Addendum to the Fifteenth (2011) 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

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Appendix D – Individual, Unabridged Departmental Reports

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

Department of Agriculture (USDA) Fiscal Year 2011 Agency Report

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

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

2. Please list the government-unique standards your agency used in lieu of voluntary consensus standards during FY 2011: **1**

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

   Voluntary Standard
   NFPA 1150 - Standard on Fire-Fighting Foam Chemicals for Class A Fuels in Rural, Suburban, and Vegetated Areas.
   Rationale
   Foam fire suppressants contain foaming and wetting agents. The foaming agents affect the accuracy of an aerial drop, how fast the water drains from the foam and how well the product clings to the fuel surfaces. The wetting agents increase the ability of the drained water to penetrate fuels. Foam fire suppressants are supplied as wet concentrates. This standard was developed with international cooperation for Class A Foam used in wildland fire suppression situations and equipment. Standard was created by the USDA Forest Service in cooperation with the Department of Interior (DOI), the State of California, Department of Forestry and Fire Protection and the Canadian Interagency Forest Fire Center. The Forest Service has not chosen to utilize NFPA 1150 as it is designed specifically for application by municipal fire agencies in the wildland-urban

interface, utilizing apparatus and situations that they are likely to encounter. The Forest Service's GUS for foam products is specific to use by wildland fire equipment and situations that are unique, e.g. helicopter use of foams, remote storage situations, and varied quality of water sources in the wildland settings. The agency feels this standard more accurately reflects the needs and mission of the federal wildland fire suppression agencies.

3. Please list the Voluntary Consensus Standards (VCS) your agency substituted for Government Unique Standards (GUS) in FY 2011 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 2011: 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 2011. 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: **11**

Other Technical Standards: **0**

Rationale: n/a

5. Please enter the Voluntary Consensus Standards Bodies (VCSB) in which your agency participated in during FY 2011: **48**

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

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

6. Please provide the total number of your agency's representatives who participated in voluntary consensus standards activities during FY 2011 and the total number of activities these agency representatives participated in: **91**

7. Please provide any conformity assessment activities (as described in "Guidance on Federal Conformity Assessment Activities" found in the Federal Register, Volume 65, Number 155, dated August 10, 2000) in which your agency was involved in FY 2011.

N/A

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

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

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

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; **C**

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

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

Department of Commerce (DOC) Fiscal Year 2011 Agency Report

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

The U.S. Department of Commerce promotes job creation, economic growth, sustainable development and improved standards of living for all Americans by working in partnership with businesses, universities, communities and our nation’s workers. The DOC directly assists in national, regional and international standards developing processes through staff participation in standards developing committees, and through the expertise of its technical staff that provide the scientific underpinnings of leading technical standards. This participation supports DOC's mission to promote U.S. innovation and industrial competitiveness.

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, and documenting the characteristics of those data; and (2) the definitions of statistical, economic, and geographic terms.

International Trade Administration (ITA) - ITA participates in trade-related ISO activities including standards development for nanotechnology, packaging materials, environmental management, and sustainability. ITA was also actively engaged in standards capacity building in the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), and Russia in 2011. ITA closely coordinates with industry and works to ensure that global standards development results in true trade facilitation. More information may be found at http://ita.doc.gov/td/standards/.

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) and standards development organizations (e.g. Open Geospatial Consortium). All NOAA line organizations participate in standards development activities. In general, standards used in many NOAA activities are established in conjunction with other federal agencies (e.g., DOD, Federal Aviation Administration, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and the Federal Geographic Data Committee, an interagency consortium) either through joint participation in international organizations such as the World Meteorological Organization, or by means of bilateral and multilateral agreements with other nations. These standardization activities apply to all phases of environmental data acquisition, processing, and distribution.

National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA) - The NTIA contributes to the development and application of national and international telecommunication standards by participating and holding leadership roles in various voluntary standards committees at the national and international levels, e.g., Telecommunications Industry Association, International

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

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

National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) - NIST staff contribute to the development of voluntary consensus standards by providing measurement methodologies and related laboratory research to underpin technical content. In accordance with its mission, NIST also provides technical support and consultative services to federal agencies' standards and conformity assessment programs, serves in leadership roles within the private sector led voluntary consensus standards system, and chairs the Interagency Committee on Standards Policy. More information is located at http://www.nist.gov/director/sco/index.cfm.

2. Please list the government-unique standards your agency used in lieu of voluntary consensus standards during FY 2011: **0**

3. Please list the Voluntary Consensus Standards (VCS) your agency substituted for Government Unique Standards (GUS) in FY 2011 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 2011: 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 2011. 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 2011: **123**

Voluntary Consensus Standards Body	**Acronym**
Acoustical Society of America	ASA
Alliance for Telecommunications Industry Solutions	ATIS
American Association of Physicists in Medicine	AAPM
American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials	AASHTO

American Concrete Institute	ACI
American Dental Association	ADA
American Gas Association	AGA
American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics	AIAA
American Institute of Steel Construction	AISC
American Meteorological Society	AMS
American National Standards Institute	ANSI
American Nuclear Society	ANS
American Petroleum Institute	API
American Public Transportation Association	APTA
American Society for Quality	ASQ
American Society of Civil Engineers	ASCE
American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers	ASHRAE
American Society of Mechanical Engineers	ASME
American Vacuum Society	AVS
American Welding Society	AWS
AOAC International	AOAC
ASC X9, Inc.	ASC X9
Association for the Advancement of Medical Instrumentation	AAMI
ASTM International	ASTM
Basic Linear Algebra Subprograms Technical Forum	BLAS
Biometrics Application Programming Interface Consortium	BioAPI
Bluetooth Special Interest Group	BT-SIG
British Standards Institution	BSI
Canadian Standards Association	CSA
Center for Applied Special Technology	CAST
Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute	CLSI
Codex Alimentarius Commission	CODEX
Committee on Data for Science and Technology	CODATA
Consumer Electronics Association	CEA
Council for Optical Radiation Measurements	CORM
Council on Ionizing Radiation Measurements and Standards	CIRMS
Dimensional Metrology Standards Consortium	DMSC
Electronic Industries Alliance	EIA
European Telecommunications Standards Institute	ETSI
Gas Processors Association	GPA
Health Level Seven	HL7
Health Physics Society	HPS

Healthcare Information and Management Systems	HIMSS
Hydraulic Institute	HI
Illuminating Engineering Society of North America	IESNA
Industrial Truck Association	ITA
Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers	IEEE
Institute of Nuclear Materials Management	INMM
Integrating the Healthcare Enterprise	IHE
Inter-American Metrology System	SIM
Interagency Advanced Power Group	IAPG
International Association for the Properties of Water and Steam	IAPWS
International Atomic Energy Agency	IAEA
International Bureau of Weights and Measures	BIPM
International Cartographic Association	ICA
International Code Council	ICC
International Commission on Illumination	CIE
InterNational Committee for Information Technology Standards	INCITS
International Committee for Weights and Measures	CIPM
International Council for Science	ICSU
International Council for the Exploration of the Sea	ICES
International Earth Rotation and Reference Systems Service	IERS
International Electrotechnical Commission	IEC
International Federation on Information Processing	IFIP
International Hydrographic Organization	IHO
International Institute of Welding	IIW
International Oceanographic Data and Information Exchange	IODE
International Organization for Standardization	ISO
International Organization for Standardization / International Electrotechnical Commission Joint Technical Committee 1	ISO/IEC
International Organization of Legal Metrology	OIML
International Society of Automation	ISA
International Telecommunication Union	ITU
International Union of Laboratories and Experts in Materials, Systems and Structures	RILEM
International Union of Laboratories and Experts in Materials, Systems and Structures/International Council for Research and Innovation in Building and Construction	RILEM/CIB
International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry	IUPAC
International Union of Pure and Applied Physics	IUPAP
Internet Engineering Task Force	IETF

