# Addendum to the Tenth (2006) Annual Report on Federal Agency Use of Voluntary Consensus Standards and Conformity Assessment

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***Note: Appendices A, B, and C are contained in the full report to the Office of Management and Budget***

**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

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:

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, embracing widely accepted methods, promotes credibility and acceptance of the USDA.

2. Please list the government-unique standards your agency used in lieu of voluntary consensus standards during FY 2006: **1**

1. **Government Unique Standard**: Name: WILDLAND FIRE FOAM Number: USDA Forest Service Specification 5100-307; July, 2000 Title: International Specification for Fire Suppressant Foam for Wild land Fires, Aircraft or Ground Application) (Incorporated: 2005)

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Voluntary Standard

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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 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 National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) does have a standard for Class A Foam, (NFPA 1150 - Standard on Fire-Fighting Foam Chemicals for Class A Fuels in Rural, Suburban, and Vegetated Areas). 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.

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3. Please list the Voluntary Consensus Standards (VCS) your agency substituted for Government Unique Standards (GUS) in FY 2006 as a result of review under Section 15(b)(7) of OMB Circular A-119: **2**

| **Voluntary Standard** | **Government Standard** |
|---|---|
| FIPS Pub 10-4: Countries, Dependencies, Areas of Special Sovereignty, and Their Principle | Agency Developed Codes |

Administrative Divisions

| | |
|---|---|
| FIPS Pub 5-2: Codes for the Identification of States, DC, and Outlying Areas of US and Associated Areas | Agency Developed Codes |

4. Please provide the total number of Voluntary Consensus Standards your agency began to use during FY 2006: 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 2006. 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: **279**

Other Technical Standards: **0**

Rationale: N/A

5. Please enter the Voluntary Consensus Standards Bodies (VCSB) in which your agency participated in during FY 2006: **34**

| **Voluntary Consensus Standards Body** | **Acronym** |
|---|---|
| 3-A Sanitary Standards, Inc | 3-A SSI |
| 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 Engineers | ASAE |
| AOAC International | AOAC |
| Association of American Seed Control Officials | AASCO |
| Association of Official Analytical Chemists International | AOAC |

| | |
|---|---|
| Association of Official Seed Analysts | AOSA |
| Association of Official Seed Certifying Agencies | AOSCA |
| ASTM International | ASTM |
| Codex Alimentarius Commission | CODEX |
| Industry-wide Cooperative Meat Identification Standards Committee | ICMISC |
| International Dairy Federation | IDF |
| International Organization for Standardization | ISO |
| International Organization for Standardization/International Electrotechnical Commission | ISO/IEC |
| 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 |
| Meat and Poultry Business-to-Business Data Standards Organization | mpXML |
| Meat and Poultry Equipment Standards | MPES |
| National Conference of 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 |
| Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development | OECD |
| Project Management Institute | PMI |
| The Open Group | TOG |
| United Nations Economic Commission for Europe WP .29/GRSP | UNECE |

6. Please provide the total number of your agency's representatives who participated in voluntary consensus standards activities during FY 2006 and the total number of activities these agency representatives participated in:

Agency Representatives: **72**

Activities: **72**

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 2006.

N/A

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

Generally, the OMB Circular A-119 policy is considered sufficient. However, the circular could be more effective by including an appendix with lists of the various voluntary consensus standards and standards bodies that exist.

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:

RE: 10.7 - Agencies within USDA currently review their standards from 1 to 3 to five years, depending on the agency and its mission responsibilities.

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**

## Department of Commerce

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:

Standards have been an integral part of the mission of the National Institute of Standards and Technology, U.S. Department of Commerce, since its establishment in 1901. NIST staff contribute to the development of voluntary consensus standards by providing laboratory research for 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

The National Center for Standards and Certification Information (NCSCI) is the U.S. source for standards and standards-related information at home and abroad. The Center provides information on U.S., foreign, regional, and international voluntary standards, mandatory government regulations, and conformity assessment procedures for nonagricultural products. Resources include an extensive collection of 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, provides contact points for translations of foreign standards and regulations, and disseminates information to U.S. industry concerning proposed foreign regulations and general standards issues.

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), NCSCI serves as the U.S. national Inquiry Point and national Notification Authority. 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 comment period for review and comment by other WTO Members. Since July 1, 2005, NCSCI offers a web-based service, Notify U.S., to disseminate WTO summary notifications at

no charge to U.S. entities (citizens, industries, organizations). Notify U.S. provides 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. industries. Further details regarding Notify U.S. can be viewed 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.

In 2006, NCSCI staff handled over 40,000 requests for standards (~1400+) and technical barriers to trade (~39,000+) information. NCSCI hosted or participated in training 18 U.S. and foreign visiting delegations interested in the operations of a WTO TBT Inquiry Point.

The Standards in Trade (SIT) program, in operation since 1994, is a major activity of the NIST Standards Services Division's Global Standards and Information Group (GSIG). The workshops are designed to provide timely information to foreign standards officials on U.S. practices in standards and conformity assessment. Participants are introduced to U.S. technology and principles in metrology, standards development and application, and conformity assessment systems. The workshop agenda includes briefing panels on strategies to enhance trade between the United States and the invited countries.

NIST works closely with the private sector including small and medium sized companies to develop a one week program offering a comprehensive overview of the roles of the U.S. government, private sector, and regional and international organizations involved in standards development and conformity assessment practices that impact trade. SIT offers an excellent opportunity where U.S. stakeholders, including small and medium sized enterprises, make professional contacts of great value when trying to get their products exported to countries

where standards related requirements have to be met. Since 2003 when Secretary Evans launched the Department of Commerce Standards Initiative, NIST has organized 15 SIT workshops. Workshops held in Fiscal Year 2006 were:

Electrical Safety for Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama, March 27-31, 2006

Standards and Codes in the Iraqi Construction and Housing Sector, July 17-21, 2006

More detailed information about the SIT program can be found at http://ts.nist.gov/Standards/Global/training.cfm

2. Please list the government-unique standards your agency used in lieu of voluntary consensus standards during FY 2006: **0**

3. Please list the Voluntary Consensus Standards (VCS) your agency substituted for Government Unique Standards (GUS) in FY 2006 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 2006: 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 2006. 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 2006: **83**

| Voluntary Consensus Standards Body | Acronym |
|---|---|
| Acoustical Society of America | ASA |
| Air Conditioning & Refrigeration Institute | ARI |
| 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 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 |
| Association for Information and Image Management | AIIM |
| Association of Biomolecular Research Facilities | ABRF |
| ASTM International | ASTM |
| Basic Linear Algebra Subprograms Technical Forum | BLAS |
| Biometrics Application Programming Interface Consortium | BioAPI |
| British Standards Institution | BSI |
| Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute | CLSI |
| Committee on Data for Science and Technology | CODATA |
| Common Criteria Management Committee | CCMC |
| Consumer Electronics Association | CEA |
| Council for Optical Radiation Measurements | CORM |
| Council on Ionizing Radiation Measurements and Standards | CIRMS |

| | |
|---|---|
| Electronic Industries Alliance | EIA |
| Engineering Sciences Data Unit International | ESDU |
| Illuminating Engineering Society of North America | IESNA |
| Industrial Truck Association | ITA |
| Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers | IEEE |
| Instrumentation, Systems, and Automation Society | ISA |
| Inter-American Accreditation Cooperation | IAAC |
| Inter-American Metrology System | SIM |
| International Association for the Properties of Water and Steam | IAPWS |
| International Cartographic Association | ICA |
| International Code Council | ICC |
| International Commission for Illumination | CIE |
| International Commission on Radiation Units and Measurements, Inc. | ICRU |
| International Committee for Information Technology Standards | INCITS |
| International Council for Science | ICSU |
| International Earth Rotation and Reference Systems Service | IERS |
| International Electrotechnical Commission | IEC |
| International Imaging Industry Association | I3A |
| International Organization for Standardization | ISO |
| International Organization for Standardization/International Electrotechnical Commission | ISO/IEC |
| International Telecommunication Union | ITU |
| International Union of Laboratories and Experts in Materials, System and Structures/International Council for Research and Innovation in Building and Construction | RILEM/CIB |
| International Union of Laboratories and Experts in Materials, Systems and Structures | RILEM |
| International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry | IUPAC |

| | |
|---|---|
| Internet Engineering Task Force | IETF |
| Internet Software Consortium | ISC |
| IPC - Association Connecting Electronics Industries | IPC |
| Java Grande Forum | JGF |
| JEDEC - Solid State Technology Association | JEDEC |
| National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurements | NCRP |
| National Fire Protection Association | NFPA |
| National Fluid Power Association | NFLPA |
| NCSL International | NCSLI |
| North American Open Math Initiative | NAOMI |
| Object Management Group | OMG |
| Open Applications Group | OAGi |
| Open DeviceNet Vendor Association | ODVA |
| Open Geospatial Consortium | OGC |
| Optical Internetworking Forum | OIF |
| Optical Society of America | OSA |
| 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 Motion Picture and Television Engineers | SMPTE |
| Standards Engineering Society | SES |
| Telecommunications Industry Association | TIA |
| U.S. Product Data Association | US PRO |
| Underwriters Laboratories | UL |
| Video Electronics Standards Association | VESA |

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 2006 and the total number of activities these agency representatives participated in:

Agency Representatives: **403**

Activities: **1241**

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 2006.

National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program (NVLAP)

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 Congressional mandates or administrative actions by the Federal Government or from requests by private-sector organizations. NVLAP is in full conformance with the standards of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC), including ISO/IEC 17025 and ISO/IEC 17011. NVLAP identifies its laboratories in its NVLAP-Accredited Laboratories Directory which is published online and updated monthly at www.nist.gov/nvlap. NVLAP is a signatory to the International Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation (ILAC) and the Asia-Pacific Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation (APLAC) Mutual Recognition Arrangements. By participating in these cooperations, NVLAP facilitates the mutual recognition of accredited test and measurement results of its signatory partners, reducing the need for redundant testing and lowering costs to customers.

MOU between NVLAP and the Navy

NVLAP and the US Navy have established a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) for the laboratory accreditation relationship between the National Voluntary

Laboratory Accreditation Program (NVLAP) and the Naval Nuclear Propulsion Program (NNPP), also known as Naval Reactors. This MOU applies to the review and accreditation of testing facilities used to monitor ionizing radiation exposure in the NNPP.
NVLAP will perform onsite assessments of the major shore-based NNPP facilities, to include the four naval shipyards and the two Department of Energy (DOE) laboratory sites.

1. Portsmouth Naval Shipyard

2. Norfolk Naval Shipyard

3. Puget Sound Naval Shipyard & Intermediate Maintenance Facility

4. Pearl Harbor Naval Shipyard & Intermediate Maintenance Facility

5. Knolls Atomic Power Laboratory

6. Bettis Atomic Power Laboratory

The arrangement also includes the on-site assessments for the following secondary processing facilities that have direct linkage to one of the primary processors listed above.

1. Kesselring Site Operations

2. Naval Nuclear Power Training Unit

3. Naval Reactors Facility

4. Nuclear Regional Maintenance Department

5. Nuclear Regional Maintenance Department

6. Depot Maintenance Facility

7. Nuclear Regional Maintenance Department

8. Trident Refit Facility

Termination of the PPT Laboratory Accreditation Program

The National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program (NVLAP) terminated the Chemical Calibration, Providers of Proficiency Testing Program (PPT). Reason for termination is as follows.

The NVLAP PPT program was established in 1999 in response to the need for the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) to externalize its Water Proficiency Evaluation Program and was designed as a competence based program, meaning laboratories are periodically assessed and found competent to prepare and analyze samples and to conduct studies. Laboratories are re-evaluated every two years requiring a complete review of their competence and their performance on studies conducted. Laboratories are also required to participate in proficiency testing activities administered by the NIST Analytical Chemistry Division (ACD). While the NVLAP PPT Program was deemed acceptable at the time of its implementation in 1999, it did not meet the requirements of the National Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Conference (NELAC) Standard, which was published in 2003.

The 2003 NELAC Standard requires that PT Providers be accredited by a Proficiency Testing Oversight Body (PTOB)/Proficiency Test Provider Accreditor (PTPA). Chapter 2 of the NELAC Standard sets out the requirements for the operation of a PTOB/PTPA. Specifically, clauses D.4 and D.5 of Chapter 2, Appendix D, require ongoing oversight of PT Providers and the development and maintenance of a comprehensive database for the purpose of statistical monitoring of Proficiency Testing Providers' study data. NVLAP does not have the resources to develop and maintain the required database or to perform the ongoing oversight. NVLAP, therefore, did not apply to serve as a PTOB/PTPA and did not wish to be recognized by NELAC as having an accreditation program that meets the requirements for service as a PTOB/PTPA.

NELAC approved at least one PTOB/PTPA that satisfies the original need and that meets current requirements. This PTOB/PTPA's program was operational by June 30, 2006. NVLAP maintained the accreditations of the current NVLAP-accredited Providers until September 30, 2006 to ensure continuity in coverage.

New On-line system allows customers to apply to NVLAP using the web
In July NVLAP launched the NVLAP Interactive Web Site (NIWS), a web-based system that allows laboratories to submit applications for accreditation over the Internet. Participation is currently open to testing laboratories enrolled in the Acoustical Testing and Electromagnetic Compatibility and Telecommunications laboratory accreditation programs. The system will be gradually expanded to include all NVLAP accreditation programs. The NIWS was developed in response to both customer requests received through NVLAP's ongoing customer satisfaction survey process and the federal government mandate to provide customers with a way to electronically submit information. In response to the survey question, "How can NVLAP improve its accreditation service to you?" customers expressed their desire for a simplified application process utilizing on-line interactive forms that are pre-filled with data from the previous year's accreditation. In addition to providing better customer service, the NIWS enables NVLAP to comply with the provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) and the Government Paperwork Elimination Act (GPEA).

The NIWS is expected to bring NVLAP closer to its customer laboratories and stakeholders by bringing e-government directly to them. By taking advantage of online automation, NVLAP is responding to the ever increasing expectations of an Internet-savvy public. Feedback is being collected from NIWS users to ascertain whether the system is user friendly and meets users' needs for e-business transactions.

New Accreditation Program for Homeland Security

At the request of the United States Department of Homeland Security (DHS), NVLAP announced the establishment of an accreditation program for laboratories that perform testing of radiation detection instruments used in homeland security applications. This program will provide for the accreditation of laboratories that test radiation detection instruments using standards developed by the American

National Standards Institute (ANSI) and the Homeland Security Instrumentation (HSI) and Radiation Protection Instrumentation (RPI) groups.

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. Additional information about the NVCASE Program can be found at http://ts.nist.gov/Standards/Global/nvcase.cfm.

Conformity Assessment Activities under Mutual Recognition Agreements/Arrangement (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 25 Member States of the European Union. Under this MRA, NIST is responsible for designating organizations in the US Conformity Assessment Bodies (CABs) for three product sectors: 1) Electromagnetic Compatibility (EMC), 2) Telecommunications, and 3) Recreational Craft. After a lengthy review process, CABs that meet certain criteria are formally recognized 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. Further information can be obtained at

http://ts.nist.gov/Standards/Global/mra.cfm.

The Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Mutual Recognition Arrangement for Conformity Assessment of Telecommunications Equipment 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 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 approve products as being in compliance with the technical and administrative requirements of the importing economy. The general and specific requirements that must be met in order to be nominated as a CAB under the APEC Tel MRA, as well as the text of the MRA, can be found at http://ts.nist.gov/Standards/Global/mra.cfm.

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. More information on the CITEL Agreement can be found on http://ts.nist.gov/Standards/Global/mra.cfm.

NIST Committee Participation in Conformity Assessment Activities

NIST's Standards Services Division (NIST/SSD) participates in the American National Standards Institute's (ANSI) International Conformity Assessment Committee (ICAC). This committee serves as the U.S. Technical Advisory Group (TAG) to ISO's Council Committee on Conformity Assessment (CASCO). SSD staff is

also active on CASCO's ad hoc Regulators Interface group.

NIST/SSD is a member of ANSI's Conformity Assessment Policy Committee (CAPC), which is the primary focal point for developing, coordinating, and maintaining ANSI's policies and accreditation activities. The committee makes policy recommendations to the ANSI Board related to conformity assessment and provides oversight for ANSI's conformity assessment programs.

In the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) area, NIST/SSD personnel serve on the U.S. National Committee to the IECEE (IEC System for Conformity Testing and Certification of Electrical Equipment). The latter is a worldwide scheme that allows manufacturers to obtain a test certificate from an approved U.S. National Certification Body (NCB) and to use that test report to obtain certification marks in other participating countries.

Additionally, NIST provides technical support to the Standards Related Measures (SRM) Committee under the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA). The SRM Committee serves as a forum for the resolution of standards and conformity assessment issues that impact trade among the three NAFTA partners. NIST also provides technical support for the InterAmerican Accreditation Cooperation (IAAC). Such arrangements/agreements are designed to harmonize conformity assessment practices and promote the global acceptance of conformity assessment results from qualified bodies to minimize the need for and cost of redundant conformity assessments.

Coordination of Conformity Assessment 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. Current NIST activities in this area include:

1. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Conformity Assessment Activities - NIST's Technology Services is working with the Department of Homeland Security Standards Executive and Homeland Security Institute staff to develop the DHS Science and Technology standards and conformity assessment infrastructure as

well as requirements, standards, testing protocols, and conformity assessment methods.

2. Radiation Detectors - NIST's Technology Services, in cooperation with NIST's Radiation Physics Division is working on developing a certification program for radiation detectors for DHS's Domestic Nuclear Deterrent Office including accreditation for testing laboratories. A workshop to announce NVLAP laboratory accreditation program was held in January 2006.

3. Body Armor - NIST's Technology Services, in cooperation with NIST's Office of Law Enforcement Standards (OLES), the Department of Justice's National Institute of Justice (NIJ), and the National Law Enforcement and Corrections Technology Center (NLECTC) developed a significant enhancement to the current body armor certification program and is revising NIJ's performance standard for the safety of law enforcement officers. NVLAP, at the request of NIJ, is developing a laboratory accreditation program to accredit body armor testing laboratories.

4. Interoperable Public Safety Communications Equipment - NIST's Technology Services, in cooperation with TIA Project 25, the NIST OLES, the Institute for Telecommunication Sciences, and DHS Project SAFECOM established the P25 Conformity Assessment Working Group to get industry input and buy-in for the development of a complex conformity assessment program for public safety land mobile radios. The working group has developed a draft conformity assessment program concept based on peer review of testing competence, standardized test report forms, and the implementation of a supplier's declaration of conformity in accordance with ISO/IEC 17050 Parts 1 and 2.

5. Standards and Conformity Assessment Activities of the DHS Transportation Security Administration (TSA) and the Transportation Security Laboratory (TSL) – NIST's Technology Services is working with TSA and TSL to ensure the effective use of available private sector standards and the correct application of conformity assessment schemes in their Technical Requirements Documents which are used to identify equipment requirements to security equipment vendors. This work ensures that deployed equipment is effective and meets regulatory requirements in an efficient manner. Additionally NIST's Technology Services is

working with NIST Radiation Physics to develop IEEE Standards for the performance of non-intrusive inspection equipment.

6. Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) – Chinese Imports - NIST's Technology Services consulted with CPSC Program Plan for China relative to standards and conformity assessment. NIST assisted in the development of text for the standards and conformity assessment sections of CPSC's China Plan (http://www.cpsc.gov/businfo/china/china.html) and participated in a public meeting at CPSC's request.

7. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Project on Electronics Recycling – NIST's Technology Services is participating in an electronic recycling working group, with broad participation from stakeholders, to develop a standard and certification program for recycling of electronic waste. The EPA Office of Solid waste is supporting this work in an effort to avoid the need to regulate this sector. NIST has provided standards and conformity assessment guidance to EPA and the working group.

8. EPA WaterSense Project – NIST's Technology Services is currently providing consultation to EPA staff on the development of a conformity assessment plan for its WaterSense program. This certification program should be available in 2007. Finally, NIST/SSD has published a number of directories and reports on conformity assessment-related issues. NIST/SSD also maintains a Web site (http://ts.nist.gov) that provides a one-stop-shopping source for information on various conformity assessment issues.

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

None at this time.

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 (2006)

International Trade Administration (ITA) – The ITA participates in seven CODEX committees, two ISO technical committees, and one ICAO committee. ITA also participates in two potentially trade-related ISO activities that are administered by the ISO Technical Management Board (TMB). This year, ITA's work in standards furthered the adoption and worldwide acceptance of processed food safety and international civil aviation standards. ITA also worked on two ISO issue areas- remanufactured goods and social responsibility- that are administered by the TMB.

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) – Standardization of data acquisition and data management practices are vital to the mission at 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). 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). 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 Standing Committee on Information Technologies of the World Intellectual Property Organization. USPTO staff also participates in standardization activities of the International Patent Classification Union.

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 -- various subcommittees and working groups; ANSI/NCITS-L1 Geographic Information Systems; ISO Technical Committee 211; Ad hoc Baseline Committee on the U.S. International Boundary; U.S.G.S. Spatial Data Transfer Standards (SDTS) Technical Review Board; International Cartographic Association, U.S. National Committee for the International Cartographic Association, Commission on National and Regional Atlases; U.S.G.S. National Atlas of the United States Steering Committee; the Open GIS Consortium (OGC); and U.S. Board on Geographic Names.

OTHER NIST STANDARDS ACTIVITIES

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) – FY2006

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 FY2006, NIST made the following FIPS announcements:

A Federal Register notice on March 13, 2006, announced for public review and comment a proposed draft FIPS 186-3, Digital Signature Standard (DSS). The proposed standard would revise and supersede FIPS 186-2, which specifies three algorithms to generate and verify digital signatures. With advances in technology, it is prudent to consider larger key sizes. Draft FIPS 186-3 allows the use of 1024, 2048, and 3072-bit keys. Other requirements have been added concerning the use of ANS X9.31 and ANS X9.62. In addition, the use of the RSA algorithm as specified in Public Key Cryptography Standard (PKCS) #1 (RSA Cryptography Standard) is allowed.

A Federal Register notice dated March 31, 2006, announced the approval of FIPS 200, Minimum Security Requirements for Federal Information and Information Systems. FIPS 200 is one of a series of security standards and guidelines that ITL is developing to help federal agencies implement their responsibilities under the Federal Information Security Management Act (FISMA). To be used with other publications already issued by ITL (FIPS 199 and NIST Special Publication 800-53), FIPS 200 specifies minimum security requirements for federal information and information systems and a risk-based process for selecting the security controls necessary to satisfy the minimum requirements.

