIL-C-39029/58E NOT 1	SAE-AS39029/58
MIL-C-39029/59D NOT 1	SAE-AS39029/59
MIL-C-39029/5G NOT 2	SAE -AS39029/5
MIL-C-39029/60D NOT 1	SAE -AS39029/60
MIL-C-39029/63C NOT 1	SAE -AS39029/63
MIL-C-39029/64C NOT 1	SAE -AS39029/64
MIL-C-39029/69B NOT 2	SAE -AS39029/69
MIL-C-39029/6A NOT 2	SAE -AS39029/6
MIL-C-39029/70B NOT 2	SAE -AS39029/70

MIL-C-39029/71 NOT 2	SAE -AS39029/71
MIL-C-39029/72D NOT 2	SAE -AS39029/72
MIL-C-39029/73C NOT 2	SAE -AS39029/73
MIL-C-39029/75B NOT 1	SAE-AS39029/75
MIL-C-39029/76A NOT 3	SAE-AS39029/76
MIL-C-39029/77B NOT 2	SAE-AS39029/77
MIL-C-39029/78B NOT 2	SAE-AS39029/78
MIL-C-39029/79A NOT 1	SAE-AS39029/79
MIL-C-39029/80A NOT 1	SAE-AS39029/80
MIL-C-39029/83C NOT 1	SAE-AS39029/83
MIL-C-39029/84D NOT 1	SAE-AS39029/84
MIL-C-39029/85C NOT 1	SAE-AS39029/85
MIL-C-39029/86C NOT 1	SAE-AS39029/86
MIL-C-39029/86C NOT 1	SAE-AS39029/86
MIL-C-39029/87C NOT 1	SAE-AS39029/87
MIL-C-39029/88A NOT 2	SAE-AS39029/88
MIL-C-39029/89C NOT 1	SAE-AS39029/89
MIL-C-39029/8B NOT 1	SAE-AS39029/8
MIL-C-39029/90A (1) NOT 1	SAE-AS39029/90
MIL-C-39029/91A (1) NOT 1	SAE-AS39029/91
MIL-C-39029/92B NOT 1	SAE-AS39029/92
MIL-C-39029/93A NOT 1	SAE-AS39029/93
MIL-C-39029/94A NOT 1	SAE-AS39029/94
MIL-C-39029/97A NOT 1	SAE-AS39029/97
MIL-C-39029/98A NOT 1	SAE-AS39029/98
MIL-C-39029/99A NOT 1	SAE-AS39029/99
MIL-C-39029/9E NOT 1	SAE-AS39029/9
MIL-C-39029D SUP 1A NOT 2	SAE-AS39029
MIL-C-43391A(1) NOT 1	ASTM-D4306-88
MIL-C-50709 NOT 2	ASTM-B438
MIL-C-55442B NOT 1	NAS3417
MIL-C-81582/10 NOT 1	SAE-AS1582/10
MIL-C-81582/1C NOT 1	SAE-AS1582/1
MIL-C-81582/2C NOT 1	SAE-AS1582/2
MIL-C-81582/4B NOT 1	SAE-AS1582/4
MIL-C-81582/5A NOT 1	SAE-AS1582/5
MIL-C-81582/6A NOT 1	SAE-AS1582/6
MIL-C-81582/8B NOT 1	SAE-AS1582/8

MIL-C-81582/9 NOT 1	SAE AS81582/9
MIL-C-81582B(1) SUP 1 NOT 1	SAE AS81582
MIL-DTL-16878/30B NOT 2	NEMA-HP6
MIL-DTL-5015H(1) SUP 1 NOT 1	SAE-AS50151
MIL-F-13927A(3) NOT 1	ASTM-G21
MIL-H-8775D(1) NOT 1	SAE-AS8775
MIL-I-81550C(1) NOT 2	SAE-AS 81550
MIL-I-85080/2 NOT 2	SAE-AS85080/2
MIL-I-85080/3 NOT 2	SAE-AS85080/3
MIL-I-85080/4 NOT 1	SAE-AS85080/4
MIL-P-5510C NOT 4	SAE-AMS-P-5510
MIL-R-46082B(6) NOT 3	ASTM-D5363
MIL-S-46163A(2) NOT 4	ASTM-D5363
MIL-S-5594/1A NOT 2	SAE-AS55941/1
MIL-S-5594/2B (1) NOT 2	SAE-AS55941/2
MIL-S-5594/3A NOT 3	SAE-AS55941/3
MIL-S-5594/6 NOT 3	SAE-AS55941/6
MIL-S-5594B (1) SUP 1 NOT 2	SAE-AS55941
MIL-STD-973(3) NOT 5	EIA649
MIL-T-18830C NOT 1	ASTM-F-1066-87
MILI-85080(1) NOT 3	SAE-AS85080
MILI-85080/1A NOT 2	SAE-AS85080/1
MS 21903C NOT 1	SAE-AS21924
MS14153C NOT 1	SAE-AS14153
MS20004 THRU MS20024 NOT 1	NASM20004 THRU 20024
MS20426L NOT 1	NASM2046
MS21936 NOT 2	SAE-AS21936
MS24388H NOT 1	SAE-AS1031
MS24389F NOT 1	SAE-AS1032
MS24390F NOT 1	SAE-AS1033
MS24395G NOT 1	SAE-AS1039
MS24396E NOT 1	SAE-AS1040
MS24401D NOT 1	SAE-AS1034
MS24402D NOT 1	SAE-AS1035
MS24403E NOT 1	SAE-AS1036
MS25042K NOT 2	SAE-AS25043
MS25043K NOT 2	SAE-AS25043
MS25183C(1) NOT 3	SAE-AS25183

MS25189C NOT 3	SAE-AS25189
MS25441C NOT 2	SAE-AS5259/1
MS25442C NOT 2	SAE-AS5259/1
MS25472G NOT 1	SAE-AS5259/1
MS3100F(1) NOT 3	SAE-AS31001
MS3101D(1) NOT 2	SAE-AS31011
MS3102E(1) NOT 3	SAE-AS31021
MS3103D(1) NOT 3	SAE-AS31031
MS3105A(1) NOT 1	SAE-AS31051
MS3105A(1) NOT 2	SAE-AS31051
MS3106D(1) NOT 2	SAE-AS31061
MS3107C NOT 3	SAE-AS31071
MS3108D(1) NOT 3	SAE-AS31081
MS3142D NOT 3	SAE-AS31421
MS3155C(1) NOT 2	SAE-AS31551
MS33649C NOT 2	SAE-AS 5202
MS3400G NOT 3	SAE-AS34001
MS3401G NOT 3	SAE-AS34011
MS3402G NOT 3	SAE-AS34021
MS3404G NOT 3	SAE-AS34041
MS3406H NOT 3	SAE-AS34061
MS3408D NOT 1	SAE-AS34081
MS3409B NOT 2	SAE-AS34091
MS3412D NOT 2	SAE-AS334121
MS3420C NOT 4	SAE-85049/139
MS3436A NOT 2	SAE-AS34361
MS3441 NOT 2	SAE-AS34411
MS3450E NOT 1	SAE-AS34501
MS3451C NOT 2	SAE-AS34511
MS3452D NOT 1	SAE-AS34521

4. Please provide the total number of Voluntary Consensus Standards your agency BEGAN to use during FY 2010: Optional: If possible, also please provide the total number of Non-consensus Standards that are developed in the private sector your agency began to use during FY 2010. In addition, please provide your agency's rationale for using the Non-consensus Standards that are developed in the private sector counted in this question.

Voluntary Consensus Standards: **53**

Other Technical Standards: **0**

Rationale: The types of Other Technical Standards DoD began to use in FY 2010 is located in a classified database, therefore, this number can not be reported.

5. Please enter the Voluntary Consensus Standards Bodies (VCSB) in which your agency participated in during FY 2010: **122**

Voluntary Consensus Standards Body	**Acronym**
Aerospace & Defense Industries Association of Europe	ASD
Aerospace Industries Association of America	AIA
Air Movement and Control Association	AMCA
Alliance for Telecommunications Industry Solutions	ATIS
AMCA International	AMCA
American Architectural Manufacturers Association	AAMA
American Association for Laboratory Accreditation	A2LA
American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials	AASHTO
American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists	AATCC
American Bearing Manufacturers Association	ABMA
American Bureau of Shipping	ABS
American Concrete Institute	ACI
American Dental Association	ADA
American Gas Association	AGA
American Gear Manufacturers Association	AGMA
American Hardboard Association	AHA
American Industrial Hygiene Association	AIHA
American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics	AIAA
American Institute of Steel Construction	AISC
American Institute of Timber Construction	AITC
American Leather Chemists Association	ALCA
American National Metric Council	ANMC
American National Standards Institute	ANSI
American Petroleum Institute	API
American Plywood Association	APA
American Railway Engineering & Maintenance-of-Way Association	AREMA
American Society for Nondestructive Testing	ASNT
American Society for Quality	ASQ
American Society of Cinematographers	ASC
American Society of Civil Engineers	ASCE
American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers	ASHRAE
American Society of Mechanical Engineers	ASME

American Society of Safety Engineers	ASSE
American Society of Sanitary Engineering	ASSE
American Water Works Association	AWWA
American Welding Society	AWS
American Wood Preservers Association	AWPA
American Wood Protection Association	AWPA
APA - The Engineered Wood Association	APA
Architectural Woodwork Institute	AWI
Association for Automatic Indentification & Mobility	AIM
Association for the Advancement of Medical Instrumentation	AAMI
Association of Automatic Indentification and Data Capture Technologies	AIM
ASTM International	ASTM
British Standards Institution	BSI
Builders Hardware Manufacturers Association	BHMA
Building Officials and Code Administrators International, Inc	BOCA
Canadian General Standards Board	CGSB
Cast Iron Soil Pipe Institute	CISPI
Compressed Gas Association	CGA
Construction Specifications Institute	CSI
Cooling Technology Institute	CTI
Cordage Institute	CI
Data Interchange Standards Association, Inc.	DISAI
Deep Foundations Institute	DFI
Deutsches Institut fur Nomung - German Institute for Standardization	DIN
Electronic Commerce Code Management Association	ECCMA
Electronic Components Assemblies & Materials Association	ECAMA
Electronic Industries Alliance	EIA
Electrostatic Discharge Association	ESDA
FM Global	FMG
Government Electronics & Information Technology Association	GEITA
Graphic Communications Association	GCA
Gypsum Association	GA
Hardwood Plywood & Veneer Association	HPVA
High Frequency Industry Association	HFIA
Human Factors and Ergonomics Society, Inc.	HFES
Illuminating Engineering Society of North America	IESNA
Information Technology Industry Council	ITI
Institute for Interconnecting and Packaging Electronic Circuits	IPC

Institute of Clean Air Companies	ICAC
Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers	IEEE
Institute of Environmental Sciences & Technology	IEST
Insulated Cable Engineers Association	ICEA
International Association of Plumbing and Mechanical Officials	IAPMO
International Code Council	ICC
InterNational Committee for Information Technology Standards	INCITS
International Organization for Standardization	ISO
International Organization for Standardization/International Electrotechnical Commission	ISO/IEC
International Society of Automation	ISA
International Telecommunication Union	ITU
IPC - Association Connecting Electronics Industries	IPC
JEDEC - Solid State Technology Association	JEDEC
Machinery Information Management Open Systems	MIMOSA
Magnetic Materials Producers Association	MMPA
Manufacturers Standardization Society of the Valve and Fittings Industry	MSSVFI
National Aerospace Standards Committee	NASC
National Association of Chain Manufacturers	NACM
National Association of Corrosion Engineers International	NACE
National Association of Relay Manufacturers	NARM
National Electrical Manufacturers Association	NEMA
National Fire Protection Association	NFPA
National Fluid Power Association	NFLPA
National Information Standards Organization	NISO
National Petroleum Management Association	NPMA
NCSL International	NCSLI
NSF International	NSFI
Optics and Electro-Optics Standards Council	OEOSC
Parachute Industry Association	PIA
Pipe Fabrication Institute	PFI
Plastic Pipe Institute	PPI
Plumbing and Draining Institute	PDI
Plumbing-Heating-Cooling Contractors Association	PHCCA
Quarter-Inch Cartridge Drive Standards, Inc.	QCDS
Rack Manufacturers Institute	RMI
Resistance Welders Manufacturers Association	RWMA
Rubber Manufacturers Association	RMA

Scientific Apparatus Makers Association	SAMA
Sheet Metal & Air Conditioning Contractors National Association	SMACNA
Simulation Interoperability Standards Organization	SISO
Society of Allied Weight Engineers	SAWE
Society of Automotive Engineers	SAE
Standards Engineering Society	SES
Steel Door Institute	SDI
Steel Founders Society of America	SFSA
Steel Window Institute	SWI
The Aluminum Association, Inc.	AA
The Soap and Detergent Association	SDA
The Tire and Rim Association, Inc.	TRAI
Truck Trailer Manufacturers Association	TTMA
Underwriters Laboratories	UL
Window and Door Manufacturers Association	WDMA

6. Please provide the total number of your agency's representatives who participated in voluntary consensus standards activities during FY 2010 and the total number of activities these agency representatives participated in: **0**

7. Please provide any conformity assessment activities (as described in "Guidance on Federal Conformity Assessment Activities" found in the Federal Register, Volume 65, Number 155, dated August 10, 2000) in which your agency was involved in FY 2010.

The Department of Defense does not collect information on DoD wide conformity assessment activities.

8. Please provide an evaluation of the effectiveness of Circular A-119 policy and recommendations for any changes:

The Department of Defense encourages the National Institute of Standards and Technology consider highlighting in the NTTAA annual report to Congress examples of government agencies are participating in the development of voluntary consensus standards and using these documents to meet requirements. The resources government entities commit to voluntary consensus standards development should not go unrecognized by Congress.

9. Please provide any other comments you would like to share on behalf of your agency.

In consideration of government security restrictions, the Department is unable to collect actual personnel information related to participation in voluntary consensus activities.

10. Please use this box to provide any additional comments on how your agency currently reports its use of voluntary consensus standards:

10-1. Removed **[This question was deprecated in 2005]**

10-2. Removed **[This question was deprecated in 2005]**

10-3. Removed **[This question was deprecated in 2005]**

10-4. Does your agency report standards that it uses for guidance purposes (as opposed to compliance purposes)? (a) Yes; (b) No; (c) Not applicable; **No**

10-5. Does your agency report use of standards from non-ANSI accredited standards developers, industry consortia groups, or both? (a) non-ANSI Accredited; (b) Consortia; (c) Both; (d) Neither; or (e) Not applicable; **C**

10-6. Does your agency have a schedule for periodically reviewing its use of standards for purposes of updating such use? (a) Yes; (b) No; **Yes**

10-7. How often does your agency review its standards for purposes of updating such use? [enter the number of years]: **5**

Title: Department of Defense (DoD) Fiscal Year 2010 Agency Report

Department of Education (ED) Fiscal Year 2010 Agency Report

1. Please describe the importance of standards in the achievement of your agency's mission, how your agency uses standards to deliver its primary services in support of its mission, and provide any examples or case studies of standards success. Please include relevant Internet links and links to your agency's standards website.

Section 515 of the Treasury and General Government Appropriations Act for Fiscal Year 2001, Public Law 106-554 requires agencies subject to the Paperwork Reduction Act, including the U.S. Department of Education, issue guidelines by October 1, 2002, for the purpose of "ensuring and maximizing the quality, objectivity, utility, and integrity of information (including statistical information) disseminated by Federal agencies." The Department's guidelines can be found at: http://www.ed.gov/policy/gen/guid/infoqualguide.html

The National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), the principal statistical agency within the U.S. Department of Education uses standards to provide high quality, reliable, useful, and informative statistical information to public policy decision makers and to the general public. In particular, the standards that NCES follows are intended for use by NCES staff and contractors to guide them in their data collection, analysis, and dissemination activities. These standards are also intended to present a clear statement for data users regarding how data should be collected in NCES surveys, and the limits of acceptable applications and use. Beyond these immediate uses, NCES hope that other organizations involved in similar public endeavors will find the contents of some of NCES standards useful in their work. (Source: NCES Statistical Standards: NCES 2003-601)

The Department of Education also uses standards in the implementation of Information Technology for the Department which ultimately enhances the delivery of Department Education services to citizens. The Department of Education uses Information Technology Standards to implement common enabling services and infrastructure services. These Information Technology standards used in the Department of Education's Enterprise Architecture also fulfill OMB's requirement for a Standards Profile. (Source: Department of Education Enterprise Standards and Guidelines Technology Standards Profile, Volume I: Enterprise Standards Profile Version 1.0)

2. Please list the government-unique standards your agency used in lieu of voluntary consensus standards during FY 2010: **0**

3. Please list the Voluntary Consensus Standards (VCS) your agency substituted for Government Unique Standards (GUS) in FY 2010 as a result of review under Section 15(b)(7) of OMB Circular A-119: **0**

4. Please provide the total number of Voluntary Consensus Standards your agency BEGAN to use during FY 2010: Optional: If possible, also please provide the total number of Non-consensus Standards that are developed in the private sector your agency began to use during FY 2010. In addition, please provide your agency's rationale for using the Non-consensus Standards that are developed in the private sector counted in this question.

Voluntary Consensus Standards: **0**

Other Technical Standards: **0**

Rationale:

5. Please enter the Voluntary Consensus Standards Bodies (VCSB) in which your agency participated in during FY 2010: **4**

Voluntary Consensus Standards Body	**Acronym**
National Forum on Education Statistics	NCES Forum
Postsecondary Electronic Standards Organization	PESC
Schools Interoperability Framework Association	SIFA
Statewide Longitudinal Data Systems (El/Sec)	SLDS

6. Please provide the total number of your agency's representatives who participated in voluntary consensus standards activities during FY 2010 and the total number of activities these agency representatives participated in: **24**

7. Please provide any conformity assessment activities (as described in "Guidance on Federal Conformity Assessment Activities" found in the Federal Register, Volume 65, Number 155, dated August 10, 2000) in which your agency was involved in FY 2010.

None

8. Please provide an evaluation of the effectiveness of Circular A-119 policy and recommendations for any changes:

No Comment

9. Please provide any other comments you would like to share on behalf of your agency.

No Comment

10. Please use this box to provide any additional comments on how your agency currently reports its use of voluntary consensus standards:

No Comment

10-1. Removed **[This question was deprecated in 2005]**

10-2. Removed **[This question was deprecated in 2005]**

10-3. Removed **[This question was deprecated in 2005]**

10-4. Does your agency report standards that it uses for guidance purposes (as opposed to compliance purposes)? (a) Yes; (b) No; (c) Not applicable; **Yes**

10-5. Does your agency report use of standards from non-ANSI accredited standards developers, industry consortia groups, or both? (a) non-ANSI Accredited; (b) Consortia; (c) Both; (d) Neither; or (e) Not applicable; **C**

10-6. Does your agency have a schedule for periodically reviewing its use of standards for purposes of updating such use? (a) Yes; (b) No; **Yes**

10-7. How often does your agency review its standards for purposes of updating such use? [enter the number of years]: **1**

Title: Department of Education (ED) Fiscal Year 2010 Agency Report

Department of Energy (DOE) Fiscal Year 2010 Agency Report

1. Please describe the importance of standards in the achievement of your agency's mission, how your agency uses standards to deliver its primary services in support of its mission, and provide any examples or case studies of standards success. Please include relevant Internet links and links to your agency's standards website.

The Department of Energy (DOE) uses voluntary consensus standards (VCSs) extensively in managing, operating, and implementing requirements applicable to its diverse sites, laboratories, operations, and facilities. The VCSs are used to support a wide range of program areas, including those addressing nuclear weapons and materials production, energy research, energy efficiency, oil storage, hydroelectric power, accelerator operations, and nuclear facility decommissioning. VCSs are consulted, referenced and

applied in mission-related design, procurement, construction, operations, maintenance, emergency operations, and decommissioning efforts; in environment, safety and health management; in DOE research and development activities; in security and safeguards programs; and in overall business operations and management.

Other areas where DOE and its contractors use VCSs include:

a. Writing procedures;
b. Establishing safety criteria (e.g., for worker job task analyses, fire protection, nuclear criticality safety, nuclear facility safety); and
c. Supporting internal DOE Technical Standards.

DOE's Technical Standards Program website is located at www.hss.energy.gov/NuclearSafety/ns/techstds/.

Examples/Case Studies:

(1) DOE's Oak Ridge National Laboratory has successfully applied ANSI/HPS Standard N13.12, "Surface and Volume Radioactivity Standards for Clearance". The standard, N13.12, is a standard providing consensus-based surface and volume radioactivity criteria for release of property in developing release limits under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) for concrete slabs.

(2) DOE's Savannah River Site has implemented the transition from site standards to The National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act of 1995 2009 Annual Report for The Department of Energy
national codes and standards to comply with Public Law 104-113 and OMB A-119. This transition resulted in the reduction of over 700 site-specific standards and guides to the present day use of national codes and standards, supplemented by 12 site standards and 64 site guides.

(3) DOE's Y-12 Site has several employees involved with the American Glovebox Society (AGS), writing and publishing documents related to gloveboxes. Y-12 has found that by developing common requirements and expectations for gloveboxes and related equipment, vendors have been able to standardize their products so that features and components can be standardized for various customers. Gloveboxes used by the various DOE facilities, as well as industries such as pharmaceutical, biological, and other laboratories, all have unique requirements and are generally designed around a specific operation. However, by standardizing such features as glovebox windows and their attachment to gloveboxes, fabricators are able to standardize tooling and fabrication methods that reduce the cost for all customers. Another benefit to DOE is the use of proven, widely-applied standardized designs and practices. The Y-12 Site uses AGS standards to execute new designs. The Y-12 Site also specifies AGS standards in procurement subcontracts for the glovebox fabricators to follow. One example of where this has been beneficial is in the standardization of requirements for welding related to glovebox fabrication. Before using AGS standards, vendors had to carefully evaluate potentially unique Y-12 Site requirements and specifications related to glovebox fabrication. However, the Y-12 Site now specifies that welding shall be in accordance with AGS-G006-2005, "Standard of Practice

for the Design and Fabrication of Nuclear-Application Gloveboxes." Vendors know exactly what they must do to meet the requirements of this standard.

(4) Los Alamos National Laboratory (LANL) has several new facility construction projects and hundreds of facility or system modification projects underway at any given time. Every one of these projects and modifications follows national codes and standards such as the National Electric Code, and the International Building Code. These codes reference hundreds of supporting national consensus standards which are integral to the work done at LANL.

2. Please list the government-unique standards your agency used in lieu of voluntary consensus standards during FY 2010: **0**

3. Please list the Voluntary Consensus Standards (VCS) your agency substituted for Government Unique Standards (GUS) in FY 2010 as a result of review under Section 15(b)(7) of OMB Circular A-119: **0**

4. Please provide the total number of Voluntary Consensus Standards your agency BEGAN to use during FY 2010: Optional: If possible, also please provide the total number of Non-consensus Standards that are developed in the private sector your agency began to use during FY 2010. In addition, please provide your agency's rationale for using the Non-consensus Standards that are developed in the private sector counted in this question.

Voluntary Consensus Standards: **9**

Other Technical Standards: **0**

Rationale: Throughout the year 2010, DOE had a total of 1,783 adopted, non-govenment VCSs documented.

5. Please enter the Voluntary Consensus Standards Bodies (VCSB) in which your agency participated in during FY 2010: **91**

Voluntary Consensus Standards Body	**Acronym**
Air Movement and Control Association	AMCA
Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute	ARI
American Architectural Manufacturers Association	AAMA
American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials	AASHTO
American Chemical Society	ACS
American Chemistry Council	ACC
American Concrete Institute	ACI
American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists	ACGIH
American Industrial Hygiene Association	AIHA
American Institute of Chemical Engineers	AIChE
American Institute of Steel Construction	AISC
American Iron and Steel Institute	AISI

American Medical Association	AMA
American National Standards Institute	ANSI
American Nuclear Society	ANS
American Petroleum Institute	API
American Public Health Association	APHA
American Railway Engineering & Maintenance-of-Way Association	AREMA
American Society for Nondestructive Testing	ASNT
American Society for Quality	ASQ
American Society of Civil Engineers	ASCE
American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers	ASHRAE
American Society of Mechanical Engineers	ASME
American Trucking Association	ATA
American Water Works Association	AWWA
American Welding Society	AWS
Asphalt Roofing Manufacturers Association	ARMA
Associated Air Balance Council	AABC
Association for Information and Image Management	AIIM
Association for the Advancement of Cost Engineering	AACEI
ASTM International	ASTM
Building Officials and Code Administrators International, Inc	BOCA
Ceilings and Interior Systems Construction Association	CISCA
Compressed Gas Association	CGA
Construction Safety Association of Ontario	CSAO
Cooling Technology Institute	CTI
Crane Manufacturing Association of America	CMAA
Electronic Industries Alliance	EIA
Factory Mutual Research Corporation	FMRC
Glass Association of North America	GANA
Gypsum Association	GA
Health Physics Society	HPS
Illuminating Engineering Society of North America	IESNA
Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers	IEEE
Institute of Makers of Explosives	IME
Institute of Transportation Engineers	ITE
Insulated Steel Door Systems Institute	ISDSI
International Air Transport Association	IATA
International Association of Plumbing and Mechanical Officials	IAPMO
International Atomic Energy Agency	IAEA

International Civil Aviation Organization	ICAO
International Code Council	ICC
International Commission of Non-ionizing Radiation Protection and Measurements	ICNIRP
International Commission on Radiation Protection	ICRP
International Commission on Radiation Units and Measurements, Inc.	ICRU
International Conference of Building Officials	ICBO
International Organization for Standardization	ISO
International Organization for Standardization/International Electrotechnical Commission	ISO/IEC
International Society of Automation	ISA
Metal Building Manufacturers Association	MBMA
Metal Lath/Steel Framing Association, A Division of NAAMM	MLSFA
National Association of Architectural Metal Manufacturers	NAAMM
National Concrete Masonry Association	NCMA
National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurements	NCRP
National Electrical Manufacturers Association	NEMA
National Fire Protection Association	NFPA
National Ground Water Association	NGWA
National Information Standards Organization	NISO
National Roofing Contractors Association	NRCA
National Safety Council	NSC
National Window and Door Association	NWDA
NCSL International	NCSLI
Painting and Decorating Contractors of America	PDCA
Plumbing-Heating-Cooling Contractors Association	PHCCA
Portland Cement Association	PCA
Post-Tensioning Institute	PTI
Precast/Prestressed Concrete Institute	PCI
Resilient Floor Covering Institute	RFCI
Scaffolding, Shoring, and Forming Institute, Inc.	SSFI
Screen Manufacturers Association	SMA
Sheet Metal & Air Conditioning Contractors National Association	SMACNA
Single Ply Roofing Institute	SPRI
Society of American Value Engineers	SAVE
Society of Automotive Engineers	SAE
Society of Fire Protection Engineers	SFPE
Steel Deck Institute	SDI

Steel Door Institute	SDI
Steel Joist Institute	SJI
Steel Window Institute	SWI
Underwriters Laboratories	UL
Water Environment Federation	WEF

6. Please provide the total number of your agency's representatives who participated in voluntary consensus standards activities during FY 2010 and the total number of activities these agency representatives participated in: **488**

7. Please provide any conformity assessment activities (as described in "Guidance on Federal Conformity Assessment Activities" found in the Federal Register, Volume 65, Number 155, dated August 10, 2000) in which your agency was involved in FY 2010.

The Department of Energy does not track conformity assessment activities.

8. Please provide an evaluation of the effectiveness of Circular A-119 policy and recommendations for any changes:

OMB A-119 continues to effectively provide the framework of requirements for DOE's involvement in national VCS standards-setting initiatives, and requirements for consideration of VCSs applicable to DOE needs prior to our development of agencyspecific standards.

9. Please provide any other comments you would like to share on behalf of your agency.

The Department of Energy and its Standards Executive recognize the valuable role that VCSs play in facilitating the implementation of DOE requirements, and in supporting the Department's mission, strategic themes, and diverse program areas. DOE will continue to participate in and sponsor, as appropriate, VCS initiatives to ensure that the Department's needs and interests are represented in national and international VCS initiatives important to the success of DOE's mission, programs and operations.

10. Please use this box to provide any additional comments on how your agency currently reports its use of voluntary consensus standards:

10-1. Removed **[This question was deprecated in 2005]**

10-2. Removed **[This question was deprecated in 2005]**

10-3. Removed **[This question was deprecated in 2005]**

10-4. Does your agency report standards that it uses for guidance purposes (as opposed to compliance purposes)? (a) Yes; (b) No; (c) Not applicable; **Yes**

10-5. Does your agency report use of standards from non-ANSI accredited standards developers, industry consortia groups, or both? (a) non-ANSI Accredited; (b) Consortia; (c) Both; (d) Neither; or (e) Not applicable; **C**

10-6. Does your agency have a schedule for periodically reviewing its use of standards for purposes of updating such use? (a) Yes; (b) No; **Yes**

10-7. How often does your agency review its standards for purposes of updating such use? [enter the number of years]: **5**

Title: Department of Energy (DOE) Fiscal Year 2010 Agency Report

Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) Fiscal Year 2010 Agency Report

1. Please describe the importance of standards in the achievement of your agency's mission, how your agency uses standards to deliver its primary services in support of its mission, and provide any examples or case studies of standards success. Please include relevant Internet links and links to your agency's standards website.

Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ)

AHRQ's mission is to improve the quality, safety, efficiency, and effectiveness of health care for all Americans. AHRQ's standards program aims to improve the uniformity, accuracy, validity, and computerization of health care data so that AHRQ-funded, and all, health research is more robust and applicable to practitioner, patient, consumer, and policy decisions. Our household and patient health data uses voluntary consensus health care data standards to organize, report on, and undertake research on individual and aggregated data that represent common concepts in the United States. This avoids researcher activity that would duplicate private sector consensus on linking concepts with health data. This also reduces the effort needed to define research concepts and practically apply them. Further, it improves the understanding of AHRQ's research results and broadens their applicability. At www.ahrq.gov you will find AHRQ research programs, specific projects, and project findings. In many cases, you will find summaries of research program findings and evidence-based reports on specific topics.

Because health data standards have a public good aspect to their development and use, AHRQ's support of VCS by participating standards developing organization (SDO) meetings generates substantial good will. At www.ushik.ahrq.gov, you will find data elements and their metadata linked to the use cases that generated them and linked to the VCS from which they were chosen.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)

CDC is the leading federal public health agency that monitors the nation's health and detects and investigates health problems. In 2010, the CDC has prioritized the standards activities in support of ARRA initiatives, Health IT (HIT) meaningful use and standards for public health emergency response. Those activities had direct impact on a development, implementation and promotion of standards.
• CDC has collaborated with ONC and CMS in the development of the HITECH Meaningful Use regulations (Meaningful Use Stage 1 final rules and planning for Stages 2 and 3).
• CDC participated in international activities for informatics support of electronic health records through WHO, HL7, IHE etc.

• CDC's Public Health Informatics Network (PHIN) Vocabulary Access and Distribution System (VADS) led activities on development, maintenance and promotion of standard vocabularies and terminology. This activity is very important for supporting ARRA.
• The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) continued to be one of CDC entities that is directly involved in development and implementation of performance standard, and certification programs for respirators
• The National Center for Health Statistics, (NCHS) Classifications and Public Health Data Standards Staff (CPHDSS) has been working collaboratively with the Division of Vital Statistics (DVS) and the National Association of Public Health Statistics and Information Systems (NAPHSIS) to lay the foundation for developing vital records standards to enable interoperable electronic data exchanges among electronic health record systems, U.S. vital records systems and potentially other public information systems for birth, death and fetal death events.
• A number of CDC systems have been actively engaged in the use of these standards. Some of the examples are: StarLIMS, National Healthcare Safety Network (NHSN), National Electronic Disease Surveillance System (NEDSS), Public Health Laboratory Interoperability Project (PHLIP), PHIN VADS
• The Agency is also very involved in the voluntary standards process and has been for a number of years. See http://www.cdc.gov/phin/activities/standards/index.html for an example of a current system using voluntary consensus standards. Information on the CDC/NCHS/DVS eVitals initiatives is available on our website at: http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/about_nvss.htm#eVitals. The Internet link for rulemaking activities to revise the current respirators' standards is: http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/npptl/respstds.html#rule
• The CDC, in collaboration with the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation, supports the activities of the National Committee of Vital and Health Statistics (NCVHS). See http://www.ncvhs.hhs.gov/index.htm

Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS)

The Centers for Medicare & Medicaid's (CMS) mission is "To ensure effective, up-to-date health care coverage and to promote quality care for beneficiaries." The agency strategic action plan incorporates usage of national standards, not only for electronic data interchange (EDI) transaction, code set and identifier standards, but also for electronic prescribing, maintenance of beneficiary (and all patient) medical records, and interoperability of usage of standards to enable all facets of the health care industry to freely exchange medical information where warranted to avoid unnecessary duplicative tests, reduce medical errors, and allow beneficiaries and health care providers to make informed health care decisions.

CMS recognizes the value of adopting standards and is committed to encouraging their adoption as they are approved by the Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). Since most of CMS' business processes depend to a large degree on contractor systems, as well as other industry stakeholder systems, it is vital that the standards creation and adoption process involves these entities and that careful analysis is done to minimize risk.

We are working closely with the HHS Office of the National Coordinator for HIT (ONC) to determine how we can promote interoperability through a common set of standards. CMS is a

member of standards setting organizations such as HL7, NCPDP, and X12, and regularly participates in meetings of these as well as other organizations. An OESS representative serves as the lead staff member on the NCVHS Subcommittee on Standards and Security.
In addition, CMS is involved in standards development, adoption and implementation activities in the following areas:

1) Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) Standards Adoption – CMS has been actively involved in standards adoption as a regulator and health plan for over a decade. Besides writing regulations related to HIPAA, CMS has conducted extensive outreach to educate and promote the adoption of HIPAA transactions that standardize administrative transactions. CMS has also worked with its contractors to make the systems changes necessary to accommodate HIPAA compliant transactions.

2) E-Prescribing Standards – The Medicare Prescription Drug, Improvement and Modernization Act of 2003 (the MMA) established a process for adopting e-prescribing standards for use under the Medicare Part D prescription drug program. In November 2005, HHS adopted a set of foundation standards for e-prescribing that took effect with the start of the Medicare Part D program on January 1, 2006, and we also conducted a pilot program in 2006 testing additional e-prescribing standards. Results from the pilot were the basis for the selection of three additional standards developed by VCSBs, which took effect on April 1, 2009.

CMS has made the determination to implement when possible consensus endorsed quality measures in its pay-for-reporting quality improvement and value-based purchasing programs. The National quality Forum process for endorsement of measures has been identified as the only recognized source that engages a comprehensive call for measures, review of scientific and statistical evidence, and a forum for the in-depth study of existing tools for comparing the performance of health care providers in various settings and is consistent with the NTTAA standards criteria. As such, NQF has been the primary organization that CMS uses to obtain consensus and/or endorsement of the quality measures that it publicly reports and uses in its programs.

Links:
1) Office of Clinical Standards & quality Website:
http://www.cms.gov/CMSLeadership/11_Office_OCSQ.asp#TopOfPage
2) CMS Quality Measures: http://www.cms.gov/QualityMeasures/
3) National Quality Forum: http://www.qualityforum.org/

Food and Drug Administration (FDA)

The development and use of standards have been integral to the execution of the mission of FDA since its establishment. Standard-setting activities include matters such as the development of performance characteristics, testing methodology, manufacturing practices, product standards, scientific protocols, compliance criteria, ingredient specifications, labeling, or other technical or policy criteria. FDA staff has historically participated in a range of standard setting activities outside the Agency. As noted in 21 CFR 10.95 (a), “FDA encourages employee participation in

outside standard-setting activities that are in the public interest."
Standards developed through interactions with various standard development bodies, including voluntary consensus standard organizations and or industry consortia, can provide benefit to both the Agency and our stakeholders in multiple ways such as:

1) Standards can assist reviewers with assessment of product applications;
2) Standards often result in better utilization of limited internal resources;
3) International standards can be used by multiple regulatory regions, following our legal mandate to facilitate harmonization on an international level; and
4) Direct participation by various stakeholders in development of standards results in a consensus among users, manufacturers and government regulators on safety and effective use of regulated products.

For more information about standards in the achievement of FDA's mission, please see:
http://www.fda.gov/AboutFDA/ReportsManualsForms/StaffManualGuides/ucm193332.htm

Indian Health Service (IHS)
Standards are an integral part of the effective operations of the Indian Health Service (IHS). Health-related standards, such as Health Level Seven (HL7), allow interoperability among health information systems improving the standard of patient care for the American Indian/Alaskan Native populations, the primary mission of the IHS. Other standards provide for the efficient transmission of insurance data for revenue generation and interoperability among disparate systems for information sharing, such as immunization data (IHS currently exchanges immunization data with several states). The IHS is pursuing certification of its ambulatory and inpatient electronic health record (EHR) to support the attainment of Meaningful Use of an EHR incentives authorized by the HITECH Act. The standards necessary to meet certification and Meaningful Use are or will be incorporated into IHS' health information systems. IHS adopted and uses standards for security and privacy of patient and employee data, for communication of biomedical diagnostic and therapeutic information for digital imaging, for technical specifications used in telemedicine and technical services, for national drug codes, for energy- and environmentally-friendly construction, and for reporting medical services and procedures.

