Addendum to the Eleventh (2007) 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 to your agency's standards website.

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

2. Please list the government-unique standards your agency used in lieu of voluntary consensus standards during FY 2007:

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 2007 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 2007: 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 2007. 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:
247

Other Technical Standards:
0

Rationale:
N/A

5. Please enter the Voluntary Consensus Standards Bodies (VCSB) in which your agency participated in during FY 2007:

34

Voluntary Consensus Standards Body	Acronym
3-A Sanitary Standards, Inc	3-A SSI
American Association of Cereal Chemists	AACC
American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists	AATCC

American National Standards Institute	ANSI
American Oil Chemists Society	AOCS
American Railway Engineering & Maintenance-of-Way Association	AREMA
American Society of Agricultural Engineers	ASAE
AOAC International	AOAC
Association of American Seed Control Officials	AASCO
Association of Official Analytical Chemists International	AOAC
Association of Official Seed Analysts	AOSA
Association of Official Seed Certifying Agencies	AOSCA
ASTM International	ASTM
Codex Alimentarius Commission	CODEX
Industry-wide Cooperative Meat Identification Standards Committee	ICMISC
International Dairy Federation	IDF
International Organization for Standardization	ISO
International Organization for Standardization/International Electrotechnical Commission	ISO/IEC
International Plant Protection Convention/International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures	IPPC/ISPM
International Seed Testing Association	ISTA
International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants	UPOV
Meat and Poultry Business-to-Business Data Standards Organization	mpXML
Meat and Poultry Equipment Standards	MPES
National Conference of Weights and Measures	NCWM
National Cooperation for Laboratory Accreditation	NACLA
National Fire Protection Association	NFPA
National Information Standards Organization	NISO
National Institute of Standards and Technology	NIST
National Type Evaluation Program	NTEP
North American Plant Protection Organization/Regional Standards for Phytosanitary Measures	NAPPO/RSPM
Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development	OECD
Project Management Institute	PMI
The Open Group	TOG
United Nations Economic Commission for Europe WP .29/GRSP	UNECE

6. Please provide the total number of your agency's representatives who participated in voluntary consensus standards activities during FY 2007 and the total number of activities these agency representatives participated in:

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 2007.

N/A

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

Generally, the OMB Circular A-119 policy is considered sufficient.

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;

Yes

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

C

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

Yes

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

1

Department of Commerce (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 to your agency's standards website.

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

Reducing Standards-Related Barriers to Trade

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

In fulfillment of U.S. obligations under the World Trade Organization (WTO) Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) and the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), NCSCI serves as the U.S. national Inquiry Point and national Notification Authority. Signatories to the WTO TBT Agreement are required to notify the WTO Secretariat in Geneva of proposed technical regulations that could affect world trade and provide a 60-day comment period for review and comment by other WTO Members. Since July 1, 2005, NCSCI 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. industries. Further details regarding Notify U.S. can be viewed at www.nist.gov/notifyus.

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

trade-related standards, technical regulations, and conformity assessment procedures.

In 2007, NCSCI staff processed over 36,000 requests: for standards (~1400+) and technical barriers to trade (~35,000+) information. NCSCI hosted or participated in training for 18 U.S. and foreign visiting delegations interested in the operations of a WTO TBT Inquiry Point. NCSCI presented at two sessions during the 5th WTO TBT Special Meeting on Procedures for Information Exchange in Geneva.

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

NIST works closely with the private sector including small and medium sized companies to develop a program offering a comprehensive overview of the roles of the U.S. Government, private sector, and regional and international organizations involved in standards development and conformity assessment practices that impact trade. SIT offers an excellent opportunity where U.S. stakeholders, including small and medium sized enterprises, make professional contacts of great value in facilitating exports of their products and services to countries where standards related requirements have to be met. Since 2003 when then Secretary of Commerce Evans launched the Department of Commerce Standards Initiative, NIST has organized 18 SIT workshops. In Fiscal Year 2007, the first overseas SIT workshop was held in Beijing, China. The success of this first time initiative provides the impetus to carry out future workshops in-country. SIT Workshops held in FY 2007 were:

NIST Standards in Trade (SIT) Workshop on Oil and Gas for South America
Date: March 27 - 30, 2007
Location: NIST, Gaithersburg, Maryland

Overview: The SIT workshop on Standards and Conformity Assessment for the Oil and Gas sector in South America addressed the role of standards and conformity assessment in this sector and the impact of standards and conformity assessment on trade. The objectives of the workshop were to facilitate an information exchange on the regulatory framework pertaining to the oil and gas sector in the U.S. and invited countries; facilitate an information exchange on how standards, conformity assessment, and regulatory requirements are developed and used in the U.S. and invited countries; promote the adoption and use of U.S. based international standards to meet regulatory requirements; identify existing and emerging trends in oil and gas standards, oil and gas pipelines, petroleum and petroleum products for transportation, and encourage mutually cooperative efforts in standards development and conformity assessment programs.

NIST Standards in Trade (SIT) Workshop on Intelligent Transportation Systems (ITS)

for Chinese Officials
Date: May 28-29, 2007
Location: Beijing, China

Overview: The SIT Workshop on Intelligent Transportation Systems (ITS) for Chinese Officials addressed the role of standards, conformity assessment, and regulations in transportation technology specifically addressing Intelligent Transportation Systems (ITS), Dedicated Short Range Communication (DSRC), Advance Traffic Management Systems (ATMS), system control systems, and public transportation (transit). The objectives of this workshop were to provide a forum for the discussion of standards and codes, their development, conformity assessment and regulation in the U.S. and China as they relate to intelligent transportation systems and their components; to discuss the role of standards and best practices that address safety, security, communication, congestion and incident management, while contributing to enhanced trade of associated goods and services; to address the role and authority of relevant agencies and organizations; to identify and address barriers to development, use and adoption of international standards pertinent to this sector; to identify current and future technical areas in which the U.S. and China could cooperate, and where appropriate, identify possible venues to facilitate such cooperation; to establish peer-to-peer contacts and programs, where appropriate; and to further extend the knowledge of participants on available resources.

NIST Standards in Trade Workshop In Support of the Asia Pacific Partnership (APP) On Harmonization of Test Procedures
Date: August 27-31, 2007
Location: NIST, Gaithersburg, Maryland

Overview: The SIT Workshop in Support of the Asia Pacific Partnership (APP) on Harmonization of Test Procedures provided a forum for the discussion of standardization issues, in particular, harmonization of test procedures for electronics and HVAC systems being addressed by the Asia Partnership on Clean Development and Climate (APP). Objectives of this workshop were to provide a forum for the discussion of standardization issues, particularly those related to the harmonization of test procedures for electronics and Heating, Ventilation, Air Conditioning and Refrigeration (HVAC/R) systems being addressed within the Asia Pacific Partnership (APP) on Clean Development and Climate; to identify challenges to the development of globally-accepted test procedures, as well as potential means to address them; to identify potential opportunities for collaboration in both pre-standardization research and during standardization, and to identify avenues to facilitate such collaboration; to establish peer-to-peer contacts and programs, where appropriate; and to further extend participants' knowledge of available resources, including existing standards, guides, best practices and other similar resources.

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

2. Please list the government-unique standards your agency used in lieu of voluntary consensus standards during FY 2007:

0

3. Please list the Voluntary Consensus Standards (VCS) your agency substituted for Government Unique Standards (GUS) in FY 2007 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 2007: 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 2007. 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 2007:

108

Voluntary Consensus Standards Body	Acronym
Acoustical Society of America	ASA
Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute	ARI
Alliance for Telecommunications Industry Solutions	ATIS
American Association of Physicists in Medicine	AAPM
American Concrete Institute	ACI
American Dental Association	ADA
American Gas Association	AGA
American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics	AIAA
American National Standards Institute	ANSI
American Nuclear Society	ANS
American Society for Quality	ASQ
American Society of Civil Engineers	ASCE

American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers	ASHRAE
American Society of Mechanical Engineers	ASME
American Society of Safety Engineers	ASSE
American Vacuum Society	AVS
American Welding Society	AWS
ASC X9, Inc.	ASC X9
Association for Information and Image Management	AIIM
Association for the Advancement of Medical Instrumentation	AAMI
Association of Biomolecular Research Facilities	ABRF
Association of Official Analytical Chemists International	AOAC
ASTM International	ASTM
Basic Linear Algebra Subprograms Technical Forum	BLAS
Biometrics Application Programming Interface Consortium	BioAPI
British Standards Institution	BSI
Canadian General Standards Board	CGSB
Center for Applied Special Technology	CAST
Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute	CLSI
Codex Alimentarius Commission	CODEX
Committee on Data for Science and Technology	CODATA
Common Criteria Management Committee	CCMC
Consumer Electronics Association	CEA
Council for Optical Radiation Measurements	CORM
Council on Ionizing Radiation Measurements and Standards	CIRMS
Electronic Industries Alliance	EIA
Engineering Sciences Data Unit International	ESDU
Health Level 7	HL7
Health Physics Society	HPS
Illuminating Engineering Society of North America	IESNA
Industrial Truck Association	ITA
Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers	IEEE
Instrumentation, Systems, and Automation Society	ISA
Inter-American Accreditation Cooperation	IAAC
Inter-American Metrology System	SIM
International Association for the Properties of Water and Steam	IAPWS
International Atomic Energy Agency	IAEA
International Bureau of Weights and Measures	BIPM
International Cartographic Association	ICA

International Civil Aviation Organization	ICAO
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 Imaging Industry Association	I3A
International Organization for Standardization	ISO
International Organization for Standardization/International Electrotechnical Commission	ISO/IEC
International Organization of Legal Metrology	OIML
International Telecommunication Union	ITU
International Union of Laboratories and Experts in Materials, System and Structures/International Council for Research and Innovation in Building and Construction	RILEM/CIB
International Union of Laboratories and Experts in Materials, Systems and Structures	RILEM
International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry	IUPAC
Internet Engineering Task Force	IETF
Internet Software Consortium	ISC
IPC - Association Connecting Electronics Industries	IPC
Java Grande Forum	JGF
JEDEC - Solid State Technology Association	JEDEC
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
NCSL International	NCSLI
North American Open Math Initiative	NAOMI
Object Management Group	OMG
Open Applications Group	OAGi
Open DeviceNet Vendor Association	ODVA

Open Geospatial Consortium	OGC
Optical Internetworking Forum	OIF
Optical 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 Motion Picture and Television Engineers	SMPTE
Standards Engineering Society	SES
Telecommunications Industry Association	TIA
U.S. Product Data Association	US PRO
Underwriters Laboratories	UL
United Nations Economic Commission for Europe WP .29/GRSP	UNECE
Versailles Project on Advanced Materials and Standards	VAMAS
Video Electronics Standards Association	VESA
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 2007 and the total number of activities these agency representatives participated in:

464

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 2007.

National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program (NVLAP)

The National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program (NVLAP) provides third-party accreditation to testing and calibration laboratories. NVLAP's accreditation programs are established in response to Congressional mandates or administrative actions by the Federal Government or from requests by private-sector organizations. NVLAP is

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

New NVLAP Certificate of Accreditation

In October 2006, NVLAP began using a new version of the Certificate of Accreditation to ISO/IEC 17025:2005, General requirements for the competence of testing and calibration laboratories. The certificate now includes the following statement to convey that an accredited laboratory management system meets the principles of ISO 9001:2000.

"This laboratory is accredited in accordance with the recognized International Standard ISO/IEC 17025:2005. This accreditation demonstrates technical competence for a defined scope and the operation of a laboratory quality management system (refer joint ISO-ILAC-IAF Communique dated 18 June 2005)"

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.

New Accreditation Program for Body Armor Testing

At the request of the National Institute of Justice, NVLAP has established a laboratory accreditation program to support the voluntary minimum performance standard for the ballistic- and stab-resistance of personal body armor, developed for the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) by the NIST Office of Law Enforcement Standards (OLES).

The program will address ballistic- and stab-resistant body armor submitted to the NIJ/National Law Enforcement and Corrections Technology Center (NLECTC) for

testing and certification in accordance with applicable NIJ standards. Laboratory test results will be used for the purposes of preparing NIJ's Personal Body Armor Consumer Product List. NVLAP-accredited laboratories testing the equipment for certification by NLECTC must be independent of body armor manufacturers, NIJ, NLECTC, and OLES, and be able to perform all of the selected tests as specified in the applicable NIJ standard.

NVLAP Labs Meet ISO/IEC 17025:2005

All NVLAP-accredited laboratories have met ISO/IEC 17025:2005. In a memo dated September 14, 2005, NVLAP laboratories were informed of the transition plan and timeline for implementation of the requirements of the new edition of ISO/IEC 17025:2005, General requirements for the competence of testing and calibration laboratories. Laboratories were given two years to transition to the new requirements. As of September 30, 2007, all NVLAP-accredited laboratories met the deadline.

National Voluntary Conformity Assessment System Evaluation (NVCASE) Program

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

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

The United States and the European Community Mutual Recognition Agreement (US - EU MRA) is a multi-sector bilateral government-to-government agreement between the United States and the 25 Member States of the European Union. Under this MRA, NIST is responsible for designating organizations in the US Conformity Assessment Bodies (CABs) for three product sectors: 1) Electromagnetic Compatibility (EMC), 2) Telecommunications, and 3) Recreational Craft. After a lengthy review process, CABs that meet certain criteria are formally recognized and may operate as a CAB as described in the U.S. - EU MRA and the specific technical regulations of the EU governing the appropriate product sectors. The U.S.-EU MRA is an important regulatory and trade agreement which provides greater market access in a timelier manner for U.S. manufacturers exporting to Europe and European manufacturers exporting to the United States. Further information can be obtained at

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

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

Under Phase-I of the APEC Mutual Recognition Arrangement, NIST-designated CABs are able to produce test data in their facilities that are accepted as evidence that the tested product satisfies an APEC economy's appropriate technical requirements. CABs operating under Phase-II of the MRA are able to approve products as being in compliance with the technical and administrative requirements of the importing economy. The general and specific requirements that must be met in order to be nominated as a CAB under the APEC Tel MRA, as well as the text of the MRA, can be found at http://ts.nist.gov/Standards/Global/mra.cfm.

The Inter-American Telecommunication Commission (CITEL) Mutual Recognition Agreement is almost identical to the APEC Tel MRA in purpose and structure. The goal of the CITEL MRA is to facilitate trade among the 34 Member States of the Organization of American States. The conformity assessment activities under this Agreement have yet to become operational. When operational, NIST will serve as the Designating Authority of U.S. CABs. In the meantime, NIST continues to work towards implementation of the Agreement. More information on the CITEL Agreement can be found on http://ts.nist.gov/Standards/Global/mra.cfm.

NIST Committee Participation in Conformity Assessment Activities

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

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

In the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) area, NIST/SSD personnel serve on the U.S. National Committee to the IECEE (IEC System for Conformity Testing and Certification of Electrical Equipment). The latter is a worldwide scheme that allows

manufacturers to obtain a test certificate from an approved U.S. National Certification Body (NCB) and to use that test report to obtain certification marks in other participating countries.

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

Coordination of Conformity Assessment Activities

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

1. *Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Conformity Assessment Activities* - NIST's Technology Services is working with the Department of Homeland Security Standards Executive to develop the DHS Science and Technology standards and conformity assessment infrastructure as well as requirements, standards, testing protocols, and conformity assessment methods.

2. *Radiation Detectors* - NIST's Technology Services, in cooperation with NIST's Radiation Physics Division is working on developing a conformity assessment program for radiation detectors for DHS's Domestic Nuclear Detection Office including accreditation for testing laboratories. Laboratories have begun applying to the NVLAP laboratory accreditation program and accredited laboratories are expected to be available in 2008.

3. *Business Continuity and Preparedness Managemen*t – NIST Technology Services is working with the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to develop a private sector certification program for organizations to demonstrate their compliance with the requirements of adopted standards. This program is being developed under the authority of the Implementing the 9/11 Commissions Recommendations Act of 2007.

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

5. *Interoperable Public Safety Communications Equipment* - NIST's Technology Services, in cooperation with TIA Project 25, the NIST OLES, the Institute for Telecommunication Sciences, and DHS Project SAFECOM established the P25 Conformity Assessment Working Group to obtain industry input and buy-in for the development of a complex conformity assessment program for public safety land mobile radios. The working group has developed a conformity assessment program based on recognition of testing competence, standardized test report forms, and the implementation of a supplier's declaration of conformity. NIST has published NIST Handbook 153 - Laboratory Recognition Process for Project 25 - Compliance Assessment. NIST National Voluntary Laboratory staff will have a lead role in the administration of the laboratory recognition program. NIST staff is also working closely with the stakeholders on the procedures for the declarations of conformity.

6. NIST's Technology Services is working with NIST Radiation Physics to develop a series of IEEE Standards for the performance of non-intrusive inspection equipment. The Standard for the Performance and Evaluation of Checkpoint Cabinet X-Ray Imaging Security-Screening Systems is currently in public review.

7. *Toy Safety Initiative* - NIST's Technology Services is providing technical leadership in the development of a private sector model certification program to address toy safety issues. Stakeholders in the process include consumer interests, the Consumer Product Safety Commission, the toy industry, test laboratories and others.

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

9. *EPA WaterSense Project* – NIST's Technology Services assisted EPA staff in the development of a conformity assessment plan for its WaterSense program. Watersense certified products are now available in the marketplace.

10. *Internet Protocol Version 6 (IPV6)* – NIST assisted the Office of Management and Budget and the General Services Administration in developing a innovative conformity assessment approach for equipment vendors to demonstrate compliance with IPV6 requirements for Federal Agency procurement.

Finally, NIST/SSD has published a number of directories and reports on conformity assessment-related issues. NIST/SSD also maintains a Web site (http://ts.nist.gov) that provides a one-stop-shopping source for information on various conformity assessment issues.

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

None at this time.

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

DOC BUREAUS (EXCLUDING NIST) - SUMMARY OF STANDARDS-RELATED ACTIVITIES (2007)

International Trade Administration (ITA) - The ITA participates in eight CODEX committees, two ISO technical committees, and one ICAO committee. ITA also participates in several potentially trade-related ISO activities for secondhand goods, aquaculture, and social responsibility standardization. ITA was also active in standards capacity building in ASEAN, and standards harmonization efforts in the Strategic Partnership for Prosperity. 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 for developing global technical regulations (GTRs). 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.