A Federal Register notice dated March 31, 2006, announced the approval of FIPS 201-1, Standard for Personal Identity Verification (PIV) of Federal Employees and Contractors, revises two sections of the original standard, Section 2.2, PIV Identity Proofing and Registration Requirements, and Section 5.3.1, PIV Card Issuance. These revisions clarify the identity proofing and registration process that federal agencies should follow when issuing identity credentials.

E-Gov Standards

NIST, in cooperation with others responsible for implementing E-Gov services, has undertaken work to validate standards for E-Gov Initiatives and Lines of Business (LoB). NIST has worked with specific E-Gov Initiatives and LoB that are well advanced in their standard development, selection, and deployment of their standards-based implementations. These efforts have formed the foundation of knowledge of the specific standards and types of standards that have already been adopted and are, in many cases, already being used to successfully

implement specific E-Gov services successfully. In the future NIST plans to review the ongoing selection and adoption of private sector standards by the E-Gov Initiatives and Lines of Business, identify specific standards that are needed for government wide use, develop a guidance document for recommended best practices for standards selection that can be used in the future by the E-Gov Initiatives and LoB, and develop recommendations on specific mechanisms to promulgate government policy for the standards associated with each E-Gov Initiative and LoB.

Telemedicine Standards

The mission of the American Telemedicine Association (ATA) is to promote access to medical care by consumers and health professionals via information and telecommunications technology. An important element of this mission is to advance the use of telemedicine through the development or identification of technology, clinical, and administrative standards related to the ongoing delivery of health and medical care. Telemedicine allows patients to gain access to healthcare professionals electronically, regardless of their location. It can provide faster, more affordable healthcare services, especially when telemedicine is integrated into the entire health and medical care a patient receives via the traditional in-person environment.

Working to accomplish this mission, the NIST's Information Technology Laboratory and ATA are working together to define a portfolio of standards and guidelines to enable the development and advancement of the use of telemedicine. In December 2005, NIST along with National Library of Medicine and the American Telemedicine Association sponsored a workshop to explore the challenges and demands upon the US measurement system (USMS) by the new technologies and critical applications in medical imaging and telemedicine. About 80 representatives from the telemedicine industry attended, resulting in 8 solid measurement needs submitted to the USMS office. As a result, NIST started an effort to develop a more cohesive telemedicine program at NIST. Later, a meeting between NIST senior management and the ATA was held, out of which an agreement to further develop their relationship was established.

Homeland Security Standards

The Chief of the Standards Services Division of NIST serves as co-Chair on the American National Standards Institute's Homeland Security Standards Panel (ANSI-HSSP). The mission of the HSSP is to identify existing consensus standards, or, if none exist, assist the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and those sectors requesting assistance to accelerate development and adoption of consensus standards critical to homeland security. The ANSI-HSSP promotes a positive, cooperative partnership between the public and private sectors in order to meet the needs of the nation in this critical area.

The 2006 HSSP plenary, held September 25-26, 2006 at New York University, focused on effective emergency preparedness. The meeting brought together nearly one hundred professionals, experts and leaders from the homeland security standards and conformity assessment community to address the various security issues facing the nation today.
Dr. Bert Coursey, standards executive, U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Science and Technology Directorate, provided an update on the DHS standards technical program and its efforts in the areas of emergency preparedness and response.

A panel session on assessment, accreditation and certification in private sector preparedness and business continuity provided insight into how several major corporations address emergency preparedness and how standards, especially NFPA 1600, play an important role in their efforts.

Additional panel sessions examined public sector preparedness; credentialing for emergency responders and on-scene personnel; and the work of standards developers, such as ASTM International, the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA), and the International Code Council (ICC), in developing standards solutions for emergency preparedness.
Meeting participants met in breakout sessions to identify existing standards work, where there are gaps, and possible action items for the ANSI-HSSP and the standards communities. The areas of focus for these breakouts were planning for a global pandemic; mass/public transportation security; and all-hazards planning, response and recovery. Additional potential areas for ANSI-HSSP future

exploration were raised throughout the two days, such as accommodating the needs of persons with disabilities in emergency preparedness standards.

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**

## Department of Defense

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:

The primary mission of the Department of Defense(DoD)is to support the warfighter in the most effective and efficient means possible. In meeting this mission, standards and standardization have been championed throughout DoD to reduce costs and improve operational effectiveness. The Department's standardization program is a comprehensive, integrated activity which links the acquisition, operational, and sustainment communities with the purpose of developing and managing process, products and services for the warfighter, the acquisition community, and the logistics community thus promoting interoperability, reducing total ownership costs and sustaining readiness.

DoD standards and standardization activities serve these communities by providing material standardization products and services that enhance and facilitate understanding, communication and coordination which are integral to improving interoperabiity and logistics readiness and reduce total ownership costs. For example, the DoD standardization program enhances interoperability and logistics readiness through increased commonality of systems, components, and architectures. While, total ownership costs are reduced through standardization supported by advanced information and decision-support resources.

The following DoD case study illustrates how standards and standardization have contributed to providing the warfighter with equipment and services in a timely and cost consciencous manner.

Navy Integrated In-Service Reliabilty Program - Component reliablity is a "force multiplier" in sustaining warfighter readiness and reducing the cost of operations. Component in-service reliabily is a function of a component's inherent (designed-in) reliablity and many other logistics-related factors such as maintenance, packaging, preservation and transportation. This case study describes how the Navy addressed the challenge of standardizing processes and tools to improve the

in-service reliabity of its aricraft components. As a result of this effort, the Navy has increased fleet readiness and markedly reduced its flying-hour costs.

2. Please list the government-unique standards your agency used in lieu of voluntary consensus standards during FY 2006:

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 2006 as a result of review under Section 15(b)(7) of OMB Circular A-119: **126**

| **Voluntary Standard** | **Government Standard** |
|---|---|
| ANSI 40.1 | GG-G-76E(1) |
| ANSI-A135.4 | A-A-2243 NOT 1 |
| ANSI-B18.2.1 | MS18153D NOT 1 |
| ANSI-B18.2.1 | MS18154D NOT 1 |
| ASME-Y14.100 | MIL-STD-100G NOT 1 |
| ASME-Y14.14 | MIL-STD-100G NOT 1 |
| ASME-Y14.34M | MIL-STD-100G NOT 1 |
| ASME-Y14.35M | MIL-STD-100G NOT 1 |
| ASTM-116 | RR-F-221G NOT 1 |
| ASTM-1316 | MIL-STD-371 NOT 1 |
| ASTM-2246 | MS51961F NOT 3 |
| ASTM-A121 | RR-F-221G NOT 1 |
| ASTM-A390 | RR-F-221G NOT 1 |
| ASTM-A584 | RR-F-221G NOT 1 |
| ASTM-A585 | RR-F-221G NOT 1 |
| ASTM-A682/A682M | QQ-S-777A(2) NOT 2 |
| ASTM-A684/A684M | QQ-S-777A(2) NOT 2 |
| ASTM-A702 | RR-F-221G NOT 1 |
| ASTM-B26/B26M | QQ-A-601F(1) NOT 2 |
| ASTM-B633 | QQ-Z-325C NOT 1 |

| | |
|---|---|
| ASTM-D-1974 | PPP-B00636L NOT 1 |
| ASTM-D4522 | FED-STD-148A(2) NOT 3 |
| ASTM-D5118 | PPP-B00636L NOT 1 |
| ASTM-D5448/5448M | MIL-STD-375 NOT 1 |
| ASTM-D5449/5449M | MIL-STD-374 NOT 1 |
| ASTM-D5450/D5450M | MIL-STD-373 NOT 1 |
| ASTM-E1316 | MIL-STD-369 NOT 1 |
| ASTM-F 2215 | MS19061C NOT 3 |
| ASTM-F 2215 | MS19062B NOT 3 |
| ASTM-F 2215 | MS19063C NOT 3 |
| ASTM-F2215 | MIL-B-1083D SUP 1 NOT 3 |
| ASTM-F2215 | MS19059C NOT 3 |
| ASTM-F2215 | MS19060D NOT 3 |
| ASTM-F2215 | MS19064C |
| ASTM-F2215 | MS3224A NOT 3 |
| ASTM-F2215 | MS3226 NOT 3 |
| ASTM-F2430 | MS500072C NOT 3 |
| ASTM-F2443 | MS19065A NOT 3 |
| ASTM-F883 | FF-P-001480(1) NOT 1 |
| IEEE/EIA 12207.0 | MIL-STD-498 NOT 1 |
| IEEE/EIA 12207.1 | MIL-STD-498 NOT 1 |
| IEEE/EIA 12207.2 | MIL-STD-498 NOT 1 |
| NASM 1864 | MS51864 (1) NOT 2 |
| NASM27039 | MS27039F NOT 2 |
| SAE AS 10051 | AND 10051 REV 3 NOT 2 |
| SAE AS 17845 | MS17845F NOT 1 |
| SAE AS10380 | AND 10380 REV 4 NOT2 |
| SAE AS171808 | MS17108A NOT 2 |
| SAE-AMS3216 | MIL-R-83248C NOT 2 |
| SAE-AMS3218 | MIL-R-83248C NOT 2 |

| | |
|---|---|
| SAE-AMS6409 | MIL-S-83135 NOT 5 |
| SAE-AMS6417 | MIL-S-83135 NOT 5 |
| SAE-AMS7259 | MIL-R-83248/2(1) NOT 4 |
| SAE-AMS7259 | MIL-R-83248C NOT 2 |
| SAE-AMS7276 | MIL-R-83248C NOT 2 |
| SAE-APR1199 | MIL-STD-1498B NOT 1 |
| SAE-AS 25487 | MS25487G NOT 2 |
| SAE-AS21378 | MS21478A NOT 1 |
| SAE-AS24122 | MS24122C NOT 3 |
| SAE-AS24208 | MS24208E NOT 1 |
| SAE-AS25018 | MS25018G NOT 1 |
| SAE-AS25488 | MS25488F NOT 3 |
| SAE-AS3581 | MIL-R-83248/2(1) NOT 4 |
| SAE-AS39029 | MIL-C-39029D SUP 1A NOT 2 |
| SAE-AS39029/25 | MIL-C-39029/25C NOT 3 |
| SAE-AS39029/26 | MIL-C-39029/26C NOT 3 |
| SAE-AS39029/30 | MIL-C-39029/30A NOT 3 |
| SAE-AS39029/32 | MIL-C-39029/32B(1) NOT 2 |
| SAE-AS39029/4 | MIL-C-39029/4F NOT 2 |
| SAE-AS39029/5 | MIL-C-39029/5G NOT 2 |
| SAE-AS399029/29 | MIL-C-39029/29B NOT 2 |
| SAE-AS51997 | MS51997C (2) NOT 3 |
| SAE-AS7974/1 | MIL-C-7974/1A NOT 1 |
| SAE-AS7974/2 | MIL-C-7974/2 NOT 2 |
| SAE-AS7974/3 | MIL-C-7973/3 NOT 1 |
| SAE-AS7974/4 | MIL-C-7974D(1) SUP 1 NOT 1 |
| SAE-AS81714 | MIL-T-81714E |
| SAE-AS81714/1 | MIL-T-81714/1F NOT 2 |
| SAE-AS81714/10 | MIL-T-81714/10F NOT 1 |
| SAE-AS81714/11 | MIL-T-81714/11F NOT 2 |

| | |
|---|---|
| SAE-AS81714/12 | MIL-T-81714/12C NOT 2 |
| SAE-AS81714/14 | MIL-T-81714/14C NOT 1 |
| SAE-AS81714/15 | MIL-T-81714/15C NOT 1 |
| SAE-AS81714/16 | MIL-T-81714/16E NOT 1 |
| SAE-AS81714/17 | MIL-T-81714/17C NOT 1 |
| SAE-AS81714/18 | MIL-T-81714/18B NOT 1 |
| SAE-AS81714/19 | MIL-T-81714/19 BNOT 1 |
| SAE-AS81714/2 | MIL-T-81714/2F NOT 2 |
| SAE-AS81714/20 | MIL-T-81714/20B NOT 1 |
| SAE-AS81714/21 | MIL-T-81714/21B NOT 1 |
| SAE-AS81714/22 | MIL-T-81714/22B NOT 1 |
| SAE-AS81714/23 | MIL-T-81714/23B NOT 1 |
| SAE-AS81714/24 | MIL-T-81714/24B NOT 1 |
| SAE-AS81714/25 | MIL-T-81714/25B NOT 1 |
| SAE-AS81714/26 | MIL-T-81714/26B NOT 1 |
| SAE-AS81714/27 | MIL-T-81714/27B NOT 1 |
| SAE-AS81714/28 | MIL-T-81714/28B NOT 1 |
| SAE-AS81714/29 | MIL-T-81714/29B NOT 1 |
| SAE-AS81714/3 | MIL-T-81714/3F NOT 3 |
| SAE-AS81714/30 | MIL-T-81714/30B NOT 1 |
| SAE-AS81714/31 | MIL-T-81714/31B NOT 1 |
| SAE-AS81714/4 | MIL-T- 81714/4F(2) NOT 2 |
| SAE-AS81714/5 | MIL-T-81714/5F NOT 2 |
| SAE-AS81714/6 | MIL-T-81714/6F NOT 2 |
| SAE-AS81714/60 | MIL-T-81714/60A NOT 2 |
| SAE-AS81714/61 | MIL-T-81714/61A NOT 3 |
| SAE-AS81714/63 | MIL-T-81714?63(1) NOT 2 |
| SAE-AS81714/65 | MIL-T-81714/65(1) NOT 4 |
| SAE-AS81714/67 | MIL-T-81714/67(1) NOT 2 |
| SAE-AS81714/69 | MIL-T-81714/69 NOT 3 |

| | |
|---|---|
| SAE-AS81714/8 | MIL-T-81714/8F NOT 2 |
| SAE-AS81714/9 | MIL-T-81714/9F NOT 2 |
| SAE-AS90328 | MS90328G NOT 1 |
| SAE-AS90347 | MS90347D NOT 1 |
| SAE-AS90362 | MS90362C NOT 1 |
| UL 153 | W-L-314/1 NOT 1 |
| UL 153 | W-L-314/10 NOT 1 |
| UL 153 | W-L-314/2 NOT 1 |
| UL 153 | W-L-314/3 NOT 1 |
| UL 153 | W-L-314/4 NOT 1 |
| UL 153 | W-L-314/5 NOT 1 |
| UL 153 | W-L-314/6 NOT 1 |
| UL 153 | W-L-314/7 NOT 1 |
| UL 153 | W-L-314/8 NOT 1 |
| UL 153 | W-L-314/9 NOT 1 |
| UL 184 | A-A-2295 NOT 1 |

4. Please provide the total number of Voluntary Consensus Standards your agency began to use during FY 2006: 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 2006. 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: **9204**

Other Technical Standards: **256**

Rationale: The Department relies on all categories of non-government standards to meet mission essential requirements. Specifically, due to the prevalence of consortium standards in the information arena, the Defense Information Systems Agency relies on this document type to meet requirements. The number of Other Technical Standards used during FY2006 is an approximation. The Department does not officially collect this information.

5. Please enter the Voluntary Consensus Standards Bodies (VCSB) in which your agency participated in during FY 2006: **110**

| **Voluntary Consensus Standards Body** | **Acronym** |
|---|---|
| Aerospace & Defense Industries Association of Europe | ASD |
| Aerospace Industries Association of America | AIA |
| Air Conditioning & Refrigeration Institute | ARI |
| Air Movement and Control Association | AMCA |
| Aluminum Association | AA |
| 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 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 National Metric Council | ANMC |
| American National Standards Institute | ANSI |
| American Petroleum Institute | API |
| 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 Sanitary Engineering | ASSE |
| American Water Works Association | AWWA |
| American Welding Society | AWS |
| American Wood Preservers Association | AWPA |
| APA - The Engineering Wood Association | APA |
| Association for Automatic Indentification & Mobility | AIM |
| Association for the Advancement of Medical Instrumentation | AAMI |
| ASTM International | ASTM |
| British Standards Institution | BSI |
| Builders Hardware Manufacturers Association | BHMA |
| 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 | EDA |
| FM Global | FMG |

| | |
|---|---|
| Government Electronics & Information Technology Association | GEITA |
| Graphic Communications Association | GCA |
| Gypsum Association | GYP |
| Hardwood Plywood & Veneer Association | HPVA |
| High Frequency Industry Association | HFIA |
| Human Factors and Ergonomics Society, Inc. | HFESI |
| Illuminating Engineering Society of North America | IESNA |
| Information Technology Industry Council | ITI |
| Institute of Clean Air Companies | ICAC |
| Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers | IEEE |
| Institute of Environmental Sciences & Technology | IEST |
| Instrumentation, Systems, and Automation Society | ISA |
| 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 Electrotechnical Commission | IEC |
| International Organization for Standardization | ISO |
| International Telecommunication Union | ITU |
| IPC - Association Connecting Electronics Industries | IPC |
| Joint Electron Device Engineering Council | JEDEC |
| Machinery Informaiton Management Open Systems | MIMOSA |
| Magnetic Materials Producers Association | MMPA |
| Manufacturers Standardization Society of the Valve and Fittings Industry | MSSVFI |
| 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 Institiute | 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 |
| 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 2006 and the total number of activities these agency representatives participated in:

Agency Representatives: **1106**

Activities: **4009**

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 2006.

The Department does not collect this information.

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

The Department questions the accuracy of the collected data. For example, since DoD no longer is able to collect participant information we were only able to report last year's figure to answer question 6. Therefore, OMB and Congress are receiving inaccurate data from at least one reporting activity. Therefore, it can be assumed that national standardization policy decisions may be made based on questonable information.

The A-119 ICSP Working Group met twice and made recommendations to an OMB representative, ICSP members, and a Congressionl staff person. These recommendations were put forth in the hopes of making the A-119 report more relevant. One recommendation was to require government entities to report on standards related activities which aided in implementing the requirements contained in the overarching OMB budget document. The Working Group believed more textual data vice heavy reliance on numerical data would provide Congress a clearer indication of the importance of standards and standardization to the workings of the U.S. Government. To date, the working group recommendations have not gone beyond the discussion phase.

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

The Department suggests NIST. OMB and Congress incorporate the ICSP A-119 Working Group recommendations in the FY 07 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; **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**

## Department of Education

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:

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 Support 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 2006: **0**

3. Please list the Voluntary Consensus Standards (VCS) your agency substituted for Government Unique Standards (GUS) in FY 2006 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 2006: 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 2006. 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 2006: **5**

| **Voluntary Consensus Standards Body** | **Acronym** |
|---|---|
| National Forum on Education Statistics | NCES Forum |
| Post Secondary Electronic Standards Organization | PESC |
| School Interoperability Framework Association | SIFA |
| Semantic Interoperability Commmunity of Practice | SICOP |
| XML Community of Practice | xmlCOP |

6. Please provide the total number of your agency's representatives who participated in voluntary consensus standards activities during FY 2006 and the total number of activities these agency representatives participated in:

Agency Representatives: **4**

Activities: **6**

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 2006.

none

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

no comments

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:

no 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; **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**

## Department of Energy

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:

DOE uses VCSs extensively in managing, operating, and regulating our diverse sites, laboratories, operations, facilities, and activities – over a range that includes nuclear weapons and materials production, energy research, energy efficency, oil storage, hydroelectric power, accelerator operations, nuclear facility decommissioning, and fusion experiments. 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 at DOE facilities and activities that may not be fully documented and reported include:
1) writing procedures;

2) establishing safety criteria (e.g., for worker job task analyses, fire protection, nuclear criticality safety, nuclear facility safety); and

3) citing supporting references in internal DOE Technical Standards.

Examples/Case Studies:

1. The Department of Energy (DOE) has historically used voluntary consensus standards (VCS) promulgated by the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) in the development and implementation of fire safety and emergency response programs at its sites. DOE and its predecessor agencies (AEC, ERDA) have done so for a number of reasons. NFPA is universally recognized for the diverse expertise of the members of its technical committees. (DOE and its contractor employees are widely represented within these committees.) The scope of fire safety issues with the Department is vast. Attempting to address these issues solely with

internal directives would be cost prohibitive. NFPA codes and standards, through the “Equivalency” principle, allows for the flexible and cost-effective implementation of requirements. DOE has saved literally hundreds of thousands of dollars in the inspection and testing of fire protection systems through the adaptation of this principle, as delineated in NFPA Standards 25 (superscript 1) and 72 (superscript 2), to site circumstances.

1 Inspection, Testing and Maintenance of Water-Based FireProtection Systems

2 National Fire Alarm Code

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2. This is not a specific case, however it is important to mention that because of DOE's use of VCSs, local contractors performing work for the Department's National Labs have been more successful when bidding for jobs than if DOE used only internally generated standards. We feel that VCSs are responsible because they provide more universally accepted approaches to getting work completed.

2. Please list the government-unique standards your agency used in lieu of voluntary consensus standards during FY 2006: **0**

3. Please list the Voluntary Consensus Standards (VCS) your agency substituted for Government Unique Standards (GUS) in FY 2006 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 2006: 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 2006. 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: **1474**

Other Technical Standards: **0**

Rationale: This represents an increase of 44 additional standards being used this year (2006).

5. Please enter the Voluntary Consensus Standards Bodies (VCSB) in which your agency participated in during FY 2006: **71**

| **Voluntary Consensus Standards Body** | **Acronym** |
|---|---|
| Air Conditioning & Refrigeration Institute | ARI |
| Air Movement and Control Association | AMCA |
| American Architectural Manufacturers Association | AAMA |
| American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials | AASHTO |
| American Concrete Institute | ACI |
| American Industrial Hygiene Association | AIHA |
| 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 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 |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| Instrumentation, Systems, and Automation Society | ISA |
| 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 on Radiation Protection | ICRP |
| International Commission on Radiation Units and Measurements, Inc. | ICRU |
| International Electrotechnical Commission | IEC |
| International Organization for Standardization | ISO |
| Metal Lath/Steel Framing Association, A Division of NAAMM | MLSFA |
| National Association of Architectural Metal Manufacturers | NAAMM |
| National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurements | NCRP |
| National Electrical Manufacturers Association | NEMA |
| National Fire Protection Association | NFPA |

| | |
|---|---|
| National Information Standards Organization | NISO |
| National Safety Council | NSC |
| National Window and Door Association | NWDA |
| NCSL International | NCSLI |
| Painting and Decorating Contractors of America | PDCA |
| 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 Automotive Engineers | SAE |
| Society of Fire Protection Engineers | SFPE |
| 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 2006 and the total number of activities these agency representatives participated in:

Agency Representatives: **820**

Activities: **1195**

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 2006.