Indian Health Service Standards Success Story

The IHS provides health care to a service population of 1.9 million American Indians and Alaska Natives who reside in 35 states. The Resource and Patient Management System (RPMS) is a comprehensive health information system created to support the delivery of high quality health care to American Indians and Alaska Natives who attend several hundred Federal and Tribal hospitals and clinics nationwide. The RPMS integrates practice management, medical, behavioral health, population health and performance reporting functions into a fully capable electronic health record (EHR) suite.

RPMS is one of the nation's earliest and most respected EHR systems. For more than 25 years, RPMS has been instrumental in tracking, improving, and assisting patient care. A government-developed and owned system, RPMS evolved alongside the Veteran's Health Administration's acclaimed VistA system, but occupies a unique place as the only system designed specifically to

support the direct care and public health mission of IHS.

The RPMS is critical to operations at IHS, Tribal and Urban health facilities, offering a repository of historical medical information, documentation of care, medication management, order entry and results reporting, third party billing, and numerous other features. As a high quality, low cost public domain system, RPMS has also proven attractive to private and public sector health care entities.

Two hundred forty-seven (247) facilities across the country now use the RPMS EHR in the provision of health care services. In addition, RPMS is used outside of Indian Country by the Community Health Network of West Virginia, which has RPMS EHR running at about 45 ambulatory clinics throughout the state. A group at the University of Hawaii is supporting the implementation of RPMS at a number of community health centers, state hospitals, and critical access hospitals.

The Indian Health Service's (IHS) innovative and advanced electronic health information system was recently certified in 2008 as a developmental ambulatory Electronic Health Record (EHR) by the Certification Commission for Healthcare Information Technology (CCHIT) and is in the process of certifying under the Meaningful Use criteria.

Standards included in the criteria include: Health Level 7 (HL7), Logical Observation Identifiers Names and Codes (LOINC), National Council for Prescription Drug Programs (NCPDP), and Accredited Standards Committee X-12 (ASC X12). IHS is currently working to meet the certification for Meaningful Use for RPMS as an Inpatient Electronic Health Record system.

The IHS Immunization Exchanges

The IHS strives, through work in the registry community, to stay on the forefront of the HL7 standards for immunization exchange and has demonstrated leadership as a provider entity with a standards-based exchange. These activities are supported by the Immunization module of the IHS Resource and Patient Management System (RPMS). This module enables tracking and forecasting of immunizations, immunization coverage reports, reminders, due lists, and doses administered reports. In addition, immunization data is available for submission to state immunization information systems. Currently, IHS participates in immunization data exchanges with 12 states, either bi-directionally or uni-directionally. Seven more states are in the planning stages. These exchanges all use the Health Level 7 standard message and will be compliant with Meaningful Use standards

National Institutes of Health / National Cancer Institute (NIH/NCI)

The National Cancer Institute (NCI) established the Clinical Proteomic Technologies for Cancer (CPTC) to accelerate the translation of proteomics from a research tool into a reliable and robust clinical application. This program is designed to accelerate the translation of proteomics from a research tool into a reliable and robust clinical application by improving protein measurement capabilities and evaluating promising technologies for applicability in both analytical and

clinical validation studies. This is to be achieved through identifying major sources of experimental variability and optimizing existing proteomic platforms to enable labs to compare data and results; developing innovative and advanced proteomic technologies capable of identifying rare cancer-related proteins circulating in bodily fluids such as blood; and developing a much needed clinical reagents and resources core of well-characterized biological samples, reagents, reference sets, and standards available to the scientific community. More information is available at http://proteomics.cancer.gov

Additionally, the Nanotechnology Characterization Laboratory (NCL) is part of the National Cancer Institute (NCI)'s Alliance for Nanotechnology in Cancer, within the National Institutes of Health (NIH). The NCL is a formal interagency collaboration between NCI, the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), and the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and is operated through the NCI's Federally Funded Research & Development Center (FFRDC) at SAIC/NCI-Frederick. The intent of the NCL is to accelerate the transition of basic nanotechnology research into clinical cancer applications. NCL seeks to establish and standardize analytical methods for nanomaterial characterization and to facilitate clinical development and regulatory review of nanomaterials. The use of voluntary consensus standards (VCS) is, and will continue to be, critical in this endeavor. NCL is taking a leadership role in developing standard protocols for characterization of nanoparticles, which then enable appropriate assessment of the biological activity of these products.

One of the NCL's objectives is the development of standard methods to assess safety, toxicity, and quality control of biomedical nanotechnology. Without such standards, nanotechnology drug developers have to design and validate their own methods, and regulatory agencies must evaluate data generated from techniques without a substantial history of supporting literature. The NCL now has more than 30 standardized assays for nanomaterial characterization on its website: http://ncl.cancer.gov/working_assay-cascade.asp, with new assays being added as they are validated.

NCL works with standards developing organizations (SDOs), such as ASTM International (the American Society for Testing and Materials), ANSI (the American National Standards Institute), and ISO, in working toward this goal. The NCL also participates in international interlaboratory studies (ILS), such as one now being conducted by the International Alliance for NanoEHS Harmonization (IANH). NCL has also initiated an international effort aimed at development and validation of in vitro and ex vivo methods to assess nanoparticle effects on adapted immunity.

National Institutes of Health / National Library of Medicine (NIH/NLM)

For more than four decades, NLM has conducted and supported groundbreaking research and development related to the representation, interpretation, and use of biomedical knowledge in electronic forms including electronic health records. NLM was designated the central coordinating body for clinical terminology standards within the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) in 2004. In this role, NLM is the official depository and distribution center for clinical terminologies, responsible for integrating them within the Unified Medical Language System (UMLS) Metathesaurus, and responsible for the development and maintenance of mappings between designated standard clinical terminologies and important related

terminologies, including the HIPAA code sets.

NLM is working with (and, in some cases, providing funding to) vocabulary developers, message standards development organizations, other Federal agencies, and users of standards to respond to these recommendations. NLM produces the UMLS Metathesaurus, which incorporates many different vocabularies, classifications, and code sets; funds the ongoing maintenance and distribution of LOINC (Logical Observations Identifiers Names and Codes); pays the annual membership fee that permits U.S.-wide use of SNOMED CT (accessible within the UMLS Metathesaurus and in native format); produces and distributes RxNorm (accessible both within the UMLS Metathesaurus and separately); and pays the annual license fee that permits U.S.-wide use of ICF and ICF-CY (accessible within the UMLS Metathesaurus). LOINC, SNOMED CT, and RxNorm have all been designated as U.S. Government-wide clinical standards via the Consolidated Health Informatics (CHI) eGov project for use in U.S. Federal Government systems. They, along with ICF and ICF-CY, were subsequently identified in various interoperability specifications of the Healthcare Information Technology Standards Panel (HITSP) for use throughout the U.S. healthcare spectrum. In July 2010 LOINC, SNOMED CT, and RxNorm were all named as standards to support meaningful use in the "Health Information Technology Standards, Implementation Specifications, and Certification Criteria and Certification Programs for Health Information Technology" Final Rule.

NLM, on behalf of HHS, is the U.S. Member of the International Health Terminology Standards Development Organisation (IHTSDO) which owns, maintains, and distributes SNOMED CT internationally and promotes global standardization of health information. In FY2010 NLM continued working with the IHTSDO to facilitate use of their new tooling workbench to facilitate distributed input to the ongoing development of SNOMED CT by experts in different locations around the world. This new platform will allow the U.S. to establish a network for U.S. contributions to the development of SNOMED CT by both government agencies and private sector organizations and enable collaboration with other IHTSDO member countries in the development of SNOMED CT content and subsets. NLM continues working with the IHTSDO to facilitate negotiations for the alignment and harmonization between SNOMED CT and key health terminologies including LOINC and RxNorm.

Initially released in 2009, NLM continues to update the CORE Problem List Subset of SNOMED CT with each new release of SNOMED CT and the UMLS Metathesaurus. The primary purpose of this Subset is to facilitate the use of SNOMED CT for coding of problem list data in electronic health records and to enable more meaningful use of EHRs to improve patient safety, health care quality, and health information exchange. Development and distribution of this initial subset is being used as a model for development of other frequency based subsets that will facilitate implementation of SNOMED CT, LOINC, and RxNorm throughout the U.S. In June 2010 NLM and the Regenstrief Institute (the owners of LOINC) released the first version of the Common Lab Orders Value Set. These common lab orders, covering more than 95% of the test ordering volume in the US, was developed using both empirical and consensus-driven approaches.

In June 2010 NLM added the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, Veterans Health Administration (VHA) National Drug File-Reference Terminology (NDF-RT) as a source

vocabulary in its RxNorm database. NDF-RT is a terminology used to classify drugs according to their clinical properties, including mechanism of action, physiologic effect, therapeutic category, structural class and the established pharmacologic class used by the U.S Food and Drug Administration (FDA). It is an extension of the VHA National Drug File (VANDF), another RxNorm source vocabulary. The addition of NDF-RT to RxNorm is a major step towards achieving interoperability of computerized drug information systems.

NLM continues working on projects to create mappings between standard clinical vocabularies, HIPAA code sets, and other key vocabularies used in Federal health information systems. The initial projects are focused on creating maps between the core clinical vocabularies recommended by the NCVHS (SNOMED CT, LOINC, and RxNorm) and the required HIPAA code sets (CPT and ICD-9-CM). Availability of these mappings should facilitate development and implementation by health care providers of electronic health records that capture clinical data at the point of care and subsequently support generation of required HIPAA code set data for claims and other administrative transactions. In FY 2010 the initial draft SNOMED CT to ICD-9-CM Rule Based Map to Support Reimbursement was released for testing.

NLM works closely with Dr. David Blumenthal, and other representatives from the HHS Office of the National Coordinator for Health Information Technology (ONC) to ensure NLM's vocabulary harmonization and standards efforts are in sync with those of ONC and the HIT Standards Committee. NLM participates (both as co-chair and members) in the Health IT Standards Committee, Clinical Operations Working Group, Vocabulary Task Force. The Task Force evaluates the vocabularies needed for "Meaningful Use" and other purposes specified under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009.

A complete list of NLM's activities relating to health information technology and health data standards is available from the NLM Website at http://www.nlm.nih.gov/healthit.html.

In addition, there is a set of information standards that relate to the basic functions of a library including interlibrary loan, collection preservation, bibliographic control, and database creation and access. NLM is very active at a national level in the creation, review and ongoing maintenance of these standards so they are workable for the library community as a whole. Through NLM participation in the National Information Standards Organization (NISO), NLM's activities extends to the development of these standards at an international level since decisions made by NISO feed into the decision making process of the American national Standards Institute (ANSI), the official U.S. representative to the International Organization for Standardization (ISO).

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA)

The Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration's (SAMHSA) mission is to reduce the impact of substance abuse and mental illness on America's communities. To focus the Agency's work on improving lives and capitalizing on emerging opportunities, SAMHSA has identified the following 8 Strategic Initiatives: Prevention of Substance Abuse and Mental Illness; Trauma and Justice; Military Families; Health Care Reform Implementation; Recovery Support; Health Information Technology; Data, Outcomes, and Quality; Public Awareness and

Support. To accomplish its work, the Agency administers a combination of competitive and formula/block grant programs and data collection activities. SAMHSA has incorporated language requiring use of national standards into applicable grants, contracts, and cooperative agreements.

The first area in which SAMHSA participates in voluntary consensus standards (VCS) bodies is the use of HL7 standards such as the Reference Information Model (RIM) and the Clinical Data Architecture (CDA) as they apply to Electronic Health Records (EHRs). EHRs are viewed as a technical innovation that can reduce costs and improve the efficiency of data reporting, accountability and improved outcomes. In addition, EHRs can support improvements in clinical care and foster more effective coordination of care between the mental health and substance use specialty treatment sectors and general health care. To advance the state of behavioral health EHR capability, SAMHSA has initiated a behavioral health ERR project using national data standards as the basis for ensuring our behavioral health stakeholders can participate in all aspects of healthcare reform. To assure the capability for health information exchange while maintaining appropriate confidentiality protections for substance abuse and mental health records, SAMHSA joined voluntary consensus organizations to create technical options for patient consent in an e-health environment. Membership in Health Level 7 (HL7) and Healthcare Information Technology Standards Panel (HITSP) allows SAMHSA to utilize a far wider range of expertise than allowed for by limited numbers of agency staff. In both HL7 and HITSP, SAMHSA participates in creating usable, consensus driven products that can support the health information exchange of sensitive information through all health care environments. SAMHSA is also collaborating with ONC to facilitate the exchange of behavioral health information with all health providers through the use of data standards promulgated by ONC including SNOMED-CT, RxNorm, ICD 9/10, etc. In addition, SAMHSA supported the development of a HL7 behavioral health EHR profile which was selected for review by the Certification Commission for Healthcare Information Technology. This work supports uniformity of standards for behavioral health across the public and private sectors.

SAMHSA is also a member of the National Quality Forum (NQF), a voluntary consensus body for performance measurement. SAMHSA collaborated with NQF, ASPE and CMS to include two behavioral health quality measures in Stage 1 meaningful use. SAMHSA is also active with NQF, VA and IRS as well as the previously listed HHS agencies to add additional quality measures to Stage 2 meaningful use and will also add additional quality measures to Stage 3 meaningful use. SAMHSA participates in HHS inter-agency workgroups which collaborate on the discussion, selection and promotion of new quality measures for inclusion in healthcare reform. Over several years, SAMHSA developed clinical process of care performance measures for mental health and substance use treatment services. Two of these measures were successfully submitted for NQF endorsement in FY2010. Additional measures, including a consumer perception of care assessment instrument, were submitted in FY 2008. National endorsement allows states and providers in the public and private sectors to have common standards that can be used for reporting activities related to quality and accountability, thereby reducing data and reporting burden 'on providers who report to different funders.

Office of the National Coordinator (ONC)

The HITECH Act directs the Office of the National Coordinator for Health Information Technology (ONC) to support and promote meaningful use of certified EHR technology nationwide through the adoption of standards, implementation specifications, and certification criteria as well as the establishment of certification programs for HIT. Standards are an integral component of ONC's mission to support development of a nationwide Health IT infrastructure that allows for electronic use and exchange of information, to promote the adoption of interoperable Health Information Technology as well as to provide leadership in the development, recognition, and implementation of standards and the certification of Health IT products. The implementation of consistent HIT standards is a necessary requirement to achieve interoperability of health information, which is a central key to reducing health care costs.

By producing guidance regarding recommended HIT standards, ONC is also supporting accelerated innovation and development of interoperable health technology within both the public and private sectors. For example, during fiscal year 2010 ONC published the standards and certification criteria final rule and the temporary certification program final. These establish the required capabilities, related standards, and implementation specifications that Certified EHR Technology will need to include to, at a minimum, support the achievement of meaningful use Stage 1 by eligible health care providers under the Medicare and Medicaid EHR Incentive Programs.
Online Resources:
• http://healthit.hhs.gov/portal/server.pt?open=512&mode=2&objID=2999
• http://healthit.hhs.gov/tempcert
• http://edocket.access.gpo.gov/2010/pdf/2010-17210.pdf
• http://healthit.hhs.gov/portal/server.pt?open=512&mode=2&objID=3002
• http://healthit.hhs.gov/standardsandcertification

2. Please list the government-unique standards your agency used in lieu of voluntary consensus standards during FY 2010: **1**

1. **Government Unique Standard**: FDA Guidelines on Aseptic Processing (2004) (Incorporated: 2004)

   Voluntary Standard

   ISO 13408-1 Asceptic Process ing of Health Care Products, Part 1, General Requirements

   Rationale

   FDA is not using the ISO standard because the applicability of these requirements is limited to only portions of aseptically manufactured biologics and does not include filtration, freeze-drying, sterilization in place, cleaning in place, or barrier-isolator technology. There are also significant issues related to aseptically produced bulk drug substance that are not included in the document

3. Please list the Voluntary Consensus Standards (VCS) your agency substituted for Government Unique Standards (GUS) in FY 2010 as a result of review under Section 15(b)(7) of OMB Circular A-119: **0**

4. Please provide the total number of Voluntary Consensus Standards your agency BEGAN to use during FY 2010: Optional: If possible, also please provide the total number of Non-consensus Standards that are developed in the private sector your agency began to use during FY 2010. In addition, please provide your agency's rationale for using the Non-consensus Standards that are developed in the private sector counted in this question.

Voluntary Consensus Standards: **63**

Other Technical Standards: **0**

Rationale: The enters for Medicare and Medicaid Services implemented 44 voluntary consensus health measurement standards while The Office of the National Coordinator recommended an additional 19 voluntary consensus standards as part of “Meaningful Use.”

5. Please enter the Voluntary Consensus Standards Bodies (VCSB) in which your agency participated in during FY 2010: **197**

Voluntary Consensus Standards Body	**Acronym**
3-A Sanitary Standards, Inc	3-A SSI
Accredited Standards Committee X12	X12
Acoustical Society of America	ASA
Adeno Associated Virus Reference Materials Working Group	ARMWG
Adeno Associated Virus Reference Standard Working Group	AAVSWG
Advisory Committee on Casualty Assessment Health Canada	ACCA
Almond Board of California	ABC
American Academy of Pediatrics	AAP
American Association for Clinical Chemistry	AACC
American Association of Blood Banks	AABB
American Association of Cereal Chemists	AACC
American Association of Physicists in Medicine	AAPM
American Association of Tissue Banks	AATB
American Backflow Prevention Association	ABPA
American Bureau of Shipping	ABS
American Chemical Society	ACS
American College of Nuclear Physicians	ACNP
American College of Radiology	ACR
American College of Surgeons Cancer Programs	COC
American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists	ACGIH
American Dental Association	ADA
American Foundation for the Accreditation of Haematopoietic Cell Therapy	FAHCT
American Industrial Hygiene Association	AIHA
American Institute of Ultrasound Manufacturers	AIUM

American Medical Association	AMA
American National Standards Institute	ANSI
American Pacific Economic Conference	APEC
American Psychiatric Association	APA
American Public Health Association	APHA
American Society for Gene Therapy	ASGT
American Society for Healthcare Engineering	ASHE
American Society for Reproductive Medicine	ASRM
American Society of Agricultural and Biological Engineers	ASABE
American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers	ASHRAE
American Society of Mass Spectrometry	ASMS
American Society of Mechanical Engineers	ASME
American Society of Quality Control	ASQ
American Society of Safety Engineers	ASSE
American Society of Sanitary Engineering	ASSE
American Type Culture Collection	ATCC
American Veterinary Medical Association	AVMA
American Water Works Association	AWWA
AOAC International	AOAC
Association for Assessment and Accreditation of Laboratory Animal Care International	AAALAC
Association for the Advancement of Medical Instrumentation	AAMI
ASTM International	ASTM
Baking Industry Sanitary Standards Committee	BISSC
Brighton Collaboration	BC
California Strawberry Commission	CSC
Canadian General Standards Board	CGSB
Canadian Standards Association	CSA
Cantaloupe Board of California	CBC
Central Laboratory for Blood Transfusion	CLBT
Chocolate Manufacturers Association	CMS
Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute	CLSI
Clinical Data Interchange Standards Consortium	CDISC
Codex Alimentarius Commission	CODEX
College of American Pathologists	CAP
Committee on Operating Rules	CORE
Conference for Food Protection	CFP
Corn Refiners Association	CRA

Cosmetic Ingredient Review	CIR
Cosmetic Toiletry and Fragrance Association	CTFA
Council for International Organizations of Medical Science	CIOMS
Cousel for Affordable Quality Healthcare	CAQH
Designated Standards Maintenance Organizations Board	DSMO
Deutsches Institut fur Nomung - German Institute for Standardization	DIN
Electronic Products Codes Global	EPCG
ESD Association	ESD
European Centre for Validation of Alternative Methods	ECVAM
European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization	CENELEC
European Committee for Standardization	CEN
European Directorate for Quality of Medicines	EDQM
External RNA Controls Consortium	ERCC
Eye Bank Association of America	EBAA
Facility Guidelines Institute	FGI
Federal Facilities Council	FFC
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	FAO
Foundation for Accreditation of Cellular Therapies	FACT
Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Association	FFVA
Fresh Produce Association of America	FPAA
Gelatin Manufacturers of America	GMA
Global Harmonization Task Force	GHTF
GS1	GS1
Health Canada Advisory Committee on Causality Assessment	HCAA
Health Level Seven	HL7
Health Physics Society	HPS
Health Protection Branch Health Canada	HPB
Healthcare Information Technology Standards Panel	HITSP
Healthcare Interpretations Task Force	HITF
Honey Board	HB
Illuminating Engineering Society of North America	IESNA
Industrial Safety and Equipment Association	ISEA
Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers	IEEE
Institute of Nuclear Materials Management	INMM
Integrating the Healthcare Enterprise	IHE
International Alliance for NanoEHS Harmonization	IANH
International Association of Cancer Registrars	IACR
International Association of Color Manufacturers	IACM

International Association of Plumbing and Mechanical Officials	IAPMO
International Blood Group Reference Laboratory	IBRGL
International Bottled Water Association	IBWA
International Cellular Therapy Coding and Labeling Advisory Group	CTCLAG
International Commission on Harmonization of Technical Requirements for Registration of Pharmaceuticals for Veterinary Use	VICH
International Commission on Illumination	CIE
International Committee for Cosmetic Harmonization and International Cooperation	CHIC
International Committee of Medical Journal Editiors	ICMJE
International Conference on the Harmonization of Technical Requirements for Registration of Pharmaceuticals for Human Use	ICH
International Coordinating Committee on the Validation of Alternative Methods	ICCVAM
International Crystal Foundation	ICF
International Dairy Federation	IDF
International Dairy Foods Association	IDFA
International Electrotechnical Commission	IEC
International Federation of Fruit Juice Producers	IFFJP
International for Electronic Healthcare Transactions	AFEHCT
International Fragrance Association	IFRA
International Fresh-cut Produce Association	IFPA
International Health Terminology Standard Development Organization	IHTSDO
International Life Sciences Institute	ILSI
International Natural Sausage Casing Association	INSCA
International Nomenclature Committee	INC
International Organization for Standardization	ISO
International Pharmaceutical Excipients Council	IPEC
International Society for Analytical Cytology	ISAC
International Society for Cardiovascular Surgery	ISCVS
International Society for Cell Therapy	ISCT
International Society for Measurement and Control	ISA
International Society of Automation	ISA
International Society of Oncology Pharmacy Practitioners	ISOPP
International Society on Thrombosis and Homeostasis	ISTH
International Sprout Growers Association	ISGA
International Union Against Cancer	UICC
International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry	IUPAC
Interstate Shellfish Sanitation Conference	ISSC

Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations	JCAHO
Joint FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Food Additives	JECFA
Laser Institute of America	LIA
Logical Observation Identifier Names and Codes	LOINC
National Academies of Science Institute of Medicine	IOM
National Association of Photographic Manufacturers	NAPM
National Automatic Merchandising Association	NAMA
National Cancer Registrar Association	NCRA
National Committee for Clinical Laboratory Standards	NCCLS
National Conference for Interstate Milk Shipments	NCIMS
National Council for Prescription Drug Program	NCPDP
National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurements	NCRP
National Egg Regulators Association	NERO
National eHealth Collaboration	NeHC
National Electrical Manufacturers Association	NEMA
National Fire Protection Association	NFPA
National Food Processors Association	NFPA
National Information Standards Organization	NISO
National Institute for Biological Sciences and Controls	NIBSC
National Marrow Donor Program	NMDP
National Oilseed Processors Association	NOPA
National Quality Forum	NQF
National Sanitary Foundation International	NSFI
National Toxicology Program	NTP
National Uniform Billing Committee	NUBC
National Uniform Claim Committee	NUCC
North America Free Trade Association	NAFTA
North America Millers Association	NAMA
North American Association of Central Cancer Registries	NAACCR
Northwest Horticultural Council	NHC
Optical Laboratories Association	OLA
Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development	OECD
Organization for the Advancement of Structured Information Standards	OASIS
Pan American Health Organization	PAHO
Pan American Network for Drug Regulatory Harmonization	PANDRH
Parenteral Drug Association	PDA
Personal Care Products Council	PCPC
Plasma Protein Therapeutics Association	PPTA

Produce Marketing Association	PMA
Public Health Data Standards Consortium	PHDSC
Regulated Product Submission	RPS
Rehabilitation Engineering and Assistive Technology Society of North America	RESNA
Research Institute for Fragrance Materials	RIFM
SDO Charter Organization	SCO
Society for Glassware and Ceramic Decorations	SGCD
Society for Toxicology	SOT
Society of Automotive Engineers	SAE
Society of Cosmetic Chemists	SCC
Society of Toxicologic Pathology	STP
Tea Association of America	TAA
Technical Committee for Juice and Juice Products	TCJJP
Therapeutic Goods Administration	TGA
U.S. Green Building Counsel	USGBC
Undersea and Hyperbaric Medical Society	UHMS
Underwriters Laboratories	UL
United Egg Producers	UEP
United Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Association	UFFVA
United States Adopted Names Council	USANC
United States Animal Health Association	USAHA
United States Egg and Poultry Association	USEPA
United States Pharmacopoeia	USP
Western Growers Association	WGA
World Health Organization	WHO

6. Please provide the total number of your agency's representatives who participated in voluntary consensus standards activities during FY 2010 and the total number of activities these agency representatives participated in: **922**

7. Please provide any conformity assessment activities (as described in "Guidance on Federal Conformity Assessment Activities" found in the Federal Register, Volume 65, Number 155, dated August 10, 2000) in which your agency was involved in FY 2010.

Conformance activities are conducted under applicable regulations and guidance. Standards may become part of conformance activities as they may provide an acceptable approach to be in compliance with applicable laws and regulations.

8. Please provide an evaluation of the effectiveness of Circular A-119 policy and recommendations for any changes:

No changes recommended.

9. Please provide any other comments you would like to share on behalf of your agency.

No comments.

10. Please use this box to provide any additional comments on how your agency currently reports its use of voluntary consensus standards:

AHRQ supports the United States Health Information Knowledge Base (USHIK) that organizes and publishes (www.ushik.ahrq.gov) the data elements and their metadata that the HHS Secretary has endorsed, recognized, adopted, or otherwise officially named for federal use when exchanging health information. USHIK contains three public portals and two pilot portals for the purposes of (1) making health data more uniform, accurate, valid, and computerized, (2) reducing the time and effort for health data standards users to apply these standards to their own use cases, (3) making HHS standards requirements and activity results more understandable to users and to the public, and (4) promoting the uniformity and harmonization work of US SDO's.

US SDO's voluntarily supply AHRQ with the data element specifications that appear in USHIK.

10-1. Removed **[This question was deprecated in 2005]**

10-2. Removed **[This question was deprecated in 2005]**

10-3. Removed **[This question was deprecated in 2005]**

10-4. Does your agency report standards that it uses for guidance purposes (as opposed to compliance purposes)? (a) Yes; (b) No; (c) Not applicable; **Yes**

10-5. Does your agency report use of standards from non-ANSI accredited standards developers, industry consortia groups, or both? (a) non-ANSI Accredited; (b) Consortia; (c) Both; (d) Neither; or (e) Not applicable; **C**

10-6. Does your agency have a schedule for periodically reviewing its use of standards for purposes of updating such use? (a) Yes; (b) No; **Yes**

10-7. How often does your agency review its standards for purposes of updating such use? [enter the number of years]: **1**

Title: Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) Fiscal Year 2010 Agency Report

Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Fiscal Year 2010 Agency Report

1. Please describe the importance of standards in the achievement of your agency's mission, how your agency uses standards to deliver its primary services in support of its mission, and provide any examples or case studies of standards success. Please include relevant Internet links and links to your agency's standards website.

The Department of Homeland Security's overriding and urgent mission is to lead the unified national effort to secure the country and preserve our freedoms. While the Department was created to secure our country against those who seek to disrupt the American way of life, our charter also includes preparation for and response to all hazards and disasters. The citizens of the United States must have the utmost confidence that the Department can execute both of these missions.

Homeland Security leverages resources within federal, state, and local governments, coordinating the transition of multiple agencies and programs into a single, integrated agency focused on protecting the American people and their homeland. More than 87,000 different governmental jurisdictions at the federal, state, and local level have homeland security responsibilities. The comprehensive national strategy seeks to develop a complementary system connecting all levels of government without duplicating effort. Homeland Security is truly a "national mission." Therefore, national standards developed by consensus through public and private cooperation are vital to achieving the mission of department.

The department executes it mission through 16 major components and many more subcomponents, offices, divisions, and programs. The following is a description of the importance of standards in the achievement of DHS's mission by component. It also includes a description of how DHS uses standards to deliver its many services in support of its mission to secure the country and preserve our freedoms.

It should be noted that the descriptions offered below underscore the importance of all standards in fulfilling the mission of the Department: international standards, mandatory standards, government standards, internal (DHS) standards, as well as, voluntary consensus standards (VCS). In responding to this questions, DHS feels that it is necessary to discuss how all the different types of standards fit together to form a robust framework for governance, cooperation, coordination, and mission effectiveness.

Information sharing and interoperability continue to be high priority areas that standards help support. Of particular note, and one that continues to be reported in response to this survey, are the standards being developed under the framework of the National Information Exchange Model (NIEM). These standards are what the Department is using to share data internally as well as with external stakeholders.

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)
FEMA prepares the nation for hazards, manages Federal response and recovery efforts following any national incident, and administers the National Flood Insurance Program. It utilizes standards in two basic areas: mitigation and national preparedness.

National Preparedness
In 2010 the Secretary announced the adoption of the final standards for the Voluntary Private

Sector Preparedness Accreditation and Certification Program (PS-Prep™)—a major milestone in DHS' implementation of a program recommended by the 9/11 Commission to improve private sector preparedness for disasters and emergencies. "Private organizations across the country—from businesses to universities to non-profit organizations—have a vital role to play in bolstering our disaster preparedness and response capabilities," said Secretary Napolitano. "These new standards will provide our private sector partners with the tools they need to enhance the readiness and resiliency of our nation." PS-Prep is a partnership between DHS and the private sector that enables private entities to receive emergency preparedness certification from a DHS accreditation system created in coordination with the private sector.

The standards—developed by the National Fire Protection Association, the British Standards Institution and ASIS International—were published for public comment in the Federal Register in Oct. 2009. The adoption of the final standards was published in a Federal Register Notice following a series of regional public meetings and the incorporation of public comments.

Temporary Housing
As set forth in the National Disaster Housing Strategy (http://www.fema.gov/emergency/disasterhousing/) FEMA Housing seeks to engage all levels of government, nonprofits, the private sector and individuals to address disaster survivors' housing needs such that individuals, households, and communities can restore their way of life as soon as possible after a disaster. The use of standards to manage Temporary Housing Units (THUs) helps us achieve the goal of housing disaster survivors.

THU-related standards, maintained by both industry and government bodies of subject matter experts outside of FEMA, provide the means to communicate important lessons learned from the construction, building and other industries, helping FEMA provide quality, safe, reliable homes for disaster survivors. Standards use helps FEMA prevent the occurrence of known potential THU problems, and operate more efficiently by avoiding the need to develop FEMA-specific instructions for common products and activities. Use of local standards allows FEMA to ensure the compliance, reliability and acceptance of housing units and missions according to local expectations and lessons learned (e.g., using local building code for infrastructure on a housing mission group site). Use of trade and professional licensing standards (e.g. electricians, Professional Engineers [PE]) allow us to assume a regulated minimum level of professional competency. (e.g., transportation vehicles are maintained and operated safely).
In addition, there are key differences between FEMA THUs and commercially-available permanent single-family dwellings or recreational (or seasonal) vehicles. FEMA temporary emergency housing may be subject to continuous road travel, use in various remote locations, limited infrastructure, long-term storage as well as multiple installations and deactivations under various weather conditions, and other requirements applying to the use of federal funds. As a result of these unique conditions, FEMA asks THU manufacturers to comply with additional "Rugged Manufactured Home Procurement Specifications" regarding mobility, durability, and accessibility standards not common to off-the-lot product inventories.

Use of Standards
The following FEMA, industry, and other government standards are used by FEMA Housing to manage its full life cycle of temporary housing unit operations:
FEMA-Specific Standards
• Rugged Manufactured Home Procurement Specifications, as provided in our most recent traditional housing solicitation:
• Northern Units (non-UFAS and UFAS, respectively:
https://www.fbo.gov/files/archive/ae5/ae560fb6df52c0ca2ee7bf79131d7583.pdf,
https://www.fbo.gov/files/archive/edf/edfec9e84610762c962841bd73501520.pdf)
• Southern Units (non-UFAS and UFAS, respectively:
(https://www.fbo.gov/files/archive/4a9/4a9ffa5fc69430a2af5e5e56a56d4755.pdf,
https://www.fbo.gov/files/archive/405/40531889d3d10a4ef9342d9a1df09a84.pdf)
• UFAS (https://www.fbo.gov/files/archive/efd/efd06d788ecb0e38cbf509aa2a9c41c2.pdf)
Industry Standards
• International Building Code (IBC) and International Residential Code (IRC) (both www.iccsafe.org)
• Recreational Park Trailer Industry Association (RPTIA, www.rptia.org)
Additional Government Standards
• U.S. Housing and Urban Development (HUD, www.HUD.gov)
• Uniform Federal Accessibility Standards (UFAS, www.access-board.gov)
• Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), NIOSH Manual of Analytical Methods (NMAM) 2016: Formaldehyde (http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/docs/2003-154/pdfs/2016.pdf)
• National Fire Protection Association (NFPA, http://www.nfpa.org/), including:
o NFPA 1 - Fire Code;
o NFPA 70 - National Electrical Code;
o NFPA 72 - National Fire Alarm and Signal Code;
o NFPA 101 - Life Safety Code;
o NFPA 225 - Model Manufactured Home Installation Standard;
o NFPA 501A - Standard for Fire Safety Criteria for Manufactured Home Installations, Sites and Communities;
o NFPA 720 - Standard for the Installation of Carbon Monoxide(CO) Detection and Warning Equipment;
o NFPA 1192 - Standard on Recreational Vehicles
• U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT), Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration ,
o 49 CFR Subtitle B related to Commercial Motor Carriers transporting THUs, including:

- Part 395 - Hours of service of drivers;
- Part 658 - Size and Weight, Route Designations… [and] Limitations;
- Part 381 - Waivers, exemptions, and pilot programs; 383 - CDL standards, requirements, and penalties;
- Part 392 - Driving of commercial motor vehicles; 396 - Inspection, repair, and maintenance;
- Part 399 - Employee safety and health standards;

- Part 571 - Motor Carrier Vehicle Safety Standards; and
- Part 40 - Procedures for transportation workplace drug and alcohol testing programs

• State regulations for transportation of oversize vehicles through each jurisdiction
• State standards for trade licenses in each jurisdiction
• State standards for professional work required above and beyond the normal THU installation missions (e.g. licensed architects and/or Professional Engineers for group site design, or licensed electricians for electrical connections)
• Federal regulations when land is leased through Government Services Administration (GSA)
• Applicable EPA and state-equivalent environmental regulations and standards for THU disposal
• Federal Acquisition Regulations (FAR) to procure other goods and services related to THUs
• State & Local Codes pertaining to installation and occupancy of recreational vehicles and manufactured housing.
• Any other applicable standards as adopted in each sub-governmental municipality where we install THUs

Examples of Standards Use
For an example of past traditional housing requirements for manufactured homes, please visit https://www.fbo.gov/index?s=opportunity&mode=form&id=e0cc0345d43272488ba153ed63495379&tab=core&_cview=1.
For an example of past alternative unit requirements, please visit https://www.fbo.gov/index?s=opportunity&mode=form&id=162f14de545a84262308398429696 7a0&tab=core&_cview=1.

Federal Assistance
Grant Program Division (GPD) issues annual grant program guidance for multiple programs totaling almost $2 billion in federal assistance for national preparedness. GPD grant program guidance generally requires that, unless otherwise stated, equipment must meet all mandatory, regulatory, and/or DHS-adopted standards to be eligible for purchase using these funds. GPD coordinates with the Science and Technology Directorate (S&T) to incorporate standards reference information to assist grantees where appropriate. The 21 allowable prevention, protection, response, and recovery equipment categories and equipment standards are listed on the web-based version of the Authorized Equipment List (AEL) on the Responder Knowledge Base (RKB), at https://www.rkb.us.

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE)
ICE is the largest investigative arm of the Department of Homeland Security, is responsible for identifying and shutting down vulnerabilities in the nation’s border, economic, transportation and infrastructure security

The U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement National Firearms and Tactical Training Unit (NFTTU) Ballistics Laboratory (BALLAB) uses a combination of government, private industry, and internal standards in its firearm and ammunition testing. The standards used are the most relevant for testing the law enforcement equipment used by ICE.