Bureau of the Census - DOC's Bureau of the Census is active in the development of standards and specifications for: (1) the capture and storage of geographic information in computer-readable formats along with metadata documenting the characteristics of those data; and (2) the definitions of statistical, economic, and geographic terms. The Census Bureau participates in the following groups: Federal Geographic Data Committee -- various subcommittees and working groups including the Standards Working Group, the Marine Boundary Working Group, the Cadastral Subcommittee, the Geodetic Subcommittee, and the Address Data Content Standard Working Group. Census Bureau staff are active with the Geospatial Line of Business participating on Working Groups for the Joint Business Case, Lifecycle Management, and Performance Management; ANSI/INCITS-L1 - Geographic Information; ISO Technical Committee 211; Ad hoc Baseline Committee on the U.S. International Boundary; U.S.G.S. Spatial Data Transfer Standards (SDTS)Technical Review Board; International Cartographic Association, U.S. National Committee for the International Cartographic Association, Commission on National and Regional Atlases; U.S.G.S. National Atlas of the United States Steering Committee; the Open GIS Consortium (OGC); and the U.S. Board on Geographic Names.

Commercial Law Development Program - CLDP provides consultative and training support to developing and transitional nations that are working to enhance their economic growth by improving the legal environment for doing business in their countries. CLDP staff provided the following standards-related assistance in FY2007:
• Workshop on the Coordination of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Procedures and Working Group Meetings in Romania, which brought together Stability Pact-wide regional working groups covering the areas of food safety, animal health, and plant health. During the program, members of the working groups had the opportunity to discuss working group-specific issues using the expertise of the United States Department of Agriculture, Codex Alimentarius, and the WHO/FAO.
• Workshop on World Trade Organization Sanitary and Phytosanitary Procedures (WTO SPS) and Technical Barriers to Trade Agreements for officials in Bosnia-Herzegovina (BiH). The workshop aimed to: 1) increase the knowledge of BiH officials in fulfilling the obligations of the WTO SPS agreement; and 2) determine the impediments and solutions to developing a national food control system.
• Consultations in the U.S. on Inquiry Point and Notifications for BiH officials and officials from the Ukraine WTO Information Processing Center.

OTHER NIST STANDARDS ACTIVITIES

E-GOV STANDARDS

NIST, in cooperation with other agencies responsible for implementing E-Gov services, has undertaken work to validate standards for E-Gov Initiatives and Lines of Business (LoB). NIST has worked with specific E-Gov Initiatives and LoBs that are well advanced in their standard development, selection, and deployment of their standards-based implementations. These efforts have formed the foundation of knowledge of the specific standards and types of standards that have already been adopted and are, in many cases, already being used to successfully implement specific E-Gov services. NIST is reviewing the ongoing selection and adoption of private sector standards by the E-Gov Initiatives and Lines of Business and identify specific standards that are needed for government wide use, and developed recommendations on specific mechanisms to promulgate government policy for the standards associated with each E-Gov Initiative and LoBs. NIST also developed the E-Gov Standards Resource Center which is a comprehensive USG portal for NIST-validated E-Gov standards – http://ts.nist.gov/standards/e-gov/.

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 FY2007, NIST made the following FIPS announcements:

Federal Register notice dated January 23, 2007, announced The Development of New Hash Algorithm(s) for the Revision of Federal Information Processing Standard (FIPS) 180–2, Secure Hash Standard. Widely used by the federal government and industry in digital signatures and message authentication applications, FIPS 180-2 specifies five cryptographic hash algorithms. Recent attacks against the current algorithms necessitate the development of a more secure hash standard. To begin the process, ITL requested comments from the public on recently published draft algorithm requirements and evaluation criteria for candidate algorithms. NIST is addressing comments received in the public review process.

Federal Register notice dated June 12, 2007, announced for public review and comment a proposed draft of Federal Information Processing Standard (FIPS) Publication 180-3, the Secure Hash Standard. For a more secure hash standard, the draft specifies five secure hash algorithms (SHAs) called SHA-1, SHA-224, SHA-256, SHA-384 and SHA-512, which are used to condense input messages to fixed-length messages, called message digests. These algorithms produce 160, 256, 384, and 512-bit message digests,

respectively. NIST is currently reviewing comments received.

Federal Register notice dated June 12, 2007, announced for public review and comment a proposed draft of Federal Information Processing Standard (FIPS) Publication 198-1, the Keyed-Hash Message Authentication Code. A proposed revision of FIPS 198, the draft specifies a keyed-hash message authentication code, a mechanism for message authentication using cryptographic hash functions and shared secret keys. Comments received from the public are being considered prior to issuing the revised FIPS.

Federal Register notice dated July 13, 2007, announced for public review and comment a proposed draft of Federal Information Processing Standard (FIPS) Publication 140-3, Security requirements for Cryptographic Modules. FIPS 140-3 will replace the current FIPS 140-2, Security Requirements for Cryptographic Modules. In addition to updates and clarifications, draft FIPS 140-3 addresses the issue of protecting smart cards from power analysis attacks. Comments from the public are being considered by NIST.

HOMELAND SECURITY STANDARDS

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

The 2007 HSSP plenary, held October 3 and 4, 2007, was held in conjunction with an October 4 and 5, 2007 International Standards Workshop on Transit Security at NIST's Gaithersburg, MD campus. The meetings brought together a cross section of professionals, experts and leaders from the homeland security standards and conformity assessment community to address the various security issues facing the nation and the world today. Dr. Bert Coursey, standards executive, U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Science and Technology Directorate, provided an update on the DHS standards technical program and its efforts in the several priority areas.

The plenary sessions examined accomplishments and gaps in homeland security standards. The International Standards Workshop on Transit Security provided a forum for professionals, experts and leaders in the transit security sector to share approaches, focus areas and gaps in standardization to enhance transit security. The workshop focused on transit security issues outside the aviation sector. The ANSI-HSSP also held a domestic workshop on transit security and initiated a series of workshops on credentialing and identity management.

TELEMEDICINE STANDARDS

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

Working to accomplish this mission, on December 13, 2006, NIST's Information Technology Laboratory and Electronics and Electrical Engineering Laboratory co-sponsored a workshop, Advancing Telemedicine: Next Steps Toward Standards and Interoperability, to address the major challenges faces the telemedicine community. Other co-sponsors included the American Telemedicine Association, the National Library of Medicine, and the Health Resources and Services Administration. The workshop was attended by a wide variety of stakeholders, including health care providers and researchers from both private and public institutions, vendors, professional organizations, consortia, and academicians. The presentations reviewed the current state of the art in telemedicine and defined the major technical, clinical, and administrative standards and interoperability challenges facing the telemedicine community. (Presentation may be viewed at the following URL: (http://www.itl.nist.gov/Telemedicine/presentations.htm) The discussions focused on the American Telemedicine Association's five initial use case/clinical application priorities: teledermatology, home telehealth, telemental health, ocular telehealth, and telepathology, though most of the challenges are pervasive across telemedicine. Participants in the meeting provided a prioritization of the challenges and developed a work plan to address the technical and standards issues.

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 to your agency's standards website.

The Department of Defense (DoD) has as its primary goal to support the warfighter by relying on efficient, effective and fiscally responsible tools to ensure mission requirements are met within specified timeframes. One of these tools in the DoD toolbox is standards and standardization. Standardization has been relied upon throughout the Department to help reduce costs, ensure interoperability, and sustain readiness. For example, standardization in the battery arena has produced substantial savings by reducing logistics and acquisition costs while improving interoperability and reducing parts proliferation.

Specifically, the Defense Standardization Program Office (DSPO) provides an integrated link to DoD acquistion, operational and related sustainment military and civil communities. This linkage enhances the opportunities for technological cross fertilization, improved interoperability of joint and coalition forces, and increased use of standarized parts which lower costs while reducing inventories.

The following case study illustrates how standardization contributes to the DoD's goal of supporting the warfighter.

The Virginia Class Submarine Program - The Navy has been achieving tremendous savings in the Virginia class submarine program by turning to standardization initiatives such as engineered standardization, and process consistency to help reduce total life-cycle costs, including design, construction, operation and disposal. Standardization also contributed to minimizing the program's overall logistics footprint and reducing the class parts library.

To find out more about the above case study or to locate other case studies and standardization information which illustrate how DoD relies on standards and standardization to meet its goals and objectives go to the DSPO website: www.dsp.dla.mil.

2. Please list the government-unique standards your agency used in lieu of voluntary consensus standards during FY 2007:

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 2007 as a result of review under Section 15(b)(7) of OMB Circular A-119:

67

Voluntary Standard	Government Standard
ASTM-B138	QQ-B-728 NOT 2
ASTM-B666/B666M	FED-STD-184B NOT 2
ASTM-D6255/D6255M	MIL-C-9897C(1) NOT 3
ASTM-D6255D6255M	MIL-C-9897C(1) NOT 3
ASTM-D6256/D6256M	MIL-B-26195C(1) NOT 3
ASTM-D6880	PPP-B-621D(3) NOT 3
ASTM-F2162	MS17131H NOT 2
ASTM-F2163	MS17130F NOT3
ASTM-F2511	MIL-R-22440 NOT 3
ASTM-F2590	MS17169A NOT 2
ASTM-F2591	DS3225NOT 3
NEMA-11	MIL-!-21070B(1) NOT 1
NEMA-F11	MIL-I-19917A NOT 2
NEMA-F11	MIL-I-21070B(1) NOT 1
PIA-C-7515	MIL-C-7515F NOT 2
QPL-AS21608	QPL-21608-13 NOT 1
QPL-AS81044	QPL-81044-17 NOT 1
QPL-AS81659	QPL-81659-16 NOT 1
QPL-AS85028	QPL-85028-4 NOT 1
SAE-AMS2808	FED-STD-184B NOT 2
SAE-AMS2809	FED-STD-184B NOT 2
SAE-AMS2817	MIL-P-4861C NOT 2
SAE-AS1044/7	MIL-W-81044/7B NOT 1
SAE-AS81044	MIL-W-81044B(3) SUP 1A NOT
SAE-AS81044/10	MIL-W-81044/10B NOT 1
SAE-AS81044/11	MIL-W-8104411C NOT 4
SAE-AS81044/12	MIL-W-81044/12B NOT 1
SAE-AS81044/13	MIL-W-81044/13B NOT1
SAE-AS81044/6	MIL-W-81044/6C(2) NOT 1
SAE-AS81044/8	MIL-W-81044/8C(1) NOT 4
SAE-AS81044/9	MIL-W-81044/9B(1) NOT 1
SAE-AS81659	MIL-C-81659B(2) Sup 1 NOT 1

SAE-AS81659/29	MIL-C-1659/29B NOT 1
SAE-AS81659/31	MIL-C-1659/31B NOT 1
SAE-AS81659/33B	MIL-C-1659/33B NOT 1
SAE-AS81659/35B	MIL-C-1659/35B NOT 1
SAE-AS81659/37	MIL-C-81659/37B NOT 1
SAE-AS81659/39	MIL-C-81659/39B NOT 1
SAE-AS81659/41	MIL-C-81659/41B NOT 1
SAE-AS81659/43	MIL-C-81659/43B NOT 1
SAE-AS81659/53	MIL-C-81659/53B NOT 1
SAE-AS81659/56	MIL-C-81659/56A NOT 2
SAE-AS81659/57	MIL-C-81659/57A NOT 2
SAE-AS81659/58	MIL-C-81659/58A NOT 2
SAE-AS81659/61	MIL-C-81659/61A NOT 2
SAE-AS81659/62	MIL-C-81659/62A NOT 1
SAE-AS81659/63	MIL-C-81659/63A NOT 1
SAE-AS81659/64	MIL-C-81659/64A NOT 1
SAE-AS81659/65	MIL-C-81659/65A NOT 1
SAE-AS81659/66	MIL-C-81659/66A NOT 1
SAE-AS81659/67	MIL-C-81659/67A NOT 1
SAE-AS81659/68	MIL-C-81659/68 NOT 1
SAE-AS81659/69	MIL-C-81659/69 NOT 1
SAE-AS81659/70	MIL-C-81659/70 NOT 1
SAE-AS81659/71	MIL-C-81659/71 NOT 1
SAE-AS81659/9	MIL-C-81659/9B NOT 2
SAE-AS85028	MIL-C-85028 SUP 1 NOT 1
SAE-AS85028/1	MIL-C-85028/1 NOT 1
SAE-AS85028/2	MIL-C-85028/2 NOT 1
SAE-AS85028/3	MIL-C-85028/23NOT 1
SAE-AS85028/4	MIL-C-85028/4 NOT 1
SAE-AS85028/5	MIL-C-85028/5 NOT 1
SAE-AS85028/6	MIL-C-85028/6 NOT 1
SAE-AS9401	MS9401 NOT 2
SAE-J1231	MS24518B NOT 3
SAE-J1231	MS24519C NOT 2
SAE-J1231	MS24522B NOT 2

4. Please provide the total number of Voluntary Consensus Standards your agency BEGAN to use during FY 2007: 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 2007. 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:
57

Other Technical Standards:
0

Rationale:

5. Please enter the Voluntary Consensus Standards Bodies (VCSB) in which your agency participated in during FY 2007:

123

Voluntary Consensus Standards Body	Acronym
Aerospace & Defense Industries Association of Europe	ASD
Aerospace Industries Association of America	AIA
Air Conditioning & Refrigeration Institute	ARI
Air Movement and Control Association	AMCA
Alliance for Telecommunication 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
APA - The Engineering Wood Association	APA
Architectural Woodwork Institute	AWI
Association for Automatic Identification & Mobility	AIM
Association for the Advancement of Medical Instrumentation	AAMI
Association of Automatic Identification and Data Capture Technologies	AIM
ASTM International	ASTM
British Standards Institution	BSI
Builders Hardware Manufacturers Association	BHMA
Building Officials and Code Administrators International, Inc	BOCA, International
Canadian General Standards Board	CGSB
Cast Iron Soil Pipe Institute	CISPI
Compressed Gas Association	CGA
Construction Specifications Institute	CSI
Cooling Technology Institute	CTI
Cordage Institute	CI
Data Interchange Standards Association, Inc.	DISAI
Deep Foundations Institute	DFI
Deutsches Institut fur Nomung - German Institute for Standardization	DIN
Electronic Commerce Code Management Association	ECCMA
Electronic Components Assemblies & Materials Association	ECAMA

Electronic Industries Alliance	EIA
Electrostatic Discharge Association	EDA
FM Global	FMG
Government Electronics & Information Technology Association	GEITA
Graphic Communications Association	GCA
Gypsum Association	GYP
Hardwood Plywood & Veneer Association	HPVA
High Frequency Industry Association	HFIA
Human Factors and Ergonomics Society, Inc.	HFESI
Illuminating Engineering Society of North America	IESNA
Information Technology Industry Council	ITI
Institute 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
Instrumentation, Systems, and Automation Society	ISA
Insulated Cable Engineers Association	ICEA
International Association of Plumbing and Mechanical Officials	IAPMO
International Code Council	ICC
International Committee for Information Technology Standards	INCITS
International Electrotechnical Commission	IEC
International Organization for Standardization	ISO
International Telecommunication Union	ITU
IPC - Association Connecting Electronics Industries	IPC
Joint Electron Device Engineering Council	JEDEC
Machinery 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 Instrumentation Systems and Automation Society	ISAS
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 2007 and the total number of activities these agency representatives participated in:

0

7. Please provide any conformity assessment activities (as described in “Guidance on Federal Conformity Assessment Activities” found in the Federal Register, Volume 65, Number 155, dated August 10, 2000) in which your agency was involved in FY 2007.

The Department does not collect this information.

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

Since the OMB A-119 report does not appear to command a great deal of interest from either OMB or Congressional staff members, it is questionable the effectiveness of collecting report data.

Conversely, the tenents and spirit of the NTTAA text can effectively be used to leverage interest and increased participation in non-government standards body activities and further reliance on non-government standards.

DoD recommends reviewing the OMB A-119 reporting requirements with the goal of producing a meaningful Congressional report. It is recommended the report request documented examples of how participation in non-governments standards activities and reliance on non-government standards resulted in a positive outcome.

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 non-government standards body 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 to your agency's standards website.

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

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

2. Please list the government-unique standards your agency used in lieu of voluntary consensus standards during FY 2007:

0

3. Please list the Voluntary Consensus Standards (VCS) your agency substituted for Government Unique Standards (GUS) in FY 2007 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 2007: 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 2007. 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 2007:

5

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

6. Please provide the total number of your agency's representatives who participated in voluntary consensus standards activities during FY 2007 and the total number of activities these agency representatives participated in:

4

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 2007.

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:

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 to your agency's standards website.

DOE uses VCSs extensively in managing, operating, and regulating our diverse sites, laboratories, operations, facilities, and activities – over a range that includes nuclear weapons and materials production, energy research, energy efficiency, oil storage, hydroelectric power, accelerator operations, nuclear facility decommissioning, and fusion experiments. VCSs are consulted, referenced and applied in mission-related design, procurement, construction, operations, maintenance, emergency operations, and decommissioning efforts; in environment, safety and health management; in DOE research and development activities; in security and safeguards programs; and in overall business operations and management.

Other areas where DOE and its contractors use VCSs at DOE facilities and activities that may not be fully documented and reported include:

1) writing procedures;

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

3) citing supporting references in internal DOE Technical Standards.

Examples/Case Studies:

1. The Department of Energy (DOE) has historically used voluntary consensus standards (VCS) promulgated by the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) in the development and implementation of fire safety and emergency response programs at its sites. DOE and its predecessor agencies (AEC, ERDA) have done so for a number of reasons. NFPA is universally recognized for the diverse expertise of the members of its technical committees. (DOE and its contractor employees are widely represented within these committees.) The scope of fire safety issues with the Department is vast. Attempting to address these issues solely with internal directives would be cost prohibitive. NFPA codes and standards, through the "Equivalency" principle, allows for the flexible and cost-effective implementation of requirements. DOE has saved literally hundreds of thousands of dollars in the inspection and testing of fire protection systems through the adaptation of this principle, as delineated in NFPA Standards 25[1] and 72[2] to site circumstances.

