Addendum to the Thirteenth (2009) 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 (USDA)

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

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

2. Please list the government-unique standards your agency used in lieu of voluntary consensus standards during FY 2009: **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)

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

Rationale:
Foam fire suppressants contain foaming and wetting agents. The foaming agents affect the accuracy of an aerial drop, how fast the water drains from the foam and how well the product clings to the fuel surfaces. The wetting agents increase the ability of the drained

water to penetrate fuels. Foam fire suppressants are supplied as wet concentrates.

This standard was developed with international cooperation for Class A Foam used in wildland fire suppression situations and equipment. Standard 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.

3. Please list the Voluntary Consensus Standards (VCS) your agency substituted for Government Unique Standards (GUS) in FY 2009 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 2009: 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 2009. 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 2009: **38**

Voluntary Consensus Standards Body	**Acronym**
3-A Sanitary Standards, Inc	3-A SSI
3A/NSF International Meat and Poultry Equipment Standards	3A/NSF
American Association of Cereal Chemists	AACC
American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists	AATCC
American National Standards Institute	ANSI
American Oil Chemists Society	AOCS
American Railway Engineering & Maintenance-of-Way Association	AREMA

American Society of Agricultural and Biological Engineers	ASABE
American Society of Agricultural Engineers	ASAE
Analytical Environmental Immunochemical Consortium	AEIC
ANSI-ASQ National Accreditation Board	ANAB
AOAC International	AOAC
Association of American Seed Control Officials	AASCO
Association of Official Seed Analysts	AOSA
Association of Official Seed Certifying Agencies	AOSCA
ASTM International	ASTM
Codex Alimentarius Commission	CODEX
Conference of Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity	COP/CBD
Industry-wide Cooperative Meat Identification Standards Committee	ICMISC
International Cooperation on Harmonization of Technical Requirements for Registration of Veterinary Products	VICH
International Dairy Federation	IDF
International Electrotechnical Commission	IEC
International Organization for Standardization	ISO
International Plant Protection Convention/International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures	IPPC/ISPM
International Seed Testing Association	ISTA
International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants	UPOV
Meat and Poultry Business-to-Business Data Standards Organization	mpXML
National Conference on Weights and Measures	NCWM
National Cooperation for Laboratory Accreditation	NACLA
National Fire Protection Association	NFPA
National Information Standards Organization	NISO
National Institute of Standards and Technology	NIST
National Type Evaluation Program	NTEP
North American Plant Protection Organization/Regional Standards for Phytosanitary Measures	NAPPO/RSPM
Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development	OECD
Project Management Institute	PMI
United Nations Economic Commission for Europe	UNECE
World Organization for Animal Health	OIE

6. Please provide the total number of your agency's representatives who participated in voluntary consensus standards activities during FY 2009 and the total number of activities these agency representatives participated in:

Agency Representatives: **123**

Activities: **157**

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 2009.

USDA personnel were involved with conformity assessment activities (as defined in the Guidance) with each of the Voluntary Consensus Standards bodies listed in the response to Question No. 5, as well as with the U.S. Government Interagency Council on Standards Policy (ICSP).

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

OMB Circular A-119 policy is sufficient.

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:
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; **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]: **3**

Department of Commerce (DOC)

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

Standards have been an integral part of the mission of the Department of Commerce's (DOC) National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), since its establishment in 1901. DOC 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

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

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

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

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

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

In 2009, NCSCI staff processed over 65,000 information requests: for standards (2500+) and technical barriers to trade (63,000+). NCSCI hosted or participated in training for nine U.S. and foreign visiting delegations interested in the operations of a WTO TBT Inquiry Point.

2. Please list the government-unique standards your agency used in lieu of voluntary consensus standards during FY 2009: **0**

3. Please list the Voluntary Consensus Standards (VCS) your agency substituted for Government Unique Standards (GUS) in FY 2009 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 2009: 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 2009. 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 2009: **109**

Voluntary Consensus Standards Body	**Acronym**
Acoustical Society of America	ASA
Alliance for Telecommunications Industry Solutions	ATIS
Aluminum Association	AA
American Association of Physicists in Medicine	AAPM
American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials	AASHTO
American Concrete Institute	ACI
American Dental Association	ADA
American Gas Association	AGA
American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics	AIAA
American National Standards Institute	ANSI
American Nuclear Society	ANS

American Petroleum Institute	API
American Public Transportation Association	APTA
American Society for Quality	ASQ
American Society of Civil Engineers	ASCE
American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers	ASHRAE
American Society of Mechanical Engineers	ASME
American Vacuum Society	AVS
American Welding Society	AWS
AOAC International	AOAC
ASC X9, Inc.	ASC X9
Association for the Advancement of Medical Instrumentation	AAMI
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
Center for Applied Special Technology	CAST
Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute	CLSI
Codex Alimentarius Commission	CODEX
Committee on Data for Science and Technology	CODATA
Consumer Electronics Association	CEA
Council for Optical Radiation Measurements	CORM
Council on Ionizing Radiation Measurements and Standards	CIRMS
Dimensional Metrology Standards Consortium	DMSC
Electronic Industries Alliance	EIA
Engineering Sciences Data Unit International	ESDU
Health Level Seven	HL7
Health Physics Society	HPS
Illuminating Engineering Society of North America	IESNA
Industrial Truck Association	ITA
Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers	IEEE
Institute of Nuclear Materials Management	INMM
Inter-American Metrology System	SIM
International Association for the Properties of Water and Steam	IAPWS
International Atomic Energy Agency	IAEA
International Bureau of Weights and Measures	BIPM
International Cartographic Association	ICA

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

NSF International	NSFI
Object Management Group	OMG
Open Applications Group	OAGi
Open DeviceNet Vendor Association	ODVA
Open Geospatial Consortium	OGC
Open Math Society	OMS
Optical Laboratories Association	OLA
Optical 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 Fire Protection Engineers	SFPE
Society of Motion Picture and Television Engineers	SMPTE
Standards Engineering Society	SES
Telecommunications Industry Association	TIA
Underwriters Laboratories	UL
United Nations Economic Commission for Europe WP .29/GRSP	UNECE
Versailles Project on Advanced Materials and Standards	VAMAS
Web3D Consortium	Web3D
World Intellectual Property Organization	WIPO
World Meteorological Organization	WMO
World Wide Web Consortium	W3C

6. Please provide the total number of your agency's representatives who participated in voluntary consensus standards activities during FY 2009 and the total number of activities these agency representatives participated in:

Agency Representatives: **494**
Activities: **1084**

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 2009.

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

NVLAP is a signatory to the International Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation (ILAC), the Asia-Pacific Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation (APLAC), and the InterAmerican Accreditation Cooperation (IAAC) Mutual Recognition Arrangements. In May 2009, NVLAP’s status as a signatory to the ILAC and APLAC arrangements was reaffirmed for both testing and calibration. In September 2009, NVLAP was accepted as a signatory to the IAAC Arrangement, also with a scope in testing and calibration laboratories. By participating in these cooperations, NVLAP facilitates the mutual recognition of accredited test and measurement results of its signatory partners, thereby reducing the need for redundant testing and lowering costs to customers.

NVLAP Certificate of Accreditation

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

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

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

The Joint ISO-ILAC-IAF Communique was issued to counter a perception that accredited laboratories do not operate a recognized quality management system. Many accredited laboratories have had difficulty convincing their customers that they should be

asking laboratories to be accredited to ISO/IEC 17025 rather than be certified (or registered) to ISO 9001. The situation became more acute with the publication of ISO 9001:2000, as some customers continually asked laboratories to be certified, when they really meant accredited. It is anticipated that the use of the above statement by both accreditation bodies and accredited laboratories will help to address the market issues caused by the confusion between these two terms.

Accreditation Program Activities in 2009

Electromagnetic Compatibility and Testing

In May 2009, NVLAP renewed its Memorandum of Understanding with the Voluntary Control Council for Interference by Information Technology Equipment (VCCI). The signing occurred after the Second International Workshop on Mutual Recognition Agreements (MRAs) for Conformity Assessment of Electromagnetic Compatibility and Telecommunications Regulations held at NIST in Gaithersburg, Maryland.

This MOU allows for NVLAP-accredited laboratories in the Electromagnetic Compatibility and Telecommunications (ECT) program to gain ease of access to the VCCI mark used in Japan. The VCCI mark is required for shipment of Information Technology Equipment (ITE) in the domestic marketplace in Japan. In addition, VCCI works to harmonize test methods for ECT and Electromagnetic Interference. More importantly, this MOU facilitates good customer service, value, and cost savings for the laboratories accredited under the NVLAP ECT Laboratory Accreditation Program, as VCCI will automatically recognize the accreditation from NVLAP. There are currently more than 175 NVLAP-accredited laboratories in this program.

Biometrics Testing

2009 brought advancements in the development of the NVLAP Biometrics Testing laboratory accreditation program (LAP). Concurrent with the release of NIST Handbook 150-25 (2009), which sets forth the specific technical requirements for accreditation under the Biometrics LAP, the program application process was defined and application documents released onto the NVLAP web site. In September, the first biometrics technical assessor candidate received NVLAP training, and NVLAP staff attended and exhibited at the 2009 Biometrics Consortium conference in Tampa, FL. NVLAP contributions at the consortium included educating the biometrics laboratory community as to the differences between “Certification” and laboratory “Accreditation.” Full Biometrics Testing program details are located at http://ts.nist.gov/Standards/Accreditation/bio-lap.cfm.

Personal Body Armor

In 2009 NVLAP added the stab resistance standard to the Personal Body Armor laboratory accreditation program. This program was established in 2007 in response to a request from the U.S. Department of Justice’s (DoJ), National Institute of Justice (NIJ)

for a program to accredit laboratories that test body armor for the DoJ law enforcement certification program. Laboratory test results are used for the purposes of preparing NIJ's Personal Body Armor Consumer Product List.

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

Under Phase-I of the APEC TEL Mutual Recognition Arrangement, NIST-designated CABs are able to produce test data in their facilities that are accepted as evidence that the tested product satisfies an APEC economy's appropriate technical requirements. CABs operating under Phase-II of the MRA are able to 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 Standards Development and 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 the ISO 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 Electrotechnical Equipment and Components). 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. FY09 NIST activities in this area include:

Health and Human Service's (HHS) Office of the National Coordinator (ONC) –NIST has consulted with and advised the ONC on the development of proposed testing and certification programs for health information technology. This consultation and collaboration between ONC and NIST will continue during the implementation and operational phases of both temporary and certification programs Additionally NIST is developing the functional and conformance testing requirements, test cases, and test tools to support the proposed Health IT Certification Programs. These conformance test methods (test procedures, test data, and test tools) will help ensure compliance with the meaningful use of technical requirements and standards.

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

Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Conformity Assessment Activities - NIST's continues its work with the Department of Homeland Security Standards Executive to develop the DHS Science and Technology standards and conformity assessment infrastructure as well as requirements, standards, testing protocols, and conformity assessment methods. For example, NIST's Radiation Physics Division and NIST's Technology Services is assisting with the implementation of a conformity assessment program for radiation detectors for DHS's Domestic Nuclear Detection Office including accreditation for testing laboratories whose testing will support the Graduated Rad/Nuc Detector Evaluation and Reporting (GRaDER) program. See http://www.dhs.gov/xres/programs/gc_1218637329931.shtm for additional information.

National Institute of Justice Body Armor Program - In cooperation with NIST's Office of Law Enforcement Standards (OLES), NIST's Technology Services along with the Department of Justice's National Institute of Justice (NIJ), and the National Law Enforcement and Corrections Technology Center (NLECTC) developed and implemented a significant enhancement to the current body armor certification program including a revised NIJ performance standard for the safety of law enforcement officers. NVLAP, at the request of NIJ, has implemented a laboratory accreditation program to

accredit body armor testing laboratories. Several laboratories have been accredited to test body armor.

National Toy Safety Initiative - NIST continues to provide technical assistance to the Consumer Product Safety Commission in their implementations of the Consumer Product Safety Improvement Act of 2008 and to the private sector in the development of model certification programs to address toy safety issues. CPSC successfully implemented their program utilizing existing conformity assessment schemes and there are now over 200 laboratories listed from 25 countries accredited by 17 different accreditation bodies.

Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Project on Greener Cleanups – NIST's Technology Services is providing assistance to EPA to develop a standard and certification program for Brownfield remediation (clean ups).

DoD Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program (DoD ELAP) – NIST's Technology Service's staff provided assistance to the DoD Environmental Data Quality Workgroup (EDQW) to create a DoD wide program to accredit laboratories that perform testing in support of DoD. This effort resulted in DOD EDWQ implementing a program which utilizes internationally recognized accreditation bodies. (http://www.navylabs.navy.mil/)

USGv6 - OMB Memorandum M-05-22 directed the National Institute of Standards and Technology to develop the technical infrastructure (standards and testing) necessary to support wide scale adoption of IPv6 in the US Government (USG). Upon detailed inspection of the state of the industry and the scope of IPv6 technology, it was decided prudent to develop the USGv6 standard profile to assist agencies in the development of acquisition requirements for IPv6 products and the USGv6 Test Program to provide the means to assess product compliance to such requirements. NIST accomplished this by utilizing test laboratories which are accredited by internationally recognized laboratory accreditation bodies and allowing suppliers to issue a Supplier's Declaration of Conformity, based on the test reports, to assert their products' compliance. (http://w3.antd.nist.gov/usgv6/testing.html)

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

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 (2009)

International Trade Administration (ITA) - The ITA participates on the Board of Directors of the American National Standards Institute (ANSI), ASTM International, and the American Society for Mechanical Engineers' Codes and Standards, as well as in numerous ANSI committees, eight CODEX committees and four ISO and/or IEC technical committees/advisory groups. ITA also participates in several trade-related ISO activities for second-hand goods, biotechnology, and social responsibility standardization. ITA was also active in standards capacity building in APEC and ASEAN, and led the regulatory cooperation efforts in the Security and Prosperity Partnership of North America. In the automotive sector, ITA works closely with the regulatory agencies EPA and DOT/NHTSA on their work in the United Nations Economic Commission of Europe's (UN/ECE) WP29 to develop global technical regulations (GTRs) relevant to vehicles. By closely coordinating with industry, ITA is well-poised to alert regulators of potential technical barriers to trade and ensure true trade facilitation in global standards development.

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) - 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, and ATIS (Alliance for Telecommunications Industry Solutions.) These standards enhance the quality and reliability of the domestic telecommunications infrastructure, promote healthy competition in telecommunications products and services, and expand international trade opportunities for U.S. telecommunications firms.

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

OTHER NIST STANDARDS ACTIVITIES

FEDERAL INFORMATION PROCESSINGS STANDARDS (FIPS)

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

During FY2009, NIST made the following FIPS announcements:

A Federal Register notice dated October 17, 2008, announced the Secretary of Commerce's approval of Federal Information Processing Standard (FIPS) Publication 180–3, Secure Hash Standard, a revision of FIPS 180–2, Secure Hash Standard. The FIPS specifies five secure hash algorithms for use in computing a condensed representation of electronic data, or a message digest. Secure hash algorithms are used with other cryptographic algorithms, such as digital signature algorithms and keyed hash message authentication codes. The revised FIPS incorporates the four hash algorithms that had been specified in FIPS 180–2, and includes an additional algorithm that had been specified in Change Notice 1 to FIPS 180–2. In addition, a basic description of a truncation method that was provided in the Change Notice has been incorporated into the standard. Some technical information in FIPS 180–2 about the security of the hash algorithms may no longer be accurate, as shown by recent research results, and it is possible that further research may indicate additional changes. Therefore, the technical information has been removed from the revised standard, and will be provided in Special Publications (SPs) 800–107 and 800–57, which can be updated in a timely fashion as the technical conditions change.

A Federal Register notice dated June 9, 2009, announced the Secretary of Commerce's approval of Federal Information Processing Standard (FIPS) Publication 186–3, Digital Signature Standard (DSS). FIPS 186–3 is a revision of FIPS 186–2. The FIPS specifies three techniques for the generation and verification of digital signatures that can be used for the protection of data: the Digital Signature Algorithm (DSA), the Elliptic Curve Digital Signature Algorithm (ECDSA), and the Rivest-Shamir-Adelman (RSA) algorithm. Although all three of these algorithms were approved in FIPS 186–2, FIPS 186–3 increases the key sizes allowed for DSA, provides additional requirements for the use of RSA and ECDSA, and includes requirements for obtaining the assurances necessary for valid digital signatures. FIPS 186–2 contained specifications for random number generators (RNGs); this revision does not include such specifications, but refers to NIST Special Publication (SP) 800–90 for obtaining random numbers.

SMART GRID

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

The output of the first phase of the NIST plan, a document drafted through an open public process engaging both the Smart Grid stakeholder communities and the general public, entitled, "NIST Framework and Roadmap for Smart Grid Interoperability Standards, Release 1.0" may be accessed via: http://www.nist.gov/public_affairs/releases/upload/smartgrid_interoperability_final.pdf. In addition, as part of the second and third phases of the NIST plan, NIST has established a Smart Grid Interoperability Panel, a public-private standards panel forum to support NIST's coordination and facilitate development and evolution of additionally needed standards, as well as establish a framework for testing and certification for Smart Grid devices and systems.

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 (DoD)

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

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

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

The following are examples of the many standardization activities which have taken place in the past year that have made singular improvements in technical performance, enhanced safety for DoD personnel, and avoided billions of dollars in cost.

The Defense Information Systems Agency established and chaired a working group that joined together with 15 NATO nations to develop a standard interface between national tactical systems to form a federated network. This NATO tactical communications standardization effort has resulted in a family of standardization agreements that specify a standard wideband interface as well as an external interface. These interfaces will provide standard transport layer services for information and will significantly improve NATO network-enabled capability. Moreover, they will be the key enablers between the U.S., the NATO Response Force, and coalition forces for enhanced network-centric, effects-based operational capability. U.S. implementation of these standards will not only reduce costs and bandwidth associated with satellite communications, but will increase interoperability by improving reliability, connectivity, redundancy, traffic flow, and robustness, while reducing latency and congestion at multinational tactical interfaces.

A joint team led by the Navy created a common Joint Deficiency Reporting System (JDRS) throughout the military aviation sector. A Deficiency Report (DR) is a formal notice of problems with specific items or equipment. The team's objective was to provide a single, standardized, interoperable automated system for reporting, investigating, and addressing all aviation-related DRs. Although the primary goal was to improve equipment reliability, the system also yielded substantial financial benefits. JDRS resulted in an annual cost avoidance of more than $1M by eliminating redundancies associated with maintaining separate DR systems, as well as an annual cost avoidance of

an estimated $2.6M by enhancing engineering investigations related to problems with aviation equipment and platforms commonly used by multiple services.

The Defense Supply Center Columbus, led an effort to develop alternative finishes for high-reliability electrical connectors in lieu of traditional finishes that rely on cadmium, a hazardous chemical. The military services have used cadmium connector finishes for years, largely because alternatives to cadmium could never pass the military's stringent environmental tests. Three new finishes - zinc nickel, nickel fluorocarbon polymer, and electrodeposited aluminum - have successfully passed the tests. The new finishes have been included in a military specification. Not only did this effort support DoD's efforts to minimize the use of hazardous material, but it enabled DoD to avoid costs estimated at more than $20.6M over the next 5 years.