IPC - Association Connecting Electronics Industries	IPC
Java Grande Forum	JGF
JEDEC - Solid State Technology Association	JEDEC
Laser Institute of America	LIA
Motion Imagery Standards Board	MISB
Moving Picture Experts Group	MPEG
National Conference on Weights and Measures	NCWM
National Electrical Manufacturers Association	NEMA
National Fire Protection Association	NFPA
National Fluid Power Association	NFLPA
National Institute of Building Sciences	NIBS
National Public Safety Telecommunications Council	NPSTC
NCSL International	NCSLI
North American Energy Standards Board	NAESB
North American Open Math Initiative	NAOMI
North American Security Products Organization	NASPO
NSF International	NSFI
Object Management Group	OMG
Open Applications Group	OAGi
Open DeviceNet Vendor Association	ODVA
Open Geospatial Consortium	OGC
Open Math Society	OMS
Optical Laboratories Association	OLA
Optical Storage Technology Association	OSTA
Optics and Electro-Optics Standards Council	OEOSC
Organization for the Advancement of Structured Information Standards	OASIS
Pan-American Standards Commission	COPANT
Robotics Industries Association	RIA
Semiconductor Equipment and Materials International	SEMI
Simulation Interoperability Standards Organization	SISO
Society of Automotive Engineers	SAE
Society of Cable Telecommunications Engineers	SCTE
Society of Fire Protection Engineers	SFPE
Society of Motion Picture and Television Engineers	SMPTE
Standards Engineering Society	SES
Telecommunications Industry Association	TIA
Third Generation Partnership Project	3GPP
U.S. Green Building Council	USGBC

Underwriters Laboratories	UL
United Nations Economic Commission for Europe WP .29/GRSP	UNECE
Versailles Project on Advanced Materials and Standards	VAMAS
Video Quality Experts Group	VQEG
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 2011 and the total number of activities these agency representatives participated in: **458**

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 2011.

National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program (NVLAP)

Overview
NVLAP (CFR, Title 15, Part 285) provides third-party accreditation to testing and calibration laboratories. NVLAP's accreditation programs are established in response to legislative or administrative actions by the Federal Government or to requests from government agencies and private-sector organizations. NVLAP operates its accreditation system in accordance with the international conformity assessment standard ISO/IEC 17011, "Conformity assessment – General requirements for accreditation bodies accrediting conformity assessment bodies," which is published by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC). NVLAP accredits laboratories that are found competent to perform specific tests or calibrations through a rigorous assessment against the requirements of ISO/IEC 17025, "General requirements for the competence of testing and calibration laboratories." Information about accredited laboratories is published in NVLAP Directory of Accredited Laboratories, which is available on NVLAP's website (www.nist.gov/nvlap).

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

NVLAP currently operates 22 laboratory accreditation programs with approximately 850 accreditations worldwide.

Accreditation Program Activities in FY 2011

Recent trends in program activities:
Over the past decade, NVLAP has seen an increase in accreditation activities undertaken to support the needs of other Federal agencies and their stakeholders. There has been growth in the development of laboratory accreditation programs (LAPs) and expansion of existing LAPs in areas that are inherently governmental in function or that are aimed at improving safety, security, health, and the environment. Conformity assessment activities for these LAPs in which NVLAP was involved in FY 2011 are described below.

Healthcare Information Technology Testing LAP:
In response to the Health Information Technology for Economic and Clinical Health (HITECH) Act of 2009, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services along with the Office of the National Coordinator for Health Information Technology (ONC) requested establishment of the NVLAP Healthcare Information Technology Testing Laboratory Accreditation Program (HIT LAP). This program accredits laboratories that perform functional and conformance testing of EHR technology products to meaningful use requirements as defined in the nationally recognized EHR products testing standards. Significant FY 2011 activities contributing to the development of this program include:
• a NVLAP-sponsored public workshop held on April 26, 2011, to facilitate the exchange of information among NVLAP, the NIST Information Technology Laboratory, the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), and laboratories interested in seeking NVLAP accreditation to perform testing of HIT electronic health record technology under the permanent certification program administered under the ONC, HHS;
• establishment of the scope of accreditation to include current procedures from the ONC-Approved Test Procedures, version 1.1 which are based on the meaningful use technical requirements found in §170.302, §170.304, and §170.306 of 45 CFR Part 170, dated July 28, 2010;
• development of the technical requirements and publication of these requirements in NIST Handbook 150-31, which describes how NVLAP criteria are applied for accreditation under the HIT LAP;
• publication of NVLAP application and assessment documents needed to begin accepting applications from HIT LAP applicants on January 1, 2012.

Energy Efficient Lighting Products LAP:
NVLAP experiences continued growth in the number of laboratory applicants for the Energy Efficient Lighting Products (EEL) laboratory accreditation program. At the end of FY 2011, there were a total of 32 EEL accreditations, seven of which were first-time or new accreditations. There were also 14 EEL applications in process. The growth is due to the FY 2010 expansion of the program to accredit solid-state lighting (SSL) test methods that are recognized by the Department of Energy's (DOE) CALiPER program and, also, to NVLAP's recognition (attained on November 24, 2010) from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) ENERGY STAR Program as an accrediting body to accredit laboratories to conduct testing for ENERGY STAR-qualified products.

In 2011, EPA agreed to accept accreditation to Appendix A of its product specification for decorative lighting strings for acceptance of laboratories in the ENERGY STAR program for this

product. In August NVLAP expanded the scope of accreditation offerings for the EEL program to include decorative lighting strings and three laboratories have been accredited so far for this field of accreditation.

Biometrics Testing LAP:
In February 2011 NVLAP granted its first accreditations to biometrics testing laboratories. The NVLAP Biometrics Testing program was established in 2008 in response to a request from the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) for NIST to establish a laboratory accreditation program for laboratories that perform performance and conformance biometrics testing on Personal Identification Verification equipment used in Homeland Security Applications.

Radiation Detection Instruments LAP:
In February 2011 a workshop for the NVLAP Radiation Detection Instruments (RDI) Testing accreditation program was held at NIST. The workshop attendees included interested laboratories, equipment manufacturers, and assessors. The requirements for accreditation were discussed as well as how to obtain recognition by the Department of Homeland Security, and the NIST requirements for submission of test data. The RDI accreditation program is designed to satisfy the requirements of contractors, state and local governments, and Federal agencies specifying accreditation for laboratories that conduct testing of radiation detection instruments used in homeland security applications. Initial accreditation of applicant laboratories is expected to be announced in FY 2012.

Expansion of Cryptographic and Security Testing LAP:
In December 2010 NVLAP received a request from the Transportation Worker Identification Credential (TWIC) Program Director, Transportation Security Administration (TSA), for the addition of a scope of accreditation to the NVLAP Cryptographic and Security Testing (CST) LAP for conformance testing of TSA Identity and Privilege Credential Management (IPC:v1) systems. The purpose of the request was to establish additional criteria within the current CST LAP for the support of the conformance testing process to the required full set or a subset of the test methods referred to as IPCM test methods for credential readers and biometric equipment.

In April 2011 a meeting was held at TSA offices to outline the steps needed to proceed with the addition of the TWIC methods to the NVLAP CST LAP. An outcome of the meeting was the identification of requirements specific to the TWIC program to be added to the NVLAP CST program handbook (NIST Handbook 150-17). In October 2011 TSA provided comments to NVLAP on the TWIC annex of this handbook. These comments were reviewed and additional feedback was collected in December 2011. The revisions to the handbook will be published in 2012.

National Voluntary Conformity Assessment System Evaluation (NVCASE) Program

The NVCASE Program (CFR, Title 15 Part 286) enables U.S. industry to satisfy mandated foreign technical requirements using the results of U.S.-based conformity assessment programs that perform technical evaluations comparable in their rigor to practices in the receiving country. Under this program, the Department of Commerce, acting through the National Institute of Standards and Technology, evaluates U.S.-based conformity assessment bodies in order to be

able to give assurances to a foreign government that qualifying bodies meet that government's requirements and can provide results that are acceptable to that government. The program provides a technically-based U.S. approval process for U.S. industry to gain foreign market access; the acceptability of conformity assessment results to the relevant foreign government will be a matter for agreement between the two governments. Currently, there are two NVCASE sub-programs that are operational: (1) EMC/Telecommunications; and (2) Organic Production and Processing. Additional information about the NVCASE Program can be found at http://gsi.nist.gov/global/index.cfm/L1-4/L2-38.

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

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

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

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

The United States and Japan Mutual Recognition Agreement (US-Japan MRA) is a single sector bilateral agreement. The scope of the US-Japan MRA includes radio and telecommunications equipment, including telephone terminal equipment. The MRA provides for the mutual recognition of qualified CABs and mutual acceptance of the results of equipment certification undertaken by recognized CABs (similar to Phase II of the APEC TEL MRA as described above). The US-Japan MRA is intended to streamline the conformity assessment procedures for a wide range of telecommunications and telecommunications-related equipment and facilitate trade between the United States and Japan.