This number is unchanged from previous years.

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

OMB A-119 continues to be adequate.

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

Because of declining budgets, it has become increasingly difficult to fund VCS participation by DOE and contractor personnel. As a result, it becomes less likely that the Department's needs are adequately addressed during VCS development/revision, particularly those that relate to important international standards.

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; **B**

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**

## Department of Health and Human Services

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:

As noted below, the individual agencies of DHHS believe the use of non-government standards, both voluntary consensus and non-consensus but government unique standards, are integral to the success of their missions.

Food and Drug Administration (FDA)

Standards developed through interactions with various standard development bodies, including voluntary consensus standard organizations and or industry consortia can provide benefit to stakeholders in multiple ways. FDA interactions with these organizations have resulted in development of several standards that can affect various aspects (e.g., clinical, CMC, pharmacology/ toxicology clinical, statistical, inspectional, information technology, inspectional) for products FDA regulates and ultimately facilitate development, approval and improvements in new products, and appropriate regulation including compliance activities with existing products. Typically standards provide a generally acceptable path that developers and manufacturers can follow in product development and approval. Given the diversity of products, the suitability of the standard has to be reviewed in context with the specific application and product. The option almost always remains for developers and manufacturers to adapt general standards to specific products and/or to follow a more acceptable approach.

Establishment and use of standards result in benefits to FDA that include: international standards that can be used by multiple regulatory regions; following our legal mandate to facilitate harmonization on an international level; often better utilization of limited internal resources; more direct participation by various stakeholders in development of standards

FDA Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research (CBER) also has created unique opportunities to develop standards, by participating in standards development in a unique collaborative effort with service or material donations from multiple

organizations including academic and corporate institutions. For example, CBER organized an Adenovirus Associated Reference Materials Working Group that developed an adenoviral virus reference material and adenoviral virus associated reference material. The reference material is used to define the particle and infectious units for adenovirus vectors used in gene therapy thus facilitating advancement in this developing field and helping to assure patient safety.

FDA Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition (CFSAN), in collaboration with the Office of Dietary Supplements in NIH, created a program for development and dissemination of analytical methods for dietary supplements, coordinating activities among Federal agencies, non-governmental organizations, academia, and the private sector. Methods validation efforts use an Interagency Agreement with FDA to fund a contract with AOAC International, and in the 5th year of a 5-year plan, there are 52 methods in various stages of validation: 7 have undergone a full collaborative study, 4 of which (2 ephedra methods, ginkgo flavanols, beta-carotene, glucosamine) have been approved as Official Methods of Analysis.

CFSAN Colors and Cosmetics Analysis establishes methods for its own internal use; they may be derived from compendial, literature, or voluntary consensus standard methods; alternatively, they may be new protocols developed entirely in-house at FDA-CFSAN. However, even when they are published in the peer-review literature, they are not recommended to nor required of outside stakeholder groups. With respect to color additives, which must by law be listed at 21 CFR 73, 74, or 82, each color additive has an established identity and specifications in the listing regulation; Color Additive Certification Analytical Methods used within FDA are not requirements of the listing regulations, and any scientifically valid analytical method that is capable of yielding equivalent, reliable, and reproducible results to ensure compliance with the identity and specifications in listing regulation is acceptable to the agency.

FDA Center for Veterinary Medicine (CVM) - Although Campylobacter is a major bacterial cause of foodborne gastroenteritis and a target pathogen of the NARMS program, until recently there was no standardized in vitro antimicrobial susceptibility testing method available to accurately measure its susceptibility to antimicrobial agents. Such a method was needed in order to compare data among

various national monitoring programs worldwide. FDA work with the Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute Given resulted in the first standardized method for this organism, which is easily adaptable to routine laboratory use. The details of the broth method are published by the CLSI in their M45, M37 and M100 documents in 2006. This method is being incorporated into national surveillance systems and clinical laboratories worldwide, and thus represents an internationally recognized standard.

Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ)

AHRQ funds and participates with the National Quality Forum (NQF) in the endorsement of standards for performance measures of quality among various providers. This effort brings all stakeholders together to make a determination founded in a membership-driven NTAA-compliant consensus process. In 2003, AHRQ incorporated NQF standards in its National Quality Report that was mandated by Congress and is in clearance within HHS. The AHRQ Director has a permanent seat on the Board of Directors of NQF and participates in the endorsement of the consensus driven standards (measures) through a voting process. AHRQ provides support to NQF and has submitted 39 hospital quality measures to NQF along with funding to evaluate the use of these measures in quality and efficiency enhancing actions, so that they might be considered for public reporting and pay-for-performance as well as for further development of research tools.

AHRQ is a member and supports the meetings of the ANSI Health Informatics Standards Board, a board that coordinates the U.S. standards developing organizations for health information exchange. Other federal agencies, professional health organizations, and vendors are members. Duplication and overlap of health data standards domains and other issues are voluntarily resolved through ANSI HISB.

AHRQ is a member and supports the meetings of the U.S. Technical Advisory Group to ISO Technical Committee 215, Health Informatics. The U.S. TAG formulates and reaches consensus on the U.S. position on health data issues taken at ISO TC 215 meetings.

AHRQ supported the Institute of Medicine's letter report recommending eight functions be included in the definition of an electronic health record. These functions were used by Health Level 7 to produce a balloted standard on the functional definition of an EHR in September 2003. The ballot has reached consensus in 2004 and is beginning to be used by clinical information software vendors to disclose their support of specific functions defined in these standards. Specifically, the Conformance Committee for Health Information Technology (CCHIT) has used this standard to produce criteria for certifying ambulatory electronic health records (EHRs) in 2006 and will use it to develop criteria for certifying hospital EHRs in 2007.

AHRQ participates as a liaison to the National Committee on Vital and Health Statistics (NCVHS), an advisory committee that advises the Secretary of HHS on health information policy. NCVHS recommended adoption of four ANSI standards to the Secretary for use in federal health program information exchange. On February 21, 2003, the Secretary adopted 5 messaging standards. In FY 2004, NCVHS will recommend a core set of terminology standards to the Secretary for adoption. The Secretary adopted 15 more clinical data standards in the Spring 2004 for federal government sector use. In FY 2006-07, AHRQ supported the production and adoption of two more clinical domain data standards in the areas of imaging and of functional and health status.

AHRQ participates in one of the administration's 24 e-Government initiatives-the Consolidated Health Informatics (CHI) initiative. In 2003, CHI recommended four messaging standards and one terminology standard to the Secretary of HHS for adoption. He adopted all five. CHI is working selecting voluntary consensus standards for a total of 24 domain areas. With the disbanding of CHI in 2006, AHRQ strongly supported the ANSI Health Information Technology Standards Panel at the meetings of its Board and its Panel, plus a major contributor to the Biosurveillance Technical Committee that produced recommended standards to meet the needs of the Biosurveillance use case sent to ANSI by America's Health Information Community (AHIC), a federal advisory committee to the HHS Secretary, and by the Secretary's Office of the National Coordinator for HIT (ONC-HIT).

Additionally, AHRQ supports the Secretary's AHIC with participation in its

meetings and its work groups. The Director of AHRQ is the co-chair of AHIC's Quality Work Group.

AHRQ supported the founding of the Health Level 7 Special Interest Group on Patient Safety to begin the process of developing standards for reporting patient safety events across the nation in a uniform format.

AHRQ supports ASTM's Continuity of Care Record (CCR) standard for health information to be exchanged among providers and given to patients following an office visit. AHRQ promotes the combination of ASTM's CCR and HL7's CSR to form a Clinical Document (CCD) of the two.

AHRQ devoted $10 million of its $300 million budget in 2004 and 2005, with $4 million in 2006, to the development and implementation of health care data standards to improve patient safety and quality of care. This includes funding FDA's development of an electronic structured product labeling system, an electronic product listing of all products approved by FDA for sale in the US, a coding system for all drug components—active and inactive ingredients, and improvements in the National Drug Code; and funding for transmission of this information in electronic form to the National Library of Medicine (NLM). Additionally, AHRQ funded NLM to develop a system to post this information on its DailyMed web site quarterly and to map selected terminologies (ICD, CPT, MedDRA, others) to SNOMED. Also AHRQ funded NIST and CMS to develop web-based, publicly available systems for displaying the landscape of standards developing activities in the US and the data components of specific data standards. AHRQ supports the standards work of the Secretary's Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation. AHRQ is studying how patient safety event data reported by 24 states may use existing American National Standards (ANS) and what ANS standards need to be developed to make this information more uniform and accurate. AHRQ is working with federal partners to combine their expertise and standards used for patient safety event reporting.

AHRQ supports the work of ONC-HIT's Federal Health Architecture and the Secretary's Office of Enterprise Architecture's HHS Health Enterprise Architecture with participation of AHRQ experts in their numerous work groups.

Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS)

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.

CMS is 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. Additionally, 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. A CMS representative serves as the lead staff member on the NCVHS Subcommittee on Standards and Security. We also work closely with the Healthcare Information Technology Standards Panel (HITSP) to harmonize standards.

CMS is involved in standards development, adoption and implementation activities in the following areas:

• 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.

• 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. A pilot program testing additional e-prescribing standards also began on January 1, 2006, and will run through December 31, 2006. Results from

the pilot will be the basis for the selection of final e-prescribing standards, which must be adopted by April 1, 2008.

Importance of Standards

The agency mission is "To ensure effective, up-to-date health care coverage and to promote quality care for beneficiaries." The agency strategic action plan to accomplish that mission 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.

Use of Standards to Deliver Primary Services in Support of Our Mission

CMS currently mandates use of electronic and paper transaction standards developed by ANSI accredited organizations and is totally phasing out use of government developed standards for interaction with health care providers, their agents and other health benefit plans. CMS is also highly involved with HHS efforts to standardize electronic retention and access to patient health records. CMS operates the system currently used to issue standard identifiers to all health care providers in the U.S. for use in transactions exchanged with all health care plans in the U.S. That same system will soon begin to issue unique identifiers to all health plans in the U.S. to facilitate interaction between plans. Both the provider and the plan unique identifiers were mandated under HIPAA. The agency does not intend to develop standards in the future for use in interaction with the public for Medicare.

Examples and Case Studies of Our Standards Successes include:

• Significant cost savings of electronic claims versus paper claims documented as result of enforcement of the Medicare electronic claim filing requirements, using national standards, as contained in the Administrative Simplification Compliance Act (ASCA). These savings contributed heavily toward the agency's ability to accommodate a budget reduction of more than $100 million in fee-for-service claim processing costs.

• Ended Medicare remittance advice Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) ANSI X12 835 (remittance advice) contingency period on October 1, 2006, eliminating cost of maintenance and support of non-standard electronic remittance advice formats, as well as enabling significant reduction in paper remittance advice notices with associated preparation and mail costs.

• Began analysis of Medicare systems impact for implementation of the upcoming ICD-10 codes, new versions of the existing HIPAA transaction standards (ANSI ASC X12 837, 835, 270/271, 276/277; ANSI ASC National Council of Prescription Drug Programs [NCPDP]) and the about to be proposed new HIPAA standard for attachments such as medical records (X12 277/275 with ANSI ASC Health Level [HL] 7 coding) to identify potential costs and savings and to facilitate successful implementation.

• Continued to work with national health care industry representatives involved in testing of the attachment format to be proposed as a new HIPAA standard for use by all U.S. health care plans to fine tune that implementation guide to best meet industry needs, facilitate use, and hopefully increase the savings to be eventually realized when that combined X12-HL7 standard is implemented nationally.

National Institutes of Health/ National Library of Medicine (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. Numerous reports by the Institute of Medicine and other experts in the health care industry have stated that health data standards are key to the development of a successful electronic health record system. In 2004, following recommendations of the National Committee on Vital and Health Statistics and the Institute of Medicine to the Secretary of Health and Human Services, NLM was designated the central coordinating body for clinical terminology standards within HHS. In this role, NLM is the official depository and distribution center for clinical terminologies, responsible for integrating them within the 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 license fee that permits U.S.-wide use of SNOMED CT within the UMLS Metathesaurus; and produces and distributes RxNorm both within the UMLS Metathesaurus and separately. LOINC, SNOMED CT, and RxNorm have all been designated as U.S. Government-wide clinical standards via the Consolidated Health Informatics (CHI) eGov project. Projects are currently under way to align the HL7 standard with CHI standard vocabularies and 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 will facilitate development and implementation by health care providers of electronic health records that capture clinical data at the point of care and subsequently generate required HIPAA code set data for claims and other administrative transactions.

In April 2004 President Bush issued an Executive Order creating the Office of the National Coordinator for Health Information Technology (ONC) within the Department of Health and Human Services to provide leadership for the development and nationwide implementation of an interoperable health information technology infrastructure. Harmonization of standard vocabularies to achieve a nonoverlapping, interlocking set is now a key HHS priority. Since the inception of ONC, NLM has coordinated with Dr. David Brailer, Dr. Robert Kolodner, and other representatives from the ONC to ensure NLM's vocabulary harmonization and standards efforts are in sync with those of ONC and, more recently, the American Health Information Community (the Community). NLM serves on the Board of the Health Information Technology Standards Panel (HITSP), the ANSI-organized stakeholder group that is coordinating standards specification efforts around the breakthrough use cases approved by the

Community and is one of the NIH representatives on the recently formed AHIC Workgroup on Personalized Healthcare.

National Institutes of Health/ National Cancer Institute (NCI)

The Nanotechnology Characterization Laboratory (NCL) is part of the Nanotechnology Alliance at the National Cancer Institute (NCI), within the National Institutes of Health (NIH). The intent of the NCL is to accelerate the transition of basic nanotechnology research into clinical applications. It seeks to establish and standardize a 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 therefore taking a lead role in developing standard protocols for characterization of nanoparticles, which then enable appropriate assessment of the biological activity of these products.

Indian Health Service

Standards are an integral part of the effective operations of the Indian Health Service (IHS). Health-related standards, such as Health Level Seven, 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 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, and for reporting medical services and procedures.

2. Please list the government-unique standards your agency used in lieu of voluntary consensus standards during FY 2006: **4**

1. **Government Unique Standard**: FDA Dosage Form and Route of Administration (Incorporated: 2006)

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Voluntary Standard
HL7 Dosage Form and Route of Administration
Rationale
FDA uses some government-unique standards such as 'dosage form' and 'route of administration' in lieu of voluntary consensus standards. FDA had considered using HL7's 'dosage form' and 'route of administration' voluntary standards, but rejected such voluntary standards for several reasons, including (1) pre-coordination of disparate terms, (2) cumbersome and untimely terminology maintenance, and (3) inadequate terminology coding and versioning. The government-unique standards (developed by FDA and jointly maintained by FDA and NCI) for 'dosage form' and 'route of administration' adequately address all of these HL7 'deficiencies'. These particular government-unique standards were chosen as a CHI standard and mandated throughout the federal government, which is yet another compelling reason why FDA chose to continue to use them.

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2. **Government Unique Standard**: FDA Guidelines on Asceptic Processing (2004) (Incorporated: 2004)

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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

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3. **Government Unique Standard**: FR Notice dated June 17, 1994 Tentative Final Monograph for Health Care Antiseptic Drug Products; Proposed Rule (Incorporated: 1997)

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Voluntary Standard
ASTM Standard E1115 - Test Method for Evaluation of Surgical Hand Scrub Formulations
Rationale
Sensitivity and bias of the ASTM Standard has not been established.
Voluntary Standard
ASTM Standard E1173-93 - Standard Test Method of an Evaluation of Preoperative, precatheterization, or Preinjection Skin Preparations
Rationale
Sensitivity and bias of the ASTM Standard has not been established.
Voluntary Standard
ASTM Standard E1174-00 - Standard Test method for the Evaluation of the Effectiveness of Health Care Personnel or Consumer Handwash Formulations
Rationale
Sensitivity and bias of the ASTM Standard has not been established.

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4. **Government Unique Standard**: Government eligibility inquiry and response standards (Incorporated: 2006)

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Voluntary Standard
X12 270/271 standards
Rationale
Pending completion of a system to support real-time use of the X12 270/271, CMS has permitted providers and our contractors to continue to use government eligibility inquiry and response standards. Use of these GUSs is not in lieu of, but in addition to the X12 270/271 standards to avoid industry disruption prior to full transition to use of the HIPAA X12 270/271 standards with Medicare via the Internet and an Intranet.

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3. Please list the Voluntary Consensus Standards (VCS) your agency substituted for Government Unique Standards (GUS) in FY 2006 as a result of review under Section 15(b)(7) of OMB Circular A-119: **1**

| **Voluntary Standard** | **Government Standard** |
|---|---|
| ISO 3166 for country codes | Federal Information Processing Standards Publication 10-4 |

4. Please provide the total number of Voluntary Consensus Standards your agency began to use during FY 2006: 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 2006. 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: **965**

Other Technical Standards: **0**

Rationale:

5. Please enter the Voluntary Consensus Standards Bodies (VCSB) in which your agency participated in during FY 2006: **127**

| **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 Standard Working Group | AAVSWG |
| American Academy of Pediatrics | AACP |
| American Association for Clinical Chemistry | AACC |
| American Association of Blood Banks | AABB |
| 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 Surgeons | ACOS |
| American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists | ACGIH |
| American Health Information Community | AHIC |
| American Industrial Hygiene Association | AIHA |
| American Institute of Ultrasound Manufacturers | AIUM |
| American National Standards Institute | ANSI |
| American Public Health Association | APHA |
| American Red Cross | ARC |
| American Society for Blood and Marrow Transplantation | ASBMT |
| American Society for Healthcare Engineering | ASHE |
| American Society for Reproductive Medicine | ASRM |
| American Society of Agricultural and Biological Engineers | ASABE |
| American Society of Agricultural Engineers | ASAE |
| 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 |
| Association for Assessment and Accreditation of Laboratory Animal Care International | AAALAC |
| Association for Electronic Health Care Transactions | AFEHCT |
| Association for the Advancement of Medical Instrumentation | AAMI |
| Association of Food and Drug Officials | AFDO |
| Association of Official Analytical Chemists International | AOAC |
| ASTM International | ASTM |
| Baking Industry Sanitary Standards Committee | BISSC |
| Canadian Standards Association | CSA |
| Certification Commission for Health Information Technology | CCHIT |

| | |
|---|---|
| Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute | CLSI |
| Clinical Data Interchange Standards Consortium | CDISC |
| Codex Alimentarius Commission | CODEX |
| College of American Pathologists | CAP |
| Conference for Food Protection | CFP |
| Congress of International Organizations of Medical Sciences | CIOMS |
| Consolidated Health Informatics | CHI |
| Cosmetic Ingredient Review | CIR |
| Cosmetic Toiletry and Fragrance Association | CTFA |
| Council on Ionizing Radiation Measurements and Standards | CIRMS |
| Designated Standards Maintenance Organizations Board | DSMO |
| European Directorate for Quality of Medicines | EDQM |
| External RNA Controls Consortium | ERCC |
| Eye Bank Association of America | EBAA |
| Federal Facilities Council | FFC |
| Foundation for Accreditation of Cellular Therapies | FACS |
| Fresh Produce Association of America | FPA |
| Global Harmonization Task Force | GHTF |
| Health Level Seven | HL7 |
| Healthcare Information and Management Systems Society | HIMSS |
| Independent Cosmetic Manufacturers and Distributers | ICMAD |
| Industrial Safety and Equipment Association | ISEA |
| Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers | IEEE |
| Instrumentation, Systems, and Automation Society | ISA |
| International Association for Food Protection | IAFP |
| International Association of Cancer Registrars | IACR |
| International Association of Plumbing and Mechanical Officials | IAPMO |
| International Blood Group Reference Laboratory | IBRGL |
| International Commission for Illumination | CIE |
| International Commission on Harmonization of Technical Requirements for Registration of Pharmaceuticals for | VICH |

| | |
|---|---|
| Veterinary Use | |
| International Commission on the Harmonization of Technical Requirements for Registration of Pharmaceuticals for Human Use | ICH |
| International Committee for Cosmetic Harmonization and International Cooperation | CHIC |
| International Coordinating Committee on the Validation of Alternative Methods | ICCVAM |
| International Council for Commonality in Blood Banking Automation | ICCBBA |
| International Dairy Foods Association | IDFA |
| International Electrotechnical Commission | IEC |
| International Organization for Standardization | ISO |
| International Organization for Standardization/International Electrotechnical Commission | ISO/IEC |
| International Regulatory Alternatives Group | IRAG |
| International Society for Analytical Cytology | ISAC |
| International Society for Blood Transfusion | ISBT |
| International Society for Cardiovascular Surgery | ISCVS |
| International Society for Cell Therapy | ISCT |
| International Society of Oncology Pharmacy Practitioners | ISOPP |
| International Society on Thrombosis and Homeostasis | ISTH |
| International Union Against Cancer | UICC |
| International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry | IUPAC |
| Interstate Shellfish Sanitation Conference | ISSC |
| Joint FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Food Additives | JECFA |
| Logical Observation Identifier Names and Codes | LOINC |
| National Cancer Registrar Association | NCRA |
| National Committee on Vital and Health Statistics | NCVHS |
| National Conference for Interstate Milk Shipments | NCIMS |
| National Cooperation for Laboratory Accreditation | NACLA |

| | |
|---|---|
| National Coordinating Council for Cancer Surveillance | NCCCS |
| National Council for Prescription Drug Program | NCPDP |
| National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurements | NCRP |
| National Dialog on Cancer | NDC |
| National Electrical Manufacturers Association | NEMA |
| National Environmental Health Association | NEHA |
| National Fire Protection Association | NFPA |
| National Institute for Biological Sciences and Controls | NIBSC |
| National Marow Doner Program | NMDP |
| National Skill Standards Board | NSSB |
| National Uniform Billing Committee | NUBC |
| National Uniform Claim Committee | NUCC |
| North American Association of Central Cancer Registries | NAACCR |
| NSF International | NSFI |
| Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development | OECD |
| Organization for the Advancement of Structured Information Standards | OASIS |
| Pan American Health Organization | PAHO |
| Pasteurized Milk Ordinance | PMO |
| Portable Sanitation Association International | PSIA |
| Produce Marketing Association | PMA |
| Reason and Status Code Maintenance Committee | RSCMC |
| Rehabilitation Engineering and Assistive Technology Society of North America | RESNA |
| Research Institute for Fragrance Materials | RIFM |
| Society of Automotive Engineers | SAE |
| Society of Cosmetic Chemists | SCC |
| Standard for Exchange of Nonclinical Data | SEND |
| Strategic National Implementation Process | SNIP |
| U.S. Adopted Names Council | USANC |
| Underwriters Laboratories | UL |

| | |
|---|---|
| United Fresh Furit and Vegetable Association | UFFVA |
| United States Adopted Names | USAN |
| United States Pharmacopoeia | USP |
| Workgroup for Electronic Data Interchange | WEDI |
| World Health Organization | WHO |

6. Please provide the total number of your agency's representatives who participated in voluntary consensus standards activities during FY 2006 and the total number of activities these agency representatives participated in:

Agency Representatives: **763**

Activities: **1033**

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 2006.