2. Please list the government-unique standards your agency used in lieu of voluntary consensus standards during FY 2009:

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 2009 as a result of review under Section 15(b)(7) of OMB Circular A-119: **112**

Voluntary Standard	**Government Standard**
ANSI-C18.2M-PART-1	MIL-B-55130/2 NOT 3
ASME-ANSI-B16.22	MS35925B NOT 2
ASTM-A153	MIL-Z-17871A NOT 1
ASTM-B135	MIL-B-20292A (2) NOT1
ASTM-B139	QQ-B-750 NOT 1
ASTM-B19	MIL-C-50D NOT 2
ASTM-B26	MIL-C-11866C NOT 4
ASTM-B438	MS177795A NOT 3
ASTM-B438	MS21783 NOT 3
ASTM-B438-ASTM-B439	MIL-B-5687D(1) NOT 4
ASTM-B633	QQ-Z-325C NOT 1
ASTM-D1056	MIL-C-3133C NOT 3
ASTM-D3951	MIL-C-5552C NOT 1
ASTM-D5486	PPP-T-60E NOT 1
ASTM-D5486	PPP-T-76C NOT 1
ASTM-D68880	PPP-B-621D(3) NOT 2
ASTM-D7478/D7478M	MIL-C-104C(1) NOT 1
ASTM-E171	FED-STD-1A NOT 1
ASTM-E2072	TT-P-54C(1) NOT 1

ASTM-E2375	MIL-STD-2154 NOT 1
ASTM-F1217	MIL-C-2354F NOT 2
ASTM-F2362	MIL-S-24795 NOT 1
EIA-RS463	MIL-C-3871B NOT 1
NAS1925	MIL-C-6985B(3) NOT 1
NAS4002-NAS4003	MIL-B-87114A(1) SUP 1 NOT 2
NASM-14290	DS14290 NOT 2
NASM15795	MS15795G NOT 1
NASM4751	MIL-C-4751D(3) NOT 2
NASM51474	DS51474 NOT 2
NASM6818	MIL-C-6818D NOT 1
NASM83050	MIL-B-83050D(2) NOT 1
NASM847	MIL-C-5501G SUP 1 NOT 1
NASM85604	MIL-B-85604A(1) NOT1
NASM85643	MIL-B-85643 SUP 1 NOT 1
SAE-AMS-C-27725	MIL-C-27725B NOT 2
SAE-AMS-C-6183	MIL-C-6183B NOT 1
SAE-AMS-C-8073	MIL-C-8073D NOT 2
SAE-AMS-C-8837	MIL-C-8837B(1) NOT 1
SAE-AMS-C9084	MIL-C-9084C NOT 1
SAE-AMS-QQ-S-763	MS1435 NOT 3
SAE-AMS-QQ-S-763	MS14410 NOT 2
SAE-AMS-QQ-S-763	MS14411 NOT 2
SAE-AMS-QQ-S-763	MS14412 NOT 2
SAE-AMS-QQ-S-763	MS14413 NOT 2
SAE-AMS-QQ-S-763	MS14414 NOT 2
SAE-AMS-QQ-S-763	MS14415 NOT 2
SAE-AMS-QQ-S-763	MS14416 NOT 2
SAE-AMS-QQ-S-763	MS14417 NOT 2
SAE-AMS-QQ-S-763	MS14418 NOT 2
SAE-AMS-QQ-S-763	MS14418 NOT 3
SAE-AMS-QQ-S-763	MS14419 NOT 3
SAE-AMS-QQ-S-763	MS14420 NOT 3
SAE-AMS-QQ-S-763	MS14421 NOT 3
SAE-AMS-QQ-S-763	MS14422 NOT 3
SAE-AMS-QQ-S-763	MS14423 NOT 3
SAE-AMS-QQ-S-763	MS14424 NOT 3
SAE-AMS-QQ-S-763	MS14425 NOT 3

SAE-AMS-QQ-S-763	MS14426 NOT 3
SAE-AMS-QQ-S-763	MS14427 NOT 3
SAE-AMS-QQ-S-763	MS14428 NOT 3
SAE-AMS-QQ-S-763	MS14429 NOT 3
SAE-AMS-QQ-S-763	MS14430 NOT 3
SAE-AMS-QQ-S-763	MS14431 NOT 3
SAE-AMS-QQ-S-763	MS14432 NOT 3
SAE-AMS-QQ-S-763	MS14433 NOT 3
SAE-AMS-QQ-S-763	MS14434 NOT 3
SAE-AMS-QQ-S-763	MS14436 NOT 3
SAE-AMS-QQ-S-763	MS14437 NOT 3
SAE-AMS-QQ-S-763	MS14438 NOT 3
SAE-AMS-QQ-S-763	MS14439 NOT 3
SAE-AMS-QQ-S-763	MS14440 NOT 3
SAE-AMS-QQ-S-763	MS14441 NOT 3
SAE-AMS-QQ-S-763	MS14442 NOT 3
SAE-AMS-QQ-S-763	MS14443 NOT 3
SAE-AMS-QQ-S-763	MS14444 NOT 3
SAE-AMS3867	MIL-B-83369 NOT 2
SAE-AS-C-27725	MIL-C-29600(3) SUP 1 NOT 1
SAE-AS10380	AND10380 Rev 4 NOT 2
SAE-AS14243	DS14243 NOT 2
SAE-AS14244	DS14244 NOT 2
SAE-AS14244	DS14888 NOT 1
SAE-AS14487	DS14487 NOT 2
SAE-AS21432	MS21432B NOT 4
SAE-AS25050	MIL-C-25050A(2) NOT 2
SAE-AS33559	MS33559E NOT 1
SAE-AS33671	MS3367F NOT 2
SAE-AS5173	AN894 Rev 9 NOT 3
SAE-AS5173	MS24398H NOT 3
SAE-AS5190	AN939 Rev 7 NOT 2
SAE-AS5192	AN938 Rev 6 NOT 3
SAE-AS5404	MIL-C-5604B(3) NOT
SAE-AS5778	MIL-C-5778D NOT 1
SAE-AS58091	MIL-C-5809G(1) SUP 1 NOT 1
SAE-AS6011	MIL-C-601G(1) NOT 1
SAE-AS7413	MIL-C-7413B(1) NOT1

SAE-AS7928	MIL-T-7928G(1) SUP 1 NOT 1
SAE-AS81820	MIL-B-81820F(2) SUP 1 NOT 1
SAE-AS81822	MIL-W-81822A(2) SUP 1 NOT 1
SAE-AS81934	MIL-B-81934B NOT 1
SAE-AS81935	MIL-B-1935A(1) NOT 1
SAE-AS81936	MIL-B-81936(4) NOT 1
SAE-AS855485	MIL-C-85485A(1) NOT 1
SAE-J2321	MIL-F-24702(2) NOT 2
SAE-J24714	MIL-C-24714 NOT 1
SAE-J321	MIL-F-24795 NOT 1
SAE-J536	MIL-C-11559D NOT 2
SAE-J536	MIL-C-11760D NOT 2
SAE-MA14241	DS14241A NOT 2
SAE-MA14242	DS14242A NOT 3
SAE-MA14272	DS14272 NOT 2
SAE-MA14298	DS14298 NOT 2
SAE-MA14489	DS14489 NOT 2

4. Please provide the total number of Voluntary Consensus Standards your agency BEGAN to use during FY 2009: 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 2009. 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: **77**
Other Technical Standards: **0**
Rationale:

5. Please enter the Voluntary Consensus Standards Bodies (VCSB) in which your agency participated in during FY 2009: **122**

Voluntary Consensus Standards Body	**Acronym**
Aerospace & Defense Industries Association of Europe	ASD
Aerospace Industries Association of America	AIA
Air Movement and Control Association	AMCA
Alliance for Telecommunications Industry Solutions	ATIS
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 Bureau of Shipping	ABS
American Concrete Institute	ACI
American Dental Association	ADA
American Gas Association	AGA
American Gear Manufacturers Association	AGMA
American Hardboard Association	AHA
American Industrial Hygiene Association	AIHA
American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics	AIAA
American Institute of Steel Construction	AISC
American Institute of Timber Construction	AITC
American Leather Chemists Association	ALCA
American National Metric Council	ANMC
American National Standards Institute	ANSI
American Petroleum Institute	API
American Plywood Association	APA
American Railway Engineering & Maintenance-of-Way Association	AREMA
American Society for Nondestructive Testing	ASNT
American Society for Quality	ASQ
American Society of Cinematographers	ASC
American Society of Civil Engineers	ASCE
American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers	ASHRAE
American Society of Mechanical Engineers	ASME
American Society of Safety Engineers	ASSE
American Society of Sanitary Engineering	ASSE
American Water Works Association	AWWA
American Welding Society	AWS
American Wood Preservers Association	AWPA
American Wood Protection Association	AWPA
APA - The Engineered Wood Association	APA
Architectural Woodwork Institute	AWI
Association for Automatic Indentification & Mobility	AIM
Association for the Advancement of Medical Instrumentation	AAMI
Association of Automatic Indentification and Data Capture	AIM

Technologies	
ASTM International	ASTM
British Standards Institution	BSI
Builders Hardware Manufacturers Association	BHMA
Building Officials and Code Administrators International, Inc	BOCA
Canadian General Standards Board	CGSB
Cast Iron Soil Pipe Institute	CISPI
Compressed Gas Association	CGA
Construction Specifications Institute	CSI
Cooling Technology Institute	CTI
Cordage Institute	CI
Data Interchange Standards Association, Inc.	DISAI
Deep Foundations Institute	DFI
Deutsches Institut fur Nomung - German Institute for Standardization	DIN
Electronic Commerce Code Management Association	ECCMA
Electronic Components Assemblies & Materials Association	ECAMA
Electronic Industries Alliance	EIA
Electrostatic Discharge Association	ESDA
FM Global	FMG
Government Electronics & Information Technology Association	GEITA
Graphic Communications Association	GCA
Gypsum Association	GA
Hardwood Plywood & Veneer Association	HPVA
High Frequency Industry Association	HFIA
Human Factors and Ergonomics Society, Inc.	HFES
Illuminating Engineering Society of North America	IESNA
Information Technology Industry Council	ITI
Institute for Interconnecting and Packaging Electronic Circuits	IPC
Institute of Clean Air Companies	ICAC
Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers	IEEE
Institute of Environmental Sciences & Technology	IEST
Insulated Cable Engineers Association	ICEA
International Association of Plumbing and Mechanical Officials	IAPMO
International Code Council	ICC
InterNational Committee for Information Technology Standards	INCITS
International Organization for Standardization	ISO

International Organization for Standardization/International Electrotechnical Commission	ISO/IEC
International Society of Automation	ISA
International Telecommunication Union	ITU
IPC - Association Connecting Electronics Industries	IPC
JEDEC - Solid State Technology Association	JEDEC
Machinery Information Management Open Systems	MIMOSA
Magnetic Materials Producers Association	MMPA
Manufacturers Standardization Society of the Valve and Fittings Industry	MSSVFI
National Aerospace Standards Committee	NASC
National Association of Chain Manufacturers	NACM
National Association of Corrosion Engineers International	NACE
National Association of Relay Manufacturers	NARM
National Electrical Manufacturers Association	NEMA
National Fire Protection Association	NFPA
National Fluid Power Association	NFLPA
National Information Standards Organization	NISO
National Petroleum Management Association	NPMA
NCSL International	NCSLI
NSF International	NSFI
Optics and Electro-Optics Standards Council	OEOSC
Parachute Industry Association	PIA
Pipe Fabrication Institute	PFI
Plastic Pipe Institute	PPI
Plumbing and Draining Institute	PDI
Plumbing-Heating-Cooling Contractors Association	PHCCA
Quarter-Inch Cartridge Drive Standards, Inc.	QCDS
Rack Manufacturers Institute	RMI
Resistance Welders Manufacturers Association	RWMA
Rubber Manufacturers Association	RMA
Scientific Apparatus Makers Association	SAMA
Sheet Metal & Air Conditioning Contractors National Association	SMACNA
Simulation Interoperability Standards Organization	SISO
Society of Allied Weight Engineers	SAWE
Society of Automotive Engineers	SAE
Standards Engineering Society	SES
Steel Door Institute	SDI

Steel Founders Society of America	SFSA
Steel Window Institute	SWI
The 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 2009 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 2009.

The Department does not collect conformity assessment activity information.

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

The Department continues to recommend the National Institute of Standards and Technology highlight in the NTTAA annual report to Congress examples of how government agencies are participating in the development of voluntary consensus standards and using these documents to meet requirements. The resources government entities commit to voluntary consensus standards development should not go unrecognized by Congress. Continuing support for Circular A-119 mandated activities is ensured when Congress is aware of the government's commitment to the Circular's tenets as exemplified in the report's discussion of voluntary consensus standards participation.

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

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

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

10-1. Removed **[This question was deprecated in 2005]**
10-2. Removed **[This question was deprecated in 2005]**
10-3. Removed **[This question was deprecated in 2005]**

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

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

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

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

Department of Education (ED)

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

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

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

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

2. Please list the government-unique standards your agency used in lieu of voluntary consensus standards during FY 2009: 0

3. Please list the Voluntary Consensus Standards (VCS) your agency substituted for Government Unique Standards (GUS) in FY 2009 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 2009: 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 2009. 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 2009: 4

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

6. Please provide the total number of your agency's representatives who participated in voluntary consensus standards activities during FY 2009 and the total number of activities these agency representatives participated in:

Agency Representatives: 24
Activities: 40

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 2009.

None

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

No comment

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

No comment

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

No comment

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

10-2. Removed [This question was deprecated in 2005]
10-3. Removed [This question was deprecated in 2005]

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

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

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

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

Department of Energy (DOE)

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

The Department of Energy (DOE) uses voluntary consensus standards (VCSs) extensively in managing, operating, and implementing requirements applicable to its diverse sites, laboratories, operations, and facilities. The VCSs are used to support a wide range of program areas, including those addressing nuclear weapons and materials production, energy research, energy efficiency, oil storage, hydroelectric power, accelerator operations, and nuclear facility decommissioning. VCSs are consulted, referenced and applied in mission-related design, procurement, construction, operations, maintenance, emergency operations, and decommissioning efforts; in environment, safety and health management; in DOE research and development activities; in security and safeguards programs; and in overall business operations and management.

Other areas where DOE and its contractors use VCSs include:
a. Writing procedures;
b. Establishing safety criteria (e.g., for worker job task analyses, fire protection, nuclear criticality safety, nuclear facility safety); and
c. Supporting internal DOE Technical Standards.

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

Examples/Case Studies:

(1) DOE's Oak Ridge National Laboratory has successfully applied ANSI/HPS Standard N13.12. N13.12 is a standard providing consensus-based surface and volume radioactivity criteria for release of property in developing release limits under CERCLA for concrete slabs.

(2) DOE's Savannah River Site has implemented the transition from site standards to national codes and standards to be in compliance with Public Law 104-113 and OMB A-119. This transition resulted in the reduction of the over 700 site-specific standards and guides to the present day use of national codes and standards, supplemented by 12 site standards and 64 site guides.

(3) DOE's Y-12 Site has several employees involved with the American Glovebox Society (AGS), writing and publishing documents related to gloveboxes. Y-12 has found that by developing common requirements and expectations for gloveboxes and related equipment, vendors have been able to standardize their products so that features and components can be standardized for various customers. Gloveboxes used by the various DOE facilities, as well as industries such as pharmaceutical, biological, and other

laboratories, all have unique requirements and are generally designed around a specific operation. However, by standardizing such features as glovebox windows and their attachment to gloveboxes, fabricators are able to standardize tooling and fabrication methods that reduce the cost for all customers. Another benefit to DOE is the use of proven, widely-applied standardized designs and practices. The Y-12 Site uses AGS standards to execute new designs. The Y-12 Site also specifies AGS standards in procurement subcontracts for the glovebox fabricators to follow. One example of where this has been beneficial is in the standardization of requirements for welding related to glovebox fabrication. Before using AGS standards, vendors had to carefully evaluate potentially unique Y-12 Site requirements and specifications related to glovebox fabrication. However, the Y-12 Site now specifies that welding shall be in accordance with AGS-G006-2005, "Standard of Practice for the Design and Fabrication of Nuclear-Application Gloveboxes." Vendors know exactly what they must do to meet the requirements of this standard.

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

2. Please list the government-unique standards your agency used in lieu of voluntary consensus standards during FY 2009: **0**

3. Please list the Voluntary Consensus Standards (VCS) your agency substituted for Government Unique Standards (GUS) in FY 2009 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 2009: 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 2009. 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: **146**
Other Technical Standards: **0**
Rationale: N/A

5. Please enter the Voluntary Consensus Standards Bodies (VCSB) in which your agency participated in during FY 2009: **89**

Voluntary Consensus Standards Body	**Acronym**
Air Movement and Control Association	AMCA
Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute	ARI

American Architectural Manufacturers Association	AAMA
American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials	AASHTO
American Chemical Society	ACS
American Chemistry Council	ACC
American Concrete Institute	ACI
American Industrial Hygiene Association	AIHA
American Institute of Chemical Engineers	AIChE
American Institute of Steel Construction	AISC
American Iron and Steel Institute	AISI
American Medical Association	AMA
American National Standards Institute	ANSI
American Nuclear Society	ANS
American Petroleum Institute	API
American Public Health Association	APHA
American Railway Engineering & Maintenance-of-Way Association	AREMA
American Society for Nondestructive Testing	ASNT
American Society for Quality	ASQ
American Society of Civil Engineers	ASCE
American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers	ASHRAE
American Society of Mechanical Engineers	ASME
American Trucking Association	ATA
American Water Works Association	AWWA
American Welding Society	AWS
Asphalt Roofing Manufacturers Association	ARMA
Associated Air Balance Council	AABC
Association for Information and Image Management	AIIM
Association for the Advancement of Cost Engineering	AACEI
ASTM International	ASTM
Building Officials and Code Administrators International, Inc	BOCA
Ceilings and Interior Systems Construction Association	CISCA
Compressed Gas Association	CGA
Construction Safety Association of Ontario	CSAO
Cooling Technology Institute	CTI
Crane Manufacturing Association of America	CMAA
Electronic Industries Alliance	EIA
Factory Mutual Research Corporation	FMRC

Glass Association of North America	GANA
Gypsum Association	GA
Illuminating Engineering Society of North America	IESNA
Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers	IEEE
Institute of Makers of Explosives	IME
Institute of Transportation Engineers	ITE
Insulated Steel Door Systems Institute	ISDSI
International Air Transport Association	IATA
International Association of Plumbing and Mechanical Officials	IAPMO
International Atomic Energy Agency	IAEA
International Civil Aviation Organization	ICAO
International Code Council	ICC
International Commission of Non-ionizing Radiation Protection and Measurements	ICNIRP
International Commission on Radiation Protection	ICRP
International Commission on Radiation Units and Measurements, Inc.	ICRU
International Conference of Building Officials	ICBO
International Organization for Standardization	ISO
International Organization for Standardization/International Electrotechnical Commission	ISO/IEC
International Society of Automation	ISA
Metal Building Manufacturers Association	MBMA
Metal Lath/Steel Framing Association, A Division of NAAMM	MLSFA
National Association of Architectural Metal Manufacturers	NAAMM
National Concrete Masonry Association	NCMA
National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurements	NCRP
National Electrical Manufacturers Association	NEMA
National Fire Protection Association	NFPA
National Ground Water Association	NGWA
National Information Standards Organization	NISO
National Roofing Contractors Association	NRCA
National Safety Council	NSC
National Window and Door Association	NWDA
NCSL International	NCSLI
Painting and Decorating Contractors of America	PDCA
Plumbing-Heating-Cooling Contractors Association	PHCCA
Portland Cement Association	PCA
Post-Tensioning Institute	PTI

Precast/Prestressed Concrete Institute	PCI
Resilient Floor Covering Institute	RFCI
Scaffolding, Shoring, and Forming Institute, Inc.	SSFI
Screen Manufacturers Association	SMA
Sheet Metal & Air Conditioning Contractors National Association	SMACNA
Single Ply Roofing Institute	SPRI
Society of American Value Engineers	SAVE
Society of Automotive Engineers	SAE
Society of Fire Protection Engineers	SFPE
Steel Deck Institute	SDI
Steel Door Institute	SDI
Steel Joist Institute	SJI
Steel Window Institute	SWI
Underwriters Laboratories	UL
Water Environment Federation	WEF

6. Please provide the total number of your agency's representatives who participated in voluntary consensus standards activities during FY 2009 and the total number of activities these agency representatives participated in:

Agency Representatives: **449**
Activities: **1162**

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 2009. The Department of Energy does not track conformity assessment activities.

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

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

9. Please provide any other comments you would like to share on behalf of your agency. The Department of Energy and its Standards Executive recognize the valuable role that VCSs play in facilitating the implementation of DOE requirements, and in supporting the Department's mission, strategic themes, and diverse program areas. DOE will continue to participate in and sponsor, as appropriate, VCS initiatives to ensure that the Department's

needs and interests are represented in national and international VCS initiatives important to the success of DOE's mission, programs and operations.

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

10-1. Removed **[This question was deprecated in 2005]**
10-2. Removed **[This question was deprecated in 2005]**
10-3. Removed **[This question was deprecated in 2005]**

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

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

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

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

Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)

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

Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ)

Health data standards are important to the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ) because the more uniform, accurate, and computerized health data are, the more robust AHRQ-funded health services research will be and the more its research findings and tools will be used by health providers, their patients, and all consumers.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)

CDC is the leading federal agency that monitors national health and detects and investigates health problems. In 2009 the emphasis of CDC activities was on a detection and prevention of the H1N1 influenza and support of ARRA initiatives. Those activities had direct impact on a development, implementation and promotion of standards.

• Specifically, CDC was directly involved in a development of ARRA/Health IT meaningful use matrix. Major activities included participation in international activities supporting informatics support of electronic health records through WHO, HL7, HITSP, IHE etc.

• Public Health Informatics Network (PHIN) Vocabulary Access and Distribution System (VADS) led CDC activities on development, maintenance and promotion of standard vocabularies and terminology. This activity is very important for supporting ARRA.

• The CDC/National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) has initiated two projects at Health Level 7 (HL7) to develop vital records standards that may serve as the foundation for standardizing electronic transmission of birth and death events. The first project is focused on developing an Electronic Health Record System (EHR-S) Vital Records Functional Profile (VR FP) based on the HL7 EHR-S Functional Model (FM). The primary focus of the second project is on the development of a Vital Records Domain Analysis Model (VR DAM). Several state representatives have been collaborating with NCHS/Division of Vital Statistics and NAPHSIS on the development of a Vital Records Domain Analysis Model (VR DAM). The goal of the VR DAM is to identify the birth and death registration work flow processes and stakeholders. The VR DAM will serve to guide future design and implementation efforts for standardizing the electronic data exchanges between vital records systems and other public and private information systems to meet current and emerging needs.

• A number of CDC systems have been actively engaged in the use of these standards. Some of the examples are: StarLIMS, National Healthcare Safety Network, NEDSS, PHLIP, PHIN VADS

• The Agency is also very involved in the voluntary standards process and has been for a number of years. See http://www.cdc.gov/phin/activities/standards/index.html for an example of a current system using voluntary consensus standards.

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.

We have been 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.

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

• Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPPA) 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, and we also conducted a pilot program in 2006 testing additional e-prescribing standards. Results from the pilot were the basis for the selection of three additional standards developed by VCSBs took effect on April 1, 2009.

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 both the Agency and our stakeholders in multiple ways. FDA interactions with these organizations have resulted in development of several standards that can affect various aspects (e.g., materials, engineering, risk management, biological safety, clinical, CMC, pharmacology/toxicology, statistical, inspectional, information technology) 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 includes:
• standards can assist reviewers with assessment of product applications;
• international standards can be used by multiple regulatory regions, following our legal mandate to facilitate harmonization on an international level;
• standards often result in better utilization of limited internal resources; and
• direct participation by various stakeholders in development of standards results in a consensus among users, manufacturers and government regulators on safety and effective use of regulated products

One FDA Center has developed a standards website. The Center for Devices and Radiological Health (CDRH), following the 1997 FDA Modernization Act, has developed the following web site to enable the industry to access the list of "Recognized Standards": http://www.cdrh.fda.gov/science/standards/constand.htm

Indian Health Service (IHS)

Standards are an integral part of the effective operations of the Indian Health Service (IHS). Health-related standards, such as Health Level Seven (HL7), allow interoperability among health information systems improving the standard of patient care for the American Indian/Alaskan Native populations, the primary mission of the IHS. Other standards provide for the efficient transmission of insurance data for revenue generation and interoperability among disparate systems for information sharing, such as immunization data (IHS currently exchanges immunization data with several states). IHS participates fully in activities to incorporate recognized interoperability specifications into IHS systems, in accordance with guidance from the Federal Health Architecture and the Office of the National Coordinator. IHS adopted and uses standards for security and privacy of patient and employee data, for communication of biomedical diagnostic and therapeutic information for digital imaging, for technical specifications used in telemedicine and technical services, for national drug codes, for energy- and environmentally-friendly construction, and for reporting medical services and procedures.