United States and Mexico Mutual Recognition Agreement (US-Mexico MRA) is the newest single sector bilateral telecommunications conformity assessment agreement. It was signed in 2011. The US-Mexico MRA covers equipment subject to telecommunications regulation, including wire and wireless equipment, and terrestrial and satellite equipment. The MRA provides for the mutual recognition of qualified CABS and mutual acceptance of the testing results generated by those CABS in assessing conformity of equipment to the importing parties' technical regulations. NIST expects to implement the MRA by the end of 2012, at the conclusion of the confidence building period.

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

Additional NIST Activities in Conformity Assessment and Standards Development

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. FY2011 NIST activities in this area include:

Federal Risk and Authorization Management Program (FedRAMP) – NIST consulted and advised the General Services Administration, and the Office of Management and Budget to develop and implement the conformity assessment model for FedRAMP. FedRAMP is a government-wide program that provides a standardized approach to security assessment, authorization and continuous monitoring of cloud products and services. The conformity assessment aspects of the program further the program goal of developing trusted relationships between federal executive departments and agencies and cloud service providers.

Health and Human Services (HHS) Office of the National Coordinator (ONC) – NIST has continued to provide guidance to ONC on the transition to the permanent certification program, which includes accreditation of testing laboratories to ISO/IEC 17025 and ISO/IEC Guide 65. Under the temporary certification program the ONC has authorized six testing and certification bodies and listed hundreds of certified electronic health record products. ONC has requested NVLAP to accredit testing organizations in support of the permanent certification program.

Voting System Improvements - Under the 2002 Help America Vote Act (HAVA), NIST has a key role in helping to realize nationwide improvements in voting systems (http://www.nist.gov/itl/vote/). NIST works with the Technical Guidelines Development Committee (TGDC) which is charged by the U.S. Election Assistance Commission (EAC) to provide technical guidance on implementing election-related technologies and to foster the development of voluntary, consensus guidelines. The NIST Director chairs the TGDC and NIST

staff conduct the committee's technical work in accordance with HAVA. The TGDC and NIST are currently working on high level guidelines to support the Federal Voting Assistance Program as it carries out its mandates to ensure that military and overseas voters can vote in a timely fashion. They are also working to update the Voluntary Voting Standards Guidelines (VVSG). In 2011, NIST collaborated with IEEE to develop the first of a planned suite of standards for common data format for electronic exchange of voting system data, with the approval of P1622 Standard for IEEE Standard for Electronic Distribution of Blank Ballots for Voting Systems. NIST, in cooperation with the TGDC, also transmitted "Voluntary High Level Goals for Remote Electronic Voting Systems" to the EAC for its approval.

NIST is developing a set of public test suites to be used as part of the EAC Testing and Certification Program. The tests correspond to VVSG requirements in the 2007 VVSG Recommendations, which is currently under review by the EAC, and certain parts of the 2005 VVSG revision. Test labs will be able to use these publicly available test suites to help determine that the VVSG requirements are met by voting systems.

NVLAP has established an accreditation program for laboratories that perform testing of voting systems, including hardware and software components. This program provides for the accreditation of laboratories that test voting systems using standards determined by the EAC. Currently two laboratories are accredited under this program. The EAC, not NIST, certifies voting systems for use in elections.

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, through its scientists and specialists at NIST, is providing technical expertise and guidance to federal agencies and voluntary consensus standards bodies both nationally and internationally. Below are a few highlights of recent initiatives.

FedRAMP

The Federal Risk and Authorization Management Program or FedRAMP has been established to provide a standard approach to Assessing and Authorizing (A&A) cloud computing services and products. FedRAMP allows joint authorizations and continuous security monitoring services for Government and Commercial cloud computing systems intended for multi-agency use. Joint authorization of cloud providers results in a common security risk model that can be leveraged across the Federal Government to provide a consistent baseline for Cloud based technologies. This baseline ensures that the benefits of cloud-based technologies are effectively integrated across the various cloud computing solutions currently proposed within the government. The risk model enables multiple agencies to gain the benefit and insight of the FedRAMP's Authorization and access to service provider's authorization packages.
NIST serves as a technical advisor to the FedRAMP program in two key areas: 1) providing

recommendations on the application of NIST SP 800-37 Guide for Applying the Risk Management Framework to Federal Information Systems: A Security Life Cycle Approach, and 2) providing recommendations on the application of security controls selected from NIST SP 800-53 Recommended Security Controls for Federal Information Systems for low security impact and moderate security impact Cloud Computing information systems.

Smart Grid

NIST has primary responsibility to coordinate the development of a framework including protocols and model standards to achieve interoperability of smart grid devices and systems (Energy Independence and Security Act (EISA) of 2007, Title XIII, Section 1305). In the US, the objective of smart grid activities is the modernization of the nation's electrical power grid infrastructure, including support for the two-way flow and use of both electricity and information. This effort will support the achievement of policy goals such as improving the reliability, efficiency, and security of the power grid and allowing the widespread use of distributed energy sources such as solar, wind and other renewable energy sources. NIST's ongoing work to coordinate and accelerate the development of smart grid standards by private sector standards development organizations is needed to ensure that new smart grid technologies will be interoperable with other smart grid equipment, have necessary security measures, and do not result in stranded investments.

To help meet its EISA mandate, NIST established the Smart Grid Interoperability Panel (SGIP) in 2009 as a public-private partnership to provide an open forum for the large diverse group of smart grid stakeholders – including utilities, vendors, regulators, consumers, government agencies and standards developing organizations – to work towards developing consensus-based interoperability standards. The SGIP has grown to include over 700 organizations, including many international entities, in 22 stakeholder categories, and has numerous working groups and committees operating within an overall governance structure. The SGIP process fully engages the private sector voluntary standards developers and supports collaborative methods and vehicles for developing and deploying standards in technology-based markets, especially during the early phases when standards—or the lack of standards—can strongly influence the course of further technology development and diffusion and the growth and competitiveness of industries.

NIST has worked with the SGIP to develop a revised Release 2 version of its NIST Framework and Roadmap for Smart Grid Interoperability, anticipated to be published in final form in late first quarter 2012 after public comments have been addressed. The NIST Framework and other SGIP documents have been developed through collaborative, transparent and publically accessible processes and are available through www.nist.gov/smartgrid and http://collaborate.nist.gov/twiki-sggrid/bin/view/SmartGrid/WebHome. Another key development during the past year has been the establishment of a SGIP Catalog of Standards to serve as a compendium of standards, practices, and guidelines considered relevant for the development and deployment of a robust and interoperable smart grid.

NIST also continues its active smart grid coordination activities with other Federal Agencies, including the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) and the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC). For example, DOE and NIST co-chaired the NSTC Subcommittee on Smart Grid, which produced its report "A Policy Framework for the 21st Century Grid: Enabling Our Secure

Energy Future" in June 2011. In addition, FERC publically encouraged stakeholders to actively participate in the NIST interoperability framework process to work on the development of interoperability standards and to refer to that process for guidance on smart grid standards (FERC 7/19/2011 Order on Smart Grid Interoperability Standards under RM11-2).

Health IT

NIST research and development in standards, testing, security and privacy, usability, certification, and emerging technologies is enabling health IT interoperability and adoption. The goal is an interoperable electronic health record (EHR) for every patient, available any time any place via a secure nationwide health information network. This would result in higher quality and more efficient care; seamless, secure, and private exchange of data among healthcare providers and patients; access to medical histories at the point of care and in other settings; fewer errors and redundant tests; more efficient and effective reporting; and quick detection of adverse drug reactions and epidemics.

Currently, NIST health IT research and development areas include:

• Providing technical expertise to leverage industry-led, consensus-based standards development and harmonization as well as developing a conformance testing infrastructure to enable interoperability and adoption.

• Advising the HHS Office of the National Coordinator for Health IT (ONC), the HHS Office for Civil Rights (OCR), other government agencies, and the private sector on processes and technologies to secure health information as well as leveraging current and emerging security automation specifications and apply them within the context of healthcare.

• Through R&D on usability of health IT standards, enabling acceleration and adoption of health IT by improving safety, effectiveness, efficiency, and satisfaction of product use.

• Advising ONC on all aspects of developing the proposed EHR certification programs, and collaborating with ONC during the implementation and operational phases of both the temporary and permanent EHR certification programs.