2. This is not a specific case, however it is important to mention that because of DOE's

[1] Inspection, Testing and Maintenance of Water-Based Fire Protection Systems
[2] National Fire Alarm Code

use of VCSs, local contractors performing work for the Department's National Labs have been more successful when bidding for jobs than if DOE used only internally generated standards. We feel that VCSs are responsible because they provide more universally accepted approaches to getting work completed.

2. Please list the government-unique standards your agency used in lieu of voluntary consensus standards during FY 2007:

0

3. Please list the Voluntary Consensus Standards (VCS) your agency substituted for Government Unique Standards (GUS) in FY 2007 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 2007: 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 2007. 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:
1624

Other Technical Standards:
0

Rationale:
This represents an increase of 150 additional standards being used this year (2007).

5. Please enter the Voluntary Consensus Standards Bodies (VCSB) in which your agency participated in during FY 2007:

81

Voluntary Consensus Standards Body	Acronym
Air Conditioning & Refrigeration Institute	ARI
Air Movement and Control Association	AMCA
American Architectural Manufacturers Association	AAMA
American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials	AASHTO
American Chemical Society	ACS
American Concrete Institute	ACI
American Industrial Hygiene Association	AIHA

American Institute of Steel Construction	AISC
American Iron and Steel Institute	AISI
American Medical Association	AMA
American National Standards Institute	ANSI
American Nuclear Society	ANS
American Petroleum Institute	API
American Public Health Association	APHA
American Railway Engineering & Maintenance-of-Way Association	AREMA
American Society for Nondestructive Testing	ASNT
American Society for Quality	ASQ
American Society of Civil Engineers	ASCE
American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers	ASHRAE
American Society of Mechanical Engineers	ASME
American Water Works Association	AWWA
American Welding Society	AWS
Asphalt Roofing Manufacturers Association	ARMA
Associated Air Balance Council	AABC
Association for Information and Image Management	AIIM
Association for the Advancement of Cost Engineering	AACEI
ASTM International	ASTM
Building Officials and Code Administrators International	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
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
Instrumentation, Systems, and Automation Society	ISA
Insulated Steel Door Systems Institute	ISDSI
International Air Transport Association	IATA
International Association of Plumbing and Mechanical Officials	IAPMO

International Atomic Energy Agency	IAEA
International Civil Aviation Organization	ICAO
International Code Council	ICC
International Commission 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 Electrotechnical Commission	IEC
International Organization for Standardization	ISO
Metal Lath/Steel Framing Association, A Division of NAAMM	MLSFA
National Association of Architectural Metal Manufacturers	NAAMM
National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurements	NCRP
National Electrical Manufacturers Association	NEMA
National Fire Protection Association	NFPA
National Ground Water Association	NGWA
National Information Standards Organization	NISO
National Safety Council	NSC
National Window and Door Association	NWDA
NCSL International	NCSLI
Painting and Decorating Contractors of America	PDCA
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 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 2007 and the total number of activities these agency representatives participated in:

895

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 2007.

This number is unchanged from previous years.

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

OMB A-119 continues to be adequate.

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

As in recent years, due to competing priorities for declining resources, DOE's participation in voluntary consensus standards (VCS) development committees during 2007 was on a limited and selective basis. Efforts are being made to increase DOE participation and sponsorship in VCS initiatives to ensure that its needs and interests are better 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;

B

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

Yes

10-7.

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

5

Department of Health and Human Services (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 to your agency's standards website.

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 include: standards that can assist reviewers with assessment of product applications; international standards that can be used by multiple regulatory regions, following our legal mandate to facilitate harmonization on an international level; standards that often result in better utilization of limited internal resources; and direct participation by various stakeholders in development of standards that 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

Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ)

AHRQ funds and participates with the National Quality Forum (NQF) in the endorsement of standards for performance measures of quality among various providers. This effort brings all stakeholders together to make a determination founded in a membership-driven NTAA-compliant consensus process. In 2003, AHRQ incorporated NQF standards in its National Quality Report that was mandated by Congress. The AHRQ Director has a permanent seat on the Board of Directors of NQF and participates in the endorsement of the consensus driven standards (measures) through a voting process. AHRQ provides

support to NQF and, in 2006, submitted 39 hospital quality measures to NQF along with funding to evaluate the use of these measures in quality and efficiency enhancing actions, so that they might be considered for public reporting and pay-for-performance as well as for further development of research tools. These measures are being evaluated in 2007 and those passing NQF's evaluation process are expected to be endorsed in 2008.

AHRQ chairs the Steering Committee of AQA (formerly the Ambulatory Care Quality Alliance) and HQA (Hospital Quality Alliance) [In 2008, PQA (Pharmacy and Pharmacists Quality Alliance) may also join]. This Steering Committee reaches agreement on standard quality and performance measures for health providers and sends them to NQF for consensus evaluation and endorsement.

AHRQ is a member and supports the meetings of the ANSI Health Informatics Standards Board (HISB), a board that coordinates the U.S. standards developing organizations for health information exchange. Other federal agencies, professional health organizations, and vendors are members. Duplication and overlap of health data standards domains and other issues are voluntarily resolved through ANSI HISB. This Board has been subsumed into the ANSI Health Information Technology Standards Panel (HITSP). AHRQ supports the choosing of standards and specified data elements to perform the functions of use cases proposed by the American Health Information Community (AHIC) and developed by the Office of the National Coordinator of Health Information Technology (ONC) as part of the President's Executive Order of August 22, 2006. These Interoperability Standards will be mandatory for federal agencies upon "recognition" by the HHS Secretary—expected December 2007.

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

AHRQ supported the Institute of Medicine's letter report recommending eight functions be included in the definition of an electronic health record. These functions were used by Health Level Seven (HL7) to produce a balloted standard on the functional definition of an EHR in September 2003. The ballot reached consensus in 2004 and is being used by clinical information software vendors to disclose their support of specific functions defined in these standards. Specifically, the Certification Commission for Healthcare Information Technology (CCHIT) used this standard to produce criteria for certifying ambulatory electronic health records (EHRs) in 2006 and used it to develop criteria for certifying hospital EHRs in 2007, and will be using it for certifying health information systems in 2008.

AHRQ participates as a formal liaison to the National Committee on Vital and Health Statistics (NCVHS), an advisory committee that advises the Secretary of HHS on health information policy. NCVHS recommended adoption of four ANSI standards to the Secretary for use in federal health program information exchange. On February 21, 2003, the Secretary adopted 5 messaging standards. In FY 2004, NCVHS recommended a core

set of terminology standards to the Secretary for adoption. The Secretary adopted 15 more clinical data standards in Spring 2004 for federal government sector use. In FY 2006-07, AHRQ supported the production and adoption of two more clinical domain data standards in the areas of imaging and of functional and health status.

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

Additionally, AHRQ strongly supports the Secretary's AHIC with participation in its meetings and its work groups. The Director of AHRQ is the co-chair of AHIC's Quality Work Group and prepared a Quality Measures use case that was sent to ANSI HITSP in 2007. The standards and data elements specified in the Quality Interoperability Specification of ANSI HITSP are expected to be adopted by the HHS Secretary in December 2007, in preparation for their "recognition" in December 2008.

AHRQ supported the founding of the Health Level Seven Special Interest Group on Patient Safety to begin the process of developing standards for reporting patient safety events across the nation in a uniform format, and continues to support its work.

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

AHRQ devoted $10 million of its $300 million budget in 2004 and 2005, with $4 million in 2006, to the development and implementation of health care data standards to improve patient safety and quality of care. This includes funding FDA's development of an electronic structured product labeling system, an electronic product listing of all products approved by FDA for sale in the U.S., a coding system for all drug components—active and inactive ingredients, and improvements in the National Drug Code; and funding for transmission of this information in electronic form to the National Library of Medicine (NLM). Additionally, AHRQ funded NLM to develop a system to post this information on its DailyMed web site quarterly and to map selected terminologies (ICD, CPT, MedDRA, others) to SNOMED. Also AHRQ funded National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) and Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) to develop web-based, publicly available systems for displaying the landscape of standards developing activities in the U.S. and the data components of specific data standards. AHRQ supports the standards work of the Secretary's Office of the Assistant Secretary

for Planning and Evaluation. AHRQ is studying how patient safety event data reported by 24 states may use existing American National Standards (ANS) and what ANS standards need to be developed to make this information more uniform and accurate. AHRQ is working with federal partners to combine their expertise and standards used for patient safety event reporting.

The Medicare Prescription Drug, Improvement and Modernization Act of 2003 (MMA) required testing and adoption of e-prescribing standards for use under the Medicare Part D prescription drug program. AHRQ, working cooperatively with CMS, developed, evaluated, and reported on a pilot program testing foundation and additional e-prescribing standards in 2006-2007. The results from the pilot (see AHRQ's HIT web site) provided the basis for the Secretary's adoption of final e-prescribing standards (2008). These standards must be used by Medicare health providers who engage in electronic prescribing.

AHRQ funds and participates in the development of uniform voluntary consensus driven standards for the acquisition and reporting of information on services and costs by individual assisted living providers. Known as the Assisted Living Disclosure Collaborative this effort brings national stakeholders organizations together (e.g., assisted living providers, consumers, clinicians, state regulators, quality improvement organizations, and the disability community) to an make a determination founded in a membership-driven NTTAA-compliant consensus process. From the consensus process a uniform instrument will be developed and subjected to scientific testing. The uniform instrument will be distributed to the stakeholder community; the information obtained with the instrument will be used by consumers to select which assisted living facilities meet their individual needs. Together with the with the Center for Excellence in Assisted Living (CEAL) AHRQ serves on the Steering Committee of the Disclosure Collaborative. AHRQ funds are primarily used to support the testing of the consensus developed instrument.

AHRQ supports the orderly compilation and relation of the data elements that have been adopted, endorsed, accepted, and recognized by the HHS Secretary in a public metadata registry—United States Health Information Knowledgebase (USHIK). This metadata registry will publish the data elements specified by ANSI HITSP and recognized by the HHS Secretary in 2008 to benefit federal agencies and the private sector, and speed their adoption of the President's Interoperability Standards.

AHRQ supports the work of the Federal Health Architecture in the HHS Office of the National Coordinator for HIT and of the HHS Health Enterprise Architecture initiative in the HHS Office of Enterprise Architecture through participation of AHRQ experts in numerous work groups for strategic planning, development, and coordination of health architecture and health data standards across federal departments and within HHS agencies.

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 HHS. Since most of CMS' business processes depend to a large degree on contractor systems, as well as other industry stakeholder systems, it is vital that the standards creation and adoption process involves these entities and that careful analysis is done to minimize risk.

CMS is working closely with the HHS Office of the National Coordinator for Health Information Technology (ONC) to determine how we can promote interoperability through a common set of standards. Additionally, CMS is a member of standards setting organizations such as HL7, NCPDP, and X12, and regularly participates in meetings of these as well as other organizations. A CMS representative serves as the lead staff member on the NCVHS Subcommittee on Standards and Security. We also work closely with the Healthcare Information Technology Standards Panel (HITSP) to harmonize standards.

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

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

* E-Prescribing Standards – The Medicare Prescription Drug, Improvement and Modernization Act of 2003 (the MMA) established a process for adopting e-prescribing standards for use under the Medicare Part D prescription drug program. In November 2005, HHS adopted a set of foundation standards for e-prescribing that took effect with the start of the Medicare Part D program on January 1, 2006, 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 two additional standards developed by Voluntary Consensus Standards Bodies (VCSB), which were proposed through a Notice of Proposed Rule Making (NPRM) in November 2007. We hope to adopt these additional standards through a final rule in the spring of 2008.

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

to make informed health care decisions.

* Voluntary Consensus Standards - CMS' participation in Voluntary Consensus Standards is predominately restricted to implementation and development of those standards designated by the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) of 1996 adopted as national EDI standards.

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

For more than four decades, NLM has conducted and supported groundbreaking research and development related to the representation, interpretation, and use of biomedical knowledge in electronic forms including electronic health records. Numerous reports by the Institute of Medicine and other experts in the health care industry have stated that health data standards are key to the development of a successful electronic health record system. In 2004, following recommendations of the National Committee on Vital and Health Statistics and the Institute of Medicine to the Secretary of Health and Human Services, NLM was designated the central coordinating body for clinical terminology standards within HHS. In this role, NLM is the official depository and distribution center for clinical terminologies, responsible for integrating them within the UMLS Metathesaurus, and responsible for the development and maintenance of mappings between designated standard clinical terminologies and important related terminologies, including the HIPAA code sets.

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

In 2007 the International Health Terminology Standards Development Organization (IHTSDO) was established to assume ownership, maintenance, and distribution of SNOMED CT in order to significantly promote global standardization of health information. NLM, on behalf of HHS, participated in the negotiations and is now the U.S. Member of the IHTSDO. This new organization will allow NLM, on behalf of the U.S. to establish a new process for input to SNOMED CT development. In addition NLM will work with the IHTSDO to facilitate negotiations for the alignment and harmonization between SNOMED CT and key health terminologies including LOINC and RxNorm.

NLM currently has projects under way to align the HL7 standard with CHI standard vocabularies and to create mappings between standard clinical vocabularies, HIPAA code sets, and other key vocabularies used in Federal health information systems. The initial projects are focused on creating maps between the core clinical vocabularies recommended by the NCVHS (SNOMED CT, LOINC, and RxNorm) and the required HIPAA code sets (CPT and ICD-9-CM). Availability of these mappings will facilitate development and implementation by health care providers of electronic health records that capture clinical data at the point of care and subsequently generate required HIPAA code set data for claims and other administrative transactions.

National Institutes of Health / National Cancer Institute (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 body 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.

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, 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 8 states and plans to increase that number to 20 states by the end of FY2010. IHS participates fully in activities to incorporate recognized interoperability specifications into IHS systems, in accordance with recent Executive Orders. The improved interoperability should enable IHS and the Veterans Health Administration to exchange medical information in support of the recommendations from the Global War on Terror Returning Heroes commission. IHS adopted and uses standards for security and privacy of patient and employee data, for communication of biomedical diagnostic and therapeutic information for digital imaging, for technical specifications used in telemedicine and technical services, for national drug codes, and for reporting medical services and procedures.

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 general 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 Seven (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, will be submitted in FY 2008. National endorsement allows states and providers in the public and private sectors to have common standards that can be used for reporting activities related to quality and accountability, thereby reducing data and reporting burden on providers who report to different funders.

2. Please list the government-unique standards your agency used in lieu of voluntary consensus standards during FY 2007:

4

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

Voluntary Standard
HL7 Dosage Form and Route of Administration

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

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

Voluntary Standard
ISO 13408-1 Asceptic 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

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

Voluntary Standard
ASTM Standard E1115 - Test Method for Evaluation of Surgical Hand Scrub Formulations

Rationale
Sensitivity and bias of the ASTM Standard has not been established.

Voluntary Standard
ASTM Standard E1173-93 - Standard Test Method of an Evaluation of Preoperative, precatheterization, or Preinjection Skin Preparations

Rationale
Sensitivity and bias of the ASTM Standard has not been established.

Voluntary Standard
ASTM Standard E1174-00 - Standard Test method for the Evaluation of the Effectiveness of Health Care Personnel or Consumer Handwash Formulations

Rationale
Sensitivity and bias of the ASTM Standard has not been established.