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

The National Cancer Institute (NCI) established the Clinical Proteomic Technologies for Cancer (CPTC) to accelerate the translation of proteomics from a research tool into a reliable and robust clinical application. This program is designed to accelerate the translation of proteomics from a research tool into a reliable and robust clinical application by improving protein measurement capabilities and evaluating promising technologies for applicability in both analytical and clinical validation studies. This is to be achieved through identifying major sources of experimental variability and optimizing existing proteomic platforms to enable labs to compare data and results; developing innovative and advanced proteomic technologies capable of identifying rare cancer-related proteins circulating in bodily fluids such as blood; and developing a much needed clinical reagents and resources core of well-characterized biological samples, reagents, reference sets, and standards available to the scientific community.

The NCI established the Alliance for Nanotechnology in Cancer in 2004. It is a large, multi-disciplinary program dedicated to clinical translation of nanotechnology-based diagnostics and therapeutics. As part of this program, NCI formed the Nanotechnology Characterization Laboratory (NCL). The NCL is a formal interagency collaboration between NCI, the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), and the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and is operated through the NCI's Federally Funded Research & Development Center (FFRDC) at SAIC/NCI-Frederick. One of the NCL's objectives is the development of standard methods to assess safety, toxicity, and quality control of biomedical nanotechnology. Without such standards, nanotechnology drug developers must design and validate their own methods, and regulatory agencies must evaluate data generated from techniques without a substantial history of supporting literature. The NCL now has more than 20 standardized assays for nanomaterial characterization on its website: http://ncl.cancer.gov/working_assay-cascade.asp, with new assays being added as they are validated.

From the beginning, NCL has been involved with standards-developing organizations (SDOs), such as ASTM International (the American Society for Testing and Materials), ANSI (the American National Standards Institute) and ISO, in working toward this goal. The NCL also has a leadership role in an international inter-laboratory study (ILS) being conducted by the International Alliance for NanoEHS Harmonization (IANH). NCL has also initiated an international effort aimed at development and validation of in vitro and ex vivo methods to assess nanoparticle effects on adapted immunity.

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

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

mappings between designated standard clinical terminologies and important related terminologies, including the HIPAA code sets.

NLM is working with (and, in some cases, providing funding to) vocabulary developers, message standards development organizations, other Federal agencies, and users of standards to respond to these recommendations. NLM produces the UMLS Metathesaurus, which incorporates many different vocabularies, classifications, and code sets; funds the ongoing maintenance and distribution of LOINC (Logical Observations Identifiers Names and Codes); pays the annual membership fee that permits U.S.-wide use of SNOMED CT within the UMLS Metathesaurus and in native format; produces and distributes RxNorm both within the UMLS Metathesaurus and separately; and pays the annual license fee that permits U.S.-wide use of ICF and ICF-CY within the UMLS Metathesaurus. LOINC, SNOMED CT, and RxNorm have all been designated as U.S. Government-wide clinical standards via the Consolidated Health Informatics (CHI) eGov project for use in U.S. Federal Government systems. They, along with ICF and ICF-CY, were subsequently identified in various interoperability specifications of the Healthcare Information Technology Standards Panel (HITSP) for use throughout the U.S. healthcare spectrum. In August 2009 the HIT Standards Committee's recommendations to support meaningful use included the use of LOINC, SNOMED CT and RxNorm.

NLM, on behalf of HHS, is the U.S. Member of the International Health Terminology Standards Development Organisation (IHTSDO) which owns, maintains, and distributes SNOMED CT internationally and promotes global standardization of health information. In FY2009 NLM contributed toward the purchase, by the IHTSDO, of a new tooling workbench to facilitate distributed input to the ongoing development of SNOMED CT by experts in different locations around the world. This new platform will allow the U.S. to establish a network for U.S. contributions to the development of SNOMED CT by both government agencies and private sector organizations and enable collaboration with other IHTSDO member countries in the development of SNOMED CT content and subsets.

NLM has been working with the IHTSDO to facilitate negotiations for the alignment and harmonization between SNOMED CT and key health terminologies including LOINC and RxNorm. In April 2009 the owners of LOINC, SNOMED CT, and NPU (the Nomenclature, Properties and Units, used predominantly in Northern Europe) announced an operational Trial of prospective divisions of labor in the generation of laboratory test terminology content. This Trial, which was reviewed in October 2009, provided practical experience and important information on opportunities to decrease duplication of effort in the development of laboratory test terminology and to ensure that SNOMED CT works effectively in combination with either LOINC or NPU. A formal alliance agreement between the owners of SNOMED CT and LOINC is expected in the first half of CY 2010.

In July 2009 NLM released the first version of the CORE Problem List Subset of SNOMED CT. The primary purpose of this Subset is to facilitate the use of SNOMED CT for coding of problem list data in electronic health records and to enable more meaningful use of EHRs to improve patient safety, health care quality, and health

information exchange. Development and distribution of this initial subset will be used as a model for development of other frequency based subsets that will facilitate implementation of SNOMED CT, LOINC, and RxNorm throughout the U.S.

NLM has been an active participant in several genetic information collaboration efforts in response to American Health Information Community (AHIC) recommendations. These projects include the expansion of LOINC in areas of genetic testing and newborn screening, development and testing of HL7 implementation guides for exchange of genetic testing results (in collaboration with Partner's Healthcare and Intermountain Health Care), and development of RefSeqGene, a reference standard for reporting and interpreting clinically significant genetic variations. In September 2009 NLM launched the Newborn Screening Coding and Terminology Guide (http://newbornscreeningcodes.nlm.nih.gov) to enable more effective use of newborn screening test results in assessing child health and improving lifelong health care. The new Web site was created in collaboration with several HHS offices (Office of the National Coordinator for Health Information Technology, the Health Resources and Services Administration, and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention) as well as a number of professional organizations.

NLM continues working on projects to create mappings between standard clinical vocabularies, HIPAA code sets, and other key vocabularies used in Federal health information systems. The initial projects are focused on creating maps between the core clinical vocabularies recommended by the NCVHS (SNOMED CT, LOINC, and RxNorm) and the required HIPAA code sets (CPT and ICD-9-CM). Availability of these mappings should facilitate development and implementation by health care providers of electronic health records that capture clinical data at the point of care and subsequently support generation of required HIPAA code set data for claims and other administrative transactions. In FY 2009 significant progress was made on the development of these maps including completion of a draft SNOMED CT to ICD-9-CM Rule Based Map to Support Reimbursement. This map will be released for testing in the first half of FY 2010.

NLM works closely with Dr. David Blumenthal and other representatives from the HHS Office of the National Coordinator for Health Information Technology (ONC) to ensure NLM's vocabulary harmonization and standards efforts are in sync with those of ONC, the HIT Standards Committee, and other relevant Federal Advisory Committees. NLM serves on the Board of the Healthcare Information Technology Standards Panel (HITSP), the ANSI-organized stakeholder group that is coordinating standards specification efforts that respond to US-government priorities and was one of the NIH representatives on the AHIC Workgroup on Personalized Healthcare.

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

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA)

SAMHSA's mission is to provide "a life in the Community for Everyone" and to "build resilience and facilitate recovery for people with or at risk for substance abuse and mental illness," To support this mission, the Agency administers a combination of competitive and formula/block grant programs and data collection activities to assure the availability of quality prevention and treatment services across the, nation.

The first area in which SAMHSA participates in voluntary consensus standards (VCS) bodies is related to Electronic Health Records (EHRs). EHRs are viewed as a technical innovation that can reduce costs and improve the efficiency of data reporting, accountability and improved outcomes. In addition, EHRs can support improvements in clinical care and foster more effective coordination of care between the mental health and substance use specialty treatment sectors and genera.1 health care. To assure the capability for health information exchange while maintaining appropriate confidentiality protections for substance abuse and mental health records, SAMHSA joined voluntary consensus organizations to create technical options for patient consent in an e-health environment. Membership in Health Level 7 (HL7) and Healthcare Information Technology Standards Panel (HITSP) allows SAMHSA to utilize a far wider range of expertise than allowed for by limited numbers of agency staff. In both HL7 and HITSP, SAMHSA participates in creating usable, consensus driven products that can support the health information exchange of sensitive information through all health care environments. In addition, SAMHSA supported the development of a behavioral health EHR profile which was selected for review by the Certification Commission for Healthcare Information Technology. This work supports uniformity of standards for behavioral health across the public and private sectors.

SAMHSA is also a member of the National Quality Forum (NQF), a voluntary consensus body for performance measurement. Over several years, SAMHSA developed clinical process of care performance measures for mental health and substance use treatment services. Two of these measures were successfully submitted for NQF endorsement. Additional measures, including a consumer perception of care assessment instrument, were submitted in FY 2009. National endorsement allows states and providers in the public and private sectors to have common standards that can be used for reporting activities related to quality and accountability, thereby educing data and reporting burden on providers who report to different funders.

Featured Success Story from Active Engagement in Standards Activities

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

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

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

Two hundred nineteen (219) facilities across the country now use the RPMS EHR in the provision of health care services. In addition ten hospitals use EHR for inpatient care. Four Alaska Village Clinics have begun using EHR, and further deployments to these unique facilities are planned.

The Indian Health Service's (IHS) innovative and advanced electronic health information system was recently certified as a developmental ambulatory Electronic Health Record (EHR) by the Certification Commission for Healthcare Information Technology (CCHIT).

The IHS Resource and Patient Management System (RPMS) Version 2008 is now certified as a pre-market product under the 2007 certification criteria. The nonprofit CCHIT awards certification based on a comprehensive set of criteria for functionality, interoperability, and security. Standards included in the criteria include: Health Level 7 (HL7), Logical Observation Identifiers Names and Codes (LOINC), National Council for Prescription Drug Programs (NCPDP), and Accredited Standards Committee X-12 (ASC X12). IHS is currently working to meet anticipated meaningful use measures with associated standards supported by recertification of RPMS as an Ambulatory Electronic Health Record system, and an initial certification of RPMS as an Inpatient Electronic Health Record system.

2. Please list the government-unique standards your agency used in lieu of voluntary consensus standards during FY 2009: 1

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

Voluntary Standard:
ISO 13408-1 Aseptic Processing of Health Care Products, Part 1, General Requirements

Rationale:
FDA is not using the ISO standard because the applicability of these requirements is limited to only portions of aseptically manufactured biologics and does not include filtration, freeze-drying, sterilization in place, cleaning in place, or barrier-isolator

technology. There are also significant issues related to aseptically produced bulk drug substance that are not included in the document

3. Please list the Voluntary Consensus Standards (VCS) your agency substituted for Government Unique Standards (GUS) in FY 2009 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 2009: 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 2009. In addition, please provide your agency's rationale for using the Non-consensus Standards that are developed in the private sector counted in this question.

Voluntary Consensus Standards: 18
Other Technical Standards: 0
Rationale:

5. Please enter the Voluntary Consensus Standards Bodies (VCSB) in which your agency participated in during FY 2009: **192**

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

American Dental Association	ADA
American Foundation for the Accreditation of Haematopoietic Cell Therapy	FAHCT
American Healthcare Information Community	AHIC
American Industrial Hygiene Association	AIHA
American Institute of Ultrasound Manufacturers	AIUM
American Medical Association	AMA
American National Standards Institute	ANSI
American Pacific Economic Conference	APEC
American Psychiatric Association	APA
American Public Health Association	APHA
American Society for Gene Therapy	ASGT
American Society for Healthcare Engineering	ASHE
American Society for Reproductive Medicine	ASRM
American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers	ASHRAE
American Society of Mass Spectrometry	ASMS
American Society of Mechanical Engineers	ASME
American Society of Quality Control	ASQ
American Society of Safety Engineers	ASSE
American Society of Sanitary Engineering	ASSE
American Type Culture Collection	ATCC
American Veterinary Medical Association	AVMA
American Water Works Association	AWWA
AOAC International	AOAC
Association for Assessment and Accreditation of Laboratory Animal Care International	AAALAC
Association for the Advancement of Medical Instrumentation	AAMI
ASTM International	ASTM
Baking Industry Sanitary Standards Committee	BISSC
Brighton Collaboration	BC
California Strawberry Commission	CSC
Canadian General Standards Board	CGSB
Canadian Standards Association	CSA
Cantaloupe Board of California	CBC
Central Laboratory for Blood Transfusion	CLBT
Certification Commission for Health Information Technology	CCHIT
Chocolate Manufacturers Association	CMS
Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute	CLSI

Clinical Data Interchange Standards Consortium	CDISC
Codex Alimentarius Commission	CODEX
College of American Pathologists	CAP
Committee on Operating Rules	CORE
Conference for Food Protection	CFP
Corn Refiners Association	CRA
Cosmetic Ingredient Review	CIR
Cosmetic Toiletry and Fragrance Association	CTFA
Council for International Organizations of Medical Science	CIOMS
Designated Standards Maintenance Organizations Board	DSMO
Deutsches Institut fur Nomung - German Institute for Standardization	DIN
Electronic Products Codes Global	EPCG
ESD Association	ESD
European Centre for Validation of Alternative Methods	ECVAM
European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization	CENELEC
European Committee for Standardization	CEN
European Directorate for Quality of Medicines	EDQM
External RNA Controls Consortium	ERCC
Eye Bank Association of America	EBAA
Facility Guidelines Institute	FGI
Federal Facilities Council	FFC
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	FAO
Foundation for Accreditation of Cellular Therapies	FACT
Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Association	FFVA
Fresh Produce Association of America	FPAA
Gelatin Manufacturers of America	GMA
Global Harmonization Task Force	GHTF
GS1	GS1
Health Canada Advisory Committee on Causality Assessment	HCAA
Health Level Seven	HL7
Health Physics Society	HPS
Health Protection Branch Health Canada	HPB
Healthcare Information and Management Systems Society	HIMSS
Healthcare Information Technology Standards Panel	HITSP
Healthcare Interpretations Task Force	HITF
Honey Board	HB
Illuminating Engineering Society of North America	IESNA

Industrial Safety and Equipment Association	ISEA
Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers	IEEE
Institute of Nuclear Materials Management	INMM
Integrating the Healthcare Enterprise	IHE
International Association of Cancer Registrars	IACR
International Association of Color Manufacturers	IACM
International Association of Plumbing and Mechanical Officials	IAPMO
International Blood Group Reference Laboratory	IBRGL
International Bottled Water Association	IBWA
International Cellular Therapy Coding and Labeling Advisory Group	CTCLAG
International Commission on Harmonization of Technical Requirements for Registration of Pharmaceuticals for Veterinary Use	VICH
International Commission on Illumination	CIE
International Committee for Cosmetic Harmonization and International Cooperation	CHIC
International Conference on the Harmonization of Technical Requirements for Registration of Pharmaceuticals for Human Use	ICH
International Coordinating Committee on the Validation of Alternative Methods	ICCVAM
International Crystal Foundation	ICF
International Dairy Federation	IDF
International Dairy Foods Association	IDFA
International Electrotechnical Commission	IEC
International Federation of Fruit Juice Producers	IFFJP
International Fragrance Association	IFRA
International Fresh-cut Produce Association	IFPA
International Health Terminology Standard Development Organization	IHTSDO
International Life Sciences Institute	ILSI
International Natural Sausage Casing Association	INSCA
International Nomenclature Committee	INC
International Organization for Standardization	ISO
International Pharmaceutical Excipients Council	IPEC
International Society for Analytical Cytology	ISAC
International Society for Cardiovascular Surgery	ISCVS
International Society for Cell Therapy	ISCT
International Society for Measurement and Control	ISA

International Society of Automation	ISA
International Society of Oncology Pharmacy Practitioners	ISOPP
International Society on Thrombosis and Homeostasis	ISTH
International Sprout Growers Association	ISGA
International Union Against Cancer	UICC
International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry	IUPAC
International Working Group on Standardization of Genomic Amplification Techniques	SoGAT
Interstate Shellfish Sanitation Conference	ISSC
Joint FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Food Additives	JECFA
Laser Institute of America	LIA
Logical Observation Identifier Names and Codes	LOINC
National Academies of Science Institute of Medicine	IOM
National Association of Photographic Manufacturers	NAPM
National Automatic Merchandising Association	NAMA
National Cancer Registrar Association	NCRA
National Committee for Clinical Laboratory Standards	NCCLS
National Committee on Vital and Health Statistics	NCVHS
National Conference for Interstate Milk Shipments	NCIMS
National Council for Prescription Drug Program	NCPDP
National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurements	NCRP
National Egg Regulators Association	NERO
National eHealth Collaboration	NeHC
National Electrical Manufacturers Association	NEMA
National Fire Protection Association	NFPA
National Food Processors Association	NFPA
National Institute for Biological Sciences and Controls	NIBSC
National Marrow Donor Program	NMDP
National Oilseed Processors Association	NOPA
National Quality Forum	NQF
National Sanitary Foundation International	NSFI
National Toxicology Program	NTP
National Uniform Billing Committee	NUBC
National Uniform Claim Committee	NUCC
North America Free Trade Association	NAFTA
North America Millers Association	NAMA
North American Association of Central Cancer Registries	NAACCR
Northwest Horticultural Council	NHC

Optical Laboratories Association	OLA
Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development	OECD
Organization for the Advancement of Structured Information Standards	OASIS
Pan American Health Organization	PAHO
Pan American Network for Drug Regulatory Harmonization	PANDRH
Parenteral Drug Association	PDA
Personal Care Products Council	PCPC
Plasma Protein Therapeutics Association	PPTA
Produce Marketing Association	PMA
Regulated Product Submission	RPS
Rehabilitation Engineering and Assistive Technology Society of North America	RESNA
Research Institute for Fragrance Materials	RIFM
Society for Glassware and Ceramic Decorations	SGCD
Society for Toxicology	SOT
Society of Automotive Engineers	SAE
Society of Cosmetic Chemists	SCC
Society of Toxicologic Pathology	STP
Tea Association of America	TAA
Technical Committee for Juice and Juice Products	TCJJP
Therapeutic Goods Administration	TGA
Undersea and Hyperbaric Medical Society	UHMS
Underwriters Laboratories	UL
United Egg Producers	UEP
United Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Association	UFFVA
United States Adopted Names Council	USANC
United States Animal Health Association	USAHA
United States Egg and Poultry Association	USEPA
United States Pharmacopoeia	USP
Western Growers Association	WGA
World Health Organization	WHO

6. Please provide the total number of your agency's representatives who participated in voluntary consensus standards activities during FY 2009 and the total number of activities these agency representatives participated in:

Agency Representatives: 1150
Activities: 1064

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 2009.

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

FDA laboratories conducting official product testing are, or soon will be, ISO/IEC 17025 accredited. The FDA has conducted staff training, is 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, is 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.

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

CDC works extensively with outside partner organizations for routine work. It would be very helpful if the Circular may be extended towards building of the federal standards development/implementation infrastructure with outlined horizontal and vertical structures, including infrastructures within federal organizations. Also, it would be helpful adding respective reporting tasks (building of infrastructure).

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

AHRQ is a strong supporter of health data standards and maintains a metadata registry (ushik.ahrq.org) that contains all the data elements and their metadata that have been adopted, endorsed, or recognized by the HHS Secretary, in addition to all the data elements specified by ANSI's Health Information Technology Standards Panel (HITSP) as of July 15, 2009.

CDC suggests adding the Federal Health Agencies Work Group (FHAWG) to the ONC/Health IT Policy Committee. FHAWG should provide support to this Committee and build collaboration towards implementation of new policies. ALL federal health agencies should be represented in this WG.

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

HHS has 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; 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 (DHS)

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

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

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

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

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

Mitigation:
FEMA's Mitigation Directorate is committed to reducing the ever-increasing cost that natural disasters inflict on our country. Constructing or retrofitting buildings to withstand anticipated forces from these hazards is one of the key components of mitigation, and the only truly effective way of reducing this cost. Therefore, model building code and standards organizations play a critical role in helping FEMA to accomplish its mission.

Through knowledge gained from the effects of disasters on the nation's building stock and through FEMA's work with its partner organizations, the Mitigation Directorate, FEMA has worked for several years to develop technical and practical information that can be used to strengthen model building codes and practices. The development of VCS

is an important part of that process and FEMA has worked with many of these organizations to help provide timely information.

To remain compliant with statutory responsibilities under the National Earthquake Hazards Reduction Program (NEHRP) and in accordance with its mission to reduce losses from all hazards, FEMA supports the development of VCS through its mitigation programs.

National Preparedness:
The Secretary, through the National Integration Center, Incident Management Systems Integration Division (IMSID), is responsible for developing, maintaining, and promoting a national incident management system. IMSID leads the federal effort to establish and implement the National Incident Management System (NIMS) nationwide. NIMS is a framework that provides guidelines and principles to first responders in effort to achieve a single nationwide system for managing incidents. NIMS ensures successful intra and interstate mutual aid activities and ensures a standard incident command structure across all jurisdictions, and establishes standards and guidelines for resource typing and multiagency coordination. NIMS is broad in scope and seeks to achieve information technology system interoperability as well as address the plan and people aspects of incident and emergency management.

Part of the IMSID effort to promote NIMS and to provide guidance to first responders is to adopt existing standards that are consistent with NIMS doctrine, and recommend those standards for voluntary adoption by state and local jurisdictions for guidance in pursuit of full NIMS implementation. Our standard review process is conducted by multi-disciplinary field-based practitioner working groups and technical working groups to ensure the adopted NIMS standards are relevant, implementable, and useful, if adopted, in implementing NIMS.