NFTTU's most successful use of a VCS is the use of ANSI/SAAMI standards. ANSI/SAAMI standards, used by the arms and ammunition industry, provide a common base that many of ICE's vendors are familiar with and have helped standardize test procedures throughout the industry.

NFTTU also successfully uses VCS in BALLAB's ISO 9001.2008 certification. NFTTU's Ballistic Laboratory Management System was created under the ISO model and is the basis for NFTTU's internal standards and all work performed by the BALLAB. Complying with the ISO standard has greatly improved the consistency and quality of the BALLAB.

U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP)
CBP is responsible for protecting our nation's borders in order to prevent terrorists and terrorist weapons from entering the United States, while facilitating the flow of legitimate trade and travel.

Among the offices dedicated to standards use and activities, the Office of Training and Development (OTD), ensures that training delivered to CBP employees meets established quality standards of instruction and evaluation. Training standards apply to all accredited training programs, including e-learning components, and meet Federal Law Enforcement Training Accreditation (FLETA) Standards (see http://www.fleta.gov/). The standards also adhere to Federal training mandates such as Shared Content Object Reference Model (SCORM) requirements and Section 508 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 regarding accessibility to electronic media.

OTD standards address specific components required for all training developed for CBP and CBP contract personnel. The standards apply to all CBP national training programs and are to be used in concert with CBP training style guides as complete direction for the development of all CBP training.

The objective of the standards is to ensure that training is developed, conducted, and evaluated using a systematic approach that provides continuous self-evaluation and improvement based on analysis, design, development, implementation, evaluation, and revision processes. http://cbpnet.cbp.dhs.gov/xp/cbpnet/otd/tpsd/

Additionally, Laboratories and Scientific Services(ISO/IEC 17025 standard accreditation) scientific analyses and contributions to HSC classification and other enforcement of various

trade commodities involving standardized scientific methodologies developed in conjunction with agencies such as Food & Drug Administration, Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau, Center of Disease Control – Laboratory Response Network, Consumer Product Safety Commission..

Office of Health Affairs (OHA)
OHA coordinates all medical activities of DHS to ensure appropriate preparation for and response to incidents having medical significance. It utilizes VCS to evaluate candidate biological and chemical detection systems.

The use of voluntary consensus standards is critical to our mission as principal agent for the Department's medical and health security matters. The Health Threats Resilience (HTR) Division is the lead for the Department's biological and chemical defense activities. This includes providing a robust biological and chemical detection capability in partnership with State and local jurisdictions and the private sector. Specifically for the State, local, and private partners, HTR provides an operational perspective to the DHS S&T Test & Evaluation and Standards Division process and, as a customer of S&T, represents the first responder/first receiver communities of interest. In supporting this mission, HTR began development of the Detection Technology Evaluation and Reporting (DeTER) Program to evaluate candidate biological and chemical detection systems employed to protect the public at the Federal, State, and local levels. This voluntary "pay-to-play" program will provide a capability to conduct equipment and operational validation of biological and chemical detection technologies based on agreed upon voluntary, consensus standards at independent, accredited laboratories. If agreed to by the manufacture of the technology, the results of those tests will be available to DHS components; State, local, and tribal governments; public safety officials and first responders in order to assist them in making more informed acquisition and funding decisions. Specifically, this information will provide consistent guidance to DHS and other granting authorities for inclusion of evaluation information on their equipment lists, such as FEMA's Authorized Equipment List (AEL). OHA has submitted proposed legislation to receive statutory authority for the DeTER program and will continue to develop the program while awaiting Congressional legislation. To ensure a coordinated effort across DHS, HTR is engaged in the development of biological and chemical detection standards with DHS S&T and NIST and working to align and leverage capabilities to initiate the development of the DeTER program. These activities are essential for successful implementation of the DeTER program but take an extended amount of time to develop and transition to OHA. While awaiting the development of these standards and protocols, OHA is developing interim specifications to help guide the FEMA grant programs.

Domestic Nuclear Detection Office (DNDO)
DNDO works to enhance the nuclear detection efforts of federal, state, territorial, tribal, and local governments and the private sector and to ensure a coordinated response to such threats. DNDO continues to use consensus standards as the basis for specific performance specifications used in DNDO test and development programs. The American National Standards Institute (ANSI) N42 series standards are referenced in the on-going Advanced Spectroscopic Portal program and the Human Portable Radiation Detection Systems (HPRDS) projects, as part of the

Graduated Radiation Detector and Evaluation Reporting (GRaDER™) program, and in the Illicit Trafficking Radiation Assessment Program (ITRAP) +10 test campaign. HPRDS activities will lead to improved handheld detection systems that will be viable for all environment, GRaDER results will augment the FEMA grant program by identifying equipment that has met at least some part of existing voluntary consensus standards, and ITRAP+10 is using voluntary consensus standards as the basis for test procedures for nine classes of detection equipment.
In addition, DNDO is the designated steward for DHS for the CBRN Domain of the National Information Exchange Model (NIEM), a consensus standards-based data exchange architecture that provides the information sharing backbone for the Global Nuclear Detection Architecture. DNDO has developed the necessary NIEM Information Exchange Packet Documents (IEPDs) that incorporate standards for data content and message structure. These include a number of the OASIS EDXL family of standards.

U.S. Coast Guard (USCG)
The USCG protects the public, the environment, and U.S. economic interests—in the nation's ports and waterways, along the coast, on international waters, or in any maritime region as required to support national security.

The U.S. Coast Guard remains committed to developing and adopting nationally and internationally recognized standards as a means to improve maritime safety and marine environmental protection, and to promote an internationally competitive U.S. maritime industry. One of the goals of our Standards program is to develop a comprehensive set of nationally recognized, internationally compatible standards through active participation in national standards organizations. While the adoption of VCS enables the Coast Guard to fulfill its regulatory functions more efficiently, this capability would be useless without the existence of meaningful standards. Recognizing this reality early on, the Coast Guard aggressively pursued membership on a full range of standards-organizations. We support at least 23 non-government organizations and actively participate on over 100 standards-committees. This active participation enables us to raise genuine issues of public safety and preservation of the marine environment. Additionally, where industry has not established suitable safety requirements, we catalyze their development. Visit our Director of Commercial Regulations & Standards website at http://www.uscg.mil/hq/cg5/cg52/.

Transportation Security Administration (TSA)
TSA uses existing VCS to define requirements and guide the engineering of security systems it utilizes; ensuring deployed systems are safe and meet the requirements of end-users and stakeholders. Moreover, TSA uses standards to streamline procedures for the ongoing development of detection technologies and facilitate the development of test methods. Virtually all TSA technology procurements and qualification activities (such as evaluations supporting the Air Cargo Screening Technology List) use standards extensively as critical components of statements of work and as metrics to assess the suitability of products.
National Protection and Programs Directorate (NPPD)

NPPD works to advance the Department's risk-reduction mission. Reducing risk requires an integrated approach that encompasses both physical and virtual threats and their associated human elements.

Biometrics

DHS through the US-VISIT program has been active in the development of biometric standards and the ANSI/NIST-ITL standard. They participate in the development of biometric standards for the following reasons and benefits:

• Establishing clear guidelines for the use of biometrics while respecting social, legal, and privacy concerns, which may differ between government and commercial systems
• Guiding the development of data interchange formats and technical interfaces to mitigate the ongoing development and use of stand-alone commercial proprietary solutions
• Driving vendor development of compatible data capture and exchange systems that employ standards and best practices for data interchange formats and technical interfaces
• Encouraging vendors to produce hardware, software, and systems that compete on performance and best value by encouraging standards-based approaches instead favor of proprietary solutions
• Eliminating the need to repeat testing of a given component for applications with identical requirements, i.e. Qualified Product Lists
• Verifying vendor claims that products conform to standards

In 2008, when the ANSI/NIST-ITL 2-2008 standard was first introduced, there were five vendors of iris capture cameras. This version of the standard introduced the Type-17 iris image record. As a direct result of the standard the number of vendors had grown to 27 by 2010. The standard allowed multiple vendors to enter the marketplace. The presence of additional vendors increased competition in the marketplace. The availability of products grew causing the price of products to decrease. For example, hand-held iris capture cameras fell from approximately $12,000 to the $2,000 range. Additionally, several camera vendors added a full-face image capture capacity to their product. Therefore, the standard drove manufacturers to add additional features to their products without a significant cost impact.

Those organizations that already owned iris technology were not immune to this marketplace activity. When the iris patent expired, those organizations that had purchased this proprietary equipment were “stuck” because the patented equipment did not meet the standard. Therefore, the equipment had essentially become extinct in the current market. Thus, operations and maintenance costs increased significantly. When equipment needed to be replaced procurement officers were not interested in replacement equipment that was not compliant with the standard. In general, data sharing, strategic planning, and enterprise data management and architecture rely on the use of VCS, which are necessary to achieve full data interchange and interoperability in an open- systems environment.

Risk Mitigation

The Office of Risk Management & Analysis (RMA) works to ensure that risk information and analysis are provided to inform a full range of homeland security decisions, including strategy formulation, preparedness priorities, and resource allocations. RMA actively monitors VCS

related to risk management and risk analysis. Where possible, RMA seeks to generate risk management policies and provide risk analyses that are informed by key standards put forth by VCSBs on applicable topics (e.g. ISO 31000:2009 - Risk Management - Principles and Guidelines).

In addition to ISO31000:2009, RMA has used ASNZ 4360 (Australian and New Zealand Standard on Risk Management)and ISO/IEC 31010:2009 (Risk Management - Risk Assessment Techniques) as starting points for the development of documents related to integrating risk management at DHS. Where appropriate and relevant, RMA seeks to align publications to these standards, as reflected in the Interim Integrated Risk Management Framework, DHS Risk Lexicon – 2010 Addition, among other documents.

Cyber Security
The National Cyber Security Division (NCSD) serves as the Federal government's lead in assessing, mitigating and responding to cyber risks in collaboration with Federal, State and local governments, the private sector, academia, and international partners. Its mission is to work collaboratively with Federal, State, and local governments, private sector, and international partners to protect and secure cyberspace and America's critical information infrastructure. NCSD consists of five branches:
• Critical Infrastructure Cyber Protection and Awareness (CICPA)
• Federal Network Security (FNS)
• Global Cyber Security Management (GCSM)
• Network Security Deployment (NSD)
• United States Computer Emergency Readiness Team (US-CERT)
Below is a description of the importance of standards to the mission of the NCSD as well as some specific examples.

CICPA:
Critical Infrastructure Protection-Cyber security (CIP-CS)
• CIP-CS uses a variety of standards to guide decisions made for the mitigation of risks identified within the Information Technology (IT) Sector and cross sector communities. CIP-CS collaborates with private and public sector partners to leverage and communicate cyber security and risk management principles and concepts in sector-wide IT and cyber risk management activities.

Control Systems Security Program (CSSP)
CSSP uses standards in three ways to achieve its mission.
1. Promotes and captures the requirements of multiple federal, commercial, and international standards in its Cyber Security Evaluation Tool (CSET), which is being used by hundreds of asset owners. Tool users are evaluated against these standards based on answers to a series of standard-specific questions. This tool is also used by assessment teams to train and help bolster an asset owner's control system and cyber security posture.

2. Provides guidance to standards developers. CSSP has developed a document titled “Catalog of Control Systems Security: Recommendations for Standards Developers” which brings together the most pertinent elements from the most comprehensive and current standards related to control systems. This document is designed as a “superset” of control systems cyber security requirements and is available in the CSET and on the website for standards developers and asset owners, cross-referencing 15 published standards.

3. Provides resources, including time and expertise, to standards development organizations including the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), the International Society of Automation (ISA), and the American Public Transportation Association (APTA). Experts provide content, participate in topic discussions, and review text being considered by the standard body.

During FY 2010 CICPA used standards to:
• support the American Public Transportation Association (APTA) publication of “Securing Control and Communications Systems in Transit Environments – Part 1: Elements, Organization and Risk Assessment/Management” APTA RP-CCS-1-RT-001-10, July 30, 2010. The DHS publication “Catalog of Control System Security: Recommendations for Standards Developers” was heavily used in guiding the published Part 1 and the developing Part 2 recommended practice.

• evaluate a facility’s security posture . During FY 2010 there were 49 on-site assessments performed using the CSET.

• provide input into the original framework for advanced metering infrastructure cyber security controls in Appendix A “Crosswalk of Cyber Security Documents” in the NISTIR 7628 “Guidelines for Smart Grid Cyber Security: Vol. 1, Smart Grid Cyber Security Strategy, Architecture, and High-Level Requirements.”

FNS:
The NCSD FNS Requirements and Acquisition Support program uses Secure Content Automation Protocol (SCAP) standards, various Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS), and NIST Special Publications as requirements for many of the tools and services FNS seeks through acquisitions in support of the FNS Information Systems Security Line of Business (ISSLOB) initiatives.

• During FY 2010 in the process of soliciting for tools and services under the Situational Awareness & Incident Response (SAIR) Tier II and Risk Management Framework Acquisitions Service (RAS)/ISSLOB, FNS used SCAP and FIPS as requirements. The Continuous Monitoring Working Group, in conjunction with NIST, National Security Agency (NSA), and DHS, is working to mature and improve the use of SCAP in the vendor community and throughout the

federal government

GCSM Research and Standards Integration(RSI):
For standards, RSI's mission is to enhance and advance the state of VCS that encourage effective cyber security, with a particular emphasis on promoting adoption of relevant standards into CS&C operational systems and programs.
GCSM Software Assurance (SwA):

Through our Software Assurance Forum and Working Groups, SwA has ongoing engagement with representatives in the IT sector and Banking and Finance sector. SwA coordinates in the development (or evolution), assessment, and sharing of cyber security standards respective to systems and software assurance.

GCSM Supply Chain Risk Management (SCRM)
SCRM uses standards to determine the current set of best practices with regard to the Information and Communication Technology (ICT) supply chain and to promote the adoption of these practices by government agencies, their suppliers and ICT integrators.
NSD National Cyber security & Protection System (NCPS) – Architecture:
NCPS Architecture will always reference, implement, and use standards (from a variety of sources) to define, design, and guide development of services and capabilities to be used within the NCPS Architecture.

NSD NCPS Deployment/ Logistics
Deployment/Logistics will use standards to facilitate the exchange of information related to cyber incidents, cyber indicators and warnings, malware, phishing, computing platform vulnerabilities and configurations, etc. Use of these standards is imperative to the timely exchange of information necessary to protect federal networks.

US-CERT
US-CERT seeks to employ standards for information sharing during cyber security incident detection, response management and coordination, including support to incident or impact mitigation. US-CERT's acquisition process also uses standards to define functional requirements for new systems and capabilities. Capability needs or gaps are identified by comparing US-CERT's operations with existing standards.

Infrastructure Protection:
Office of Infrastructure Protection Infrastructure Information Collection Division (IICD) implements several data standards to ensure consistency and integrity of data collected in support of the Infrastructure Protection mission. The IICD is the steward of the Information Protection NIEM Data Domain.

The standards development and management activities in IICD are focused on primarily two standards: the Baseline Elements of Information and the Infrastructure Data Taxonomy. IICD is also working on the implementation of VCS metadata standards to ensure consistency of data documentation. The Baseline Elements of Information (BEIs) represents a set of data elements necessary to sufficiently describe an infrastructure asset, and was developed under consensus by participants in the BEI Working Group. The BEI Standard version 2 was approved in the fall of 2009 and is the basis of the NIEM IP Data Domain. Currently the BEI working group is revising the second version.

IICD has also led the development of the Infrastructure Data Taxonomy (IDT). The IDT is a nomenclature standard that provides a method to categorize an infrastructure asset. This data standard provides a detailed terminology that promotes data discovery and management, and facilitates data sharing among mission partners and systems. The current version of the IDT is version 3 and was approved in November of 2008. The IDT working group has been facilitating the revision of the IDT version 3, with the release of the version 4 expected in early 2011.

Science and Technology Directorate (S&T)
S&T is the primary research and development arm of the Department. It provides federal, state and local officials with the technology and capabilities to protect the homeland. S&T support the development of VCS for use by Department's many components, subcomponents, offices, divisions, and programs. Within S&T there are two Offices that invest and participate in development of VCS, which are ultimately used by DHS to achieve its mission

Office of Standards:
The Office of Standard mission is to develop and coordinate the adoption of national standards and appropriate evaluation methods to meet homeland security mission needs. The Office of Standards works closely with standards development organization to establish capabilities to support the Department's need for VCS. The Office of Standards manages the adoption of VCS as DHS National Standards. In 2010, DHS adopted 11 VCS as DHS National Standards. A list of DHS National Standards may be found at
http://www.dhs.gov/files/programs/gc_1218226975457.shtm.

Office for Interoperability and Compatibility (OIC)
The First Responder Group's Office for Interoperability and Compatibility (OIC) focuses on the research, development, testing, and evaluation necessary to improve emergency communications capabilities for day-to-day operations and major incidents. OIC improves these public safety communications by supporting the development of public safety standards, specifications, and usage guidance by working closely with Public Safety specific standards development organizations. OIC's standards efforts are focused in the following areas:

• Voice over Internet Protocol (VoIP): Public safety agencies are investing millions of dollars in devices that allow agencies to patch non-interoperable radio systems together. These are commonly referred to as bridging systems, and many of these systems use VoIP technology.

While IP itself is a formal standard that allows for interoperability, the VoIP technology built on top of that standard is often proprietary and prevents interoperability. In June 2010, the project completed the updated Bridging System Interfaces (BSI) Core profile 1.1. Version 1.1 describes a backwards-compatible update to the BSI-Core 1.0 profile. Additional information can be found at http://www.safecomprogram.gov/SAFECOM/currentprojects/voip/

• Audio and Video Quality Measurements: The Department has also been involved in the development of International Telecommunication Union (ITU) standards regarding test methodologies used for public safety specific evaluation of audio and video quality measurements. Specifically, a standard was developed by OIC for video quality assessment for recognition tasks through the ITU-T Study Group 9 as Recommendation ITU-T P.912. OIC, in coordination with NIST, lead the Video Quality in Public Safety (VQiPS) working group which provides a forum in which stakeholders can educate each other on their work, and collaborate on next steps and future solutions, thereby reducing the duplication of efforts. Participants include public safety practitioners at the local and state levels, Federal partners, academia, non-profit entities, and manufacturers. In July 2010, the VQiPS working group released a user guide entitled Defining Video Quality Requirements: A Guide for Public Safety.

• Emergency Data Exchange Language (EDXL) Messaging Standards: OIC is partnering with emergency responders, Federal agencies including FEMA, and standards development organizations, such as the Organization for the Advancement of Structured Information Standards (OASIS), to accelerate the creation of data messaging standards. The EDXL initiative is a practitioner-driven, public-private partnership to create information sharing capabilities between disparate emergency response software applications, systems, and devices. The resulting Extensible Markup Language (XML) standards assist the emergency response community in sharing data seamlessly and securely while responding to an incident. EDXL standards include Common Alerting Protocol (CAP), which provides the ability to exchange all-hazard emergency alerts, notifications, and public warnings that can be disseminated simultaneously over many different warning systems (e.g., computer systems, wireless, alarms, TV, radio).

• CAP is used by Emergency Operations Centers (EOCs) across the Nation as a means to share information. In 2010, OIC collaborated with OASIS and FEMA to update the CAP standard; FEMA adopted the updated standard, CAP Version 1.2, in September 2010 for use with the Integrated Public Alert and Warning System (IPAWS). This open standard will enable alert messages to be easily composed by emergency management officials for communication with citizens using a much broader set of devices to reach as many people as possible. CAP is also used by other Federal agencies, including DHS, the National Weather Service, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and the United States Geological Survey, to send alerts and warnings. OIC supported the EAS-CAP Industry Group's development of a CAP to EAS Implementation Guide which was developed to facilitate the success of any CAP-to-EAS system, including existing and planned state, local, territorial and tribal systems, IPAWS, and the National Weather Service system.

• The Hospital AVailability Exchange (HAVE) messaging standard, enables the exchange of hospital status, capacity, and resource availability/usage information among medical and health organizations and emergency information systems. HAVE allows dispatchers and emergency managers to make sound logistical decisions, such as where to route victims, based on up-to-date information about nearby hospitals' availability and services. EOCs, 9-1-1 centers, EMS agencies, and the Department of Health and Human Services are already using HAVE to better respond to both day-to-day and major incidents. In 2010, HAVE was used by earthquake relief personnel in Haiti to collect data on hospital and health facility location, operating status, medical services, and capacity. Specifically, HAVE's Extensible Mark-up Language (XML) schema allowed the data to be accessible by multiple devices including cellular phones, personal digital assistants and laptops. OIC conducted a case study of HAVE's use in Haiti and determined the standard's flexibility and adaptability was well-suited to support the lack of infrastructure in Haiti, and was effective in sharing life-saving information.

• The Resource Messaging (RM) messaging standard enables the seamless exchange of resource information, such as requests for personnel or equipment, which are necessary to support emergency and incident preparedness, response, and recovery. In 2010, OIC continued to coordinate with the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) National Incident Management System Supporting Technology Evaluation Program to evaluate products for compliance to EDXL standards.

Commercial Mobile Alert Service (CMAS): A component of IPAWS, CMAS is a national capability to broadcast geographically targeted alert messages to be received by the public on their mobile connected devices (e.g., cell phones). CMAS messages can be effectively delivered to the entire population at the county or national level within minutes of establishing the need for an emergency alert message. CMAS is scheduled to deploy in 2012, and as an opt-out service, will enable the American public to receive alerts associated with three main classifications; Presidential, Imminent Threat, and America's Missing: Broadcast Emergency Alerts (AMBER). OIC established a CMAS research, development.

2. Please list the government-unique standards your agency used in lieu of voluntary consensus standards during FY 2010: **0**

3. Please list the Voluntary Consensus Standards (VCS) your agency substituted for Government Unique Standards (GUS) in FY 2010 as a result of review under Section 15(b)(7) of OMB Circular A-119: **0**

4. Please provide the total number of Voluntary Consensus Standards your agency BEGAN to use during FY 2010: Optional: If possible, also please provide the total number of Non-consensus Standards that are developed in the private sector your agency began to use during FY 2010. In addition, please provide your agency's rationale for using the Non-consensus Standards that are developed in the private sector counted in this question.

Voluntary Consensus Standards: **13**

Other Technical Standards: **0**

Rationale:

5. Please enter the Voluntary Consensus Standards Bodies (VCSB) in which your agency participated in during FY 2010: **42**

Voluntary Consensus Standards Body	**Acronym**
American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists	AATCC
American Boat and Yacht Council	ABYC
American Bureau of Shipping	ABS
American National Standards Institute	ANSI
American Petroleum Institute	API
American Public Transportation Association	APTA
American Society for Industrial Security	ASIS
American Society of Mechanical Engineers	ASME
American Society of Naval Engineers	ASNE
American Welding Society	AWS
AOAC International	AOAC
Association of Diving Contractors International	ADCI
ASTM International	ASTM
British Standards Institution	BSI
Committee on Marine Measurements	COPM
Emergency Interoperability Consortium	EIC
Emergency Management Accreditation Program	EMAP
Information Security and Identity Management Committee	ISIMC
Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers	IEEE
International Association of Drilling Contractors	IADC
International Association of Lighthouse Authorities	IALA
International Civil Aviation Organization	ICAO
International Code Council	ICC
InterNational Committee for Information Technology Standards	INCITS
International Organization for Standardization	ISO
International Organization for Standardization/International Electrotechnical Commission	ISO/IEC
International Ship and Offshore Structures Congress	ISOSC
International Society of Automation	ISA
International Towing Tank Conference	ITTC
National Cargo Bureau, Inc	NCB

National Fire Protection Association	NFPA
National Marine Electronics Association	NMEA
Object Management Group	OMG
Open Geospatial Consortium	OGC
Organization for the Advancement of Structured Information Standards	OASIS
Radio Technical Commission for Maritime Services	RTCM
Recreational Park Trailer Industry Association	RPTIA
Sporting Arms and Ammunition Manufacturers' Institute	SAAMI
Standards Engineering Society	SES
The Open Group	TOG
Underwriters Laboratories	UL
World Wide Web Consortium	W3C

6. Please provide the total number of your agency's representatives who participated in voluntary consensus standards activities during FY 2010 and the total number of activities these agency representatives participated in: **128**

7. Please provide any conformity assessment activities (as described in "Guidance on Federal Conformity Assessment Activities" found in the Federal Register, Volume 65, Number 155, dated August 10, 2000) in which your agency was involved in FY 2010.

The Graduated Rad/Nuc Detector Evaluation and Reporting Program (GRaDER) is a conformity assessment system that will test detectors for rad/nuc materials of interest to homeland security. It is a voluntary, fee-for-service program: manufacturers or vendors decide whether to have their products tested and, if so, will pay for the test and evaluation. Since the grant program managers have a fiduciary responsibility to be sure that grant funds are spent on equipment that complies with standards (where standards are available), an important part of the GRaDER mission is to report information that will enable all stakeholders to verify that the rad/nuc detection or identification instrument being considered for purchase is in compliance with standards. The business incentive is that equipment that successfully completes the GRaDER program will be placed on the DHS GRaDER Evaluated Equipment List (GEEL), thereby enabling this verification. The result should lead to increasing sales to DHS components, other Federal departments and agencies, and state and local grantees seeking to invest in this equipment. The GEEL may be viewed as a qualified product list that is often an outcome of a conformity assessment system.

The SAFE Port Act of 2006 (Public Law 109-347) established the Domestic Nuclear Detection Office (DNDO). Responsibilities given to the DNDO include testing and evaluating rad/nuc detectors, as well as developing technical capability standards for these instruments in collaboration with the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) and other departments and agencies of the Federal government. Since test and evaluation against standards is one of the critical components of a conformity assessment system, DNDO established the GRaDER program to carry out this responsibility. GRaDER is a standards-based conformity

assessment system. A suite of national, voluntary consensus standards developed by ANSI, in conjunction with IEEE, has been adopted as DHS National Standards. The suite of standards known as the ANSI/IEEE N42 series formed the standards bedrock for GRaDER.

The ultimate goal of the GRaDER program is to give confidence that the rad/nuc detectors or identifiers used by DHS operating Components and other homeland security practitioners will function as they are intended in operational environments. It will accomplish this through a conformity assessment system based on the ANSI/IEEE N42 suite of voluntary consensus standards and, where needed, government-unique technical capability standards. Key parts of the conformity assessment system will include:

- Voluntary participation by manufacturers and vendors in a fee-for-test program
- A requirement that test organizations be accredited to ISO 17025
- NVLAP will be the accrediting body
- Use of the IEEE N42 suite of standards
- Uniform formats for reporting test data
- Establishing and applying criteria to evaluate the test data and base compliance levels
- Issuing attestations for the compliance levels met by products
- Conducting a surveillance program
- Maintaining the GEEL (a qualified products list)

GRaDER is intended to be a program that will provide incentives to manufacturers to build and continually strive to improve their radiation detection and identification products that protect the nation from rad/nuc threats.

US-VISIT is actively involved in the National Science and Technology Council (NSTC) Subcommittee on Biometrics and Identity Management Standards and Conformity Assessment (SCA) Working Group, which, in support of biometric data exchange and interoperability across the U.S. Government, is charged with providing guidance and coordinating efforts for Federal agencies on the development of standards; the adoption and implementation of standards; and the establishment of associated conformity assessment and interoperability testing programs. The SCA working group is responsible for the development and maintenance of the Registry of U.S. Government Recommended Biometric Standards, Agency Actions in Support of the NSTC Policy for the Development, Adoption and Use of Biometric Standards, and the Catalogue of U.S. Government Biometric Product Testing Programs.

US-VISIT conducts compatibility testing of e-passports issued by Visa Waiver Program countries to assess basic conformance to standards of the International Civil Aviation Organization and to ensure interoperability with e-passport readers deployed by DHS at U.S. ports of entry.

The Coast Guard relies heavily on the use of independent laboratories (including classification societies) to carry out conformity assessment activities on its behalf, and maintains formal acceptance and recognition programs for such laboratories worldwide. The requirements for acceptance and recognition are specified in regulation, and compliance is assessed by means of documentation provided by the laboratory, or where appropriate, site visits by technical experts. A searchable listing of accepted laboratories can be found at http://cgmix.uscg.mil/EQLabs/EqLabsSearch.aspx. With few exceptions, such laboratories supervise approval and production tests and examinations as specified in regulation to ensure that equipment and materials approved by the Coast Guard and sold for use in regulated applications comply with the relevant regulatory requirements. In most cases, the sampling, testing, and quality system requirements are traceable to international requirements prescribed by the International Maritime Organization, and are mandatory for ships on international voyages under international treaty obligations. To allow for oversight by the Coast Guard, accepted laboratories carrying out conformity assessment activities on behalf of the Coast Guard are required by regulation to report at least annually on those activities.

During FY 2010, in addition to the conformity assessment activities conducted by qualified, independent third parties on the Coast Guard's behalf, the Coast Guard also completed hundreds of conformity assessment activities, comprising evaluation of equipment and material for compliance with standards established in marine safety regulations

8. Please provide an evaluation of the effectiveness of Circular A-119 policy and recommendations for any changes:

Comments on the effectiveness of the Circular were generally positive:
• NCSD believes the circular is effective in explaining background, policies and intent. However, we suggest that OMB use examples to illustrate points in the circular.
• USCG continues to encourage government-wide use of risk-based methodologies in standards development and assessments. USCG uses risk-based methodologies to determine the level and degree of standardization needed. Using risk-based methods in a top down systems engineering approach we can determine the relative safety hazards and determine the effective level of standardization needed.
• USCG encourages its technical offices to partner with industry counterparts to develop VCS that support Coast Guard marine safety regulations. We have found that this type of partnership helps us strike the balance among the interests of Government, industry, and the public.
• Ongoing programs to establish and maintain VCS when possible are beneficial to both industry and TSA. TSA will continue to use industry, or standardization organization, standards whenever feasible.
However, one DHS component felt that the Circular was deleterious to interoperability.
" OMB A-119 appears to inherently weaken the case for interoperability which most standards bodies seek to enable and establish... "
They recommended that the Circular be revised to recognize the use of "government use standards by industrial and State and Local partners". It is clear that the commenter did not fully understand the guidance provided by the Circular. However, the Circular may need to provide guidance on when the use of GUS is preferred to VCS.

9. Please provide any other comments you would like to share on behalf of your agency.

The following comments were offered:
• US-VISIT supports interoperability with the FBI Electronic Biometric Transmission Specification (EBTS), DOD EBTS, and Interpol's Implementation (INT-I). In addition to participating in the interagency SCA working group and co-chairing the DHS BSWG, US-VISIT also participates actively in the Department of Defense BSWG.
• NCSD offices believe it is important for them to continue to participate with NIST in standards development and review.
• NCSD believes that NIST should clarify whether the activities of supporting contractors should be included in the response for Question 6 relating to government agency participation in standards activities.
• OHA oversees the Department's biodefense activities; leads a coordinated national architecture for biological and chemical WMD planning and catastrophic incident management; and ensures that Department employees have an effective occupational health and safety program. Standards are integral to success in each of these key mission areas.
• TSA is continuing its initiatives to properly categorize and characterize various documents that have previously been erroneously called "standards." For example, TSA Detection Requirements are no-longer classified as "standards." Additionally, all procurement specifications are classified as "requirements", and not as "standards." This type of activity, along with reinvigorated participation in DHS departmental standards activities, will pay benefits in both the long and short terms.
The issues which may be of note concern the widespread of contractors to support standards development and the relationship between 'specifications' and 'standards'.

10. Please use this box to provide any additional comments on how your agency currently reports its use of voluntary consensus standards:

US-VISIT developed the Biometric Standards Requirements for US-VISIT, Version 1.0, March 15, 2010, as a primary reference for implementing biometric standards requirements for US-VISIT systems. It provides a baseline for implementing new and improved biometric technologies, capabilities, and services, with the aim of promoting and achieving maximum stakeholder interoperability. The information in this document supports the development of US-VISIT data-sharing agreements with other U.S. Government agencies and foreign government partners.

10-1. Removed **[This question was deprecated in 2005]**

10-2. Removed **[This question was deprecated in 2005]**

10-3. Removed **[This question was deprecated in 2005]**

10-4. Does your agency report standards that it uses for guidance purposes (as opposed to compliance purposes)? (a) Yes; (b) No; (c) Not applicable; **Yes**

10-5. Does your agency report use of standards from non-ANSI accredited standards developers, industry consortia groups, or both? (a) non-ANSI Accredited; (b) Consortia; (c) Both; (d) Neither; or (e) Not applicable; **C**

10-6. Does your agency have a schedule for periodically reviewing its use of standards for purposes of updating such use? (a) Yes; (b) No; **Yes**

10-7. How often does your agency review its standards for purposes of updating such use? [enter the number of years]: **5**

Title: Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Fiscal Year 2010 Agency Report

Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Fiscal Year 2010 Agency Report

1. Please describe the importance of standards in the achievement of your agency's mission, how your agency uses standards to deliver its primary services in support of its mission, and provide any examples or case studies of standards success. Please include relevant Internet links and links to your agency's standards website.

Standards are used to guide the work of the grantees and other HUD supported agencies in providing quality housing and improvements in America's communities. Generally, standards play a supporting role in the achievement of the HUD mission. In most cases, we are able to use standards developed in conjunction with other related users, such as model building codes that are adopted for use by communities nationwide. Because there are virtually no differences between HUD-assisted and market-based development, standards such are building codes that are developed for the entire construction industry are relevant. In some cases, HUD is responsible for the standards. This is the case with the Government Standard: 24 CFR 3280 – Manufactured Home Construction and Safety Standards, where HUD publishes and enforces the construction standard for manufactured housing.

2. Please list the government-unique standards your agency used in lieu of voluntary consensus standards during FY 2010: **2**

1. **Government Unique Standard**: 24 CFR 200.935 - Administrator qualifications and procedures for HUD building products and certififcation programs (Incorporated: 2000)

   Voluntary Standard

   ANSI A119.1 N - Recreation Vehicles

   Rationale

   HUD Building-Product Standards & Certification Programs. HUD was required by legislation to “establish Federal construction and safety standards for manufactured homes and to authorize manufactured home safety research and development”. Recently, HUD retained a private consensus body (NFPA) to update and modernize the Manufactured Home Standards. At the conclusion of the development process, NFPA will submit the revised standard to HUD for regulatory adoption.

2. **Government Unique Standard**: 24 CFR 3280 - Manufactured Home Construction and Safety Standards (Incorporated: 2000)

Voluntary Standard

ANSI A119.1 - Recreation Vehicles and NFPA 501C - Standard on Recreational Vehicles

Rationale

HUD-Unique Manufactured Home Construction & Safety Standards. HUD was required by legislation to "establish Federal construction and safety standards for manufactured homes and to authorize manufactured home safety research and development". Recently, HUD retained a private consensus body (NFPA) to update and modernize the Manufactured Home Standards. At the conclusion of the development process, NFPA will submit the revised standard to HUD for regulatory adoption.

3. Please list the Voluntary Consensus Standards (VCS) your agency substituted for Government Unique Standards (GUS) in FY 2010 as a result of review under Section 15(b)(7) of OMB Circular A-119: **0**

4. Please provide the total number of Voluntary Consensus Standards your agency BEGAN to use during FY 2010: Optional: If possible, also please provide the total number of Non-consensus Standards that are developed in the private sector your agency began to use during FY 2010. In addition, please provide your agency's rationale for using the Non-consensus Standards that are developed in the private sector counted in this question.

Voluntary Consensus Standards: **0**

Other Technical Standards: **0**

Rationale:

5. Please enter the Voluntary Consensus Standards Bodies (VCSB) in which your agency participated in during FY 2010: **5**

Voluntary Consensus Standards Body	**Acronym**
American Industrial Hygiene Association	AIHA
American Society for Testing and Materials	ASTM
American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers	ASHRAE
Federal Geographic Data Committee	FGDC
International Code Council	ICC

6. Please provide the total number of your agency's representatives who participated in voluntary consensus standards activities during FY 2010 and the total number of activities these agency representatives participated in: **9**

7. Please provide any conformity assessment activities (as described in "Guidance on Federal Conformity Assessment Activities" found in the Federal Register, Volume 65, Number 155, dated August 10, 2000) in which your agency was involved in FY 2010.

n/a

8. Please provide an evaluation of the effectiveness of Circular A-119 policy and recommendations for any changes:

Because many of the activities supported by HUD are similar to the activities in the commercial market, and rely on the commercial market for execution, it is reasonable to rely on a common set of standards. The use of the more widely adopted model building codes (adopted at a community level) are particularly notable in this regard

9. Please provide any other comments you would like to share on behalf of your agency.

n/a

10. Please use this box to provide any additional comments on how your agency currently reports its use of voluntary consensus standards:

10-1. Removed **[This question was deprecated in 2005]**

10-2. Removed **[This question was deprecated in 2005]**

10-3. Removed **[This question was deprecated in 2005]**

10-4. Does your agency report standards that it uses for guidance purposes (as opposed to compliance purposes)? (a) Yes; (b) No; (c) Not applicable; **Yes**

10-5. Does your agency report use of standards from non-ANSI accredited standards developers, industry consortia groups, or both? (a) non-ANSI Accredited; (b) Consortia; (c) Both; (d) Neither; or (e) Not applicable; **C**

10-6. Does your agency have a schedule for periodically reviewing its use of standards for purposes of updating such use? (a) Yes; (b) No; **No**

10-7. How often does your agency review its standards for purposes of updating such use? [enter the number of years]: **0**

Title: Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Fiscal Year 2010 Agency Report

Department of the Interior (DOI) Fiscal Year 2010 Agency Report

1. Please describe the importance of standards in the achievement of your agency's mission, how your agency uses standards to deliver its primary services in support of its mission, and provide any examples or case studies of standards success. Please include relevant Internet links and links to your agency's standards website.