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

Voluntary Standard
X12 270/271 standards

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

3. Please list the Voluntary Consensus Standards (VCS) your agency substituted for Government Unique Standards (GUS) in FY 2007 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 2007: 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 2007. 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:
962

Other Technical Standards:
0

Rationale:

5. Please enter the Voluntary Consensus Standards Bodies (VCSB) in which your agency participated in during FY 2007:

170

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
Almond Board of California	ABC
American Academy of Pediatrics	AACP
American Association for Clinical Chemistry	AACC
American Association of Blood Banks	AABB
American Association of Physicists in Medicine	AAPM
American Association of Tissue Banks	AATB
American Backflow Prevention Association	ABPA
American Bureau of Shipping	ABS
American Chemical Society	ACS
American College of Surgeons	ACOS
American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists	ACGIH
American 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 Joint Commission on Cancer	AJCC
American National Standards Institute	ANSI
American Pacific Economic Conference	APEC
American Public Health Association	APHA
American Society for Gene Therapy	ASGT
American Society for Healthcare Engineering	ASHE
American Society for Reproductive Medicine	ASRM
American Society of Agricultural and Biological Engineers	ASABE
American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers	ASHRAE
American Society of Mass Spectrometry	ASMS
American Society of Mechanical Engineers	ASME
American Society of Safety Engineers	ASSE
American Society of Sanitary Engineering	ASSE
American Veterinary Medical Association	AVMA
American Water Works Association	AWWA

Association for Assessment and Accreditation of Laboratory Animal Care International	AAALAC
Association for the Advancement of Medical Instrumentation	AAMI
Association of Official Analytical Chemists International	AOAC
ASTM International	ASTM
Baking Industry Sanitary Standards Committee	BISSC
Brighton Collaboration	BC
California Strawberry Commission	CSC
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
Clinical Laboratory for Blood Transfusion	CLBT
Clinical Laboratory Standards Institute	CLSI
Codex Alimentarius Commission	CODEX
College of American Pathologists	CAP
Committee on Operating Rules	CORE
Conference for Food Protection	CFP
Congress of International Organizations of Medical Sciences	CIOMS
Consolidated Health Informatics	CHI
Corn Refiners Association	CRA
Cosmetic Ingredient Review	CIR
Cosmetic Toiletry and Fragrance Association	CTFA
Designated Standards Maintenance Organizations Board	DSMO
Electronic Products Codes Global	EPCG
European Centre for Validation of Alternative Methods	ECVAM
European Directorate for Quality of Medicines	EDQM
External RNA Controls Consortium	ERCC
Eye Bank Association of America	EBAA
Federal Facilities Council	FFC
Federal Health Architecture	FHA
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	FAO
Foundation for Accreditation of Cellular Therapies	FACS
Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Association	FFVA
Fresh Produce Association of America	FPA

Gelatin Manufacturers of America	GMA
Global Harmonization Task Force	GHTF
Health Canada Advisory Committee on Causality Assessment	HCAA
Health Level Seven	HL7
Healthcare Information and Management Systems Society	HIMSS
Healthcare Information Technology Standards Panel	HITSP
Honey Board	HB
Industrial Safety and Equipment Association	ISEA
Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers	IEEE
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	ICCBBA
International Commission for Illumination	CIE
International Commission on Harmonization of Technical Requirements for Registration of Pharmaceuticals for Veterinary Use	VICH
International Commission on the Harmonization of Technical Requirements for Registration of Pharmaceuticals for Human Use	ICH
International Committee for Cosmetic Harmonization and International Cooperation	CHIC
International Coordinating Committee on the Validation of Alternative Methods	ICCVAM
International Council for Commonality in Blood Banking Automation	ICCBA
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 Organization for Standardization/International Electrotechnical Commission	ISO/IEC

International Pharmaceutical Excipients Council	IPEC
International Society for Analytical Cytology	ISAC
International Society for Blood Transfusion	ISBT
International Society for Cardiovascular Surgery	ISCVS
International Society for Cell Therapy	ISCT
International Society of Oncology Pharmacy Practitioners	ISOPP
International Society on Thrombosis and Homeostasis	ISTH
International Sprout Growers Association	ISGA
International Union Against Cancer	UICC
International Working Group on Standardization of Genomic Amplification Techniques	SoGAT
Interstate Shellfish Sanitation Conference	ISSC
Joint FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Food Additives	JECFA
Logical Observation Identifier Names and Codes	LOINC
National Academies of Science Institute of Medicine	IOM
National Automatic Merchandising Association	NAMA
National Cancer Registrar Association	NCRA
National Committee on Vital and Health Statistics	NCVHS
National Conference for Interstate Milk Shipments	NCIMS
National Council for Prescription Drug Program	NCPDP
National Egg Regulators Association	NERO
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 Toxicology Program	NTP
National Uniform Billing Committee	NUBC
National Uniform Claim Committee	NUCC
National Uniform Claim Reason and Status Code Maintenance Committee	NUCRSCMC
North America Free Trade Association	NAFTA
North America Millers Association	NAMA
North American Association of Central Cancer Registries	NAACCR
Northwest Horticultural Council	NHC
NSF International	NSFI

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
Produce Marketing Association	PMA
Rehabilitation Engineering and Assistive Technology Society of North America	RESNA
Remittance Advice Remarks Code Committee	RARCC
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
Standard for Exchange of Nonclinical Data	SEND
Strategic National Implementation Process	SNIP
Tea Association of America	TAA
Technical Committee for Juice and Juice Products	TCJJP
U.S. Adopted Names Council	USANC
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
Workgroup for Electronic Data Interchange	WEDI
World Health Organization	WHO

6. Please provide the total number of your agency's representatives who participated in voluntary consensus standards activities during FY 2007 and the total number of activities these agency representatives participated in:

793

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 2007.

In 2007, HHS has no conformity assessment activities to report.

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

CDC

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

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

None.

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

None.

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 to your agency's standards website.

The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) has many components and programs that use standards. While some of the Department's programs use standards in a manner consistent with the OMB Circular, e.g. purchasing equipment for DHS operational components and rulemaking, the Department does use standards for procurement somewhat indirectly. Part of the Department's mission to develop and implement systems to develop a national capability for domestic preparedness and response. DHS executes these missions through programs that provide assistance to state and local governments. The assistance empowers state and local procurement officials to acquire technology and DHS manages the risk by developing qualified equipment lists and conformity assessment systems which utilizes VCS. For example, the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) Grants Program is responsible for preparing the nation against terrorism by assisting states, local and tribal jurisdictions, and regional authorities as they prevent, deter, and respond to terrorist acts. They provide a broad array of assistance to America's first responders through funding, coordinated training, exercises, equipment acquisition, and technical assistance. FEMA administers the Homeland Security Grants Program (HSGP), which awards more than $1.6 billion to enhance the ability of states, territories, and urban areas to prepare for, prevent, and respond to terrorist attacks and other major disasters. HSGP funds can be used for preparedness planning, equipment acquisition, training, exercises, management, and administration in order to obtain resources that are critical to building and sustaining capabilities that are aligned with the Interim National Preparedness Goal and respective State and Urban Area Homeland Security Strategies. FEMA maintains an Authorized Equipment List (AEL) which provides identify allowable equipment categories purchases under the HSGP. The AEL references VCS adopted by the Department.

The National Communication System administratively falls under the DHS National Protection and Programs. The NCS, the National Cyber Security Division (NCSD) and the Office of Emergency Communications (OEC) are the three elements under the Assistant Secretary for Cyber Security and Communications. The mission of the National Communications System (NCS) is to assist the President, the National Security Council, the Homeland Security Council, the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy and the Director of the Office of Management and Budget in (1) the exercise of telecommunications functions and responsibilities including both wartime and non-wartime emergency functions, and (2) the coordination and planning for and provisioning of national security and emergency preparedness (NS/EP) communications for the Federal government under all circumstances, including crisis or emergency, attack & recovery and reconstitution. The NCS seeks to ensure that the national telecommunications infrastructure is:

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

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

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

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

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

major wireless equipment vendors and service providers, successfully produced these IR documents.

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

The U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) is part of DHS and is committed to developing and adopting nationally and internationally recognized standards as a means to improve maritime safety and marine environmental protection, and to promote an internationally competitive U.S. maritime industry. One of the goals of our Standards program is to develop a comprehensive set of nationally recognized, internationally compatible standards through active participation in national standards organizations. While the adoption of industry standards enables the Coast Guard to fulfill its regulatory functions more efficiently, this capability would be useless without the existence of meaningful standards. Recognizing this reality early on, the Coast Guard aggressively pursued membership on a full range of standards-organizations. Today we support at least 30 non-government organizations and actively participate on over 100 standards-committees. This active participation enables us to raise genuine issues of public safety and preservation of the marine environment. Additionally, where industry has not established suitable safety requirements, we catalyze their development.

Becoming an integral part in this process has enabled the Coast Guard to avoid drafting unnecessarily detailed regulations and in some cases avoiding regulation completely. It has also helped us to evolve from a regulatory process which reacts to disaster to a more orderly process which recognizes technical innovation and progressive ideas aimed at preventing disaster.

To date we have adopted over 450 industry standards, saving over 25,000 pages of federal regulations and the associated regulation maintenance, while specifying standards already familiar to the industry regulated. We estimate that our participation on standards committees saves us over $1.5M annually and increases our inspection and technical force 100 times. Visit our Regulatory Standards Development website at http://www.uscg.mil/hq/g-m/regs/reghome.html.

The Transportation Security Administration (TSA) Office of Security Technology/Chief Technology Officer Systems Engineering Branch (SEB) was established to define requirements for and guide the engineering of systems utilized by TSA and to ensure these systems meet the needs of the end-users and stakeholders. The SEB is an inherent part of TSA-CTO programs and projects, and works in partnership with them to help guide engineering execution, evaluate technical results, and prescribe corrective actions

to keep projects on course. The SEB focuses on the system as a whole and emphasizes total operation. Concern is placed not only with the engineering design of the system, but also with external factors, such as VCS and/or GUS, that can significantly influence the design

The Domestic Nuclear Detection Office (DNDO) uses consensus standards form the foundation for the detailed and specific performance specifications used in DNDO acquisition programs. The ANSI N42 series standards are referenced in on-going Advanced Spectroscopic Portal program and the Human Portable Radiation Detection Systems efforts. DNDO also employed ANSI N42.37-2006 last year in the development of preventive radiological and nuclear detection training courses and related train the trainer courses. Standards are also helpful for advising state and local radiological and nuclear detection equipment users in their acquisition decision, especially those funded by grants.

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 national consensus standards 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 national volunteer consensus standards through its mitigation programs.

The FEMA Incident Management Systems Division (IMSD) leads the federal effort to establish and implement the National Incident Management System (NIMS) nationwide. NIMS is a framework that provides guidelines and principals 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 IMSD 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 a multi-disciplinary field-based Practitioner Working Group (PWG) and Technical Working Group (TWG) to ensure the adopted NIMS standards are relevant, implementable, and useful, if adopted, in implementing NIMS.

IMSD has adopted seven consensus standards to date. By adopting these voluntary consensus standards and recommending their adoption by state and local governments, IMSD has provided guidance and direction to first responders by further defining NIMS and providing established standards around which to build their respective incident management policies and programs.

The mission of DHS' Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC) is to, "… train those who protect our homeland." In order to facilitate this endeavor, the FLETC has developed all of the law enforcement training programs and subsequent courses of instruction following the processes outlined in various FLETC policies, directives, and procedures. These policies, directives and procedures all support the 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 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 an established set of professional standards and receive appropriate recognition. This independent accreditation process has been developed and has been entitled FLETA.

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 have successfully achieved compliance with a set of standards that have been collectively established by our peers within the law enforcement community.

To date, the FLETC was awarded FLETA's Academy Accreditation and received Program Accreditation for nine basic and advanced law enforcement training programs to include; the Criminal Investigator Training Program (CITP), the Physical Fitness Coordinator Instructor Training Program (PFCTP), the Inland Boat Operators Training Program (IBOT), the Law Enforcement Instructor In-Service Training Program (LEIISTP), the Boat Operator Anti-Terrorism Training Program (BOAT), the Driver Instructor Training Program (DITP), the Marine Law Enforcement Training Program (MLETP), the Law Enforcement Control Tactics Instructor Training Program (LECTITP) and the Law Enforcement Instructor Training Program (LEITP). This demonstrates the FLETC's adherence to quality, effectiveness and integrity in meeting our organizational mission and providing the highest quality education and training to our students representing more than 80 Federal law enforcement agencies in addition to a multitude of state, local and international law enforcement agencies. For further information regarding FLETA, refer to www.fleta.gov

Finally, the Science and Technology Directorate has an Office of Standard whose mission is to develop and coordinate the adoption of national standards and appropriate evaluation methods to meet homeland security mission needs. The Office of Standards works closely with Standards Development Organization to establish capabilities to support the Department's need for VCS. The Office of Standards has created a Standards Council and standards adoption process that helps identify and socialize VCS for DHS. The Director of the Office is also the Department's Standards Executive.

2. Please list the government-unique standards your agency used in lieu of voluntary consensus standards during FY 2007:

0

3. Please list the Voluntary Consensus Standards (VCS) your agency substituted for Government Unique Standards (GUS) in FY 2007 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 2007: 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 2007. 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:
14

Other Technical Standards:
0

Rationale:

5. Please enter the Voluntary Consensus Standards Bodies (VCSB) in which your agency participated in during FY 2007:

49

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

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

6. Please provide the total number of your agency's representatives who participated in voluntary consensus standards activities during FY 2007 and the total number of activities these agency representatives participated in:

125

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 2007.

The Coast Guard considers the use of VCS in all its rulemakings, uses VCS in its rulemakings whenever appropriate, and provides for public comment on such decisions. Further the Coast Guard continuously reviews its regulations to update outdated, obsolete or unnecessary standards. One rulemaking that is nearing completion in this regard is entitled, “Review and Update of Standards for Marine Equipment [RIN 1625-AA83]”

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

By collecting some of the information, our Agency learns more about its standards development activities across components and programs. However, the survey needs to be simplified and it needs to move away from counting standards and people.

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:

We have established a Standards Council and have given it the responsibility to collect the data. The data collected, harmonized, and reported by out Office of Standards, which headed by our Standards Executive.

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 to your agency's standards website.

Generally, standards play a supporting role in the achievement of the HUD mission. In most cases, we are able to use standards developed in conjunction with other related users. Because there are only modest differences between HUD-assisted and market-based development, standards such are building codes that are developed for the entire construction industry are appropriate. In some cases, HUD is responsible for the standards. This is the case with the Government Standard: 24 CFR 3280 – Manufactured Home Construction and Safety Standards, where HUD publishes and enforces the construction standard for manufactured housing.

2. Please list the government-unique standards your agency used in lieu of voluntary consensus standards during FY 2007:

3

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.

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.

**Government Unique Standard:*
Model Manufactured Home Installation Standards - 24 CFR 3285 (Incorporated: 2007)

Voluntary Standard

Rationale
This standard was required by the Manufactured Housing Improvement Act of 2000. It was developed in draft through a consensus process, tailored by the Department, and published as a draft rule for comment. It was released as a final rule on 19 October 2007.

3. Please list the Voluntary Consensus Standards (VCS) your agency substituted for Government Unique Standards (GUS) in FY 2007 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 2007: 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 2007. 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:
HUD adopted no Voluntary Consensus Standards during FY2007. During that period, HUD developed the Installation Standards for Manufactured Housing which was drafted through an industry consensus process.

5. Please enter the Voluntary Consensus Standards Bodies (VCSB) in which your agency participated in during FY 2007:

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 2007 and the total number of activities these agency representatives participated in:

4

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 2007.

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

This policy continues to be effective in replacing Federal Standards with public domain standards. Because many of the activities supported by HUD at the local level are similar to the activities in the commercial market, it is reasonable to rely on a common set of standards. The building codes 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.

The Department of the Interior (DOI) is the nation's principal conservation agency. Our mission is to protect America's treasures for future generations, provide access to our nation's natural and cultural heritage, offer recreation opportunities, honor our trust responsibilities to American Indians and Alaska Natives and our responsibilities to island communities, conduct scientific research, provide wise stewardship of energy and mineral resources, foster sound use of land and water resources, and conserve and protect fish and wildlife. The work that we do affects the lives of millions of people; from the family taking a vacation in one of our national parks to the children studying in one of our Indian schools. Below are statements from some of DOI's Bureaus regarding the use of standards to deliver mission support:

1) *US Geological Survey (USGS)* - The mission of the USGS is to serve the Nation by "providing reliable scientific information to describe and understand the Earth; minimize loss of life and property from natural disasters; manage water, biological, energy, and mineral resources; and enhance and protect our quality of life." The nature of USGS scientific research and monitoring makes the use of voluntary consensus standards a required tool. Our science programs collaborate with partners and cooperators in the public and private sectors locally, nationally, and internationally. Thus, agreement on the use of standards is essential to our mission.

The USGS National Geospatial Programs Office (NGPO) hosts Geodata.gov, a web portal that enables users to discover geospatial data and services, evaluate its fitness for use, access data through metadata records, and execute simple tasks through web services. Geodata.gov thus helps the USGS meet its mission of "providing reliable scientific information to describe and understand the Earth."

In addition, Geodata.gov fosters partnerships between organizations creating or providing data, and organizations searching for data by publishing requests for data and notices of data acquisitions. Outcomes include minimizing duplication of data collection, and by extension, cost savings.

Users search metadata records to discover geospatial data and services. Once metadata records are accessed, the user can evaluate fitness of use of the referenced data set and often access the referenced data itself.

Metadata records are prepared using the FGDC Digital Content Standard for Geospatial Metadata, FGDC-STD-001-1998, http://www.fgdc.gov/standards/projects/FGDC-standards-projects/metadata/base-metadata/index_html. This standard was developed

when there were no equivalent voluntary consensus content standards for geospatial metadata.

The USGS also regularly utilizes the Biological Data Profile, an FGDC approved profile. The profile was developed by the National Biological Information Infrastructure and approved in 1998. It adds value to the FGDC CSDGM by offering additional elements to the base standard specific to biological sciences. These elements include taxonomic information, methodology, and analytical tools. Metadata records including this profile number in the thousands, and can be found most prominently on the NBII Metadata Clearinghouse. The Clearinghouse contains over 38,000 records contributed by 40 partners throughout the United States and internationally.

The NBII is developing a metadata profile for the ISO 19115 standard, and is working with the FGDC to achieve this goal. The profile will incorporate biological elements and will be associated with the North American Profile

.

2) *Bureau of Reclamation (BOR)* - Industry standards are incorporated into Reclamation Design and construction Specifications when applicable, and into Reclamation Safety of Dams and Security Construction Contracts. General Contractors are familiar with industry standards resulting in more economic bid packages and m ore uniform quality control.

Standards are used in the management of design and construction contracts. Most design and construction specifications reference one or more sets of standards, and Design and Construction Services personnel must be familiar with the standards in order to ensure contract compliance. Contractors are more familiar with voluntary consensus standards and their use allows improved collaboration and cooperation with the private sector as well as the successful completion of design and construction contracts resulting in properly functioning facilities.

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

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

The geotechnical, water resources, environmental, infrastructure, and other scientific communities in Reclamation have a vast array of nomenclature; sampling and testing

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

Reclamation relies on consensus standards for geospatial activities related to Metadata for data documentation, maintenance, and data transfer; and also data acquisition and development. Voluntary Consensus Standards (BCS) through the International Standards Organization (ISO), the Federal Geographic Data Committee (FGDC), American Society for Testing Materials (ASTM), as well as state and local agencies have reduced the cost of geospatial data acquisition and development. Costs to coordinate efforts have risen in respect to the increased business needs activity, but are expected to drop as standards are adopted by all agencies over the next 5 years.

For example, Facilities Instructions, Standards, and Techniques (FIST) Volumes are used throughout Reclamation in the conduct of power and water operations and maintenance (O&M). These volumes (83 in all) define Reclamation's standards and expectations for O&M and are used by engineers, managers, and craftspeople. Each FIST volume is a highly specialized, single-source reference containing sufficient information in the form of procedures, guidelines, and standards to be a stand-alone document for planning and performing a specific activity or set of closely related activities. The FIST volume program is ongoing. Technology changes rapidly, and thus FIST volumes are revised or created to provide guidelines and instructions for new equipment and to take advantage of modern maintenance equipment and practices. The primary benefit of the FIST volumes are the continued reliability and efficiency of our operation and maintenance program and associated cost savings. There are other areas just as specialized that Reclamation relies on standards to most effectively and efficiently maintain our infrastructure.