U.S. Fire Administration
As an entity of FEMA, the mission of the USFA is provide national leadership to foster a solid foundation for our fire and emergency services stakeholders in prevention, preparedness, and response. While USFA has no regulatory authority, it routinely participates in the standards development process and is instrumental in promoting VCS. In 2009, the USFA led an effort to formally adopt a VCS for safety vests. This effort will ensure that emergency responders wear appropriate protective clothing specifically designed for their needs while operating on the roadways.

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

ICE utilizes standards to deliver services in support of its mission in the areas of information technology and information sharing. In the area of information sharing, one high-level standard which is very important is the National Information Exchange Model

(NIEM). NIEM is an implementation of the consensus standard ISO 11179, Information Technology -- Metadata registries (MDR).

NIEM is designed to develop, disseminate, and support enterprise-wide information exchange standards and processes that can enable jurisdictions to effectively share critical information in emergency situations, as well as support the day-to-day operations of agencies throughout the nation. NIEM is a partnership of the U.S. Department of Justice and DHS. ICE provides oversight to information technology development efforts, and governs the utilization of information exchange standards such as NIEM to enhance our agencies data sharing efforts. NIEM standards and information are found at the following website: http://www.niem.gov/. ICE OCIO NIEM standards and other relevant technology processes and standards are found at the following website: http://powerport.ice.dhs.gov/tapweb/index.htm

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

CBP utilizes multiple standards in the accomplishment if its mission as principle guardian of the Nation's frontline. Participation and contributions to VCS for technology, equipment and enforcement practices are evident in CBP's employment of systems and initiatives such as Operation PRIDE, Customs-Trade Partnership Against Terrorism (C-TPAT), Secure Border Initiative (SBI), and Container Security Initiative (CSI). Additionally, CBP's Laboratories and Scientific Services analysis laboratories, which are accredited to (ISO/IEC 17025, standard accreditation) use numerous standards, such as ASTM C-373-88 (2006) Standard Test Method for Water Absorption, Bulk Density, Apparent Porosity, and Apparent Specific Gravity of Fired Whiteware Products, that are private sector standard test methods. These standard test methods are used to analyze imported products to enable CBP to "classify and value" these products under the Harmonized Tariff System of the United States, and for trade enforcement purposes.

CBP's practices establish and define standards that numerous law enforcement bodies adopt. However, CBP proceeds cautiously with each standard introduced to ensure the safety of its personnel and the Nation as a whole.

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

The Weapons of Mass Destruction and Biodefense (WMD/Biodefense) Division is the lead for the Department's biological and chemical defense activities. This includes providing a robust biological and chemical detection capability in partnership with State and local jurisdictions and the private sector. Specifically for the State, local, and private partners, the WMD/Biodefense Division provides an operational perspective to the DHS

S&T Test & Evaluation and Standards Division process and, as a customer of S&T, represents the first responder/first receiver communities of interest. In supporting this mission, the WMD/Biodefense Division began development of the Detection Technology Evaluation and Reporting (DeTER) Program to evaluate candidate biological and chemical detection systems employed to protect the American public at the Federal, State, and local levels. This voluntary "pay-to-play" program will provide a capability to conduct equipment and operational validation of biological and chemical detection technologies based on agreed upon voluntary, consensus standards at independent, accredited laboratories. If agreed to by the manufacture of the technology, the results of those tests will be available to DHS components; State, local, and tribal governments; public safety officials and first responders in order to assist them in making more informed acquisition and funding decisions. Specifically, this information will provide consistent guidance to DHS and other granting authorities for inclusion of evaluation information on their equipment lists, such as FEMA's Authorized Equipment List.

To ensure a coordinated effort across DHS, OHA, through the WMD/Biodefense Division, is engaged in the development of biological and chemical detection standards with DHS Science and technology Directorate (S&T) and NIST. OHA is working to align and leverage capabilities to initiate the development of the DeTER program. These activities are essential for successful implementation of the DeTER program but take an extended amount of time to develop and transition to OHA. While awaiting the development of these standards and protocols, OHA is developing interim specifications to help guide the FEMA grant programs, such as the Transit Security Grant Program (TSGP).

In 2009, the WMD/Biodefense Division was invited to assist the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) in guiding the purchase of chemical detection systems funded through the TSGP. This request for assistance is due to the current lack of standards specific for stationary chemical detection equipment. In addition to the collaboration mentioned above, the WMD/Biodefense Division worked with the S&T Test & Evaluation and Standards Division and NIST to assist in reviewing current ASTM E2411-07, Standard Specification for Chemical Warfare Vapor Detectors. This standard provided a basis for developing interim guidance that will assist the TSGP Grantees in making more informed acquisition and funding decisions. Incident management standards encompass a wide range of valuable standards to include emergency responder equipment, emergency response protocols, and emergency response certification and accreditation. All standards related to incident management response relate directly to key components of the National Incident Management System and the National Response Framework.

Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC)
The mission of the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC) is to, "… train those who protect our homeland." In order to facilitate this endeavor, the FLETC has developed and conducts all of the law enforcement training programs and subsequent courses of instruction following the processes outlined in various FLETC directives, policies, and procedures. These directives, policies, and procedures all support the

professional training standards that are required by the Federal Law Enforcement Training Accreditation (FLETA).

Over 30 years ago, the Presidential Commission Report, The Challenge of Crime in a Free Society, and a follow-up report, The Challenge of Crime in a Free Society: Looking Back Looking Forward, contained recommendations to increase professionalism and standardization of training. More recently, in a January 2000 report to the Congress, the Commission on the Advancement of Federal Law Enforcement reiterated and reinforced the need to develop and implement training standards. The Commission made it abundantly clear that core training in law enforcement functions, certification of the adequacy of training programs, and accreditation of agencies are all essential to maintaining public confidence in the professionalism of Federal law enforcement agents and officers.

Beginning in 2000, in an effort to increase the professionalism of Federal law enforcement training, a task force of key training leaders from principal Federal and state law enforcement agencies began work to collaboratively conduct research to establish a premier training accreditation model. In the development of the model, Federal law enforcement training professionals established standards and procedures to evaluate the training academies and training programs used to train Federal law enforcement agents and officers. The intent was to develop an independent accreditation process that provides law enforcement agencies with an opportunity to voluntarily demonstrate that they meet and maintain compliance with an established set of professional standards and receive appropriate recognition. This independent accreditation process has been developed by the Office of Accreditation (OA), the working arm of the FLETA Board. Once developed, the process was approved by the FLETA Board, then administered and overseen by the OA.

The accreditation of the FLETC academy and the various law enforcement training programs provides assurance to the agencies and citizens we serve, that the FLETC has voluntarily submitted to a process of self-regulation and has successfully achieved compliance with a set of professional training standards that have been collectively established by our peers within the law enforcement community.

To date, the FLETC has been awarded the FLETA Board's Academy Accreditation for the Glynco, Artesia, Charleston, and Cheltenham training sites, and Program Accreditation for twelve law enforcement training programs to include three Center Basic Programs: the Criminal Investigator Training Program (CITP), the Land Management Police Training Program (LMPT), and the Uniformed Police Training Program (UPTP); and nine Center Advanced Training Programs: the Boat Operator Anti-Terrorism Training Program (BOAT), the Driver Instructor Training Program (DITP), the Firearms Instructor Training Program (FITP), the Inland Boat Operators Training Program (IBOT), the Law Enforcement Instructor Training Program (LEITP), the Law Enforcement Instructor In-Service Training Program (LEIISTP), the Law Enforcement Control Tactics Instructor Training Program (LECTITP) the Marine Law Enforcement Training Program (MLETP), and the Physical Fitness Coordinator Instructor Training Program (PFCTP).

These accomplishments demonstrate the FLETC's continuous adherence to quality, effectiveness and integrity in meeting our organizational mission and in providing excellent education and training to our students who represent more than 80 Federal, in addition to a multitude of state, local, and international law enforcement agencies. For further information regarding FLETA, refer to www.fleta.gov

Domestic Nuclear Detection Office (DNDO)
DNDO works to enhance the nuclear detection efforts of federal, state, territorial, tribal, and local governments and the private sector and to ensure a coordinated response to such threats.

DNDO utilizes voluntary consensus standards as the foundation for its test programs and requirements development efforts. The ANSI N42 series standards are referenced in on-going Advanced Spectroscopic Portal program and the Human Portable Radiation Detection Systems projects, and as part of the Graduated Radiation Detector and Evaluation Reporting (GRaDER) program.

The GRaDER program depends on independent testing of detection and identification instruments by accredited laboratories against existing American National Standards Institute (ANSI)/ Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) N42 consensus standards as the initial benchmark. The program incorporates other industry standards in order to assure the instruments meet a variety of safety and technical standards. In future years, the GRaDER program will incorporate the use of federal technical capability standards that are currently under development. The program descriptive documents may be read at the following web site:
http://www.dhs.gov/grader

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

USCG remains committed to developing and adopting nationally and internationally recognized standards as a means to improve maritime safety, security, and 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. 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 promote their

development. Visit our Director of Commercial Regulations & Standards website at http://www.uscg.mil/hq/cg5/cg52/.

Transportation Security Administration (TSA)
TSA protects the nation's transportation systems to ensure freedom of movement for people and commerce TSA utilizes existing non-government standards to define requirements for and guide the engineering of security systems it utilizes; ensuring deployed systems are safe and meet the requirements of end-users and stakeholders. Moreover, TSA uses standards to streamline procedures for the ongoing development of detection technologies and facilitate the development of test methods.

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

The mission of the National Communication System (NCS) in NPPD 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 the telecommunications functions and responsibilities set forth in Section 2 of this Order; and (2) the coordination of the planning for and provision of national security and emergency preparedness (NS/EP) communications for the Federal government under all circumstances, including crisis or emergency, attack, recovery and reconstitution.

To fulfill this mission the NCS offers a wide range of NS/EP Priority communications services (Government Emergency Telecommunications Service, Telecommunications Service Priority, and Wireless Priority Service) that support qualifying Federal, State, and local government, industry, and non-profit organization personnel in performing their NS/EP missions. These services are provided on the pubic communications networks; therefore the reliance on voluntary industry consensus standards plays a vital role in the ability of the NCS to fulfill its mission.

Science and Technology Directorate (S&T)
S&T is the primary research and development arm of the Department. It provides federal, state and local officials with the technology and capabilities to protect the homeland. S&T support the development of VCS for use by Department’s many components, subcomponents, offices, divisions, and programs. In 2009, S&T finalized and implemented over 15 VCS. Standards developed with S&T assistance are generally developed faster than the traditional processes employed by voluntary consensus standards bodies. Within S&T there are two Offices that invest and participate in development of VCS, which are ultimately used by DHS to achieve its mission
Office of Standards:
The Office of Standard mission is to develop and coordinate the adoption of national standards and appropriate evaluation methods to meet homeland security mission needs. The Office of Standards works closely with standards development organization to

establish capabilities to support the Department's need for VCS. The Office of Standards manages the adoption of VCS as DHS National Standards. A list of DHS National Standards may be found at http://www.dhs.gov/files/programs/gc_1218226975457.shtm.
Office for Interoperability and Compatibility (OIC)

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

• Project 25 (P25) and Project 34 (P34): OIC actively participates within the Public Safety specific standards development organizations to assist in the development of the Project 25 (P25) and Project 34 (P34) suite of standards, which are focused on developing open interoperability standards for public safety land mobile radio (LMR) systems. Through direction from the US Congress, OIC has been instrumental in speeding the standards development process for the four critical interoperability interfaces in the P25 suite of standards. Serving as an objective technical expert, OIC advocates on behalf of practitioners during the technical development of the standards. The Office is also implementing a Compliance Assessment Program for P25 (P25 CAP), a voluntary system that provides a mechanism for the recognition of testing laboratories based on internationally accepted standards. The P25 CAP leverages the standards developed in the Project 25 standards development process, and governs itself through the use of International Standards Organization (ISO) standards. An initial group of eight laboratories were recognized by DHS as approved to test emergency response communications equipment for standards compliance as part of P25 CAP. In December 2009, the first manufacturer completed communications equipment testing and published results on the FEMA Responder Knowledge Base web site at https://www.rkb.us/contentdetail.cfm?content_id=227247. The P34 effort led by CCI leverages existing commercial standards developed by the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE). Additional information on P25 can be found at http://www.safecomprogram.gov/SAFECOM/currentprojects/project25cap/

• Voice over Internet Protocol (VoIP): Public safety agencies are investing millions of dollars in devices that allow agencies to patch non-interoperable radio systems together. These are commonly referred to as bridging systems, and many of these systems use VoIP technology. While IP itself is a formal standard that allows for interoperability, the VoIP technology built on top of that standard is often proprietary and prevents interoperability. To address these interoperability gaps, OIC is assisting in the development of VoIP specifications. These activities are currently being led by the Public Safety VoIP Working Group, which is comprised of emergency responders, industry representatives, and NIST's Office of Law Enforcement Standards. In 2009, the project initiated virtual plugfest testing and evaluation of the first VoIP specification – the Bridging System Interface (BSI) Core Profile, by creating a set of best practices that will

allow users to implement the BSI Core Specification with even greater ease, and by completing a BSI Core profile case study. Additional information can be found at http://www.safecomprogram.gov/SAFECOM/currentprojects/voip/

• Audio and Video Quality Measurements: The Department has also been involved in the development of International Telecommunication Union (ITU) standards regarding test methodologies used for public safety specific evaluation of audio and video quality measurements. Specifically, a new standard was developed by CCI for video quality assessment for recognition tasks through the ITU-T Study Group 9 as Recommendation ITU-T P.912.

• Emergency Data Exchange Language (EDXL) Messaging Standards: OIC is partnering with emergency responders, Federal agencies, and standards development organizations, such as the Organization for the Advancement of Structured Information Standards (OASIS), to accelerate the creation of data messaging standards. The EDXL initiative is a practitioner-driven, public-private partnership to create information sharing capabilities between disparate emergency response software applications, systems, and devices. The resulting Extensible Markup Language (XML) standards assist the emergency response community in sharing data seamlessly and securely while responding to an incident. EDXL standards include Common Alerting Protocol (CAP) Version 1.1 which provides the ability to exchange all-hazard emergency alerts, notifications, and public warnings that can be disseminated simultaneously over many different warning systems (e.g. computer systems, wireless, alarms, TV, radio). CAP is used by Emergency Operations Centers (EOCs) across the Nation as a means to share information. In 2007, the FCC endorsed the adoption of CAP for the Nation's next generation emergency alert system. Additionally, CAP is used by other Federal agencies, including DHS, the National Weather Service, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and the United States Geological Survey, to send alerts and warnings. The Hospital AVailability Exchange (HAVE) messaging standard enables the exchange of hospital status, capacity, and resource availability/usage information among medical and health organizations and emergency information systems. HAVE allows dispatchers and emergency managers to make sound logistical decisions, such as where to route victims, based on up-to-date information about nearby hospitals' availability and services. EOCs, 9-1-1 centers, EMS agencies, and the Department of Health and Human Services are already using HAVE to better respond to both day-to-day and major incidents. The Resource Messaging (RM) messaging standard enables the seamless exchange of resource information, such as requests for personnel or equipment, which are necessary to support emergency and incident preparedness, response, and recovery. OIC also continued to coordinate with the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) National Incident Management System Supporting Technology Evaluation Program to evaluate products for compliance to EDXL standards.

• Commercial Mobile Alert Service (CMAS): A component of the Integrated Public Alert and Warning System, CMAS is an alert system that will have the capability to deliver relevant, timely, effective, and targeted alert messages to the public through mobile devices, including cell phones and blackberries. This national capability will ensure more

people receive Presidential, Imminent Threat, and AMBER alerts. OIC provides research, development, testing, and evaluation in support of CMAS. In FY 2010, with support from OIC and FEMA, the Alliance for Telecommunications Industry Solutions and Telecommunications Industry Association formed a joint Standards Committee to develop the technical specifications that will be used to administer the C-Interface. The C-Interface will communicate alert messages to Commercial Mobile Service Providers for distribution to the public through mobile devices, including cell phones and blackberries.

2. Please list the government-unique standards your agency used in lieu of voluntary consensus standards during FY 2009: 0

3. Please list the Voluntary Consensus Standards (VCS) your agency substituted for Government Unique Standards (GUS) in FY 2009 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 2009: 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 2009. 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: 62

Other Technical Standards: 0

Rationale:

5. Please enter the Voluntary Consensus Standards Bodies (VCSB) in which your agency participated in during FY 2009: **58**

Voluntary Consensus Standards Body	**Acronym**
3rd Generation Partnership Project	3GPP
3rd Generation Partnership Project 2	3GPP2
Alliance for Telecommunications Industry Solutions	ATIS
American Association for Budget and Program Analysis	AABPA
American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials	AASHTO
American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists	AATCC
American Boat and Yacht Council	ABYC
American Bureau of Shipping	ABS
American Chemical Society	ACS
American National Standards Institute	ANSI

American Petroleum Institute	API
American Public Transportation Association	APTA
American Railway Engineering & Maintenance-of-Way Association	AREMA
American Society for Industrial Security	ASIS
American Society of Civil Engineers	ASCE
American Society of Mechanical Engineers	ASME
American Society of Naval Engineers	ASNE
American Welding Society	AWS
AOAC International	AOAC
Association of Diving Contractors International	ADCI
ASTM International	ASTM
British Standards Institution	BSI
Chlorine Institute	CI
Committee on Marine Measurements	COPM
Compressed Gas Association	CGA
Electronic Industries Alliance	EIA
Emergency Interoperability Consortium	EIC
Emergency Management Accreditation Program	EMAP
Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers	IEEE
International Association of Drilling Contractors	IADC
International Association of Lighthouse Authorities	IALA
International Civil Aviation Organization	ICAO
International Code Council	ICC
InterNational Committee for Information Technology Standards	INCITS
International Organization for Standardization	ISO
International Organization for Standardization/International Electrotechnical Commission	ISO/IEC
International Ship and Offshore Structures Congress	ISOSC
International Society of Automation	ISA
International Telecommunication Union	ITU
International Towing Tank Conference	ITTC
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
Open Geospatial Consortium	OGC
Organization for the Advancement of Structured Information Standards	OASIS
Radio Technical Commission for Maritime Services	RTCM
Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers	SNAME
Standards Engineering Society	SES
Telecommunications Industry Association	TIA
Underwriters Laboratories	UL
Worldwide Interoperability for Microwave Access Form	WiMAX

6. Please provide the total number of your agency's representatives who participated in voluntary consensus standards activities during FY 2009 and the total number of activities these agency representatives participated in:

Agency Representatives: 212

Activities: 285

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 2009.

none

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

none

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

none

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

10-1. Removed [This question was deprecated in 2005]
10-2. Removed [This question was deprecated in 2005]
10-3. Removed [This question was deprecated in 2005]

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

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

Standards are used to guide the work of the grantees and other HUD supported agencies in providing quality housing and improvements in America's communities.

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

2. Please list the government-unique standards your agency used in lieu of voluntary consensus standards during FY 2009: **2**

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

   Voluntary Standard:
   ANSI A119.1 N - Recreation Vehicles

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

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

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

   Rationale:

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

3. Please list the Voluntary Consensus Standards (VCS) your agency substituted for Government Unique Standards (GUS) in FY 2009 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 2009: 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 2009. 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: **1**

Rationale:

5. Please enter the Voluntary Consensus Standards Bodies (VCSB) in which your agency participated in during FY 2009: **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 2009 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 2009.

n/a

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

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

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

n/a

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

10-1. Removed **[This question was deprecated in 2005]**
10-2. Removed **[This question was deprecated in 2005]**
10-3. Removed **[This question was deprecated in 2005]**

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

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

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

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

Department of the Interior (DOI)

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

Standards are a critical component to the successful execution of regulatory functions associated with our four primary missions of resource protection, resource management, recreation, and serving communities. We evaluate, adopt and apply standards across a wide array of disciplines to include scientific research, engineering, safety, contract administration, information technology, data management, law enforcement, and facilities management. There are several examples of how standards have contributed to mission success at the DOI.

The adoption of geospatial standards has enabled the Minerals Management Service to integrate multiple geospatial layers within a single digital map viewer. This improved marine spatial planning efforts by permitting the standardization of previously incompatible geospatial data across federal, state, and local government uses, which improved the ability to identify the best location for renewable energy projects. Participation in electrical engineering standards committees (IEEE) has allowed the Bureau of Reclamation (BOR) to identify the impacts of proposed changes, which has promoted the stability of the Western electric power grid, contributed to the prevention of billion-dollar regional blackouts, enhanced the safety of BOR managed hydroelectric facilities, and improving Operations & Maintenance (O&M) testing, and diagnostics. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) has adopted the Dublin Core Metadata Element Set (endorsed by the International Standards Organization) to describe the FWS collection of digital photos, videos, and other media that are currently stored in the FWS National Conservation Training Center (NCTC). This enhancement will reduce data anomalies and improve interoperability for data exchanges between NCTC and other systems.

The Office of Surface Mining (OSM) has defined geospatial standards for coal mining boundaries (surface and underground) that have been adopted as international standards by the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM). These standards have improved miner and public safety, reduced the cost of regulatory compliance, and map generation, and improved the electronic permitting process by reducing the time required to review regulatory permit requests.

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

2. Please list the government-unique standards your agency used in lieu of voluntary consensus standards during FY 2009: **0**

3. Please list the Voluntary Consensus Standards (VCS) your agency substituted for Government Unique Standards (GUS) in FY 2009 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 2009: 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 2009. In addition, please provide your agency's rationale for using the Non-consensus Standards that are developed in the private sector counted in this question.

Voluntary Consensus Standards: **2**

Other Technical Standards: **0**

Rationale:

5. Please enter the Voluntary Consensus Standards Bodies (VCSB) in which your agency participated in during FY 2009: **83**

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

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

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

6. Please provide the total number of your agency's representatives who participated in voluntary consensus standards activities during FY 2009 and the total number of activities these agency representatives participated in:

Agency Representatives: **166**

Activities: **149**

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 2009.