FDA conformance activities are conducted under applicable regulations and guidances. Standards may become part of conformance activities as they may provide an acceptable approach to be in compliance with applicable laws and regulations. Also, FDA laboratories which conduct official product testing are, or are in the process of becoming, ISO/IEC 17025 accredited. They have conducted staff training, are in the process of writing a Laboratory Quality Assurance Manual centrally documenting Center policies and procedures related to the official testing of regulated biological products, are implementing a quality management software tool to assist in the effort, under direction of quality assurance managers hired to coordinate the implementation of an ISO 17025-based quality system.

CMS conformity assessment activities include:
• Sampled remittances (835 transactions) generated by Medicare Part A contractors to determine the use of Claim Adjustment Reason Code 'A7'. This code value represents a forced-balance situation with the claim and should be rarely used.
• Participated in conference calls with multiple coordination of benefit (COB)

health care trading partners to resolve differences in opinion about correct application of requirements included in the HIPAA COB standard.
• Participated in conference calls twice monthly with our contractors to discuss their application of the HIPAA standards, modifications that may be needed in implementation for compliance purposes and to assure cross-contractor standardized application of the standards.

IHS

The IHS partners with the Veterans Health Administration for many of the health information technology used in its facilities, thereby maintaining continuity of standards between the two agencies and collaboration of appropriate data.

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

FDA

The FY 2005-2006 years reporting format that provided rational and help text was more user friendly than previous years. However, it is difficult to accurately determine answers to some questions. For example, with question #4, it is difficult to determine all voluntary consensus standards that may be relevant to mission.

CDC

All areas of CDC work extensively with outside partner organizations for routine work. The Circular wording constrains our reporting to just that activity with Standard Development Organizations as formally defined by the circular. The effect of this constraint is an under-reporting of our activity with outside partners. Complete reporting of our activities with outside partners, however, would be burdensome and impossible to obtain as essentially all professional staff interacts with a diverse group of partners on a daily basis. If the main intent of the circular is to report the use of outside SDO developed standards for commerce, the data in this report reflects that information. If the intent of the Circular is to reflect government interactions with all non-government organizations involved in policy decisions our data reflects severe under-reporting.

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:

The Indian Health Service conforms to standards developed by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organization (JCAHO) for health care facilities. Other sources of reporting for use of voluntary consensus standards are through the exploration and documentation of the IHS Enterprise Architecture and the collection and reporting of the Government Paperwork Reduction Act (GPRA) results.

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**

## Department of Homeland Security

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:

The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) has a number components and programs that use standards. While some of the Department's programs use standards in a manner that is consistent with the OMB Circular, e.g. purchasing equipment for Customs and Border Patrol officers, the Department does use standards for procurement somewhat indirectly. Part of the Department's mission to develop and implement systems to develop a national capability for domestic preparedness and response. DHS executes these missions through programs that provide assistance to state and local governments. The assistance empowers state and local procurement officials to acquire technology and DHS manages the risk by developing qualified equipment lists and conformity assessment systems which utilizes VCS. For example, the Office of Grants and Training (G&T) is responsible for preparing the nation against terrorism by assisting states, local and tribal jurisdictions, and regional authorities as they prevent, deter, and respond to terrorist acts. G&T provides a broad array of assistance to America's first responders through funding, coordinated training, exercises, equipment acquisition, and technical assistance. G&T administers the Homeland Security Grants Program (HSGP), which awards more than $1.6 billion to enhance the ability of states, territories, and urban areas to prepare for, prevent, and respond to terrorist attacks and other major disasters. HSGP funds can be used for preparedness planning, equipment acquisition, training, exercises, management, and administration in order to obtain resources that are critical to building and sustaining capabilities that are aligned with the Interim National Preparedness Goal and respective State and Urban Area Homeland Security Strategies. G&T maintains an Authorized Equipment List (AEL) which provides identify allowable equipment categories purchases under the HSGP. The AEL references VCS adopted by the Department.

The National Communication System administratively falls under the DHS Preparedness Directorate. The NCS, the National Cyber Security Division (NCSD) and the Office of Emergency Communications (OEC) are the three elements under the Assistant Secretary for Cyber Security and Telecommunications. The mission

of the National Communications System (NCS) is to assist the President, the National Security Council, the Homeland Security Council, the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy and the Director of the Office of Management and Budget in (1) the exercise of telecommunications functions and responsibilities including both wartime and non-wartime emergency functions, and (2) the coordination and planning for and provisioning of national security and emergency preparedness (NS/EP) communications for the Federal government under all circumstances, including crisis or emergency, attack & recovery and reconstitution. The NCS seeks to ensure that the national telecommunications infrastructure is:

1. Is responsive to the NS/EP needs of the President and the Federal departments, agencies and other entities, including telecommunications in support of national security leadership and continuity of government;
2. Is capable of satisfying priority telecommunications requirements under all circumstances through the use of commercial, government and privately owned telecommunications resources;
3. Incorporates the necessary hardness, redundancy, mobility, connectivity, interoperability, restorability and security to obtain, to the maximum extent practicable, the survivability of national security and emergency preparedness telecommunications in all circumstances, including conditions of crisis or emergency; and
4. Is consistent, to the maximum extent practicable, with other national telecommunications policies.

Because the priority telecommunications services provided by the NCS rely on the public infrastructure, Voluntary Consensus Standards (VCS) play an important role in fulfilling the Agency's mission. Pursuant to the Federal Standardization Program of the General Services Administration, and in consultation with other appropriate entities of the Federal government including the NCS Committee of Principals, the Manager of the NCS manages the Federal Telecommunications Standards Program, ensuring that existing and/or evolving industry standards support NS/EP capabilities.

The NCS offers a wide range of NS/EP communications services that support qualifying federal, state, and local government, industry, and non-profit organization personnel in performing their NS/EP missions. Services include:

(1) Government Emergency Telecommunications Service (GETS)

GETS is a White House-directed emergency phone service provided by the

National Communications System (NCS) in the Information Analysis and Infrastructure Protection Division of the Department of Homeland Security. GETS supports federal, state, local, and tribal government, industry, and non-governmental organization (NGO) personnel in performing their NS/EP missions. GETS provides emergency access and priority processing in the local and long distance segments of the Public Switched Telephone Network (PSTN). GETS is used in an emergency or crisis situation when the PSTN is congested and the probability of completing a call over normal or other alternate telecommunication means has significantly decreased. GETS was developed as a result of NCS participation in the Alliance for Telecommunication Industry Solutions (ATIS) and is based on U.S. industry standards.

(2) Wireless Priority Service (WPS)

WPS is a White House-directed NCS NS/EP program that provides priority access to cellular networks. The FCC approved WPS for NS/EP requirements on a call-by-call priority basis. The NCS executes the program on behalf of the Executive Office of the President. Only individuals in NS/EP key leadership positions are authorized to use WPS. The nationwide WPS capability was developed with industry; it is the result of an Industry Requirements (IR) process that defined specific WPS requirements. The active and cooperative participation of all stakeholders, including major wireless equipment vendors and service providers, successfully produced these IR documents.

(3) Telecommunication Service Priority (TSP)

TSP provides NS/EP users priority authorization of telecommunications services that are vital to coordinating and responding to crises. The TSP Program provides service vendors with a Federal Communications Commission (FCC) mandate for prioritizing service requests by identifying those services critical to NS/EP. A telecommunications service with a TSP assignment is assured of receiving full attention by the service vendor before a non-TSP service. It is another example of how the NCS works with VCS committees to fulfill it mission.

The U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) is part of DHS and is 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 industry standards 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. Today we support at least 30 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. Becoming an integral part in this process has enabled the Coast Guard to avoid drafting unnecessarily detailed regulations and in some cases avoiding regulation completely. It has also helped us to evolve from a regulatory process which reacts to disaster to a more orderly process which recognizes technical innovation and progressive ideas aimed at preventing disaster.

To date we have adopted over 450 industry standards, saving over 25,000 pages of federal regulations and the associated regulation maintenance, while specifying standards already familiar to the industry regulated. We estimate that our participation on standards committees saves us over $1.5M annually and increases our inspection and technical force 100 times.

The Transportation Security Administration (TSA) Office of Security Technology/Chief Technology Officer Systems Engineering Branch (SEB) was established to define requirements for and guide the engineering of systems utilized by TSA and to ensure these systems meet the needs of the end-users and stakeholders. The SEB is an inherent part of TSA-CTO programs and projects, and works in partnership with them to help guide engineering execution, evaluate technical results, and prescribe corrective actions to keep projects on course. The SEB focuses on the system as a whole and emphasizes total operation. Concern is placed not only with the engineering design of the system, but also with external factors, such as VCS and/or GUS, that can significantly influence the design

The Domestic Nuclear Detection Office (DNDO) uses consensus standards to form the foundation for the detailed and specific performance specifications used in DNDO acquisition programs. Consensus standards are helpful for advising state and local radiological-nuclear detection equipment users in their acquisition decisions, especially those funded by grants.

The National Incident Management System (NIMS) Integration Center (NIC) of the Federal Emergency Management Agency uses voluntary consensus in its 120

Resource Typing Definitions, which are part of the NIMS compliance criteria and will assist all federal, state, territory, tribal and local jurisdictions locate, request and track resources to assist neighboring jurisdictions when their local capability is overwhelmed. The VCS are used in the typing definitions to help categorize and classify the performance and capabilities of personnel, teams and equipment.

Finally, the Science and Technology Directorate has an Office of Standard whose 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 has created a Standards Council and standards adoption process that helps identify and socialize VCS for DHS. The Director of the Office is also the Department's Standards Executive.

2. Please list the government-unique standards your agency used in lieu of voluntary consensus standards during FY 2006: **0**

3. Please list the Voluntary Consensus Standards (VCS) your agency substituted for Government Unique Standards (GUS) in FY 2006 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 2006: 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 2006. 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:

5. Please enter the Voluntary Consensus Standards Bodies (VCSB) in which your agency participated in during FY 2006: **49**

| Voluntary Consensus Standards Body | Acronym |
|---|---|
| 3rd Generation Partnership Project | 3GPP |
| Alliance for Telecommunications Industry Solutions | ATIS |
| American Association for Budget and Program Analysis | AABPA |
| American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials | AASHTO |
| American Boat and Yacht Council | ABYC |
| American Bureau of Shipping | ABS |
| American National Standards Institute | ANSI |
| American Railway Engineering & Maintenance-of-Way Association | AREMA |
| 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 Naval Engineers | ASNE |
| American Towing Tank Conference | ATTC |
| American Welding Society | AWS |
| Association of Diving Contractors International | ADCI |
| ASTM International | ASTM |
| Chlorine Institute | CI |
| Compressed Gas Association | CGA |
| Council on Ionizing Radiation Measurements and Standards | CIRMS |
| Electronic Industries Alliance | EIA |
| Health Physics Society | HPS |
| Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers | IEEE |
| Instrumentation, Systems, and Automation Society | ISA |
| International Association of Drilling Contractors | IADC |
| International Association of Lighthouse Authorities | IALA |
| International Atomic Energy Agency | IAEA |
| International Civil Aviation Organization | ICAO |

| | |
|---|---|
| InterNational Committee for Information Technology Standards | INCITS |
| International Electrotechnical Commission | IEC |
| International Organization for Standardization | ISO |
| International Radio Consultative Committee | IRCC |
| International Ship and Offshore Structures Congress | ISOSC |
| International Telecommunication Union | ITU |
| Internet Engineering Task Force | IETF |
| Joint Aeronautical Commander's Group | JACG |
| Marine Technology Society | MTS |
| National Cargo Bureau, Inc | NCB |
| National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurements | NCRP |
| National Defense Industrial Association | NDIA |
| National Fire Protection Association | NFPA |
| National Marine Electronics Association | NMEA |
| National Marine Manufacturers Association | NMMA |
| NSF International | NSFI |
| Radio Technical Commission for Maritime Services | RTCM |
| Society of Automotive Engineers | SAE |
| Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers | SNAME |
| Telecommunications Industry Association | TIA |
| Telemanagement Forum | TMF |
| Underwriters Laboratories | UL |

6. Please provide the total number of your agency's representatives who participated in voluntary consensus standards activities during FY 2006 and the total number of activities these agency representatives participated in:

Agency Representatives: **35**

Activities: **100**

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 2006.

The Coast Guard considers the use of VCS in all its rulemakings, uses VCS in its rulemakings whenever appropriate, and provides for public comment on such decisions. Further the Coast Guard continuously reviews its regulations to update outdated, obsolete or unnecessary standards. Recent rulemakings either underway or in the early stages of development in this regard include standards for certain marine equipment, and fire protection and fire extinguishing equipment

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

We encourage government-wide use of risk-based methodologies in standards development and assessments. The Coast Guard uses risk-based methodologies to determine the level and degree of standardization needed. Using risk-based methods in a top down systems engineering approach the Coast Guard can determine the relative safety hazards and determine the effective level of standardization needed. Using risk-based methods on specially designed cargo vessels, we saved over $2m per vessel.

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

While DHS fully recognizes the value and significance of VCS to its programs and initiatives, it is difficult to provide precise numbers especially when it comes to individuals and activities. In general, exact information is difficult to gather for the agency.

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**

## Department of Housing and Urban Development

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:

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. Because there are only modest differences between HUD-assisted and market-based development, standards such are building codes that are developed for the entire construction industry are appropriate. 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 2006: **2**

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

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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.

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

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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.

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3. Please list the Voluntary Consensus Standards (VCS) your agency substituted for Government Unique Standards (GUS) in FY 2006 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 2006: 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 2006. 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: **300**

Other Technical Standards: **2**

Rationale: VCS used by the department is estimated as these standards may be referenced or included in other requirements. Standard: 24 CFR 200.935 – 24 CFR 200.955 – Administrator qualifications and procedures for HUD building products and certification programs [Incorporated: 2000] Voluntary Standard HUD uses voluntary consensus standards together with program administrators who are qualified to validate manufacturers' certifications that particular building

products or materials meet applicable HUD standards. The use of voluntary consensus standards alone without the conformity assessments, would not provide the assurances that the products conform to HUD requirements. Rationale: The Technical Suitability of Products Program was established under Section 521 of the National Housing Act of 1965 to provide a mechanism for rapid technical acceptance of new and innovative materials, components and complete structural systems for use in construction of housing under HUD mortgage insurance programs. HUD requires administrators who oversee certifications of building products to use voluntary consensus standards it has identified for evaluating the performance and conformity of certain products to those standards. Standard: 24 CFR 3280 – Manufactured Home Construction and Safety Standards [Incorporated: 2000]Voluntary Standard Rationale: HUD – Manufactured Home Construction and Safety Standards. HUD was required by legislation to establish Federal Manufactured Home Construction and Safety Standards that comport with the purposes of the National Manufactured Housing Construction and Safety Standards Act. As a result of recent changes in the Act, HUD is now required to consider recommendations for revising the Standards that are developed by the Manufactured Housing Consensus Committee (MHCC) through its consensus standards development process. While the NFPA 501 standard has served as the basis for a number of the revisions recommended by the MHCC to the Secretary, the MHCC has modified or did not accept other provisions of the NFPA 501 standard, because those requirements did not fully conform to all purposes of the Act.

5. Please enter the Voluntary Consensus Standards Bodies (VCSB) in which your agency participated in during FY 2006: **5**

| **Voluntary Consensus Standards Body** | **Acronym** |
|---|---|
| American Lumber Standards Committee | ALSC |
| ASTM International | ASTM |
| Federal Geographic Data Committee | FGDC |
| International Code Council | ICC |
| 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 2006 and the total number of activities these agency representatives participated in:

Agency Representatives: **4**

Activities: **5**

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 2006.

All of HUD's 28 conformity assessment (CA) programs, under the HUD Building-Products Standards & Certification Programs, are in compliance with the ISO guidelines & procedures. These are the same standards used by ANSI and other nationally recognized third-party certification agencies.

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

This policy continues to be effective in replacing Federal Standards with public-domain standards. This has resulted in more timely, up-to-date, and technically accurate standards.

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

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

Question 10.7 - HUD does not have a formal system for a review of standards for the purpose of updating them. This activity occurs on an as-needed basis when resources are available.

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; **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**

## Department of the Interior

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:

Many of the bureaus in DOI participate in federal standards bodies, such as the Federal Geographic Data Committee (FGDC). While the membership is from federal agencies, the standards that are developed are often elevated to the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) and to the International Standards Organization (ISO) and will, therefore, receive wider review. The benefit of agreeing to these standards is that there is a consistency of geospatial metadata to accompany mapping products. Under Executive Order 12906, federal agencies make those standards accessible to the public through websites. The result is that the public has a greater understanding of federal standards and can use those standards in their mapping activities. In addition, non-federal participation in FGDC workgroups allows the federal agencies to determine if their standards can accommodate local governments and commercial interests.

The Bureau of Land Management is also a member of the North American Weeds Management Association, which includes federal agencies and national and local governments in the United States, Canada and Mexico. The NAWMA has developed consensus standards that are now used by the three countries as they attempt to control the eradication of invasive species throughout North America. The result has been the development of consensus standards that can be used both for governments to manage land but by the commercial world as well (e.g., cropland management).

The nature of the US Geological Survey (USGS) scientific research and monitoring makes the use of voluntary consensus standards a required tool. Their science programs collaborate with partners and cooperators in the public and private sectors locally, nationally, and internationally. Thus, agreement on the use of standards is essential to their mission.

The USGS National Geospatial Programs Office (NGPO) hosts the Federal Geographic Data Committee (FGDC) Secretariat. OMB Circular A-16 establishes the FGDC as the interagency coordinating body for developing the National Spatial Data Infrastructure (NSDI) as the "technology, policies, standards, human

resources, and related activities necessary to acquire process, distribute, use, maintain, and preserve spatial data."

The geodata.gov portal provides "one-stop" access to registered geographic information and related online access services within the United States. It serves as a public gateway for access to geospatial information and data. Geographic data, imagery, applications, documents, web sites and other resources have been catalogued for discovery in this portal. The metadata records were submitted to the portal by government agencies, individuals, and companies or harvested from geospatial clearinghouses. Registered map services using OpenGIS® Specifications allow casual users to build online maps using data from many sources. Registered data access and download services also exist for use by those interested in downloading and analyzing the data using GIS or viewer software. Also, organizations can publish data and search for partners for data collection and acquisition.

Metadata records for the geodata.gov are prepared following the FGDC Digital Content Standard for Geospatial Metadata (FGDC CSDGM). FGDC CSDGM was developed when there were no equivalent voluntary consensus content standards for geospatial metadata and is the foundation for many other countries' geospatial metadata standards. Since that time, an International Standard, ISO 19115, Geographic information – Metadata, has been approved by ISO and adopted by the American National Standards Institute (ANSI). FGDC is coordinating development of a North American profile with the Canadian General Standards Board. The North American profile will supersede FGDC Digital Content Standard for Geospatial Metadata (FGDC CSDGM). FGDC has also supported development of a standalone crosswalk application to convert FGDC CSDGM to ISO 19139 Metadata Schema. The benefit of the crosswalk is that it will maintain the value of existing metadata assets.

Bureau of Reclamation - Industry standards are incorporated into Reclamation Construction Specifications when possible. General Contractors are more familiar with industry standards and therefore, usage should result in more economic bid packages.

Standards are used in the management of construction contracts. Most construction specifications reference one or more set of standards, and Construction Services personnel must be familiar with the standards in order to ensure contract compliance. Contractors are more familiar with voluntary

consensus standards and their use allows improved collaboration and cooperation with the private sector as well as the successful completion of construction contracts resulting in properly functioning facilities.

The regulatory and consensus industry standards are also critical to establishing a scientific basis and validity for the engineering controls, administrative controls, exposure assessments, medical surveillance and personal protective equipment necessary to protect personnel, contractors and the public from safety and health hazards in Reclamation.

The use of standards is the base requirement for the accurate communication of technical concepts. The use of standards is vital to ensure the results of facility inspections; the descriptions of potential concerns; both the development and results of investigation; the entire evaluation and design process; the creation of understandable contract specification; and the assurance of contract quality and control. Without the use of a well thought out standards system all technical language would be open to interpretation and potentially compromise a facility's continued safe and productive function.

The geotechnical, water resources, environmental, and other scientific communities in Reclamation have a vast array of nomenclature; sampling and testing methodology, sampling and testing procedures; and reporting and documentation alternatives from which to choose. Reclamation has selected specific sources, in some cases developed its own unique standard sources, to ensure a thorough understanding of Reclamation data. This has allowed Reclamation personnel to communicate and work effectively with other Reclamation staff and representatives from other governmental agencies and the public with maximum efficiency and minimal misunderstanding.

Reclamation relies on consensus standards for geospatial activities related to Metadata for data documentation, maintenance, and data transfer; and also data acquisition and development. Voluntary Consensus Standards (VCS) through the International Standards Organization (ISO), the Federal Geographic Data Committee (FGDC), American Society for Testing Materials (ASTM), as well as state and local agencies have reduced the cost of geospatial data acquisition and development. Costs to coordinate efforts have risen in respect to the increased

business needs activity, but are expected to drop as standards are adopted by all agencies over the next 5 years.
Office of the Special Trustee -Congress passed the American Indian Trust Fund Management Reform Act of 1994 (P. L. 103-412, title IV, Sec. 401, Oct. 25, 1994, 108 Stat. 4249) and American Indian Probate Reform Act of 2004. Specific provisions within the Acts outline some of the Secretary's fiduciary responsibilities to the beneficiaries.

The Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians (OST) is committed to fulfilling its trust responsibilities to individual Indians and Tribes effectively and efficiently. To fulfill its fiduciary responsibility to beneficiaries and to provide the right information to the right people in a timely manner a primary banking trust services data standard environment is essential.

The adoption of voluntary consensus standards has afforded OST the ability to maintain a verifiable system of records that is capable, at a minimum, of identifying: (1) the location, the beneficiary, any legal encumbrances (i.e., leases, permits, etc.) the user of the resource, the rents and monies paid, if any and the value of trust or restricted lands and resources; (2) dates of collections, deposits, transfers, disbursements, amount of earnings, investment instruments, and closing of all trust fund accounts (3) documents pertaining to actions taken to prevent or compensate for any diminishment of the Indian trust assets; and (4) documents that evidence the Department's actions regarding the management and disposition of Indian trust assets.
Minerals Management Service - 1 The Minerals Management Service's mission is to manage the minerals resources on the Outer Continental Shelf and Federal and Indian minerals revenues to enhance public and trust benefits, promote responsible use, and realize fair value. In support of this mission, we have adopted the use of voluntary consensus standards to promote improved collaboration and cooperation with the private sector and the oil and gas industries we regulate on the Outer Continental Shelf as well as applying innovative and improved technology.
Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) - Examples of Standards Success:

o A total of 56 data standards have been formally adopted for Service-wide use and implementation, and several other standards are in progress. A Service data

steward is identified for each standard. This person is responsible for maintaining both the content of the data standard and any applicable source data that is linked from the standard's web page. A complete list of the FWS data standards is available at http://www.fws.gov/stand/.

o In October 2006, the Dublin Core Metadata Element Set (DCMES), Version 1.1, was formally adopted by the Service. The DCMES Version 1.1 has been formally endorsed by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and the National Information Standards Organization (NISO):
• ISO 15836-2003(E): http://www.niso.org/international/SC4/n515.pdf
• NISO Z39.85-2001: http://www.niso.org/standards/resources/Z39-85.pdf

o The FWS is the nation's leading wetlands conservation and restoration agency within the federal government. For the past two decades, FWS national wetlands standards have been widely used within and outside of the government for wetlands classification, mapping and data reporting purposes (i.e., non-regulatory purposes). The Service's National Standards and Quality Components for Wetlands, Deepwater and Related Habitat Mapping, 2004, references the following ANSI standard: American National Standard ANSI/ASQC E4. 1994. Specifications and guidelines for quality systems for environmental data collection and environmental technology programs.

o The FWS has adopted the Department of the Interior's Certification and Accreditation Guide, November 2004, which provides a standardized approach for the certification and accreditation (C&A) of all Interior IT systems. The Guide complies with OMB, NIST, and other applicable Federal and Departmental laws, policies, and regulations.

o The FWS Analytical Control Facility (ACF), Division of Environmental Quality (DEQ), uses the ANSI Z87.1 Standard (product standard) for personal protective equipment. The ACF also uses the Hazardous Materials Information System (HMIS) (industry standard) for proper labeling of hazardous chemical being used in the laboratory. Use of these standards ensures the safety of employees who provide analytical support on wildlife refuge investigations in support of the FWS mission.

o The Coastal Barrier Resources Act program utilizes data standards in its

execution of the Digital Mapping Pilot Project as directed by the Coastal Barrier Resources Reauthorization Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-514 Sec. 6(b)(4)). This pilot project supports the Service's mission goal of resource protection through the strategy of improving the information base, information management, and technical assistance.

o The FWS Endangered Species Program primarily uses Government Standards as published in ITIS (Integrated Taxonomic Information System) to maintain consistent nomenclature when referring to listed or candidate species, and published by the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) standard when referring to foreign species protected under the CITIES international agreement between Governments. It is extremely important that FWS adheres to these nomenclature standards to ensure consistency in reporting activities related to T&E species and to ensure there is no confusion on the part of the public sector and other Federal government entities.

FWS Beneficial Outcomes:

o Personnel recognize the importance of using voluntary consensus standards in the successful implementation of the Service Mission. Standards allow us to consistently produce and share information within our Programs and Regions, as well as with our shareholders, partners, and the public sector.

o The implementation and use of adopted FWS data standards has resulted in less duplication of effort and a significant improvement in the ability to share and exchange data among FWS systems and with other DOI bureaus, in particular the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS).

o The Department of the Interior developed the C&A Guide in response to the E-Government Act (Public Law 107-347), Title III, Federal Information Security Management Act (FISMA), which emphasizes the need for organizations to develop, document, and implement organization-wide programs to provide information security for the information systems that support operations and assets. The FWS has officially adopted this policy and is working to incorporate its requirements in all IT systems.

o Standards implementation promotes uniform acquisition and production of

nationally consistent wetlands data, resulting in significant cost/time savings; improved collaboration and cooperation with the public and/or private sectors; helps avoid duplication of private sector activities; promotes innovation and application of better technology; and increased goodwill for the Federal government.

o Use of both the ANSI Z87.1 and HMIS standards results in improved safety and less lost time/cost due to fewer injuries in the laboratory.

2. Please list the government-unique standards your agency used in lieu of voluntary consensus standards during FY 2006: **5**

1. **Government Unique Standard**: 1. FWS Geospatial Metadata Standard (adopts the Content Standard for Digital Geospatial Metadata (CSDGM), Version 2.0 FGDC-STD-001-1998. 2. Nomenclature of Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants (FWS Dta Set Standard, Working Draft); prposed standard to adopt the Service's official list of scientific names, common names, and taxonomic group names for all species of wildlife and plants t (Incorporated: 2005)

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Voluntary Standard
1. International Organization for Standardization (ISO, ISO 19115:2003, Published Standard on Geographic Information - Metadata

2. Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES)of Wild Fauna nd Flora, Checklist of CITES Species; provides the official alphabetical list of CITES species, their scientific synonyms, their common names in English, French, and Spanish, etc.

3.
Rationale
1. The Federal Geographic Committee (FGDC) developed the Content Standard for Digital Geospatial Metada (CSDGM) in response to Executive Order 12906, which require3d all Federal agencies to document spatial data in a consistent manner to facilitate sharing data and to reduce duplication of effort. The FWS officially adopted the FGDC CSDGM, Version 2.0, in August 1998. ISO 19115, an

abstract standard, specified general content for the metadata, but does not specify format for the metadata. The FGDC is working to harmonize the ISO 19115 metadata standard with the CSDGM Version 2.0.

2. Different Serice programs maintain species lists in compliance with several conservation laws and treaties, including the Endangered Species Act, Migratory Bird Treaty Act, Lacey Act, and Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES). In other words, there is no single species list that meets the needs of all Service programs. The list of scientific and common names for this data set is published in the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Title 50--Wildlife and Fisheries, Part 17--Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants. These values, along with the associated species and population codes, are contained in the Service's official Threatened and Endangered Species System (TESS) database.

3. Service personnel must comply with the adopted FWS data standard unless it confllicts with their primary responsibilities. for example, the FWS International Affairs Program is responsible for implementing CITE, a treaty with 153 member countries. In this capacity, the FWS is bound by resolution to use the ISO country codes in its permit numbers rather than the FIPS codes to ensure consistency in reporting.

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2. **Government Unique Standard**: Classification of Wetlands and Deepwater Habitats of the United States (FGDC-STD-004) (Incorporated: 2006)

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Voluntary Standard
None to record.
Rationale
Use of FGDC standards are required under OMB Circular and Executive Order 12906.

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3. **Government Unique Standard**: Content Standard for Digital Geospatial Metadata Part 1: Biological Data Profile (FGDC-STD-001.1-1999 (Incorporated: 2006)

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Voluntary Standard
None to record.
Rationale
Use of FGDC standards are required under OMB Circular and Executive Order 12906.

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4. **Government Unique Standard**: Geospatial Positioning Accuracy Standard, Part 2, Geodetic Control Netowrks (FGDC-STD-007.2-1998) (Incorporated: 2006)

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Voluntary Standard
None to record.
Rationale
Use of FGDC standards are required under OMB Circular and Executive Order 12906.

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5. **Government Unique Standard**: Vegetation Classification Standard (FGDC-STD-005) (Incorporated: 2006)

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Voluntary Standard
None to record.
Rationale
Use of FGDC standards are required under OMB Circular and Executive Order 12906.

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3. Please list the Voluntary Consensus Standards (VCS) your agency substituted for Government Unique Standards (GUS) in FY 2006 as a result of review under Section 15(b)(7) of OMB Circular A-119: **2**

| **Voluntary Standard** | **Government Standard** |
|---|---|

| | |
|---|---|
| ISO 3166-1:1997, Codes for the representation of names of countries and their subdivisions | FWS Data Element Standard: Geopolitical Entity Name and Code (Adopts FIPS PUB 10-4) |
| Open Geospatial Consortium, Inc (OGC) | Federal Geographic Data Committee (FGDC) |

4. Please provide the total number of Voluntary Consensus Standards your agency began to use during FY 2006: 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 2006. 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: **326**

Other Technical Standards: **85**

Rationale: The complete list of standards that Bureau of Reclamation uses can be found at http://intra.usbr.gov/%7Etcg/NonUSBR/: The national standards used by Reclamation meeting Reclamation's organizational requirements and provide Reclamation with adequate public safety and public steward controls required by a Federal Government agency.

5. Please enter the Voluntary Consensus Standards Bodies (VCSB) in which your agency participated in during FY 2006: **32**

| **Voluntary Consensus Standards Body** | **Acronym** |
|---|---|
| Advisory Committee for water Information | ACWI |
| American Concrete Institute | ACI |
| American Institute of Steel Construction | AISC |
| American National Standards Institute | ANSI |
| American Petroleum Institute | API |
| American Society for Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing | ASPRS |
| American Society of Civil Engineers | ASCE |
| American Society of Mechanical Engineers | ASME |

| | |
|---|---|
| American Water Works Association | AWWA |
| American Welding Society | AWS |
| ASTM International | ASTM |
| 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 |
| Federal Geographic Data Committee | FGDC |
| Ground Water Protection Council | GWPC |
| Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers | IEEE |
| Interagency Trails Data Standards | ITDS |
| International Air Transport Association | IATA |
| International Organization for Standardization | ISO |
| National Association of Corrosion Engineers International | NACE |
| National Digital Elevation Program | NDEP |
| National Environmental Methods Index | NEMI |
| National Trust Banking Industry | NTBI |
| National Water-Quality Monitoring Council | NWQMC |
| North American Weeds Management Association | NAWMA |
| Open Geospatial Consortium | OGC |
| Pacific Northwest Reginal Geospatial Information Council | PNW-RGIC |
| Petrotechnical Open Standards Consortium, Inc. | POSC |
| Project Management Institute | PMI |
| The National Digital Orthophoto Program | NDOP |
| Urban and Regional Information Systems Association | URISA |

6. Please provide the total number of your agency's representatives who participated in voluntary consensus standards activities during FY 2006 and the total number of activities these agency representatives participated in:

Agency Representatives: **114**

Activities: **101**

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 2006.

Most DOI organizations are a member of the Federal Geographic Data Committee (FGDC) with representation on the Standards Working Group, the Coordinating Committee, and ad hoc subcommittees developing standards for geospatial data. The Bureua of Land management is one of four major national land management agencies that have established data standards for trails information. While these can be included as Government Unique Standards, the membership in this standards working group included not only the National Park Service, BLM, US Forest Service, Fish and Wildlife Service, but also representatives from trails organizations. Over 150 participants have furnished comments on the Trails standards and the final standards will be used in the Recreation.gov effort, of the Presidential E-Government initiatives.

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

Bureau of Land Mangement: It is difficult to apply policy retroactively and it is not clear what policy implementation documents have been released from NIST or from OMB directing agencies to conform to the NTTAA. It might be useful to solicit comments during the year on proposals for strengthening the NTTAA. Guidance on appropriate types of cooperative activities would be helpful, so agencies can get involved in those efforts to develop and adopt consensus standards.

USGS: Since its issuance, Circular A-119 has worked in a straightforward manner to encourage the use of voluntary consensus standards. We have no recommendations for changes to the Circular.

Minerals Management Service: As a direct result of OMB Circular A-119, MMS 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. The MMS has not

requested any exemptions, nor are we 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.

Fish and Wildlife Service Comments:
In FY 2006, the FWS offered several suggestions to improve the quality of agency responses in the future. These are being repeated in FY 2007, with the hope that future requests for annual reports will include the following information:
1. Clear guidance on what type of technical standards should be reported. For example:
• Question 1 - respondents are asked to describe the importance and use of "standards" in general, while the Help Text asks for examples and beneficial outcomes of VCS in particular. It's not clear if respondents should report success stories on the use of all technical standards – or only those that pertain to the use of VCS.
• Question 3 – respondents are asked to list the VCS substituted for GUS, but it's not clear where respondents list new VCS that do not meet this criterion.
• Question 4 asks for the total number of VCS and Other Technical Standards -- document titles are not requested. Without titles, respondents can not identify or track the "new or discontinued uses" that occurred during the previous reporting year.
2. The NIST and/or OMB should identify high priority VCS for implementation by Federal agencies, especially standards that pertain to E-Gov initiatives and IT security requirements.
3. The NIST and/or OMB should identify high priority VCS for implementation by Federal agencies, especially standards that pertain to E-Gov initiatives and IT security requirements.
4. Definitions and good examples of VCS and GUS, as well as a list of bona fide organizations (standards bodies) that develop both types of standards. Previous reports identify Federal organizations as VCS bodies (e.g., FGDC and NIST).
5. The URL for the NIST Standards.gov web site (http://standards.gov/) should be provided to all agencies/bureaus for links to the Act, OMB Circular A-119, standards web sites, and NTTAA reports to OMB for previous years.
6. A digital version of the NTTAA Questions in a format that is usable to

respondents for distribution and data entry purposes (i.e., a form in Word or PDF that can be used for data entry).

NOTE: In addition to the above information, agency (DOI) bureaus (e.g., FWS, USGS, BLM, MMS) should be given access to the NIST Agency Reporting Tool for the purpose of entering their own information. The current procedure is both cumbersome and inefficient and puts the burden of reporting on one person at the Department level. Last but not least, better guidance and quality control (on the information received) is needed to obtain accurate data from all Federal agencies

USGS would be interested in a NIST—sponsored online forum to discuss the interpretation of NTTAA and OMB Circular A-119

From Bureau of Land Management: The current report is difficult to categorize in terms of efforts of federal agencies to engage in cooperative efforts with non-governmental organizations in order to develop standards. This seems to be a very worthwhile endeavor but does not seem to be emphasized in any of the OMB Circular A-119 reporting.

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**

## Department of Justice

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:

The Department, in its primary mission roles, does not specify products requiring voluntary consensus standards. Because of the nature of the Departments missions, DOJ participates in the development of government standards for law enforcement information representation. The Department developed the National Information Exchange Model (NIEM) as a critical standard to facilitate the Law Enforcement Information Sharing Program. NIEM serves as a government standard for information that lacks voluntary consensus standards.

2. Please list the government-unique standards your agency used in lieu of voluntary consensus standards during FY 2006: **0**

3. Please list the Voluntary Consensus Standards (VCS) your agency substituted for Government Unique Standards (GUS) in FY 2006 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 2006: 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 2006. 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 2006: **0**

6. Please provide the total number of your agency's representatives who participated in voluntary consensus standards activities during FY 2006 and the total number of activities these agency representatives participated in:

Agency Representatives: **1**

Activities: **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 2006.

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; **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**

## Department of Labor

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:

The Department of Labor (DOL) develops and promulgates safety and health standards which are the minimum requirements for the protection of employees in the United States.
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 inspection and investigations when there are no Federal standards that apply to a certain circumstance.

2. Please list the government-unique standards your agency used in lieu of voluntary consensus standards during FY 2006: **6**

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

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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.

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

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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.

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

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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.

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

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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.

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5. **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.

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6. **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.

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3. Please list the Voluntary Consensus Standards (VCS) your agency substituted for Government Unique Standards (GUS) in FY 2006 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 2006: 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 2006. 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 2006: **16**

| **Voluntary Consensus Standards Body** | **Acronym** |
|---|---|
| Acoustical Society of America | ASA |
| American Industrial Hygiene Association | AIHA |
| American Ladder Institute | ALI |
| American National Standards Institute | ANSI |
| American Society of Mechanical Engineers | ASME |
| American Society of Safety Engineers | ASSE |
| American Welding Society | AWS |
| Association for Machine Technology | AMT |
| ASTM International | ASTM |
| Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers | IEEE |
| International Electrotechnical Commission | IEC |
| International Organization for Standardization | ISO |
| National Fire Protection Association | NFPA |

| | |
|---|---|
| National Safety Council | NSC |
| 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 2006 and the total number of activities these agency representatives participated in:

Agency Representatives: **50**

Activities: **91**

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 2006.

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**

## Department of State

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:

The Department of State represents the U.S. at the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) where international telecommunication standards are agreed. This role is performed by the Bureau of Economic & Business Affairs, International Communications & Information Policy. The Department of State coordinates this work internally in the Government with other Agencies such as the FCC, Dept of Commerce/NTIA, and Dept of Homeland Security/NCS, and externally with US industry through the International Telecommunication Advisory Committee, a Federal Advisory Committee.

2. Please list the government-unique standards your agency used in lieu of voluntary consensus standards during FY 2006: **0**

3. Please list the Voluntary Consensus Standards (VCS) your agency substituted for Government Unique Standards (GUS) in FY 2006 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 2006: 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 2006. 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: DoS in this regard participates in developing international telecommunication standards rather than using them. The entire effort is in development of Voluntary Consensus Standards (Recommendations).

5. Please enter the Voluntary Consensus Standards Bodies (VCSB) in which your agency participated in during FY 2006: **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 2006 and the total number of activities these agency representatives participated in:

Agency Representatives: **8**

Activities: **16**

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 2006.

n/a

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

n/a to standards development

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; **Yes**

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

## Department of Transportation

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:

The U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) and its operating administrations rely upon an active consensus rulemaking program to support the Department's strategic goals: safety; reduced congestion; global connectivity; environmental stewardship; security, preparedness and response; and organizational excellence. In addition, DOT relies upon a consensus process with various stakeholders to advance innovative transportation technologies and operations, and to improve the state of transportation practice in all modes of transportation. Voluntary consensus standards, and the technical interchanges that occur during the process of developing and revising codes and standards, are an important element of meeting DOT's mission objectives.

Among several case studies of standards success in 2006, two stand out:

Federal Railroad Administration (FRA): FRA utilizes an active consensus rulemaking program centered on the Railroad Safety Advisory Committee (RSAC), which includes among its members industry associations such as the Association of American Railroads (AAR) and the American Public Transportation Association (APTA). Since these organizations issue their own Standards and Recommended Practices, it is often expeditious to reference these standards to move more rapidly toward consensus in the RSAC.

In addition, these organizations are often cooperative in revising their standards to fit FRA regulatory references. Use of recognized external standards can also provide a path to agreement, since judgments involved in writing the standards have been made by individuals with a broader outlook than the railroad safety applications being studied by the RSAC.

Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA): PHMSA's Office of Pipeline Safety relies on more than 80 standards from ten standards-developing organizations as the technical basis for ensuring the safe, secure, and

environmentally sound construction, operation, maintenance, and repair of the nation's more than two million miles of gas and hazardous liquid pipelines, and liquefied natural gas (LNG) facilities.

PHMSA's Hazardous Materials Regulations (HMR) incorporate consensus standards from about 30 domestic and international consensus standards organizations. These include welding standards, pressure vessel design and construction, requirements applicable to specific hazardous materials, and international transportation standards. In total, the HMR incorporate over 100 consensus standards. The agency is represented on more than 20 national consensus standards bodies. Standards incorporated by reference are part of the HMR and impose the same requirements for compliance on the regulated community as do the HMR.

2. Please list the government-unique standards your agency used in lieu of voluntary consensus standards during FY 2006: **3**

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

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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.

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

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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.

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

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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.

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3. Please list the Voluntary Consensus Standards (VCS) your agency substituted for Government Unique Standards (GUS) in FY 2006 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 2006: 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 2006. 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: DOT began to use 14 new VCS in FY 2006, while eliminating two as no longer required. This brings the total number of Voluntary Consensus Standards in use by DOT to 393.

5. Please enter the Voluntary Consensus Standards Bodies (VCSB) in which your agency participated in during FY 2006: **48**

| **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 National Standards Institute | ANSI |
| American Petroleum Institute | API |
| American Public Transportation Association | APTA |
| American Pyrotechnics Association | APA |
| 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 |
| American Trucking Association | ATA |
| Association of American Railroads | AAR |
| Association of Public Health Laboratories | APHL |
| ASTM International | ASTM |

| | |
|---|---|
| Canadian General Standards Board | CGSB |
| Canadian Standards Association | CSA |
| Chlorine Institute | CI |
| Commercial Vehicle Safety Alliance | CVSA |
| Compressed Gas Association | CGA |
| Gas Technology Institute | GTI |
| 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 Commission on Occupational Health | ICOH |
| International Maritime Organization | IMO |
| International Organization for Standardization | ISO |
| Manufacturers Standardization Society of the Valve and Fittings Industry | MSSVFI |
| NAFTA Land Transportation Standards Subcommittee | NAFTA |
| National Association of Corrosion Engineers International | NACE |
| National Association of State Fire Marshals | NASFM |
| National Board of Boiler and Pressure Vessel Inspectors | NBBPVI |
| National Committee on Uniform Traffic Control Devices | NCUTCD |
| National Electrical Manufacturers Association | NEMA |
| National Fire Protection Association | NFPA |
| North American Transport of Dangerous Goods Standards | NATDGS |
| Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development | OECD |
| Recreation Vehicle Industry Association | RVIA |
| Rehabilitation Engineering and Assistive Technology Society of North America | RESNA |
| Society of Automotive Engineers | SAE |
| 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 WP .29/GRSP UNECE

6. Please provide the total number of your agency's representatives who participated in voluntary consensus standards activities during FY 2006 and the total number of activities these agency representatives participated in:

Agency Representatives: **206**

Activities: **350**

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 2006.