Standards are a critical component to the successful execution of regulatory functions associated with our four primary missions of resource protection, resource management, recreation, and

serving communities. We evaluate, adopt and apply standards across a wide array of disciplines to include scientific research, engineering, safety, contract administration, information technology, data management, law enforcement, and facilities management. There are several examples of how standards have contributed to mission success at the DOI.

The adoption of geospatial standards has enabled the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, Regulation and Enforcement (BOEMRE) to integrate multiple geospatial layers within a single digital map viewer. This improved marine spatial planning efforts by permitting the standardization of previously incompatible geospatial data across federal, state, and local government uses, which improved the ability to identify the best location for renewable energy projects.

Participation in electrical engineering standards committees (IEEE) has allowed the Bureau of Reclamation (BOR) to identify the impacts of proposed changes, which has promoted the stability of the Western electric power grid, contributed to the prevention of billion-dollar regional blackouts, enhanced the safety of BOR managed hydroelectric facilities, and improving Operations & Maintenance (O&M) testing, and diagnostics.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) has adopted the Dublin Core Metadata Element Set (endorsed by the International Standards Organization) to describe the FWS collection of digital photos, videos, and other media that are currently stored in the FWS National Conservation Training Center (NCTC). This enhancement will reduce data anomalies and improve interoperability for data exchanges between NCTC and other systems.
The Office of Surface Mining (OSM) has defined geospatial standards for coal mining boundaries (surface and underground) that have been adopted as international standards by the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM). These standards have improved miner and public safety, reduced the cost of regulatory compliance, and map generation, and improved the electronic permitting process by reducing the time required to review regulatory permit requests.

The incorporation of consensus Government geospatial standards (approved by the Federal Geographic Data Committee FGDC) has resulted in improving the quality and reducing the cost of geospatial products produced by the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS).

The National Park Service has adopted the NPS Bibliographic Metadata Exchange Standard, which consists of a proposed NPS enterprise core bibliographic element set based on qualified Dublin Core (DC). The purpose of establishing an enterprise level core bibliographic metadata element set, NPS Bibliographic Metadata Element Set (NPS-BMES), and application profile, NPS Bibliographic Metadata Application Profile (NPS-BibMAP), is to facilitate efficient exchange, harvesting (via ‘exposure’ of metadata in xml format), aggregation, and federated searching (promoting wide discovery) of NPS managed bibliographic data.

The NPS-BMES is based on a subset of the ‘qualified’ level of the Dublin Core Metadata Element Set (DCMES) standard, while the NPS-BibMAP is based on the Dublin Core Library Application Profile (DC-Lib).

2. Please list the government-unique standards your agency used in lieu of voluntary consensus standards during FY 2010: **0**

3. Please list the Voluntary Consensus Standards (VCS) your agency substituted for Government Unique Standards (GUS) in FY 2010 as a result of review under Section 15(b)(7) of OMB Circular A-119: **0**

4. Please provide the total number of Voluntary Consensus Standards your agency BEGAN to use during FY 2010: Optional: If possible, also please provide the total number of Non-consensus Standards that are developed in the private sector your agency began to use during FY 2010. In addition, please provide your agency's rationale for using the Non-consensus Standards that are developed in the private sector counted in this question.

Voluntary Consensus Standards: **2**

Other Technical Standards: **0**

Rationale:

5. Please enter the Voluntary Consensus Standards Bodies (VCSB) in which your agency participated in during FY 2010: **84**

Voluntary Consensus Standards Body	**Acronym**
Advisory Committee for Water Information	ACWI
American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials	AASHTO
American Concrete Institute	ACI
American Concrete Pipe Association	ACPA
American Hardware Manufacturers Association	AHMA
American Institute of Steel Construction	AISC
American Institute of Timber Construction	AITC
American Iron and Steel Institute	AISI
American National Standards Institute	ANSI
American Petroleum Institute	API
American Rock Mechanics Association	ARMA
American Society for Industrial Security	ASIS
American Society for Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing	ASPRS
American Society of Civil Engineers	ASCE
American Society of Dam Safety Officials	ASDSO
American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers	ASHRAE
American Society of Mechanical Engineers	ASME
American Water Works Association	AWWA
American Welding Society	AWS
American Wood Preservers Institute	AWPI
Architectural Woodwork Institute	AWI
ASCE Building Security Council	BSC

ASTM International	ASTM
Brick Industry Association	BIA
Builders Hardware Manufacturers Association	BHMA
Cast Iron Soil Pipe Institute	CISPI
Center for Internet Security	CIS
Concrete Pipe Association	CPA
Concrete Reinforcing Steel Institute	CRSI
Construction Specifications Institute	CSI
Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora	CITES
Cultural Resources Standards with State Historic Preservation Offices	SHPO
Data Management Association	DAMA
Dublin Core Metadata Initiative	DCMI
Electronic Industries Alliance	EIA
Engineered Wood Association	EWA
European Petroleum Survey Group	EPSG
Federal Geographic Data Committee	FGDC
Forest Stewardship Council	FSC
Ground Water Protection Council	GWPC
Gypsum Association	GA
INCITS Technical Committee L1, Geographic Information Systems	INCITS TC L1
Information Technology Service Management Forum	ITSMF
Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers	IEEE
Insulated Cable Engineers Association	ICEA
Interagency Trails Data Standards	ITDS
International Air Transport Association	IATA
international Code Council	ICC
InterNational Committee for Information Technology Standards	INCITS
International Organization for Standardization	ISO
International Organization for Standardization/International Electrotechnical Commission	ISO/IEC
International Security Council	ISC
Internet Society	IS
Metal Building Manufacturers Association	MBMA
Modular Systems Building Council	MSBC
National Association of Corrosion Engineers International	NACE
National CAS Standards	NCS
National Digital Elevation Program	NDEP

National Electric Reliability Corporation	NERC
National Electrical Manufacturers Association	NEMA
National Environmental Methods Index	NEMI
National Fire Protection Association	NFPA
National Trust Banking Industry	NTBI
National Water-Quality Monitoring Council	NWQMC
National Wildland Fire Coordinating Group	NWCG
North American Weeds Management Association	NAWMA
Northwest Environmental Data Network	NED
Open Geospatial Consortium	OGC
Organization for the Advancement of Structured Information Standards	OASIS
Pacific Northwest Regional Geospatial Information Council	PNW-RGIC
Petrotechnical Open Standards Consortium, Inc.	POSC
Project Management Institute	PMI
Public Petroleum Data Management	PPDM
SAVE International	SAVE
Sheet Metal & Air Conditioning Contractors National Association	SMACNA
Telecommunications Industry Association	TIA
The National Digital Orthophoto Program	NDOP
The Open Geospatial Consortium	OGC
United States Committee on Large Dams	USCOLD
Urban and Regional Information Systems Association	URISA
US Green Building Council - Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design	USGBC - LEEDS
Web Application Security Consortium	WASC
Western Electricity Coordinating Council	WECC
World Wide Web Consortium	W3C

6. Please provide the total number of your agency's representatives who participated in voluntary consensus standards activities during FY 2010 and the total number of activities these agency representatives participated in: **166**

7. Please provide any conformity assessment activities (as described in “Guidance on Federal Conformity Assessment Activities” found in the Federal Register, Volume 65, Number 155, dated August 10, 2000) in which your agency was involved in FY 2010.

The Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, Regulation and Enforcement (BOEMRE) of DOI is a member of the Federal Geographic Data Committee (FGDC) with representation on the Standards Working Group, the Coordinating Committee, the Steering Committee, the Marine Boundary Working Group, and ad hoc subcommittees developing standards for geospatial data. Bureau of Reclamation: The ISO 14001 standard requires that organizations conduct third- party

conformance audits to determine conformance with the ISO Standard. Reclamation has adopted this requirement in a revised form and will conduct audits to determine conformance with both the Standard framework and the executive order.
Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA): BIA participated in the Federal Geospatial One-Stop and the Enterprise Geographic Information Management Committee.
FWS: The FWS continues to implement key security standards and guidelines developed or approved by NIST to support the implementation of and compliance with the Federal Information Security Management Act (FISMA) including:
• Standards for categorizing information and information systems by mission impact.
• Standards for minimum security requirements for information and information systems.
• Standards for encrypting government data.
• Standards for applying and enforcing secure configuration baselines.
• Standards for secure remote access.
• Guidance for mapping types of information and information systems to appropriate security categories.
• Guidance for planning and conducting technical information security testing.
• Guidance for assessing security controls in information systems and determining security control effectiveness.
• Guidance for certifying and accrediting information systems.

The FWS is currently using secure configuration benchmarks developed by the Center for Internet Security (CIS), a non-profit organization whose mission is to help organizations reduce the risk of business and e-commerce disruptions resulting from inadequate technical security controls. These benchmarks have been deemed as "NIST" approved.

8. Please provide an evaluation of the effectiveness of Circular A-119 policy and recommendations for any changes:

As a direct result of OMB Circular A-119, DOI's Bureau of Ocean Energy Management Regulation and Enforcement (BOEMRE), continues to increase our presence in voluntary standards groups – both domestic and international. We believe that A-119 continues to work in a straightforward manner to encourage the use of voluntary consensus standards.
BOEMRE has not requested any exemptions, nor are we contemplating making such a request. We have no recommendations for changes to the Circular.

Bureau of Indian Affairs strives to use VCS, whether as promulgated directly from a consensus standards body or as promulgated by regulatory body, are its first choice for guidance. This approach has helped us garner and retain options and flexibility in handling construction and new systems development. In that regard, A-119 has been of great use.
FWS: The NIST and/or OMB should identify high priority VCS and Non-consensus standards for implementation by Federal agencies, especially standards that pertain to E-Gov initiatives and IT security requirements.
USGS: Since its issuance, Circular A-119 has worked in a straightforward manner to encourage the use of voluntary consensus standards. Some people, however, believe that there is an order of preference for voluntary consensus standards (for example, international VCS are to be preferred to domestic VCS). The USGS encourages NIST and OMB to adjudicate issues concerning interpretation of OMB Circular A-119.

Circular A-119 allows exemptions where existing voluntary consensus standards are inconsistent with law or otherwise impractical and if each exemption is reported to OMB. The USGS has not requested any exemptions, nor is the FGDC contemplating making such a request. We have no recommendations for changes to the Circular.

9. Please provide any other comments you would like to share on behalf of your agency.

As a direct result of OMB Circular A-119, DOI's Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, Regulation and Enforcement (BOEMRE, continues to increase our presence in voluntary standards groups (both domestic and international). We believe that A-119 continues to work in a straightforward manner to encourage the use of voluntary consensus standards.
BOEMRE has not requested any exemptions, nor are we contemplating making such a request. We have no recommendations for changes to the Circular.
Bureau of Indian Affairs strives to use VCS, whether as promulgated directly from a consensus standards body or as promulgated by regulatory body, are its first choice for guidance. This approach has helped us garner and retain options and flexibility in handling construction and new systems development. In that regard, A-119 has been of great use.
FWS: The NIST and/or OMB should identify high priority VCS and Non-consensus standards for implementation by Federal agencies, especially standards that pertain to E-Gov initiatives and IT security requirements.
USGS: Since its issuance, Circular A-119 has worked in a straightforward manner to encourage the use of voluntary consensus standards. Some people, however, believe that there is an order of preference for voluntary consensus standards (for example, international VCS are to be preferred to domestic VCS). The USGS encourages NIST and OMB to adjudicate issues concerning interpretation of OMB Circular A-119.
Circular A-119 allows exemptions where existing voluntary consensus standards are inconsistent with law or otherwise impractical and if each exemption is reported to OMB. The USGS has not requested any exemptions, nor is the FGDC contemplating making such a request. We have no recommendations for changes to the Circular.

10. Please use this box to provide any additional comments on how your agency currently reports its use of voluntary consensus standards:

10-1. Removed **[This question was deprecated in 2005]**

10-2. Removed **[This question was deprecated in 2005]**

10-3. Removed **[This question was deprecated in 2005]**

10-4. Does your agency report standards that it uses for guidance purposes (as opposed to compliance purposes)? (a) Yes; (b) No; (c) Not applicable; **Yes**

10-5. Does your agency report use of standards from non-ANSI accredited standards developers, industry consortia groups, or both? (a) non-ANSI Accredited; (b) Consortia; (c) Both; (d) Neither; or (e) Not applicable; **C**

10-6. Does your agency have a schedule for periodically reviewing its use of standards for purposes of updating such use? (a) Yes; (b) No; **Yes**

10-7. How often does your agency review its standards for purposes of updating such use? [enter the number of years]: **1**

Title: Department of the Interior (DOI) Fiscal Year 2010 Agency Report

Department of Justice (DOJ) Fiscal Year 2010 Agency Report

1. Please describe the importance of standards in the achievement of your agency's mission, how your agency uses standards to deliver its primary services in support of its mission, and provide any examples or case studies of standards success. Please include relevant Internet links and links to your agency's standards website.

The Department, in its primary mission roles, does not specify products requiring voluntary consensus statndards. Because of the nature of the Department's missions, DOJ participates in the development of government standards for law enforcement information representation. The Department developed the National Information Exchange (HEIM) as a critical standard to facilitate Law Enforcment Information Sharing Program. NEIM serves as the government standard for informaiton tha tlacks voluntary consensus standards.

2. Please list the government-unique standards your agency used in lieu of voluntary consensus standards during FY 2010: **0**

3. Please list the Voluntary Consensus Standards (VCS) your agency substituted for Government Unique Standards (GUS) in FY 2010 as a result of review under Section 15(b)(7) of OMB Circular A-119: **0**

4. Please provide the total number of Voluntary Consensus Standards your agency BEGAN to use during FY 2010: Optional: If possible, also please provide the total number of Non-consensus Standards that are developed in the private sector your agency began to use during FY 2010. In addition, please provide your agency's rationale for using the Non-consensus Standards that are developed in the private sector counted in this question.

Voluntary Consensus Standards: **0**

Other Technical Standards: **0**

Rationale:

5. Please enter the Voluntary Consensus Standards Bodies (VCSB) in which your agency participated in during FY 2010: **0**

6. Please provide the total number of your agency's representatives who participated in voluntary consensus standards activities during FY 2010 and the total number of activities these agency representatives participated in: **1**

7. Please provide any conformity assessment activities (as described in “Guidance on Federal Conformity Assessment Activities” found in the Federal Register, Volume 65, Number 155, dated August 10, 2000) in which your agency was involved in FY 2010.

N/A

8. Please provide an evaluation of the effectiveness of Circular A-119 policy and recommendations for any changes:

The Department of Justice offers no recommended changes to Circular A-119.

9. Please provide any other comments you would like to share on behalf of your agency.

No additional comments

10. Please use this box to provide any additional comments on how your agency currently reports its use of voluntary consensus standards:

No additional comments

10-1. Removed **[This question was deprecated in 2005]**

10-2. Removed **[This question was deprecated in 2005]**

10-3. Removed **[This question was deprecated in 2005]**

10-4. Does your agency report standards that it uses for guidance purposes (as opposed to compliance purposes)? (a) Yes; (b) No; (c) Not applicable; **C**

10-5. Does your agency report use of standards from non-ANSI accredited standards developers, industry consortia groups, or both? (a) non-ANSI Accredited; (b) Consortia; (c) Both; (d) Neither; or (e) Not applicable; **E**

10-6. Does your agency have a schedule for periodically reviewing its use of standards for purposes of updating such use? (a) Yes; (b) No; **No**

10-7. How often does your agency review its standards for purposes of updating such use? [enter the number of years]: **0**

Title: Department of Justice (DOJ) Fiscal Year 2010 Agency Report

Department of Labor (DOL) Fiscal Year 2010 Agency Report

1. Please describe the importance of standards in the achievement of your agency's mission, how your agency uses standards to deliver its primary services in support of its mission, and provide any examples or case studies of standards success. Please include relevant Internet links and links to your agency's standards website.

The United States Department of Labor (DOL) promulgates safety and health standards which provide minimum requirements for the protection of employees from workplace hazards. DOL consults and routinely relies on Voluntary Consensus Standards (VCS) whenever a Federal standard is written or updated. Since the VCS are on a shorter update cycle than Federal standards, the VCS provide a more current view of industry standards and practices than the

Agency can efficiently or economically achieve.

Furthermore, safety compliance officers use VCS during inspections and investigations when there are no Federal standards that apply in specific circumstances.

2. Please list the government-unique standards your agency used in lieu of voluntary consensus standards during FY 2010: **10**

1. **Government Unique Standard**: 29 CFR 1910 Subpart S - Electrical Standard (Incorporated: 2007) (Incorporated: 2007)

   Voluntary Standard

   NFPA 70 - National Electric Code
   NFPA 70E - Electrical Safety Requirement for Employee Workplaces.
   ANSI/IEEE C2 - National Electrical Safety Code
   ANSI/ASME B30.4 - Portal, Tower, and Pedestal Cranes
   NFPA 33 - Spray Application Using Flammable or Combustible Materials
   ANSI Z133.1 Arboricultural Operations for Pruning, Repairing, Maintaining, and Removing Trees, and Cutting Brush

   Rationale

   Several voluntary consensus standards were relied upon for the various provisions in the final rule, however, no single VCS is available to cover all the workplace applications that are addressed by OSHA. The Agency believes that it would be less burdensome for the regulated community to use one OSHA standard rather than purchase and use the 6 individual consensus standards it used to write the rule.

2. **Government Unique Standard**: 29 CFR 1926 Subpart CC Cranes and Derricks in Construction (Incorporated: 2010) (Incorporated: 2010)

   Voluntary Standard

   ASME B30.2-2005; ASME B30.5-2004; ASME B30.7-2001; ASME B30.14-2004; AWS D1.1/D1.1M:2002 ANSI/AWS D14.3-94; BS EN 13000:2004; BS EN 14439:2006; ISO 11660-1:2008(E); ISO 11660-2:1994(E); ISO 11660-3:2008(E); PCSA Std. No.2; SAE J185; SAE J987; SAE J1063; ANSI B30.5-1968

   Rationale

   Sixteen voluntary consensus standards (VCS) were relied upon for the various provisions in the final rule, however, no single VCS is available to cover all varieties of cranes and derricks and their applications.

3. **Government Unique Standard**: 29 CFR 1926.1002 Roll-Over Protective Structures (Incorporated: 2006) (Incorporated: 2006)

Voluntary Standard

SAE J1194-1999

Rationale

Many consensus standards were relied upon for various provisions in the final rule. The primary VCS that applies directly to ROPS is SAE J1194-1999 which incorporates by reference several other VCSs. If SAE J1194-1999 was adopted into the OSHA provisions, the regulated community would have to consult not only the primary VCS but all of the VCSs that are incorporated into it as well. OSHA believes it is less burdensome for the regulated community to use one OSHA standard rather than require the purchase and use of several VCSs.

4. **Government Unique Standard**: 30 CFR Part 75 - Sealing of Abandoned Areas - Emergency Temporary Standard. (Incorporated: 2007)

   Voluntary Standard

   ACI 318-05 - Building Code Requirements for Structural Concrete and Commentary
   ACI 440.2R-02 - Design and Construction of Externally Bonded FRP Systems for Strengthening Concrete Structures
   ASTM E119-07 - Standard Test Methods for Fire Tests of Building Construction and Materials
   ASTM E162-06 - Standard Test Method for Surface Flammability of Materials Using a Radiant Heat Energy Source

   Rationale

   Four consensus standards were relied upon for various provisions in the emergency temporary standard, but no one consensus standard is available that covered all of the topics covered by MSHA's Emergency Temporary Standard.

5. **Government Unique Standard**: Electric Motor-Drive Equipment Rule (Incorporated: 2001)

   Voluntary Standard

   IEEE Standard 242-1986 Recommended Practice for Protection and Coordination of Industrial and Commercial Power Systems (IEEE Buff Book) and NFPA 70 - national Electric Code

   Rationale

   The MSHA rule is a design-specific standards. The NFPA and IEEE standards were used as a source for the rule; however, the exact requirements of the rule were tailored to apply specifically to electric circuits and equipment used in the coal mining industry.

6. **Government Unique Standard**: Exit Routes, Emergency Action Plans, and Fire Prevention Plans, 29 CFR 1910, Subpart E (Incorporated: 2003)

   Voluntary Standard

   Life Safety Code, NFPA 101-2000

   Rationale

   The OSHA standard addresses only workplace conditions whereas the NFPA Life Safety Code goes beyond workplaces. However, in the final rule OSHA stated that it had evaluated the NFPA Standard 101, Life Safety Code, (NFPA 101-2000) and concluded that it provided comparable safety to the Exit Route Standards. Therefore, the Agency stated that any employer who complied with the NFPA 101-2000 instead of the OSHA Standard for Exit Routes would be in compliance.

7. **Government Unique Standard**: Fire Protection for Shipyards, 29 CFR Part 1915, Subpart P (Incorporated: 2004)

   Voluntary Standard

   NFPA 312-2000 Standard for Protection of Vessels During Construction, Repair, and Lay-Up

   NFPA 33-2003 Standard for Spray Application Using Flammable or Combustible Materials

   Rationale

   Many consensus standards were relied on for various provisions in OSHA's final rule, including 15 consensus standards that are incorporated by reference. However, OSHA and its negotiated rulemaking committee determined that there was no, one consensus standard available that covered all the topics in the rule.

8. **Government Unique Standard**: Longshoring and Marine Terminals; Vertical Tandem Lifts (Incorporated: 2009)

   Voluntary Standard

   ISO 668:1995 - Series 1 freight containers--Classification, dimensions and ratings.
   ISO 1161:1984 - Series 1 freight containers--Corner fittings--Specification.
   ISO 1161:1984/Cor. 1:1990 - Technical corrigendum 1:1990 to ISO 1161:1984.
   ISO 1496-1:1990 - Series 1 freight containers--Specifications and testing--Part 1: General cargo containers for general purposes.
   ISO 1496-1:1990/Amd. 1:1993 -

   Rationale

Several voluntary consensus standards were relied upon for the various provisions in the final rule, however, no single VCS is available to cover all the workplace applications that are addressed by OSHA. The Agency believes that it would be less burdensome for the regulated community to use one OSHA standard rather than purchase and use the nine individual consensus standards used in this rule.

9. **Government Unique Standard**: Sanitary Toilets in Coal Mines, 30 CFR 71, Subpart E (Incorporated: 2003)

   Voluntary Standard

   Non-Sewered Waste Disposal Systems--Minimum Requirements, ANSI Z4.3-1987

   Rationale

   The ANSI standard was not incorporated by reference because certain design criteria allowed in the ANSI standard, if implemented in an underground coal mine, could present health or safety hazards. For instance, combustion or incinerating toilets could introduce an ignition source which would create a fire hazard. For certain other design criteria found in the ANSI standard, sewage could seep into the groundwater, or overflow caused by rain or run-off could contaminate portions of the mine.

10. **Government Unique Standard**: Steel Erection Standards (Incorporated: 2002)

    Voluntary Standard

    ANSI A10.13 - Steel Erection; ASME/ANSI B30 Series Cranes Standards

    Rationale

    Many consensus standards were relied upon for various provisions in the final rule, but there was no one consensus standard available that covered all of the topics covered by OSHA's final rule.

3. Please list the Voluntary Consensus Standards (VCS) your agency substituted for Government Unique Standards (GUS) in FY 2010 as a result of review under Section 15(b)(7) of OMB Circular A-119: **0**

4. Please provide the total number of Voluntary Consensus Standards your agency BEGAN to use during FY 2010: Optional: If possible, also please provide the total number of Non-consensus Standards that are developed in the private sector your agency began to use during FY 2010. In addition, please provide your agency's rationale for using the Non-consensus Standards that are developed in the private sector counted in this question.

Voluntary Consensus Standards: **12**

Other Technical Standards: **0**

Rationale: Specific sections of 12 VCS were newly incorporated by reference in 29 CFR 1926 Subpart CC, Cranes and Derricks.

5. Please enter the Voluntary Consensus Standards Bodies (VCSB) in which your agency participated in during FY 2010: **21**

Voluntary Consensus Standards Body	**Acronym**
American Lift Institute	ALI
American National Standards Institute	ANSI
American Society of Mechanical Engineers	ASME
American Society of Safety Engineers	ASSE
American Welding Society	AWS
American Wind Energy Association	AWEA
Association for Machine Technology	AMT
ASTM International	ASTM
Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers	IEEE
International Electrotechnical Commission	IEC
International Organization for Standardization	ISO
International Organization for Standardization/International Electrotechnical Commission	ISO/IEC
International Society of Automation	ISA
International Window Cleaning Association	IWCA
National Fire Protection Association	NFPA
National Floor Safety Institute	NFSI
National Safety Council	NSC
Robotics Industries Association	RIA
Society of Automotive Engineers	SAE
Underwriters Laboratories	UL
Wood Machinery Manufacturers of America	WMMA

6. Please provide the total number of your agency's representatives who participated in voluntary consensus standards activities during FY 2010 and the total number of activities these agency representatives participated in: **59**

7. Please provide any conformity assessment activities (as described in “Guidance on Federal Conformity Assessment Activities” found in the Federal Register, Volume 65, Number 155, dated August 10, 2000) in which your agency was involved in FY 2010.

No comment at this time

8. Please provide an evaluation of the effectiveness of Circular A-119 policy and recommendations for any changes:

No comment at this time.

9. Please provide any other comments you would like to share on behalf of your agency.

No comment at this time.

10. Please use this box to provide any additional comments on how your agency currently reports its use of voluntary consensus standards:

10-1. Removed **[This question was deprecated in 2005]**

10-2. Removed **[This question was deprecated in 2005]**

10-3. Removed **[This question was deprecated in 2005]**

10-4. Does your agency report standards that it uses for guidance purposes (as opposed to compliance purposes)? (a) Yes; (b) No; (c) Not applicable; **No**

10-5. Does your agency report use of standards from non-ANSI accredited standards developers, industry consortia groups, or both? (a) non-ANSI Accredited; (b) Consortia; (c) Both; (d) Neither; or (e) Not applicable; **D**

10-6. Does your agency have a schedule for periodically reviewing its use of standards for purposes of updating such use? (a) Yes; (b) No; **No**

10-7. How often does your agency review its standards for purposes of updating such use? [enter the number of years]: **0**

Title: Department of Labor (DOL) Fiscal Year 2010 Agency Report

Department of State (DOS) Fiscal Year 2010 Agency Report

1. Please describe the importance of standards in the achievement of your agency's mission, how your agency uses standards to deliver its primary services in support of its mission, and provide any examples or case studies of standards success. Please include relevant Internet links and links to your agency's standards website.

The Department of State, Economics & Energy Bureau, International Communications & Information Policy, Multilateral Affairs (EEB/CIP/MA) represents the nation at meetings of the United Nation's International Telecommunication Union (Telecommunication Development (ITU-D), Telecommunication Standardization (ITU-T), and Radiocommunication (ITU-R)). Especially in the case of the ITU-T, these sectors develop standards which govern the some of the technical and intergovernmental policy aspects of international telecommunications. The Department of State coordinates development of the Government's technical, policy, and regulatory positions based on advice provided by government agencies (such as the Federal Communications Commission and the Department of Commerce/National Telecommunications and Information Administration) and the U.S. telecommunications industry. The Department also leads delegations to these international meetings selected from the public and private

sectors. In general the government does not participate in strictly technical discussions, and the technical standards (Recommendations) are written almost exclusively by the international telecommunications industry. The resulting standards form the basis for much of the technical and policy aspects of international telecommunications and provide important input to the development of national regulatory policy. In particular, ITU-T standards are used to support standard quality of service and telecommunication transport mechanisms, among others.

2. Please list the government-unique standards your agency used in lieu of voluntary consensus standards during FY 2010: **0**

3. Please list the Voluntary Consensus Standards (VCS) your agency substituted for Government Unique Standards (GUS) in FY 2010 as a result of review under Section 15(b)(7) of OMB Circular A-119: **0**

4. Please provide the total number of Voluntary Consensus Standards your agency BEGAN to use during FY 2010: Optional: If possible, also please provide the total number of Non-consensus Standards that are developed in the private sector your agency began to use during FY 2010. In addition, please provide your agency's rationale for using the Non-consensus Standards that are developed in the private sector counted in this question.

Voluntary Consensus Standards: **0**

Other Technical Standards: **0**

Rationale: N/A

5. Please enter the Voluntary Consensus Standards Bodies (VCSB) in which your agency participated in during FY 2010: **1**

Voluntary Consensus Standards Body	**Acronym**
International Telecommunication Union	ITU

6. Please provide the total number of your agency's representatives who participated in voluntary consensus standards activities during FY 2010 and the total number of activities these agency representatives participated in: **9**

7. Please provide any conformity assessment activities (as described in “Guidance on Federal Conformity Assessment Activities” found in the Federal Register, Volume 65, Number 155, dated August 10, 2000) in which your agency was involved in FY 2010.

none

8. Please provide an evaluation of the effectiveness of Circular A-119 policy and recommendations for any changes:

none

9. Please provide any other comments you would like to share on behalf of your agency.

none

10. Please use this box to provide any additional comments on how your agency currently reports its use of voluntary consensus standards:

10-1. Removed **[This question was deprecated in 2005]**

10-2. Removed **[This question was deprecated in 2005]**

10-3. Removed **[This question was deprecated in 2005]**

10-4. Does your agency report standards that it uses for guidance purposes (as opposed to compliance purposes)? (a) Yes; (b) No; (c) Not applicable; **No**

10-5. Does your agency report use of standards from non-ANSI accredited standards developers, industry consortia groups, or both? (a) non-ANSI Accredited; (b) Consortia; (c) Both; (d) Neither; or (e) Not applicable; **A**

10-6. Does your agency have a schedule for periodically reviewing its use of standards for purposes of updating such use? (a) Yes; (b) No; **No**

10-7. How often does your agency review its standards for purposes of updating such use? [enter the number of years]: **0**

Title: Department of State (DOS) Fiscal Year 2010 Agency Report

Department of Transportation (DOT) Fiscal Year 2010 Agency Report

1. Please describe the importance of standards in the achievement of your agency's mission, how your agency uses standards to deliver its primary services in support of its mission, and provide any examples or case studies of standards success. Please include relevant Internet links and links to your agency's standards website.

The U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) and its operating administrations rely upon a consensus rulemaking program to support the Department's strategic goals: safety, state of good repair, economic competitiveness, livable communities, and environmental sustainability. In addition, DOT relies upon standards development processes with various domestic and international standards developing organizations (SDOs) and stakeholders to advance innovative transportation technologies; and to improve the state of practice in all modes of transportation.

DOT Uses of Voluntary Consensus Standards (VCS)

DOT uses VCS not only to address the Department's number one priority -- safety -- but also to advance new technologies, to harmonize practices internationally in support of U.S. exports, and to support other national priorities. Some recent examples:

Standards to Advance National Priorities

Improved Fuel Efficiency and Reduced Greenhouse Gas Emissions – On May 21, 2010, President Obama issued a Presidential Memorandum requesting that the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA), on behalf of the Department of Transportation develop, through notice and comment rulemaking, a coordinated National Program under the Clean Air Act (CAA) and the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (EPCA), as amended by the Energy Independence and Security Act (EISA) to improve fuel efficiency and to reduce greenhouse gas emissions of light-duty vehicles for model years 2017–2025. (75 FR 62739)

High Speed Rail Designs – the Next Generation Corridor Equipment Pool Committee established under Section 305 of the Passenger Rail Investment and Improvement Act (PRIIA) of 2008 approved performance and technical design specifications for next generation bi-level passenger rail cars. This is a major achievement that supports Amtrak's plans to advance and support the growth of new or existing state-supported corridor service, renew and replace its national fleet and foster the development of a domestic rail manufacturing industry.

Standards Required by Congress

Congress directed NHTSA to "study and establish a motor vehicle safety standard that provides for a means of alerting blind and other pedestrians of motor vehicle operation." NHTSA is to "consult technical standardization organizations responsible for measurement methods such as the Society of Automotive Engineers, the International Organization for Standardization, and the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, World Forum for Harmonization of Vehicle Regulations." (P.L. 111-373; January 4, 2011).

International Harmonization for Safety and Economic Competitiveness

The Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) amended the Hazardous Materials Regulations to maintain alignment with international standards by incorporating various amendments, including changes to proper shipping names, hazard classes, packing groups, special provisions, packaging authorizations, air transport limited quantities, and vessel stowage requirements. These revisions are necessary to harmonize the Hazardous Materials Regulations with recent changes made to the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code, the International Civil Aviation Organization's Technical Instructions for the Safe Transport of Dangerous Goods by Air, and the United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods—Model Regulations. (76 FR 3308)

Standards to Assist Policymaking

PHMSA is considering whether changes are needed to the regulations covering hazardous liquid onshore pipelines. In particular, PHMSA is seeking comment on whether it should extend regulation to certain pipelines currently exempt from regulation; whether other areas along a pipeline should either be identified for extra protection or be included as additional high consequence areas (HCAs) for Integrity management (IM) protection; whether to establish

and/or adopt standards and procedures for minimum leak detection requirements for all pipelines; whether to require the installation of emergency flow restricting devices (EFRDs) in certain areas; and whether revised valve spacing requirements are needed on new construction or existing pipelines. (75 FR 63774)

Direct Use of Consensus Standards for Safety Compliance

Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) accepts the ASTM International's F2696–08 Standard Practice for Inspection of Airplane Electrical Wiring Systems (Standard Practice) as an acceptable means of compliance to 14 CFR part 23 sections concerning electrical wiring systems. FAA finds the standards to be acceptable methods and procedures for inspection of electrical wiring systems for normal, utility, acrobatic, and commuter category airplanes. (75 FR 65051)

PHMSA is considering amending the Hazardous Materials Regulations (HMR) to incorporate the most recent edition of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers' Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code, Section XII for the design, construction, and certification of cargo tank motor vehicles, cryogenic portable tanks and multi-unit-tank car tanks (ton tanks). PHMSA is also considering incorporating by reference the National Board of Boiler and Pressure Vessel Inspectors' National Board Inspection Code as it applies to the continuing qualification and maintenance of ASME stamped cargo tank motor vehicles, portable tanks, and multi-unit-tank car tanks (ton tanks) constructed to standards in ASME Section VIII or ASME Section XII. (75 FR 80765)

Routine Review and Update of VCS Cited for Safety

PHMSA amended Federal pipeline safety regulations to incorporate by reference all or parts of 40 new editions of voluntary consensus technical standards. This action allows pipeline operators to use current technologies, improved materials, and updated industry and management practices. (75 FR 48593)

Standards to Provide Clarity in Multi-Agency Safety Compliance

The Federal Railroad Administration's (FRA) employee injury and illness recordkeeping and reporting requirements employ equivalent standards to those promulgated by OSHA, so OSHA does not require railroad carriers to maintain OSHA records in addition to FRA records. Rather, railroad carriers are only required to report employee injuries and illnesses to FRA in accordance with FRA's regulations. FRA makes all railroad employee injury and illness data available to OSHA for use in its complementary program of regulation, and provides this data to the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) each year for inclusion in the Department of Labor's national occupational injury and illness database. (75 FR 68862)

Standards to Implement Safety Improvements, New Safety Practices and Technologies

FRA amended the Federal Track Safety Standards to promote the safety of railroad operations over track constructed with concrete crossties. In particular, FRA used VCS to set specific

requirements for effective concrete crossties, for rail fastening systems connected to concrete crossties, and for automated inspections of track constructed with concrete crossties. (75 FR 52490)

FRA proposes to revise the existing regulations containing Railroad Locomotive Safety Standards. The revisions update, consolidate, and clarify the existing regulations. The proposal incorporates existing industry and engineering best practices related to locomotives and locomotive electronics. This includes the development of a safety analysis for new locomotive electronic systems. FRA believes this revision will modernize and improve its safety regulatory program related to locomotives. (76 FR 2200)

Standards for Technical Guidance

The Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) is not a regulatory agency; however, FHWA provides technical guidance on best practices and expected standards in highway construction, operations and maintenance. The Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD) is incorporated by reference within Federal regulations at 23 CFR Part 655, approved by FHWA, and recognized as the national standard for traffic control devices used on all public roads. When new provisions are adopted in a new edition or revision of the MUTCD, any new or reconstructed traffic control devices being installed after adoption are generally required to be in compliance with the new provisions. Existing devices in the field that do not meet the new MUTCD provisions are expected to be upgraded by highway agencies over time to meet the new provisions via a systematic upgrading process, but there are no specific dates for required completion of the upgrades. (75 FR 74128)

PHMSA issued an Advisory Bulletin to remind operators of gas and hazardous liquid pipeline facilities of their responsibilities, under Federal integrity management (IM) regulations, to perform detailed threat and risk analyses that integrate accurate data and information from their entire pipeline system, especially when calculating Maximum Allowable Operating Pressure (MAOP) or Maximum Operating Pressure (MOP), and to utilize these VCS-developed risk analyses in the identification of appropriate assessment methods, and preventive and mitigative measures. (76 FR 1504)

Standards for Technology Development

The Research and Innovative Technology Administration’s (RITA) Intelligent Transportation Systems (ITS) Standards and Architecture Program seeks to advance the deployment of ITS technologies and applications internationally. The ITS Program is working with various SDOs to develop over 100 VCS to enable integration of ITS devices and center-based systems, resulting in the greatest efficiencies and improvements to mobility and safety. The ability of different ITS devices and components to exchange and interpret data directly through a common communications interface, and to use the exchanged data to operate together effectively, is interoperability; the key to achieving the full potential of ITS. A standards-based approach to integration helps to facilitate the exchange of transportation data as well as more easily accommodate future equipment replacements, systems upgrades, and system expansions.