The Hydropower Technical Services Group within Reclamation is responsible for developmental research, computer model analysis, operational testing, and specification review for stability enhancement of Reclamation's power system. As IEEE develops standards used by utilities throughout the world, coordination and development of electrical engineering standards is of value to Reclamation activities (i.e., need for compatibility between computer standards, electric power standards , and automation standards; standards which assist in obtaining satisfactory equipment and will save millions of dollars). Reclamation's ability to have representation on standards committees has allowed us to develop and improve test procedures used in Reclamation's governor adjustment and excitation alignment programs; to establish excitation system, power system stabilizer, and governor parameter settings at Reclamation powerplants, thus contributing to power system stability of the Western electric power grid (avoiding billion-dollar regional blackouts), as well as enhancing the safety of our hydroelectric facilities; and improving O&M testing, and diagnostics. Participation in these areas also allows us to properly interface with and meet our mandatory Western Electricity

Coordinating Council requirements and ensures hydro-generated power needs are properly addressed in a predominately steam-generation electrical system.

Department of State Vehicle Barrier Standards are utilized by Security for Reclamation anti-ram barriers. This provides for readily available commercial off the shelf items in which General Contractors are familiar installing.

3) *Minerals Management Service (MMS)*- The Minerals Management Service's mission is to manage the minerals resources on the Outer Continental Shelf and Federal and Indian minerals revenues to enhance public and trust benefits, promote responsible use, and realize fair value. In support of this mission, we have adopted the use of voluntary consensus standards to promote improved collaboration and cooperation with the private sector and the oil and gas industries we regulate on the Outer Continental Shelf as well as applying innovative and improved technology, such as Alternative Energy, as mandated by the Energy Policy Act of 2005. With the signing of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 and OMB Circular A-16, the Minerals Management Service of the Department of Interior has been mandated to develop a digital web map viewer to enable federal, state, and local government and others to have web-based mapping tools to make more informed decisions to better manage the marine environment. Beginning in the fall of 2006, plans were laid to develop an internet mapping system that is capable of showing many different marine-related data layers in a seamless view, based on OGC (Open Geospatial Consortium) specifications. Work is in progress to produce WMS client sites at participating agencies, both government and private to feed into a central data viewer built specifically for this project. The same web services will also be available in the Geospatial One-Stop, under the 'Oceans' community.

On November 5, 2007, the MMS announced in the Federal Register an interim policy for authorization of the installation of offshore data collection and technology testing facilities in federal waters. The MMS is accepting comments and nominations concerning the authorization of OCS activities involving the installation of meteorological or marine data collection facilities to assess alternative energy resources (e.g., wind, wave, and ocean current) or to test alternative energy technology. The interim policy is in effect until the MMS promulgates final rules for the Alternative Energy and Alternate Use (AEAU) program.

In an effort to facilitate the nomination and commenting process, MMS is deploying a prototype web-mapping viewer. The purpose of the web-mapping viewer is to assist the public in nominating and commenting on specific areas. More information and access to the viewer is at:
http://www.mms.gov/offshore/RenewableEnergy/WebMappingViewer.htm

4) *Bureau of Land Management (BLM)* - The Bureau of Land Management's mission statement is to "sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of the public lands for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations". To that end, the BLM maintains relationships with the stakeholders and neighbors of the public lands and uses standards to provide common understanding and meaning behind its land management decisions.

Since the resources associated with the land (soil, vegetation, insects, wildlife) are not limited to the agency boundaries, the BLM needs to share information with other land management agencies, whether federal, state, or local.

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

Compliance with data standards directives is of high importance to BLM. We actively develop standards for GIS data and processes to facilitate aggregation of data from field office to state wide datasets and to ensure data quality. Standardizing also allows a better understanding of the data requirements from a business perspective. As more business requirements include geospatial processes, accurate standardized data and analysis methods are critical for accurate reporting. FGDC compliant metadata documentation, including data collection and analysis methods, provide a level of understanding and trust in the data's integrity.

5) *Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS)* - The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) has established a formal process for developing, reviewing, and adopting data standards to increase the quality and compatibility of FWS data, improve data sharing, and reduce redundant data development efforts. The formal process for establishing FWS data standards is outlined at http://www.fws.gov/stand/standards/process_WWW.html. This site is also linked from the FWS Information Quality web site at http://www.fws.gov/informationquality/. To date, a total of 58 data standards have been formally adopted for Service-wide use and implementation, and at least one standard is currently in progress. A Service data steward is designated by the office responsible for maintaining both the content of the data standard and any applicable source data that is linked from the standard's web page. A current list of adopted FWS data standards is available at http://www.fws.gov/stand/.

FWS personnel also recognize the importance of using voluntary consensus standards (VCS) in the successful implementation of the Service mission. The FWS uses VCS whenever appropriate to ensure compliance with Federal codes and regulations, improved public health and safety, protection and safe transport of wild animals and plants, improved collaboration with the private sector, and the use/dissemination of consistent information with the Bureau and across the Department. Examples of the Service's successful use of VCS include, but are not limited to, the following:

FWS personnel in the Washington and Regional Offices who work in the areas of engineering, safety, law enforcement, and facilities management/maintenance use a wide variety of private and public standards and codes on facility design and construction, facilities maintenance, dam and bridge safety, seismic safety, and environmental compliance services in support of the Service mission.

The Office of Law Enforcement (OLE) uses VCS in the application of its Law Enforcement Performance Monitoring Plan. As a result, the OLE is better able to directly map back to DOI and FWS Strategic Goals. Examples include:
• Wildlife Protection -- protect the Nation's fish, wildlife, and plants from unlawful exploitation and industrial hazards.
• Global Wildlife Trafficking -- prevent the unlawful import/export and interstate commerce of foreign fish, wildlife and plants.
• Facilitate Legal Trade -- facilitate the expeditious movement of legal wildlife.
• Management Accountability -- create a strong management system and culture to improve program performance.

The FWS uses the ANSI Z87.1 product standard for personal protective equipment and the Hazardous Materials Information System (HMIS) industry standard for proper labeling of hazardous chemical being used in the laboratory. Use of these standards ensures the safety of employees who provide analytical support on wildlife refuge investigations in support of the FWS mission and less lost time due to fewer injuries in the laboratory, which leads to cost/time savings.

The FWS uses international guidelines and commercial standards developed by the International Air Transport Association (IATA) to ensure the safe transport and preparation for shipment of live wild animals and plants.

FWS national wetlands standards continue to be widely used within and outside of the government for wetlands classification, mapping and data reporting purposes (i.e., non-regulatory purposes). The Service's National Standards and Quality Components for Wetlands, Deepwater and Related Habitat Mapping, 2004, references ANSI/ASQC E4-1994, American National Standard Specifications and Guidelines for Quality Systems for Environmental Data Collection and Environmental Technology Programs.

The Dublin Core Metadata Element Set (DCMES), Version 1.1, is being used to describe the FWS collection of digital photos, videos, and other media that are currently stored in the FWS National Conservation Training Center (NCTC) Digital Repository, which is linked from http://training.fws.gov/communicate/imagelib.htm. The DCMES Version 1.1 has been formally endorsed by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and the National Information Standards Organization (NISO):
• ISO 15836-2003(E): http://www.niso.org/international/SC4/n515.pdf
• NISO Z39.85-2001: http://www.niso.org/standards/resources/Z39-85.pdf

6) National Parks Service (NPS)- National Park Service ("the Service") mission statement:

The National park Service preserves unimpaired the natural and cultural resources and values of the national park system for the enjoyment, education, and inspiration of this and future generations. The Park Service cooperates with partners to extend the benefits of natural and cultural resource conservation and outdoor recreation throughout this country and the world.

The Service's participation in standards bodies and its use of regulatory and consensus industry standards are critical to many aspects of the Service's primary services and lines of business in support of the Service's mission. For example, advances in information technology have created extraordinary opportunities for the Service to use the Web to inform and educate the public about the NPS mission and organization, the uniqueness of park resources, and the relevance of a national system of parks and partnership programs. The design and content of our web presence has the potential to deliver and communicate essential information about the identity of the National Park Service.

The national park experience (which includes the "national park idea" as well as the cultural and natural resources of parks) provides us with a potent frame of reference for who we are as a people and as a country. NPS information provided via the Web is available globally to anyone who has access to the Web and who wants to learn about these American places; the many associated people, objects, and events; and the national values they represent. (See www.nps.gov)

2. Please list the government-unique standards your agency used in lieu of voluntary consensus standards during FY 2007:

6

*_Government Unique Standard_:
1. FWS Geospatial Metadata Standard (adopts the Content Standard for Digital Geospatial Metadata (CSDGM), Version 2.0 FGDC-STD-001-1998.

2. Nomenclature of Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants (FWS Dta Set Standard, Working Draft); proposed standard to adopt the Service's official list of scientific names, common names, and taxonomic group names for all species of wildlife and plants t (Incorporated: 2005)

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

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

Rationale

1. The Federal Geographic Committee (FGDC) developed the Content Standard for Digital Geospatial Metada (CSDGM) in response to Executive Order 12906, which require3d all Federal agencies to document spatial data in a consistent manner to facilitate sharing data and to reduce duplication of effort. The FWS officially adopted the FGDC CSDGM, Version 2.0, in August 1998. ISO 19115, an abstract standard, specified general content for the metadata, but does not specify format for the metadata. The FGDC is working to harmonize the ISO 19115 metadata standard with the CSDGM Version 2.0.

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

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

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

Voluntary Standard

None to record.

Rationale

Use of FGDC standards are required under OMB Circular and Executive Order 12906.

Government Unique Standard:

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

Voluntary Standard

None to record.

Rationale

Use of FGDC standards are required under OMB Circular and Executive Order 12906.

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

Voluntary Standard
None to record.

Rationale
Use of FGDC standards are required under OMB Circular and Executive Order 12906.

Government Unique Standard:
USGS Water Resources Discipline (WRD) has established its own standards for field measurement of streamflow, ground-water, and water-quality constituents, and computation of related records in the form of published USGS procedural manuals and reports. (Incorporated: 2007)

Voluntary Standard
ASTM and ISO

Rationale
These documents are also often used to guide the efforts of other agencies and organizations, are frequently referenced in the discipline literature, and comprise the basis for standards published by the ASTM and ISO. Many of the laboratory analytical methods USGS creates and publishes are also provided to others through the National Environmental Methods Index (NEMI).

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

Voluntary Standard
None to record.

Rationale
Use of FGDC standards are required under OMB Circular and Executive Order 12906.

3. Please list the Voluntary Consensus Standards (VCS) your agency substituted for Government Unique Standards (GUS) in FY 2007 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 2007: 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 2007. 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:
8

Rationale:
The USGS implemented OpenGIS® Web Feature Service (WFS) Implementation Specification, http://www.opengeospatial.org/standards/wfs, for the Geographic Names Information System (GNIS), http://geonames.usgs.gov/. USGS contractors established Web Feature Services for four data themes in the draft Geographic Information Framework Data Standard. This effort also supports schemas prepared using the Unified Modeling Language (UML), www.uml.org, developed by the Object Modeling Group, www.omg.org, and schemas prepared using ISO 19136:2007, Geography Markup Language, which is also OpenGIS® Geography Markup Language (GML) Encoding Standard, http://www.opengeospatial.org/standards/gml. ANSI INCITS 415-2006, Homeland Security Mapping Standard – Point Symbology for Emergency Management. Rationale: This standard was initiated by the Federal Geographic Data Committee's (FGDC) Homeland Security Working Group to establish a common set of symbols for use by mapmakers in support of emergency managers and first responders. The Emergency Response Symbology has already been implemented by ESRI as an integral component of ArcGIS 9.2, which is the primary GIS software being used by the FWS and other DOI Bureaus. Technical (VCS) standards reported for the first time in FY 2007 1. ANSI INCITS H2 Database committee. INCITS is the InterNational Committee for Information Technology Standards. 2. ANSI Y32.9-1972 American National Standard Graphic Symbols for Electrical Wiring and Layout Diagrams 3. ICEA S-80-576, Communications Wire and Cable for Wiring Premises, 1994 4. TIA-568, Commercial Building Telecommunication Cabling Standard 5. TIA-570, Residential Telecommunications Cabling Standard 6. TIA-606, Administration Standard for commercial Telecommunications Infrastructure 7. FDDI ISO (9314-X) and ANSI (X3T.9) Standards for Fiber Distribution Data Interfaces 8. TIA-455, Fiber Optic Testing Inclusion of Industry (Non-consensus) standard (by reference) in FWS regulations during FY 2007 50 CFR Part 23 of Title 50, Code of Federal Regulations, was amended by FWS to incorporate, by reference, the CITES Guidelines for transport and preparation for shipment of live wild animals and plants and the International Air Transport Association (IATA) Live Animals Regulations in 50 CFR 23.23(c)(7). Rationale: The first major update and compilation of regulations implementing the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) since 1977 became effective on September 24, 2007, and are available online at http://www.fws.gov/international/. The extensive revisions and additions clarify procedures and provide an easy-to-use guide to the requirements for international trade in plants and animals regulated by CITES.

5. Please enter the Voluntary Consensus Standards Bodies (VCSB) in which your agency participated in during FY 2007:

63

Voluntary Consensus Standards Body	Acronym
Advisory Committee for water Information	ACWI
American Association of State Highway 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 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 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
Concrete Pipe Association	CPA
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
Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers	IEEE
Insulated Cable Engineers Association	ICEA
Interagency Trails Data Standards	ITDS
International Air Transport Association	IATA
international Building Code Council	IBCC
International Committee for Information Technology Standards	INCITS
International Organization for Standardization	ISO
International Security Council	ISC
Metal Building Manufacturers Association	MBMA
Modular Systems Building Council	MSBC
National Association of Corrosion Engineers International	NACE
National Digital Elevation Program	NDEP
National Electrical Manufacturers Association	NEMA
National Environmental Methods Index	NEMI
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
Telecommunications Industry Association	TIA
The National Digital Orthophoto Program	NDOP
Urban and Regional Information Systems Association	URISA
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 2007 and the total number of activities these agency representatives participated in:

300

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 2007. Federal Geographic Data Committee (FGDC) with representation on Standards Working Groups and other associated committees.

The FWS is actively implementing 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:

Since its issuance, Circular A-119 has worked in a straightforward manner to encourage the use of voluntary consensus standards.

9. Please provide any other comments you would like to share on behalf of your agency. It would help agencies if NIST and/or OMB 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.

On another point, some folks believe an order of preference could be specified for voluntary consensus standards (for example, international VCS are to be preferred to domestic VCS).

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 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.

2. Please list the government-unique standards your agency used in lieu of voluntary consensus standards during FY 2007:

0

3. Please list the Voluntary Consensus Standards (VCS) your agency substituted for Government Unique Standards (GUS) in FY 2007 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 2007: 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 2007. 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 2007:

0

6. Please provide the total number of your agency's representatives who participated in voluntary consensus standards activities during FY 2007 and the total number of activities these agency representatives participated in:

1

7. Please provide any conformity assessment activities (as described in "Guidance on Federal Conformity Assessment Activities" found in the Federal Register, Volume 65, Number 155, dated August 10, 2000) in which your agency was involved in FY 2007.

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:

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

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

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

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

C

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

D

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

No

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

0

Department of Labor (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 to your agency's standards website.

The Department of Labor (DOL) develops and promulgates safety and health standards which are the minimum requirements for the protection of employees in the United States.

DOL consults, and routinely relies on Voluntary Consensus Standards (VCS) whenever a Federal standard is written or updated. Since the VCS are on a shorter update cycle than Federal standards, the VCS provide a more current view of industry standards and practices than the Agency can efficiently or economically achieve.

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

2. Please list the government-unique standards your agency used in lieu of voluntary consensus standards during FY 2007:

8

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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 2007 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 2007: 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 2007. 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 2007:

18

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
Council for Accreditation in Occupational Hearing Conservation	CAOHC
Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers	IEEE
International Electrotechnical Commission	IEC
International Mine Rescue Body	IMRB
International Organization for Standardization	ISO

International Window Cleaning Association	IWCA
National Fire Protection Association	NFPA
National Floor Safety Institute	NFSI
National Safety Council	NSC
Society of Automotive Engineers	SAE
Underwriters Laboratories	UL

6. Please provide the total number of your agency's representatives who participated in voluntary consensus standards activities during FY 2007 and the total number of activities these agency representatives participated in:

60

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 2007.

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;

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 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 to your agency's standards website.

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

2. Please list the government-unique standards your agency used in lieu of voluntary consensus standards during FY 2007:

0

3. Please list the Voluntary Consensus Standards (VCS) your agency substituted for Government Unique Standards (GUS) in FY 2007 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 2007: 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 2007. 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 2007:

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 2007 and the total number of activities these agency representatives participated in:

8

7. Please provide any conformity assessment activities (as described in "Guidance on Federal Conformity Assessment Activities" found in the Federal Register, Volume 65, Number 155, dated August 10, 2000) in which your agency was involved in FY 2007.

n/a

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

n/a

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

n/a

10. Please use this box to provide any additional comments on how your agency currently reports its use of voluntary consensus standards
:
10-1. Removed [This question was deprecated in 2005]

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

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

C

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

E

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

Yes

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

5

Department of Transportation (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 to your agency's standards website.

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

During 2007, DOT asked the Transportation Research Board's (TRB's) Committee for a Study of Options for Streamlining Standards for Intelligent Transportation Systems (ITS) to identify the types of support needed for ITS standards deployment and to recommend the role USDOT should play in standards development and deployment. The study committee was convened in response to Section 5307(a)(4) of the Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act: A Legacy for Users. The full letter report dated June 18, 2007 may be viewed at: http://onlinepubs.trb.org/onlinepubs/reports/standards_its_june_2007.pdf.