• Research and development on emerging health technologies such as medical device interoperability, defining improved methods for acquiring and displaying images for telemedicine applications, identifying best practices and support standards development for the long-term preservation and management of electronic health records, as well as conducting research related to ubiquitous delivery of physiological signals to/from the human body via radio frequency- enabled wearable or implantable devices.

Reducing Standards-Related Barriers to Trade

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

Signatories to the WTO TBT Agreement are required to notify the WTO Secretariat in Geneva of proposed technical regulations that could affect world trade and provide a 60-day period for review and comment by other WTO Members. Since July 1, 2005, NCSCI has offered a web-

based service, Notify U.S., to disseminate WTO summary notifications at no charge to U.S. entities (citizens, industries, organizations) and other WTO TBT Inquiry Points on request. Notify U.S. provides U.S. industry with an opportunity to review and comment on proposed foreign technical regulations that can affect their businesses and their access to international markets. NCSCI acquires the full texts of the proposed technical regulations from the relevant foreign Inquiry Points and distributes them via Notify U.S. to interested U.S. export and trade stakeholders. Additional details regarding Notify U.S. can be viewed online at www.nist.gov/notifyus.

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

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

In 2011, NCSCI processed over 59,000 information requests for standards (2,500+) and technical barriers to trade (57,000+). NCSCI worked extensively with INMETRO of Brazil to develop and implement bilateral activities under the Brazil-USA Commercial Dialogue. Activities included publication of an economic impact study of the two Inquiry Points and reciprocal guides to export for specific goods.

Biometric Standards

Among the prominent NIST accomplishments in 2011 includes a revision of the ANSI/NIST-ITL Standard on Data Formats for Interchange of Biometrics Information. NIST published a new voluntary consensus standard in November, 2011, titled: Data Format for the Interchange of Fingerprint, Facial & Other Biometric Information (ANSI/NIST-ITL 1-2011, NIST Special Publication 500-290) culminating over fifteen months of work by many biometric and forensics experts from the U.S. and other countries. Earlier versions of this standard are being used globally for the collection, storage, and exchange of biometric and forensic information that can be used for identification or verification purposes. This latest version includes additional biometric data interchange formats, such as for deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA). For more information, see: http://www.nist.gov/itl/ansi/index.cfm.

The original motivation for the development of the ANSI/NIST-ITL standard was to establish interoperability between federal, state, local, and international users of Automated Fingerprint Identification Systems (AFIS) for the interchange of fingerprint search transactions. All agencies transmitting fingerprint, palmprint, facial images/mugshots, scar, marks, tattoos (SMT), iris, and other biometric images and related data to the FBI must adhere to the format described by this ANSI/NIST-ITL standard. See http://www.nist.gov/itl/iad/ig/ansi_standard.cfm.

Reliability of Medical Devices

In 2011, NIST scientists helped iNEMI launch two formally recognized standards projects that will build industry accepted procedures for testing the reliability of medical devices. One project, led by NIST, will provide consensus procedures for evaluating the reliability of portable medical devices, such as blood pressure monitors, blood glucose meters and pulse oximeters (http://www.inemi.org/project-page/qualification-methods-portable-medical-products-0). These procedures will help ensure consumer confidence in these devices, many of which are designed for home use. The second iNEMI project will provide consensus procedures for testing the reliability of electronic components, such as capacitors, that are critical in implanted electronic medical devices such as pacemakers and defibrillators. These test standards will help industry produce longer lasting devices that are less prone to catastrophic failure (http://www.inemi.org/project-page/component-specifications-medical-products).

Solid State Lighting (SSL)

Illuminating Engineering Society's (IES) LM-79, Approved Method for the Electrical and Photometric Testing of Solid-State Lighting Devices, was published in 2008 with significant technical contributions from NIST as Chair of the Task Group that drafted the standard. LM-79 is the first and only standard for testing SSL products. The standard is widely used, including as a reference for the NIST NVLAP for SSL with nearly 25 labs accredited or in process of being accredited. The standard was also adopted as the test method for the SSL Energy Star specifications and for the Department of Energy's Lighting Facts label program. LM-79 is used in NIST Calibration Services for LED lamps and luminaires, in the international round robin under the auspices of the International Energy Agency (IEA) SSL 4E SSL Annex project, and as the test methods for the European SSL Quality Charter.

The ANSI C78.377, Specifications for the Chromaticity of Solid-State Lighting Products, published in 2008, under NIST's chairmanship of the Task Group that drafted the standard, is critical for the commercialization of SSL products. As the sole international standard in this area, it is used as the basis for white LED binning by the LED manufactures and as the requirements for the SSL Energy Star and other regulatory programs worldwide. A revision of this standard is in progress with significant NIST contributions.

Thermometry

ASTM Subcommittee E20.09 (Digital Contact Thermometers) is sending a new standard titled Standard Guide for Digital Contact Thermometers, to the full Temperature Measurement Committee (E20) for balloting. NIST serves as both the Chair and Task Group chair of E20.09. The purpose of this new guide is to assist ASTM in replacing mercury thermometer requirements in about 300 ASTM standards (originally over 750). The impact of this effort is significant across a wide range of industries dependent on ASTM standards, including petroleum, lubricants, paint, concrete, and asphalt industries. NIST is also the ASTM Task Group Chair for the mercury initiative and is coordinating ASTM training sessions on alternative thermometers.

NIST scientists are also collaborating with the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) to update their Guidelines for Maintaining and Managing the Vaccine Cold Chain to include results of recent NIST research on digital thermometers and cold storage systems. It is expected that the World Health Organization (WHO) will eventually incorporate these changes into their own guidelines

and in standards under development by the Vaccine Stability Workgroup and the Equipment Subgroup for the CDC and WHO.

Biothreat Response and Detection

NIST scientists led the development of standard ASTM E2770-10 and the development and revision of ASTM E2458-10, which provide critical guidance for how emergency workers should initially respond to suspected biothreat incidents, such as "suspicious white powder" events (http://nist.typepad.com/tech_beat/2010/11/new-guidance-issued-for-first-responders-collecting-suspected-biothreat-agents.html). The new standards, which were developed in close consultation with representatives from industry, federal government agencies such as the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), and state and local governments, have been rapidly and widely adopted by the response community, most recently by the FBI, the Interagency Board (IAB) and the states of Massachusetts, Georgia and New York (http://www.nist.gov/director/operation-vigilant-sample.cfm). These standards provide instructions for responders that can reduce the cost and impact of suspected biothreat incidents, and best practices for sample collection procedures needed for analysis of the suspect material. The standards were made temporarily available free of charge online to first responders as part of a pilot program (https://www.rkb.us/standarddetail.cfm?standard_id=6224, https://www.rkb.us/standarddetail.cfm?standard_id=1843). In addition, the standards were recently lauded by DHS in a case study that demonstrates the importance of standards development and implementation for safety and security (http://www.foodshield.org/preparedness/standards/case_studies_01.html).

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) Activities

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 FY2011, NIST made the following FIPS announcements:

A Federal Register notice dated February 11, 2011, announced Draft Federal Information Processing Standard (FIPS) 180-4, Secure Hash Standard (SHS), for public review and comment. The updated standard, which will supersede FIPS 180-3, will provide a general procedure for creating an initialization hash value, adds two additional secure hash algorithms, SHA-512/224 and SHA 512/256, to the standard, and removes a restriction that padding must be done before hash computation begins, which was required in FIPS 180-3. FIPS 180-3 and Draft FIPS 180-4 are available at http://csrc.nist.gov/publications/index.html. See the Federal Register notice at http://csrc.nist.gov/publications/drafts/fips180-4/FRN_Draft-FIPS180-4.pdf.

A Federal Register notice dated March 8, 2011, announced Draft Federal Information Processing Standard (FIPS) 201-2, Personal Identity Verification of Federal Employees and Contractors, for

public review and comment. The draft standard includes adaptation to changes in the environment since the publication of FIPS 201-1 and specific changes requested by federal agencies and implementers. FIPS 201-1 and Draft FIPS 201-2 are available at http://csrc.nist.gov/publications/PubsFIPS.html. A summary of changes reflected in Draft FIPS 201-2 is available in the Federal Register notice at http://csrc.nist.gov/publications/drafts/fips201-2/Federal-Register-Notice_announcing-draft-FIPS-201-2.pdf.