Over the past year, RITA signed Memoranda of Cooperation with Transport Canada, the European Union, the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport of Japan, and the European Telecommunications Standards Institute, directed specifically at international development and harmonization of ITS standards. Coherent standards are expected to advance ITS deployment more swiftly, and to aid in economic competitiveness.

2. Please list the government-unique standards your agency used in lieu of voluntary consensus standards during FY 2010: **4**

1. **Government Unique Standard**: 63 FR 17976; April 13, 1998 - Product Safety Signs and Labels (Incorporated: 1998)

   Voluntary Standard

   ANSI Z535.4 - ANSI Requirements for Color Coded Header Messages for the Different Levels of Hazard

   Rationale

   NHTSA explained in the NPRM that the American National Standard Institute (ANSI) has a standard4 for product safety signs and labels (ANSI Z535.4) that identifies a hierarchy of hazard levels ranging from extremely serious to moderately serious and specifies corresponding hierarchies of signal words, i.e., “danger,” “warning,” and “caution,” and of colors. For the header, the ANSI standard specifies a red background with white text for “danger,” an orange background with black text for “warning,” and a yellow background with black text for caution.”

   The ANSI standard specifies that pictograms should be black on white, with occasional uses of color for emphasis, and that message text should be black on white. The agency noted in the NPRM that when it earlier updated the requirements for air bag warning labels to require the addition of color and pictograms, it had chosen not to adopt the colors specified in the ANSI standard. NHTSA chose to use yellow instead of orange in the background of the heading for the air bag warning label, even though the word “warning” was used, because of overwhelming focus group preference for yellow. Only two of the 53 participants preferred orange. Participants generally stated that yellow was more eye-catching than orange. Participants also noted that red (stop) and yellow (caution) had meaning to them, but not orange.

   NHTSA asked for comment on three color options for the revised utility vehicle rollover warning label. Proposed label 1 used the ANSI color format with the heading background in orange with the words in black. The remainder of the label had a white background with black text and drawings. Proposed label 2 used a color scheme like the air bag warning labels, which is the same as the ANSI color format except that the background color for the heading in the label is yellow. Proposed label 3 employed the color scheme used in the focus groups - the heading area had a red background with white text. The graphic areas had a yellow background with black and white drawings. The text area had a black background with yellow text.

Despite focus group preference for the signal word “danger,” the agency proposed the use of the word “warning” as more appropriate to the level of risk. The agency also noted that the word “warning” is used in the air bag warning label.

Recognizing that it might encounter additional conflicts between focus group preferences and the ANSI standard in future rulemakings, NHTSA requested comments in the NPRM on the extent to which any final choice regarding colors and signal words should be guided by the focus group preferences instead of the ANSI standard. NHTSA also requested comments on the broader issue of the circumstances in which it would be appropriate for agency rulemaking decisions to be guided by focus group results or other information when such information is contrary to a voluntary consensus standard such as the ANSI standard.

At this time (February 22, 1999), a final decision is still pending regarding its proposal to upgrade the rollover warning label. As to the general questions it posed in the NPRM, NHTSA recognizes that ANSI’s mission differs somewhat from that of the agency’s focus groups with respect to the labeling of hazardous situations. ANSI’s mission is to develop and maintain a standard for communicating information about a comprehensive hierarchy of hazards, while the focus groups’ mission is to design an effective label for a specific hazard. The agency recognizes further that, given the difference in their missions, their conclusions about the appropriate manner of communication might differ on occasion.

Since agency labeling decisions are highly dependent on the facts regarding the specific hazard being addressed, NHTSA anticipates making case-by-case determinations of the extent to which it should follow voluntary standards versus information from focus groups and other sources. NHTSA will rely on its own expertise and judgement in making determinations under the NTTAA and the statutory provisions regarding vehicle safety standards.

2. **Government Unique Standard**: Air Bag Warning Label (1997) (Incorporated: 1997)

   Voluntary Standard

   ANSI ISO

   Rationale

   The Air Bag Warning Label uses yellow as the background color, instead of orange, in accordance with an ANSI standard and uses a graphic developed by Chrysler Corporation to depict the hazards of being too close to an air bag, instead of the graphic recommended by the ISO. These decisions were based on focus group testing sponsored by the agency which strongly indicated that these unique requirements would be far more effective with respect to safety than the industry standards.

3. **Government Unique Standard**: Brake Performance, 49 CFR 393.52 - FMCSA's Performance-Based Brake Testers (PBBTs) Requirement (Incorporated: 2002)

   Voluntary Standard

   SAE J667 - Brake Test Code Inertia Dynamometer (cancelled February 2002)

   SAE J1854 - Brake Force Distribution Performance Guide - Trucks and Buses

   Rationale

   FMCSA used government-unique standards in lieu of voluntary consensus standards when it implemented its final rule to allow inspectors to use performance-based brake testers (PBBTs) to check the brakes on large trucks and buses for compliance with federal safety standards and to issue citations when these vehicles fail (67 FR 51770, August 9, 2002). The FMCSA evaluated several PBBTs during a round robin test series to assess their functional performance and potential use in law enforcement. The standard, a specific configuration of brake forces and wheel loads on a heavy-duty vehicle, was used to evaluate the candidate PBBTs and their operating protocols. The agency's rationale for use of the government-unique standards was to verify that these measurements and new technology could be used by law enforcement as an alternative to stopping distance tests or on-road deceleration tests. PBBTs are expected to save time and their use could increase the number of commercial motor vehicles that can be inspected in a given time. Only PBBTs that meet specifications developed by the FMCSA can be used to determine compliance with the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Regulations. The final rule represents a culmination of agency research that began in the early 1990s.

4. **Government Unique Standard**: Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standard (FMVSS) No. 226, ‘‘Ejection Mitigation" (49 CFR 571.226; 49 CFR 585, Subpart K) (2011). (Incorporated: 2010)

   Voluntary Standard

   SAE J2568—Intrusion Resistance of Safety Glazing Systems for Road Vehicles; BSI AU 209—Vehicle Security

   Rationale

   NHTSA studied the potential of applying these standards, but decided against adopting them for several reasons. These standards provide glazing intrusion resistance requirements from external impact (outside-in) as opposed to ejection mitigation (inside-out). Additionally, the requirements are not appropriate for vehicles with only side curtain air bags, given that there is a time dependence associated with a curtain's ejection mitigation performance. Once deployed, the pressure in the air bag continuously decreases. The 16 km/h test is done at 6 seconds to assure that the pressure does not decrease too quickly. It does not seem that the 40 mm gap test could be done after the 6-second impact, in any timeframe which is related to rollover and side impact ejections. Further, there was no shown safety need for applying the suggested standards. We cannot

show that ejections that would not be prevented by the primary 100-mm displacement requirement would be prevented by a secondary 40-mm requirement. Also, it seemed that the 40-mm requirement would indirectly require installation of advanced glazing. The costs associated with advanced glazing installations at the side windows covered by the NHTSA standard are substantial in comparison to a system only utilizing rollover curtains. For these reasons, the agency did not accept the standards.

3. Please list the Voluntary Consensus Standards (VCS) your agency substituted for Government Unique Standards (GUS) in FY 2010 as a result of review under Section 15(b)(7) of OMB Circular A-119: **0**

4. Please provide the total number of Voluntary Consensus Standards your agency BEGAN to use during FY 2010: Optional: If possible, also please provide the total number of Non-consensus Standards that are developed in the private sector your agency began to use during FY 2010. In addition, please provide your agency's rationale for using the Non-consensus Standards that are developed in the private sector counted in this question.

Voluntary Consensus Standards: **8**

Other Technical Standards: **0**

Rationale:

5. Please enter the Voluntary Consensus Standards Bodies (VCSB) in which your agency participated in during FY 2010: **50**

Voluntary Consensus Standards Body	**Acronym**
Aerospace Industries Association of America	AIA
American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators	AAMVA
American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials	AASHTO
American Gas Association	AGA
American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics	AIAA
American Petroleum Institute	API
American Public Transportation Association	APTA
American Railway Engineering & Maintenance-of-Way Association	AREMA
American Society for Nondestructive Testing	ASNT
American Society of Civil Engineers	ASCE
American Society of Mechanical Engineers	ASME
Association of American Railroads	AAR
ASTM International	ASTM
Canadian General Standards Board	CGSB
Chlorine Institute	CI
Commercial Motor Vehicle Safety Alliance	CMVSA

Compressed Gas Association	CGA
Electronic Components Assemblies & Materials Association	ECAMA
European Telecommunications Standards Institute	ETSI
Human Factors and Ergonomics Society, Inc.	HFES
Illuminating Engineering Society of North America	IESNA
Industrial Truck Association	ITA
Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers	IEEE
Institute of Transportation Engineers	ITE
Intelligent Transportation Society of America	ITSA
International Atomic Energy Agency	IAEA
International Civil Aviation Organization	ICAO
International Maritime Organization	IMO
International Organization for Standardization	ISO
International Society of Automation	ISA
Manufacturers Standardization Society of the Valve and Fittings Industry	MSSVFI
National Association of Corrosion Engineers International	NACE
National Committee on Uniform Traffic Control Devices	NCUTCD
National Electrical Manufacturers Association	NEMA
National Fire Protection Association	NFPA
National Petroleum Management Association	NPMA
National Safety Council	NSC
North American Transport of Dangerous Goods Standards	NATDGS
Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development	OECD
Radio Technical Commission for Aeronautics	RTCA
Radio Technical Commission for Maritime Services	RTCM
Recreation Vehicle Industry Association	RVIA
Rehabilitation Engineering and Assistive Technology Society of North America	RESNA
Society for Protective Coatings	SPC
Society of Automotive Engineers	SAE
Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers	SNAME
Transportation Research Board	TRB
Truck Trailer Manufacturers Association	TTMA
United Nations Committee on the Transport of Dangerous Goods	UNTDG
United Nations Economic Commission for Europe	UNECE

6. Please provide the total number of your agency's representatives who participated in voluntary consensus standards activities during FY 2010 and the total number of activities these agency representatives participated in: **141**

7. Please provide any conformity assessment activities (as described in "Guidance on Federal Conformity Assessment Activities" found in the Federal Register, Volume 65, Number 155, dated August 10, 2000) in which your agency was involved in FY 2010.

Federal Railroad Administration (FRA): Under 15 CFR Part 286, FRA's conformity assessment activities are visible internationally through expanded efforts in the area of safe, uniform international transport of hazardous materials by participation in the Canadian General Standards Board Tank Car Committee and the American Society of Mechanical Engineers Transportation Pressure Vessel Committee, as well as continuing to participate in the North American Transport of Dangerous Goods Standard Working Group and the Association of American Railroads Tank Car Committee. Participation in the voluntary consensus standards bodies listed above as well as in numerous committees and sub-committees of those bodies gives FRA access to the developmental stages of private sector conformity assessment standards to ensure that the agency viewpoint is considered in the development of these standards.

Research and Innovative Technology Administration (RITA)/Intelligent Transportation Systems (ITS) Program: The National Transportation Communications for ITS Protocol (NTCIP) Testing and Conformity Assessment Working Group issued NCTIP 8007 - Testing and Conformity Assessment Documentation within NTCIP Standards. NTCIP 8007 defines the rules and guidelines to be used by the other NTCIP working groups when they produce NTCIP test documentation.

8. Please provide an evaluation of the effectiveness of Circular A-119 policy and recommendations for any changes:

DOT believes that Circular A-119 is working effectively. The use of voluntary standards provides efficiencies for regulatory agencies, and for regulated entities and industries. There continues to be a low volume of government-unique standards being used in lieu of voluntary consensus standards within DOT.

DOT recommends that OMB Circular A-119 be revised to require NTTAA reporting only on instances of government-unique standards being used in lieu of voluntary consensus standards, with the default position being that agencies are using VCS for regulatory work as much as possible. The Circular should continue the policy that there is no requirement to report on government-unique standards developed where a voluntary consensus standard is unavailable, per sections 6g and 9a of the Circular.

9. Please provide any other comments you would like to share on behalf of your agency.

DOT offers no additional comments.

10. Please use this box to provide any additional comments on how your agency currently reports its use of voluntary consensus standards:

Standards referenced in the Code of Federal Regulations are periodically reviewed as part of the Section 610 reviews, and as a part of the continuing rulemaking process, including petitions for rulemaking. Some operating administrations also have an internal regulatory effectiveness

review function, which provides a further opportunity to review both voluntary consensus and agency-unique standards. These avenues allow for both ad-hoc and periodic reviews.

Standards incorporated into regulations for purposes of international harmonization are generally reviewed and updated every two years.

10-1. Removed **[This question was deprecated in 2005]**

10-2. Removed **[This question was deprecated in 2005]**

10-3. Removed **[This question was deprecated in 2005]**

10-4. Does your agency report standards that it uses for guidance purposes (as opposed to compliance purposes)? (a) Yes; (b) No; (c) Not applicable; **Yes**

10-5. Does your agency report use of standards from non-ANSI accredited standards developers, industry consortia groups, or both? (a) non-ANSI Accredited; (b) Consortia; (c) Both; (d) Neither; or (e) Not applicable; **C**

10-6. Does your agency have a schedule for periodically reviewing its use of standards for purposes of updating such use? (a) Yes; (b) No; **Yes**

10-7. How often does your agency review its standards for purposes of updating such use? [enter the number of years]: **5**

Title: Department of Transportation (DOT) Fiscal Year 2010 Agency Report

Department of the Treasury (TRES) Fiscal Year 2010 Agency Report

1. Please describe the importance of standards in the achievement of your agency's mission, how your agency uses standards to deliver its primary services in support of its mission, and provide any examples or case studies of standards success. Please include relevant Internet links and links to your agency's standards website.

U.S. Department of Treasury's mission is to maintain a strong economy and create economic and job opportunities by promoting the conditions that enable economic growth and stability at home and abroad, strengthen national security by combating threats and protecting the integrity of the financial system, and manage the U.S. Government's finances and resources effectively. U.S. Department of Treasury's technical standards program provides direction by defining the technical infrastructure of hardware, software, connectivity, and standards necessary to implement the application projects defined by the Enterprise Architecture. The standards provide an open systems environment with the functionality necessary to meet Treasury's mission requirements. This process supports IT planning; introducing an orderly, repeatable, architecture-based planning process that better manages IT investments and supports crosscutting business needs.

2. Please list the government-unique standards your agency used in lieu of voluntary consensus standards during FY 2010: **0**

3. Please list the Voluntary Consensus Standards (VCS) your agency substituted for Government Unique Standards (GUS) in FY 2010 as a result of review under Section 15(b)(7) of OMB Circular A-119: **0**

4. Please provide the total number of Voluntary Consensus Standards your agency BEGAN to use during FY 2010: Optional: If possible, also please provide the total number of Non-consensus Standards that are developed in the private sector your agency began to use during FY 2010. In addition, please provide your agency's rationale for using the Non-consensus Standards that are developed in the private sector counted in this question.

Voluntary Consensus Standards: **2**

Other Technical Standards: **0**

Rationale: The Department of Treasury maintains a list of IT Standards that are classified as Voluntary Consensus Standards. There were no Voluntary Consensus Standards beyond those prescribed by the Department.

5. Please enter the Voluntary Consensus Standards Bodies (VCSB) in which your agency participated in during FY 2010: **0**

6. Please provide the total number of your agency's representatives who participated in voluntary consensus standards activities during FY 2010 and the total number of activities these agency representatives participated in: **0**

7. Please provide any conformity assessment activities (as described in “Guidance on Federal Conformity Assessment Activities” found in the Federal Register, Volume 65, Number 155, dated August 10, 2000) in which your agency was involved in FY 2010.

1. Government Accountability Office (GAO) audits
2. Certification and Accreditations

8. Please provide an evaluation of the effectiveness of Circular A-119 policy and recommendations for any changes:

The Department of the Treasury finds Circular A-119 to be effective in the identification of standards for use in the development and acquisition of information technology systems and equipment.

9. Please provide any other comments you would like to share on behalf of your agency.

No comments to offer at this time.

10. Please use this box to provide any additional comments on how your agency currently reports its use of voluntary consensus standards:

10-1. Removed **[This question was deprecated in 2005]**

10-2. Removed **[This question was deprecated in 2005]**

10-3. Removed **[This question was deprecated in 2005]**

10-4. Does your agency report standards that it uses for guidance purposes (as opposed to compliance purposes)? (a) Yes; (b) No; (c) Not applicable; **Yes**

10-5. Does your agency report use of standards from non-ANSI accredited standards developers, industry consortia groups, or both? (a) non-ANSI Accredited; (b) Consortia; (c) Both; (d) Neither; or (e) Not applicable; **C**

10-6. Does your agency have a schedule for periodically reviewing its use of standards for purposes of updating such use? (a) Yes; (b) No; **Yes**

10-7. How often does your agency review its standards for purposes of updating such use? [enter the number of years]: **1**

Title: Department of the Treasury (TRES) Fiscal Year 2010 Agency Report

Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) Fiscal Year 2010 Agency Report

None submitted.

Appendix E – Individual, Unabridged Commission and other Agency Reports

Access Board (ACCESS) Fiscal Year 2010 Agency Report

1. Please describe the importance of standards in the achievement of your agency's mission, how your agency uses standards to deliver its primary services in support of its mission, and provide any examples or case studies of standards success. Please include relevant Internet links and links to your agency's standards website.

The Access Board is authorized to promulgate both guidelines and standards. The Board uses referenced standards to maintain harmonization with model codes and standards commonly used by entities covered by the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, the Architectural Barriers Act of 1968, Section 255 of the Telecommunications Act of 1996 and Section 508 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended. The Access Board maintains one Standard 36 CFR Part 1194 Electronic and Information Technology Accessibility Standards which currently is under revision. The Board's guidelines are adopted as enforceable standards by other Federal agencies, these include:

36 CFR Part 1191
Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) Accessibility Guidelines for Buildings and Facilities; Architectural Barriers Act (ABA) Accessibility Guidelines
http://www.access-board.gov/ada-aba/final.cfm

36 CFR Part 1192
Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) Accessibility Guidelines for Transportation Vehicles
http://www.access-board.gov/transit/html/vguide.htm

36 CFR Part 1193
Telecommunications Act Accessibility Guidelines
http://www.access-board.gov/telecomm/rule.htm

2. Please list the government-unique standards your agency used in lieu of voluntary consensus standards during FY 2010: **1**

1. **Government Unique Standard**: 36 CFR Part 1194 Electronic and Information Technology Accessibility Standards (December, 2000) (Incorporated: 2006)

   Voluntary Standard

   ANSI/IEEE Standard for Hearing Aid Compatibility with Wireless Devices

   Rationale

   A provision in the Section 508 Standards requires that interference to hearing technologies be reduced to the lowest possible level that allows a user of hearing

technologies to utilize a telecommunications product. Individuals who are hard of hearing use hearing aids and other assistive listening devices, but they cannot be used if products introduce noise into the listening aids because of electromagnetic interference. The ANSI/IEEE Standard for Hearing Aid Compatibility with Wireless Devices was not completed in time for reference by the agency in its final rule published in FY 2000. However, the agency will consider using the Standard in FY 20007. In the meantime, because the requirement in the agency rule is a performance standard, the agency considers compliance with the VCS to meet the agency Standard.

3. Please list the Voluntary Consensus Standards (VCS) your agency substituted for Government Unique Standards (GUS) in FY 2010 as a result of review under Section 15(b)(7) of OMB Circular A-119: **0**

4. Please provide the total number of Voluntary Consensus Standards your agency BEGAN to use during FY 2010: Optional: If possible, also please provide the total number of Non-consensus Standards that are developed in the private sector your agency began to use during FY 2010. In addition, please provide your agency's rationale for using the Non-consensus Standards that are developed in the private sector counted in this question.

Voluntary Consensus Standards: **0**

Other Technical Standards: **0**

Rationale: The Access Board did not complete a rulemaking in FY 2010.

5. Please enter the Voluntary Consensus Standards Bodies (VCSB) in which your agency participated in during FY 2010: **6**

Voluntary Consensus Standards Body	**Acronym**
Acoustical Society of America	ASA
American National Standards Institute	ANSI
American Society of Mechanical Engineers	ASME
ASTM International	ASTM
International Code Council	ICC
National Spa and Pool Institute	NSPI

6. Please provide the total number of your agency's representatives who participated in voluntary consensus standards activities during FY 2010 and the total number of activities these agency representatives participated in: **9**

7. Please provide any conformity assessment activities (as described in “Guidance on Federal Conformity Assessment Activities” found in the Federal Register, Volume 65, Number 155, dated August 10, 2000) in which your agency was involved in FY 2010.

N/A

8. Please provide an evaluation of the effectiveness of Circular A-119 policy and recommendations for any changes:

N/A

9. Please provide any other comments you would like to share on behalf of your agency.

N/A

10. Please use this box to provide any additional comments on how your agency currently reports its use of voluntary consensus standards:

10-1. Removed **[This question was deprecated in 2005]**

10-2. Removed **[This question was deprecated in 2005]**

10-3. Removed **[This question was deprecated in 2005]**

10-4. Does your agency report standards that it uses for guidance purposes (as opposed to compliance purposes)? (a) Yes; (b) No; (c) Not applicable; **No**

10-5. Does your agency report use of standards from non-ANSI accredited standards developers, industry consortia groups, or both? (a) non-ANSI Accredited; (b) Consortia; (c) Both; (d) Neither; or (e) Not applicable; **A**

10-6. Does your agency have a schedule for periodically reviewing its use of standards for purposes of updating such use? (a) Yes; (b) No; **No**

10-7. How often does your agency review its standards for purposes of updating such use? [enter the number of years]: **0**

Title: Access Board (ACCESS) Fiscal Year 2010 Agency Report

U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) Fiscal Year 2010 Agency Report

No report submitted

Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) Fiscal Year 2010 Agency Report

1. Please describe the importance of standards in the achievement of your agency's mission, how your agency uses standards to deliver its primary services in support of its mission, and provide any examples or case studies of standards success. Please include relevant Internet links and links to your agency's standards website.

The U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) is responsible for protecting the American public from unreasonable risks of injury and death associated with thousands of types of consumer products. Since its inception in 1973, the Commission has promoted the development of voluntary product safety standards to help it accomplish this mission. From 1990 - 2010, the Commission staff supported the development of over 485 new, revised, or reaffirmed voluntary standards. Information on the Commission staff's involvement in voluntary standards activities can be found on CPSC's website at www.cpsc.gov

2. Please list the government-unique standards your agency used in lieu of voluntary consensus standards during FY 2010: **2**

1. **Government Unique Standard**: 16 CFR 1500.17(a)(13), Metal-Cored Candlewicks Containing Lead and Candles With Such Wicks (Incorporated: 2003)

   Voluntary Standard

   Voices of Safety International (VOSI) standard on lead in candle wicks

   Rationale

   The U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission found that the VOSI standard is technically unsound, and thus would not result in the elimination or adequate reduction of the risk, and that substantial compliance with it is unlikely. See 68 Fed. Reg. 19145-6, paragraph H2, Voluntary Standards for further information on this finding.

2. **Government Unique Standard**: CPSC 16 CFR Parts 1213, 1500, and 1513 for Bunk Beds (Incorporated: 2000)

   Voluntary Standard

   ASTM F1427-96 Standard Consumer Safety Specification for Bunk Beds

   Rationale

   The CPSC rules go beyond the provisions of the ASTM voluntary standard to provide increased protection to children from the risk of death and serious injury from entrapment.

3. Please list the Voluntary Consensus Standards (VCS) your agency substituted for Government Unique Standards (GUS) in FY 2010 as a result of review under Section 15(b)(7) of OMB Circular A-119: **0**

4. Please provide the total number of Voluntary Consensus Standards your agency BEGAN to use during FY 2010: Optional: If possible, also please provide the total number of Non-consensus Standards that are developed in the private sector your agency began to use during FY 2010. In addition, please provide your agency's rationale for using the Non-consensus Standards that are developed in the private sector counted in this question.

Voluntary Consensus Standards: **2**

Other Technical Standards: **0**

Rationale: Not Applicable

5. Please enter the Voluntary Consensus Standards Bodies (VCSB) in which your agency participated in during FY 2010: **9**

Voluntary Consensus Standards Body	**Acronym**
American National Standards Institute	ANSI
American Society of Mechanical Engineers	ASME
Association of Pool and Spa Professionals	APSP
ASTM International	ASTM
International Organization for Standardization	ISO
National Electrical Manufacturers Association	NEMA
National Fire Protection Association	NFPA
Underwriters Laboratories	UL
Window Covering Manufacturers Association	WCMA

6. Please provide the total number of your agency's representatives who participated in voluntary consensus standards activities during FY 2010 and the total number of activities these agency representatives participated in: **30**

7. Please provide any conformity assessment activities (as described in “Guidance on Federal Conformity Assessment Activities” found in the Federal Register, Volume 65, Number 155, dated August 10, 2000) in which your agency was involved in FY 2010.

On August 14, 2008, the President signed into law the Consumer Product Safety Improvement Act of 2008, hereinafter referred to as the Act. Among other things, this Act sets forth requirements for general conformity certification and third party testing for children's products subject to consumer product safety rules under the Act or similar rules, bans, standards, or regulations under any other Act enforced by the Commission. A copy of the Act and related information on CPSC conformity assessment activities are shown on CPSC's website at www.cpsc.gov under "Information on the Consumer Product Safety Improvement Act".

8. Please provide an evaluation of the effectiveness of Circular A-119 policy and recommendations for any changes:

During 2010, Commission staff efforts to enhance voluntary safety standards development were complemented by the overall Federal policy set forth in the Circular. There are no recommendations for changes in the Circular at this time.

9. Please provide any other comments you would like to share on behalf of your agency.

The U.S. Consumer Product Safety Act (CPSA), as amended, requires the Commission to defer to issued voluntary standards, rather than promulgate mandatory standards, when the voluntary standards will eliminate or adequately reduce the risk of injury addressed and it is likely that there will be substantial compliance with the voluntary standards. Additionally, the Commission is encouraged to provide technical and administrative assistance to groups developing product safety standards and test methods, taking into account Commission resources and priorities. Congress passed the Consumer Product Safety Improvement Act of 2008 (CPSIA) in August 2008 that mandates several voluntary standards as mandatory standards and requires the Commission to adopt many durable infant product voluntary standards as mandatory standards, along with a mechanism to update them as the voluntary standards are updated.

Since its inception in 1973, the Commission has promoted the development of voluntary product safety standards. Policy statements in support of voluntary standards were published by the CPSC in 1975 and 1978. These policy statements were updated in 1988 and 2006 (16CFR 1031). Staff directives on implementation of portions of these policy statements were promulgated in 1989 and updated in October 2001 and July 2006. Since the principles set forth in the OMB Circular A-119 were published, the Commission has consistently supported them.

10. Please use this box to provide any additional comments on how your agency currently reports its use of voluntary consensus standards:

The CPSC reports on its voluntary consensus standards activities in its Voluntary Standards Activities reports which are published and posted twice a year on the CPSC website at www.cpsc.gov

10-1. Removed **[This question was deprecated in 2005]**

10-2. Removed **[This question was deprecated in 2005]**

10-3. Removed **[This question was deprecated in 2005]**

10-4. Does your agency report standards that it uses for guidance purposes (as opposed to compliance purposes)? (a) Yes; (b) No; (c) Not applicable; **C**

10-5. Does your agency report use of standards from non-ANSI accredited standards developers, industry consortia groups, or both? (a) non-ANSI Accredited; (b) Consortia; (c) Both; (d) Neither; or (e) Not applicable; **A**

10-6. Does your agency have a schedule for periodically reviewing its use of standards for purposes of updating such use? (a) Yes; (b) No; **Yes**

10-7. How often does your agency review its standards for purposes of updating such use? [enter the number of years]: **1**

Title: Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) Fiscal Year 2010 Agency Report

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Fiscal Year 2010 Agency Report

1. Please describe the importance of standards in the achievement of your agency's mission, how your agency uses standards to deliver its primary services in support of its mission, and provide any examples or case studies of standards success. Please include relevant Internet links and links to your agency's standards website.

No change from 2010

2. Please list the government-unique standards your agency used in lieu of voluntary consensus standards during FY 2010: **23**

1. **Government Unique Standard**: EPA Method 1 – Traverse Points, Stationary Sources (Incorporated: 2001)

   Voluntary Standard

   ASTM D3154-00, Standard Method for Average Velocity in a Duct (Pitot Tube Method)

   Rationale

   1. The standard appears to lack in quality control and quality assurance requirements. It does not include the following: (1) Proof that openings of standard pitot tube have not plugged during the test; (2) if differential pressure gauges other than inclined manometers (e.g., magnehelic gauges) are used, their calibration must be checked after each test series; and (3) the frequency and validity range for calibration of the temperature sensors. 2. They are too general, too broad, or not sufficiently detailed to assure compliance with EPA regulatory requirements.

   Voluntary Standard

   ASTM D3154-91 (1995), Standard Method for Average Velocity in a Duct (Pitot Tube Method)

   Rationale

   Is too general, too broad, or not sufficiently detailed to assure compliance with EPA regulatory requirements.

2. **Government Unique Standard**: EPA Method 101 - Mercury Emissions, Chlor-Alkali Plants (Air) (Incorporated: 2001)

   Voluntary Standard

   ASTM D6216-98 - Standard Practice for Opacity Monitor Manufacturers to Certify Conformance with Design and Performance Specifications.

   Rationale

The EPA is incorporating ASTM D6216 (manufacturers certification) by reference into EPA Performance Specification 1, Sect. 5 & 6 in another rulemaking. ASTM D6216 does not address all the requirements specified in PS-1.

3. **Government Unique Standard**: EPA Method 101a - Mercury Emissions Sewer/Sludge Incinerator (Incorporated: 2001)

   Voluntary Standard

   ASTM D6216-98 - Standard Practice for Opacity Monitor Manufacturers to Certify Conformance with Design and Performance Specifications.

   Rationale

   The EPA is incorporating ASTM D6216 (manufacturers certification) by reference into EPA Performance Specification 1, Sect. 5 & 6 in another rulemaking. ASTM D6216 does not address all the requirements specified in PS-1.

4. **Government Unique Standard**: EPA Method 10A – Carbon Monoxide for Certifying CEMS (Incorporated: 2001)

   Voluntary Standard

   CAN/CSA Z223.21-M1978, Method for the Measurement of Carbon Monoxide: 3—Method of Analysis by Non-Dispersive Infrared Spectrometry.

   Rationale

   1. It is lacking in the following areas: (1) Sampling procedures; (2) procedures to correct for the carbon dioxide concentration; (3) instructions to correct the gas volume if CO2 traps are used; (4) specifications to certify the calibration gases are within 2 percent of the target concentration; (5) mandatory instrument performance characteristics (e.g., rise time, fall time, zero drift, span drift, precision); (6) quantitative specification of the span value maximum as compared to the measured value: The standard specifies that the instruments should be compatible with the concentration of gases to be measured, whereas EPA Method 10 specifies that the instrument span value should be no more than 1.5 times the source performance standard. 2. Is too general, too broad, or not sufficiently detailed to assure compliance with EPA regulatory requirements.

5. **Government Unique Standard**: EPA Method 12 – Inorganic Lead, Stationary Sources (Incorporated: 2000)

   Voluntary Standard

   ASTM D4358-94 (1999), Standard Test Method for Lead and Chromium in Air Particulate Filter Samples of Lead Chromate Type Pigment Dusts by Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy

Rationale

These ASTM standards do not require the use of glass fiber filters as in EPA Method 12 and require the use of significantly different digestion procedures that appear to be milder than the EPA Method 12 digestion procedure. For these reasons, these ASTM standards cannot be considered equivalent to EPA Method 12. Also, the subject ASTM standards do not require the use of hydrogen fluoride (HF) as in EPA Method 29 and, therefore, they cannot be used for the preparation, digestion, and analysis of Method 29 samples. Additionally, Method 29 requires the use of a glass fiber filter, whereas these three ASTM standards require cellulose filters and other probable nonglass fiber media, which cannot be considered equivalent to EPA Method 29.

Voluntary Standard

ASTM E1741-95 (1995), Standard Practice for Preparation of Airborne Particulate Lead Samples Collected During Abatement and Construction Activities for Subsequent Analysis by Atomic Spectrometry

Rationale

These ASTM standards do not require the use of glass fiber filters as in EPA Method 12 and require the use of significantly different digestion procedures that appear to be milder than the EPA Method 12 digestion procedure. For these reasons, these ASTM standards cannot be considered equivalent to EPA Method 12. Also, the subject ASTM standards do not require the use of hydrogen fluoride (HF) as in EPA Method 29 and, therefore, they cannot be used for the preparation, digestion, and analysis of Method 29 samples. Additionally, Method 29 requires the use of a glass fiber filter, whereas these three ASTM standards require cellulose filters and other probable nonglass fiber media, which cannot be considered equivalent to EPA Method 29.

Voluntary Standard

ASTM E1979-98 (1998), Standard Practice for Ultrasonic Extraction of Paint, Dust, Soil, and Air Samples for Subsequent Determination of Lead

Rationale

These ASTM standards do not require the use of glass fiber filters as in EPA Method 12 and require the use of significantly different digestion procedures that appear to be milder than the EPA Method 12 digestion procedure. For these reasons, these ASTM standards cannot be considered equivalent to EPA Method 12. Also, the subject ASTM standards do not require the use of hydrogen fluoride (HF) as in EPA Method 29 and, therefore, they cannot be used for the preparation, digestion, and analysis of Method 29 samples. Additionally, Method 29 requires the use of a glass fiber filter, whereas these three ASTM standards require cellulose filters and other probable nonglass fiber media, which cannot be considered equivalent to EPA Method 29.

6. **Government Unique Standard**: EPA Method 17 - Particle Matter (PM) In Stack Filtration (Incorporated: 2001)

   Voluntary Standard

   ASME C00049

   Rationale

   EPA looked at this standard for both Pulp and Paper Hazardous Air Pollutant rules and for the Small Municipal Waste Combustion rule. Contains sampling options beyond which would be considered acceptable for Method 5.

   Voluntary Standard

   ASTM D3685/3685M-95 - Standard Test method for Sampling and Determination of Particle Matter in Stack Gases

   Rationale

   EPA looked at this standard for both Pulp and Paper Hazardous Air Pollutant rules and for the Small Municipal Waste Combustion rule. Contains sampling options beyond which would be considered acceptable for Method 5.

7. **Government Unique Standard**: EPA Method 2 – Velocity and S-type Pitot (Incorporated: 1999)

   Voluntary Standard

   ASTM D3464-96 (2001), Standard Test Method Average Velocity in a Duct Using a Thermal Anemometer

   Rationale

   Applicability specifications are not clearly defined, e.g., range of gas composition, temperature limits. Also, the lack of supporting quality assurance data for the calibration procedures and specifications, and certain variability issues that are not adequately addressed by the standard limit EPA's ability to make a definitive comparison of the method in these areas.

   Voluntary Standard

   ISO 10780:1994, Stationary Source Emissions-- Measurement of Velocity and Volume Flowrate of Gas Streams in Ducts

   Rationale

The standard recommends the use of an L-shaped pitot, which historically has not been recommended by EPA. The EPA specifies the S-type design, which has large openings that are less likely to plug up with dust.

8. **Government Unique Standard**: EPA Method 21 - Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) Leaks (Incorporated: 2003)

   Voluntary Standard

   ASTM E1211-97 - Standard Practice for Leak Detection and Location Using Surface-Mounted Acoustic Emission Sensors

   Rationale

   This standard will detect leaks but not classify the leak as VOC, as in EPA Method 21. In addition, in order to detect the VOC concentration of a known VOC leak, the acoustic signal would need to be calibrated against a primary instrument. Background noise interference in some source situations could also make this standard difficult to use effectively.