The essence of the committee's advice is for USDOT to:
• Articulate a strategic vision of the role of standards in furthering the development and use of ITS and define USDOT's role in realizing this vision. The vision should be presented in a strategic plan that explains how standards are beneficial to ITS and defines USDOT's roles in all phases of standards support, the expected benefits from this support, and means of evaluating performance and outcomes.
• Systematically engage end users in all phases of standards support and explore a variety of processes that involve them to ensure timely and useful standards. Deployment must be viewed as an inseparable part of standards development rather than as a distinct follow-on activity. The users of standards, including government purchasers and the broad community of suppliers, developers, and integrators of ITS products, must be consulted on an ongoing basis and in ways that identify the changing need for standards. They must have a prominent role in all phases of standards development and deployment. The development processes must be suited to the product or service to which the standard applies and must take into account the special importance of timeliness and adaptability for standards pertaining to rapidly evolving technologies. All aspects of the program, from financing to contractual arrangements, must be compatible and aligned with these program goals.
• Forge strong connections with other relevant standards activities in the federal government, in the private sector, and internationally. Consultation and coordination with

other standards activities in the federal government is essential for tapping standards expertise and keeping abreast of standards activities in other agencies that may affect ITS. Participation in international ITS standards activities is vital in ensuring that information and technical barriers do not deprive U.S. purchasers and suppliers of ITS products and services of the benefits of a global marketplace.

The committee's advice stemmed from the following strongly held beliefs:
• Standards are vital to the development and deployment of ITS and consequently to the achievement of the promise of ITS in improving transportation system safety, mobility, and efficiency.
• USDOT should take a prominent role in support of standards to help bring about the benefits of ITS more quickly.
• Budgetary decisions that have a lasting effect on USDOT's role in support of ITS standards should be made on the basis of a clear strategy that articulates this role.
• Standards setting in the field of ITS must be viewed as an ongoing process rather than a one-time activity that ends with the issuance of a select set of standards.

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) Flight Standards Service: http://www.faa.gov/about/office%5Forg/headquarters%5Foffices/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) 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/laws/leg_reg_808.html
• Hydrogen Fuel Safety R&D Codes and Standards: http://hydrogen.gov/fed_Act_Topic6.htm
• Maritime Administration (MARAD) Marine Industry Standards Library: http://marad.dot.gov/NMREC/library/std_lib.html
• National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) Regulations/Guidance: http://www.nhtsa.dot.gov/portal/site/nhtsa/menuitem.e649cd1b2b018c71d8eca01046108a

0c/
• Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA)/Hazardous Materials Safety Standards: http://hazmat.dot.gov/regs/intl/intstandards.htm
• Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA)/Pipeline Safety Standards: http://primis.phmsa.dot.gov/comm/SafetyStandards.htm
• Research and Innovative Technology Administration (RITA)/Bureau of Transportation (BTS) Standards Manual: http://www.bts.gov/programs/statistical_policy_and_research/bts_statistical_standards_manual/
• Research and Innovative Technology Administration (RITA)/Intelligent Transportation Systems (ITS) Standards Program: http://www.standards.its.dot.gov/default.asp.

2. Please list the government-unique standards your agency used in lieu of voluntary consensus standards during FY 2007:

3

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.

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.

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 2007 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 2007: 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 2007. 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 2007:

48

Voluntary Consensus Standards Body	Acronym
Aerospace Industries Association of America	AIA
American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators	AAMVA
American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials	AASHTO
American Gas Association	AGA
American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics	AIAA
American National Standards Institute	ANSI
American Petroleum Institute	API
American Public Transportation Association	APTA
American Pyrotechnics Association	APA
American Railway Engineering & Maintenance-of-Way Association	AREMA
American Society for Nondestructive Testing	ASNT
American Society of Civil Engineers	ASCE
American Society of Mechanical Engineers	ASME
American Trucking Association	ATA
Association of American Railroads	AAR
Association of Public Health Laboratories	APHL
ASTM International	ASTM
Canadian General Standards Board	CGSB
Canadian Standards Association	CSA
Chlorine Institute	CI
Commercial Vehicle Safety Alliance	CVSA
Compressed Gas Association	CGA
Gas Technology Institute	GTI
Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers	IEEE
Institute of Transportation Engineers	ITE
Intelligent Transportation Society of America	ITSA
International Atomic Energy Agency	IAEA
International Civil Aviation Organization	ICAO
International Commission on Occupational Health	ICOH

International Maritime Organization	IMO
International Organization for Standardization	ISO
Manufacturers Standardization Society of the Valve and Fittings Industry	MSSVFI
NAFTA Land Transportation Standards Subcommittee	NAFTA
National Association of Corrosion Engineers International	NACE
National Association of State Fire Marshals	NASFM
National Board of Boiler and Pressure Vessel Inspectors	NBBPVI
National Committee on Uniform Traffic Control Devices	NCUTCD
National Electrical Manufacturers Association	NEMA
National Fire Protection Association	NFPA
North American Transport of Dangerous Goods Standards	NATDGS
Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development	OECD
Recreation Vehicle Industry Association	RVIA
Rehabilitation Engineering and Assistive Technology Society of North America	RESNA
Society of Automotive Engineers	SAE
Transportation Research Board	TRB
Truck Trailer Manufacturers Association	TTMA
United Nations Committee on the Transport of Dangerous Goods	UNTDG
United Nations Economic Commission for Europe WP.29/GRSP	UNECE

6. Please provide the total number of your agency's representatives who participated in voluntary consensus standards activities during FY 2007 and the total number of activities these agency representatives participated in:

198

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 2007.

Federal Railroad Administration (FRA): Under 15 CFR Part 287.4(i): FRA's conformity assessment activities are visible internationally through expanded efforts in the area of safe, uniform international transport of hazardous materials by participation in the Canadian General Standards Board Tank Car Committee and the ASME Transportation Pressure Vessel Committee, as well as continuing to participate in the North American Transport of Dangerous Goods Standard (NATDGS) Working Group and the AAR Tank Car Committee.

Under 15 CFR Part 287.4(j): Participation in the voluntary consensus standards bodies listed above as well as in numerous committees and sub-committees of those bodies gives

FRA access to the developmental stages of private sector conformity assessment standards to ensure that the agency viewpoint is considered in the development of these standards.

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

DOT believes that Circular A-119 is working effectively. The use of voluntary standards provides efficiencies for regulatory agencies, and for regulated entities and industries. Due to the effective implementation of the standards-related sections of the National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act (NTTAA), there is a low volume of government-unique standards being used in lieu of voluntary consensus standards within DOT, especially compared with the status when NTTAA was passed in 1996. DOT currently uses 1,741 voluntary consensus standards in its regulatory program.

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. 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 to your agency's standards website.

Serve the American people and strengthen national security by managing the U.S. Government's finances effectively, promoting economic growth and stability, and ensuring the safety, soundness, and security of U.S. and international financial systems.

The Department of the Treasury's mission highlights its role as the steward of the U.S. economic and financial systems, and as an influential participant in the world economy.

The Department of the Treasury is the executive agency responsible for promoting economic prosperity and ensuring the financial security of the United States. The Department is responsible for a wide range of activities such as advising the President on economic and financial issues, encouraging sustainable economic growth, and fostering improved governance in financial institutions.

The Department of the Treasury operates and maintains systems that are critical to the nation's financial infrastructure, such as the production of coin and currency, the disbursement of payments to the American public, revenue collection, and the borrowing of funds necessary to run the Federal Government. The Department works with other federal agencies, foreign governments, and international financial institutions to encourage global economic growth, raise standards of living, and, to the extent possible, predict and prevent economic and financial crises.

The Treasury Department also performs a critical and far-reaching role in enhancing national security by implementing economic sanctions against foreign threats to the U.S., identifying and targeting the financial support networks of national security threats, and improving the safeguards of our financial systems.

2. Please list the government-unique standards your agency used in lieu of voluntary consensus standards during FY 2007:

0

3. Please list the Voluntary Consensus Standards (VCS) your agency substituted for Government Unique Standards (GUS) in FY 2007 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 2007: 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 2007. 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:
104

Other Technical Standards:
0

Rationale
U.S. Treasury identified 104 technical standards within VCS which can be used by bureaus. - In addition, ISO Standards have been utilized.

5. Please enter the Voluntary Consensus Standards Bodies (VCSB) in which your agency participated in during FY 2007:

2

Voluntary Consensus Standards Body	Acronym
Object Management Group	OMG
Organization for the Advancement of Structured Information Standards	OASIS

6. Please provide the total number of your agency's representatives who participated in voluntary consensus standards activities during FY 2007 and the total number of activities these agency representatives participated in:

3

7. Please provide any conformity assessment activities (as described in “Guidance on Federal Conformity Assessment Activities” found in the Federal Register, Volume 65, Number 155, dated August 10, 2000) in which your agency was involved in FY 2007.

The Treasury was not involved in conformity assessment activates as described in "Guidance on Federal Conformity Assessment Activities" found in the Federal Register, Volume 65, Number 155, dated August 10,2000.

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

Treasury finds Circular A-199 effective in identifying standards for use in 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 other comments to add 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:

None.

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;

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)

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.

The Department of Veterans Affairs accepts and conforms to standards developed by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organization (JCAHO). Standards are crucial not only to obtain JCAHO certification for VA healthcare facilities but compliance must be maintained to allow facilities to operate. VA beneficiaries are cared for in community nursing homes under VA contract, state home facilities, and hospital based care programs standard requirements continue to be utilized in regulatory, contractual, and grant determinations executed by the VA. www1.va.gov/oamm/

2. Please list the government-unique standards your agency used in lieu of voluntary consensus standards during FY 2007:

0

3. Please list the Voluntary Consensus Standards (VCS) your agency substituted for Government Unique Standards (GUS) in FY 2007 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 2007: 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 2007. 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 2007:

20

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

6. Please provide the total number of your agency's representatives who participated in voluntary consensus standards activities during FY 2007 and the total number of activities these agency representatives participated in:

4

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 2007.

The VA does not engage in conformity assessment act ivies. VA strives to use industry based standards and commercial off the shelf products.

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

The Department of Veterans Affairs suggest Circular A-119 develop a method to encourage agencies to be more involved in identifying, and determining which standards

are useful to the agencies activities and when standards are identified, direct the agency to be responsible in enforcing compliance.

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

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

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

NTTAA Annual Reporting

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;

Yes

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

1

Appendix E – Individual, Unabridged Commission and other Agency Reports

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 to your agency's standards website.

The Board seeks to make its guidelines more consistent with model building codes and industry standards in order to make compliance easier. It coordinates extensively with model code groups and standard-setting bodies so that differences are minimized or reconciled. In particular, the Board has sought to harmonize the guidelines for buildings and facilities with the International Building Code (IBC) and the ANSI A117.1 standard, a voluntary consensus standard, provides technical criteria referenced by the IBC.

2. Please list the government-unique standards your agency used in lieu of voluntary consensus standards during FY 2007:

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 2007 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 2007: 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 2007. 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 finalize any rules during the current reporting period.

5. Please enter the Voluntary Consensus Standards Bodies (VCSB) in which your agency participated in during FY 2007:

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 2007 and the total number of activities these agency representatives participated in:

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 2007.

None for this reporting period.

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

We have no changes to recommend.

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:

Our agency reviews referenced standards each time it revises a rule. However, we do not have a formal 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;

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

U. S. Agency for International Development (USAID)

USAID did not submit a report for 2007.

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 to your agency's standards website.

The U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission is responsible for protecting the American public from unreasonable risks of injury and death associated with 15,000 types of consumer products. Since its inception in 1973, the Commission has promoted the development of voluntary product safety standards to help it accomplish this mission. From 1990 through 2007, the Commission staff supported the development of 390 voluntary standards while the Commission issued 38 mandatory standards, approximately a ten-to-one ratio of voluntary to mandatory standards. Information on the Commission's involvement in voluntary standards activities can be found on CPSC's web page at www.cpsc.gov

2. Please list the government-unique standards your agency used in lieu of voluntary consensus standards during FY 2007:

2

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

Voluntary Standard
ASTM F1427-96

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

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

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

Rationale
The U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission found that the VOSI standard is technically unsound, and thus would not result in the elimination or adequate reduction of the risk, and that substantial compliance with it is unlikely. See FR/Vol. 68, No. 75/Friday, April 18, 2003, pp. 19145-19146, paragraph H2, Voluntary Standards for further information on this finding.

3. Please list the Voluntary Consensus Standards (VCS) your agency substituted for Government Unique Standards (GUS) in FY 2007 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 2007: 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 2007. In addition, please provide your agency's rationale for using the Non-consensus Standards that are developed in the private sector counted in this question.

Voluntary Consensus Standards:
1

Other Technical Standards:
0

Rationale:

5. Please enter the Voluntary Consensus Standards Bodies (VCSB) in which your agency participated in during FY 2007:

13

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
Canadian Standards Association	CSA
Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers	IEEE
International 2-Up ATV Manufacturers Association	I2AMA
International Safety Equipment Industries	ISEA
National Electrical Manufacturers Association	NEMA
National Fire Protection Association	NFPA
Specialty Vehicle Institute of America	SVIA
Underwriters Laboratories	UL
Window Covering Manufacturers Association	WCMA

6. Please provide the total number of your agency's representatives who participated in voluntary consensus standards activities during FY 2007 and the total number of activities these agency representatives participated in:

26

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 2007.

CPSC staff participated on the Steering Committee of the Toy Industry Association (TIA) - American National Standards Institute (ANSI) Toy Safety Cooperation Initiative. The goal of the Initiative is to implement new systems to bolster the safety testing and inspection of toys sold in the United States. TIA is working with ANSI to develop and standardize procedures that will be used industry-wide to verify that products comply with U.S. safety standards. It is also working with ANSI to develop criteria to confirm and certify that test laboratories are qualified to conduct the prescribed testing.

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

During FY 2007, the Commission staff efforts to enhance voluntary safety standards development were complemented by the overall Federal policy set forth in the Circular.

There are no recommendations for changes in the Circular at this time.

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

The U.S. Consumer Product Safety Act (CPSA), as amended, requires the Commission to defer to issued voluntary standards, rather than promulgate mandatory standards, when the voluntary standards will eliminate or adequately reduce the risk of injury addressed and it is likely that there will be substantial compliance with the voluntary standards. In addition, the Commission is required, after any notice or advance notice of proposed rulemaking, to provide technical and administrative assistance to persons or groups who propose to develop or modify an appropriate voluntary standard. Additionally, the Commission is encouraged to provide technical and administrative assistance to groups developing product safety standards and test methods, taking into account Commission resources and priorities.

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

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

The CPSC currently reports its use of voluntary standards in several documents including the: (1) Voluntary Standards Activities midyear and annual reports, (2) the Voluntary Standards Tracking and Access Report (V-STAR), and (3) the CPSC annual Performance and Accountability 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;

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 to your agency's standards website.

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

Regulations and consensus standards are not interchangeable, but EPA may substitute consensus-developed test procedures for government-developed procedures when the Agency determines it is appropriate. In some cases, the Agency may preferentially call for the use of a consensus standard because it is more rigorous than an existing Agency method, or more useful overall in achieving a specific level of protection. This is the case when it comes to guidance on radon detection in homes. EPA specificaly recommends the use of a consensus standard developed by ASTM International, rather than an EPA method, as the test procedure to use.

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

The following are three examples of EPA standards-related activities from 2007:

1. Use of Private Sector Certification Program

Relative to Clean Air Act certification requirements, EPA considered development of a certification program. However, as a first step, consistent with NTTAA requirements, EPA conducted a review to see if such standards or techniques were already developed and available. EPA identified the availability of the national MWC operator certification program that had been developed and implemented by the American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME). The ASME program satisfied EPA's needs. The program was titled ``Standards for the Qualification and Certification of Resource Recovery Facility Operators (QRO)1989." The ASME/QRO certification is MWC plantspecific and ASME certifies only the supervisory positions of chief facility operator and shift supervisor. As the first step toward certification, the individual must obtain an ASME

provisional certification.

2. Updating a Regulation based on an updated voluntary consensus standard.

In 1997 EPA promulgated regulations that required the use of SAE (Society of Automotive Engineering) Standard J2210, HFC 134a Recycling Equipment for Mobile Air Conditioning Systems for certification of MVAC refrigerant handling equipment. SAE has replaced Standard J2210 with J2788, Recovery/Recycle and Recovery/Recycle/Recharging Equipment for HFC 134a Refrigerant. To avoid confusion with an outdated reference, EPA is updating its reference to the new SAE standards. This action reflects a change in inudstry standard practice.

3. Participation in International Standardization

EPA continues to provide expert leadership in significant international standards development, including the important work on nanotechnology underway through the ISO Technical Committee 229 on Nanotechnology. This work compliments international governmental work on nanotechnology through the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development where EPA has a key leadership role.

In addition to participation in voluntary standards development, the Agency brings its experts to the table in several Standards Panels administered by the American National Standards Institute (ANSI). These include panels for Homeland Security, Nanotechnology and Biofuels. EPA has initiated work with ANSI as the US national standards body to promote Agency programs such as EPEAT and Energy Star.

2. Please list the government-unique standards your agency used in lieu of voluntary consensus standards during FY 2007:

23

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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).

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).

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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 2007 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 2007: 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 2007. 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:
3

Other Technical Standards:
0

Rationale:

5. Please enter the Voluntary Consensus Standards Bodies (VCSB) in which your agency participated in during FY 2007:

25

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

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

6. Please provide the total number of your agency's representatives who participated in voluntary consensus standards activities during FY 2007 and the total number of activities these agency representatives participated in:

44

7. Please provide any conformity assessment activities (as described in "Guidance on Federal Conformity Assessment Activities" found in the Federal Register, Volume 65, Number 155, dated August 10, 2000) in which your agency was involved in FY 2007.

ANSI-ASQ National Accreditation Body (ANAB)
National Accreditation Council (NAC)
Underwriters Laboratories (UL)

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

No additional comments.

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:

Question 10/7 as worded continues to be non-applicable to EPA so our numerical response is misleading. We have reported this problem previously.