FRA: Under 15 CFR Part 287.4(i): 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 ASME Transportation Pressure Vessel Committee, as well as continuing to participate in the North American Transport of Dangerous Goods Standard (NATDGS) Working Group and the AAR Tank Car Committee.

Under 15 CFR Part 287.4(j): 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.

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 saves time and money for regulatory agencies, and for regulated entities and industries. Due to the effective implementation of the standards-related sections of the National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act

(NTTAA), there is a low volume of government-unique standards being used in lieu of voluntary consensus standards within DOT, especially when compared with the status when NTTAA was passed in 1996.

DOT recommends that OMB Circular A-119 be maintained to require NTTAA reporting only on instances of government-unique standards being used in lieu of voluntary consensus standards. 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:

The DOT operating administrations have pursued different approaches to the management of voluntary consensus standards with their stakeholders, including reporting 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**

## Department of the Treasury

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:

The mission of the Department of the Treasury is to promote the conditions for prosperity and stability in the United States and encourage prosperity and stability in the rest of the world.

The mission statement highlights Treasury's role as the steward of U.S. economic and financial systems, and as an influential participant in the international economy. Treasury's commitment to citizens is to create economic and employment opportunities for all by raising the rate of sustainable growth. To the extent this objective is linked to the world economy, Treasury will seek to influence global financial and economic issues whenever possible to promote global economic growth and stability.

The Department of the Treasury is the primary federal agency responsible for the economic and financial prosperity and security of the Unites States, and as such is responsible for a wide range of activities including advising the President on economic and financial issues, promoting the President's growth agenda, and enhancing corporate governance in financial institutions.

The Department uses all applicable federal, Treasury, and generally accepted standards in carrying out its mission.

2. Please list the government-unique standards your agency used in lieu of voluntary consensus standards during FY 2006: **0**

3. Please list the Voluntary Consensus Standards (VCS) your agency substituted for Government Unique Standards (GUS) in FY 2006 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 2006: 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 2006. 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: **1**

Other Technical Standards: **0**

Rationale:

5. Please enter the Voluntary Consensus Standards Bodies (VCSB) in which your agency participated in during FY 2006: **1**

| **Voluntary Consensus Standards Body** | **Acronym** |
|---|---|
| Organization for the Advancement of Structured Information Standards | OASIS |

6. Please provide the total number of your agency's representatives who participated in voluntary consensus standards activities during FY 2006 and the total number of activities these agency representatives participated in:

Agency Representatives: **3**

Activities: **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 2006.

None.

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

No comments to offer at this time.

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:

Treasury periodically reviews its use of standards for purposes of updating such use, but not on a regular schedule. The nature and timing of standards reviews are determined by business needs and federal and Treasury requirements.

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]: **1**

## Department of Veterans Affairs

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:

Federal regulations prescribe standards that must be used (e.g., OSHA monitoring sampling standards and EPA laboratory standards). Regardless of what may be developed by conformity assessment, VA is not relieved of its obligation to use standards prescribed by regulations. When not obligated to use prescribed regulatory or other (e.g., JCAHO, FDA, EPA, and OSHA standards, VA organizations must retain the flexibility to use the standard that best meets its programmatic needs.

2. Please list the government-unique standards your agency used in lieu of voluntary consensus standards during FY 2006: **0**

3. Please list the Voluntary Consensus Standards (VCS) your agency substituted for Government Unique Standards (GUS) in FY 2006 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 2006: 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 2006. 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 2006: **20**

| **Voluntary Consensus Standards Body** | **Acronym** |
|---|---|

| | |
|---|---|
| American Industrial Hygiene Association | AIHA |
| American Institute of Timber Construction | AITC |
| American National Metric Council | ANMC |
| American National Standards Institute | ANSI |
| American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers | ASHRAE |
| American Society of Mechanical Engineers | ASME |
| American Society of Safety Engineers | ASSE |
| ASTM International | ASTM |
| Builders Hardware Manufacturers Association | BHMA |
| Federal Facilities Council | FFC |
| Government Electronics & Information Technology Association | GEITA |
| InterNational Committee for Information Technology Standards | INCITS |
| Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations | JCAHO |
| NAFTA Land Transportation Standards Subcommittee | NAFTA |
| National Committee on Vital and Health Statistics | NCVHS |
| National Fire Protection Association | NFPA |
| National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health | NIOSH |
| National Institute of Building Sciences | NIBS |
| National Petroleum Management Association | NPMA |
| Society of Toxicological Pathologists | STP |

6. Please provide the total number of your agency's representatives who participated in voluntary consensus standards activities during FY 2006 and the total number of activities these agency representatives participated in:

Agency Representatives: **4**

Activities: **20**

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 2006.

The VA does not engage in conformity assessments activities. VA strives to use industry based standards and commercial off-the-shelf products.

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

The Department of Veterans Affairs, has no comments or recommendations for changes at this time.

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:

The Veterans Health Administration accepts and conforms to standards developed by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organization (JCAHO) for Veterans Affairs (VA) health care facilities. Voluntary consensus standard requirements are utilized in the regulatory, contractual and grants determinations executed by the Veterans Affairs.

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; **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**

**Appendix E – Individual, Unabridged Commission and other Agency Reports**

Note: This appendix contains the unabridged Commission and other agency reports as they were submitted to NIST.

## Access Board

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:

The Access Board is structured to function as a coordinating body among Federal agencies with responsibility for accessible design and is charged with responsibility to develop and maintain design guidelines for accessibility of the built environment, transportation vehicles, and telecommunications equipment. It also develops standards for accessible electronic and information technology in the Federal sector. The Access Board uses Voluntary Consensus and Non-consensus Standards (VCS) and (NCS) that are developed in the private sector in its rulemaking to fulfill its responsibilities under the following civil rights laws and other laws: 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 in 1998.

By using VCS and NCS in the guidelines and standards we promulgate, the Access Board increases the potential for compliance with regulations based on our agency's rules. Because accessibility requirements in federal law are enforced by private law suits, suits by federal agencies or voluntary compliance efforts, entities that are subject to state or local laws referencing the same VCS and NCS have greater potential for avoiding federal enforcement actions and thereby reducing costs to the government as well as to the covered entities, themselves. Federal agencies with enforcement authority, including the Access Board, do not have the capacity to inspect plans and specifications, buildings or product designs, prior to construction, occupancy or product development. Therefore, law enforcement by federal agencies is complaint-driven and usually after the fact. The design and construction industry uses VCS and NCS to establish and enforce state and local accessibility requirements in building codes. Where state and local

building codes and federal civil rights laws intersect and are harmonized, there is potential for a state or local enforcement system to provide a "safety net" for covered entities, including designers, owners, operators and individuals with disabilities. The state or local building code enforcement system also provides individuals with disabilities opportunities to advocate for more vigorous enforcement at the local level and to identify errors at a time when they are most amenable to remediation. For individuals with disabilities and their organizations, drawbacks associated with VCS and NCS involve the costs of the standards, themselves, and the costs of participation in their development which can be substantial when compared to Government Unique Standards (GUS). However, the benefit of increased overall compliance with federal accessibility criteria can be significant.

2. Please list the government-unique standards your agency used in lieu of voluntary consensus standards during FY 2006: **1**

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

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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.

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3. Please list the Voluntary Consensus Standards (VCS) your agency substituted for Government Unique Standards (GUS) in FY 2006 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 2006: 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 2006. 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: **7**

Other Technical Standards: **1**

Rationale: The agency references the International Building Code which is not ANSI Accredited

5. Please enter the Voluntary Consensus Standards Bodies (VCSB) in which your agency participated in during FY 2006: **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 2006 and the total number of activities these agency representatives participated in:

Agency Representatives: **5**

Activities: **8**

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 2006.

The Access Board works with model codes organizations and with voluntary consensus standards bodies to ensure harmonization of its guidelines to the maximum extent practicable. As the Access Board refreshes its guidelines and standards, it will closely examine all relevant VCS for use.

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:

The agency does not have an established Standards review cycle. Because the agency may reference any number of VCS or NCS in its agency guidelines and standards, it will review candidate VCS and NCS when it revises its agency rules. Revision of agency rules is not done on a predictable schedule.

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; **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**

## Agency for International Development

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:

0. The Agency doesn't use NTTAA standards to deliver its primary services in support of its mission.

2. Please list the government-unique standards your agency used in lieu of voluntary consensus standards during FY 2006: **0**

3. Please list the Voluntary Consensus Standards (VCS) your agency substituted for Government Unique Standards (GUS) in FY 2006 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 2006: 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 2006. 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 2006: **0**

6. Please provide the total number of your agency's representatives who participated in voluntary consensus standards activities during FY 2006 and the total number of activities these agency representatives participated in:

Agency Representatives: **0**

Activities: **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 2006.

N/A

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

Not applicable to USAID requirements

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

0

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; **Yes**

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

## Consumer Product Safety Commission

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:

The U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission is responsible for protecting the American public from unreasonable risks of injury and death from 15,000 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 through 2006, the Commission staff supported the development of 352 voluntary standards while the Commission issued 36 mandatory standards, almost a ten-to-one ratio of voluntary to mandatory standards.

An example of the importance of voluntary standards in the achievement of the Commission's mission is found in the case of baby walkers. Baby walkers used to account for more injuries than any other type of nursery product. In 1992, an estimated 25,700 children younger than 15 months of age were treated in U.S. hospital emergency rooms for baby walker injuries, most related to falls down stairs. CPSC staff worked with ASTM International and the baby walker industry and a new ASTM International safety standard was published in 1997. This standard includes performance requirements to address stair falls. Manufacturers have complied with this standard by using "gripping strips" under the walker base to stop the walker at the edge of a step. By 2005, the estimated number of baby walker injuries treated in hospital emergency rooms had dropped dramatically from 25,700 to 2,600, a 90% reduction. Moreover, a recent CPSC staff effectiveness study published in the Journal of Safety Research concluded that the stair-fall requirements of the voluntary standard reduced the baby walker injury rate by over 60 percent.

2. Please list the government-unique standards your agency used in lieu of voluntary consensus standards during FY 2006: **2**

1. **Government Unique Standard**: CPSC CFR Parts 1213, 1500, and 1513 (Incorporated: 2000)

Voluntary Standard
ASTM F1427-96
Rationale
The CPSC rule goes beyond the provisions of the ASTM voluntary standard to provide increased protection to children from the risk of death and serious injury from entrapment.

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2. **Government Unique Standard**: FR/Vol. 68, No. 75/Friday, April 18, 2003, pp. 19142-19147, Metal-Cored Candlewicks Containing Lead and Candles With Such Wicks (Incorporated: 2003)

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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 FR/Vol. 68, No. 75/Friday, April 18, 2003, pp. 19145-19146, paragraph H2, Voluntary Standards for further information on this finding.

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3. Please list the Voluntary Consensus Standards (VCS) your agency substituted for Government Unique Standards (GUS) in FY 2006 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 2006: 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 2006. 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: **29**

Other Technical Standards: **0**

Rationale:

5. Please enter the Voluntary Consensus Standards Bodies (VCSB) in which your agency participated in during FY 2006: **12**

| **Voluntary Consensus Standards Body** | **Acronym** |
|---|---|
| American National Standards Institute | ANSI |
| American Society of Mechanical Engineers | ASME |
| ASTM International | ASTM |
| Canadian Standards Association | CSA |
| Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers | IEEE |
| International 2-Up ATV Manufacturers Association | I2AMA |
| International Aquatics Foundation | IAF |
| International Safety Equipment Association | ISEA |
| National Fire Protection Association | NFPA |
| Specialty Vehicle Institute of America | SVIA |
| 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 2006 and the total number of activities these agency representatives participated in:

Agency Representatives: **24**

Activities: **66**

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 2006.

None

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

During FY 2006, the 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. In addition, the Commission is required, after any notice or advance notice of proposed rulemaking, to provide technical and administrative assistance to persons or groups who propose to develop or modify an appropriate voluntary standard. 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.

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 (16 U.S.C. 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:

In October 2004, the CPSC launched a six month pilot program to provide the public with information on voluntary standards and to provide advance notice on CPSC staff positions for public review and comment for a limited number of voluntary standard activities. The primary goal of the program was to make the

staff's activities more transparent and to obtain the benefit of public review and input before finalizing CPSC staff positions. In August 2005, following the staff's recommendation, the Commission voted unanimously to continue the program and expand it to include links on the CPSC Web site with information pertaining to all CPSC staff voluntary standards activities.

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]: **1**

## Environmental Protection Agency

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:

EPA references voluntary standards as technical methods or testing procedures in relevant regulatory actions. Regulations typically set emission or exposure limits (sometimes called regulatory standards) in order to achieve levels of environmental and health protection according to the laws mandated to the Agency. EPA incorporates into regulations testing methods and procedures for determining compliance to such limits. In accord with the National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act EPA uses test methods and other protocols (known as technical standards) developed by private sector consensus organizations whenever such standards exist, their use is applicable to the given regulation, and they are not otherwise prohibited by law.

EPA regulations specifically implement legal mandates, whereas consensus standards do not. Regulations and consensus standards are not interchangeable, but EPA may substitute consensus-developed test procedures for government-developed procedures when the Agency determines it is appropriate.

EPA also uses voluntary consensus standards in partnership or voluntary programs developed by the Agency with stakeholder input from industry, state and local governments, NGOs, community groups and others. Agency voluntary programs are a way for EPA to enhance the basic mandates and goals for environmental and health protection through non-regulatory means.

STANDARDS SUCCESS EXAMPLE

In this reporting period, one of the Agency's standards success stories is the development of the Electronic Products Environmental Assessment Tool (EPEAT). This is a project to make it easy for purchasers to select and buy greener computers, laptops and monitors. The critia was developed with input from over 100 stakeholders and finalized through the consensus process run by IEEE (a U.S. based standards development organization) into the IEEE 1680 American National Standard for the Environmental Assessment of Personal Computer Products.

Purchasers of EPEAT rated products will result in reductions of more than:
13 million pounds of hazardous materials
3 million pounds of non-hazardous materials
600,000 MWh of energy.

2. Please list the government-unique standards your agency used in lieu of voluntary consensus standards during FY 2006: **50**

1. **Government Unique Standard**: 40 CFR 89 - Control of Emissions from New and In-Use Non-Road Compression Ignition Engines (Incorporated: 1999)

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Voluntary Standard
ISO 8178 - Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines, Exhaust Emission Measurement
Rationale
Procedures would be impractical because they rely too heavily on reference testing conditions. Agency decides instead to continue to rely on procedures outlined in 40 CFR Part 90.

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2. **Government Unique Standard**: 40 CFR 90 - Control of Emission from Non-Road Spark Ignition Engines at or below 19KV (Incorporated: 1999)

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Voluntary Standard
ISO 8178 - Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines, Exhaust Emission Measurement
Rationale
Procedures would be impractical because they rely too heavily on reference testing conditions. Agency decides instead to continue to rely on procedures outlined in 40 CFR Part 90.

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3. **Government Unique Standard**: 40 CFR 92 - Control of Air Pollution from Locomotives and Locomotive Engines (Incorporated: 1999)

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Voluntary Standard

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ISO 8178 - Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines, Exhaust Emission Measurement

Rationale

Procedures would be impractical because they rely too heavily on reference testing conditions. Agency decides instead to continue to rely on procedures outlined in 40 CFR Part 90.

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

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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.

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5. **Government Unique Standard**: EPA Method 10 - Carbon Monoxide, NDIR (Incorporated: 1999)

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Voluntary Standard

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ASTM D3162 (1994) Standard Test Method for Carbon Monoxide in the Atmosphere (Continuous Measurement by Non-dispersive Infrared Spectrometry)

Rationale

This ASTM standard, which is stated to be applicable in the range of 0.5-100 ppm CO, does not cover the range of EPA Method 10 (20-1,000 ppm CO) at the upper end (but states that it has a lower limit of sensitivity). Also, ASTM D3162 does not provide a procedure to remove carbon dioxide interference. Therefore, this ASTM standard is not appropriate for combustion source conditions. In terms of non-dispersive infrared instrument performance specifications, ASTM D3162 has much higher maximum allowable rise and fall times (5 minutes) than EPA Method 10 (which has 30 seconds).

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. This standard 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.

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

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Voluntary Standard

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

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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.

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

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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.

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

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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.

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

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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.

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10. **Government Unique Standard**: EPA Method 15 - Hydrogen Sulfide/Carbon Disulfide/Carbon Sulfide (Incorporated: 1999)

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Voluntary Standard

ASME C00031 or PTC 19-10-1981 - Part 10 Flue and Exhaust Gas Analyses

Rationale

Too broad to be useful in regulatory sense. Covers Methods 3, 6, 7, and 15 with variants.

Voluntary Standard

ASTM D4323-84 (1997) - Standard Test Method for Hydrogen Sulfide in the Atmosphere by Rate of Change of Reflectance

Rationale

ASTM D4323 only applies to concentrations of H2S from 1 ppb to 3 ppm without dilution. Many QC items are missing, such as calibration drift and sample line losses. The calibration curve is determined with only one point.

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11. **Government Unique Standard**: EPA Method 1650 - Organic Halides, Absorbable (AOX) (Incorporated: 1998)

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Voluntary Standard
ISO, DIN, SCAN, and Standard Methods (SM 5320)
Rationale
EPA decided to use EPA Method 1650. This Method was developed by drawing on various procedures contained in the methods of voluntary consensus standards bodies and other standards developers, such as ISO, DIN, SCAN, and Standard Methods (SM 5320). However, none of these more narrowly focused voluntary consensus standards contained the standardized quality control and quality control compliance criteria that EPA requires for data verification and validation in its water programs. Therefore, EPA found none of these VCS standing alone to meet EPA's needs.

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

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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.

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13. **Government Unique Standard**: EPA Method 18 - VOC/GC (Incorporated: 1999)

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Voluntary Standard

ASTM D6060-96 (in review 2000) - Practice for Sampling of Process Vents with a Portable Gas Chromatography

Rationale

This standard lacks key quality control and assurance that is required for EPA Method 18. For example: lacks acceptance criteria for calibration, details on using other collection media (e.g. solid sorbents), and reporting/ documentation requirements.

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14. **Government Unique Standard**: EPA Method 180.1 - Turbidity Nephelometric (Incorporated: 1999)

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Voluntary Standard

ISO 7027 - Water Quality Determination of Turbidity

Rationale

EPA has no data upon which to evaluate whether the separate 90 degrees scattered or transmitted light measurement evaluations according to the ISO 7027 method would produce results that are equivalent to results produced by the other methods.

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

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Voluntary Standard

ASTM 3796-90 (1998), Standard Practice for Calibration of Type S Pitot Tubes

Rationale

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

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.

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.

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

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Voluntary Standard

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

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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.

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17. **Government Unique Standard**: EPA Method 23 – Dioxin and Furan (PCDD and PCDF) (Incorporated: 1999)

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Voluntary Standard

European Committee for Standardization (CEN) EN 1948-3 (1997), Determination of the Mass Concentration of PCDD'S/PCDF'S--Part 3: Identification and Quantification

Rationale

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

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18. **Government Unique Standard**: EPA Method 24 – Surface Coatings, Volatile Matter Content (Incorporated: 1998)

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Voluntary Standard

ISO 11890-1 (2000) part 1, Paints and Varnishes--Determination of Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) Content-Difference Method

Rationale

Measured nonvolatile matter content can vary with experimental factors such as temperature, length of heating period, size of weighing dish, and size of sample. The standard ISO 11890-1 allows for different dish weights and sample sizes than the one size (58 millimeters in diameter and sample size of 0.5 gram) of EPA Method 24. The standard ISO 11890-1 also allows for different oven temperatures and heating times depending on the type of coating, whereas EPA Method 24 requires 60 minutes heating at 110 degrees Celcius at all times. Because the EPA Method 24 test conditions and procedures define

volatile matter, ISO 11890-1 is unacceptable as an alternative because of its different test conditions.

Voluntary Standard

ISO 11890-2 (2000) Part 2, Paints and Varnishes--Determination of Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) Content-Gas Chromatographic Method

Rationale

ISO 11890-2 only measures the VOC added to the coating and would not measure any VOC generated from the curing of the coating. The EPA Method 24 does measure cure VOC, which can be significant in some cases, and, therefore, ISO 11890-2 is not an acceptable alternative to this EPA method.

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

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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.

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

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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.

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21. **Government Unique Standard**: EPA Method 26 – Hydrogen Chloride, Halides, Halogens Emissions (Incorporated: 1999)

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Voluntary Standard

EN 1911-1,2,3 (1998), Stationary Source Emissions-- Manual Method of Determination of HCl--Part 1: Sampling of Gases Ratified European Text--Part 2: Gaseous Compounds Absorption Ratified European Text-- Part 3: Adsorption Solutions Analysis and Calculatio

Rationale

Part 3 of this standard cannot be considered equivalent to EPA Method 26 or 26A because the sample absorbing solution (water) would be expected to capture both HCl and Cl2 gas, if present, without the ability to distinguish between the two. The EPA Methods 26 and 26A use an acidified absorbing

solution to first separate HCl and Cl2 gas so that they can be selectively absorbed, analyzed, and reported separately. In addition, in EN 1911 the absorption efficiency for Cl2 gas would be expected to vary as the pH of the water changed during sampling.

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22. **Government Unique Standard**: EPA Method 26A – Hydrogen Halide and Halogen, Isokinetic (Incorporated: 1999)

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Voluntary Standard
EN 1911-1,2,3 (1998), Stationary Source Emissions-- Manual Method of Determination of HCl--Part 1: Sampling of Gases Ratified European Text--Part 2: Gaseous Compounds Absorption Ratified European Text-- Part 3: Adsorption Solutions Analysis and Calculatio
Rationale
Part 3 of this standard cannot be considered equivalent to EPA Method 26 or 26A because the sample absorbing solution (water) would be expected to capture both HCl and Cl2 gas, if present, without the ability to distinguish between the two. The EPA Methods 26 and 26A use an acidified absorbing solution to first separate HCl and Cl2 gas so that they can be selectively absorbed, analyzed, and reported separately. In addition, in EN 1911 the absorption efficiency for Cl2 gas would be expected to vary as the pH of the water changed during sampling.

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

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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

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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.

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

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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.

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25. **Government Unique Standard**: EPA Method 2C – Velocity and Flow Rate, Standard Pitot (Incorporated: 1999)

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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.