9. **Government Unique Standard**: EPA Method 25 – Gaseous Nonmethane Organic Emissions (Incorporated: 2001)

   Voluntary Standard

   EN 12619:1999 Stationary Source Emissions--Determination of the Mass Concentration of Total Gaseous Organic Carbon at Low Concentrations in Flue Gases--Continuous Flame Ionization Detector Method

   Rationale

   The standards do not apply to solvent process vapors in concentrations greater than 40 ppm (EN 12619) and 10 ppm carbon (ISO 14965). Methods whose upper limits are this low are too limited to be useful in measuring source emissions, which are expected to be much higher.

   Voluntary Standard

   ISO 14965:2000(E) Air Quality--Determination of Total Nonmethane Organic Compounds--Cryogenic Preconcentration and Direct Flame Ionization Method

   Rationale

   The standards do not apply to solvent process vapors in concentrations greater than 40 ppm (EN 12619) and 10 ppm carbon (ISO 14965). Methods whose upper limits are this low are too limited to be useful in measuring source emissions, which are expected to be much higher.

10. **Government Unique Standard**: EPA Method 25A – Gaseous Organic Concentration, Flame Ionization (Incorporated: 2001)

    Voluntary Standard

    EN 12619:1999 Stationary Source Emissions--Determination of the Mass Concentration of Total Gaseous Organic Carbon at Low Concentrations in Flue Gases--Continuous Flame Ionization Detector Method

    Rationale

    The standards do not apply to solvent process vapors in concentrations greater than 40 ppm (EN 12619) and 10 ppm carbon (ISO 14965). Methods whose upper limits are this low are too limited to be useful in measuring source emissions, which are expected to be much higher.

    Voluntary Standard

    ISO 14965:2000(E) Air Quality--Determination of Total Nonmethane Organic Compounds--Cryogenic Preconcentration and Direct Flame Ionization Method

    Rationale

    The standards do not apply to solvent process vapors in concentrations greater than 40 ppm (EN 12619) and 10 ppm carbon (ISO 14965). Methods whose upper limits are this low are too limited to be useful in measuring source emissions, which are expected to be much higher.

11. **Government Unique Standard**: EPA Method 28 (Section 10.1) – Wood Heaters, Certificate and Auditing (Incorporated: 2003)

    Voluntary Standard

    ASME Power Test Codes, Supplement on Instruments and Apparatus, part 5, Measurement of Quantity of Materials, Chapter 1, Weighing Scales

    Rationale

    It does not specify the number of initial calibration weights to be used nor a specific pretest weight procedure.

    Voluntary Standard

    ASTM E319-85 (Reapproved 1997), Standard Practice for the Evaluation of Single-Pan Mechanical Balances

    Rationale

This standard is not a complete weighing procedure because it does not include a pretest procedure.

12. **Government Unique Standard**: EPA Method 29 – Metals Emissions from Stationary Sources (Incorporated: 2001)

    Voluntary Standard

    ASTM D4358-94 (1999), Standard Test Method for Lead and Chromium in Air Particulate Filter Samples of Lead Chromate Type Pigment Dusts by Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy

    Rationale

    These ASTM standards do not require the use of glass fiber filters as in EPA Method 12 and require the use of significantly different digestion procedures that appear to be milder than the EPA Method 12 digestion procedure. For these reasons, these ASTM standards cannot be considered equivalent to EPA Method 12. Also, the subject ASTM standards do not require the use of hydrogen fluoride (HF) as in EPA Method 29 and, therefore, they cannot be used for the preparation, digestion, and analysis of Method 29 samples. Additionally, Method 29 requires the use of a glass fiber filter, whereas these three ASTM standards require cellulose filters and other probable nonglass fiber media, which cannot be considered equivalent to EPA Method 29.

    Voluntary Standard

    ASTM E1741-95 (1995), Standard Practice for Preparation of Airborne Particulate Lead Samples Collected During Abatement and Construction Activities for Subsequent Analysis by Atomic Spectrometry

    Rationale

    These ASTM standards do not require the use of glass fiber filters as in EPA Method 12 and require the use of significantly different digestion procedures that appear to be milder than the EPA Method 12 digestion procedure. For these reasons, these ASTM standards cannot be considered equivalent to EPA Method 12. Also, the subject ASTM standards do not require the use of hydrogen fluoride (HF) as in EPA Method 29 and, therefore, they cannot be used for the preparation, digestion, and analysis of Method 29 samples. Additionally, Method 29 requires the use of a glass fiber filter, whereas these three ASTM standards require cellulose filters and other probable nonglass fiber media, which cannot be considered equivalent to EPA Method 29.

    Voluntary Standard

    ASTM E1979-98 (1998), Standard Practice for Ultrasonic Extraction of Paint, Dust, Soil, and Air Samples for Subsequent Determination of Lead

    Rationale

These ASTM standards do not require the use of glass fiber filters as in EPA Method 12 and require the use of significantly different digestion procedures that appear to be milder than the EPA Method 12 digestion procedure. For these reasons, these ASTM standards cannot be considered equivalent to EPA Method 12. Also, the subject ASTM standards do not require the use of hydrogen fluoride (HF) as in EPA Method 29 and, therefore, they cannot be used for the preparation, digestion, and analysis of Method 29 samples. Additionally, Method 29 requires the use of a glass fiber filter, whereas these three ASTM standards require cellulose filters and other probable nonglass fiber media, which cannot be considered equivalent to EPA Method 29.

Voluntary Standard

CAN/CSA Z223.26-M1987, Measurement of Total Mercury in Air Cold Vapour Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometeric Method

Rationale

It lacks sufficient quality assurance and quality control requirements necessary for EPA compliance assurance requirements.

13. **Government Unique Standard**: EPA Method 306 - Chromium Emissions, Electroplating and Anodizing (Incorporated: 2002)

    Voluntary Standard

    ASTM D4358-94 (1999) - Standard Test Method for Lead and Chromium in Air Particulate Filter Samples of Lead Chromate Type Pigment Dusts by Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy

    Rationale

    This MACT standard (Petroleum Refineries) only cites Method 29. Therefore, the following EPA comment is only applicable for Method 29 not Method 12 and 306: Method 29 requires the use of hydrofluoric acid (HF) in its process of digestion of the sample. ASTM D4358-94 (1999) does not require the use of HF; therefore, it cannot be used in the preparation, digestion, and analysis of Method 29 samples. Additionally, Method 29 requires the use of a glass fiber filter, whereas the subject ASTM standard requires cellulose filters and other probable non-glass fiber media, and this further negates their use as Method 29 equivalent methods. (Same comment as provided for ASTM E1741 and ASTM E1979).

14. **Government Unique Standard**: EPA Method 306a - Chromium Emissions, Electroplating -- Mason Jar (Incorporated: 2002)

    Voluntary Standard

ASTM D4358-94 (1999) - Standard Test Method for Lead and Chromium in Air Particulate Filter Samples of Lead Chromate Type Pigment Dusts by Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy

Rationale

This MACT standard (Petroleum Refineries) only cites Method 29. Therefore, the following EPA comment is only applicable for Method 29 not Method 12 and 306: Method 29 requires the use of hydrofluoric acid (HF) in its process of digestion of the sample. ASTM D4358-94 (1999) does not require the use of HF; therefore, it cannot be used in the preparation, digestion, and analysis of Method 29 samples. Additionally, Method 29 requires the use of a glass fiber filter, whereas the subject ASTM standard requires cellulose filters and other probable non-glass fiber media, and this further negates their use as Method 29 equivalent methods. (Same comment as provided for ASTM E1741 and ASTM E1979).

15. **Government Unique Standard**: EPA Method 3A – Carbon Dioxide and Oxygen Concentrations, IAP (Incorporated: 1999)

    Voluntary Standard

    ISO 12039:2001, Stationary Source Emissions-- Determination of Carbon Monoxide, Carbon Dioxide, and Oxygen--Automated Methods

    Rationale

    This ISO standard is similar to EPA Method 3A, but is missing some key features. In terms of sampling, the hardware required by ISO 12039:2001 does not include a 3-way calibration valve assembly or equivalent to block the sample gas flow while calibration gases are introduced. In its calibration procedures, ISO 12039:2001 only specifies a two-point calibration while EPA Method 3A specifies a three-point calibration. Also, ISO 12039:2001 does not specify performance criteria for calibration error, calibration drift, or sampling system bias tests as in the EPA method, although checks of these quality control features are required by the ISO standard.

16. **Government Unique Standard**: EPA Method 515.4 – Chlorinated Acids in DW by LL Fast CG/ECD (Incorporated: 2003)

    Voluntary Standard

    ASTM D5317-98 -- Standard Test Method For Determination of Chlorinated Organic Acid Compounds in Water by Gas Chromatography With an Electron Capture Detector

    Rationale

    ASTM D5317-98 specifies acceptance windows for the initial demonstration of proficiency for laboratory fortified blank samples that are as small as 0 percent to as large as 223 percent recovery for picloram, with tighter criteria for other regulated

contaminants. Therefore, this method permits unacceptably large control limits, which include 0 percent recovery.

Voluntary Standard

Standard Method 6640 B for the chlorinated acids

Rationale

The use of this voluntary consensus standard would have been impractical due to significant shortcomings in the sample preparation and quality control sections of the method instructions. Section 1b of Method SM 6640 B states that the alkaline wash detailed in section 4b2 is optional. The hydrolysis that occurs during this step is essential to the analysis of the esters of many of the analytes. Therefore, this step is necessary and cannot be optional. In addition, the method specifies that the quality control limits for laboratory-fortified blanks are to be based upon plus or minus three times the standard deviation of the mean recovery of the analytes, as determined in each laboratory. Therefore, this method permits unacceptably large control limits, which may include 0 percent recovery.

17. **Government Unique Standard**: EPA Method 531.2 – N-Methylcarbamoylozimes/ates, Aqueous In/HPLC (Incorporated: 2003)

    Voluntary Standard

    Standard Method 6610, 20th Edition

    Rationale

    Standard Method 6610, 20th Edition has recently been approved for compliance monitoring. Standard Method 6610, 20th Supplemental Edition permits the use of a strong acid, hydrochloric acid (HCL), as a preservative. The preservatives in all of the other approved EPA and Standard Methods procedures for these analytes are weak acids that adjust the pH to a specific value based upon the pKa of the preservative. The use of HCL would require accurate determinations of the pH of the sample in the field and could be subject to considerable error and possible changes in pH upon storage. Although not specifically observed for oxamyl or carbofuran during the development of similar methods, structurally similar pesticides have been shown to degrade over time when kept at pH 3. Therefore, approval of this method is impractical because it specifies the use of a strong acid (HCL) when positive control of the pH is critical.

    Voluntary Standard

    Standard Method 6610, 20th Supplemental Edition

    Rationale

Standard Method 6610, 20th Edition has recently been approved for compliance monitoring. Standard Method 6610, 20th Supplemental Edition permits the use of a strong acid, hydrochloric acid (HCL), as a preservative. The preservatives in all of the other approved EPA and Standard Methods procedures for these analytes are weak acids that adjust the pH to a specific value based upon the pKa of the preservative. The use of HCL would require accurate determinations of the pH of the sample in the field and could be subject to considerable error and possible changes in pH upon storage. Although not specifically observed for oxamyl or carbofuran during the development of similar methods, structurally similar pesticides have been shown to degrade over time when kept at pH 3. Therefore, approval of this method is impractical because it specifies the use of a strong acid (HCL) when positive control of the pH is critical.

18. **Government Unique Standard**: EPA Method 5i - Low Level Particulate Matter, Stationary Sources (Incorporated: 2001)

    Voluntary Standard

    ASTM D6331-98

    Rationale

    This standard does not have paired trains as specified in method 5 and does not include some quality control procedures specified in the EPA method and which are appropriate to use in this rule.

19. **Government Unique Standard**: EPA Method ALT 004 (Incorporated: 2002)

    Voluntary Standard

    ASTM D5835-95 - Standard Practice for Sampling Stationary Source Emissions for Automated Determination of Gas Concentration

    Rationale

    Similar to Methods 3a, 6c, 7e, 10, ALT 004, CTM 022. Lacks in detail and quality assurance and quality control requirements. Very similar to ISO 10396.

    Voluntary Standard

    ISO 10396:1993 - Stationary Source Emissions: Sampling for the Automated Determination of Gas Concentrations

    Rationale

    Duplicates Method 3a, 6c, 7e, 10, ALT 004, CTM 022. Lacks in detail and quality assurance plus quality control requirements. Similar to ASTM D5835.

20. **Government Unique Standard**: EPA Method CTM 022 (Incorporated: 2002)

Voluntary Standard

ASTM D5835-95 - Standard Practice for Sampling Stationary Source Emissions for Automated Determination of Gas Concentration

Rationale

Similar to Methods 3a, 6c, 7e, 10, ALT 004, CTM 022. Lacks in detail and quality assurance and quality control requirements. Very similar to ISO 10396.

Voluntary Standard

ISO 10396:1993 - Stationary Source Emissions: Sampling for the Automated Determination of Gas Concentrations

Rationale

Duplicates Method 3a, 6c, 7e, 10, ALT 004, CTM 022. Lacks in detail and quality assurance plus quality control requirements. Similar to ASTM D5835.

21. **Government Unique Standard**: EPA Performance Specification 2 (nitrogen oxide portion only) (Incorporated: 2001)

    Voluntary Standard

    ISO 10849:1996, Determination of the Mass Concentration of Nitrogen Oxides--Performance

    Rationale

    Is too general, too broad, or not sufficiently detailed to assure compliance with EPA regulatory requirements.

22. **Government Unique Standard**: EPA Performance Specification 2 (sulfur dioxide portion only) (Incorporated: 2001)

    Voluntary Standard

    ISO 7935:1992, Stationary Source Emissions--Determination of the Mass Concentration of Sulfur Dioxide--Performance Characteristics of Automated Measuring Methods"

    Rationale

    Is too general, too broad, or not sufficiently detailed to assure compliance with EPA regulatory requirements.

23. **Government Unique Standard**: SW846-6010b (Incorporated: 2002)

    Voluntary Standard

ASTM C1111-98 (1998) - Standard Test Method for Determining Elements in Waste Streams by Inductively Coupled Plasma-Atomic Emission Spectrometers

Rationale

This standard lacks details for instrument operation QA/QC, such as optimizing plasma operating conditions; upper limit of linear dynamic range; spectral interference correction; and calibration procedures, which include initial and continuous calibration verifications. Also lacks internal standard and method of standard addition options for samples with interferences.

Voluntary Standard

ASTM D6349-99 (1999) - Standard Test Method for Determining Major and Minor Elements in Coal, Coke, and Solid Residues from Combustion of Coal and Coke by Inductively Coupled Plasma-Atomic Emission Spectrometers

Rationale

This standard lacks details for instrument operation QA/QC, such as optimizing plasma operating conditions, upper limit of linear dynamic range, spectral interference correction, and calibration procedures, that include initial and continuous calibration verifications. Also lacks details for standard preparation, and internal standard and method of standard addition options for samples with interferences.

3. Please list the Voluntary Consensus Standards (VCS) your agency substituted for Government Unique Standards (GUS) in FY 2010 as a result of review under Section 15(b)(7) of OMB Circular A-119: **0**

4. Please provide the total number of Voluntary Consensus Standards your agency BEGAN to use during FY 2010: Optional: If possible, also please provide the total number of Non-consensus Standards that are developed in the private sector your agency began to use during FY 2010. In addition, please provide your agency's rationale for using the Non-consensus Standards that are developed in the private sector counted in this question.

Voluntary Consensus Standards: **0**

Other Technical Standards: **0**

Rationale: No way to determine this year.

5. Please enter the Voluntary Consensus Standards Bodies (VCSB) in which your agency participated in during FY 2010: **10**

Voluntary Consensus Standards Body	**Acronym**
American National Standards Institute	ANSI
ASTM International	ASTM

Building Officials and Code Administrators International	BOCA
Green Seal Standards for Adhesives	GSSA
Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers	IEEE
International Electrotechnical Commission	IEC
International Organization for Standardization	ISO
National Electrical Manufacturers Association	NEMA
National Fire Protection Association	NFPA
NSF International	NSFI

6. Please provide the total number of your agency's representatives who participated in voluntary consensus standards activities during FY 2010 and the total number of activities these agency representatives participated in: **0**

7. Please provide any conformity assessment activities (as described in "Guidance on Federal Conformity Assessment Activities" found in the Federal Register, Volume 65, Number 155, dated August 10, 2000) in which your agency was involved in FY 2010.

No data

8. Please provide an evaluation of the effectiveness of Circular A-119 policy and recommendations for any changes:

No change from previous responses

9. Please provide any other comments you would like to share on behalf of your agency.

Regarding question 6: EPA does not have a mechanism for determining who is involved in standards.
Regarding the entire 2010 report: due to duties as asigned, it was not possible to determine numbers for standards, GSU's or peopel invovled. This system requires number answers in order to allow one to 'complete' electronically so nubmers in answers 1-8 are at best a guess. EPA does not have either a formal or informal way to congregate information that is needed for this report.

10. Please use this box to provide any additional comments on how your agency currently reports its use of voluntary consensus standards:

10-1. Removed **[This question was deprecated in 2005]**

10-2. Removed **[This question was deprecated in 2005]**

10-3. Removed **[This question was deprecated in 2005]**

10-4. Does your agency report standards that it uses for guidance purposes (as opposed to compliance purposes)? (a) Yes; (b) No; (c) Not applicable; **Yes**

10-5. Does your agency report use of standards from non-ANSI accredited standards developers, industry consortia groups, or both? (a) non-ANSI Accredited; (b) Consortia; (c) Both; (d) Neither; or (e) Not applicable; **C**

10-6. Does your agency have a schedule for periodically reviewing its use of standards for purposes of updating such use? (a) Yes; (b) No; **No**

10-7. How often does your agency review its standards for purposes of updating such use? [enter the number of years]: **0**

Title: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Fiscal Year 2010 Agency Report

Federal Communications Commission (FCC) Fiscal Year 2010 Agency Report

1. Please describe the importance of standards in the achievement of your agency's mission, how your agency uses standards to deliver its primary services in support of its mission, and provide any examples or case studies of standards success. Please include relevant Internet links and links to your agency's standards website.

The FCC references many standards in support of the Commission’s regulatory responsibilities. These standards, referenced in the FCC rules, range from referencing measurement methods and conformity assessment procedures to radio carriage requirements for oceangoing vessels to promote safety of life. In addition, standards are used to promote compatibility between radios and to achieve coordination among Commission licensees.

For example: In the Hearing Aid Compatibility Report and Order (WT Docket No. 07-250) the Commission has set a date of March 31, 2011 for the standards development organization, Accredited Standards CommitteeC63® - Electromagnetic Compatibility, to update the standard used to determine if a digital wireless phone is capable of operating effectively with hearing aids based on certain performance measurement standards contained in the 2007 version of ANSI C63.19, “American National Standard for Methods of Measurement of Compatibility between Wireless Communication Devices and Hearing Aids” (ANSI C63.19-2007). The applicability of this edition of the standard is limited to those air interfaces and frequency bands (800-950 MHz and 1.6-2.5 GHz) for which technical standards are stated in the standard governing wireless hearing aid compatibility.

Another example is the successful use of the Telecommunications Industry Association Telecommunications System Bulletin 10-F, "Interference Criteria for Microwave Systems." This standard, referenced within several Commission rule parts has become the cornerstone for applicants and licnesees to successfully coordinate the use of microwave communications systems.

2. Please list the government-unique standards your agency used in lieu of voluntary consensus standards during FY 2010: **0**

3. Please list the Voluntary Consensus Standards (VCS) your agency substituted for Government Unique Standards (GUS) in FY 2010 as a result of review under Section 15(b)(7) of OMB Circular A-119: **0**

4. Please provide the total number of Voluntary Consensus Standards your agency BEGAN to use during FY 2010: Optional: If possible, also please provide the total number of Non-consensus Standards that are developed in the private sector your agency began to use during FY 2010. In addition, please provide your agency's rationale for using the Non-consensus Standards that are developed in the private sector counted in this question.

Voluntary Consensus Standards: **157**

Other Technical Standards: **0**

Rationale: N/A

5. Please enter the Voluntary Consensus Standards Bodies (VCSB) in which your agency participated in during FY 2010: **14**

Voluntary Consensus Standards Body	**Acronym**
Accredited Standards CommitteeC63® - Electromagnetic Compatibility	C63®
Alliance for Telecommunications Industry Solutions	ATIS
American National Standards Institute	ANSI
Federal Geographic Data Committee	FGDC
Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers	IEEE
Intelligent Transportation Society of America	ITSA
International Civil Aviation Organization	ICAO
International Electrotechnical Commission	IEC
International Maritime Organization	IMO
International Organization for Standardization	ISO
International Telecommunication Union	ITU
Radio Technical Commission for Aeronautics	RTCA
Radio Technical Commission for Maritime Services	RTCM
Telecommunications Industry Association	TIA

6. Please provide the total number of your agency's representatives who participated in voluntary consensus standards activities during FY 2010 and the total number of activities these agency representatives participated in: **28**

7. Please provide any conformity assessment activities (as described in “Guidance on Federal Conformity Assessment Activities” found in the Federal Register, Volume 65, Number 155, dated August 10, 2000) in which your agency was involved in FY 2010.

Accredited Laboratory Recognition Program

The Federal Communications Commission (FCC) has a conformity assessment program that allows manufacturers and suppliers of personal computers, computer peripherals and other Radio Frequency (RF) devices to demonstrate compliance by use of a “Declaration of Conformity” procedure. Such products must be tested by a recognized accredited Electromagnetic Compatibility (EMC) testing laboratory. The FCC has recognized the following accreditation bodies: National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program (NVLAP); ANSI-ASQ National Accreditation Board/ACLASS (ACLASS); and the American Association for Laboratory Accreditation (A2LA)

The FCC also recognizes accredited testing laboratories that have been accredited by A2LA, ACLASS or NVLAP to perform testing on products subject to the Commission’s equipment authorization program on products subject to certification under Part 15.

The accreditation of a laboratory located outside of the United States, or its possessions, is acceptable to the Commission if the accredited laboratory has been designated by a foreign designating authority and recognized by the Commission under the terms of a government-to-government Mutual Recognition Agreement/Arrangement (MRA); or if the testing laboratory has been recognized by the Commission as being accredited by an organization that has entered into an arrangement between accrediting organizations and the arrangement has been recognized by the Commission.

The FCC has recognized a total of 283 accredited laboratories. 104 are located in the United States and 179 are located outside of the United States.

Telecommunications Certification Bodies (TCB) Program

On December 17, 1998, the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) adopted rules for the establishment of Telecommunication Certification Bodies (TCB). A TCB is a private organization, which is authorized to issue grants, within its scope of designation, for equipment subject to the FCC’s certification procedure. Under these rules, a TCB has the authority to review and grant an application for certification to the FCC rules. This order also established procedures for foreign TCBs under the terms of a government-to-government Mutual Recognition Agreement/Arrangement (MRA). Foreign TCBs, where recognized, certify equipment to U.S. requirements using test procedures and technical requirements under the FCC rules for purposes of U.S.-valid equipment authorization. There are two “phases” of mutual recognition. Phase I permits tests performed outside the U.S. to be used in support of equipment authorization of products subject to the FCC’s Declaration of Conformity (DoC) requirements; Phase II permits the certification of products subject to the FCC’s certification requirements by a TCB located outside of the U.S.

In May 2000, NIST initially evaluated American National Standards Institute’s (ANSI) Conformity Assessment Program for compliance with ISO/IEC Guide 61 and the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) requirements for its TCB program. Every two years ANSI’s accreditation program is subject to re-evaluation by NIST.

ANSI evaluates prospective TCBs for compliance with ISO/IEC Guide 65 and FCC requirements for the TCB program. FCC requires that a TCB must have core testing capability and that the testing laboratory must be accredited to ISO/IEC Standard 17025. NIST recommends accredited organizations to FCC for designation as TCBs.

The FCC has recognized a total of 35 certification bodies under the TCB program. 19 are located in the United States and 16 are located outside of the United States.

8. Please provide an evaluation of the effectiveness of Circular A-119 policy and recommendations for any changes:

N/A

9. Please provide any other comments you would like to share on behalf of your agency.

N/A

10. Please use this box to provide any additional comments on how your agency currently reports its use of voluntary consensus standards:

10-1. Removed **[This question was deprecated in 2005]**

10-2. Removed **[This question was deprecated in 2005]**

10-3. Removed **[This question was deprecated in 2005]**

10-4. Does your agency report standards that it uses for guidance purposes (as opposed to compliance purposes)? (a) Yes; (b) No; (c) Not applicable; **No**

10-5. Does your agency report use of standards from non-ANSI accredited standards developers, industry consortia groups, or both? (a) non-ANSI Accredited; (b) Consortia; (c) Both; (d) Neither; or (e) Not applicable; **C**

10-6. Does your agency have a schedule for periodically reviewing its use of standards for purposes of updating such use? (a) Yes; (b) No; **No**

10-7. How often does your agency review its standards for purposes of updating such use? [enter the number of years]: **0**

Title: Federal Communications Commission (FCC) Fiscal Year 2010 Agency Report

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) Fiscal Year 2010 Agency Report

1. Please describe the importance of standards in the achievement of your agency's mission, how your agency uses standards to deliver its primary services in support of its mission, and provide

any examples or case studies of standards success. Please include relevant Internet links and links to your agency's standards website.

Standards are utilized to achieve the mission of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC or the Commission) as follows:

I. The Commission reviews reliability standards developed by the North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC) under the Federal Power Act, Section 215. NERC reliability standards define the reliability requirements for planning and operating the North American bulk power system. NERC develops the reliability standards using an industry-driven American National Standards Institute (ANSI) accredited process that ensures the process is: (1) open to all persons who are directly and materially affected by the reliability of the North American bulk power system; (2) transparent to the public; (3) demonstrates the consensus for each standard; (4) fairly balances the interests of all stakeholders; (5) provides for reasonable notice and opportunity for comment; and (6) enables the development of standards in a timely manner. Upon review, the Commission can either approve the proposed standards or remand them back to the electric reliability organization for further consideration. The reliability standards become mandatory and enforceable in the United States only after they are approved by the Commission.

Standards can be found at the NERC website at http://www.nerc.com/page.php?cid=2|20.

II. The Commission’s statutory authority centers on major aspects of the nation’s wholesale electric, natural gas, hydroelectric and oil pipeline industries. The Commission relies extensively on competitive market forces to accomplish its statutory goals of non-discriminatory, just and reasonable, rates, terms, and conditions of jurisidictional service. In that context, reducing or eliminating barriers to trade among willing buyers and sellers is an important element of the Commission’s policies. The Commission has relied on business practice standards developed and promoted by the North American Energy Standards Board (NAESB) to facilitate well-functioning wholesale gas and electric markets. NAESB, an ANSI accredited consensus standards development organization, develops and adopts voluntary standards and model business practices designed to promote more competitive and efficient natural gas and electric service. Such standards apply to electronic data interchange, record formats, communications protocols, and related business practices that streamline the transactional processes of the natural gas and electric industries. NAESB standards have been used by the Commission to establish basic foundational and definitional elements of the natural gas and electric industries’ commercial business practices, such as the “gas day”, the “electric day,” as well as other definitions and commonly used industry terms. Recent NAESB efforts have encompassed a number of wholesale gas and electric issues including, for example, the creation of standards needed to support Electronic Bulletin Board posting requirements regarding waste heat feasibility and standards for the measurement and verification of participating entities in certain types of demand response programs. The Commission’s use of NAESB developed wholesale gas and electric standards ensure that the incorporated business practices and technical guidelines have broad industry development, involvement, and endorsement.

NAESB’s website may be found at http://www.naesb.org/. From time to time, as the Commission considers appropriate, select NAESB standards applicable to wholesale natural gas and wholesale electric business practices are incorporated by reference into the Commission’s

regulations. See, e.g., 18 C.F.R. Part 38 titled Business Practice Standards and Communication Protocols for Public Utilities, and 18 C.F.R. Part 284.12 titled Standards for Pipeline Business Operations and Communications.

2. Please list the government-unique standards your agency used in lieu of voluntary consensus standards during FY 2010: **0**

3. Please list the Voluntary Consensus Standards (VCS) your agency substituted for Government Unique Standards (GUS) in FY 2010 as a result of review under Section 15(b)(7) of OMB Circular A-119: **0**

4. Please provide the total number of Voluntary Consensus Standards your agency BEGAN to use during FY 2010: Optional: If possible, also please provide the total number of Non-consensus Standards that are developed in the private sector your agency began to use during FY 2010. In addition, please provide your agency's rationale for using the Non-consensus Standards that are developed in the private sector counted in this question.

Voluntary Consensus Standards: **19**

Other Technical Standards: **0**

Rationale: Explanation of the 19 standards utilized is as follows - The Commission has adopted the voluntary consensus standards developed by NAESB for application in wholesale natural gas and electric markets. In Order No. 676-E, issued November 24, 2009, the Commission incorporated by reference NAESB Version 002.1 of wholesale electric standards (with some exceptions). In Order No. 676-F, issued April 15, 2010, the Commission amended its regulations to incorporate by reference NAESB wholesale electric standards related to Measurement and Verification of Wholesale Electricity Demand Response. Codified in 18 C.F.R. Part 38. In FY10, the Commission adopted 11 Wholesale Electric Quadrant (WEQ) business practice standards covering a variety of protocols. The 11 WEQ business practices standards adopted in FY10 include: WEQ-001 Open Access Same-Time Information Systems (OASIS) Standards; WEQ-002 Open Access Same-Time Information Systems (OASIS) Standards and Communications Protocols; WEQ-003 Open Access Same-Time Information Systems (OASIS) Data Dictionary; WEQ-004 Coordinate Interchange Standards; WEQ-005 Area Control Error (ACE) Equation Special Cases Standards; WEQ-007 Inadvertent Interchange Payback Standards; WEQ-008 Transmission Loading Relief (Eastern Interconnection Standards); WEQ-011 Gas / Electric Coordination Standards; WEQ-012 Public Key Infrastructure (PKI) Standards; WEQ-013 OASIS Implementation Guide; and WEQ-015 Measurement and Verification of Wholesale Electricity Demand Response. In FY10, the Commission adopted eight categories of Wholesale Gas Quadrant (WGQ) business practice standards covering a variety of protocols. This was promulgated through Order No. 587-U, issued March 24, 2010, in which the Commission incorporated by reference NAESB Version 1.9 of wholesale gas standards (with some exceptions). Codified in 18 CFR Part 284. The eight categories of WGQ business practices standards adopted in FY10 include: 1- General; 2- Nominations; 3- Flowing Gas; 4- Invoicing; 5- Quadrant Electronic Delivery Mechanisms; 6- Internet Electronic Transport; 7- Capacity Release; and 8- Interpretations.

5. Please enter the Voluntary Consensus Standards Bodies (VCSB) in which your agency participated in during FY 2010: **0**

6. Please provide the total number of your agency's representatives who participated in voluntary consensus standards activities during FY 2010 and the total number of activities these agency representatives participated in: **0**

7. Please provide any conformity assessment activities (as described in "Guidance on Federal Conformity Assessment Activities" found in the Federal Register, Volume 65, Number 155, dated August 10, 2000) in which your agency was involved in FY 2010.

Not applicable

8. Please provide an evaluation of the effectiveness of Circular A-119 policy and recommendations for any changes:

No recommendations at this time are proposed by FERC.

9. Please provide any other comments you would like to share on behalf of your agency.

No other comments are provided by FERC at this time.

10. Please use this box to provide any additional comments on how your agency currently reports its use of voluntary consensus standards:

FERC reviews its standards for purposes of updating such use on an as needed basis.

10-1. Removed **[This question was deprecated in 2005]**

10-2. Removed **[This question was deprecated in 2005]**

10-3. Removed **[This question was deprecated in 2005]**

10-4. Does your agency report standards that it uses for guidance purposes (as opposed to compliance purposes)? (a) Yes; (b) No; (c) Not applicable; **C**

10-5. Does your agency report use of standards from non-ANSI accredited standards developers, industry consortia groups, or both? (a) non-ANSI Accredited; (b) Consortia; (c) Both; (d) Neither; or (e) Not applicable; **E**

10-6. Does your agency have a schedule for periodically reviewing its use of standards for purposes of updating such use? (a) Yes; (b) No; **No**

10-7. How often does your agency review its standards for purposes of updating such use? [enter the number of years]: **1**

Title: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) Fiscal Year 2010 Agency Report

Federal Trade Commission (FTC) Fiscal Year 2010 Agency Report

1. Please describe the importance of standards in the achievement of your agency's mission, how your agency uses standards to deliver its primary services in support of its mission, and provide any examples or case studies of standards success. Please include relevant Internet links and links to your agency's standards website.

The Federal Trade Commission is an independent agency of the United States Government charged with enforcing competition and consumer protection laws. The Commission's only contact with voluntary consensus standards and the organizations that produce them is in connection with the enforcement of the Federal Trade Commission Act, which prohibits unfair methods of competition and unfair or deceptive acts and practices affecting commerce. The Commission does not promulgate its own standards or engage in other standards activities pertinent to OMB Circular A-119.

2. Please list the government-unique standards your agency used in lieu of voluntary consensus standards during FY 2010: **0**

3. Please list the Voluntary Consensus Standards (VCS) your agency substituted for Government Unique Standards (GUS) in FY 2010 as a result of review under Section 15(b)(7) of OMB Circular A-119: **0**

4. Please provide the total number of Voluntary Consensus Standards your agency BEGAN to use during FY 2010: Optional: If possible, also please provide the total number of Non-consensus Standards that are developed in the private sector your agency began to use during FY 2010. In addition, please provide your agency's rationale for using the Non-consensus Standards that are developed in the private sector counted in this question.

Voluntary Consensus Standards: **0**

Other Technical Standards: **0**

Rationale: See response to Question 1.

5. Please enter the Voluntary Consensus Standards Bodies (VCSB) in which your agency participated in during FY 2010: **0**

6. Please provide the total number of your agency's representatives who participated in voluntary consensus standards activities during FY 2010 and the total number of activities these agency representatives participated in: **0**

7. Please provide any conformity assessment activities (as described in “Guidance on Federal Conformity Assessment Activities” found in the Federal Register, Volume 65, Number 155, dated August 10, 2000) in which your agency was involved in FY 2010.

See response to Question 1.

8. Please provide an evaluation of the effectiveness of Circular A-119 policy and recommendations for any changes:

See response to Question 1.

9. Please provide any other comments you would like to share on behalf of your agency.

N/A

10. Please use this box to provide any additional comments on how your agency currently reports its use of voluntary consensus standards:

10-1. Removed **[This question was deprecated in 2005]**

10-2. Removed **[This question was deprecated in 2005]**

10-3. Removed **[This question was deprecated in 2005]**

10-4. Does your agency report standards that it uses for guidance purposes (as opposed to compliance purposes)? (a) Yes; (b) No; (c) Not applicable; **C**

10-5. Does your agency report use of standards from non-ANSI accredited standards developers, industry consortia groups, or both? (a) non-ANSI Accredited; (b) Consortia; (c) Both; (d) Neither; or (e) Not applicable; **E**

10-6. Does your agency have a schedule for periodically reviewing its use of standards for purposes of updating such use? (a) Yes; (b) No; **No**

10-7. How often does your agency review its standards for purposes of updating such use? [enter the number of years]: **0**

Title: Federal Trade Commission (FTC) Fiscal Year 2010 Agency Report

General Services Administration (GSA) Fiscal Year 2010 Agency Report

1. Please describe the importance of standards in the achievement of your agency's mission, how your agency uses standards to deliver its primary services in support of its mission, and provide any examples or case studies of standards success. Please include relevant Internet links and links to your agency's standards website.

Standards play a significant role in the Federal Supply program. They are used to establish baselines for product quality, performance and features; allow competitive procurement of functionally equivalent products and; when necessary ensure interchangeability of products produced under different contracts and across different contract periods. The most signification aspect of our use of standards is to ensure the safety and durability of the products purchased for government use.
GSA maintains a standards website, http://www.gsa.gov Home>About GSA>Reference>Supply Standards

2. Please list the government-unique standards your agency used in lieu of voluntary consensus standards during FY 2010: **3**

1. **Government Unique Standard**: Federal Specification KKK-A-1822E - Federal Specification for Ambulances (Incorporated: 2003)

   Voluntary Standard

   ASTM F2020 - Standard Practice for Design, Construction, and Procurement of Emergency Medical Services Ambulances

   Rationale

   The ASTM Standard Practice for Design, Construction, and Procurement of Emergency Medical Services (EMSS) Ambulances (ASTM F2020) is not practical for use, and therefore GSA uses the Federal Specification for Ambulances (KKK-A-1822E). GSA has determined the ASTM document is not practical for use for the following reasons:

   1) GSA has determined that ASTM F2020 contains specific practices that are technically and economically impractical to use for the acquisition of commercial based vehicles because the document is financially burdensome and technically ineffective. Specifically at issue is the ASTM Standard Specification for Medical Oxygen Delivery Systems for EMS Ground Vehicles, F1949-99 which is inclusive to ASTM F2020.