EPA amends regulations as needed and authorized. Occasionally EPA must amend a

regulation in order to update references to standards where such an update is necessary to maintain the purpose and integrity of the regulation without making any significant policy changes. Standards may be EPA methods or voluntary consensus standards or any other technical 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;

A

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

No

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

0

Federal Communications Commission (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 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 2007:

0

3. Please list the Voluntary Consensus Standards (VCS) your agency substituted for Government Unique Standards (GUS) in FY 2007 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 2007: 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 2007. 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 2007:

13

Voluntary Consensus Standards Body	Acronym
Alliance for Telecommunications Industry Solutions	ATIS
American National Standards Institute	ANSI
Federal Geographic Data Committee	FGDC
Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers	IEEE
Intelligent Transportation Society of America	ITSA
International Civil Aviation Organization	ICAO
International Electrotechnical Commission	IEC
International Maritime Organization	IMO
International Organization for Standardization	ISO
International Telecommunication Union	ITU
Radio Technical Commission for Aeronautics	RTCA
Radio Technical Commission for Maritime Services	RTCM
Telecommunications Industry Association	TIA

6. Please provide the total number of your agency's representatives who participated in voluntary consensus standards activities during FY 2007 and the total number of activities these agency representatives participated in:

28

7. Please provide any conformity assessment activities (as described in "Guidance on Federal Conformity Assessment Activities" found in the Federal Register, Volume 65, Number 155, dated August 10, 2000) in which your agency was involved in FY 2007.

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;

No

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

C

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

No

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

0

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 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 2007:

0

3. Please list the Voluntary Consensus Standards (VCS) your agency substituted for Government Unique Standards (GUS) in FY 2007 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 2007: 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 2007. 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 2007:

0

6. Please provide the total number of your agency's representatives who participated in voluntary consensus standards activities during FY 2007 and the total number of activities these agency representatives participated in:

0

7. Please provide any conformity assessment activities (as described in "Guidance on Federal Conformity Assessment Activities" found in the Federal Register, Volume 65, Number 155, dated August 10, 2000) in which your agency was involved in FY 2007.

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 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 2007:

3

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.

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.

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 2007 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 2007: 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 2007. In addition, please provide your agency's rationale for using the Non-consensus Standards that are developed in the private sector counted in this question.

Voluntary Consensus Standards:
8

Other Technical Standards:
0

Rationale:

5. Please enter the Voluntary Consensus Standards Bodies (VCSB) in which your agency participated in during FY 2007:

26

Voluntary Consensus Standards Body	Acronym
Ambulance Manufacturers Division	AMD
American Gas Association	AGA
American National Standards Institute	ANSI
American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers	ASHRAE
American Society of Mechanical Engineers	ASME
ASTM International	ASTM
Builders Hardware Manufacturers Association	BHMA
Gas Appliance Manufacturers Association	GAMA
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 Sanitation Foundation	NSF
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 Business and Institutional Furniture Manufacturer's Association	BIFMA
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 2007 and the total number of activities these agency representatives participated in:

23

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 2007.

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:

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 to your agency's standards website.

Standards are very important in our acquisition program of common items. In the testing laboratory, standards are also very important so that the test can be repeated.

2. Please list the government-unique standards your agency used in lieu of voluntary consensus standards during FY 2007:

1

*Government Unique Standard:

"Standard samples" for the procurement of printing paper (Incorporated: 2005)

Voluntary Standard
None

Rationale
Physical samples are required for procurement of printing papers. There is no consensus body to develop such a set.

3. Please list the Voluntary Consensus Standards (VCS) your agency substituted for Government Unique Standards (GUS) in FY 2007 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 2007: 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 2007. 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:
100

Rationale:
Depending on what we are working on during the year, this number varies

5. Please enter the Voluntary Consensus Standards Bodies (VCSB) in which your agency participated in during FY 2007:

0

6. Please provide the total number of your agency's representatives who participated in voluntary consensus standards activities during FY 2007 and the total number of activities these agency representatives participated in:

3

7. Please provide any conformity assessment activities (as described in "Guidance on Federal Conformity Assessment Activities" found in the Federal Register, Volume 65, Number 155, dated August 10, 2000) in which your agency was involved in FY 2007.

We were not involved with conformity assessment activities this past year

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

Being a legislative agency our participation in Circular A119 is not mandatory

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;

No

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

7

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 to your agency's standards website.

(a) NASA's science and technology based mission requires timely technical standards. They provide the basis for defining engineering, safety, and mission assurance requirements that are levied on both contracted activities as well as agency in-house developments. Standards are also used by programs for evaluating proposed approaches and assessing performance throughout system life cycles. The NASA Technical Standards Program supports the NASA Mission and serves all NASA's Programs, Projects, and Facilities.

(b) 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 2007:

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 2007 as a result of review under Section 15(b)(7) of OMB Circular A-119:

1

Voluntary Standard	Government Standard
None	None

4. Please provide the total number of Voluntary Consensus Standards your agency BEGAN to use during FY 2007: 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 2007. In addition, please provide your agency's rationale for using the Non-consensus Standards that are developed in the private sector counted in this question.

Voluntary Consensus Standards:
289

Other Technical Standards:
70

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

5. Please enter the Voluntary Consensus Standards Bodies (VCSB) in which your agency participated in during FY 2007:

22

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
Electrostatic Discharge Association	ESDA
Government Electronics & Information Technology Association	GEITA
Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers	IEEE
Institute of Environmental Sciences & Technology	IEST
International Astronomical Union	IAU
International Organization for Standardization	ISO
IPC - Association Connecting Electronics Industries	IPC
JEDEC - Solid State Technology Association	JEDEC
National Aerospace and Defense Contractors Association	NADCAP
National Association of Corrosion Engineers International	NACE
National Conference of Standards Laboratories International Program	NCSLI
National Defense Industrial Association	NDIA
National Fire Protection Association	NFPA
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 2007 and the total number of activities these agency representatives participated in:

105

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 2007.

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 use of VCS are directly cited in policy (NASA Policy Directive (NPR) 8076) which requires consideration of VCS alternatives before a NASA Technical Standard is developed or re-certified. OMB Circular A-119 directives also provides a basis for increasing NASA attention to VCS and has helped to maintain an effective level of participation of NASA personnel in VCS activities.

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

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 to your agency's standards website.

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

For example, NARA uses ISO 15489 as a framework for Federal records management training. ISO 15489 provides a systematic strategy for capturing and maintaining records, regardless of media or format. The standard also defines characteristics needed to support a trustworthy recordkeeping system.

2. Please list the government-unique standards your agency used in lieu of voluntary consensus standards during FY 2007:

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 2007 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 2007: 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 2007. 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 2007:

13

Voluntary Consensus Standards Body	Acronym
American National Standards Institute	ANSI
ARMA International	ARMA
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 Fire Protection Association	NFPA
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 2007 and the total number of activities these agency representatives participated in:

16

7. Please provide any conformity assessment activities (as described in “Guidance on Federal Conformity Assessment Activities” found in the Federal Register, Volume 65, Number 155, dated August 10, 2000) in which your agency was involved in FY 2007.

NARA did not participate in any conformity assessment activities in FY 2007.

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

We believe that the Circular is working effectively and have no recommendations for changes.

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

Rationale for the use of GUS (question 2), some of the voluntary standards:
-Are library standards not suitable for NARA's use instead of archival standards;
-Dictate a physical design solution that NARA does not find technically sound; and,
-Focus on personal papers collections, not government records.
NARA's archival description standard is one that NARA uses to describe its own holdings and is not a standard imposed externally.

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

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

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

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

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

No

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

A

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

Yes

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

3

National Science Foundation (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 to your agency's standards website.

Standard are important to NSF. The agency's participation in standards-related activities is facilitated through its professional staff. About 30% of the NSF staff are on 1-3 year assignment to NSF from other organizations including government agencies, universities and colleges, and industry. As these people come onboard or leave, the profile for NSF participation in standards-related activities also changes. This report details the 2007 profile for NSF.

Additionally, we wish to note that NSF utilizes many of the Recommendations published by the International Telecommunication Union (ITU). While such recommendations are not, strictly speaking, standards, they do describe internationally-accepted recommendations for the shared use of the radio spectrum. Some of these recommendations are beneficial to the mission of the National Science Foundation by helping to limit the amount of interference received by NSF-funded radio astronomy facilities. Some ITU Recommendations also protect the operations of remote sensing, wireless networking, meteorogical, polar, and/or oceanographic activities funded by the NSF.

2. Please list the government-unique standards your agency used in lieu of voluntary consensus standards during FY 2007:

0

3. Please list the Voluntary Consensus Standards (VCS) your agency substituted for Government Unique Standards (GUS) in FY 2007 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 2007: 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 2007. 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 2007:

3

Voluntary Consensus Standards Body	Acronym
ASTM International	ASTM
International Telecommunication Union	ITU
ISO/IEC 11179 Metadata Registry Standard	ISO/IEC

6. Please provide the total number of your agency's representatives who participated in voluntary consensus standards activities during FY 2007 and the total number of activities these agency representatives participated in:

Agency Representatives: 4

Activities: 4

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 2007.

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 as effective. We recommend no change.

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

No comment.

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

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

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

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

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

Yes

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

E

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

No

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

0

Nuclear Regulatory Commission (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 to your agency's standards website.

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

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

2. Please list the government-unique standards your agency used in lieu of voluntary consensus standards during FY 2007:

0

3. Please list the Voluntary Consensus Standards (VCS) your agency substituted for Government Unique Standards (GUS) in FY 2007 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 2007: 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 2007. 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 2007:

16

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

6. Please provide the total number of your agency's representatives who participated in voluntary consensus standards activities during FY 2007 and the total number of activities these agency representatives participated in:

163

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 2007.

No comment

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

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

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

No comment

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

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

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

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

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

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

Yes

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

D

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

No

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

0

**GUS in shaded text not in lieu of an existing voluntary standard and therefore not reported in the summary report.

Appendix F – Federal Agency Activities Related to Conformity Assessment

FY 2007 – Federal Agency Activities Related to Conformity Assessment – Response to Question 7	
Agency	**Response**
ACCESS	None for this reporting period.
CPSC	CPSC staff participated on the Steering Committee of the Toy Industry Association (TIA) - American National Standards Institute (ANSI) Toy Safety Cooperation Initiative. The goal of the Initiative is to implement new systems to bolster the safety testing and inspection of toys sold in the United States. TIA is working with ANSI to develop and standardize procedures that will be used industry-wide to verify that products comply with U.S. safety standards. It is also working with ANSI to develop criteria to confirm and certify that test laboratories are qualified to conduct the prescribed testing.
DHS	The Coast Guard considers the use of VCS in all its rulemakings, uses VCS in its rulemakings whenever appropriate, and provides for public comment on such decisions. Further the Coast Guard continuously reviews its regulations to update outdated, obsolete or unnecessary standards. One rulemaking that is nearing completion in this regard is entitled, “Review and Update of Standards for Marine Equipment [RIN 1625-AA83]”
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 Congressional mandates or administrative actions by the Federal Government or from requests by private-sector organizations. NVLAP is in full conformance with the standards of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC), including ISO/IEC 17025 and ISO/IEC 17011. NVLAP identifies its laboratories in its NVLAP-Accredited Laboratories Directory which is published online and updated monthly at www.nist.gov/nvlap. NVLAP is a signatory to the International Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation (ILAC) and the Asia-Pacific Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation (APLAC) Mutual Recognition Arrangements. By participating in these cooperations, NVLAP facilitates the mutual recognition of accredited test and measurement results of its signatory partners, reducing the need for redundant testing and lowering costs to customers. New NVLAP Certificate of Accreditation In October 2006, NVLAP began using a new version of the Certificate of Accreditation to ISO/IEC 17025:2005, General requirements for the competence of testing and calibration laboratories. The certificate now includes the following statement to convey that an accredited laboratory

	management system meets the principles of ISO 9001:2000. "This laboratory is accredited in accordance with the recognized International Standard ISO/IEC 17025:2005. This accreditation demonstrates technical competence for a defined scope and the operation of a laboratory quality management system (refer joint ISO-ILAC-IAF Communique dated 18 June 2005)" 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. New Accreditation Program for Body Armor Testing At the request of the National Institute of Justice, NVLAP has established a laboratory accreditation program to support the voluntary minimum performance standard for the ballistic- and stab-resistance of personal body armor, developed for the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) by the NIST Office of Law Enforcement Standards (OLES). The program will address ballistic- and stab-resistant body armor submitted to the NIJ/National Law Enforcement and Corrections Technology Center (NLECTC) for testing and certification in accordance with applicable NIJ standards. Laboratory test results will be used for the purposes of preparing NIJ's Personal Body Armor Consumer Product List. NVLAP-accredited laboratories testing the equipment for certification by NLECTC must be independent of body armor manufacturers, NIJ, NLECTC, and OLES, and be able to perform all of the selected tests as specified in the applicable NIJ standard. NVLAP Labs Meet ISO/IEC 17025:2005 All NVLAP-accredited laboratories have met ISO/IEC 17025:2005. In a memo dated September 14, 2005, NVLAP laboratories were informed of the

	transition plan and timeline for implementation of the requirements of the new edition of ISO/IEC 17025:2005, General requirements for the competence of testing and calibration laboratories. Laboratories were given two years to transition to the new requirements. As of September 30, 2007, all NVLAP-accredited laboratories met the deadline. National Voluntary Conformity Assessment System Evaluation (NVCASE) Program The National Voluntary Conformity Assessment System Evaluation (NVCASE) Program enables U.S. industry to satisfy mandated foreign technical requirements using the results of U.S.-based conformity assessment programs that perform technical evaluations comparable in their rigor to practices in the receiving country. Under this program, the Department of Commerce, acting through the National Institute of Standards and Technology, evaluates U.S.-based conformity assessment bodies in order to be able to give assurances to a foreign government that qualifying bodies meet that government's requirements and can provide results that are acceptable to that government. The program provides a technically-based U.S. approval process for U.S. industry to gain foreign market access; the acceptability of conformity assessment results to the relevant foreign government will be a matter for agreement between the two governments. Additional information about the NVCASE Program can be found at http://ts.nist.gov/Standards/Global/nvcase.cfm. Conformity Assessment Activities under Mutual Recognition Agreements/Arrangement (MRAs) The United States and the European Community Mutual Recognition Agreement (US - EU MRA) is a multi-sector bilateral government-to-government agreement between the United States and the 25 Member States of the European Union. Under this MRA, NIST is responsible for designating organizations in the US Conformity Assessment Bodies (CABs) for three product sectors: 1) Electromagnetic Compatibility (EMC), 2) Telecommunications, and 3) Recreational Craft. After a lengthy review process, CABs that meet certain criteria are formally recognized and may operate as a CAB as described in the U.S. - EU MRA and the specific technical regulations of the EU governing the appropriate product sectors. The U.S.-EU MRA is an important regulatory and trade agreement which provides greater market access in a timelier manner for U.S. manufacturers exporting to Europe and European manufacturers exporting to the United States. Further information can be obtained at http://ts.nist.gov/Standards/Global/mra.cfm. The Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Mutual Recognition Arrangement for Conformity Assessment of Telecommunications Equipment is intended to streamline the Conformity Assessment Procedures for a wide

	range of telecommunications and telecommunications-related equipment and thereby to facilitate trade among the parties. It provides for the mutual recognition by the importing parties of CABs and mutual acceptance of the results of testing and equipment certification procedures undertaken by those bodies in assessing conformity of equipment to the importing parties' own technical regulations. Under Phase-I of the APEC Mutual Recognition Arrangement, NIST-designated CABs are able to produce test data in their facilities that are accepted as evidence that the tested product satisfies an APEC economy's appropriate technical requirements. CABs operating under Phase-II of the MRA are able to approve products as being in compliance with the technical and administrative requirements of the importing economy. The general and specific requirements that must be met in order to be nominated as a CAB under the APEC Tel MRA, as well as the text of the MRA, can be found at http://ts.nist.gov/Standards/Global/mra.cfm. The Inter-American Telecommunication Commission (CITEL) Mutual Recognition Agreement is almost identical to the APEC Tel MRA in purpose and structure. The goal of the CITEL MRA is to facilitate trade among the 34 Member States of the Organization of American States. The conformity assessment activities under this Agreement have yet to become operational. When operational, NIST will serve as the Designating Authority of U.S. CABs. In the meantime, NIST continues to work towards implementation of the Agreement. More information on the CITEL Agreement can be found on http://ts.nist.gov/Standards/Global/mra.cfm. NIST Committee Participation in Conformity Assessment Activities NIST's Standards Services Division (NIST/SSD) participates in the American National Standards Institute's (ANSI) International Conformity Assessment Committee (ICAC). This committee serves as the U.S. Technical Advisory Group (TAG) to ISO's Council Committee on Conformity Assessment (CASCO). SSD staff is also active on CASCO's ad hoc Regulators Interface Group. NIST/SSD is a member of ANSI's Conformity Assessment Policy Committee (CAPC), which is the primary focal point for developing, coordinating, and maintaining ANSI's policies and accreditation activities. The committee makes policy recommendations to the ANSI Board related to conformity assessment and provides oversight for ANSI's conformity assessment programs. In the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) area, NIST/SSD personnel serve on the U.S. National Committee to the IECEE (IEC System for Conformity Testing and Certification of Electrical Equipment). The latter is a worldwide scheme that allows manufacturers to obtain a test certificate

	from an approved U.S. National Certification Body (NCB) and to use that test report to obtain certification marks in other participating countries. Additionally, NIST provides technical support to the Standards Related Measures (SRM) Committee under the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA). The SRM Committee serves as a forum for the resolution of standards and conformity assessment issues that impact trade among the three NAFTA partners. NIST also provides technical support for the InterAmerican Accreditation Cooperation (IAAC). Such arrangements/agreements are designed to harmonize conformity assessment practices and promote the global acceptance of conformity assessment results from qualified bodies to minimize the need for and cost of redundant conformity assessments. Coordination of Conformity Assessment Activities Under the NTTAA, NIST is responsible for coordinating conformity assessment activities with private sector technical standards activities and conformity assessment activities, with the goal of eliminating unnecessary duplication and complexity. Current NIST activities in this area include: 1. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Conformity Assessment Activities - NIST's Technology Services is working with the Department of Homeland Security Standards Executive to develop the DHS Science and Technology standards and conformity assessment infrastructure as well as requirements, standards, testing protocols, and conformity assessment methods. 2. Radiation Detectors - NIST's Technology Services, in cooperation with NIST's Radiation Physics Division is working on developing a conformity assessment program for radiation detectors for DHS's Domestic Nuclear Detection Office including accreditation for testing laboratories. Laboratories have begun applying to the NVLAP laboratory accreditation program and accredited laboratories are expected to be available in 2008. 3. Business Continuity and Preparedness Management – NIST Technology Services is working with the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to develop a private sector certification program for organizations to demonstrate their compliance with the requirements of adopted standards. This program is being developed under the authority of the Implementing the 9/11 Commissions Recommendations Act of 2007. 4. Body Armor - NIST's Technology Services, in cooperation with NIST's Office of Law Enforcement Standards (OLES), the Department of Justice's National Institute of Justice (NIJ), and the National Law Enforcement and Corrections Technology Center (NLECTC) developed a significant enhancement to the current body armor certification program and is revising