Standards Education and Workshops

NIST's Standards Services Group offers training for federal, state, and local government agencies on the fundamentals of documentary standards and conformity assessment. Each workshop is tailored to meet the specific needs of the requesting agency. Presentations and discussions may include topics such as: the U.S. standards system and key players in the standards development community; how standards are developed; federal agency roles and responsibilities under the NTTAA; how to be an effective participant in standards development activities; conformity assessment; how standards affect global trade and trade agreements; and NIST resources available for assistance.

Since 1995, U.S. industry has looked to NIST's Standards in Trade Workshop Program (SIT) to help industry compete overseas and provide opportunities for cooperation on topics related to standards or conformity assessment related to trade that are important to the success of their businesses. SIT has conducted over 50 workshops on various product sectors ranging from Intelligent Transportation Systems to Renewable Energy and Lighting to Building and Boiler and Pressure Vessel Codes and much more. SIT workshops are designed to introduce U.S. stakeholders to emerging standards and conformity assessment issues in other countries and regions; identify technical barriers to trade; and provide timely information to foreign officials on U.S. practices in standards, metrology, and conformity assessment. Each workshop aids U.S. industry in becoming more competitive through increased transparency and promotion and use of U.S. and international standards, thus increasing trade opportunities and exports.

During FY11, various federal government agencies participated in NIST training opportunities including:

U.S. Army Institute of Public Health
U.S. Department of Commerce, International Trade Administration (ITA)
U.S. Department of Commerce, National Institute of Standards and Technology
U.S. Department of Energy
U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA)
U.S. General Services Administration
U.S. National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)
U.S. Department of Defense, Defense Logistics Agency

Below is a summary of standards education and workshops held in FY11.

- Standards, Conformity Assessment and Trade Workshop for ITA
- Standards and Conformity Assessment Workshop for NIST, Office of Law Enforcement

Standards
• Fundamentals of Standards and Conformity Assessment for U.S. National Archives and Records Administration
• Section 13 Interagency Product Labeling Work Group
• NIST Standards in Trade Workshop for the GCC Standardization Organization (GSO) on the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) Regulatory System for Product Control as Applied to Low Voltage Equipment and Toys

For more information visit http://gsi.nist.gov/global/index.cfm/L1-4/L2-14 or send a message to sit@nist.gov.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Title: Department of Commerce (DOC) Fiscal Year 2011 Agency Report

Department of Defense (DoD) Fiscal Year 2011 Agency Report

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

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

maintenance of DoD systems and subsystems.

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

The following is an example of a standardization effort which has taken place over the past year that made improvements to the DoD parts management system.

The Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) Land and Maritime developed and implemented a process to identify and pursue parts standardization opportunities. The process includes analyzing weapon systems provisioning data collected by the Defense Logistics Information System (DLIS) to identify parts not covered by standardization documents; link ordering data; qualify items; and where appropriate, recommend actions to be taken to cover those items. To date, military activities have undertaken the development or revision of numerous specifications and standards documents, which will prevent the addition of at least 700 nonstandard parts into the DoD inventory. DLIS has also updated technical data on 350 items, and qualifying activities have recruited new sources. The results are lower procurement costs, shorter acquisition lead-times, increased operational readiness, and a smaller logistics footprint. These standardization actions will enhance full and open competition among the manufacturers of the parts; allow for greater interoperability among the military services; and improve the availability of products by meeting quality, reliability, performance, and safety requirements. Savings related to this effort are estimated to be $14.5million.

2. Please list the government-unique standards your agency used in lieu of voluntary consensus standards during FY 2011:

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 2011 as a result of review under Section 15(b)(7) of OMB Circular A-119: **313**

Voluntary Standard	**Government Standard**
ANSI-C-18.2M-Part 1	MIL-B-55130/2 NOT 3
ANSI-C-18.2M-Part 1	MIL-B-55130/3 NOT 3
ANSI-C-18.2M-Part 1	MIL-B-55130/4 NOT 2
ANSI-C-18.2M-Part 1	MIL-B-55130/5 NOT 3
ANSI-C18.1M	MIL-B-18/21D NOT1
ANSI/AWS-C3.4	MIL-B-12672(1) NOT 1
ASME-B16.5	MIL-F-18180/13A NOT 1

ASME-B16.5
ASME-B16.5
ASTM D6256/D6256M
ASTM-B220
ASTM-B441
ASTM-D1056
ASTM-D3935 and ASTM-D4181
ASTM-D4111
ASTM-D4388
ASTM-D4701
ASTM-D5948
ASTM-D5960
ASTM-D6039/D6039M
ASTM-D6107
ASTM-E1742
ASTM-F-1217
ASTM-F-1667
ASTM-F-1667
ASTM-F104
ASTM-F1066-87
ASTM-F1667
ASTM-F1667
ASTM-F1667
ASTM-F1667
ASTM-F859
EIA364
IEEE/EIA 12207.0
NAMS21098
NAS 1463
NAS1715
NAS1715
NAS3417 and NAS3426
NAS832
NAS834
NAS843
NASM1083
NASM14145
NASM14155

MIL-F-18180/14A NOT 1
MIL-F-18180/17A NOT 1
MIL-B-26195C(1) NOT 3
MIL-C_46971 NOT 2
MIL-C-46087A NOT 1
MIL-C-3133C NOT 3
MIL-C-47027 NOT 1
MIL-C-82287B NOT 1
MIL-I-3825B(3) NOT 1
MIL-D-6998D NOT 1
MIL-M-14H(3) SUP1 NOT 2
MIL-D-10662D NOT 2
MIL-C-52950A(2) NOT 1
MIL-C-51047B NOT 1
MIL-STD-463C(1) NOT 2
MIL-C-2354F NOT 2
MS90710A NOT 1
MS90712 NOT 1
MIL-G-12803C NOT 1
MIL-T-18830C NOT 1
MS51541 NOT 2
MS51545 NOT 1
MS51546 NOT 1
MS51547 NOT 1
MIL-D-24194(1) NOT 3
MIL-STD-1344A(5) NOT 6
MIL-STD-498NOT 1
MS21098(1) NOT 1
MIL-C-24066C NOT 2
MS9350B NOT 1
MS9352B NOT 1
MIL-C-55442B NOT 1
MIL-C-5501/11 NOT 1
MIL-C-5501/7 NOT 1
MIL-C-5507/7 NOT 1
MS21083H NOT 1
MS14145C NOT 1
MS14155NOT 2

NASM14218	MS14218C NOT 1
NASM14493	MS14493 NOT 1
NASM16491	MIL-G-16491F NOT 1
NASM16996	MS16996F NOT 1
NASM24066/2	MIL-C-24066/2E NOT 2
NASM24674	MS24674D(1) NOT 1
NASM27986	MS27986C NOT 3
NASM28728	MIL-D-28728B NOT 2
NASM28728/1	MIL-D-28728/1B NOT 2
NASM28728/2	MIL-D-28728/2B NOT 3
NASM28728/3	MIL-D-28728/3A NOT 3
NASM28728/4	MIL-D-28728/4B NOT 2
NASM28728/5	MIL-D-28728/5B NOT 2
NASM28728/6	MIL-D-28728/6B NOT 2
NASM28728/7	MIL-D-28728/7 NOT 3
NASM28728/8	MIL-D-28728/8B NOT 2
NASM3213	MS3213A NOT 2
NASM35140	MS35140D NOT 1
NASM35191	MS25191G NOT1
NASM35199	MS35199B(1) NOT 2
NASM39087	MS39087F(1) NOT 1
NASM43770/12	MIL-S43770/12A NOT 3
NASM43770/14	MIL-S43770/14A NOT 3
NASM51400	MS51400 NOT 2
NASM51851	MS51851 NOT 3
NASM63540/5	MIL-S-63540/5 NOT 1
NASM7839	MIL-S-7839B(3)NOT 3
NASM7873	MIL-N-7873B(1) NOT 1
NASM81177/3	MIL-F-81177/3 NOT 2
NASM85449	MIL-C-85449(2)NOT 1
NASM85449/1	MIL-C-85449/1B NOT 1
NASM85449/2	MIL-C-85449/2B NOT 1
NASM85449/3	MIL-C-85449/3B NOT 1
NASM85449/4	MIL-C-85449/4A NOT 1
NASM8975	MIL-F-8975B(4) SUP 1 NOT 1
NASM91523	MS91523B NOT 3
SA -AS39029/72	MIL-C-39029/72D NOT 1
SAAS81582/7	MIL-C-81582/7A NOT 1