The Minerals Management Service of DOI is a member of the Federal Geographic Data Committee (FGDC) with representation on the Standards Working Group, the Coordinating Committee, the Steering Committee, the Marine Boundary Working Group, and ad hoc subcommittees developing standards for geospatial data.
Bureau of Reclamation: The ISO 14001 standard requires that organizations conduct third- party conformance audits to determine conformance with the ISO Standard. Reclamation has adopted this requirement in a revised form and will conduct audits to determine conformance with both the Standard framework and the executive order.
Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA): BIA participated in the Federal Geospatial One-Stop and the Enterprise Geographic Information Management Committee.

FWS: The FWS continues to implement key security standards and guidelines developed or approved by NIST to support the implementation of and compliance with the Federal Information Security Management Act (FISMA) including:
• Standards for categorizing information and information systems by mission impact.
• Standards for minimum security requirements for information and information systems.
• Standards for encrypting government data.
• Standards for applying and enforcing secure configuration baselines.
• Standards for secure remote access.
• Guidance for mapping types of information and information systems to appropriate security categories.
• Guidance for planning and conducting technical information security testing.
• Guidance for assessing security controls in information systems and determining security control effectiveness.
• Guidance for certifying and accrediting information systems.

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

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

As a direct result of OMB Circular A-119, the Minerals Management Service of DOI 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 Minerals Management Service of DOI has not requested any exemptions, nor are we contemplating making such a request. We have no recommendations for changes to the Circular.

Bureau of Indian Affairs strives to use VCS, whether as promulgated directly from a consensus standards body or as promulgated by regulatory body, are its first choice for guidance. This approach has helped us garner and retain options and flexibility in handling construction and new systems development. In that regard, A-119 has been of great use.

FWS: The NIST and/or OMB should identify high priority VCS and Non-consensus standards for implementation by Federal agencies, especially standards that pertain to E-Gov initiatives and IT security requirements.

USGS: Since its issuance, Circular A-119 has worked in a straightforward manner to encourage the use of voluntary consensus standards. Some people, however, believe that there is an order of preference for voluntary consensus standards (for example, international VCS are to be preferred to domestic VCS). The USGS encourages NIST and OMB to adjudicate issues concerning interpretation of OMB Circular A-119. Circular A-119 allows exemptions where existing voluntary consensus standards are inconsistent with law or otherwise impractical and if each exemption is reported to OMB. The USGS has not requested any exemptions, nor is the FGDC contemplating making such a request. We have no recommendations for changes to the Circular.

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

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 (DOJ)

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

The Department, in its primary mission roles, does not specify products requiring voluntary consensus standards. Because of the nature of the Department's missions, DOJ participates in the development of government standards for law enforcement information representation. The Department developed the National Information Exchange 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.

REF: http://it.ojp.gov/default.aspx?area=nationalInitiatives&page=1012

2. Please list the government-unique standards your agency used in lieu of voluntary consensus standards during FY 2009: **0**

3. Please list the Voluntary Consensus Standards (VCS) your agency substituted for Government Unique Standards (GUS) in FY 2009 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 2009: 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 2009. 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 2009: **0**

6. Please provide the total number of your agency's representatives who participated in voluntary consensus standards activities during FY 2009 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 2009.
N/A

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

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

9. Please provide any other comments you would like to share on behalf of your agency.
No additional comments

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

No additional comments

10-1. Removed **[This question was deprecated in 2005]**
10-2. Removed **[This question was deprecated in 2005]**
10-3. Removed **[This question was deprecated in 2005]**

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

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

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

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

Department of Labor (DOL)

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

The United States Department of Labor (DOL) promulgates safety and health standards which provide minimum requirements for the protection of employees from workplace hazards. DOL consults and routinely relies on Voluntary Consensus Standards (VCS) whenever a Federal standard is written or updated. Since the VCS are on a shorter update cycle than Federal standards, the VCS provide a more current view of industry standards and practices than the Agency can efficiently or economically achieve. Furthermore, safety compliance officers use VCS during inspections and investigations when there are no Federal standards that apply in specific circumstances.

2. Please list the government-unique standards your agency used in lieu of voluntary consensus standards during FY 2009: **9**

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

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

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

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

   Voluntary Standard:
   SAE J1194-1999

   Rationale:

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

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

   Voluntary Standard:
   ACI 318-05 - Building Code Requirements for Structural Concrete and Commentary

   ACI 440.2R-02 - Design and Construction of Externally Bonded FRP Systems for Strengthening Concrete Structures

   ASTM E119-07 - Standard Test Methods for Fire Tests of Building Construction and Materials

   ASTM E162-06 - Standard Test Method for Surface Flammability of Materials Using a Radiant Heat Energy Source

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

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

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

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

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

Voluntary Standard:
Life Safety Code, NFPA 101-2000

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

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

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

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

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

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

   Voluntary Standard:
   ISO 668:1995 - Series 1 freight containers--Classification, dimensions and ratings.

   ISO 1161:1984 - Series 1 freight containers--Corner fittings--Specification.

   ISO 1161:1984/Cor. 1:1990 - Technical corrigendum 1:1990 to ISO 1161:1984.

   ISO 1496-1:1990 - Series 1 freight containers--Specifications and testing--Part 1: General cargo containers for general purposes.

   ISO 1496-1:1990/Amd. 1:1993 -

   Rationale:

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

8. **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.

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

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

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

3. Please list the Voluntary Consensus Standards (VCS) your agency substituted for Government Unique Standards (GUS) in FY 2009 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 2009: 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 2009. 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 2009: **19**

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

6. Please provide the total number of your agency's representatives who participated in voluntary consensus standards activities during FY 2009 and the total number of activities these agency representatives participated in:

Agency Representatives: **38**

Activities: **98**

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 2009.

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 (DOS)

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

The Department of State, Economics & Energy Bureau, International Communications & Information Policy, Multilateral Affairs (EEB/CIP/MA) represents the nation at meetings of the United Nation's International Telecommunication Union (Telecommunication Development (ITU-D), Telecommunication Standardization (ITU-T), and Radiocommunication (ITU-R)). Especially in the case of the ITU-T, these sectors develop standards which govern international telecommunications. The Department of State coordinates development of the Government's technical, policy, and regulatory positions based on advice provided by government agencies (such as the Federal Communications Commission and the Department of Commerce/National Telecommunications and Information Administration) and the U.S. telecommunications industry. The Department also leads delegations to these international meetings selected from the public and private sectors. In general the government does not participate in strictly technical discussions and the technical standards (Recommendations) are written almost exclusively by the international telecommunications industry. The resulting standards form the basis for the technical and policy aspects of international telecommunications and provide important input to the development of national regulatory policy. In particular, ITU-T standards are used to support standard quality of service and telecommunication transport mechanisms, among others.

2. Please list the government-unique standards your agency used in lieu of voluntary consensus standards during FY 2009: **0**

3. Please list the Voluntary Consensus Standards (VCS) your agency substituted for Government Unique Standards (GUS) in FY 2009 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 2009: 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 2009. 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 2009: **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 2009 and the total number of activities these agency representatives participated in:

Agency Representatives: **9**

Activities: **14**

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 2009.

none

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

none

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

none

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

10-1. Removed **[This question was deprecated in 2005]**
10-2. Removed **[This question was deprecated in 2005]**
10-3. Removed **[This question was deprecated in 2005]**

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

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

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

The U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) and its operating administrations rely upon a consensus rulemaking program to support the Department's strategic goals: safety; 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 (VCS), 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.

FY 2009 Standards Activities

During FY 2009, DOT pursued research, rulemaking action, outreach or training on multiple standards-related issues. Some examples:

• Hazardous Materials Safety -- Transportation of Lithium Batteries: The Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA), in consultation with the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) issued a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking proposing to amend requirements in the Hazardous Materials Regulations (HMR) on the transportation of lithium cells and batteries, including lithium cells and batteries packed with or contained in equipment. The proposed changes are intended to enhance safety by ensuring that all lithium batteries are designed to withstand normal transportation conditions, packaged to reduce the possibility of damage that could lead to a catastrophic incident, minimize the consequences of an incident and ensure packages of lithium batteries are accompanied by hazard communication that ensures appropriate and careful handling by air carrier personnel and informs both transport workers and emergency response personnel of actions to be taken in an emergency. These proposals are largely consistent with changes made to the United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods (UN Recommendations) and the International Civil Aviation Organization Technical Instructions on the Safe Transport of Dangerous Goods by Air (ICAO Technical Instructions) and respond to recommendations issued by the National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB).

• How Proposed ARFF Standards Would Impact Airports: Transportation Research Board’s Airport Cooperative Research Program (ACRP) Research Results Digest 7: A Summary of How Proposed Firefighting Standards Would Impact Airports explores the potential cost implications for airports of implementing proposed airport rescue and fire fighting (ARFF) regulations that would be more closely aligned with voluntary consensus standards promulgated by the International Civil Aviation Organization and the National

Fire Protection Association. Section 311 of H.R. 915 EH, the FAA Reauthorization Act of 2009, calls for more closely aligning ARFF regulations under part 139 of title 14, Code of Federal Regulations, Certification of Airports, with voluntary consensus standards.

• Participation in NIST Standards in Trade (SIT) Workshop Program: Research and Innovative Technology Administration (RITA) Intelligent Transportation System (ITS) Joint Program Office (JPO) participated in a workshop on Transportation Management Systems (TMS) and Intelligent Transportation Systems (ITS) Standards for Israel. This workshop was organized by NIST in collaboration with several U.S. public and private sector stakeholders in the ITS sector and the Department of Commerce, International Trade Administration, and was held at the Israel National Roads Company (MA'ATZ) in Tel Aviv, Israel. The workshop addressed various aspects of standards and codes related to the transportation sector, including general and technical discussions on pertinent standards and codes, their development processes, conformity assessment procedures, and emerging trends.

• FTA Transit Intelligent Transportation Systems (ITS) Research, Technical, and Policy Support Program: The Federal Transit Administration's ITS support program continues to ensure that U.S. interests and upheld worldwide, including through active participation in Working Meetings of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) Technical Committee 204 (Intelligent Transportation Systems), Working Group 8 (Public Transit/Emergency). The worldwide transit industry relies heavily upon harmonized international standards for cost-effective trade and equipment operations.

• Training in Safety Standards: The Research and Innovative Technology Administration's (RITA) Transportation Safety Institute continues to host safety standards training – for example, the AFS-640 Designee Standardization Training course, which is one of the many standardization seminars used by designees, certificated airmen and representatives of delegations for renewal purposes.

DOT Standards Links

Due to the varied nature of the standards activities and stakeholder communities of the DOT operating administrations, DOT has not developed a single standards website. Relevant operating administration websites include:

• Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) Airport Construction Standards:
http://www.faa.gov/airports_airtraffic/airports/construction/construction_standards/
• Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) Airport Design Standards:
http://www.faa.gov/airports_airtraffic/airports/construction/design_standards/
• Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) Aviation System Standards:
http://avn.faa.gov/index.asp?xml=index
• Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) Flight Standards Service:
http://www.faa.gov/about/office_org/headquarters_offices/avs/offices/afs/
• Federal Aviation Administration (FAA)-Industry Training Standards:

http://www.faa.gov/education_research/training/fits/
• Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) Design Standards:
http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/programadmin/standards.cfm
• Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) Freight Architecture and Data Standards:
http://ops.fhwa.dot.gov/freight/technology/standards/
• Federal Highway Administration (FHWA)/Intelligent Transportation Systems (ITS) Standards Implementation:
http://www.ops.fhwa.dot.gov/int_its_deployment/standards_imp/standards.htm
• Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) National Bridge Inspection Standards:
http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/bridge/nbis/
• Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (FMCSA) Rules and Regulations:
http://www.fmcsa.dot.gov/rules-regulations/rules-regulations.htm
• Federal Railroad Administration (FRA) Regulations, Orders, Notices, and Significant Guidance: http://www.fra.dot.gov/us/content/49
• Federal Transit Administration (FTA) Regulations:
http://www.fta.dot.gov/leg_reg.html
• Maritime Administration (MARAD) National Maritime Resource and Education Center:
http://www.marad.dot.gov/ships_shipping_landing_page/nmrec_home/NMREC_home.htm
• National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) Regulations/Guidance:
http://www.nhtsa.dot.gov/portal/site/nhtsa/menuitem.e649cd1b2b018c71d8eca01046108a0c/
• Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA)/Hazardous Materials Safety Standards: http://www.phmsa.dot.gov/hazmat/regs
• Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA)/Pipeline Safety Standards: http://www.phmsa.dot.gov/pipeline/regs
• Research and Innovative Technology Administration (RITA)/Bureau of Transportation Statistics (BTS) Standards Manual:
http://www.bts.gov/programs/statistical_policy_and_research/
• Research and Innovative Technology Administration (RITA)/Intelligent Transportation Systems (ITS) Standards Program:
http://www.standards.its.dot.gov/
• St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation/Canadian and U.S. Regulations:
http://www.greatlakes-seaway.com/en/commercial/regulations-and-laws/index.html

2. Please list the government-unique standards your agency used in lieu of voluntary consensus standards during FY 2009: **3**

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

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

   Rationale:

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

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

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

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

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

At this time (February 22, 1999), a final decision is still pending regarding its

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

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

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

   Voluntary Standard:
   ANSI ISO

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

3. **Government Unique Standard**: Brake Performance, 49 CFR 393.52 - FMCSA's Performance-Based Brake Testers (PBBTs) Requirement (Incorporated: 2002)
   Voluntary Standard:
   SAE J667 - Brake Test Code Inertia Dynamometer (cancelled February 2002)

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

   Rationale:

   FMCSA used government-unique standards in lieu of voluntary consensus standards when it implemented its final rule to allow inspectors to use performance-based brake testers (PBBTs) to check the brakes on large trucks and buses for compliance with federal safety standards and to issue citations when these vehicles fail (67 FR 51770, August 9, 2002). The FMCSA evaluated several

PBBTs during a round robin test series to assess their functional performance and potential use in law enforcement. The standard, a specific configuration of brake forces and wheel loads on a heavy-duty vehicle, was used to evaluate the candidate PBBTs and their operating protocols. The agency's rationale for use of the government-unique standards was to verify that these measurements and new technology could be used by law enforcement as an alternative to stopping distance tests or on-road deceleration tests. PBBTs are expected to save time and their use could increase the number of commercial motor vehicles that can be inspected in a given time. Only PBBTs that meet specifications developed by the FMCSA can be used to determine compliance with the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Regulations. The final rule represents a culmination of agency research that began in the early 1990s.

3. Please list the Voluntary Consensus Standards (VCS) your agency substituted for Government Unique Standards (GUS) in FY 2009 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 2009: 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 2009. 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: **4**
Other Technical Standards: **0**
Rationale:

5. Please enter the Voluntary Consensus Standards Bodies (VCSB) in which your agency participated in during FY 2009: **56**

Voluntary Consensus Standards Body	**Acronym**
Aerospace Industries Association of America	AIA
American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators	AAMVA
American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials	AASHTO
American Gas Association	AGA
American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics	AIAA
American Petroleum Institute	API
American Public Transportation Association	APTA
American 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
Electronic Industries Alliance	EIA
Gas Technology Institute	GTI
Human Factors and Ergonomics Society, Inc.	HFES
Illuminating Engineering Society of North America	IESNA
Industrial Truck Association	ITA
Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers	IEEE
Institute of Transportation Engineers	ITE
Intelligent Transportation Society of America	ITSA
International Atomic Energy Agency	IAEA
International Civil Aviation Organization	ICAO
International Maritime Organization	IMO
International Organization for Standardization	ISO
International Society of Automation	ISA
Manufacturers Standardization Society of the Valve and Fittings Industry	MSSVFI
National Association of Corrosion Engineers International	NACE
National 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
National Petroleum Management Association	NPMA
National Safety Council	NSC
North American Transport of Dangerous Goods Standards	NATDGS
Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development	OECD
Radio Technical Commission for Aeronautics	RTCA
Radio Technical Commission for Maritime Services	RTCM

Recreation Vehicle Industry Association	RVIA
Rehabilitation Engineering and Assistive Technology Society of North America	RESNA
Society for Protective Coatings	SPC
Society of Automotive Engineers	SAE
Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers	SNAME
Standards Engineering Society	SES
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 2009 and the total number of activities these agency representatives participated in:

Agency Representatives: **162**
Activities: **291**

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 2009.

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

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

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

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

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

9. Please provide any other comments you would like to share on behalf of your agency. DOT offers no additional comments.

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

Standards referenced in the Code of Federal Regulations are periodically reviewed as part of the Section 610 reviews, and as a part of the continuing rulemaking process, including petitions for rulemaking. Some operating administrations also have an internal regulatory effectiveness review function, which provides a further opportunity to review both voluntary consensus and agency-unique standards. These avenues allow for both ad-hoc and periodic reviews.

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

10-1. Removed **[This question was deprecated in 2005]**
10-2. Removed **[This question was deprecated in 2005]**
10-3. Removed **[This question was deprecated in 2005]**

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

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

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

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

Department of the Treasury (TRES)

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

U.S. Department of Treasury's mission is to maintain a strong economy and create economic and job opportunities by promoting the conditions that enable economic growth and stability at home and abroad, strengthen national security by combating threats and protecting the integrity of the financial system, and manage the U.S. Government's finances and resources effectively.

U.S. Department of Treasury's technical standards program provides direction by defining the technical infrastructure of hardware, software, connectivity, and standards necessary to implement the application projects defined by the Enterprise Architecture. The standards provide an open systems environment with the functionality necessary to meet Treasury's mission requirements. This process supports IT planning; introducing an orderly, repeatable, architecture-based planning process that better manages IT investments and supports crosscutting business needs.

The Department uses all applicable Federal and generally accepted standards in carrying out its mission.

The Enterprise Standards Profile or ESP is accessible on the IRS Intranet at the following link: The IRS ESP.

2. Please list the government-unique standards your agency used in lieu of voluntary consensus standards during FY 2009: **0**

3. Please list the Voluntary Consensus Standards (VCS) your agency substituted for Government Unique Standards (GUS) in FY 2009 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 2009: 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 2009. 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: The Department of Treasury maintains a list of IT Standards that are classified as Voluntary Consensus Standards. There were no Voluntary Consensus Standards beyond those prescribed by the Department.

5. Please enter the Voluntary Consensus Standards Bodies (VCSB) in which your agency participated in during FY 2009: **0**

6. Please provide the total number of your agency's representatives who participated in voluntary consensus standards activities during FY 2009 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 2009.

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

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

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

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

No comments to offer at this time.

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

10-1. Removed **[This question was deprecated in 2005]**
10-2. Removed **[This question was deprecated in 2005]**
10-3. Removed **[This question was deprecated in 2005]**

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

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

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

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

Department of Veterans Affairs (VA)

Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) has not submitted a report for 2009.

Appendix E – Individual, Unabridged Commission and other Agency Reports

Access Board (ACCESS)

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

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

36 CFR Part 1191
Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) Accessibility Guidelines for Buildings and Facilities; Architectural Barriers Act (ABA) Accessibility Guidelines

36 CFR Part 1192
Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) Accessibility Guidelines for Transportation Vehicles

36 CFR Part 1193
Telecommunications Act Accessibility Guidelines

2. Please list the government-unique standards your agency used in lieu of voluntary consensus standards during FY 2009: **1**

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

Voluntary Standard:
ANSI/IEEE Standard for Hearing Aid Compatibility with Wireless Devices

Rationale:
A provision in the Section 508 Standards requires that interference to hearing technologies be reduced to the lowest possible level that allows a user of hearing technologies to utilize a telecommunications product. Individuals who are hard of hearing use hearing aids and other assistive listening devices, but they cannot be used if products introduce noise into the listening aids because of electromagnetic interference. The ANSI/IEEE Standard for Hearing Aid Compatibility with Wireless Devices was not completed in time for reference by the agency in its final rule published in FY 2000. However, the agency will consider using the Standard in FY

20007. In the meantime, because the requirement in the agency rule is a performance standard, the agency considers compliance with the VCS to meet the agency Standard.

3. Please list the Voluntary Consensus Standards (VCS) your agency substituted for Government Unique Standards (GUS) in FY 2009 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 2009: 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 2009. In addition, please provide your agency's rationale for using the Non-consensus Standards that are developed in the private sector counted in this question.

Voluntary Consensus Standards: **0**
Other Technical Standards: **0**
Rationale: The Access Board did not complete a rulemaking in FY 2009.

5. Please enter the Voluntary Consensus Standards Bodies (VCSB) in which your agency participated in during FY 2009: **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 2009 and the total number of activities these agency representatives participated in:

Agency Representatives: **9**
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 2009.

n/a

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

n/a

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

n/a

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

Our agency updates its referenced standards when out guidelines and standards are updated. There is no "set" schedule for this activity.

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**

U. S. Agency for International Development (USAID)

USAID did not submit a report for 2009.

Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC)

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

The U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) is responsible for protecting the American public from unreasonable risks of injury and death associated with thousands of types of consumer products. Since its inception in 1973, the Commission has promoted the development of voluntary product safety standards to help it accomplish this mission. From 1990 through 2009, the Commission staff supported the development of over 460 new, revised, or reaffirmed voluntary standards. Information on the Commission staff's involvement in voluntary standards activities can be found on CPSC's website at www.cpsc.gov

2. Please list the government-unique standards your agency used in lieu of voluntary consensus standards during FY 2009: **2**

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

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

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

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

   Voluntary Standard:
   ASTM F1427-96

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

3. Please list the Voluntary Consensus Standards (VCS) your agency substituted for Government Unique Standards (GUS) in FY 2009 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 2009: 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 2009. In addition, please provide your agency's rationale for using the Non-consensus Standards that are developed in the private sector counted in this question.

Voluntary Consensus Standards: **2**
Other Technical Standards: **0**
Rationale:

5. Please enter the Voluntary Consensus Standards Bodies (VCSB) in which your agency participated in during FY 2009: **8**

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

6. Please provide the total number of your agency's representatives who participated in voluntary consensus standards activities during FY 2009 and the total number of activities these agency representatives participated in:

Agency Representatives: **22**
Activities: **39**

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 2009.