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26. **Government Unique Standard**: EPA Method 3 – Molecular Weight Carbon Dioxide, Oxygen (Incorporated: 1999)

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Voluntary Standard

ASME C00031 or PTC 19-10-1981--part 10, "Flue and Exhaust Gas Analyses"

Rationale

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

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.

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

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Voluntary Standard

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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).

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

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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).

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29. **Government Unique Standard**: EPA Method 320 – Vapor Phase Organic and Inorganic Emissions, FTIR (Incorporated: 1999)

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Voluntary Standard

ASTM D6348-98, Determination of Gaseous Compounds by Extractive Direct Interface Fourier Transform (FTIR) Spectroscopy

Rationale

Suggested revisions to ASTM D6348-98 were sent to ASTM by the EPA that, would allow the EPA to accept ASTM D6348-98 as an acceptable alternative. The ASTM Subcommittee D22-03 is currently undertaking a revision of ASTM D6348- 98. Because of this, we are not citing this standard as a acceptable alternative for EPA Method 320 in the final rule today. However, upon successful ASTM balloting and demonstration of technical equivalency with the EPA FTIR methods, the revised ASTM standard could be incorporated by reference for EPA regulatory applicability. In the interim, facilities have the option to request ASTM D6348-98 as an alternative test method under 40 CFR 63.7(f) and 63.8(f) on a case-by-case basis.

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

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Voluntary Standard

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

Rationale

1. They lack in detail and quality assurance/quality control requirements. Specifically, these two standards do not include the following: (1) Sensitivity of the method; (2) acceptable levels of analyzer calibration error; (3) acceptable levels of sampling system bias; (4) zero drift and calibration drift limits, time span, and required testing frequency; (5) a method to test the interference response of the analyzer; (6) procedures to determine the minimum sampling time per run and minimum measurement time; and (7) specifications for data recorders, in terms of resolution (all types) and recording intervals (digital and

analog recorders, only). 2. Is too general, too broad, or not sufficiently detailed to assure compliance with EPA regulatory requirements.

Voluntary Standard

CAN/CSA Z223.2-M86(1986), Method for the Continuous Measurement of Oxygen, Carbon Dioxide, Carbon Monoxide, Sulphur Dioxide, and Oxides of Nitrogen in Enclosed Combustion Flue Gas Stream

Rationale

1. It does not include quantitative specifications for measurement system performance, most notably the calibration procedures and instrument performance characteristics. The instrument performance characteristics that are provided are nonmandatory and also do not provide the same level of quality assurance as the EPA methods. For example, the zero and span/calibration drift is only checked weekly, whereas the EPA methods requires drift checks after each run. 2. Is too general, too broad, or not sufficiently detailed to assure compliance with EPA regulatory requirements.

Voluntary Standard

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

Rationale

1. They lack in detail and quality assurance/quality control requirements. Specifically, these two standards do not include the following: (1) Sensitivity of the method; (2) acceptable levels of analyzer calibration error; (3) acceptable levels of sampling system bias; (4) zero drift and calibration drift limits, time span, and required testing frequency; (5) a method to test the interference response of the analyzer; (6) procedures to determine the minimum sampling time per run and minimum measurement time; and (7) specifications for data recorders, in terms of resolution (all types) and recording intervals (digital and analog recorders, only). 2. Is too general, too broad, or not sufficiently detailed to assure compliance with EPA regulatory requirements.

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.

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31. **Government Unique Standard**: EPA Method 3B – Oxygen, Carbon Dioxide, Carbon Monoxide, Emission Rate Correction Factor (Incorporated: 1999)

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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.

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32. **Government Unique Standard**: EPA Method 4 – Moisture Content in Stack Gases (Incorporated: 1999)

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Voluntary Standard

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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.

Voluntary Standard

ASTM E337-84 (1996), Standard Test Method for Measuring Humidity with a Psychrometer (the Measurement of Wet- and Dry-Bulb Temperatures)

Rationale

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

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33. **Government Unique Standard**: EPA Method 5 – Particulate Matter, Stationary Sources (Incorporated: 1999)

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Voluntary Standard

ASME PTC-38-80 R85 or C00049, Determination of the Concentration of Particulate Matter in Gas Streams

Rationale

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

Voluntary Standard

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ASTM D3685/D3685M-98, Test Methods for Sampling and Determination of Particulate Matter in Stack Gases

Rationale

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

Voluntary Standard

ISO 9096:1992, Determination of Concentration and Mass Flow Rate of Particulate Matter in Gas Carrying Ducts-- Manual Gravimetric Method

Rationale

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

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34. **Government Unique Standard**: EPA Method 515.1 - Chlorinated Acids in Water by CC/ECD (Incorporated: 1998)

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Voluntary Standard

Standard Methods 6640B

Rationale

Standard Methods 6640B for acid herbicides was tentatively deemed impractical for EPA's needs because its sample preparation and quality control procedures were not similar enough to EPA Method 515.1 to ensure that there would not be underreporting of acid herbicide contamination. EPA plans to offer to work with the Standard Methods committee to resolve this issue prior to the next publication.

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

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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

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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.

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

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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.

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

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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.

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38. **Government Unique Standard**: EPA Method 6 - Sulphur Dioxide Emissions (Incorporated: 1999)

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Voluntary Standard

ASME C00031 or PTC 19-10-1981 - Part 10 Flue and Exhaust Gas Analyses

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Rationale

Too broad to be useful in regulatory sense. Covers Methods 3, 6, 7, and 15 with variants.

Voluntary Standard

ISO 11632:1998 - Stationary Source Emissions - Determination of the Mass Concentration of Sulfur Dioxide - Ion Chromatography

Rationale

ISO 11632:1998 - Stationary Source Emissions - Determination of the Mass Concentration of Sulfur Dioxide - Ion Chromatography

Voluntary Standard

ISO 7934:1998 - Stationary Source Emissions - Determination of the Mass Concentration of Sulfur Dioxide - Hydrogen Peroxide/Barium Perchlorate/ Thorin Method

Rationale

This standard is only applicable to sources with 30 mg/m3 SO2 or more. In addition, this method does not separate SO3 from SO2 as does EPA Method 6; therefore, this method is not valid if more than a negligible amount of SO3 is present. Also, does not address ammonia interferences.

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39. **Government Unique Standard**: EPA Method 6c - Sulpher Dioxide Emissions Stationary by IAP (Incorporated: 1999)

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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

CAN/CSA Z223.2-M86 - (1986) Method for the Continuous Measurement of Oxygen, Carbon Doixide, Carbon Monoxide, Sulphur Dioxide, and Oxides of Nitrogen in Enclosed Combustion Flue Gas Streams

Rationale

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Too general. This standard lacks in detail and quality assurance/quality control requirements. Appendices with valid quality control information are not a required part of this method.

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.

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40. **Government Unique Standard**: EPA Method 7 - Nitrogen Oxide Emissions Stationary Sources (Incorporated: 1999)

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Voluntary Standard

ASME C00031 or PTC 19-10-1981 - Part 10 Flue and Exhaust Gas Analyses

Rationale

Too broad to be useful in regulatory sense. Covers Methods 3, 6, 7, and 15 with variants.

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41. **Government Unique Standard**: EPA Method 7e - Nitrogen Oxide, Instrumental (Incorporated: 1999)

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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

CAN/CSA Z223.2-M86 - (1986) Method for the Continuous Measurement of Oxygen, Carbon Doixide, Carbon Monoxide, Sulphur Dioxide, and Oxides of Nitrogen in Enclosed Combustion Flue Gas Streams

Rationale

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Too general. This standard lacks in detail and quality assurance/quality control requirements. Appendices with valid quality control information are not a required part of this method.
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.

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

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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.

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

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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

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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.

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44. **Government Unique Standard**: EPA Method GG – (Title not found in index) (Incorporated: 2003)

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Voluntary Standard

ASTM D3031-81 – Method of Test for Total Sulfur in Natural Gas (Hyrogenation), Withdrawn

Rationale

This method has been deleted from the final rule because it was discontinued by the ASTM in 1990 with no replacement. If the total sulfur content of the fuel being fired in the turbine is less than 0.4 weight percent, we are adding a provision that the following methods may be used to measure the sulfur content of the fuel: ASTM D4084-82 or 94, D5504-01, D6228-98, or the Gas Processors Association Method 2377-86. This provision is consistent with the provision in 40 CFR 60.13(j)(1) allowing alternatives to reference method tests to determine relative accuracy of CEMS for sources with emission rates demonstrated to be less than 50 percent of the applicable standard.

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

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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.

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

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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.

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47. **Government Unique Standard**: EPA Performance Specifications 11 - Particulate Matter Continuous Monitoring System (Incorporated: 1999)

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Voluntary Standard
ISO 10155:1995 - Stationary source emissions. Automated monitoring of mass concentration of particles - Performance characteristics, test methods and specifications.
Rationale
This international standard is only applicable on a site specific basis by direct correlation with the manual method ISO 9096 (which does not produce particulate matter measurements like EPA Method 5). This appears to be a PM CEMS performance specification similar to EPA Performance Specification 11, but does not contain detailed RATA procedures. Also, EPA doesn't have a final performance specification to compare this to.

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48. **Government Unique Standard**: GLI Method 2 (Incorporated: 1999)

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Voluntary Standard
ISO 7027 - Water Quality Determination of Turbidity
Rationale
EPA has no data upon which to evaluate whether the separate 90 degrees scattered or transmitted light measurement evaluations according to the ISO

7027 method would produce results that are equivalent to results produced by the other methods.

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49. **Government Unique Standard**: Standard Method 2130B (Incorporated: 1999)

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Voluntary Standard
ISO 7027 - Water Quality Determination of Turbidity
Rationale
EPA has no data upon which to evaluate whether the separate 90 degrees scattered or transmitted light measurement evaluations according to the ISO 7027 method would produce results that are equivalent to results produced by the other methods.

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50. **Government Unique Standard**: SW846-6010b (Incorporated: 2002)

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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 2006 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 2006: 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 2006. 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: **38**

Other Technical Standards: **0**

Rationale:

5. Please enter the Voluntary Consensus Standards Bodies (VCSB) in which your agency participated in during FY 2006: **25**

| **Voluntary Consensus Standards Body** | **Acronym** |
|---|---|
| Acoustical Society of America | ASA |
| American Architectural Manufacturers Association | AAMA |
| American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators | AAMVA |
| American College of Radiology | ACR |
| American Gas Association | AGA |
| American National Standards Institute | ANSI |
| American Petroleum Institute | API |
| American Society for Quality | ASQ |
| American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers | ASHRAE |

| | |
|---|---|
| American Society of Mechanical Engineers | ASME |
| American Water Works Association | AWWA |
| ASTM International | ASTM |
| Electronic Industries Alliance | EIA |
| Illuminating Engineering Society of North America | IESNA |
| Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers | IEEE |
| International Code Council | ICC |
| International Electrotechnical Commission | IEC |
| International Organization for Standardization | ISO |
| National Cooperation for Laboratory Accreditation | NACLA |
| NSF International | NSFI |
| Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development | OECD |
| Society of Automotive Engineers | SAE |
| Underwriters Laboratories | UL |
| United Nations Economic Commission for Europe WP .29/GRSP | UNECE |
| United States Pharmacopoeia | USP |

6. Please provide the total number of your agency's representatives who participated in voluntary consensus standards activities during FY 2006 and the total number of activities these agency representatives participated in:

Agency Representatives: **44**

Activities: **44**

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 2006.

The Agency's Standards Executive serves on the American National Accreditation Board, ANAB, which overseas the accreditation processes and policies for third party bodies providing certification and registration services to ISO 9000 quality management standards and ISO 14001 environmental managmeent system standards.

The Agency's Standards Executive also serves as an Officer of the Board for the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) that is one of the two partners in the ANAB, and is also the provider for Personnel Certification services as part of the Institutes portfolio directed by the Board.

Agency personnel serve as advisors on the Environmental Management Systems Advisory Councils of Underwriter Laboratories, an internationally recognized standards and certification body.

Agency personnel participate in the Environmental Auditing Roundtable (EAR) which reviews policies and procedures for auditing related to environmental applications.

An Agency auditing expert serves on the ANSI International Conformity Assessment Committee, the International Accreditation Forum and works with the ISO Conformity Assessment Committee.

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

Suggestion:
The Circular puts understandable emphasis on regulatory activities for regulatory agencies. It could be helpful if the Circular put additional emphasis on regulatory agencies using standards, and participating in their development, as part of non-regulatory activities. Partnership and voluntary programs are important to the missions of some of these agencies.

This is not excluded in the current language but added emphsis may be useful.

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

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

Question 10-7 is not, based on the regulatory process, written in a way that is applicable to EPA so a number cannot be provided. The "zero" generated by this electronic reporting form is not a answer to the question and the Agency would like this noted for clarification in the 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; **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**

## Federal Communications Commission

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:

The Federal Communications Commission follows various voluntary consensus standards adopted by voluntary consensus standards bodies such as the Institute for Electrical and Electronic Engineers (IEEE), the American National Standards Institute (ANSI), and the Telecommunications Industry Association (TIA). The various standards adopted by the Commission and incorporated in its rules offer many benefits. For example, these standards provide consistent methodologies for entities to perform various measurements for determining compliance with technical standards. In addition, many of these standards are international in nature and provide for U.S. manufacturers to design and build equipment that can be marketed and sold worldwide thereby capitalizing on economies of scale resulting in lower manufacturing and compliance costs. In using these standards, the Commission is able to promote consistency in key areas such as radio emission measurement procedures, test protocols and procedures for interference mitigation

2. Please list the government-unique standards your agency used in lieu of voluntary consensus standards during FY 2006: **0**

3. Please list the Voluntary Consensus Standards (VCS) your agency substituted for Government Unique Standards (GUS) in FY 2006 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 2006: 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 2006. 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: **156**

Other Technical Standards: **0**

Rationale:

5. Please enter the Voluntary Consensus Standards Bodies (VCSB) in which your agency participated in during FY 2006: **13**

| **Voluntary Consensus Standards Body** | **Acronym** |
|---|---|
| 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 2006 and the total number of activities these agency representatives participated in:

Agency Representatives: **33**

Activities: **29**

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 2006.

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.

As discussed above, the FCC participates and encourages the use of voluntary standards. The equipment licensed for use under the applicable FCC rules and regulations has to be tested and evaluated by laboratories recognized or approved by the Commission. FCC has established the following programs to promote rapid testing, approval and licensing of such equipment.

Accredited Laboratory Recognition Program

A2LA and NIST's National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program (NVLAP) are approved accreditation bodies under the U.S. Federal Communications Commission (FCC) program that requires manufacturers and suppliers of personal computers, computer peripherals and other Radio Frequency (RF) devices who intend to use a "Declaration of Conformity" on their products to have the products tested by an accredited Electromagnetic Compatibility (EMC) laboratory.

The FCC also recognizes accredited laboratories that have been accredited by A2LA and 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; or if the 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 252 accredited laboratories. 101 are located in the United States and 151 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's) 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 31 certification bodies under the TCB program.

17 are located in the United States and 13 are located outside of the United States.

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]: **10**

## Federal Trade Commission

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:

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 2006: **0**

3. Please list the Voluntary Consensus Standards (VCS) your agency substituted for Government Unique Standards (GUS) in FY 2006 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 2006: 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 2006. 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 2006: **0**

6. Please provide the total number of your agency's representatives who participated in voluntary consensus standards activities during FY 2006 and the total number of activities these agency representatives participated in:

Agency Representatives: **0**

Activities: **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 2006.

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**

## General Services Administration

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:

Standards play a significant role in our 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.

2. Please list the government-unique standards your agency used in lieu of voluntary consensus standards during FY 2006: **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.

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2. **Government Unique Standard**: FF-L-2937 (Incorporated: 2006)

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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.

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3. **Government Unique Standard**: MIL-G-9954 - Glass Beads for Cleaning and Peening (Incorporated: 2000)

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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 2006 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 2006: 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 2006. 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: **564**

Other Technical Standards: **0**

Rationale: FFAE - Agency representatives (both employees and contractors) cited these VCS regularly in their requirements during FY 2006.

5. Please enter the Voluntary Consensus Standards Bodies (VCSB) in which your agency participated in during FY 2006: **23**

| **Voluntary Consensus Standards Body** | **Acronym** |
|---|---|
| Aerospace Industries Association of America | AIA |
| Aerospace Material Standards | AMS |
| Ambulance Manufacturers Division | AMD |
| American Gas Association | AGA |
| American National Standards Institute | ANSI |
| American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers | ASHRAE |
| American Society of Mechanical Engineers | ASME |
| American Trucking Association | ATA |
| ASTM International | ASTM |
| Automotive Lift Institute | ALI |
| Gas Appliance Manufacturers Association | GAMA |
| Green Seal Standards for Adhesives | GSSA |
| International Organization for Standardization | ISO |
| National Aerospace and Defense Contractors Accreditation | NADCAP |
| National Fire Protection Association | NFPA |
| National Truck Equipment Assocation | NTEA |
| NSF International | NSFI |
| Performance Review Institute | PRI |
| Society of Automotive Engineers | SAE |
| Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry | TAPPI |
| The Business and Institutional Furniture Manufacturer's | BIFMA |

| | |
|---|---|
| Association | |
| The Society for Protective Coatings | SSPC |
| Underwriters Laboratories | UL |

6. Please provide the total number of your agency's representatives who participated in voluntary consensus standards activities during FY 2006 and the total number of activities these agency representatives participated in:

Agency Representatives: **23**

Activities: **151**

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 2006.

A variety of conformity assessment activities were used including direct inspection and testing, supplier and third party testing, and product qualification and listing.

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

OMB Circular A-119 is an effective way to partner with Industry in specifying material performance. The use of these voluntary consensus standards is efficient and promotes a universal approach to the control of industrial product performance.

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:

N/A

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**

## Government Printing Office

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:

Standards are important to our agency's mission. The use of standards enable the agency to procure successfully at significant cost and/or time savings; allows for free and fair competition; and provides innovation and application of better technology for our customers.

2. Please list the government-unique standards your agency used in lieu of voluntary consensus standards during FY 2006: **1**

1. **Government Unique Standard**: "standard samples" for the procurement of printing paper (Incorporated: 2005)

---

Voluntary Standard
None
Rationale
Physical samples are required for procurement of printing papers. There is no consensus body to develop such a set.

---

3. Please list the Voluntary Consensus Standards (VCS) your agency substituted for Government Unique Standards (GUS) in FY 2006 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 2006: 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 2006. 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 2006: **0**

6. Please provide the total number of your agency's representatives who participated in voluntary consensus standards activities during FY 2006 and the total number of activities these agency representatives participated in:

Agency Representatives: **0**

Activities: **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 2006.

The agency was not involved in conformity assessment activities this past year.

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

A-119 appears to be effective. Not only are standards used but there is the additional emphasis to obtain the "best value."

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

In recent years, the participation in standards development activities is of lesser importance compared to years past.

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]: **5**

## National Aeronautics and Space Administration

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:

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. The NASA Technical Standards Program supports achievement of NASA's Mission and serves all NASA's 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 2006:

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 2006 as a result of review under Section 15(b)(7) of OMB Circular A-119: **1**

| **Voluntary Standard** | **Government Standard** |
|---|---|
| NFPA | NFPA 59A "Standard for the Production, Storage and Handling of Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG)". |

4. Please provide the total number of Voluntary Consensus Standards your agency began to use during FY 2006: 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 2006. 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: **289**

Other Technical Standards: **70**

Rationale: NASA Reports VCS Usage on a Categorical Basis. Specifically, NASA provides access to technical standards from all relevant sources but, as a "procurement agency", does not monitor or control VCS standards used on individual procurements and programs. NASA does maintain a list of VCS "Preferred Technical Standards" (currently ~289) based on user recommendations as an aid to selection for users. Use of other standards – from all sources – is determined by users based on needs. NASA does maintain a set of NASA Technical standards (~70) to meet technical requirements not available in VCS, to provide implementation requirements for internal use, and to document lessons learned.

5. Please enter the Voluntary Consensus Standards Bodies (VCSB) in which your agency participated in during FY 2006: **34**

| **Voluntary Consensus Standards Body** | **Acronym** |
|---|---|
| Acoustical Society of America | ASA |
| Aerospace Industries Association of America | AIA |
| American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics | AIAA |
| American National Standards Institute | ANSI |
| American Society for Nondestructive Testing | ASNT |
| American Society For Quality | ASQ |
| American Society of Agricultural Engineers | ASAE |
| American Society of Mechanical Engineers | ASME |
| American Society of Metals | ASM |
| American Welding Society | AWS |
| ASTM International | ASTM |
| Canadian Standards Association | CSA |
| Consultative Committee for Space Data Systems | CCSDS |

| | |
|---|---|
| Electronic Industries Alliance | EIA |
| Government Electronics & Information Technology Association | GEITA |
| Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers | IEEE |
| Institute of Environmental Sciences & Technology | IEST |
| Interconnection Technology Research Institute | ITRI |
| International Aerospace Quality Group | IAQG |
| International Astronomical Union | IAU |
| International Electrotechnical Commission | IEC |
| International Organization for Standardization | ISO |
| Internet Research Task Force | IRTF |
| Internet Society | ISOC |
| IPC - Association Connecting Electronics Industries | IPC |
| National Association of Corrosion Engineers International | NACE |
| National Fire Protection Association | NFPA |
| National Hydrogen Association | NHA |
| NCSL International | NCSLI |
| Organization for the Advancement of Structured Information Standards | OASIS |
| Radio Technical Commission for Aeronautics | RTCA |
| Society of Automotive Engineers | SAE |
| Space Frequency Coordination Group | SFCG |
| Telecommunications Industry Association | TIA |

6. Please provide the total number of your agency's representatives who participated in voluntary consensus standards activities during FY 2006 and the total number of activities these agency representatives participated in:

Agency Representatives: **147**

Activities: **220**

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 2006.

NASA's Office of Safety and Mission Assurance remains involved in various conformity assessment activities. Most notable are the audits, assessments, and reviews processes according to NASA Procedural Requirements (NPR) 8705.6, Safety and Mission Assurance Audits, Assessments, and Reviews. Conformity assessments of NASA contractors are based on requirements of NASA Policy Directive (NPD) 8730.5 and the NASA Quality Policy. These audits and reviews evaluate, among other items, compliance with both NASA-STDs and NASA mandated VCS. In addition, some of the activities supported by the OSMA and the Office of Chief Engineer participate with conformity assessment activities such as NASCAP. Conformity assessments activities involved included ISO 9001:2000, ISO 14001:204, AS0100, and OSHA VPP Star.