SAE AS-5604	MIL-C-5604B(3) NOT 1
SAE-AMS-20148	MIL-20148D(1) NOT 1
SAE-AMS-C-6183	MIL-C-183B NOT 1
SAE-AMS-C-81562	MIL-C-81562B NOT 2
SAE-AMS-C-81769	MIL-C-81769 NOT 1
SAE-AMS-G-952	MIL-G-952(1) NOT 1
SAE-AMS-H-81200	MIL-H-81200B NOT 1
SAE-AMS-I-23053/2	MIL-I-23053/2C(1) NOT 2
SAE-AMS-I-7171	MIL-I-7171D NOT 1
SAE-AMS-W-6858	MIL-W-6858D(1) NOT2
SAE-AMS1380	MIL-D-26549A(1) NOT 2
SAE-AMS2535	MIL-C-87179 NOT 2
SAE-AMS2768	MIL-M-6857D NOT 2
SAE-AMS3682	MIL-C-47068(1) NOT 1
SAE-AMS6274	MIL-S-8690B NOT 1
SAE-AMS6322	MIL-S-6049A(1) NOT 2
SAE-AMS6448	MIL-S-8503B(1) NOT 1
SAE-AS 39029/10	MIL-C-39029/10E (1) NOT 1
SAE-AS-34671	MS3467(1) NOT 3
SAE-AS-S-4383	MIL-S-4383C NOT 2
SAE-AS1031	MS24388H NOT 2
SAE-AS1032	MS24389F NOT 2
SAE-AS1033	MS24390F NOT 2
SAE-AS1034	MS24401D NOT 2
SAE-AS1035	MS24402D NOT 2
SAE-AS1036	MS24403E NOT 2
SAE-AS1038	MS24394G NOT 2
SAE-AS1039	MS24395G NOT 2
SAE-AS1040	MS24396E NOT 2
SAE-AS1414	MS1414
SAE-AS15000	MS15000C NOT 2
SAE-AS172236 Thru AS172270	MS172236 Thru MS172270B NOT 2
SAE-AS17845	MS17845E NOT 1
SAE-AS18029	MS18029E NOT 1
SAE-AS18276	MIL-L-18276C(1) NOT 1
SAE-AS1934/1	MS21249D NOT 2
SAE-AS1937	MS21937B NOT 2
SAE-AS20708/1	MIL-S-20708/1F NOT 1

SAE-AS20708/131	MIL-S-20708/131D NOT 1
SAE-AS20708/14	MIL-S-20708/14G NOT 1
SAE-AS20708/19	MIL-S-20708/19G NOT 1
SAE-AS20708/50	MIL-S-20708/50F NOT 1
SAE-AS20708/56	MIL-S-20708/56E NOT 1
SAE-AS20708/62	MIL-S-20708/62F NOT 1
SAE-AS20708/81	MIL-S-20708/81E NOT 1
SAE-AS20708/9	MIL-S-20708/9E NOT 1
SAE-AS21907	MS21907G NOT 1
SAE-AS21912	MS21912G NOT 1
SAE-AS21923	MS21923C NOT 2
SAE-AS21924	MS21924C NOT 1
SAE-AS25042	MS25042K NOT 2
SAE-AS25065	MS25065B NOT 1
SAE-AS25066	MS25066A NOT 3
SAE-AS25067	MS25067A NOT 2
SAE-AS25435	MS25435A NOT 1
SAE-AS25436	MS25436A NOT1
SAE-AS25438	MS25438A NOT 1
SAE-AS25487	MS25487G NOT 2
SAE-AS27640	MS27640F NOT 1
SAE-AS28937	MS28937C NOT 1
SAE-AS28938	MS28938B NOT 1
SAE-AS31371	MS31371E NOT 3
SAE-AS31471	MS3147D(1) NOT 4
SAE-AS31821	MS3182D(1) NOT 3
SAE-AS33391	MS3339B NOT 2
SAE-AS33401	MS3340B NOT 2
SAE-AS33411	MS3341B NOT 2
SAE-AS33698	MS33698F(1) NOT 1
SAE-AS33699	MS33699F NOT 1
SAE-AS33700	MS33700F(1) NOT 1
SAE-AS33701	MS33701G(1) NOT 1
SAE-AS33702	MS33702E(1) NOT 1
SAE-AS33703	MS33703F(1) NOT 1
SAE-AS34451	MS3445 NOT 3
SAE-AS34461	MS3446 NOT 3
SAE-AS35411	MIL-F-3541C SUP 1 NOT 2

SAE-AS38386	MIL-D-38386E NOT 2
SAE-AS39029/112	MS33348E NOT 2
SAE-AS39029/58	MIL-C-39029/58E NOT 1
SAE-AS39029/86	MIL-C-39029/86C NOT 1
SAE-AS39029/90	MIL-C-39029/90A(1) NOT 1
SAE-AS51007	MS51007C NOT 1
SAE-AS5109	MIL-E-25109 NOT 3
SAE-AS5197	MS20925D NOT 1
SAE-AS5198	MS20826D NOT 1
SAE-AS5202	MS33649C NOT 2
SAE-AS5259/1	MS23002D NOT 2
SAE-AS5372	MIL-F-5372D NOT 2
SAE-AS55941/1	MIL-S-5594/1A NOT2
SAE-AS56761	MIL-S-5676A(1) NOT 1
SAE-AS6370	MIL-W-6370C(2) NOT1
SAE-AS6382	MIL-S-5626C(1) NOT 1
SAE-AS7768	MIL-L-7768B(1) NOT 1
SAE-AS7928	MIL-T-7928(1) SUP1 NOT1
SAE-AS81021	MIL-C-81021A NOT 1
SAE-AS81587	MIL-T-81587A NOT 2
SAE-AS81659	MIL-C-81659B(2) SUP 1 NOT 1
SAE-AS81765	MIL-I-81765/2A SUP 1 NOT 1
SAE-AS81765/2	MIL-I-81765/2A NOT 2
SAE-AS81765/6	MIL-I-81765/6 NOT 1
SAE-AS81765/7	MIL-I-81765/7 NOT 1
SAE-AS81914	MIL-T-81914 SUP 1 NOT 2
SAE-AS81914/1	MIL-T-81914/1 NOT 3
SAE-AS81914/2	MIL-T-81914/2 NOT 3
SAE-AS81914/3	MIL-T-81914/3 NOT 3
SAE-AS81914/4	MIL-T-81914/4 NOT 2
SAE-AS81914/5	MIL-T-81914/5 NOT 4
SAE-AS81914/6	MIL-T-81914/6 NOT 3
SAE-AS81914/7	MIL-T-81914/7 NOT 5
SAE-AS81934/2	MS21241D NOT 2
SAE-AS83519/1	MIL-S-83519/1C NOT 3
SAE-AS85049	MIL-C-85049A SUP 1A NOT 1
SAE-AS85049/10	MIL-C-85049/10A NOT 1
SAE-AS85049/11	MIL-C-85049/11A NOT 1

SAE-AS85049/14	MIL-C-85049/14A NOT 2
SAE-AS85049/15	MIL-C-85049/15A NOT 2
SAE-AS85049/16	MIL-C-85049/16 NOT 2
SAE-AS85049/17	MIL-C-85049/17 NOT 3
SAE-AS85049/18	MIL-C-85049/18B(1) NOT 2
SAE-AS85049/19	MIL-C-85049/19A(1) NOT 2
SAE-AS85049/2	MIL-C-85049/2A NOT 1
SAE-AS85049/20	MIL-C-85049/20A(1) NOT 2
SAE-AS85049/21	MIL-C-85049/21A(1) NOT 2
SAE-AS85049/23	MIL-C-85049/23A NOT 3
SAE-AS85049/24	MIL-C-85049/24A NOT 1
SAE-AS85049/25	MIL-C-85049/25A NOT 1
SAE-AS85049/26	MIL-C-85049/26A NOT 1
SAE-AS85049/27	MIL-C-85049/27A(1) NOT 2
SAE-AS85049/29	MIL-C-85049/29 NOT 3
SAE-AS85049/3	MIL-C-85049/3(1) NOT 1
SAE-AS85049/30	MIL-C-85049/30A(1) NOT 2
SAE-AS85049/31	MIL-C-85049/31B NOT 1
SAE-AS85049/32	MIL-C-85049/32A(1) NOT 2
SAE-AS85049/33	MIL-C-85049/33A NOT 2
SAE-AS85049/34	MIL-C-85049/34A NOT 2
SAE-AS85049/36	MIL-C-85049/36 NOT 2
SAE-AS85049/37	MIL-C-85049/37A NOT 1
SAE-AS85049/38	MIL-C-85049/38C(1) NOT 1
SAE-AS85049/39	MIL-C-85049/39C(1) NOT 1
SAE-AS85049/4	MIL-C-85049/4A(1) NOT 1
SAE-AS85049/41	MIL-C-85049/41A NOT 1
SAE-AS85049/42	MIL-C-85049/42A NOT 1
SAE-AS85049/43	MIL-C-85049/43A NOT 1
SAE-AS85049/44	MIL-C-85049/44(2) NOT 2
SAE-AS85049/45	MIL-C-85049/45A(1) NOT 2
SAE-AS85049/46	MIL-C-85049/46B(1) NOT 2
SAE-AS85049/47	MIL-C-85049/47B(1) NOT 1
SAE-AS85049/49	MIL-C-85049/49B NOT 1
SAE-AS85049/5	MIL-C-85049/5B(1) NOT 1
SAE-AS85049/50	MIL-C-85049/50B NOT 1
SAE-AS85049/51	MIL-C-85049/51C NOT 1
SAE-AS85049/52	MIL-C-S85049/52C NOT 1