	NIJ's performance standard for the safety of law enforcement officers. NVLAP, at the request of NIJ, has implemented a laboratory accreditation program to accredit body armor testing laboratories. Several laboratories have applied. 5. Interoperable Public Safety Communications Equipment - NIST's Technology Services, in cooperation with TIA Project 25, the NIST OLES, the Institute for Telecommunication Sciences, and DHS Project SAFECOM established the P25 Conformity Assessment Working Group to obtain industry input and buy-in for the development of a complex conformity assessment program for public safety land mobile radios. The working group has developed a conformity assessment program based on recognition of testing competence, standardized test report forms, and the implementation of a supplier's declaration of conformity. NIST has published NIST Handbook 153 - Laboratory Recognition Process for Project 25 - Compliance Assessment. NIST National Voluntary Laboratory staff will have a lead role in the administration of the laboratory recognition program. NIST staff is also working closely with the stakeholders on the procedures for the declarations of conformity. 6. NIST's Technology Services is working with NIST Radiation Physics to develop a series of IEEE Standards for the performance of non-intrusive inspection equipment. The Standard for the Performance and Evaluation of Checkpoint Cabinet X-Ray Imaging Security-Screening Systems is currently in public review. 7. Toy Safety Initiative - NIST's Technology Services is providing technical leadership in the development of a private sector model certification program to address toy safety issues. Stakeholders in the process include consumer interests, the Consumer Product Safety Commission, the toy industry, test laboratories and others. 8. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Project on Electronics Recycling – NIST's Technology Services is participating in an electronic recycling working group, with broad participation from stakeholders, to develop a standard and certification program for recycling of electronic waste. The EPA Office of Solid waste is supporting this work in an effort to avoid the need to regulate this sector. NIST has provided standards and conformity assessment guidance to EPA and the working group. 9. EPA WaterSense Project – NIST's Technology Services assisted EPA staff in the development of a conformity assessment plan for its WaterSense program. Watersense certified products are now available in the marketplace. 10. Internet Protocol Version 6 (IPV6) – NIST assisted the Office of Management and Budget and the General Services Administration in

	developing a innovative conformity assessment approach for equipment vendors to demonstrate compliance with IPV6 requirements for Federal Agency procurement. 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 this information.
DOE	This number is unchanged from previous years.
DOI	Federal Geographic Data Committee (FGDC) with representation on Standadrds Working Groups and other associated committees. The FWS is actively implementing 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	n/a
DOT	Federal Railroad Administration (FRA): Under 15 CFR Part 287.4(i): FRA’s conformity assessment activities are visible internationally through expanded efforts in the area of safe, uniform international transport of hazardous

	materials by participation in the Canadian General Standards Board Tank Car Committee and the ASME Transportation Pressure Vessel Committee, as well as continuing to participate in the North American Transport of Dangerous Goods Standard (NATDGS) Working Group and the AAR Tank Car Committee. Under 15 CFR Part 287.4(j): Participation in the voluntary consensus standards bodies listed above as well as in numerous committees and sub-committees of those bodies gives FRA access to the developmental stages of private sector conformity assessment standards to ensure that the agency viewpoint is considered in the development of these standards.
ED	None
EPA	ANSI-ASQ National Accreditation Body (ANAB) National Accreditation Council (NAC) Underwriters Laboratories (UL)
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	We were not involved with conformity assessment activities this past year
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	In 2007, HHS has no conformity assessment activities to report.
HUD	
NARA	NARA did not participate in any conformity assessment activities in FY 2007.
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	No comment
NSF	None.
TRES	The Treasury was not involved in conformity assessment activites as described in "Guidance on Federal Conformity Assessment Activities" found in the Federal Register, Volumne 65, Number 155, dated August 10,2000.
USDA	N/A
VA	The VA does not engage in conformity assessment activies. VA strives to use industry based standards and commercial off the shelf products.

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

FY 2007 Voluntary Consensus Standards Bodies in which Federal Agencies Participated	
Voluntary Consensus Standards Body	**Acronym**
3-A Sanitary Standards, Inc	3-A SSI
3rd Generation Partnership Project	3GPP
Accredited Standards Committee X12	X12
Acoustical Society of America	ASA
Adeno Associated Virus Reference Materials Working Group	ARMWG
Adeno Associated Virus Reference Standard Working Group	AAVSWG
Advisory Committee for water Information	ACWI
Aerospace & Defense Industries Association of Europe	ASD
Aerospace Industries Association of America	AIA
**Air Conditioning & Refrigeration Institute	ARI
Air Movement and Control Association	AMCA
Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute	ARI
**Alliance for Telecommunication Industry Solutions	ATIS
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	AACP
American Architectural Manufacturers Association	AAMA
American Association for Budget and Program Analysis	AABPA
American Association for Clinical Chemistry	AACC

American Association for Laboratory Accreditation	A2LA
American Association of Blood Banks	AABB
American Association of Cereal Chemists	AACC
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 State Highway Transportation Officials	AASHTO
American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists	AATCC
American Association of Tissue Banks	AATB
American Backflow Prevention Association	ABPA
American Bearing Manufacturers Association	ABMA
American Boat and Yacht Council	ABYC
American Bureau of Shipping	ABS
American Chemical Society	ACS
American College of Radiology	ACR
American College of Surgeons	ACOS
American Concrete Institute	ACI
American 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 Steel Construction	AISC
American Institute of Timber Construction	AITC
American Institute of Ultrasound Manufacturers	AIUM
American Iron and Steel Institute	AISI
American Joint Commission on Cancer	AJCC
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 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 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 Safety Engineers	ASSE
American Society of Sanitary Engineering	ASSE
American Towing Tank Conference	ATTC
American Trucking Association	ATA
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
AOAC International	AOAC
APA - The Engineering Wood Association	APA
Architectural Woodwork Institute	AWI
ARMA International	ARMA

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 Analytical Chemists International	AOAC
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	BOCA
**Building Officials and Code Administrators International, Inc	BOCA, International
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
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
Clinical Laboratory for Blood Transfusion	CLBT
**Clinical Laboratory Standards Institute	CLSI
Codex Alimentarius Commission	CODEX
College of American Pathologists	CAP
Commercial Vehicle Safety Alliance	CVSA
Committee on Data for Science and Technology	CODATA
Committee on Operating Rules	CORE
Common Criteria Management Committee	CCMC

Compressed Gas Association	CGA
Concrete Pipe Association	CPA
Conference for Food Protection	CFP
Congress of International Organizations of Medical Sciences	CIOMS
Consolidated Health Informatics	CHI
Construction Safety Association of Ontario	CSAO
Construction Specifications Institute	CSI
Consultative Committee for Space Data Systems	CCSDS
Consumer Electronics Association	CEA
Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora	CITES
Cooling Technology Institute	CTI
Cordage Institute	CI
Corn Refiners Association	CRA
Cosmetic Ingredient Review	CIR
Cosmetic Toiletry and Fragrance Association	CTFA
Council for Accreditation in Occupational Hearing Conservation	CAOHC
Council for Optical Radiation Measurements	CORM
Council on Ionizing Radiation Measurements and Standards	CIRMS
Crane Manufacturing Association of America	CMAA
Cultural Resources Standards with State Historic Preservation Offices	SHPO
Data Interchange Standards Association, Inc.	DISAI
Data Management Association	DAMA
Deep Foundations Institute	DFI
Designated Standards Maintenance Organizations Board	DSMO
Deutsches Institut fur Nomung - German Institute for Standardization	DIN
Electronic Commerce Code Management Association	ECCMA

Electronic Components Assemblies & Materials Association	ECAMA
Electronic Industries Alliance	EIA
Electronic Products Codes Global	EPCG
**Electrostatic Discharge Association	EDA
Electrostatic Discharge Association	ESDA
**Engineered Wood Association	EWA
Engineering Sciences Data Unit International	ESDU
Enterprise Content Management Association	AIIM
European Centre for Validation of Alternative Methods	ECVAM
European Directorate for Quality of Medicines	EDQM
European Petroleum Survey Group	EPSG
External RNA Controls Consortium	ERCC
Eye Bank Association of America	EBAA
Federal Facilities Council	FFC
Federal Geographic Data Committee	FGDC
Federal Health Architecture	FHA
FM Global	FMG
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	FAO
Forest Stewardship Council	FSC
Foundation for Accreditation of Cellular Therapies	FACS
Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Association	FFVA
Fresh Produce Association of America	FPA
Gas Appliance Manufacturers Association	GAMA
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
Gypsum Association	GA
**Gypsum Association	GYP
Hardwood Plywood & Veneer Association	HPVA
Health Canada Advisory Committee on Causality Assessment	HCAA
**Health Level 7	HL7
Health Level Seven	HL7
Health Physics Society	HPS
Healthcare Information and Management Systems Society	HIMSS
Healthcare Information Technology Standards Panel	HITSP
High Frequency Industry Association	HFIA
Honey Board	HB
Human Factors and Ergonomics Society, Inc.	HFESI
Illuminating Engineering Society of North America	IESNA
Industrial Safety and Equipment Association	ISEA
Industrial Truck Association	ITA
Industry-wide Cooperative Meat Identification Standards Committee	ICMISC
Information Technology Industry Council	ITI
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
Instrumentation, Systems, and Automation Society	ISA
Insulated Cable Engineers Association	ICEA
Insulated Steel Door Systems Institute	ISDSI
Intelligent Transportation Society of America	ITSA
Inter-American Accreditation Cooperation	IAAC
Inter-American Metrology System	SIM
Interagency Trails Data Standards	ITDS
International 2-Up ATV Manufacturers Association	I2AMA
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 Astronomical Union	IAU
International Atomic Energy Agency	IAEA
International Blood Group Reference Laboratory	IBRGL
International Bottled Water Association	IBWA
international Building Code Council	IBCC
International Bureau of Weights and Measures	BIPM
International Cartographic Association	ICA
International Cellular Therapy Coding and Labeling Advisory Group	ICCBBA

International Civil Aviation Organization	ICAO
International Code Council	ICC
International Commission for Illumination	CIE
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 Occupational Health	ICOH
International Commission on Radiation Protection	ICRP
International Commission on Radiation Units and Measurements, Inc.	ICRU
International Commission on the Harmonization of Technical Requirements for Registration of Pharmaceuticals for Human Use	ICH
International Committee for Cosmetic Harmonization and International Cooperation	CHIC
InterNational Committee for Information Technology Standards	INCITS
International Committee for Weights and Measures	CIPM
**International Conference of Building Officials	ICBO
International Coordinating Committee on the Validation of Alternative Methods	ICCVAM
International Council for Commonality in Blood Banking Automation	ICCBA
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 Imaging Industry Association	I3A
International Life Sciences Institute	ILSI
International Maritime Organization	IMO
International Mine Rescue Body	IMRB
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 Radio Consultative Committee	IRCC
International Safe Transit Association	ISTA
International Safety Equipment Industries	ISEA
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 Blood Transfusion	ISBT

International Society for Cardiovascular Surgery	ISCVS
International Society for Cell Therapy	ISCT
International Society of Oncology Pharmacy Practitioners	ISOPP
International Society on Thrombosis and Homeostasis	ISTH
International Sprout Growers Association	ISGA
International Telecommunication Union	ITU
International Union Against Cancer	UICC
International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants	UPOV
**International Union of Laboratories and Experts in Materials, System and Structures/International Council for Research and Innovation in Building and Construction	RILEM/CIB
International Union of Laboratories and Experts in Materials, Systems and Structures	RILEM
International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry	IUPAC
International Window Cleaning Association	IWCA
International Working Group on Standardization of Genomic Amplification Techniques	SoGAT
Internet Engineering Task Force	IETF
Internet Software Consortium	ISC
Interstate Shellfish Sanitation Conference	ISSC
IPC - Association Connecting Electronics Industries	IPC
**ISO/IEC 11179 Metadata Registry Standard	ISO/IEC
Java Grande Forum	JGF
JEDEC - Solid State Technology Association	JEDEC
Joint Aeronautical Commander's Group	JACG
Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations	JCAHO
**Joint Electron Device Engineering Council	JEDEC

Joint FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Food Additives	JECFA
Laser Institute of America	LIA
Logical Observation Identifier Names and Codes	LOINC
Machinery Informaiton 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
Meat and Poultry Equipment Standards	MPES
Metal Building Manufacturers Association	MBMA
Metal Lath/Steel Framing Association, A Division of NAAMM	MLSFA
Modular Systems Building Council	MSBC
**NAFTA Land Transportation Standards Subcommittee	NAFTA
National Academies of Science Institute of Medicine	IOM
National Aerospace and Defence Contractors Association	NADCAP
National Aerospace Standards Commitee	NASC
National Association of Architectural Metal Manufacturers	NAAMM
National Association of Chain Manufacturers	NACM
National Association of Corrosion Engineers International	NACE
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 Committee on Uniform Traffic Control Devices	NCUTCD
National Committee on Vital and Health Statistics	NCVHS
National Conference for Interstate Milk Shipments	NCIMS
**National Conference of Standards Laboratories International Program	NCSLI
**National Conference of Weights and Measures	NCWM
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 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 for Occupational Safety and Health	NIOSH
National Institute of Building Sciences	NIBS
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 Safety Council	NSC
**National Sanitation Foundation	NSF
National Spa and Pool Institute	NSPI
National Toxicology Program	NTP
National Truck Equipment Assocation	NTEA
National Trust Banking Industry	NTBI
National Type Evaluation Program	NTEP
National Uniform Billing Committee	NUBC
National Uniform Claim Committee	NUCC
National Uniform Claim Reason and Status Code Maintenance Committee	NUCRSCMC
National Water-Quality Monitoring Council	NWQMC
National Wildland Fire Coordinating Group	NWCG
National Window and Door Association	NWDA
NCSL International	NCSLI
Network Address Space Working Group	IPv6
North America Free Trade Association	NAFTA
North America Millers Association	NAMA
North American Association of Central Cancer Registries	NAACCR
North American Open Math Initiative	NAOMI
North American Plant Protection Organization/Regional Standards for	NAPPO/RSPM

Phytosanitary Measures	
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
Optical Internetworking Forum	OIF
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 Reginal 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
Petrotechnical Open Standards Consortium, Inc.	POSC

Pipe Fabrication Institiute	PFI
Plastic Pipe Institute	PPI
Plumbing and Draining Institute	PDI
Plumbing-Heating-Cooling Contractors Association	PHCCA
Portland Cement Association	PCA
Post Secondary Electronic Standards Organization	PESC
Post-Tensioning Institute	PTI
Precast/Prestressed Concrete Institute	PCI
Produce Marketing Association	PMA
Product Data Exchange Standard, Inc.	PDES
Project Management Institute	PMI
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
Rehabilitation Engineering and Assistive Technology Society of North America	RESNA
Remittance Advice Remarks Code Committee	RARCC
Research Institute for Fragrance Materials	RIFM
Resilient Floor Covering Institute	RFCI
Resistance Welders Manufacturers Association	RWMA
Robotics Industries Association	RIA
Rubber Manufacturers Association	RMA
Scaffolding, Shoring, and Forming Institute, Inc.	SSFI
School Interoperability Framework Association	SIFA

Scientific Apparatus Makers Association	SAMA
Screen Manufacturers Association	SMA
Semantic Interoperability Commmunity of Practice	SICOP
Semiconductor Equipment and Materials International	SEMI
Sheet Metal & Air Conditioning Contractors National Association	SMACNA
Simulation Interoperability Standards Organization	SISO
Single Ply Roofing Institute	SPRI
Society for Glassware and Ceramic Decorations	SGCD
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 Toxicological Pathologists	STP
Specialty Vehicle Institute of America	SVIA
Standard for Exchange of Nonclinical Data	SEND
Standards Engineering Society	SES
Steel Door Institute	SDI
Steel Founders Society of America	SFSA
Steel Joist Institute	SJI
Steel Window Institute	SWI
Strategic National Implementation Process	SNIP
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
Telemanagement Forum	TMF
The Business and Institutional Furniture Manufacturer's Association	BIFMA
The Instrucmentation Systems and Automation Society	ISAS
The Maintenance Council of American Trucking Associations	TMC/ATA
The National Digital Orthophoto Program	NDOP
The Open Group	TOG
The Soap and Detergent Association	SDA
The Society for Protective Coatings	SSPC
The Tire and Rim Association, Inc.	TRAI
Transportation Research Board	TRB
Truck Trailer Manufacturers Association	TTMA
**U.S. Adopted Names Council	USANC
U.S. Product Data Association	US PRO
Underwriters Laboratories	UL
United 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 WP .29/GRSP	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 Egg and Poultry Association	USEPA

United States Pharmacopoeia	USP
Urban and Regional Information Systems Association	URISA
Versailles Project on Advanced Materials and Standards	VAMAS
Video Electronics Standards Association	VESA
Water Environment Federation	WEF
Web3D Consortium	Web3D
Western Electricity Coordinating Council	WECC
Western Growers Association	WGA
Window and Door Manufacturers Association	WDMA
Window Covering Manufacturers Association	WCMA
Workgroup for Electronic Data Interchange	WEDI
World Health Organization	WHO
World Intellectual Property Organization	WIPO
World Meteorological Organization	WMO
World Wide Web Consortium	W3C
XML Community of Practice	xmlCOP

There were 521 total Voluntary Consensus Standards Bodies in which Federal Agencies Participated during fiscal year 2007.

**Excluding duplicates (in shaded text) results in 497 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.