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 (NPR) 8076) which requires consideration of VCS alternatives before and NASA Technical Standard is developed or re-certified. Special attention to VCS alternatives was recently applied in some program development activities. 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:

The Agency reports its usage of non-government Standards Development Organizations' Voluntary Consensus Standards on a categorical basis. A listing of

269 VCSs endorsed by the Agency as NASA Preferred Technical Standards may be obtained from http://standards.nasa.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; **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**

## National Archives and Records Administration

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:

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.

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 2006: **1**

1. **Government Unique Standard**: NARA data standard (Incorporated: 2000)

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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.

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3. Please list the Voluntary Consensus Standards (VCS) your agency substituted for Government Unique Standards (GUS) in FY 2006 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 2006: 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 2006. 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: **89**

Other Technical Standards: **0**

Rationale:

5. Please enter the Voluntary Consensus Standards Bodies (VCSB) in which your agency participated in during FY 2006: **11**

| **Voluntary Consensus Standards Body** | **Acronym** |
|---|---|
| ARMA International | ARMA |
| Association for Information and Image Management | AIIM |
| ASTM International | ASTM |
| Consultative Committee for Space Data Systems | CCSDS |
| Federal Geographic Data Committee | FGDC |
| Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers | IEEE |
| International Council on Archives | ICA |
| International Organization for Standardization | ISO |
| National Fire Protection Association | NFPA |
| National Information Standards Organization | NISO |
| Object Management Group | OMG |

6. Please provide the total number of your agency's representatives who participated in voluntary consensus standards activities during FY 2006 and the total number of activities these agency representatives participated in:

Agency Representatives: **16**

Activities: **33**

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 2006.

NARA did not participate in any conformity assessment activities in FY 2006.

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]: **3**

## National Science Foundation

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:

As in previous years, NSF's involvement in standards-related activities is through staff participation in national and international organizations that set voluntary consensus standards for industry.

2. Please list the government-unique standards your agency used in lieu of voluntary consensus standards during FY 2006: **0**

3. Please list the Voluntary Consensus Standards (VCS) your agency substituted for Government Unique Standards (GUS) in FY 2006 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 2006: 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 2006. 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: Our work in 2006 did not involve the use of any of these Standards.

5. Please enter the Voluntary Consensus Standards Bodies (VCSB) in which your agency participated in during FY 2006: **3**

| **Voluntary Consensus Standards Body** | **Acronym** |
|---|---|
| ASTM International | ASTM |
| International Telecommunication Union | ITU |
| National Spectrum Managers Association | NSMA |

6. Please provide the total number of your agency's representatives who participated in voluntary consensus standards activities during FY 2006 and the total number of activities these agency representatives participated in:

Agency Representatives: **3**

Activities: **3**

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 2006.

None.

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

The Circular policy is effective. No change recommended.

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:

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; **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**

## Nuclear Regulatory Commission

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:

Utilization of consensus codes and standards by the NRC provides effective replacements for NRC-generated regulations. Within the framework of Public Law 104-113, NRC performs reviews of its regulations and regulatory guidance to determine which regulations can be replaced by consensus standards. The NRC participates on many codes and standards development committees to provide staff input and guidance to help assure published codes and standards can be endorsed in the regulatory process. Contributing to the technical bases for national and international codes and standards is an important part of the regulatory process. The outcomes of these efforts significantly increase the assurance that published codes and standards can be endorsed in lieu of using NRC developed technical basis products, such as regulations, regulatory guides, or staff review guidance.

An example of a standards success for NRC involves the endorsement of Sections III (Construction of Nuclear Facility Components) and XI (Inservice Inspection of Nuclear Power Plant Components) of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME) Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code and the ASME Code for Operation and Maintenance of Nuclear Power Plants (Inservice Testing of Nuclear Facility Pumps and Valves) in our regulations and regulatory guidance. These ASME Codes are developed through the consensus process, and endorsement of the ASME Code by the NRC provides a method of incorporating rules into the regulatory process that are acceptable to the NRC and have received industry participation in their development. If the NRC did not take action to endorse the ASME Code, the NRC would either have to develop independently the regulatory requirements for construction, inservice inspection (ISI), and inservice testing (IST) of Nuclear Power Plant Components or establish the acceptable criteria and methods for construction, ISI, and IST on a case-by-case basis.

2. Please list the government-unique standards your agency used in lieu of voluntary consensus standards during FY 2006: **0**

3. Please list the Voluntary Consensus Standards (VCS) your agency substituted for Government Unique Standards (GUS) in FY 2006 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 2006: 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 2006. 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: **1**

Other Technical Standards: **0**

Rationale: ANSI/ANS-8.14-2004: "Use of Soluble Neutron Absorbers in Nuclear Facilities Outside Reactors" endorsed in Regulatory Guide 3.71, Rev. 1.

5. Please enter the Voluntary Consensus Standards Bodies (VCSB) in which your agency participated in during FY 2006: **16**

| **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 |
| Instrumentation, Systems, and Automation Society | ISA |

| | |
|---|---|
| International Electrotechnical Commission | IEC |
| International Organization for Standardization | ISO |
| 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 2006 and the total number of activities these agency representatives participated in:

Agency Representatives: **187**

Activities: **356**

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 2006.

No Comment

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.

No Comment

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

10.6, 10.7 - Our agency reviews and updates its use of standards on a continuing 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; **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**

## Appendix F – Federal Agency Activities Related to Use of Private Sector Standards

| FY 2006 Voluntary Consensus Standards Bodies in which Federal Agencies Participated | |
|---|---|
| **Voluntary Consensus Standards Body** | **Acronym** |
| 3-A Sanitary Standards, Inc | 3-A SSI |
| 3rd Generation Partnership Project | 3GPP |
| Accredited Standards Committee X12 | X12 |
| Acoustical Society of America | ASA |
| Adeno Associated Virus Reference Standard Working Group | AAVSWG |
| Advisory Committee for water Information | ACWI |
| Aerospace & Defense Industries Association of Europe | ASD |
| Aerospace Industries Association of America | AIA |
| Aerospace Material Standards | AMS |
| Air Conditioning & Refrigeration Institute | ARI |
| Air Movement and Control Association | AMCA |
| Alliance for Telecommunications Industry Solutions | ATIS |
| Aluminum Association | AA |
| Ambulance Manufacturers Division | AMD |
| AMCA International | AMCA |
| American Academy of Pediatrics | AACP |
| American Architectural Manufacturers Association | AAMA |
| American Association for Budget and Program Analysis | AABPA |
| American Association for Clinical Chemistry | AACC |
| American Association for Laboratory Accreditation | A2LA |
| American Association of Blood Banks | AABB |
| American Association of Cereal Chemists | AACC |

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|---|---|
| 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 College of Radiology | ACR |
| American College of Surgeons | ACOS |
| American Concrete Institute | ACI |
| American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists | ACGIH |
| American Dental Association | ADA |
| American Gas Association | AGA |
| American Gear Manufacturers Association | AGMA |
| American Hardboard Association | AHA |
| American Health Information Community | AHIC |
| 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 Institute of Ultrasound Manufacturers | AIUM |
| American Iron and Steel Institute | AISI |
| American Ladder Institute | ALI |

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|---|---|
| American Lumber Standards Committee | ALSC |
| American Medical Association | AMA |
| American National Metric Council | ANMC |
| American National Standards Institute | ANSI |
| American Nuclear Society | ANS |
| American Oil Chemists Society | AOCS |
| American Petroleum Institute | API |
| American Public Health Association | APHA |
| American Public Transportation Association | APTA |
| American Pyrotechnics Association | APA |
| American Railway Engineering & Maintenance-of-Way Association | AREMA |
| American Red Cross | ARC |
| American Society for Blood and Marrow Transplantation | ASBMT |
| American Society for Healthcare Engineering | ASHE |
| 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 Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers | ASHRAE |
| American Society of Mechanical Engineers | ASME |
| American Society of Metals | ASM |
| American Society of Naval Engineers | ASNE |

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|---|---|
| American Society of Safety Engineers | ASSE |
| American Society of Sanitary Engineering | ASSE |
| American Towing Tank Conference | ATTC |
| American Trucking Association | ATA |
| American Vacuum Society | AVS |
| American Water Works Association | AWWA |
| American Welding Society | AWS |
| American Wood Preservers Association | AWPA |
| AOAC International | AOAC |
| APA - The Engineering Wood Association | APA |
| ARMA International | ARMA |
| Asphalt Roofing Manufacturers Association | ARMA |
| Associated Air Balance Council | AABC |
| Association for Assessment and Accreditation of Laboratory Animal Care International | AAALAC |
| Association for Automatic Indentification & Mobility | AIM |
| Association for Electronic Health Care Transactions | AFEHCT |
| Association for Information and Image Management | AIIM |
| Association for Machine Technology | AMT |
| 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 Biomolecular Research Facilities | ABRF |
| Association of Diving Contractors International | ADCI |
| Association of Food and Drug Officials | AFDO |
| Association of Official Analytical Chemists International | AOAC |

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|---|---|
| Association of Official Seed Analysts | AOSA |
| Association of Official Seed Certifying Agencies | AOSCA |
| Association of Public Health Laboratories | APHL |
| ASTM International | ASTM |
| Automotive Lift Institute | ALI |
| Baking Industry Sanitary Standards Committee | BISSC |
| Basic Linear Algebra Subprograms Technical Forum | BLAS |
| Biometrics Application Programming Interface Consortium | BioAPI |
| British Standards Institution | BSI |
| Builders Hardware Manufacturers Association | BHMA |
| Canadian General Standards Board | CGSB |
| Canadian Standards Association | CSA |
| Cast Iron Soil Pipe Institute | CISPI |
| Ceilings and Interior Systems Construction Association | CISCA |
| Certification Commission for Health Information Technology | CCHIT |
| Chlorine Institute | CI |
| Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute | CLSI |
| Clinical Data Interchange Standards Consortium | CDISC |
| Codex Alimentarius Commission | CODEX |
| College of American Pathologists | CAP |
| Commercial Vehicle Safety Alliance | CVSA |
| Committee on Data for Science and Technology | CODATA |
| Common Criteria Management Committee | CCMC |
| Compressed Gas Association | CGA |
| Conference for Food Protection | CFP |
| Congress of International Organizations of Medical Sciences | CIOMS |

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|---|---|
| Consolidated Health Informatics | CHI |
| 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 |
| Cosmetic Ingredient Review | CIR |
| Cosmetic Toiletry and Fragrance Association | CTFA |
| Council for Optical Radiation Measurements | CORM |
| Council on Ionizing Radiation Measurements and Standards | CIRMS |
| 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 |
| Electronic Commerce Code Management Association | ECCMA |
| Electronic Components Assemblies & Materials Association | ECAMA |
| Electronic Industries Alliance | EIA |
| Electrostatic Discharge Association | EDA |
| Engineering Sciences Data Unit International | ESDU |
| European Directorate for Quality of Medicines | EDQM |
| External RNA Controls Consortium | ERCC |

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|---|---|
| Eye Bank Association of America | EBAA |
| Federal Facilities Council | FFC |
| Federal Geographic Data Committee | FGDC |
| FM Global | FMG |
| Foundation for Accreditation of Cellular Therapies | FACS |
| Fresh Produce Association of America | FPA |
| Gas Appliance Manufacturers Association | GAMA |
| Gas Technology Institute | GTI |
| 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 |
| Gypsum Association | GYP |
| Hardwood Plywood & Veneer Association | HPVA |
| Health Level Seven | HL7 |
| Health Physics Society | HPS |
| Healthcare Information and Management Systems Society | HIMSS |
| High Frequency Industry Association | HFIA |
| Human Factors and Ergonomics Society, Inc. | HFESI |
| Illuminating Engineering Society of North America | IESNA |
| Independent Cosmetic Manufacturers and Distributors | ICMAD |
| Industrial Safety and Equipment Association | ISEA |
| Industrial Truck Association | ITA |
| Industry-wide Cooperative Meat Identification Standards Committee | ICMISC |
| Information Technology Industry Council | ITI |

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|---|---|
| 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 Transportation Engineers | ITE |
| Instrumentation, Systems, and Automation Society | ISA |
| Insulated Cable Engineers Association | ICEA |
| Insulated Steel Door Systems Institute | ISDSI |
| Intelligent Transportation Society of America | ITSA |
| Inter-American Accreditation Cooperation | IAAC |
| Inter-American Metrology System | SIM |
| Interagency Trails Data Standards | ITDS |
| Interconnection Technology Research Institute | ITRI |
| International 2-Up ATV Manufacturers Association | I2AMA |
| International Aerospace Quality Group | IAQG |
| International Air Transport Association | IATA |
| International Aquatics Foundation | IAF |
| International Association for Food Protection | IAFP |
| International Association for the Properties of Water and Steam | IAPWS |
| International Association of Cancer Registrars | IACR |
| International Association of Drilling Contractors | IADC |
| International Association of Lighthouse Authorities | IALA |
| International Association of Plumbing and Mechanical Officials | IAPMO |
| International Astronomical Union | IAU |
| International Atomic Energy Agency | IAEA |

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|---|---|
| International Blood Group Reference Laboratory | IBRGL |
| International Cartographic Association | ICA |
| International Civil Aviation Organization | ICAO |
| International Code Council | ICC |
| International Commission for Illumination | CIE |
| International Commission on Harmonization of Technical Requirements for Registration of Pharmaceuticals for Veterinary Use | VICH |
| International Commission on Occupational Health | ICOH |
| International Commission on Radiation Protection | ICRP |
| International Commission on Radiation Units and Measurements, Inc. | ICRU |
| International Commission on the Harmonization of Technical Requirements for Registration of Pharmaceuticals for Human Use | ICH |
| International Committee for Cosmetic Harmonization and International Cooperation | CHIC |
| InterNational Committee for Information Technology Standards | INCITS |
| International Coordinating Committee on the Validation of Alternative Methods | ICCVAM |
| International Council for Commonality in Blood Banking Automation | ICCBBA |
| International Council for Science | ICSU |
| International Council on Archives | ICA |
| International Dairy Federation | IDF |
| International Dairy Foods Association | IDFA |
| International Earth Rotation and Reference Systems Service | IERS |
| International Electrotechnical Commission | IEC |
| International Imaging Industry Association | I3A |
| International Maritime Organization | IMO |
| International Organization for Standardization | ISO |

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|---|---|
| International Organization for Standardization/International Electrotechnical Commission | ISO/IEC |
| International Plant Protection Convention/International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures | IPPC/ISPM |
| International Radio Consultative Committee | IRCC |
| International Regulatory Alternatives Group | IRAG |
| International Safety Equipment Association | ISEA |
| International Seed Testing Association | ISTA |
| International Ship and Offshore Structures Congress | ISOSC |
| International Society for Analytical Cytology | ISAC |
| International Society for Blood Transfusion | ISBT |
| International Society for Cardiovascular Surgery | ISCVS |
| International Society for Cell Therapy | ISCT |
| International Society of Oncology Pharmacy Practitioners | ISOPP |
| International Society on Thrombosis and Homeostasis | ISTH |
| International Telecommunication Union | ITU |
| International Union Against Cancer | UICC |
| International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants | UPOV |
| International Union of Laboratories and Experts in Materials, System and Structures/International Council for Research and Innovation in Building and Construction | RILEM/CIB |
| International Union of Laboratories and Experts in Materials, Systems and Structures | RILEM |
| International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry | IUPAC |
| Internet Engineering Task Force | IETF |
| Internet Research Task Force | IRTF |
| Internet Society | ISOC |
| Internet Software Consortium | ISC |

| | |
|---|---|
| Interstate Shellfish Sanitation Conference | ISSC |
| IPC - Association Connecting Electronics Industries | IPC |
| Java Grande Forum | JGF |
| JEDEC - Solid State Technology Association | JEDEC |
| Joint Aeronautical Commander's Group | JACG |
| Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations | JCAHO |
| Joint Electron Device Engineering Council | JEDEC |
| Joint FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Food Additives | JECFA |
| 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 |
| Marine Technology Society | MTS |
| Meat and Poultry Business-to-Business Data Standards Organization | mpXML |
| Meat and Poultry Equipment Standards | MPES |
| Metal Lath/Steel Framing Association, A Division of NAAMM | MLSFA |
| NAFTA Land Transportation Standards Subcommittee | NAFTA |
| National Aerospace and Defense Contractors Accreditation | NADCAP |
| National Association of Architectural Metal Manufacturers | NAAMM |
| National Association of Corrosion Engineers International | NACE |
| National Association of Relay Manufacturers | NARM |
| National Association of State Fire Marshals | NASFM |
| National Board of Boiler and Pressure Vessel Inspectors | NBBPVI |
| National Cancer Registrar Association | NCRA |
| National Cargo Bureau, Inc | NCB |
| National Committee on Uniform Traffic Control Devices | NCUTCD |

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| National Committee on Vital and Health Statistics | NCVHS |
| National Conference for Interstate Milk Shipments | NCIMS |
| National Conference of Weights and Measures | NCWM |
| National Cooperation for Laboratory Accreditation | NACLA |
| National Coordinating Council for Cancer Surveillance | NCCCS |
| National Council for Prescription Drug Program | NCPDP |
| National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurements | NCRP |
| National Defense Industrial Association | NDIA |
| National Dialog on Cancer | NDC |
| National Digital Elevation Program | NDEP |
| National Electrical Manufacturers Association | NEMA |
| National Environmental Health Association | NEHA |
| National Environmental Methods Index | NEMI |
| National Fire Protection Association | NFPA |
| National Fluid Power Association | NFLPA |
| National Forum on Education Statistics | NCES Forum |
| National Hydrogen Association | NHA |
| National Information Standards Organization | NISO |
| National Institute for Biological Sciences and Controls | NIBSC |
| National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health | NIOSH |
| National Institute of Building Sciences | NIBS |
| National Institute of Standards and Technology | NIST |
| National Marine Electronics Association | NMEA |
| National Marine Manufacturers Association | NMMA |
| National Marow Doner Program | NMDP |
| National Petroleum Management Association | NPMA |

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| National Safety Council | NSC |
| National Skill Standards Board | NSSB |
| National Spa and Pool Institute | NSPI |
| National Spectrum Managers Association | NSMA |
| 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 Window and Door Association | NWDA |
| NCSL International | NCSLI |
| 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 |
| NSF International | NSFI |
| Object Management Group | OMG |
| Open Applications Group | OAGi |
| Open DeviceNet Vendor Association | ODVA |
| Open Geospatial Consortium | OGC |
| Optical Internetworking Forum | OIF |
| Optical Society of America | OSA |
| Optical Storage Technology Association | OSTA |
| Optics and Electro-Optics Standards Council | OEOSC |

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| Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development | OECD |
| Organization for the Advancement of Structured Information Standards | OASIS |
| Pacific Northwest Regional Geospatial Information Council | PNW-RGIC |
| Painting and Decorating Contractors of America | PDCA |
| Pan American Health Organization | PAHO |
| Pan-American Standards Commission | COPANT |
| Parachute Industry Association | PIA |
| Pasteurized Milk Ordinance | PMO |
| Performance Review Institute | PRI |
| Petrotechnical Open Standards Consortium, Inc. | POSC |
| Pipe Fabrication Institute | PFI |
| Plastic Pipe Institute | PPI |
| Plumbing and Draining Institute | PDI |
| Plumbing-Heating-Cooling Contractors Association | PHCCA |
| Portable Sanitation Association International | PSIA |
| Post Secondary Electronic Standards Organization | PESC |
| Post-Tensioning Institute | PTI |
| Precast/Prestressed Concrete Institute | PCI |
| Produce Marketing Association | PMA |
| Project Management Institute | PMI |
| Quarter-Inch Cartridge Drive Standards, Inc. | QCDS |
| Rack Manufacturers Institute | RMI |
| Radio Technical Commission for Aeronautics | RTCA |
| Radio Technical Commission for Maritime Services | RTCM |
| Reason and Status Code Maintenance Committee | RSCMC |
| Recreation Vehicle Industry Association | RVIA |

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| 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 |
| Scaffolding, Shoring, and Forming Institute, Inc. | SSFI |
| School Interoperability Framework Association | SIFA |
| Scientific Apparatus Makers Association | SAMA |
| Screen Manufacturers Association | SMA |
| Semantic Interoperability Community of Practice | SICOP |
| 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 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 Toxicological Pathologists | STP |
| Space Frequency Coordination Group | SFCG |
| Specialty Vehicle Institute of America | SVIA |
| Standard for Exchange of Nonclinical Data | SEND |
| Standards Engineering Society | SES |

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| Steel Door Institute | SDI |
| Steel Founders Society of America | SFSA |
| Steel Joist Institute | SJI |
| Steel Window Institute | SWI |
| Strategic National Implementation Process | SNIP |
| Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry | TAPPI |
| Telecommunications Industry Association | TIA |
| Telemanagement Forum | TMF |
| The Business and Institutional Furniture Manufacturer's Association | BIFMA |
| 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 |
| Transportation Research Board | TRB |
| Truck Trailer Manufacturers Association | TTMA |
| U.S. Adopted Names Council | USANC |
| U.S. Product Data Association | US PRO |
| Underwriters Laboratories | UL |
| United Fresh Furit and Vegetable Association | UFFVA |
| United Nations Committee on the Transport of Dangerous Goods | UNTDG |
| United Nations Economic Commission for Europe WP .29/GRSP | UNECE |
| United States Adopted Names | USAN |
| United States Pharmacopoeia | USP |
| Urban and Regional Information Systems Association | URISA |
| Video Electronics Standards Association | VESA |

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| Water Environment Federation | WEF |
| Window and Door Manufacturers Association | WDMA |
| Window Covering Manufacturers Association | WCMA |
| Workgroup for Electronic Data Interchange | WEDI |
| World Health Organization | WHO |
| World Wide Web Consortium | W3C |
| XML Community of Practice | xmlCOP |

There were 413 total Voluntary Consensus Standards Bodies in which Federal Agencies Participated during fiscal year 2006

**Appendix G – 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 H – Publications Related to the National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act (NTTAA) and Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circular A-119**

To review a list of 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://ts.nist.gov/Standards/Conformity/pubs.cfm

These documents can be obtained in hardcopy form by sending a written request to:

Standards Coordination and Conformity Group (SCCG)
Standards Services Division (SSD)
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.