On August 14, 2008, the President signed into law the Consumer Product Safety Improvement Act of 2008, hereinafter referred to as the Act. Among other things, this Act sets forth requirements for general conformity certification and third party testing for children's products subject to consumer product safety rules under the Act or similar rules, bans, standards, or regulations under any other Act enforced by the Commission. A

copy of the Act and related information on CPSC conformity assessment activities are shown on CPSC's website at www.cpsc.gov under "Information on the Consumer Product Safety Improvement Act".

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

During FY 2009, Commission staff efforts to enhance voluntary safety standards development were complemented by the overall Federal policy set forth in the Circular. There are no recommendations for changes in the Circular at this time.

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

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

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

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

The Consumer Product Safety Improvement Act of 2008 (CPSIA) made certain voluntary standards into mandatory consumer product standards. For example, section 106 of the CPSIA makes the provisions of ASTM F963-07 (regarding toys) and its successor standards “consumer product safety standards issued by the Commission under section 9 of the Consumer Product Safety Act.” Section 232 of the CPSIA directed the Commission to publish, as a mandatory consumer product safety standard, ANSI/SVIA-1-2007 (regarding four wheel all-terrain vehicles). In both cases, the rationale for using the standards was that the law directed the CPSC to do so.

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

10-1. Removed **[This question was deprecated in 2005]**
10-2. Removed **[This question was deprecated in 2005]**
10-3. Removed **[This question was deprecated in 2005]**

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

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

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

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

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

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

EPA uses standards regularly in our regulatory programs and increasingly so in our outreach and partnership programs. In our regulations we often use voluntary consensus testing and measurement methods as either primary or alternate methods. Several of the partnership programs use voluntary consensus standards and conformity assessment schemes as the basis for EPA recognition within a program's parameter. As 'greening' of products and sustainability are increasingly important in the public interest, there are a growing number of voluntary standards being developed with Agency participants at the table to provide our expertise in the efforts.

2. Please list the government-unique standards your agency used in lieu of voluntary consensus standards during FY 2009: **23**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

   Rationale:
   These ASTM standards do not require the use of glass fiber filters as in EPA Method 12 and require the use of significantly different digestion procedures that appear to be milder than the EPA Method 12 digestion procedure. For these reasons, these ASTM standards cannot be considered equivalent to EPA Method

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

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

   Voluntary Standard:
   ASME C00049

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

   Rationale:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

    Voluntary Standard:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

    Rationale:
    ASTM D5317-98 specifies acceptance windows for the initial demonstration of proficiency for laboratory fortified blank samples that are as small as 0 percent to as large as 223 percent recovery for picloram, with tighter criteria for other regulated contaminants. Therefore, this method permits unacceptably large control limits, which include 0 percent recovery.

    Voluntary Standard:
    Standard Method 6640 B for the chlorinated acids

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

analytes, as determined in each laboratory. Therefore, this method permits unacceptably large control limits, which may include 0 percent recovery.

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

    Voluntary Standard:
    Standard Method 6610, 20th Edition

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

    Voluntary Standard:
    Standard Method 6610, 20th Supplemental Edition

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

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

    Voluntary Standard:
    ASTM D6331-98

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

    Voluntary Standard:

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

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

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

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

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

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

    Voluntary Standard:
    ASTM C1111-98 (1998) - Standard Test Method for Determining Elements in Waste Streams by Inductively Coupled Plasma-Atomic Emission Spectrometers

    Rationale:
    This standard lacks details for instrument operation QA/QC, such as optimizing plasma operating conditions; upper limit of linear dynamic range; spectral interference correction; and calibration procedures, which include initial and continuous calibration verifications. Also lacks internal standard and method of standard addition options for samples with interferences.

    Voluntary Standard:
    ASTM D6349-99 (1999) - Standard Test Method for Determining Major and Minor Elements in Coal, Coke, and Solid Residues from Combustion of Coal and Coke by Inductively Coupled Plasma-Atomic Emission Spectrometers

    Rationale:
    This standard lacks details for instrument operation QA/QC, such as optimizing plasma operating conditions, upper limit of linear dynamic range, spectral interference correction, and calibration procedures, that include initial and continuous calibration verifications. Also lacks details for standard preparation, and internal standard and method of standard addition options for samples with interferences.

3. Please list the Voluntary Consensus Standards (VCS) your agency substituted for Government Unique Standards (GUS) in FY 2009 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 2009: 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 2009. 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: **49**
Other Technical Standards: **0**
Rationale:

5. Please enter the Voluntary Consensus Standards Bodies (VCSB) in which your agency participated in during FY 2009: **0**

6. Please provide the total number of your agency's representatives who participated in voluntary consensus standards activities during FY 2009 and the total number of activities these agency representatives participated in:

Agency Representatives: **65**
Activities: **42**

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 2009.

Continuation of use of conformity assessment in radon mitigation areas, Water Sense program and in green clean-up areas under Brownfields.

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

Look forward to continuing discussions with OMB and NIST on improvements that can aide federal agency use of the important tool that the voluntary standards and conformity assessment systems have to offer the government in fulfillment of our many important missions.

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

No additional comments at this time.

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

10-1. Removed **[This question was deprecated in 2005]**
10-2. Removed **[This question was deprecated in 2005]**
10-3. Removed **[This question was deprecated in 2005]**

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

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

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

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

The FCC references many standards in support of the Commission's regulatory responsibilities. These standards, referenced in the FCC rules, range from referencing measurement methods and conformity assessment procedures to radio carriage requirements for oceangoing vessels to promote safety of life. In addition, standards are used to promote compatibility between radios and to achieve coordination among Commission licensees.

For example: In the Hearing Aid Compatibility Report and Order (WT Docket No. 01-309), the Commission required that digital wireless phones be capable of operating effectively with hearing aids based on certain performance measurement standards contained in the 2001 version of ANSI C63.19, "American National Standard for Methods of Measurement of Compatibility between Wireless Communication Devices and Hearing Aids, ANSI C63.19-2001." Pursuant to the Hearing Aid Compatibility Report and Order, the Commission encouraged the relevant stakeholders to review the standard periodically to determine whether improvements to the standard are warranted. The Accredited Standards Committee on Electromagnetic Compatibility, C63 (ASC C63) has been working to revise C63.19-2001 and in a public notice (DA 06-1215) issued on June 6, 2006, the Commission recognized the use of either ANSI C63.19 standard, 2001, 2005 or 2006 for rating wireless phones, consistent with 47 C.F.R. § 2.947 (b). Allowing the use of the new measurement and rating procedures now should assist manufacturers and carriers in providing handset models that comply with the hearing aid compatibility requirements of 47 C.F.R. § 20.19(b).

Another example is the successful use of the Telecommunications Industry Association Telecommunications System Bulletin 10-F, "Interference Criteria for Microwave Systems." This standard, referenced within several Commission rule parts has become the cornerstone for applicants and licensees to successfully coordinate the use of microwave communications systems.

2. Please list the government-unique standards your agency used in lieu of voluntary consensus standards during FY 2009: **0**

3. Please list the Voluntary Consensus Standards (VCS) your agency substituted for Government Unique Standards (GUS) in FY 2009 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 2009: 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 2009. In addition, please provide your agency's rationale for using the Non-consensus Standards that are developed in the private sector counted in this question.

Voluntary Consensus Standards: **157**
Other Technical Standards: **0**
Rationale: N/A

5. Please enter the Voluntary Consensus Standards Bodies (VCSB) in which your agency participated in during FY 2009: **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 Maritime Organization	IMO
International Organization for Standardization	ISO
International Organization for Standardization/International Electrotechnical Commission	ISO/IEC
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 2009 and the total number of activities these agency representatives participated in:

Agency Representatives: **28**
Activities: **31**

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 2009. 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) testing laboratory.

The FCC also recognizes accredited testing 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 (MRA); or if the testing laboratory has been recognized by the Commission as being accredited by an organization that has entered into an arrangement between accrediting organizations and the arrangement has been recognized by the Commission.

The FCC has recognized a total of 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) 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.

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

N/A

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

N/A

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

10-1. Removed **[This question was deprecated in 2005]**
10-2. Removed **[This question was deprecated in 2005]**
10-3. Removed **[This question was deprecated in 2005]**

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

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

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

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

Federal Trade Commission (FTC)

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

The Federal Trade Commission is an independent agency of the United States Government charged with enforcing competition and consumer protection laws. The Commission's only contact with voluntary consensus standards and the organizations that produce them is in connection with the enforcement of the Federal Trade Commission Act, which prohibits unfair methods of competition and unfair or deceptive acts and practices affecting commerce. The Commission does not promulgate its own standards or engage in other standards activities pertinent to OMB Circular A-119.

2. Please list the government-unique standards your agency used in lieu of voluntary consensus standards during FY 2009: **0**

3. Please list the Voluntary Consensus Standards (VCS) your agency substituted for Government Unique Standards (GUS) in FY 2009 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 2009: 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 2009. In addition, please provide your agency's rationale for using the Non-consensus Standards that are developed in the private sector counted in this question.

Voluntary Consensus Standards: **0**
Other Technical Standards: **0**
Rationale: See response to Question 1.

5. Please enter the Voluntary Consensus Standards Bodies (VCSB) in which your agency participated in during FY 2009: **0**

6. Please provide the total number of your agency's representatives who participated in voluntary consensus standards activities during FY 2009 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 2009.

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 (GSA)

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

Standards play a significant role in the Federal Supply program. They are used to establish baselines for product quality, performance and features; allow competitive procurement of functionally equivalent products and; when necessary ensure interchangeability of products produced under different contracts and across different contract periods. The most signification aspect of our use of standards is to ensure the safety and durability of the products purchased for government use.
GSA maintains a standards website, http://www.gsa.gov Home>About GSA>Reference>Supply Standards

2. Please list the government-unique standards your agency used in lieu of voluntary consensus standards during FY 2009: **3**

1. **Government Unique Standard**: Federal Specification KKK-A-1822E - Federal Specification for Ambulances (Incorporated: 2003)

   Voluntary Standard:
   ASTM F2020 - Standard Practice for Design, Construction, and Procurement of Emergency Medical Services Ambulances

   Rationale:
   The ASTM Standard Practice for Design, Construction, and Procurement of Emergency Medical Services (EMSS) Ambulances (ASTM F2020) is not practical for use, and therefore GSA uses the Federal Specification for Ambulances (KKK-A-1822E). GSA has determined the ASTM document is not practical for use for the following reasons:

   1) GSA has determined that ASTM F2020 contains specific practices that are technically and economically impractical to use for the acquisition of commercial based vehicles because the document is financially burdensome and technically ineffective. Specifically at issue is the ASTM Standard Specification for Medical Oxygen Delivery Systems for EMS Ground Vehicles, F1949-99 which is inclusive to ASTM F2020.

   2) GSA has determined that ASTM F2020 is impractical because it is defined as a standard practice which is ambiguous and an ineffective substitution for specifications or requirements for use in GSA contract documents. ASTM F1949-99, a Standard Specification for Medical Oxygen Delivery Systems for EMS Ground Vehicles is included in ASTM F2020. ASTM F1949-99 is defined as a “standard specification”.

3) GSA has determined that ASTM F2020 is impractical because ASTM International does not provide interpretations and written guidance to their publications which is inadequate and less useful. ASTM members may only offer personal opinions. ASTM offers no mechanism to support timely resolution of conflicts between contractor and procurement organizations on technical subject matter. GSA provides interpretations, clarifications and engineering determinations when required. This is one of the most important concerns presented by the Ambulance Manufacturers Division (AMD).

4) The AMD has determined through consensus that it is impractical to replace the Federal Specification for Ambulances, KKK-A-1822E with the ASTM Standard Practice, F2020. GSA initiated a survey to collect public responses from a wide range of constituent users of the Federal Ambulance Specification. The National Association of Emergency Medical Technicians (NAEMT), the International Association of Fire Chiefs (IAFC), the National Association of State EMS Directors (NASEMSD) and the National Association of EMS Physicians universally accept and support the continued use of the Federal Specification. The AMD and constituent users have determined that it is impractical to replace the Federal Specification for Ambulances, KKK-A-1822E with the ASTM Standard Practice, F2020 because rule promulgation is burdensome and costly. Staff and administration resources would need to be diverted in each state EMS office to implement the change in statutes, public health codes, rules and regulations.

5) GSA has determined that ASTM F2020 is impractical because it is burdensome to GSA procurement efforts. While the current ASTM document recites many of the requirements from the Federal Specification, a future ASTM document would likely have diverging requirements unacceptable to the Government. This was verified by a member of the ASTM F2020 subcommittee at the September 4, 2003 meeting of the Federal Interagency Committee on Emergency Medical Services.

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

   Voluntary Standard:
   UL 768

   Rationale:
   Federal Specification FF-L-2937 – Combination Lock, Mechanical used in lieu of UL 768 Combination Locks. The lock covered by the GUS is used for the protection of classified information and weapons. The UL specification did not meet identified government needs for dialing tolerance and bolt end pressure.

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

Voluntary Standard:
SAE/AMS 2431 - Peening Media, General Requirements

Rationale:
This government-unique standard contains specific size & performance required for Air Force critical applications that are not present in the voluntary standards.

3. Please list the Voluntary Consensus Standards (VCS) your agency substituted for Government Unique Standards (GUS) in FY 2009 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 2009: 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 2009. 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 2009: **21**

Voluntary Consensus Standards Body	**Acronym**
Ambulance Manufacturers Division	AMD
American National Standards Institute	ANSI
American Society of Mechanical Engineers	ASME
ASTM International	ASTM
Builders Hardware Manufacturers Association	BHMA
Institute of Packaging Professionals	IOPP
International Safe Transit Association	ISTA
Material Handling Equipment Industry Association	MHIA
National Fire Protection Association	NFPA
National Institute of Packaging, Handling Engineers	NIPHLE
National Truck Equipment Association	NTEA
Network Address Space Working Group	IPv6
Organization for the Advancement of Structured Information Standards	OASIS
Performance Review Institute	PRI
Qualified Products Management Council	QPMC
Society of Automotive Engineers	SAE

Technical Association for the Worldwide, Pulp Paper and Converting Industry	TAPPI
The Maintenance Council of American Trucking Associations	TMC/ATA
The Society for Protective Coatings	SSPC
Underwriters Laboratories	UL
United Nations Centre for Trade Facilitation and Electronic Business	UN/CEFACT

6. Please provide the total number of your agency's representatives who participated in voluntary consensus standards activities during FY 2009 and the total number of activities these agency representatives participated in:

Agency Representatives: **19**
Activities: **57**

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 2009.
A variety of conformity assessment activities were used including direct inspection and testing, supplier and third party testing, and product qualification and listing. In addition GSA representatives in the GSA Automotive Center were actively engaged in performing technical reviews of new offers, participating in post award meetings, hosting in-process validation reviews, participating in on-site first article inspections at manufacturer's plants and managing GSA's quality defect reporting program.

8. Please provide an evaluation of the effectiveness of Circular A-119 policy and recommendations for any changes:
The policy contained in OMB Circular A-119 provides the guidelines and incentive to partner with Industry in specifying material performance. The use of VCS 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:

General Services Administration (GSA) Fiscal Year 2008 Agency Report.

10-1. Removed **[This question was deprecated in 2005]**
10-2. Removed **[This question was deprecated in 2005]**
10-3. Removed **[This question was deprecated in 2005]**

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

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

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

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

Government Printing Office (GPO)

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

The use of standards is very important in our procurement / acquisition process and defining our needs. When dealing with vendors, standards provide a level playing field for them when bidding on our Agency requirements. We use standards to inform potential bidders and offerers of our minimum requirements. The use of standards has ensured consistency in our manufacturing process and the ability to maintain the highest quality in the production of our documents.

http://www.gpo.gov/customers/vol11.htm

2. Please list the government-unique standards your agency used in lieu of voluntary consensus standards during FY 2009: **0**

3. Please list the Voluntary Consensus Standards (VCS) your agency substituted for Government Unique Standards (GUS) in FY 2009 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 2009: 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 2009. 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 2009: **0**

6. Please provide the total number of your agency's representatives who participated in voluntary consensus standards activities during FY 2009 and the total number of activities these agency representatives participated in:

Agency Representatives: **10**
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 2009.

n/a

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

None

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

Standards are an important aspect of the Agency's day-to-day activities. We have a Quality Assurance office which oversees the efforts to establish internal procedures to document "standard operating procedures." Other visible efforts include development of process standards, including 5S and ISO 9001 certification.

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 (NASA)

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

Standards are critical to NASA's science and technology based mission. They provide the basis for defining engineering, safety, and mission assurance requirements that are levied on both our contracted activities as well as on our in-house developments. Standards are also used by programs for evaluating proposed approaches and assessing performance throughout system life cycles. The NASA Technical Standards support 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 2009:

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 2009 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 2009: 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 2009. 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 2009: **18**

Voluntary Consensus Standards Body	Acronym
Aerospace Industries Association of America	AIA
American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics	AIAA
American Society of Agricultural and Biological Engineers	ASABE

American Society of Mechanical Engineers	ASME
American Welding Society	AWS
ASTM International	ASTM
Consultative Committee for Space Data Systems	CCSDS
Government Electronics & Information Technology Association	GEITA
Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers	IEEE
Institute of Environmental Sciences & Technology	IEST
International Organization for Standardization	ISO
IPC - Association Connecting Electronics Industries	IPC
National Association of Corrosion Engineers International	NACE
National Defense Industrial Association	NDIA
National Fire Protection Association	NFPA
NCSL International	NCSLI
Organization for the Advancement of Structured Information Standards	OASIS
Society of Automotive Engineers	SAE

6. Please provide the total number of your agency's representatives who participated in voluntary consensus standards activities during FY 2009 and the total number of activities these agency representatives participated in:

Agency Representatives: **124**
Activities: **208**

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 2009.

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.

The NASA Headquarters Office of Safety and Mission Assurance currently list 162 standards as “mandatory standards” for required use throughout NASA's SMA community. Of these, 91 are VCS, 19 are published by other US Government agencies, 26 are federal regulations/code and only 26 are published by NASA.

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**

National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)

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

NARA uses standards to strengthen its records management and archival programs. We cite standards, which are incorporated by reference, in our regulations (Code of Federal Regulations). These provide direction to agencies about the records management and archival standards applicable to storage facilities, as well as for record media. Information about incorporation by reference is among our Federal Register web pages at http://www.archives.gov/federal-register/cfr/ibr-locations.html.

For example, NARA uses ISO 15489 as a framework for Federal records management training. ISO 15489 provides a systemic 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 2009: **1**

Government Unique Standard: NARA data standard (Incorporated: 2000)

Voluntary Standard:
Archives, Personal Papers, and Manuscripts (APPM);
General International Standard Archival Description (ISAD(G));
International Standard Archival Authority Record for Corporate Bodies, Persons, and Families (ISAAR(CPF));
Encoded Archival Description (EAD);
Machine Readable Cataloging (MARC)

Rationale:
These voluntary standards do not meet the precise needs of the agency.

3. Please list the Voluntary Consensus Standards (VCS) your agency substituted for Government Unique Standards (GUS) in FY 2009 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 2009: 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 2009. 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 2009: **12**

Voluntary Consensus Standards Body	**Acronym**
American National Standards Institute	ANSI
ARMA International	ARMAI
ASTM International	ASTM
Consultative Committee for Space Data Systems	CCSDS
Enterprise Content Management Association	AIIM
Federal Geographic Data Committee	FGDC
Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers	IEEE
International Council on Archives	ICA
International Organization for Standardization	ISO
National Information Standards Organization	NISO
Object Management Group	OMG
Product Data Exchange Standard, Inc.	PDES

6. Please provide the total number of your agency's representatives who participated in voluntary consensus standards activities during FY 2009 and the total number of activities these agency representatives participated in:

Agency Representatives: **16**
Activities: **24**

7. Please provide any conformity assessment activities (as described in “Guidance on Federal Conformity Assessment Activities” found in the Federal Register, Volume 65, Number 155, dated August 10, 2000) in which your agency was involved in FY 2009. NARA did not participate in any conformity assessment activities in FY 2009.

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:

Additional response for question 10-7: We review our use of standards on a rotating basis as we review our regulations that include IBRs.

10-1. Removed **[This question was deprecated in 2005]**
10-2. Removed **[This question was deprecated in 2005]**
10-3. Removed **[This question was deprecated in 2005]**

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

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

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

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

National Science Foundation (NSF)

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

Most if not all members of NSF staff do not get involved directly with development of standards. As funding decision makers, most NSF staff members support fundamental research performed by the academic community some of which leads to the development of new standards or revisions of existing standards.

Through participation in professional societies that deal with standards, members of NSF staff are affiliated with professional societies that deal with standards development. In 2009, NSF staff members were involved in the following societies.

During the past year, NSF staff members participate in professional societies or associations that deal with standards development. These include:

(1) IEEE Broadcast Technology Society: The Society promotes close cooperation and exchange of technical information among its members and affiliates, and holds meetings for the presentation and discussion or original contributions, publishes Transactions reporting advances within the scope of the Society, and establishes standards. The field of interest encompasses devices, equipment, techniques and systems related to broadcast technology, including the production, distribution, transmission, and propagation aspects.

(2) IEEE Standards Society: The Society promotes the engineering process by creating, developing, integrating, sharing, and applying knowledge about electro- and information technologies and sciences. In addition to producing the prominent 802® Standards for Local and Metropolitan Area Network Wireless, the Society develops the standards for Intelligent highway systems and vehicular technology; distributed generation renewable energy; voting equipment electronic data interchange; rechargeable batteries for PCs; motor vehicle event data recorder public key infrastructure certificate issuing and management; and components architecture for encrypted shared media organic field effect technology.

(3) IEEE Vehicular Technology Society: The current approach of the Standards Committee is to stay abreast of VTS-Related standards activities in other organizations. Such activities tend to fall into three areas: Communications, Automotive Electronics, and Transportation. On a quarterly basis, the committee chairman reports to the Society on the status of relevant standards and regulatory activities of interest.