   2) GSA has determined that ASTM F2020 is impractical because it is defined as a standard practice which is ambiguous and an ineffective substitution for specifications or requirements for use in GSA contract documents. ASTM F1949-99, a Standard Specification for Medical Oxygen Delivery Systems for EMS Ground Vehicles is included in ASTM F2020. ASTM F1949-99 is defined as a “standard specification”.

   3) GSA has determined that ASTM F2020 is impractical because ASTM International does not provide interpretations and written guidance to their publications which is inadequate and less useful. ASTM members may only offer personal opinions. ASTM offers no mechanism to support timely resolution of conflicts between contractor and procurement organizations on technical subject matter. GSA provides interpretations, clarifications and engineering determinations when required. This is one of the most important concerns presented by the Ambulance Manufacturers Division (AMD).

   4) The AMD has determined through consensus that it is impractical to replace the Federal Specification for Ambulances, KKK-A-1822E with the ASTM Standard Practice, F2020. GSA initiated a survey to collect public responses from a wide range of constituent users of the Federal Ambulance Specification. The National Association of Emergency Medical Technicians (NAEMT), the International Association of Fire Chiefs (IAFC), the National Association of State EMS Directors (NASEMSD) and the National Association of EMS Physicians universally accept and support the continued use of the Federal Specification. The AMD and constituent users have determined that it is impractical to replace the Federal Specification for Ambulances, KKK-A-1822E with the

ASTM Standard Practice, F2020 because rule promulgation is burdensome and costly. Staff and administration resources would need to be diverted in each state EMS office to implement the change in statutes, public health codes, rules and regulations.

5) GSA has determined that ASTM F2020 is impractical because it is burdensome to GSA procurement efforts. While the current ASTM document recites many of the requirements from the Federal Specification, a future ASTM document would likely have diverging requirements unacceptable to the Government. This was verified by a member of the ASTM F2020 subcommittee at the September 4, 2003 meeting of the Federal Interagency Committee on Emergency Medical Services.

2. **Government Unique Standard**: FF-L-2937 (Incorporated: 2006)

   Voluntary Standard

   UL 768

   Rationale

   Federal Specification FF-L-2937 – Combination Lock, Mechanical used in lieu of UL 768 Combination Locks. The lock covered by the GUS is used for the protection of classified information and weapons. The UL specification did not meet identified government needs for dialing tolerance and bolt end pressure.

3. **Government Unique Standard**: MIL-G-9954 - Glass Beads for Cleaning and Peening (Incorporated: 2000)

   Voluntary Standard

   SAE/AMS 2431 - Peening Media, General Requirements

   Rationale

   This government-unique standard contains specific size & performance required for Air Force critical applications that are not present in the voluntary standards.

3. Please list the Voluntary Consensus Standards (VCS) your agency substituted for Government Unique Standards (GUS) in FY 2010 as a result of review under Section 15(b)(7) of OMB Circular A-119: **0**

4. Please provide the total number of Voluntary Consensus Standards your agency BEGAN to use during FY 2010: Optional: If possible, also please provide the total number of Non-consensus Standards that are developed in the private sector your agency began to use during FY 2010. In addition, please provide your agency's rationale for using the Non-consensus Standards that are developed in the private sector counted in this question.

Voluntary Consensus Standards: **0**

Other Technical Standards: **0**

Rationale:

5. Please enter the Voluntary Consensus Standards Bodies (VCSB) in which your agency participated in during FY 2010: **21**

Voluntary Consensus Standards Body	**Acronym**
Ambulance Manufacturers Division	AMD
American National Standards Institute	ANSI
American Society of Mechanical Engineers	ASME
ASTM International	ASTM
Builders Hardware Manufacturers Association	BHMA
Institute of Packaging Professionals	IOPP
International Safe Transit Association	ISTA
Material Handling Equipment Industry Association	MHIA
National Fire Protection Association	NFPA
National Institute of Packaging, Handling Engineers	NIPHLE
National Truck Equipment Assocation	NTEA
Network Address Space Working Group	IPv6
Organization for the Advancement of Structured Information Standards	OASIS
Performance Review Institute	PRI
Qualified Products Management Council	QPMC
Society of Automotive Engineers	SAE
Technical Association for the WorldwIde, Pulp Paper and Converting Industry	TAPPI
The Maintenance Council of American Trucking Associations	TMC/ATA
The Society for Protective Coatings	SSPC
Underwriters Laboratories	UL
United Nations Centre for Trade Facilitation and Electronic Business	UN/CEFACT

6. Please provide the total number of your agency's representatives who participated in voluntary consensus standards activities during FY 2010 and the total number of activities these agency representatives participated in: **18**

7. Please provide any conformity assessment activities (as described in “Guidance on Federal Conformity Assessment Activities” found in the Federal Register, Volume 65, Number 155, dated August 10, 2000) in which your agency was involved in FY 2010.

8. Please provide an evaluation of the effectiveness of Circular A-119 policy and recommendations for any changes:

No comment.

9. Please provide any other comments you would like to share on behalf of your agency.

No comment.

10. Please use this box to provide any additional comments on how your agency currently reports its use of voluntary consensus standards:

General Services Administration (GSA) Fiscal Year 2010 Agency Report.

10-1. Removed **[This question was deprecated in 2005]**

10-2. Removed **[This question was deprecated in 2005]**

10-3. Removed **[This question was deprecated in 2005]**

10-4. Does your agency report standards that it uses for guidance purposes (as opposed to compliance purposes)? (a) Yes; (b) No; (c) Not applicable; **No**

10-5. Does your agency report use of standards from non-ANSI accredited standards developers, industry consortia groups, or both? (a) non-ANSI Accredited; (b) Consortia; (c) Both; (d) Neither; or (e) Not applicable; **C**

10-6. Does your agency have a schedule for periodically reviewing its use of standards for purposes of updating such use? (a) Yes; (b) No; **Yes**

10-7. How often does your agency review its standards for purposes of updating such use? [enter the number of years]: **1**

Title: General Services Administration (GSA) Fiscal Year 2010 Agency Report

Government Printing Office (GPO) Fiscal Year 2010 Agency Report

1. Please describe the importance of standards in the achievement of your agency's mission, how your agency uses standards to deliver its primary services in support of its mission, and provide any examples or case studies of standards success. Please include relevant Internet links and links to your agency's standards website.

The use of standards is very important in our procurement / acquisition process and defining our needs. When dealing with vendors, standards provide a level playing field for them when bidding on our Agency requirements. We use standards to inform potential bidders and offerors of our minimum requirements. The use of standards has ensured consistency in our manufacturing process and the ability to maintain the highest quality in the production of our documents.

http://www.gpo.gov/customers/vol11.htm

We also use standards to ensure consistency, and accuracy in the services that we provide to our

customers.
http://www.main.gpo.gov/Publications/Current/Online/P805.33.pdf

https://www.gsaadvantage.gov/advgsa/advantage/main/start_page.do

Compliance standards that govern air quality, waste management, waste water discharges, pollution prevention, and health and safety to formulate policies, and establish procedures. Developing policy and procedure to comply with the federal and District regulations for solid waste management and wastewater discharge resulted in successful inspections as conducted by local regulators. GPO waste recycling efforts have been recognized by the DC Chapter of the Sierra Club with “Best Public Office Building Recycling Program” award.
Standards-based cataloging rules and procedures ensure consistent record creation, search, retrieval, and transfer of records in catalogs across libraries internationally.
http://www.niso.org/publications/white_papers/wp-gatenby/
http://www.niso.org/publications/white_papers/StreamlineBookMetadataWorkflowWhitePaper.pdf

2. Please list the government-unique standards your agency used in lieu of voluntary consensus standards during FY 2010: **0**

3. Please list the Voluntary Consensus Standards (VCS) your agency substituted for Government Unique Standards (GUS) in FY 2010 as a result of review under Section 15(b)(7) of OMB Circular A-119: **0**

4. Please provide the total number of Voluntary Consensus Standards your agency BEGAN to use during FY 2010: Optional: If possible, also please provide the total number of Non-consensus Standards that are developed in the private sector your agency began to use during FY 2010. In addition, please provide your agency's rationale for using the Non-consensus Standards that are developed in the private sector counted in this question.

Voluntary Consensus Standards: **2**

Other Technical Standards: **1**

Rationale: To compete as a GSA approved supplier with graphical certification.

5. Please enter the Voluntary Consensus Standards Bodies (VCSB) in which your agency participated in during FY 2010: **4**

Voluntary Consensus Standards Body	**Acronym**
Federal Agencies Digitization Guidelines Initiative	FADGI
International Civil Aviation Organization	ICAO
National Information Standards Organization	NISO
Program for Cooperative Cataloging	PCC

6. Please provide the total number of your agency's representatives who participated in voluntary consensus standards activities during FY 2010 and the total number of activities these agency representatives participated in: **7**

7. Please provide any conformity assessment activities (as described in "Guidance on Federal Conformity Assessment Activities" found in the Federal Register, Volume 65, Number 155, dated August 10, 2000) in which your agency was involved in FY 2010.

Guidance review, internal inspections and audits, external inspections, and periodic walk-troughs are conducted for compliance.
Two conformity assessments were conducted against ISO 9001.
One conformity assessment was conducted against FISP 201

Audits for the procurement activities of the Washington, DC, APS Teams and the nationwide Regional Offices conducted under Print Procurement's Internal Audit Program (IAP), headed by the Director, APSP4, and staffed on an ad hoc basis by management and supervisory Contracting Officers

GPO conducted multiple
a. Evaluations of the Contractor's performance
b. Evaluations how well a contractor meets requirements
c. Evaluations of the timeliness and accuracy of required deliverables.

8. Please provide an evaluation of the effectiveness of Circular A-119 policy and recommendations for any changes:

NA

9. Please provide any other comments you would like to share on behalf of your agency.

none

10. Please use this box to provide any additional comments on how your agency currently reports its use of voluntary consensus standards:

*However, review of standards use at GPO varies by standard and by Business Unit.

10-1. Removed **[This question was deprecated in 2005]**

10-2. Removed **[This question was deprecated in 2005]**

10-3. Removed **[This question was deprecated in 2005]**

10-4. Does your agency report standards that it uses for guidance purposes (as opposed to compliance purposes)? (a) Yes; (b) No; (c) Not applicable; **Yes**

10-5. Does your agency report use of standards from non-ANSI accredited standards developers, industry consortia groups, or both? (a) non-ANSI Accredited; (b) Consortia; (c) Both; (d) Neither; or (e) Not applicable; **C**

10-6. Does your agency have a schedule for periodically reviewing its use of standards for purposes of updating such use? (a) Yes; (b) No; **Yes**

10-7. How often does your agency review its standards for purposes of updating such use? [enter the number of years]: **1**

Title: Government Printing Office (GPO) Fiscal Year 2010 Agency Report

National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) Fiscal Year 2010 Agency Report

1. Please describe the importance of standards in the achievement of your agency's mission, how your agency uses standards to deliver its primary services in support of its mission, and provide any examples or case studies of standards success. Please include relevant Internet links and links to your agency's standards website.

Standards are critical to NASA’s science and technology-based mission. They provide the basis for defining engineering, safety, and mission assurance requirements that are levied on both our contracted activities as well as on our in-house developments. Standards are also used by programs for evaluating proposed approaches and assessing performance throughout system life cycles. NASA Technical Standards support achievement of NASA’s Mission and serve all NASA Programs, Projects, and Facilities. The Technical Standards Program's Website accessible at http://standards.nasa.gov provides direct access to NASA-developed standards, other government-developed standards, and to non-government Standards Development Organizations' (SDO) Voluntary Consensus Standards (VCSs).

2. Please list the government-unique standards your agency used in lieu of voluntary consensus standards during FY 2010:

This agency reports voluntary consensus standards usage on a category basis

3. Please list the Voluntary Consensus Standards (VCS) your agency substituted for Government Unique Standards (GUS) in FY 2010 as a result of review under Section 15(b)(7) of OMB Circular A-119: **0**

4. Please provide the total number of Voluntary Consensus Standards your agency BEGAN to use during FY 2010: Optional: If possible, also please provide the total number of Non-consensus Standards that are developed in the private sector your agency began to use during FY 2010. In addition, please provide your agency's rationale for using the Non-consensus Standards that are developed in the private sector counted in this question.

Voluntary Consensus Standards: **0**

Other Technical Standards: **0**

Rationale: Rationale: NASA reports on a categorical basis.

5. Please enter the Voluntary Consensus Standards Bodies (VCSB) in which your agency participated in during FY 2010: **12**

Voluntary Consensus Standards Body	**Acronym**
Aerospace Industries Association of America	AIA
American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics	AIAA
American Society for Nondestructive Testing	ASNT
American Society of Mechanical Engineers	ASME
American Welding Society	AWS
ASTM International	ASTM
Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers	IEEE
International Organization for Standardization	ISO
IPC - Association Connecting Electronics Industries	IPC
National Fire Protection Association	NFPA
Society of Automotive Engineers	SAE
Underwriters Laboratories	UL

6. Please provide the total number of your agency's representatives who participated in voluntary consensus standards activities during FY 2010 and the total number of activities these agency representatives participated in: **71**

7. Please provide any conformity assessment activities (as described in “Guidance on Federal Conformity Assessment Activities” found in the Federal Register, Volume 65, Number 155, dated August 10, 2000) in which your agency was involved in FY 2010.

Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Voluntary Protection Program (VPP) Star assessments
ISO 9001 - Quality Management System assessments and audits
ISO 14001 - Environmental Management System assessments and audits
AS 9100 - Aerospace Quality Management System registration (ongoing, Stage 2)

8. Please provide an evaluation of the effectiveness of Circular A-119 policy and recommendations for any changes:

OMB Circular A-119 and the preference for VCS are directly cited in policy (NASA Policy Directive (NPD) 7120.4) which requires consideration of VCS alternatives before a NASA Technical Standard is developed or revalidated. The Circular also provides a basis for increasing attention to VCS and has helped to maintain an effective level of participation of NASA personnel in VCS activities in the face of budget pressures.

9. Please provide any other comments you would like to share on behalf of your agency.

None

10. Please use this box to provide any additional comments on how your agency currently reports its use of voluntary consensus standards:

10-1. Removed **[This question was deprecated in 2005]**

10-2. Removed **[This question was deprecated in 2005]**

10-3. Removed **[This question was deprecated in 2005]**

10-4. Does your agency report standards that it uses for guidance purposes (as opposed to compliance purposes)? (a) Yes; (b) No; (c) Not applicable; **Yes**

10-5. Does your agency report use of standards from non-ANSI accredited standards developers, industry consortia groups, or both? (a) non-ANSI Accredited; (b) Consortia; (c) Both; (d) Neither; or (e) Not applicable; **C**

10-6. Does your agency have a schedule for periodically reviewing its use of standards for purposes of updating such use? (a) Yes; (b) No; **Yes**

10-7. How often does your agency review its standards for purposes of updating such use? [enter the number of years]: **5**

Title: National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) Fiscal Year 2010 Agency Report

National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) Fiscal Year 2010 Agency Report

1. Please describe the importance of standards in the achievement of your agency's mission, how your agency uses standards to deliver its primary services in support of its mission, and provide any examples or case studies of standards success. Please include relevant Internet links and links to your agency's standards website.

NARA uses standards to strengthen its records management and archival programs. We cite standards, which are incorporated by reference, in our regulations (Code of Federal Regulations). These provide direction to agencies about the records management and archival standards applicable to storage facilities, as well as for record media. Information about incorporation by reference is among our Federal Register web pages at http://www.archives.gov/federal-register/cfr/ibr-locations.html.

For example, NARA uses ISO 15489 as a framework for Federal records management training. ISO 15489 provides a systematic strategy for capturing and maintaining records, regardless of media or format. The standard also defines characteristics needed to support a trustworthy recordkeeping system.

2. Please list the government-unique standards your agency used in lieu of voluntary consensus standards during FY 2010: **1**

1. **Government Unique Standard**: NARA data standard (Incorporated: 2000)

Voluntary Standard

Archives, Personal Papers, and Manuscripts (APPM);
General International Standard Archival Description (ISAD(G));
International Standard Archival Authority Record for Corporate Bodies, Persons, and Families (ISAAR(CPF));
Encoded Archival Description (EAD);
Machine Readable Cataloging (MARC)

Rationale

These voluntary standards do not meet the precise needs of the agency.

3. Please list the Voluntary Consensus Standards (VCS) your agency substituted for Government Unique Standards (GUS) in FY 2010 as a result of review under Section 15(b)(7) of OMB Circular A-119: **0**

4. Please provide the total number of Voluntary Consensus Standards your agency BEGAN to use during FY 2010: Optional: If possible, also please provide the total number of Non-consensus Standards that are developed in the private sector your agency began to use during FY 2010. In addition, please provide your agency's rationale for using the Non-consensus Standards that are developed in the private sector counted in this question.

Voluntary Consensus Standards: **18**

Other Technical Standards: **0**

Rationale:

5. Please enter the Voluntary Consensus Standards Bodies (VCSB) in which your agency participated in during FY 2010: **13**

Voluntary Consensus Standards Body	**Acronym**
American National Standards Institute	ANSI
ARMA International	ARMAI
Association for Suppliers of Printing, Publishing and Converting Technologies	NPES
ASTM International	ASTM
Consultative Committee for Space Data Systems	CCSDS
Enterprise Content Management Association	AIIM
Federal Geographic Data Committee	FGDC
Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers	IEEE
International Council on Archives	ICA
International Organization for Standardization	ISO
National Information Standards Organization	NISO

Nuclear Information and Records Management Association, Inc.	NIRMAI
Product Data Exchange Standard, Inc.	PDES

6. Please provide the total number of your agency's representatives who participated in voluntary consensus standards activities during FY 2010 and the total number of activities these agency representatives participated in: **17**

7. Please provide any conformity assessment activities (as described in "Guidance on Federal Conformity Assessment Activities" found in the Federal Register, Volume 65, Number 155, dated August 10, 2000) in which your agency was involved in FY 2010.

NARA did not participate in any conformity assessment activities in FY 2010.

8. Please provide an evaluation of the effectiveness of Circular A-119 policy and recommendations for any changes:

We believe that the Circular is working effectively and have no recommendations for changes.

9. Please provide any other comments you would like to share on behalf of your agency.

Rationale for the use of GUS (question 2).
Some of the voluntary standards:
-Are library standards not suitable for NARA's use instead of archival standards;
-Dictate a physical design solution that NARA does not find technically sound; and,
-Focus on personal papers collections, not government records.
NARA's archival description standard is one that NARA uses to describe its own holdings and is not a standard imposed externally.

10. Please use this box to provide any additional comments on how your agency currently reports its use of voluntary consensus standards:

10-1. Removed **[This question was deprecated in 2005]**

10-2. Removed **[This question was deprecated in 2005]**

10-3. Removed **[This question was deprecated in 2005]**

10-4. Does your agency report standards that it uses for guidance purposes (as opposed to compliance purposes)? (a) Yes; (b) No; (c) Not applicable; **No**

10-5. Does your agency report use of standards from non-ANSI accredited standards developers, industry consortia groups, or both? (a) non-ANSI Accredited; (b) Consortia; (c) Both; (d) Neither; or (e) Not applicable; **A**

10-6. Does your agency have a schedule for periodically reviewing its use of standards for purposes of updating such use? (a) Yes; (b) No; **Yes**

10-7. How often does your agency review its standards for purposes of updating such use? [enter the number of years]: **5**

Title: National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) Fiscal Year 2010 Agency Report

National Science Foundation (NSF) Fiscal Year 2010 Agency Report

None submitted

Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) Fiscal Year 2010 Agency Report

1. Please describe the importance of standards in the achievement of your agency's mission, how your agency uses standards to deliver its primary services in support of its mission, and provide any examples or case studies of standards success. Please include relevant Internet links and links to your agency's standards website.

It is the policy of the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) to increase the involvement of stakeholders in our regulatory development process and, consistent with the provisions of the National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act of 1995 (Public Law 104-113), to encourage NRC staff participation in the development of consensus standards in support of its mission. NRC involvement also encourages standards developing organizations (SDOs) to develop codes, standards, and guides that can be endorsed by the NRC and carried out by the industry, and increases the likelihood that the standards that SDOs develop will meet both public and private sector needs.

The NRC uses voluntary consensus standards (VCSs) as a key part of our regulatory framework. Some standards are incorporated by reference into NRC regulations. NRC's regulations may be found at: http://www.nrc.gov/reading-rm/doc-collections/cfr/. The NRC staff also issues documents providing guidance on acceptable methods for complying with NRC regulations, such as regulatory guides. These guidance documents frequently reference consensus standards as acceptable methods for compliance with NRC regulations. Regulatory Guides are cataloged here: http://www.nrc.gov/reading-rm/doc-collections/management-directives/

The NRC's reasons for using standards include providing the level of regulatory certainty and predictability desired by stakeholders, recognizing and considering the broad range of technical expertise and experience of the individuals who are represented on many consensus standards organizations, and minimizing the expenditure of NRC resources that would otherwise be necessary to develop regulations and guidance which provide the level of detail comparable to that provided by consensus standards.

Work is underway with several standards developing organizations to update voluntary consensus standards that may be applied to license renewal or new nuclear plant construction, including advanced reactor technologies. For example, NRC is partnering with ASME Standards Technology, LLC, to develop a roadmap for ASME standards changes that will support advanced reactor design, construction, operation, and maintenance. In addition, the NRC cooperated with the U.S. Department of Energy, the National Institute of Standards and

Technology (NIST), and the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) to establish the Nuclear Energy Standards Coordination Cooperative (NESCC). Formed in 2009, and continuing to meet two to three times per year, NESCC works to facilitate and coordinate the timely identification, development, and revision of standards for the design, operation, development, licensing, and deployment of nuclear power plants. Standards for other nuclear technologies, including advanced reactor concepts, will also be addressed. The intent has been to create a highly inclusive, collaborative forum with participation from a range of perspectives.

Benefits of NRC staff participation in voluntary consensus standards development include cost savings, improved efficiency and transparency, and high technical quality of regulatory requirements. For more information, the NRC website on standards development is at: http://www.nrc.gov/about-nrc/regulatory/standards-dev.html.

2. Please list the government-unique standards your agency used in lieu of voluntary consensus standards during FY 2010: **0**

3. Please list the Voluntary Consensus Standards (VCS) your agency substituted for Government Unique Standards (GUS) in FY 2010 as a result of review under Section 15(b)(7) of OMB Circular A-119: **0**

4. Please provide the total number of Voluntary Consensus Standards your agency BEGAN to use during FY 2010: Optional: If possible, also please provide the total number of Non-consensus Standards that are developed in the private sector your agency began to use during FY 2010. In addition, please provide your agency's rationale for using the Non-consensus Standards that are developed in the private sector counted in this question.

Voluntary Consensus Standards: **6**

Other Technical Standards: **0**

Rationale:

VCSs Used in Regulatory Guidance:

ANSI Standard N271 1976, “Containment Isolation Provisions for Fluid Systems,” is endorsed in Revision 1 of RG 1.11, “Instrument Lines Penetrating the Primary Reactor Containment,” March 2010.

ANSI/ANS-15.8-1995, “Quality Assurance Program Requirements for Research Reactors,” was endorsed in Revision 1 of RG 2.5, “Quality Assurance Program Requirements for Research and Test Reactors,” June 2010.

ANSI/ISA-67.02.01-1999, “Nuclear Safety-Related Instrument-Sensing Line Piping and Tubing Standard for Use in Nuclear Power Plants,” is endorsed in Revision 1 of RG 1.151, “Instrument Sensing Lines,” July 2010.

ASME NQA-1-2008, “Quality Assurance Requirements for Nuclear Facility Applications,” and

ASME NQA-1a-2009 Addenda to ASME NQA-1-2008, "Quality Assurance Requirements for Nuclear Facility Applications," were endorsed in Revision 4 of RG 1.28, "Quality Assurance Program Criteria (Design and Construction)," June 2010.

IEEE Standard 334-2006, "IEEE Standard for Qualifying Continuous Duty Class 1E Motors for Nuclear Power Generating Stations," was endorsed in Revision 1 of RG 1.40, "Qualification of Continuous Duty Safety-Related Motors for Nuclear Power Plants," February 2010.

Underwriters Laboratory (UL) 752, "The Standard of Safety for Bullet-Resisting Equipment," is endorsed in RG 5.78, "Physical Protection of Mixed-Oxide Fuels in Nuclear Power Plants" – Safeguards Information (limited distribution)

5. Please enter the Voluntary Consensus Standards Bodies (VCSB) in which your agency participated in during FY 2010: **15**

Voluntary Consensus Standards Body	**Acronym**
American Concrete Institute	ACI
American Institute of Steel Construction	AISC
American National Standards Institute	ANSI
American Nuclear Society	ANS
American Society of Civil Engineers	ASCE
American Society of Mechanical Engineers	ASME
American Welding Society	AWS
ASTM International	ASTM
Health Physics Society	HPS
Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers	IEEE
Institute of Nuclear Materials Management	INMM
International Organization for Standardization/International Electrotechnical Commission	ISO/IEC
International Society of Automation	ISA
National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurements	NCRP
National Fire Protection Association	NFPA

6. Please provide the total number of your agency's representatives who participated in voluntary consensus standards activities during FY 2010 and the total number of activities these agency representatives participated in: **184**

7. Please provide any conformity assessment activities (as described in "Guidance on Federal Conformity Assessment Activities" found in the Federal Register, Volume 65, Number 155, dated August 10, 2000) in which your agency was involved in FY 2010.

None

8. Please provide an evaluation of the effectiveness of Circular A-119 policy and recommendations for any changes:

The NRC believes that the Circular provides appropriate direction and encouragement for federal agencies to develop internal agency-wide guidelines. The circular also provides sufficient and reasonable flexibility for each agency to make an independent determination relative to participation on voluntary consensus bodies and use of developed standards.

9. Please provide any other comments you would like to share on behalf of your agency.

None

10. Please use this box to provide any additional comments on how your agency currently reports its use of voluntary consensus standards:

10.7: Standards and referencing documents are continuously reviewed.

10-1. Removed **[This question was deprecated in 2005]**

10-2. Removed **[This question was deprecated in 2005]**

10-3. Removed **[This question was deprecated in 2005]**

10-4. Does your agency report standards that it uses for guidance purposes (as opposed to compliance purposes)? (a) Yes; (b) No; (c) Not applicable; **Yes**

10-5. Does your agency report use of standards from non-ANSI accredited standards developers, industry consortia groups, or both? (a) non-ANSI Accredited; (b) Consortia; (c) Both; (d) Neither; or (e) Not applicable; **D**

10-6. Does your agency have a schedule for periodically reviewing its use of standards for purposes of updating such use? (a) Yes; (b) No; **No**

10-7. How often does your agency review its standards for purposes of updating such use? [enter the number of years]: **0**

Title: Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) Fiscal Year 2010 Agency Report

Appendix F – Federal Agency Activities Related to Conformity Assessment

FY 2010 Responses to Question 7: Please provide any conformity assessment activities (as described in "Guidance on Federal Conformity Assessment Activities" found in the Federal Register, Volume 65, Number 155, dated August 10, 2000) in which your agency was involved in FY 2010.	
Agency	**Response**
ACCESS	N/A
CPSC	On August 14, 2008, the President signed into law the Consumer Product Safety Improvement Act of 2008, hereinafter referred to as the Act. Among other things, this Act sets forth requirements for general conformity certification and third party testing for children's products subject to consumer product safety rules under the Act or similar rules, bans, standards, or regulations under any other Act enforced by the Commission. A copy of the Act and related information on CPSC conformity assessment activities are shown on CPSC's website at www.cpsc.gov under "Information on the Consumer Product Safety Improvement Act".
DHS	The Graduated Rad/Nuc Detector Evaluation and Reporting Program (GRaDER) is a conformity assessment system that will test detectors for rad/nuc materials of interest to homeland security. It is a voluntary, fee-for-service program: manufacturers or vendors decide whether to have their products tested and, if so, will pay for the test and evaluation. Since the grant program managers have a fiduciary responsibility to be sure that grant funds are spent on equipment that complies with standards (where standards are available), an important part of the GRaDER mission is to report information that will enable all stakeholders to verify that the rad/nuc detection or identification instrument being considered for purchase is in compliance with standards. The business incentive is that equipment that successfully completes the GRaDER program will be placed on the DHS GRaDER Evaluated Equipment List (GEEL), thereby enabling this verification. The result should lead to increasing sales to DHS components, other Federal departments and agencies, and state and local grantees seeking to invest in this equipment. The GEEL may be viewed as a qualified product list that is often an outcome of a conformity assessment system. The SAFE Port Act of 2006 (Public Law 109-347) established the Domestic Nuclear Detection Office (DNDO). Responsibilities given to the DNDO include testing and evaluating rad/nuc detectors, as well as developing technical capability standards for these instruments in collaboration with the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) and other departments and agencies of the Federal government.

	Since test and evaluation against standards is one of the critical components of a conformity assessment system, DNDO established the GRaDER program to carry out this responsibility. GRaDER is a standards-based conformity assessment system. A suite of national, voluntary consensus standards developed by ANSI, in conjunction with IEEE, has been adopted as DHS National Standards. The suite of standards known as the ANSI/IEEE N42 series formed the standards bedrock for GRaDER. The ultimate goal of the GRaDER program is to give confidence that the rad/nuc detectors or identifiers used by DHS operating Components and other homeland security practitioners will function as they are intended in operational environments. It will accomplish this through a conformity assessment system based on the ANSI/IEEE N42 suite of voluntary consensus standards and, where needed, government-unique technical capability standards. Key parts of the conformity assessment system will include • Voluntary participation by manufacturers and vendors in a fee-for-test program • A requirement that test organizations be accredited to ISO 17025 • NVLAP will be the accrediting body • Use of the IEEE N42 suite of standards • Uniform formats for reporting test data • Establishing and applying criteria to evaluate the test data and base compliance levels • Issuing attestations for the compliance levels met by products • Conducting a surveillance program • Maintaining the GEEL (a qualified products list) GRaDER is intended to be a program that will provide incentives to manufacturers to build and continually strive to improve their radiation detection and identification products that protect the nation from rad/nuc threats. US-VISIT is actively involved in the National Science and Technology Council (NSTC) Subcommittee on Biometrics and Identity Management Standards and Conformity Assessment (SCA) Working Group, which, in support of biometric data exchange and interoperability across the U.S. Government, is charged with providing guidance and coordinating efforts for Federal agencies on the development of standards; the adoption and implementation of standards; and the establishment of associated conformity assessment and interoperability testing programs. The SCA working group is responsible for the development and maintenance of the Registry of U.S. Government Recommended Biometric Standards, Agency Actions in Support of the NSTC Policy for the Development, Adoption and Use of Biometric Standards, and the Catalogue of U.S. Government Biometric Product Testing Programs.

	US-VISIT conducts compatibility testing of e-passports issued by Visa Waiver Program countries to assess basic conformance to standards of the International Civil Aviation Organization and to ensure interoperability with e-passport readers deployed by DHS at U.S. ports of entry. The Coast Guard relies heavily on the use of independent laboratories (including classification societies) to carry out conformity assessment activities on its behalf, and maintains formal acceptance and recognition programs for such laboratories worldwide. The requirements for acceptance and recognition are specified in regulation, and compliance is assessed by means of documentation provided by the laboratory, or where appropriate, site visits by technical experts. A searchable listing of accepted laboratories can be found at http://cgmix.uscg.mil/EQLabs/EqLabsSearch.aspx. With few exceptions, such laboratories supervise approval and production tests and examinations as specified in regulation to ensure that equipment and materials approved by the Coast Guard and sold for use in regulated applications comply with the relevant regulatory requirements. In most cases, the sampling, testing, and quality system requirements are traceable to international requirements prescribed by the International Maritime Organization, and are mandatory for ships on international voyages under international treaty obligations. To allow for oversight by the Coast Guard, accepted laboratories carrying out conformity assessment activities on behalf of the Coast Guard are required by regulation to report at least annually on those activities. During FY 2010, in addition to the conformity assessment activities conducted by qualified, independent third parties on the Coast Guard's behalf, the Coast Guard also completed hundreds of conformity assessment activities, comprising evaluation of equipment and material for compliance with standards established in marine safety regulations.
DOC	National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program (NVLAP) Overview The National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program (NVLAP) provides third-party accreditation to testing and calibration laboratories. NVLAP's accreditation programs are established in response to legislative or administrative actions by the Federal Government or to requests from government agencies and private-sector organizations. NVLAP operates its accreditation system in accordance with the international conformity assessment standard ISO/IEC 17011, Conformity assessment – General requirements for accreditation bodies accrediting conformity assessment bodies, which is published by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO)

	and the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC). NVLAP accredits laboratories that are found competent to perform specific tests or calibrations through a rigorous assessment against the requirements of ISO/IEC 17025, General requirements for the competence of testing and calibration laboratories. Information about accredited laboratories is published in NVLAP Directory of Accredited Laboratories, which is published online and updated monthly. NVLAP is a signatory to the following Mutual Recognition Arrangements (MRAs), which support international trade by promoting international confidence and acceptance of accredited laboratory data: International Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation (ILAC), the Asia-Pacific Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation (APLAC), and the InterAmerican Accreditation Cooperation (IAAC). By participating in these MRAs, NVLAP facilitates the mutual recognition of accredited test and measurement results of its signatory partners, thereby reducing the need for redundant testing and lowering costs to customers. NVLAP Certificate of Accreditation When NVLAP grants initial or continuing accreditation to a laboratory, it issues a Certificate of Accreditation to ISO/IEC 17025:2005, which includes the following statement to convey that an accredited laboratory management system meets the principles of ISO 9001:2000, Quality management system – requirements. "This laboratory is accredited in accordance with the recognized International Standard ISO/IEC 17025:2005. This accreditation demonstrates technical competence for a defined scope and the operation of a laboratory quality management system (refer joint ISO-ILAC-IAF Communique dated January 2009)" NVLAP-accredited laboratories may use the above statement on their test reports and calibration certificates if they supply, or provide access to via a website, the Joint ISO-ILAC-IAF Communique as part of the package for their laboratory customers. Accreditation Program Activities in 2010 Solid State Lighting In FY 2010 NVLAP granted its first accreditations of solid-state lighting (SSL) test methods (LM-79 and LM-80) as part of its Energy Efficient Lighting Products laboratory accreditation program. Laboratories accredited by NVLAP for SSL test methods are also recognized by the Department of Energy’s (DOE) CALiPER program, which was established to provide accurate and comparable data on LEDs by arranging for reliable independent testing and data reporting of commercially available products. Program testing for the CALiPER program is conducted by

	qualified, verified, and contracted independent testing laboratories, and the program recognizes all laboratories that obtain NVLAP accreditation for LM-79 and LM-80. NVLAP accreditation involves a rigorous process demonstrating technical competence, quality control, proficiency testing, and laboratory impartiality and objectivity. NVLAP Recognition for ENERGY STAR® NVLAP has received recognition from the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) ENERGY STAR Program as an accrediting body. NVLAP anticipates that a majority of its accredited Energy Efficient Lighting, some of its Electromagnetic Compatibility and Telecommunications, and some of its Thermal Insulation product testing laboratories will become recognized under the new EPA requirements. Accreditation is a necessary step for test data to be accepted under the enhanced Energy Star program. EPA recently enhanced the ENERGY STAR conformity assessment program, and testing at an EPA-recognized laboratory is now required. The enhanced program will require not only accredited laboratory testing, but accredited certification of ENERGY STAR products. The ENERGY STAR program has grown to encompass more than 60 product categories and is used by millions of Americans to identify products that reduce energy costs and protect the environment. To ensure that ENERGY STAR remains a trusted symbol for environmental protection and superior energy efficiency, all ENERGY STAR product partners will be required to follow a new set of Third-Party Certification procedures effective January 1, 2011. Details of the program can be found on the following web page: http://www.energystar.gov/index.cfm?c=partners.enhanced_test_verification. Biometrics Testing In September 2010 NVLAP staff attended the 2010 Biometric Consortium Conference & Technology Expo in Tampa, Florida. The Conference is supported by the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) and the National Security Agency (NSA), and is focused on Biometric Technologies for Defense, Homeland Security, Identity Management, Border Crossing and Electronic Commerce. NVLAP is accepting applications for accreditation of laboratories that perform conformance testing, interoperability testing, technology testing, scenario testing and operational and usability testing for biometrics products. The Biometrics accreditation program was established in 2008 at the request of the U.S. Department of Homeland Security.