SAE-AS85049/53	MIL-C-85049/53A NOT 1
SAE-AS85049/54	MIL-C-85049/54A NOT 1
SAE-AS85049/55	MIL-C-85049/55B NOT1
SAE-AS85049/56	MIL-C-85049/56A NOT2
SAE-AS85049/57	MIL-C-85049/57A(1) NOT2
SAE-AS85049/58	MIL-C-85049/58A(1) NOT2
SAE-AS85049/59	MIL-C-85049/59A NOT 1
SAE-AS85049/6	MIL-C-85049/6A NOT 1
SAE-AS85049/60	MIL-C-85049/60A NOT 1
SAE-AS85049/61	MIL-C-85049/61A (1) NOT 1
SAE-AS85049/62	MIL-C-85049/62A (1) NOT 2
SAE-AS85049/63	MIL-C-85049/63A (1) NOT 2
SAE-AS85049/64	MIL-C-85049/64B (1) NOT 1
SAE-AS85049/65	MIL-C-85049/65B (1) NOT 1
SAE-AS85049/69	MIL-C-85049/69B (1) NOT 2
SAE-AS85049/7	MIL-C-85049/7A NOT 1
SAE-AS85049/74	MIL-C-85049/74A (1) NOT 2
SAE-AS85049/75	MIL-C-85049/75A (1) NOT 2
SAE-AS85049/76	MIL-C-85049/76(2) NOT 1
SAE-AS85049/77	MIL-C-85049/77(1) NOT 1
SAE-AS85049/78	MIL-C-85049/78(1) NOT 1
SAE-AS85049/79	MIL-C-85049/79(2) NOT 1
SAE-AS85049/8	MIL-C-85049/8A NOT 1
SAE-AS85049/80	MIL-C-85049/80 NOT 1
SAE-AS85049/81	MIL-C-85049/81 NOT 1
SAE-AS85049/82	MIL-C-85049/82(1) NOT 1
SAE-AS85049/83	MIL-C-85049/83(1) NOT 1
SAE-AS85049/84	MIL-C-85049/84(1) NOT 1
SAE-AS85049/85	MIL-C-85049/85(1) NOT 1
SAE-AS85049/86	MIL-C-85049/86(1) NOT 1
SAE-AS85049/87	MIL-C-85049/87(1) NOT 1
SAE-AS85049/89	MIL-C-85049/89(1) NOT 1
SAE-AS85049/9	MIL-C-85049/9A NOT 1
SAE-AS85049/90	MIL-C-85049/90 (1) NOT 1
SAE-AS85049/91	MIL-C-85049/91(1) NOT 1
SAE-AS85049/92	MIL-C-85049/92(1) NOT 1
SAE-AS85049/93	MIL-C-85049/93(1) NOT 1
SAE-AS85049/94	MIL-C-85049/94 NOT 1

SAE-AS85049/95	MIL-C-85049/95 NOT 1
SAE-AS85049/96	MIL-C-85049/96 NOT 1
SAE-AS85080	MIL-I-85080(1) NOT 3
SAE-AS85080/3	MIL-I-85080/3(1) NOT 2
SAE-AS85080/5	MIL-I-85080/5(1) NOT 2
SAE-AS85848	MIL-S-85848 NOT 1
SAE-AS85848/1	MIL-S-85848/1(1) NOT 1
SAE-AS85848/2	MIL-S-85848/2(1) NOT 1
SAE-AS8804	MIL-D-8804B NOT 1
SAE-AS8943 and SAE-AS81934	MIL-B-8943A(3) NOT 1
SAE-AS90387	MS90387H NOT 1
SAE-AS90484	MS90484B(1) NOT 3
SAE-AS9105	MS9105B NOT 2
SAE-AS9112	MS9112 NOT 2
SAE-AS9209	MS9209 NOT 2
SAE-AS9218	MS9218 NOT 2
SAE-AS9231	MS9231C NOT 1
SAE-AS9353	MS9353A NOT 2
SAE-AS9379	MS9379 NOT 2
SAE-AS9403	MS9403A NOT 2
SAE-AS9433	MS9433(1) NOT 1
SAE-AS9442	MS9442(1) NOT 1
SAE-AS9444	MS9444 NOT 2
SAE-AS9454	MS9454A(1) NOT1
SAE-AS9456	MS9456A (1) NOT 1
SAE-AS9468	MS9468A NOT 1
SAE-AS9522	MS9522C NOT 2
SAE-AS9551	MS9551B NOT 1
SAE-AS9573	MS9573B NOT 1
SAE-AS9577	MS9577B (1) NOT 1
SAE-AS9592	MS9592A NOT 1
SAE-AS9712	MS9712A NOT 1
SAE-AS9923	MS9923 NOT 2
SAE-AS9958	MS9958 NOT 2
SAE-ASM-P-83461	MIL-P-83461B(3) NOT 3
SAE-ASM4387	MIL-M-46039B NOT 1
SAE-J516	MS39155 NOT 1
SAE-J827	MIL-S-851D(1) NOT 3

UL512	MIL-F-21346/7 NOT 2
UL512	MIL-F-21346/8 NOT 2

4. Please provide the total number of Voluntary Consensus Standards your agency BEGAN to use during FY 2011: 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 2011. 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: **113**

Other Technical Standards: **0**

Rationale: The number of Other Technical Standards DoD began to use in 2011 is located in a classified database, therefore, this number cannot be reported.

5. Please enter the Voluntary Consensus Standards Bodies (VCSB) in which your agency participated in during FY 2011: **122**

Voluntary Consensus Standards Body	**Acronym**
Aerospace & Defense Industries Association of Europe	ASD
Aerospace Industries Association of America	AIA
Air Movement and Control Association	AMCA
Alliance for Telecommunications Industry Solutions	ATIS
AMCA International	AMCA
American Architectural Manufacturers Association	AAMA
American Association for Laboratory Accreditation	A2LA
American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials	AASHTO
American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists	AATCC
American Bearing Manufacturers Association	ABMA
American Bureau of Shipping	ABS
American Concrete Institute	ACI
American Dental Association	ADA
American Gas Association	AGA
American Gear Manufacturers Association	AGMA
American Hardboard Association	AHA
American Industrial Hygiene Association	AIHA
American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics	AIAA
American Institute of Steel Construction	AISC
American Institute of Timber Construction	AITC
American Leather Chemists Association	ALCA

American National Metric Council	ANMC
American National Standards Institute	ANSI
American Petroleum Institute	API
American Plywood Association	APA
American Railway Engineering & Maintenance-of-Way Association	AREMA
American Society for Nondestructive Testing	ASNT
American Society for Quality	ASQ
American Society of Cinematographers	ASC
American Society of Civil Engineers	ASCE
American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers	ASHRAE
American Society of Mechanical Engineers	ASME
American Society of Safety Engineers	ASSE
American Society of Sanitary Engineering	ASSE
American Water Works Association	AWWA
American Welding Society	AWS
American Wood Preservers Association	AWPA
American Wood Protection Association	AWPA
APA - The Engineered Wood Association	APA
Architectural Woodwork Institute	AWI
Association for Automatic 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
Canadian General Standards Board	CGSB
Cast Iron Soil Pipe Institute	CISPI
Compressed Gas Association	CGA
Construction Specifications Institute	CSI
Cooling Technology Institute	CTI
Cordage Institute	CI
Data Interchange Standards Association, Inc.	DISAI
Deep Foundations Institute	DFI
Deutsches Institut fur Nomung - German Institute for Standardization	DIN
Electronic Commerce Code Management Association	ECCMA
Electronic Components Assemblies & Materials Association	ECAMA
Electronic Industries Alliance	EIA