In addition to the above, NSF staff in the Division of Science Resources Statistics (SRS) are seeking to fulfill the legislative mandate of the National Science Foundation Act to provide a central clearinghouse for the collection, interpretation, and analysis of data on scientific and engineering resources, and to provide a source of information for policy

formulation by other agencies of the Federal Government.

To carry out this mandate, SRS personnel designs, supports, and directs about 11 periodic surveys as well as a variety of other data collections and research projects. These activities yield the materials for SRS staff to compile, analyze, and disseminate quantitative information about domestic and international resources devoted to science, engineering, and technology.

In carrying out its mission, SRS complies with the Federal Information Security Management Act (FISMA), the government standards for shoring up its network security and to strengthen federal infrastructure.

SRS uses the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) to classify business establishments for the purpose of collecting, analyzing, and publishing statistical data related to the U.S. business economy.

The Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system is used by staff in SRS to classify workers and jobs into occupational categories for the purpose of collecting, calculating, analyzing, or disseminating data.

SRS also adheres to Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP), a taxonomic coding scheme that contains titles and descriptions of primarily postsecondary instructional programs. CIP was originally developed by the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) of the United States Department of Education in 1980 and was revised in 1985 and 1990. The 2000 edition (CIP-2000) is the third and current revision of the taxonomy. Instructional programs are classified by a six-digit CIP at the most granular level and are classified according to the two-digit and four-digit prefixes of the code.

Finally SRS follows OMB standards for collecting data on race/ethnicity, and Section 508 for access to IT (including copiers/fax machines for persons with disabilities).

2. Please list the government-unique standards your agency used in lieu of voluntary consensus standards during FY 2009: **0**

3. Please list the Voluntary Consensus Standards (VCS) your agency substituted for Government Unique Standards (GUS) in FY 2009 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 2009: 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 2009. 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 2009: **5**

Voluntary Consensus Standards Body	**Acronym**
ASTM International	ASTM
IEEE Broadcast Technology Society	BTS
IEEE Standards Society	IEEE-SA
IEEE Vehicular Technology Society	IEEE-VTS
International Telecommunication Union	ITU

6. Please provide the total number of your agency's representatives who participated in voluntary consensus standards activities during FY 2009 and the total number of activities these agency representatives participated in:

Agency Representatives: **10**
Activities: **10**

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 2009.

None.

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

We consider Circular A-119 policy to be effective. No change is recommended.

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

No comments.

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

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**

Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC)

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

It is the policy of the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) to increase the involvement of stakeholders in our regulatory development process and, consistent with the provisions of the National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act of 1995 (Public Law 104-113), to encourage NRC staff participation in the development of consensus standards in support of its mission. NRC involvement also encourages standards developing organizations (SDOs) to develop codes, standards, and guides that can be endorsed by the NRC and carried out by the industry, and increases the likelihood that the standards that SDOs develop will meet both public and private sector needs.

The NRC uses voluntary consensus standards (VCSs) as a key part of our regulatory framework. Some standards are incorporated by reference into NRC regulations. The NRC staff also issues documents providing guidance on acceptable methods for complying with NRC regulations, such as regulatory guides. These guidance documents frequently reference consensus standards as acceptable methods for compliance with NRC regulations. The NRC’s reasons for using standards include providing the level of regulatory certainty and predictability desired by stakeholders, recognizing and considering the broad range of technical expertise and experience of the individuals who are represented on many consensus standards organizations, and minimizing the expenditure of NRC resources that would otherwise be necessary to develop regulations and guidance which provide the level of detail comparable to that provided by consensus standards.

One example of improved regulation achieved through standards participation is the extensive effort by two SDOs (The American Nuclear Society, ANS, and the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, ASME) to develop a joint standard on quality of probabilistic risk assessment (PRA). NRC staff participated in writing the standard, a process that took over ten years. Industry participants involved in development of the standard praised the NRC staff for their helpful support, based on work that NRC had already done on this topic. NRC has pointed to this standards development effort as a success story, in which potentially competing standards were avoided and consistent guidance was distilled into a single VCS.

Work is underway with standards development organizations to update voluntary consensus standards that may be applied to license renewal or new nuclear plant construction, including advanced reactor technologies. For example, NRC is partnering with ASME Standards Technology, LLC, to develop a roadmap for ASME standards changes that will support advanced reactor design, construction, operation, and maintenance. Benefits of NRC staff participation in voluntary consensus standards development include cost savings, improved efficiency and transparency, and high

technical quality of regulatory requirements. The NRC website on standards development is at: http://www.nrc.gov/about-nrc/regulatory/standards-dev.html.

2. Please list the government-unique standards your agency used in lieu of voluntary consensus standards during FY 2009: **0**

3. Please list the Voluntary Consensus Standards (VCS) your agency substituted for Government Unique Standards (GUS) in FY 2009 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 2009: 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 2009. In addition, please provide your agency's rationale for using the Non-consensus Standards that are developed in the private sector counted in this question.

Voluntary Consensus Standards: **2**
Other Technical Standards: **0**
Rationale: N/A

5. Please enter the Voluntary Consensus Standards Bodies (VCSB) in which your agency participated in during FY 2009: **15**

Voluntary Consensus Standards Body	**Acronym**
American Concrete Institute	ACI
American Institute of Steel Construction	AISC
American National Standards Institute	ANSI
American Nuclear Society	ANS
American Society of Civil Engineers	ASCE
American Society of Mechanical Engineers	ASME
American Welding Society	AWS
ASTM International	ASTM
Health Physics Society	HPS
Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers	IEEE
Institute of Nuclear Materials Management	INMM
International Organization for Standardization/International Electrotechnical Commission	ISO/IEC
International Society of Automation	ISA
National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurements	NCRP
National Fire Protection Association	NFPA

6. Please provide the total number of your agency's representatives who participated in voluntary consensus standards activities during FY 2009 and the total number of activities these agency representatives participated in:

Agency Representatives: **181**
Activities: **337**

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 2009.

None

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

The NRC believes that the Circular provides appropriate direction and encouragement for federal agencies to develop internal agency-wide guidelines. The circular also provides sufficient and reasonable flexibility for each agency to make an independent determination relative to participation on voluntary consensus bodies and use of developed standards.

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

No comment

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

No comment

10-1. Removed **[This question was deprecated in 2005]**
10-2. Removed **[This question was deprecated in 2005]**
10-3. Removed **[This question was deprecated in 2005]**

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

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

FY 2009 Responses to Question 7: Please provide any conformity assessment activities (as described in "Guidance on Federal Conformity Assessment Activities" found in the Federal Register, Volume 65, Number 155, dated August 10, 2000) in which your agency was involved in FY 2009.	
Agency	**Response**
ACCESS	n/a
CPSC	On August 14, 2008, the President signed into law the Consumer Product Safety Improvement Act of 2008, hereinafter referred to as the Act. Among other things, this Act sets forth requirements for general conformity certification and third party testing for children's products subject to consumer product safety rules under the Act or similar rules, bans, standards, or regulations under any other Act enforced by the Commission. A copy of the Act and related information on CPSC conformity assessment activities are shown on CPSC's website at www.cpsc.gov under "Information on the Consumer Product Safety Improvement Act".
DHS	none
DOC	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 legislative or administrative actions by the Federal Government or to requests from government agencies and private-sector organizations. NVLAP operates its accreditation system in accordance with the international conformity assessment standard ISO/IEC 17011, Conformity assessment – General requirements for accreditation bodies accrediting conformity assessment bodies, which is published by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC). NVLAP accredits laboratories that are found competent to perform specific tests or calibrations through a rigorous assessment against the requirements of ISO/IEC 17025, General requirements for the competence of testing and calibration laboratories. Information about accredited laboratories is published in NVLAP Directory of Accredited Laboratories, which is published online and updated monthly. NVLAP is a signatory to the International Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation (ILAC), the Asia-Pacific Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation (APLAC), and the InterAmerican Accreditation Cooperation (IAAC) Mutual Recognition Arrangements. In May 2009, NVLAP's status as a signatory to the ILAC and APLAC arrangements was reaffirmed for both testing and

	calibration. In September 2009, NVLAP was accepted as a signatory to the IAAC Arrangement, also with a scope in testing and calibration laboratories. By participating in these cooperations, NVLAP facilitates the mutual recognition of accredited test and measurement results of its signatory partners, thereby reducing the need for redundant testing and lowering costs to customers. NVLAP Certificate of Accreditation When NVLAP grants initial or continuing accreditation to a laboratory, it issues a Certificate of Accreditation to ISO/IEC 17025:2005, which includes the following statement to convey that an accredited laboratory management system meets the principles of ISO 9001:2000, Quality management system – requirements. "This laboratory is accredited in accordance with the recognized International Standard ISO/IEC 17025:2005. This accreditation demonstrates technical competence for a defined scope and the operation of a laboratory quality management system (refer to joint ISO-ILAC-IAF Communique dated January 2009)" NVLAP-accredited laboratories may use the above statement on their test reports and calibration certificates if they supply, or provide access to via a website, the Joint ISO-ILAC-IAF Communique as part of the package for their laboratory customers. The Joint ISO-ILAC-IAF Communique was issued to counter a perception that accredited laboratories do not operate a recognized quality management system. Many accredited laboratories have had difficulty convincing their customers that they should be asking laboratories to be accredited to ISO/IEC 17025 rather than be certified (or registered) to ISO 9001. The situation became more acute with the publication of ISO 9001:2000, as some customers continually asked laboratories to be certified, when they really meant accredited. It is anticipated that the use of the above statement by both accreditation bodies and accredited laboratories will help to address the market issues caused by the confusion between these two terms. Accreditation Program Activities in 2009 Electromagnetic Compatibility and Testing In May 2009, NVLAP renewed its Memorandum of Understanding with the Voluntary Control Council for Interference by Information Technology Equipment (VCCI). The signing occurred after the Second International Workshop on Mutual Recognition Agreements (MRAs) for Conformity Assessment of Electromagnetic Compatibility and Telecommunications

	Regulations held at NIST in Gaithersburg, Maryland. This MOU allows for NVLAP-accredited laboratories in the Electromagnetic Compatibility and Telecommunications (ECT) program to gain ease of access to the VCCI mark used in Japan. The VCCI mark is required for shipment of Information Technology Equipment (ITE) in the domestic marketplace in Japan. In addition, VCCI works to harmonize test methods for ECT and Electromagnetic Interference. More importantly, this MOU facilitates good customer service, value, and cost savings for the laboratories accredited under the NVLAP ECT Laboratory Accreditation Program, as VCCI will automatically recognize the accreditation from NVLAP. There are currently more than 175 NVLAP-accredited laboratories in this program. Biometrics Testing 2009 brought advancements in the development of the NVLAP Biometrics Testing laboratory accreditation program (LAP). Concurrent with the release of NIST Handbook 150-25 (2009), which sets forth the specific technical requirements for accreditation under the Biometrics LAP, the program application process was defined and application documents released onto the NVLAP web site. In September, the first biometrics technical assessor candidate received NVLAP training, and NVLAP staff attended and exhibited at the 2009 Biometrics Consortium conference in Tampa, FL. NVLAP contributions at the consortium included educating the biometrics laboratory community as to the differences between “Certification” and laboratory “Accreditation.” Full Biometrics Testing program details are located at http://ts.nist.gov/Standards/Accreditation/bio-lap.cfm. Personal Body Armor In 2009 NVLAP added the stab resistance standard to the Personal Body Armor laboratory accreditation program. This program was established in 2007 in response to a request from the U.S. Department of Justice’s (DoJ), National Institute of Justice (NIJ) for a program to accredit laboratories that test body armor for the DoJ law enforcement certification program. Laboratory test results are used for the purposes of preparing NIJ's Personal Body Armor Consumer Product List. 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 Mutual Recognition Arrangement for Conformity Assessment of Telecommunications Equipment (APEC TEL MRA) is intended to streamline the Conformity Assessment Procedures for a wide range of telecommunications and telecommunications-related equipment and thereby to facilitate trade among the parties. It provides for the mutual recognition by the importing parties of CABs and mutual acceptance of the results of testing and equipment certification procedures undertaken by those bodies in assessing conformity of equipment to the importing parties' own technical regulations. Under Phase-I of the APEC TEL Mutual Recognition Arrangement, NIST-designated CABs are able to produce test data in their facilities that are accepted as evidence that the tested product satisfies an APEC economy's appropriate technical requirements. CABs operating under Phase-II of the MRA are able to 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 Standards Development and 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 the ISO 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 Electrotechnical Equipment and Components). 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. FY09 NIST activities in this area include: Health and Human Service's (HHS) Office of the National Coordinator (ONC) –NIST has consulted with and advised the ONC on the development of proposed testing and certification programs for health information technology. This consultation and collaboration between ONC and NIST will continue during the implementation and operational phases of both temporary and certification programs Additionally NIST is developing the functional and conformance testing requirements, test cases, and test tools to support the proposed Health IT Certification Programs. These conformance test methods (test procedures, test data, and test tools) will help ensure compliance with the meaningful use of technical requirements and standards. Energy Independence and Security Act (EISA) of 2007 – Under EISA, NIST has "primary responsibility to coordinate development of a framework that includes protocols and model standards for information management to achieve interoperability of smart grid devices and systems…" NIST, in consultation with industry, government, and other stakeholders, is working to develop a plan for a testing and certification framework for Smart Grid related devices, systems, and processes. This is essential to ensure interoperability and security under realistic operating conditions. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Conformity Assessment Activities - NIST's continues its work with the Department of Homeland Security Standards Executive to develop the DHS Science and Technology standards and conformity assessment infrastructure as well as requirements, standards, testing protocols, and conformity assessment methods. For example, NIST's Radiation Physics Division and NIST's Technology Services is assisting with the implementation of a conformity assessment program for radiation detectors for DHS's Domestic Nuclear Detection Office including accreditation for testing laboratories whose testing will support the Graduated Rad/Nuc Detector Evaluation and Reporting (GRaDER) program. See http://www.dhs.gov/xres/programs/gc_1218637329931.shtm for additional information. National Institute of Justice Body Armor Program - In cooperation with NIST's Office of Law Enforcement Standards (OLES), NIST's Technology Services along with the Department of Justice's National Institute of Justice (NIJ), and the National Law Enforcement and Corrections Technology Center

	(NLECTC) developed and implemented a significant enhancement to the current body armor certification program including a revised NIJ performance standard for the safety of law enforcement officers. NVLAP, at the request of NIJ, has implemented a laboratory accreditation program to accredit body armor testing laboratories. Several laboratories have been accredited to test body armor. National Toy Safety Initiative - NIST continues to provide technical assistance to the Consumer Product Safety Commission in their implementations of the Consumer Product Safety Improvement Act of 2008 and to the private sector in the development of model certification programs to address toy safety issues. CPSC successfully implemented their program utilizing existing conformity assessment schemes and there are now over 200 laboratories listed from 25 countries accredited by 17 different accreditation bodies. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Project on Greener Cleanups – NIST's Technology Services is providing assistance to EPA to develop a standard and certification program for Brownfield remediation (clean ups). DoD Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program (DoD ELAP) – NIST's Technology Service's staff provided assistance to the DoD Environmental Data Quality Workgroup (EDQW) to create a DoD wide program to accredit laboratories that perform testing in support of DoD. This effort resulted in DOD EDWQ implementing a program which utilizes internationally recognized accreditation bodies. (http://www.navylabs.navy.mil/) USGv6 - OMB Memorandum M-05-22 directed the National Institute of Standards and Technology to develop the technical infrastructure (standards and testing) necessary to support wide scale adoption of IPv6 in the US Government (USG). Upon detailed inspection of the state of the industry and the scope of IPv6 technology, it was decided prudent to develop the USGv6 standard profile to assist agencies in the development of acquisition requirements for IPv6 products and the USGv6 Test Program to provide the means to assess product compliance to such requirements. NIST accomplished this by utilizing test laboratories which are accredited by internationally recognized laboratory accreditation bodies and allowing suppliers to issue a Supplier's Declaration of Conformity, based on the test reports, to assert their products' compliance. (http://w3.antd.nist.gov/usgv6/testing.html) 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.
DoD	The Department does not collect conformity assessment activity information.

DOE	The Department of Energy does not track conformity assessment activities.
DOI	The Minerals Management Service of DOI is a member of the Federal Geographic Data Committee (FGDC) with representation on the Standards Working Group, the Coordinating Committee, the Steering Committee, the Marine Boundary Working Group, and ad hoc subcommittees developing standards for geospatial data. Bureau of Reclamation: The ISO 14001 standard requires that organizations conduct third- party conformance audits to determine conformance with the ISO Standard. Reclamation has adopted this requirement in a revised form and will conduct audits to determine conformance with both the Standard framework and the executive order. Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA): BIA participated in the Federal Geospatial One-Stop and the Enterprise Geographic Information Management Committee. FWS: The FWS continues to implement key security standards and guidelines developed or approved by NIST to support the implementation of and compliance with the Federal Information Security Management Act (FISMA) including: • Standards for categorizing information and information systems by mission impact. • Standards for minimum security requirements for information and information systems. • Standards for encrypting government data. • Standards for applying and enforcing secure configuration baselines. • Standards for secure remote access. • Guidance for mapping types of information and information systems to appropriate security categories. • Guidance for planning and conducting technical information security testing. • Guidance for assessing security controls in information systems and determining security control effectiveness. • Guidance for certifying and accrediting information systems. The FWS is currently using secure configuration benchmarks developed by the Center for Internet Security (CIS), a non-profit organization whose mission is to help organizations reduce the risk of business and e-commerce disruptions resulting from inadequate technical security controls. These benchmarks have been deemed as "NIST" approved.
DOJ	N/A
DOL	No comment at this time
DOS	none
DOT	Federal Railroad Administration (FRA): Under 15 CFR Part 286, FRA’s conformity assessment activities are visible internationally through expanded efforts in the area of safe, uniform international transport of hazardous materials by participation in the Canadian General Standards Board Tank Car Committee and the American Society of Mechanical Engineers Transportation

	Pressure Vessel Committee, as well as continuing to participate in the North American Transport of Dangerous Goods Standard Working Group and the Association of American Railroads Tank Car Committee. Participation in the voluntary consensus standards bodies listed above as well as in numerous committees and sub-committees of those bodies gives FRA access to the developmental stages of private sector conformity assessment standards to ensure that the agency viewpoint is considered in the development of these standards. Research and Innovative Technology Administration (RITA)/Intelligent Transportation Systems (ITS) Program: The National Transportation Communications for ITS Protocol (NTCIP) Testing and Conformity Assessment Working Group issued NCTIP 8007 - Testing and Conformity Assessment Documentation within NTCIP Standards. NTCIP 8007 defines the rules and guidelines to be used by the other NTCIP working groups when they produce NTCIP test documentation.
ED	None
EPA	Continuation of use of conformity assessment in radon mitigation areas, Water Sense program and in green clean-up areas under Brownfields.
FCC	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) testing laboratory. The FCC also recognizes accredited testing 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 (MRA); or if the testing laboratory has been recognized by the Commission as being accredited by an organization that has entered into an arrangement between accrediting organizations and the arrangement has been recognized by the Commission. The FCC has recognized a total of 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) 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.
FTC	See response to Question 1.
GPO	n/a
GSA	A variety of conformity assessment activities were used including direct inspection and testing, supplier and third party testing, and product qualification and listing. In addition GSA representatives in the GSA Automotive Center were actively engaged in performing technical reviews of new offers, participating in post award meetings, hosting in-process validation reviews, participating in on-site first article inspections at manufacturer's plants and managing GSA's quality defect reporting program.
HHS	Conformance activities are conducted under applicable regulations and

	guidance. Standards may become part of conformance activities as they may provide an acceptable approach to be in compliance with applicable laws and regulations. FDA laboratories conducting official product testing are, or soon will be, ISO/IEC 17025 accredited. The FDA has conducted staff training, is 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, is 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.
HUD	n/a
NARA	NARA did not participate in any conformity assessment activities in FY 2009.
NASA	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.
NRC	None
NSF	None.
TRES	1. Government Accountability Office (GAO) audits 2. Certification and Accreditations
USDA	USDA personnel were involved with conformity assessment activities (as defined in the Guidance) with each of the Voluntary Consensus Standards bodies listed in the response to Question No. 5, as well as with the U.S. Government Interagency Council on Standards Policy (ICSP).