	Termination of Commercial Products Testing Laboratory Accreditation Program On September 30, 2010, the Commercial Products Testing Laboratory Accreditation Program (LAP) was terminated. The LAP included paints and related coatings, paper and related products, building seals and sealants, plastics, plumbing, roofing, and mattresses. The decision to terminate the program was based upon the low number of laboratories enrolled in these programs and the availability of accreditation through nongovernmental ILAC signatory accrediting bodies. NVLAP is no longer accepting applications for accreditation in the LAP. Those laboratories currently accredited will remain so until the expiration of the current accreditation at the discretion of the laboratory and provided all accreditation requirements continue to be implemented. National Voluntary Conformity Assessment System Evaluation (NVCASE) Program The National Voluntary Conformity Assessment System Evaluation (NVCASE) Program enables U.S. industry to satisfy mandated foreign technical requirements using the results of U.S.-based conformity assessment programs that perform technical evaluations comparable in their rigor to practices in the receiving country. Under this program, the Department of Commerce, acting through the National Institute of Standards and Technology, evaluates U.S.-based conformity assessment bodies in order to be able to give assurances to a foreign government that qualifying bodies meet that government's requirements and can provide results that are acceptable to that government. The program provides a technically-based U.S. approval process for U.S. industry to gain foreign market access; the acceptability of conformity assessment results to the relevant foreign government will be a matter for agreement between the two governments. Currently, there are two NVCASE sub-programs that are operational: (1) EMC/Telecommunications; and (2) Organic Production and Processing. Additional information about the NVCASE Program can be found at http://gsi.nist.gov/global/index.cfm/L1-4/L2-38. Conformity Assessment Activities under Mutual Recognition Agreements/Arrangements (MRAs) The United States and the European Community Mutual Recognition Agreement (US - EU MRA) is a multi-sector bilateral government-to-government agreement between the United States and the 27 Member States of the European Union. Under this MRA, NIST is responsible for designating organizations in the US Conformity Assessment Bodies (CABs) for two sectors: 1) Electromagnetic Compatibility (EMC) and 2) Telecommunications. After a NIST review and designation process, CABs that meet certain criteria are formally recognized by the EU and may operate as a CAB as described in the U.S. - EU MRA and the specific technical regulations of the EU governing the appropriate product sectors. The U.S.-EU MRA is an important

	regulatory and trade agreement which provides greater market access in a timelier manner for U.S. manufacturers exporting to Europe and European manufacturers exporting to the United States. The Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation Mutual Recognition Arrangement for Conformity Assessment of Telecommunications Equipment (APEC TEL MRA) is intended to streamline the Conformity Assessment Procedures for a wide range of telecommunications and telecommunications-related equipment and thereby to facilitate trade among the parties. It provides for the mutual recognition by the importing parties of CABs and mutual acceptance of the results of testing and equipment certification procedures undertaken by those bodies in assessing conformity of equipment to the importing parties' own technical regulations. Under Phase-I of the APEC TEL Mutual Recognition Arrangement, NIST-designated CABs are able to produce test data in their facilities that are accepted as evidence that the tested product satisfies an APEC economy's appropriate technical requirements. CABs operating under Phase-II of the MRA are able to certify products as being in compliance with the technical and administrative requirements of the importing economy. NIST publishes general and specific requirements that must be met in order to be nominated as a CAB under the APEC TEL MRA. The United States and Japan Mutual Recognition Agreement (US-Japan MRA) is a single sector bilateral agreement. The scope of the US-Japan MRA includes radio and telecommunications equipment, including telephone terminal equipment. The MRA provides for the mutual recognition of qualified Conformity Assessment Bodies (CABs) and mutual acceptance of the results of equipment certification undertaken by recognized CABs (similar to Phase II of the APEC TEL MRA as described above). The US-Japan MRA is intended to streamline the conformity assessment procedures for a wide range of telecommunications and telecommunications-related equipment and facilitate trade between the United States and Japan. The Inter-American Telecommunication Commission (CITEL) Mutual Recognition Agreement is almost identical to the APEC Tel MRA in purpose and structure. The goal of the CITEL MRA is to facilitate trade among the 34 Member States of the Organization of American States. The conformity assessment activities under this Agreement have yet to become operational. When operational, NIST will serve as the Designating Authority of U.S. CABs. In the meantime, NIST continues to work towards implementation of the Agreement. Additional information on the telecom MRAs can be found at http://gsi.nist.gov/global/index.cfm/L1-4/L2-16/L3-101

	NIST Committee Participation in Conformity Assessment Standards Development and Activities Under the NTTAA, NIST is responsible for coordinating conformity assessment activities with private sector technical standards activities and conformity assessment activities, with the goal of eliminating unnecessary duplication and complexity. FY10 NIST activities in this area include: Health and Human Services (HHS) Office of the National Coordinator (ONC) –NIST has consulted with and advised the ONC on the development of a temporary (transitional) and a permanent testing and certification program for health information technology. This consultation and collaboration between ONC and NIST will continue during the implementation and operational phases of the permanent certification program. Under the temporary certification program the ONC has authorized 6 testing and certification bodies and listed over 400 certified electronic health record products. Energy Independence and Security Act (EISA) of 2007 – Under EISA, NIST has "primary responsibility to coordinate development of a framework that includes protocols and model standards for information management to achieve interoperability of smart grid devices and systems…" NIST, in consultation with industry, government, and other stakeholders, is working to develop a plan for a testing and certification framework for Smart Grid related devices, systems, and processes. This is essential to ensure interoperability and security under realistic operating conditions. NIST has initiated a program to develop a Smart Grid Conformity Testing Framework which will be further refined and maintained by the Smart Grid Interoperability Panel. NIST's intention is to leverage existing programs wherever practical. Additional information about NIST's Smart Grid activities can be found at http://www.nist.gov/smartgrid. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Conformity Assessment Activities - NIST continues its work with the Department of Homeland Security Standards Executive to develop the DHS Science and Technology standards and conformity assessment infrastructure as well as requirements, standards, testing protocols, and conformity assessment methods. For example, NIST is assisting with the implementation of a conformity assessment program for radiation detectors for DHS's Domestic Nuclear Detection Office including accreditation for testing laboratories whose testing will support the Graduated Rad/Nuc Detector Evaluation and Reporting (GRaDER) program. See http://www.dhs.gov/xres/programs/gc_1218637329931.shtm for additional information. National Institute of Justice Body Armor Program - In cooperation with the

	Department of Justice's National Institute of Justice (NIJ) and the National Law Enforcement and Corrections Technology Center (NLECTC), NIST developed and implemented a significant enhancement to the current body armor certification program including a revised NIJ performance standard for the safety of law enforcement officers. Under the NIJ Body Armor Compliance Testing Program, 119 distinct body armor models have been listed on the NIJ Body Armor Compliant Products List. Consumer Product Safety Improvement Act – NIST continues to provide technical assistance and support to the Consumer Product Safety Commission and to the private sector in the development of model certification programs to address toy safety issues. CPSC successfully implemented their program utilizing existing conformity assessment schemes and there are now over 329 laboratories listed from 34 countries, accredited by 43 different accreditation bodies. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Project on Greener Cleanups – NIST continues to provide assistance to EPA to develop a standards and certification program for Brownfield remediation (clean ups).
DoD	The Department of Defense does not collect information on DOD-wide conformity assessment activities.
DOE	The Department of Energy does not track conformity assessment activities.
DOI	The Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, Regulation and Enforcement (BOEMRE) of DOI is a member of the Federal Geographic Data Committee (FGDC) with representation on the Standards Working Group, the Coordinating Committee, the Steering Committee, the Marine Boundary Working Group, and ad hoc subcommittees developing standards for geospatial data. Bureau of Reclamation: The ISO 14001 standard requires that organizations conduct third- party conformance audits to determine conformance with the ISO Standard. Reclamation has adopted this requirement in a revised form and will conduct audits to determine conformance with both the Standard framework and the executive order. Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA): BIA participated in the Federal Geospatial One-Stop and the Enterprise Geographic Information Management Committee. FWS: The FWS continues to implement key security standards and guidelines developed or approved by NIST to support the implementation of and compliance with the Federal Information Security Management Act (FISMA) including: • Standards for categorizing information and information systems by mission impact. • Standards for minimum security requirements for information and information

	systems. • Standards for encrypting government data. • Standards for applying and enforcing secure configuration baselines. • Standards for secure remote access. • Guidance for mapping types of information and information systems to appropriate security categories. • Guidance for planning and conducting technical information security testing. • Guidance for assessing security controls in information systems and determining security control effectiveness. • Guidance for certifying and accrediting information systems. The FWS is currently using secure configuration benchmarks developed by the Center for Internet Security (CIS), a non-profit organization whose mission is to help organizations reduce the risk of business and e-commerce disruptions resulting from inadequate technical security controls. These benchmarks have been deemed as "NIST" approved.
DOJ	N/A
DOL	No comment at this time.
DOS	None
DOT	Federal Railroad Administration (FRA): Under 15 CFR Part 286, FRA's conformity assessment activities are visible internationally through expanded efforts in the area of safe, uniform international transport of hazardous materials by participation in the Canadian General Standards Board Tank Car Committee and the American Society of Mechanical Engineers Transportation Pressure Vessel Committee, as well as continuing to participate in the North American Transport of Dangerous Goods Standard Working Group and the Association of American Railroads Tank Car Committee. Participation in the voluntary consensus standards bodies listed above as well as in numerous committees and sub-committees of those bodies gives FRA access to the developmental stages of private sector conformity assessment standards to ensure that the agency viewpoint is considered in the development of these standards. Research and Innovative Technology Administration (RITA)/Intelligent Transportation Systems (ITS) Program: The National Transportation Communications for ITS Protocol (NTCIP) Testing and Conformity Assessment Working Group issued NCTIP 8007 - Testing and Conformity Assessment Documentation within NTCIP Standards. NTCIP 8007 defines the rules and guidelines to be used by the other NTCIP working groups when they produce NTCIP test documentation.
ED	None
EPA	No data

FCC	Accredited Laboratory Recognition Program The Federal Communications Commission (FCC) has a conformity assessment program that allows manufacturers and suppliers of personal computers, computer peripherals and other Radio Frequency (RF) devices to demonstrate compliance by use of a “Declaration of Conformity” procedure. Such products must be tested by a recognized accredited Electromagnetic Compatibility (EMC) testing laboratory. The FCC has recognized the following accreditation bodies: National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program (NVLAP); ANSI-ASQ National Accreditation Board/ACLASS (ACLASS); and the American Association for Laboratory Accreditation (A2LA) The FCC also recognizes accredited testing laboratories that have been accredited by A2LA, ACLASS or NVLAP to perform testing on products subject to the Commission’s equipment authorization program on products subject to certification under Part 15. The accreditation of a laboratory located outside of the United States, or its possessions, is acceptable to the Commission if the accredited laboratory has been designated by a foreign designating authority and recognized by the Commission under the terms of a government-to-government Mutual Recognition Agreement/Arrangement (MRA); or if the testing laboratory has been recognized by the Commission as being accredited by an organization that has entered into an arrangement between accrediting organizations and the arrangement has been recognized by the Commission. The FCC has recognized a total of 283 accredited laboratories. 104 are located in the United States and 179 are located outside of the United States. Telecommunications Certification Bodies (TCB) Program On December 17, 1998, the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) adopted rules for the establishment of Telecommunication Certification Bodies (TCB). A TCB is a private organization, which is authorized to issue grants, within its scope of designation, for equipment subject to the FCC’s certification procedure. Under these rules, a TCB has the authority to review and grant an application for certification to the FCC rules. This order also established procedures for foreign TCBs under the terms of a government-to-government Mutual Recognition Agreement/Arrangement (MRA). Foreign TCBs, where recognized, certify equipment to U.S. requirements using test procedures and technical requirements under the FCC rules for purposes of U.S.-valid equipment authorization. There are two “phases” of mutual recognition. Phase I permits tests performed outside the U.S. to be used in support of equipment

	authorization of products subject to the FCC's Declaration of Conformity (DoC) requirements; Phase II permits the certification of products subject to the FCC's certification requirements by a TCB located outside of the U.S. In May 2000, NIST initially evaluated American National Standards Institute's (ANSI) Conformity Assessment Program for compliance with ISO/IEC Guide 61 and the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) requirements for its TCB program. Every two years ANSI's accreditation program is subject to re-evaluation by NIST. ANSI evaluates prospective TCBs for compliance with ISO/IEC Guide 65 and FCC requirements for the TCB program. FCC requires that a TCB must have core testing capability and that the testing laboratory must be accredited to ISO/IEC Standard 17025. NIST recommends accredited organizations to FCC for designation as TCBs. The FCC has recognized a total of 35 certification bodies under the TCB program. 19 are located in the United States and 16 are located outside of the United States.
FERC	Not applicable
FTC	See response to Question 1.
GPO	Guidance review, internal inspections and audits, external inspections, and periodic walk-troughs are conducted for compliance. Two conformity assessments were conducted against ISO 9001. One conformity assessment was conducted against FISP 201 Audits for the procurement activities of the Washington, DC, APS Teams and the nationwide Regional Offices conducted under Print Procurement's Internal Audit Program (IAP), headed by the Director, APSP4, and staffed on an ad hoc basis by management and supervisory Contracting Officers GPO conducted multiple a. Evaluations of the Contractor's performance b. Evaluations how well a contractor meets requirements c. Evaluations of the timeliness and accuracy of required deliverables.
HHS	Conformance activities are conducted under applicable regulations and guidance. Standards may become part of conformance activities as they may provide an acceptable approach to be in compliance with applicable laws and regulations.
HUD	N/A
NARA	NARA did not participate in any conformity assessment activities in FY 2010.
NASA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Voluntary Protection Program (VPP) Star assessments ISO 9001 - Quality Management System assessments and audits

	ISO 14001 - Environmental Management System assessments and audits AS 9100 - Aerospace Quality Management System registration (ongoing, Stage 2)
NRC	None
TRES	1. Government Accountability (GAO) Audits 2. Certifications and Accreditations
USDA	N/A

Appendix G – Federal Agency Activities Related to Use of Private Sector Standards

FY 2010 Voluntary Consensus Standards Bodies in which Federal Agencies Participated	
Voluntary Consensus Standards Body	**Acronym**
3-A Sanitary Standards, Inc	3-A SSI
3A/NSF International Meat and Poultry Equipment Standards	3A/NSF
Accredited Standards Committee X12	X12
Accredited Standards Committee C63© - Electromagnetic Compatibility	C63©
Acoustical Society of America	ASA
Adeno Associated Virus Reference Standard Working Group	AAVSWG
Advisory Committee for Water Information	ACWI
Advisory Committee on Casualty Assessment Health Canada	ACCA
Aerospace & Defense Industries Association of Europe	ASD
Aerospace Industries Association of America	AIA
Air Movement and Control Association	AMCA
Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute	ARI
Alliance for Telecommunications Industry Solutions	ATIS
Almond Board of California	ABC
Ambulance Manufacturers Division	AMD
American Academy of Pediatrics	AAP
American Architectural Manufacturers Association	AAMA
American Association for Clinical Chemistry	AACC
American Association for Laboratory Accreditation	A2LA
American Association of Blood Banks	AABB
American Association of Cereal Chemists	AACC
American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators	AAMVA
American Association of Physicists in Medicine	AAPM
American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials	AASHTO
American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists	AATCC
American Association of Tissue Banks	AATB
American Backflow Prevention Association	ABPA
American Bearing Manufacturers Association	ABMA
American Boat and Yacht Council	ABYC
American Bureau of Shipping	ABS
American Chemical Society	ACS
American Chemistry Council	ACC
American College of Nuclear Physicians	ACNP

American College of Radiology	ACR
American College of Surgeons Cancer Programs	COC
American Concrete Institute	ACI
American Concrete Pipe Association	ACPA
American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists	ACGIH
American Dental Association	ADA
American Foundation for the Accreditation of Haematopoietic Cell Therapy	FAHCT
American Gas Association	AGA
American Gear Manufacturers Association	AGMA
American Hardboard Association	AHA
American Hardware Manufacturers Association	AHMA
American Industrial Hygiene Association	AIHA
American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics	AIAA
American Institute of Chemical Engineers	AIChE
American Institute of Steel Construction	AISC
American Institute of Timber Construction	AITC
American Institute of Ultrasound Manufacturers	AIUM
American Iron and Steel Institute	AISI
American Leather Chemists Association	ALCA
American Lift Institute	ALI
American Medical Association	AMA
American National Metric Council	ANMC
American National Standards Institute	ANSI
American Nuclear Society	ANS
American Oil Chemists Society	AOCS
American Pacific Economic Conference	APEC
American Petroleum Institute	API
American Psychiatric Association	APA
American Public Health Association	APHA
American Public Transportation Association	APTA
American Railway Engineering & Maintenance-of-Way Association	AREMA
American Rock Mechanics Association	ARMA
American Society for Gene Therapy	ASGT
American Society for Healthcare Engineering	ASHE
American Society for Industrial Security	ASIS
American Society for Nondestructive Testing	ASNT
American Society for Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing	ASPRS
American Society for Quality	ASQ
American Society for Reproductive Medicine	ASRM
American Society of Agricultural and Biological Engineers	ASABE
American Society of Agricultural Engineers	*ASAE*
American Society of Cinematographers	ASC
American Society of Civil Engineers	ASCE
American Society of Dam Safety Officials	ASDSO

American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers	ASHRAE
American Society of Mass Spectrometry	ASMS
American Society of Mechanical Engineers	ASME
American Society of Naval Engineers	ASNE
American Society of Sanitary Engineering	ASSE
American Trucking Association	ATA
American Type Culture Collection	ATCC
American Vacuum Society	AVS
American Veterinary Medical Association	AVMA
American Water Works Association	AWWA
American Welding Society	AWS
American Wind Energy Association	AWEA
American Wood Preservers Institute	AWPI
American Wood Protection Association	AWPA
Analytical Environmental Immunochemical Consortium	AEIC
ANSI-ASQ National Accreditation Board	ANAB
AOAC International	AOAC
APA - The Engineered Wood Association	APA
Appraisal Standards Board	ASB
Architectural Woodwork Institute	AWI
ARMA International	ARMAI
ASC X9, Inc.	ASC X9
ASCE Building Security Council	BSC
Asphalt Roofing Manufacturers Association	ARMA
Associated Air Balance Council	AABC
Association for Assessment and Accreditation of Laboratory Animal Care International	AAALAC
Association for Automatic Identification & Mobility	AIM
Association for Information and Image Management	AIIM
Association for Machine Technology	AMT
Association for Suppliers of Printing, Publishing and Converting Technologies	NPES
Association for the Advancement of Cost Engineering	AACEI
Association for the Advancement of Medical Instrumentation	AAMI
Association of American Railroads	AAR
Association of American Seed Control Officials	AASCO
Association of Diving Contractors International	ADCI
Association of Official Seed Analysts	AOSA
Association of Official Seed Certifying Agencies	AOSCA
Association of Pool and Spa Professionals	APSP
ASTM International	ASTM
Baking Industry Sanitary Standards Committee	BISSC
Basic Linear Algebra Subprograms Technical Forum	BLAS
Biometrics Application Programming Interface Consortium	BioAPI

Brick Industry Association	BIA
Brighton Collaboration	BC
British Standards Institution	BSI
Builders Hardware Manufacturers Association	BHMA
Building Officials and Code Administrators International, Inc	BOCA
California Strawberry Commission	CSC
Canadian General Standards Board	CGSB
Canadian Standards Association	CSA
Cantaloupe Board of California	CBC
Cast Iron Soil Pipe Institute	CISPI
Ceilings and Interior Systems Construction Association	CISCA
Center for Applied Special Technology	CAST
Center for Internet Security	CIS
Central Laboratory for Blood Transfusion	CLBT
Chlorine Institute	CI
Chocolate Manufacturers Association	CMS
Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute	CLSI
Clinical Data Interchange Standards Consortium	CDISC
Codex Alimentarius Commission	CODEX
College of American Pathologists	CAP
Commercial Motor Vehicle Safety Alliance	CMVSA
Committee on Data for Science and Technology	CODATA
Committee on Marine Measurements	COPM
Committee on Operating Rules	CORE
Compressed Gas Association	CGA
Concrete Pipe Association	CPA
Concrete Reinforcing Steel Institute	CRSI
Conference for Food Protection	CFP
Conference of Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity	COP/CBD
Construction Safety Association of Ontario	CSAO
Construction Specifications Institute	CSI
Consultative Committee for Space Data Systems	CCSDS
Consumer Electronics Association	CEA
Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora	CITES
Cooling Technology Institute	CTI
Cordage Institute	CI
Corn Refiners Association	CRA
Cosmetic Ingredient Review	CIR
Cosmetic Toiletry and Fragrance Association	CTFA
Council for International Organizations of Medical Science	CIOMS
Council for Optical Radiation Measurements	CORM
Council on Ionizing Radiation Measurements and Standards	CIRMS
Council for Affordable Quality Healthcare	CAQH
Crane Manufacturing Association of America	CMAA

Cultural Resources Standards with State Historic Preservation Offices	SHPO
Data Interchange Standards Association, Inc.	DISAI
Data Management Association	DAMA
Deep Foundations Institute	DFI
Designated Standards Maintenance Organizations Board	DSMO
Deutsches Institut fur Nomung - German Institute for Standardization	DIN
Dimensional Metrology Standards Consortium	DMSC
Dublin Core Metadata Initiative	DCMI
Electronic Commerce Code Management Association	ECCMA
Electronic Components Assemblies & Materials Association	ECAMA
Electronic Industries Alliance	EIA
Electronic Products Codes Global	EPCG
Electrostatic Discharge Association	ESDA
Emergency Interoperability Consortium	EIC
Emergency Management Accreditation Program	EMAP
Engineered Wood Association	EWA
Engineering Sciences Data Unit International	ESDU
ESD Association	ESD
European Centre for Validation of Alternative Methods	ECVAM
European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization	CENELEC
European Committee for Standardization	CEN
European Directorate for Quality of Medicines	EDQM
European Food Safety Authority	EFSA
European Petroleum Survey Group	EPSG
European Telecommunications Standards Institute	ETSI
External RNA Controls Consortium	ERCC
Eye Bank Association of America	EBAA
Facility Guidelines Institute	FGI
Factory Mutual Research Corporation	FMRC
Federal Facilities Council	FFC
Federal Geographic Data Committee	FGDC
FM Global	FMG
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	FAO
Forest Stewardship Council	FSC
Foundation for Accreditation of Cellular Therapies	FACT
Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Association	FFVA
Fresh Produce Association of America	FPAA
Gelatin Manufacturers of America	GMA
Glass Association of North America	GANA
Global Harmonization Task Force	GHTF
Government Electronics & Information Technology Association	GEITA
Graphic Communications Association	GCA
Green Seal Standards for Adhesives	GSSA
Ground Water Protection Council	GWPC
GS1	GS1

GS1 US	*GS1 US*
Gypsum Association	GA
Hardwood Plywood & Veneer Association	HPVA
Health Canada Advisory Committee on Causality Assessment	HCAA
Health Level Seven	HL7
Health Physics Society	HPS
Health Protection Branch Health Canada	HPB
Healthcare Information Technology Standards Panel	HITSP
Healthcare Interpretations Task Force	HITF
High Frequency Industry Association	HFIA
Honey Board	HB
Human Factors and Ergonomics Society, Inc.	HFES
Illuminating Engineering Society of North America	IESNA
Industrial Safety and Equipment Association	ISEA
Industrial Truck Association	ITA
Industry-wide Cooperative Meat Identification Standards Committee	ICMISC
Information Technology Industry Council	ITI
Information Technology Service Management Forum	ITSMF
Institute of Clean Air Companies	ICAC
Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers	IEEE
Institute of Environmental Sciences & Technology	IEST
Institute of Makers of Explosives	IME
Institute of Nuclear Materials Management	INMM
Institute of Packaging Professionals	IOPP
Institute of Transportation Engineers	ITE
Insulated Cable Engineers Association	ICEA
Insulated Steel Door Systems Institute	ISDSI
Integrating the Healthcare Enterprise	IHE
Intelligent Transportation Society of America	ITSA
Interagency Trails Data Standards	ITDS
Inter-American Metrology System	SIM
International Air Transport Association	IATA
International Alliance for NanoEHS Harmonization	IANH
International Association for the Properties of Water and Steam	IAPWS
International Association of Cancer Registrars	IACR
International Association of Color Manufacturers	IACM
International Association of Drilling Contractors	IADC
International Association of Lighthouse Authorities	IALA
International Association of Plumbing and Mechanical Officials	IAPMO
International Atomic Energy Agency	IAEA
International Blood Group Reference Laboratory	IBRGL
International Bottled Water Association	IBWA
International Bureau of Weights and Measures	BIPM
International Cartographic Association	ICA
International Cellular Therapy Coding and Labeling Advisory Group	CTCLAG

International Civil Aviation Organization	ICAO
International Code Council	ICC
International Commission of Non-ionizing Radiation Protection and Measurements	ICNIRP
International Commission on Illumination	CIE
International Commission on Radiation Protection	ICRP
International Commission on Radiation Units and Measurements, Inc.	ICRU
International Committee for Cosmetic Harmonization and International Cooperation	CHIC
InterNational Committee for Information Technology Standards	INCITS
International Committee for Weights and Measures	CIPM
International Committee of Medical Journal Editors	ICMJE
International Conference of Building Officials	ICBO
International Conference on the Harmonization of Technical Requirements for Registration of Pharmaceuticals for Human Use	ICH
International Cooperation on Harmonization of Technical Requirements for Registration of Veterinary Products	VICH
International Coordinating Committee on the Validation of Alternative Methods	ICCVAM
International Council for Science	ICSU
International Council on Archives	ICA
International Crystal Foundation	ICF
International Dairy Federation	IDF
International Dairy Foods Association	IDFA
International Earth Rotation and Reference Systems Service	IERS
International Electrotechnical Commission	IEC
International Federation of Fruit Juice Producers	IFFJP
International Federation on Information Processing	IFIP
International for Electronic Healthcare Transactions	AFEHCT
International Fragrance Association	IFRA
International Fresh-cut Produce Association	IFPA
International Health Terminology Standard Development Organization	IHTSDO
International Hydrographic Organization	IHO
International Institute of Welding	IIW
International Life Sciences Institute	ILSI
International Maritime Organization	IMO
International Natural Sausage Casing Association	INSCA
International Nomenclature Committee	INC
International Organization for Standardization	ISO
International Organization of Legal Metrology	OIML
International Pharmaceutical Excipients Council	IPEC
International Plant Protection Convention/International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures	IPPC/ISPM
International Safe Transit Association	ISTA
International Security Council	ISC

International Seed Testing Association	ISTA
International Ship and Offshore Structures Congress	ISOSC
International Society for Analytical Cytology	ISAC
International Society for Cardiovascular Surgery	ISCVS
International Society for Cell Therapy	ISCT
International Society for Measurement and Control	ISA
International Society of Oncology Pharmacy Practitioners	ISOPP
International Society on Thrombosis and Homeostasis	ISTH
International Sprout Growers Association	ISGA
International Telecommunication Union	ITU
International Towing Tank Conference	ITTC
International Union Against Cancer	UICC
International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants	UPOV
International Union of Laboratories and Experts in Materials, Systems and Structures	RILEM
International Union of Laboratories and Experts in Materials, Systems and Structures/International Council for Research and Innovation in Building and Construction	*RILEM/CIB*
International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry	IUPAC
International Union of Pure and Applied Physics	IUPAP
International Window Cleaning Association	IWCA
Internet Engineering Task Force	IETF
Internet Society	IS
Interstate Shellfish Sanitation Conference	ISSC
IPC - Association Connecting Electronics Industries	IPC
Java Grande Forum	JGF
JEDEC - Solid State Technology Association	JEDEC
Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations	JCAHO
Joint Cotton Industry Bale Packaging Committee	JCIBPC
Joint FAO/WHO Expert committee on Food Additives	JEFCA
Laser Institute of America	LIA
Logical Observation Identifier Names and Codes	LOINC
Machinery Information Management Open Systems	MIMOSA
Magnetic Materials Producers Association	MMPA
Manufacturers Standardization Society of the Valve and Fittings Industry	MSSVFI
Material Handling Equipment Industry Association	MHIA
Meat and Poultry Business-to-Business Data Standards Organization	mpXML
Metal Building Manufacturers Association	MBMA
Metal Lath/Steel Framing Association, A Division of NAAMM	MLSFA
Modular Systems Building Council	MSBC
National Academies of Science Institute of Medicine	IOM
National Aerospace Standards Committee	NASC
National Association of Architectural Metal Manufacturers	NAAMM
National Association of Chain Manufacturers	NACM
National Association of Corrosion Engineers International	NACE

National Association of Photographic Manufacturers	NAPM
National Association of Relay Manufacturers	NARM
National Automatic Merchandising Association	NAMA
National Cancer Registrar Association	NCRA
National Cargo Bureau, Inc	NCB
National CAS Standards	NCS
National Committee for Clinical Laboratory Standards	NCCLS
National Committee on Uniform Traffic Control Devices	NCUTCD
National Concrete Masonry Association	NCMA
National Conference for Interstate Milk Shipments	NCIMS
National Conference on Weights and Measures	NCWM
National Cooperation for Laboratory Accreditation	NACLA
National Council for Prescription Drug Program	NCPDP
National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurements	NCRP
National Digital Elevation Program	NDEP
National Egg Regulators Association	NERO
National eHealth Collaboration	NeHC
National Electric Reliability Corporation	NERC
National Electrical Manufacturers Association	NEMA
National Environmental Methods Index	NEMI
National Fire Protection Association	NFPA
National Floor Safety Institute	NFSI
National Fluid Power Association	NFLPA
National Food Processors Association	NFPA
National Forum on Education Statistics	NCES Forum
National Ground Water Association	NGWA
National Information Standards Organization	NISO
National Institute for Biological Sciences and Controls	NIBSC
National Institute of Packaging, Handling Engineers	NIPHLE
National Institute of Standards and Technology	NIST
National Marine Electronics Association	NMEA
National Marrow Donor Program	NMDP
National Oilseed Processors Association	NOPA
National Petroleum Management Association	NPMA
National Quality Forum	NQF
National Roofing Contractors Association	NRCA
National Safety Council	NSC
National Spa and Pool Institute	NSPI
National Toxicology Program	NTP
National Truck Equipment Association	NTEA
National Trust Banking Industry	NTBI
National Type Evaluation Program	NTEP
National Uniform Billing Committee	NUBC
National Uniform Claim Committee	NUCC
National Water-Quality Monitoring Council	NWQMC

National Wildland Fire Coordinating Group	NWCG
National Window and Door Association	NWDA
NCSL International	NCSLI
Network Address Space Working Group	IPv6
North America Free Trade Association	NAFTA
North America Millers Association	NAMA
North American Association of Central Cancer Registries	NAACCR
North American Open Math Initiative	NAOMI
North American Plant Protection Organization/Regional Standards for Phytosanitary Measures	NAPPO/RSPM
North American Transport of Dangerous Goods Standards	NATDGS
North American Weeds Management Association	NAWMA
Northwest Environmental Data Network	NED
Northwest Horticultural Council	NHC
NSF International	NSFI
Nuclear Information and Records Management Association, Inc.	NIRMAI
Object Management Group	OMG
Open Applications Group	OAGi
Open DeviceNet Vendor Association	ODVA
Open Geospatial Consortium	OGC
Open Math Society	OMS
Optical Laboratories Association	OLA
Optical Storage Technology Association	OSTA
Optics and Electro-Optics Standards Council	OEOSC
Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development	OECD
Organization for the Advancement of Structured Information Standards	OASIS
Painting and Decorating Contractors of America	PDCA
Pan American Health Organization	PAHO
Pan American Network for Drug Regulatory Harmonization	PANDRH
Pan-American Standards Commission	COPANT
Parachute Industry Association	PIA
Parenteral Drug Association	PDA
Performance Review Institute	PRI
Personal Care Products Council	PCPC
Petrotechnical Open Standards Consortium, Inc.	POSC
Pipe Fabrication Institute	PFI
Plasma Protein Therapeutics Association	PPTA
Plastic Pipe Institute	PPI
Plumbing and Draining Institute	PDI
Plumbing-Heating-Cooling Contractors Association	PHCCA
Portland Cement Association	PCA
Postsecondary Electronic Standards Organization	PESC
Post-Tensioning Institute	PTI
Precast/Prestressed Concrete Institute	PCI
Produce Marketing Association	PMA

Product Data Exchange Standard, Inc.	PDES
Program for Cooperative Cataloging	PCC
Project Management Institute	PMI
Public Health Data Standards Consortium	PHDSC
Public Petroleum Data Management	PPDM
Qualified Products Management Council	QPMC
Quarter-Inch Cartridge Drive Standards, Inc.	QCDS
Rack Manufacturers Institute	RMI
Radio Technical Commission for Aeronautics	RTCA
Radio Technical Commission for Maritime Services	RTCM
Recreation Vehicle Industry Association	RVIA
Recreational Park Trailer Industry Association	RPTIA
Regulated Product Submission	RPS
Rehabilitation Engineering and Assistive Technology Society of North America	RESNA
Research Institute for Fragrance Materials	RIFM
Resilient Floor Covering Institute	RFCI
Resistance Welders Manufacturers Association	RWMA
Robotics Industries Association	RIA
Rubber Manufacturers Association	RMA
SAVE International	SAVE
Scaffolding, Shoring, and Forming Institute, Inc.	SSFI
Schools Interoperability Framework Association	SIFA
Scientific Apparatus Makers Association	SAMA
Screen Manufacturers Association	SMA
SDO Charter Organization	SCO
Semiconductor Equipment and Materials International	SEMI
Sheet Metal & Air Conditioning Contractors National Association	SMACNA
Simulation Interoperability Standards Organization	SISO
Single Ply Roofing Institute	SPRI
Society for Glassware and Ceramic Decorations	SGCD
Society for Protective Coatings	SPC
Society for Toxicology	SOT
Society of Allied Weight Engineers	SAWE
Society of Automotive Engineers	SAE
Society of Cosmetic Chemists	SCC
Society of Fire Protection Engineers	SFPE
Society of Motion Picture and Television Engineers	SMPTE
Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers	SNAME
Society of Toxicologic Pathology	STP
Sporting Arms and Ammunition Manufacturers' Institute	SAAMI
Standards Engineering Society	SES
Statewide Longitudinal Data Systems (El/Sec)	SLDS
Steel Deck Institute	SDI
Steel Door Institute	SDI

Steel Founders Society of America	SFSA
Steel Joist Institute	SJI
Steel Window Institute	SWI
Tea Association of America	TAA
Technical Association for the Worldwide, Pulp Paper and Converting Industry	TAPPI
Technical Committee for Juice and Juice Products	TCJJP
Telecommunications Industry Association	TIA
The Aluminum Association, Inc.	AA
The Maintenance Council of American Trucking Associations	TMC/ATA
The National Digital Orthophoto Program	NDOP
The Open Group	TOG
The Soap and Detergent Association	SDA
The Society for Protective Coatings	SSPC
The Tire and Rim Association, Inc.	TRAI
Therapeutic Goods Administration	TGA
Transportation Research Board	TRB
Transportation Technology Center, Inc.	TTCI
Truck Trailer Manufacturers Association	TTMA
Undersea and Hyperbaric Medical Society	UHMS
Underwriters Laboratories	UL
United Egg Producers	UEP
United Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Association	UFFVA
United Nations Centre for Trade Facilitation and Electronic Business	UN/CEFACT
United Nations Committee on the Transport of Dangerous Goods	UNTDG
United Nations Economic Commission for Europe	UNECE
United States Adopted Names Council	USANC
United States Animal Health Association	USAHA
United States Committee on Large Dams	USCOLD
United States Egg and Poultry Association	USEPA
United States Pharmacopoeia	USP
Urban and Regional Information Systems Association	URISA
US Green Building Council - Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design	USGBC - LEEDS
Versailles Project on Advanced Materials and Standards	VAMAS
Water Environment Federation	WEF
Web Application Security Consortium	WASC
Web3D Consortium	Web3D
Western Electricity Coordinating Council	WECC
Western Growers Association	WGA
Window Covering Manufacturers Association	WCMA
Wood Machinery Manufacturers of America	WMMA
World Health Organization	WHO
World Intellectual Property Organization	WIPO
World Meteorological Organization	WMO

World Organization for Animal Health	OIE
World Wide Web Consortium	W3C

There were 512[1] total Voluntary Consensus Standards Bodies in which Federal Agencies Participated during fiscal year 2010.

[1] Excluding duplicates (in shaded text) results in 509 VCSBs which were reported in the main summary report.

Appendix H – The Interagency Committee on Standards Policy (ICSP)

The Interagency Committee on Standards Policy, also known as the ICSP, is the primary body responsible for coordinating standards use among agencies of the Federal government.

The ICSP seeks to promote effective and consistent standards policies plus foster cooperation between government, industry, and other private organizations involved in standards activities. The Committee reports to the Secretary of the Department of Commerce (DOC) through the Director of the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST).

To review the current charter of the ICSP, click here:

http://standards.gov/icsp/query/index.cfm?do=Home.ICSPCharter

To see a list of the current ICSP membership, click here:

http://standards.gov/icsp/query/index.cfm?do=Home.ICSPExecutives

Appendix I – Publications Related to the National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act (NTTAA) and Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circular A-119

To review publications and reference documents related to Federal agency implementation of the NTTAA as well as OMB Circular A-119, visit the NTTAA Library online at http://gsi.nist.gov/global/index.cfm/L1-5/L2-44/A-327

These documents can be obtained in hardcopy form by sending a written request to:

Standards Services Group (SSG)
National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST)
Gaithersburg, Maryland 20899-2150
301-975-2490

When making requests, please identify specific documents by title, author, and date wherever possible.