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

FY 2009 Voluntary Consensus Standards Bodies in which Federal Agencies Participated	
Voluntary Consensus Standards Body	**Acronym**
3-A Sanitary Standards, Inc	3-A SSI
3A/NSF International Meat and Poultry Equipment Standards	3A/NSF
3rd Generation Partnership Project	3GPP
3rd Generation Partnership Project 2	3GPP2
Accredited Standards Committee X12	X12
Acoustical Society of America	ASA
Adeno Associated Virus Reference Materials Working Group	ARMWG
Adeno Associated Virus Reference Standard Working Group	AAVSWG
Advisory Committee for Water Information	ACWI
Advisory Committee on Casualty Assessment Health Canada	ACCA
Aerospace & Defense Industries Association of Europe	ASD
Aerospace Industries Association of America	AIA
Air Movement and Control Association	AMCA
Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute	ARI
Alliance for Telecommunications Industry Solutions	ATIS
Almond Board of California	ABC
Aluminum Association	AA
Ambulance Manufacturers Division	AMD
AMCA International	AMCA
American Academy of Pediatrics	AAP
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
American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators	AAMVA
American Association of Physicists in Medicine	AAPM
American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials	AASHTO
American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists	AATCC
American Association of Tissue Banks	AATB
American Backflow Prevention Association	ABPA
American Bearing Manufacturers Association	ABMA
American Boat and Yacht Council	ABYC
American Bureau of Shipping	ABS
American Chemical Society	ACS
American Chemistry Council	ACC
American College of Nuclear Physicians	ACNP
American College of Radiology	ACR
American College of Surgeons Cancer Programs	COC
American Concrete Institute	ACI
American Concrete Pipe Association	ACPA
American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists	ACGIH
American Dental Association	ADA
American Foundation for the Accreditation of Haematopoietic Cell Therapy	FAHCT
American Gas Association	AGA
American Gear Manufacturers Association	AGMA

American Hardboard Association	AHA
American Hardware Manufacturers Association	AHMA
American Healthcare Information Community	AHIC
American Industrial Hygiene Association	AIHA
American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics	AIAA
American Institute of Chemical Engineers	AIChE
American Institute of Steel Construction	AISC
American Institute of Timber Construction	AITC
American Institute of Ultrasound Manufacturers	AIUM
American Iron and Steel Institute	AISI
American Leather Chemists Association	ALCA
American Lift Institute	ALI
American 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 Pacific Economic Conference	APEC
American Petroleum Institute	API
American Plywood Association	APA
American Psychiatric Association	APA
American Public Health Association	APHA
American Public Transportation Association	APTA
American Pyrotechnics Association	APA
American Railway Engineering & Maintenance-of-Way Association	AREMA

American Rock Mechanics Association	ARMA
American Society for Gene Therapy	ASGT
American Society for Healthcare Engineering	ASHE
American Society for Industrial Security	ASIS
American Society for Nondestructive Testing	ASNT
American Society for Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing	ASPRS
American Society for Quality	ASQ
American Society for Reproductive Medicine	ASRM
American Society of Agricultural and Biological Engineers	ASABE
American Society of Agricultural Engineers	ASAE
American Society of Cinematographers	ASC
American Society of Civil Engineers	ASCE
American Society of Dam Safety Officials	ASDSO
American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers	ASHRAE
American Society of Mass Spectrometry	ASMS
American Society of Mechanical Engineers	ASME
American Society of Naval Engineers	ASNE
American Society of Quality Control	ASQ
American Society of Safety Engineers	ASSE
American Society of Sanitary Engineering	ASSE
American Trucking Association	ATA
American Type Culture Collection	ATCC
American Vacuum Society	AVS
American Veterinary Medical Association	AVMA
American Water Works Association	AWWA
American Welding Society	AWS

American Wood Preservers Association	AWPA
American Wood Preservers Institute	AWPI
American Wood Protection Association	AWPA
Analytical Environmental Immunochemical Consortium	AEIC
ANSI-ASQ National Accreditation Board	ANAB
AOAC International	AOAC
APA - The Engineered Wood Association	APA
Architectural Woodwork Institute	AWI
ARMA International	ARMAI
ASC X9, Inc.	ASC X9
ASCE Building Security Council	BSC
Asphalt Roofing Manufacturers Association	ARMA
Associated Air Balance Council	AABC
Association for Assessment and Accreditation of Laboratory Animal Care International	AAALAC
Association for Automatic Indentification & Mobility	AIM
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 Automatic Indentification and Data Capture Technologies	AIM
Association of Biomolecular Research Facilities	ABRF
Association of Diving Contractors International	ADCI
Association of Official Seed Analysts	AOSA

Association of Official Seed Certifying Agencies	AOSCA
Association of Pool and Spa Professionals	APSP
Association of Public Health Laboratories	APHL
ASTM International	ASTM
Baking Industry Sanitary Standards Committee	BISSC
Basic Linear Algebra Subprograms Technical Forum	BLAS
Biometrics Application Programming Interface Consortium	BioAPI
Brick Industry Association	BIA
Brighton Collaboration	BC
British Standards Institution	BSI
Builders Hardware Manufacturers Association	BHMA
Building Officials and Code Administrators International, Inc	BOCA*
California Strawberry Commission	CSC
Canadian General Standards Board	CGSB
Canadian Standards Association	CSA
Cantaloupe Board of California	CBC
Cast Iron Soil Pipe Institute	CISPI
Ceilings and Interior Systems Construction Association	CISCA
Center for Applied Special Technology	CAST
Center for Internet Security	CIS
Central Laboratory for Blood Transfusion	CLBT
Certification Commission for Health Information Technology	CCHIT
Chlorine Institute	CI
Chocolate Manufacturers Association	CMS
Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute	CLSI
Clinical Data Interchange Standards Consortium	CDISC

Codex Alimentarius Commission	CODEX
College of American Pathologists	CAP
Commercial Vehicle Safety Alliance	CVSA
Committee on Data for Science and Technology	CODATA
Committee on Marine Measurements	COPM
Committee on Operating Rules	CORE
Compressed Gas Association	CGA
Concrete Pipe Association	CPA
Concrete Reinforcing Steel Institute	CRSI
Conference for Food Protection	CFP
Conference of Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity	COP/CBD
Construction Safety Association of Ontario	CSAO
Construction Specifications Institute	CSI
Consultative Committee for Space Data Systems	CCSDS
Consumer Electronics Association	CEA
Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora	CITES
Cooling Technology Institute	CTI
Cordage Institute	CI
Corn Refiners Association	CRA
Cosmetic Ingredient Review	CIR
Cosmetic Toiletry and Fragrance Association	CTFA
Council for International Organizations of Medical Science	CIOMS
Council for Optical Radiation Measurements	CORM
Council on Ionizing Radiation Measurements and Standards	CIRMS
Crane Manufacturing Association of America	CMAA
Cultural Resources Standards with State Historic Preservation	SHPO

Offices	
Data Interchange Standards Association, Inc.	DISAI
Data Management Association	DAMA
Deep Foundations Institute	DFI
Designated Standards Maintenance Organizations Board	DSMO
Deutsches Institut fur Nomung - German Institute for Standardization	DIN
Dimensional Metrology Standards Consortium	DMSC
Electronic Commerce Code Management Association	ECCMA
Electronic Components Assemblies & Materials Association	ECAMA
Electronic Industries Alliance	EIA
Electronic Products Codes Global	EPCG
Electrostatic Discharge Association	ESDA
Emergency Interoperability Consortium	EIC
Emergency Management Accreditation Program	EMAP
Engineered Wood Association	EWA
Engineering Sciences Data Unit International	ESDU
Enterprise Content Management Association	AIIM
ESD Association	ESD
European Centre for Validation of Alternative Methods	ECVAM
European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization	CENELEC
European Committee for Standardization	CEN
European Directorate for Quality of Medicines	EDQM
European Petroleum Survey Group	EPSG
External RNA Controls Consortium	ERCC
Eye Bank Association of America	EBAA
Facility Guidelines Institute	FGI

Factory Mutual Research Corporation	FMRC
Federal Facilities Council	FFC
Federal Geographic Data Committee	FGDC
FM Global	FMG
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	FAO
Forest Stewardship Council	FSC
Foundation for Accreditation of Cellular Therapies	FACT
Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Association	FFVA
Fresh Produce Association of America	FPAA
Gas Technology Institute	GTI
Gelatin Manufacturers of America	GMA
Glass Association of North America	GANA
Global Harmonization Task Force	GHTF
Government Electronics & Information Technology Association	GEITA
Graphic Communications Association	GCA
Ground Water Protection Council	GWPC
GS1	GS1
Gypsum Association	GA
Hardwood Plywood & Veneer Association	HPVA
Health Canada Advisory Committee on Causality Assessment	HCAA
Health Level Seven	HL7
Health Physics Society	HPS
Health Protection Branch Health Canada	HPB
Healthcare Information and Management Systems Society	HIMSS
Healthcare Information Technology Standards Panel	HITSP
Healthcare Interpretations Task Force	HITF

High Frequency Industry Association	HFIA
Honey Board	HB
Human Factors and Ergonomics Society, Inc.	HFES
IEEE Broadcast Technology Society	BTS
IEEE Standards Society	IEEE-SA
IEEE Vehicular Technology Society	IEEE-VTS
Illuminating Engineering Society of North America	IESNA
INCITS Technical Committee L1, Geographic Information Systems	INCITS TC L1
Industrial Safety and Equipment Association	ISEA
Industrial Truck Association	ITA
Industry-wide Cooperative Meat Identification Standards Committee	ICMISC
Information Technology Industry Council	ITI
Information Technology Service Management Forum	ITSMF
Institute for Interconnecting and Packaging Electronic Circuits	IPC
Institute of Clean Air Companies	ICAC
Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers	IEEE
Institute of Environmental Sciences & Technology	IEST
Institute of Makers of Explosives	IME
Institute of Nuclear Materials Management	INMM
Institute of Packaging Professionals	IOPP
Institute of Transportation Engineers	ITE
Insulated Cable Engineers Association	ICEA
Insulated Steel Door Systems Institute	ISDSI
Integrating the Healthcare Enterprise	IHE
Intelligent Transportation Society of America	ITSA
Inter-American Metrology System	SIM

Interagency Trails Data Standards	ITDS
International Air Transport Association	IATA
International Association for the Properties of Water and Steam	IAPWS
International Association of Cancer Registrars	IACR
International Association of Color Manufacturers	IACM
International Association of Drilling Contractors	IADC
International Association of Lighthouse Authorities	IALA
International Association of Plumbing and Mechanical Officials	IAPMO
International Atomic Energy Agency	IAEA
International Blood Group Reference Laboratory	IBRGL
International Bottled Water Association	IBWA
International Bureau of Weights and Measures	BIPM
International Cartographic Association	ICA
International Cellular Therapy Coding and Labeling Advisory Group	CTCLAG
International Civil Aviation Organization	ICAO
International Code Council	ICC
International Commission of Non-ionizing Radiation Protection and Measurements	ICNIRP
International Commission on Harmonization of Technical Requirements for Registration of Pharmaceuticals for Veterinary Use	VICH
International Commission on Illumination	CIE
International Commission on Radiation Protection	ICRP
International Commission on Radiation Units and Measurements, Inc.	ICRU
International Committee for Cosmetic Harmonization and International Cooperation	CHIC

InterNational Committee for Information Technology Standards	INCITS
International Committee for Weights and Measures	CIPM
International Conference of Building Officials	ICBO*
International Conference on the Harmonization of Technical Requirements for Registration of Pharmaceuticals for Human Use	ICH
International Cooperation on Harmonization of Technical Requirements for Registration of Veterinary Products	VICH
International Coordinating Committee on the Validation of Alternative Methods	ICCVAM
International Council for Science	ICSU
International Council on Archives	ICA
International Crystal Foundation	ICF
International Dairy Federation	IDF
International Dairy Foods Association	IDFA
International Earth Rotation and Reference Systems Service	IERS
International Electrotechnical Commission	IEC
International Federation of Fruit Juice Producers	IFFJP
International Federation on Information Processing	IFIP
International Fragrance Association	IFRA
International Fresh-cut Produce Association	IFPA
International Health Terminology Standard Development Organization	IHTSDO
International Hydrographic Organization	IHO
International Institute of Welding	IIW
International Life Sciences Institute	ILSI
International Maritime Organization	IMO
International Natural Sausage Casing Association	INSCA

International Nomenclature Committee	INC
International Organization for Standardization	ISO
International Organization for Standardization/International Electrotechnical Commission	ISO/IEC
International Organization of Legal Metrology	OIML
International Pharmaceutical Excipients Council	IPEC
International Plant Protection Convention/International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures	IPPC/ISPM
International Safe Transit Association	ISTA
International Security Council	ISC
International Seed Testing Association	ISTA
International Ship and Offshore Structures Congress	ISOSC
International Society for Analytical Cytology	ISAC
International Society for Cardiovascular Surgery	ISCVS
International Society for Cell Therapy	ISCT
International Society for Measurement and Control	ISA
International Society of Automation	ISA
International Society of Oncology Pharmacy Practitioners	ISOPP
International Society on Thrombosis and Homeostasis	ISTH
International Sprout Growers Association	ISGA
International Telecommunication Union	ITU
International Towing Tank Conference	ITTC
International Union Against Cancer	UICC
International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants	UPOV
International Union of Laboratories and Experts in Materials, Systems and Structures	RILEM
International Union of Laboratories and Experts in Materials,	RILEM/CIB

Systems and Structures/International Council for Research and Innovation in Building and Construction	
International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry	IUPAC
International Union of Pure and Applied Physics	IUPAP
International Window Cleaning Association	IWCA
International Working Group on Standardization of Genomic Amplification Techniques	SoGAT
Internet Engineering Task Force	IETF
Internet Society	IS
Interstate Shellfish Sanitation Conference	ISSC
IPC - Association Connecting Electronics Industries	IPC
Java Grande Forum	JGF
JEDEC - Solid State Technology Association	JEDEC
Joint Aeronautical Commander's Group	JACG
Joint FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Food Additives	JECFA
Laser Institute of America	LIA
Logical Observation Identifier Names and Codes	LOINC
Machinery Information Management Open Systems	MIMOSA
Magnetic Materials Producers Association	MMPA
Manufacturers Standardization Society of the Valve and Fittings Industry	MSSVFI
Marine Technology Society	MTS
Material Handling Equipment Industry Association	MHIA
Meat and Poultry Business-to-Business Data Standards Organization	mpXML
Metal Building Manufacturers Association	MBMA
Metal Lath/Steel Framing Association, A Division of NAAMM	MLSFA

Modular Systems Building Council	MSBC
National Academies of Science Institute of Medicine	IOM
National Aerospace Standards Committee	NASC
National Association of Architectural Metal Manufacturers	NAAMM
National Association of Chain Manufacturers	NACM
National Association of Corrosion Engineers International	NACE
National Association of Photographic Manufacturers	NAPM
National Association of Relay Manufacturers	NARM
National Association of State Fire Marshals	NASFM
National Automatic Merchandising Association	NAMA
National Board of Boiler and Pressure Vessel Inspectors	NBBPVI
National Cancer Registrar Association	NCRA
National Cargo Bureau, Inc	NCB
National CAS Standards	NCS
National Committee for Clinical Laboratory Standards	NCCLS
National Committee on Uniform Traffic Control Devices	NCUTCD
National Committee on Vital and Health Statistics	NCVHS
National Concrete Masonry Association	NCMA
National Conference for Interstate Milk Shipments	NCIMS
National Conference on Weights and Measures	NCWM
National Cooperation for Laboratory Accreditation	NACLA
National Council for Prescription Drug Program	NCPDP
National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurements	NCRP
National Defense Industrial Association	NDIA
National Digital Elevation Program	NDEP
National Egg Regulators Association	NERO

National eHealth Collaboration	NeHC
National Electric Reliability Corporation	NERC
National Electrical Manufacturers Association	NEMA
National Environmental Methods Index	NEMI
National Fire Protection Association	NFPA
National Floor Safety Institute	NFSI
National Fluid Power Association	NFLPA
National Food Processors Association	NFPA
National Forum on Education Statistics	NCES Forum
National Ground Water Association	NGWA
National Information Standards Organization	NISO
National Institute for Biological Sciences and Controls	NIBSC
National Institute of Packaging, Handling Engineers	NIPHLE
National Institute of Standards and Technology	NIST
National Marine Electronics Association	NMEA
National Marine Manufacturers Association	NMMA
National Marrow Donor Program	NMDP
National Oilseed Processors Association	NOPA
National Petroleum Management Association	NPMA
National Quality Forum	NQF
National Roofing Contractors Association	NRCA
National Safety Council	NSC
National Sanitary Foundation International	NSFI
National Spa and Pool Institute	NSPI
National Toxicology Program	NTP
National Truck Equipment Association	NTEA

National Trust Banking Industry	NTBI
National Type Evaluation Program	NTEP
National Uniform Billing Committee	NUBC
National Uniform Claim Committee	NUCC
National Water-Quality Monitoring Council	NWQMC
National Wildland Fire Coordinating Group	NWCG
National Window and Door Association	NWDA
NCSL International	NCSLI
Network Address Space Working Group	IPv6
North America Free Trade Association	NAFTA
North America Millers Association	NAMA
North American Association of Central Cancer Registries	NAACCR
North American Electric Reliability Corporation	NERC
North American Open Math Initiative	NAOMI
North American Plant Protection Organization/Regional Standards for Phytosanitary Measures	NAPPO/RSPM
North American Transport of Dangerous Goods Standards	NATDGS
North American Weeds Management Association	NAWMA
Northwest Environmental Data Network	NED
Northwest Horticultural Council	NHC
NSF International	NSFI
Object Management Group	OMG
Open Applications Group	OAGi
Open DeviceNet Vendor Association	ODVA
Open Geospatial Consortium	OGC
Open Math Society	OMS
Optical Laboratories Association	OLA

Optical Society of America	OSA
Optical Storage Technology Association	OSTA
Optics and Electro-Optics Standards Council	OEOSC
Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development	OECD
Organization for the Advancement of Structured Information Standards	OASIS
Pacific Northwest Regional Geospatial Information Council	PNW-RGIC
Painting and Decorating Contractors of America	PDCA
Pan American Health Organization	PAHO
Pan American Network for Drug Regulatory Harmonization	PANDRH
Pan-American Standards Commission	COPANT
Parachute Industry Association	PIA
Parenteral Drug Association	PDA
Performance Review Institute	PRI
Personal Care Products Council	PCPC
Petrotechnical Open Standards Consortium, Inc.	POSC
Pipe Fabrication Institute	PFI
Plasma Protein Therapeutics Association	PPTA
Plastic Pipe Institute	PPI
Plumbing and Draining Institute	PDI
Plumbing-Heating-Cooling Contractors Association	PHCCA
Portland Cement Association	PCA
Post-Tensioning Institute	PTI
Postsecondary Electronic Standards Organization	PESC
Precast/Prestressed Concrete Institute	PCI
Produce Marketing Association	PMA
Product Data Exchange Standard, Inc.	PDES

Project Management Institute	PMI
Public Petroleum Data Management	PPDM
Qualified Products Management Council	QPMC
Quarter-Inch Cartridge Drive Standards, Inc.	QCDS
Rack Manufacturers Institute	RMI
Radio Technical Commission for Aeronautics	RTCA
Radio Technical Commission for Maritime Services	RTCM
Recreation Vehicle Industry Association	RVIA
Regulated Product Submission	RPS
Rehabilitation Engineering and Assistive Technology Society of North America	RESNA
Research Institute for Fragrance Materials	RIFM
Resilient Floor Covering Institute	RFCI
Resistance Welders Manufacturers Association	RWMA
Robotics Industries Association	RIA
Rubber Manufacturers Association	RMA
SAVE International	SAVE
Scaffolding, Shoring, and Forming Institute, Inc.	SSFI
Schools Interoperability Framework Association	SIFA
Scientific Apparatus Makers Association	SAMA
Screen Manufacturers Association	SMA
Semiconductor Equipment and Materials International	SEMI
Sheet Metal & Air Conditioning Contractors National Association	SMACNA
Simulation Interoperability Standards Organization	SISO
Single Ply Roofing Institute	SPRI
Society for Glassware and Ceramic Decorations	SGCD
Society for Protective Coatings	SPC

Society for Toxicology	SOT
Society of Allied Weight Engineers	SAWE
Society of American Value Engineers	SAVE
Society of Automotive Engineers	SAE
Society of Cosmetic Chemists	SCC
Society of Fire Protection Engineers	SFPE
Society of Motion Picture and Television Engineers	SMPTE
Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers	SNAME
Society of Toxicologic Pathology	STP
Standards Engineering Society	SES
Statewide Longitudinal Data Systems (EI/Sec)	SLDS
Steel Deck Institute	SDI
Steel Door Institute	SDI
Steel Founders Society of America	SFSA
Steel Joist Institute	SJI
Steel Window Institute	SWI
Tea Association of America	TAA
Technical Association for the Worldwide, Pulp Paper and Converting Industry	TAPPI
Technical Committee for Juice and Juice Products	TCJJP
Telecommunications Industry Association	TIA
The Maintenance Council of American Trucking Associations	TMC/ATA
The National Digital Orthophoto Program	NDOP
The Open Geospatial Consortium	OGC
The Soap and Detergent Association	SDA
The Society for Protective Coatings	SSPC
The Tire and Rim Association, Inc.	TRAI

Therapeutic Goods Administration	TGA
Truck Trailer Manufacturers Association	TTMA
Undersea and Hyperbaric Medical Society	UHMS
Underwriters Laboratories	UL
United Egg Producers	UEP
United Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Association	UFFVA
United Nations Centre for Trade Facilitation and Electronic Business	UN/CEFACT
United Nations Committee on the Transport of Dangerous Goods	UNTDG
United Nations Economic Commission for Europe	UNECE
United Nations Economic Commission for Europe WP .29/GRSP	UNECE
United States Adopted Names Council	USANC
United States Animal Health Association	USAHA
United States Committee on Large Dams	USCOLD
United States Egg and Poultry Association	USEPA
United States Pharmacopoeia	USP
Urban and Regional Information Systems Association	URISA
US Green Building Council - Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design	USGBC - LEEDS
Versailles Project on Advanced Materials and Standards	VAMAS
Water Environment Federation	WEF
Web Application Security Consortium	WASC
Web3D Consortium	Web3D
Western Electricity Coordinating Council	WECC
Western Growers Association	WGA
Window and Door Manufacturers Association	WDMA
Window Covering Manufacturers Association	WCMA

World Health Organization	WHO
World Intellectual Property Organization	WIPO
World Meteorological Organization	WMO
World Organization for Animal Health	OIE
World Wide Web Consortium	W3C
Worldwide Interoperability for Microwave Access Form	WiMAX

There were 531[1] total Voluntary Consensus Standards Bodies in which Federal Agencies Participated during fiscal year 2009.

[1] Excluding duplicates (in shaded text) results in 528 VCSBs which were reported in the main summary report.

Appendix H – The Interagency Committee on Standards Policy (ICSP)

The Interagency Committee on Standards Policy, also known as the ICSP, is the primary body responsible for coordinating standards use among agencies of the Federal government.

The ICSP seeks to promote effective and consistent standards policies plus foster cooperation between government, industry, and other private organizations involved in standards activities. The Committee reports to the Secretary of the Department of Commerce (DOC) through the Director of the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST).

To review the current charter of the ICSP, click here:
http://standards.gov/icsp/query/index.cfm?do=Home.ICSPCharter

To see a list of the current ICSP membership, click here:
http://standards.gov/icsp/query/index.cfm?do=Home.ICSPExecutives

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

To review 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.