Electrostatic Discharge Association	ESDA
FM Global	FMG
Government Electronics & Information Technology Association	GEITA
Graphic Communications Association	GCA
Gypsum Association	GA
Hardwood Plywood & Veneer Association	HPVA
High Frequency Industry Association	HFIA
Human Factors and Ergonomics Society, Inc.	HFES
Illuminating Engineering Society of North America	IESNA
Information Technology Industry Council	ITI
Institute for Interconnecting and Packaging Electronic Circuits	IPC
Institute of Clean Air Companies	ICAC
Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers	IEEE
Institute of Environmental Sciences & Technology	IEST
Insulated Cable Engineers Association	ICEA
International Association of Plumbing and Mechanical Officials	IAPMO
International Code Council	ICC
InterNational Committee for Information Technology Standards	INCITS
International Organization for Standardization	ISO
International Organization for Standardization/International Electrotechnical Commission	ISO/IEC
International Society of Automation	ISA
International Telecommunication Union	ITU
IPC - Association Connecting Electronics Industries	IPC
JEDEC - Solid State Technology Association	JEDEC
Machinery Information Management Open Systems	MIMOSA
Magnetic Materials Producers Association	MMPA
Manufacturers Standardization Society of the Valve and Fittings Industry	MSSVFI
National Aerospace Standards Committee	NASC
National Association of Chain Manufacturers	NACM
National Association of Corrosion Engineers International	NACE
National Association of Relay Manufacturers	NARM
National Electrical Manufacturers Association	NEMA
National Fire Protection Association	NFPA
National Fluid Power Association	NFLPA
National Information Standards Organization	NISO
National Petroleum Management Association	NPMA
NCSL International	NCSLI

NSF International	NSFI
Optics and Electro-Optics Standards Council	OEOSC
Parachute Industry Association	PIA
Pipe Fabrication Institute	PFI
Plastic Pipe Institute	PPI
Plumbing and Draining Institute	PDI
Plumbing-Heating-Cooling Contractors Association	PHCCA
Quarter-Inch Cartridge Drive Standards, Inc.	QCDS
Rack Manufacturers Institute	RMI
Resistance Welders Manufacturers Association	RWMA
Rubber Manufacturers Association	RMA
Scientific Apparatus Makers Association	SAMA
Sheet Metal & Air Conditioning Contractors National Association	SMACNA
Simulation Interoperability Standards Organization	SISO
Society of Allied Weight Engineers	SAWE
Society of Automotive Engineers	SAE
Standards Engineering Society	SES
Steel Door Institute	SDI
Steel Founders Society of America	SFSA
Steel Window Institute	SWI
The Aluminum Association, Inc.	AA
The Soap and Detergent Association	SDA
The Tire and Rim Association, Inc.	TRAI
Truck Trailer Manufacturers Association	TTMA
Underwriters Laboratories	UL
Window and Door Manufacturers Association	WDMA

6. Please provide the total number of your agency's representatives who participated in voluntary consensus standards activities during FY 2011 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 2011.

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

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

Circular A-119 policy does provide the legislative basis to ensure government personnel are able to participate in non-government standards organizational activities and use the documents emanating from these entities' committees. The Department of Defense suggests that should the National Science and Technology Committee Subcommittee on Standards' report gain traction within Congress Circular A-119 policy should be reviewed for potential updating.

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

I have no comments.

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

I have 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]: **5**

Title: Department of Defense (DoD) Fiscal Year 2011 Agency Report

Department of Education (ED) Fiscal Year 2011 Agency Report

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

Section 515 of the Treasury and General Government Appropriations Act for Fiscal Year 2001, Public Law 106-554 requires agencies subject to the Paperwork Reduction Act, including the U.S. Department of Education, issue guidelines by October 1, 2002, for the purpose of "ensuring

and maximizing the quality, objectivity, utility, and integrity of information (including statistical information) disseminated by Federal agencies." The Department's guidelines can be found at: http://www.ed.gov/policy/gen/guid/infoqualguide.html

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

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

2. Please list the government-unique standards your agency used in lieu of voluntary consensus standards during FY 2011: **0**

3. Please list the Voluntary Consensus Standards (VCS) your agency substituted for Government Unique Standards (GUS) in FY 2011 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 2011: 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 2011. 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 2011: **4**

Voluntary Consensus Standards Body	**Acronym**

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

6. Please provide the total number of your agency's representatives who participated in voluntary consensus standards activities during FY 2011 and the total number of activities these agency representatives participated in: **24**

7. Please provide any conformity assessment activities (as described in "Guidance on Federal Conformity Assessment Activities" found in the Federal Register, Volume 65, Number 155, dated August 10, 2000) in which your agency was involved in FY 2011.

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:

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**

Title: Department of Education (ED) Fiscal Year 2011 Agency Report

Department of Energy (DOE) Fiscal Year 2011 Agency Report

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

In accordance with the 2011 OMB Report data call, the Department of Energy (DOE) Technical Standards Program (TSP) asked for input from all DOE organizations. The request included a documentation of new case studies involving the benefits of non-government voluntary consensus standards in DOE work. Based on the input received, no new case studies were reported.

Relevant Internet Links: DOE Technical Standards Program (http://www.hss.doe.gov/nuclearsafety/techstds/)

2. Please list the government-unique standards your agency used in lieu of voluntary consensus standards during FY 2011: **0**

3. Please list the Voluntary Consensus Standards (VCS) your agency substituted for Government Unique Standards (GUS) in FY 2011 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 2011: 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 2011. 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: **10**

Other Technical Standards: **0**

Rationale: Throughout the year 2011, DOE had in place a total of 1,793 adopted Voluntary Consensus Standards (VCSs) documented. This was an increase of 10 VCSs from the previous year.

5. Please enter the Voluntary Consensus Standards Bodies (VCSB) in which your agency participated in during FY 2011: **92**

Voluntary Consensus Standards Body	**Acronym**

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

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

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

6. Please provide the total number of your agency's representatives who participated in voluntary consensus standards activities during FY 2011 and the total number of activities these agency representatives participated in: **498**

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 2011.

The Department of Energy does not track conformity assessment activities.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Title: Department of Energy (DOE) Fiscal Year 2011 Agency Report

Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) Fiscal Year 2011 Agency Report

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

Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ)
AHRQ supports the US standards developing organizations (SDO's) through meeting attendance and workgroup participation, through hosting the US Technical Advisory Group to ISO TC 215, Health Informatics, and membership and participation in ISO TC 215 standards activities and resolutions. Additionally, AHRQ supports the Interagency Committee on Standards Policy that advises the Secretary of Commerce and other Executive Branch agencies on standards policy matters. The mission of AHRQ is to improve the quality, safety, efficiency, and effectiveness of health care for all Americans. By improving the uniformity, computerization, accuracy, and validity of health data used for research and for health decision making, AHRQ increases the robustness of its researchers' findings and the usability of tools developed using these findings. AHRQ uses VCS's in our national survey—Medical Expenditures Panel Survey—and in our

Healthcare Cost and Utilization Project.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)
CDC is the leading federal public health agency that monitors the nation's health and detects and investigates health problems. The CDC-wide standardization enterprise service supports CDC strategic priorities of excellence in surveillance, epidemiology, and laboratory services; strengthen support for state, tribal, local, and territorial public health; increase global health impact; use expertise to advance policies that promote health; and better prevent illness, injury, disability, and death. Adoption of and use of Voluntary Consensus Standards helps ensure uniformity across local, state and Federal agencies while maintaining interoperability and lower cost. CDC participated in updating or adopting several VCS in 2011.

• The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) worked closely with the National Fire Protection Organization (NFPA) Technical Committee for Respiratory Protection in the development of a new standard on respirators for wildland fire-fighting operations (NFPA 1984 Standard on Respirators for Wildland Fire-Fighting Operations, 2011 Edition). As a result of this activity, wildland firefighters will now have NFPA/NIOSH approved lightweight respirators compatible with the high workload demands of wildland firefighting. These respirators will combine low breathing resistance with a 99 percent particulate filtering efficiency and protection from carbon monoxide, organic vapors, formaldehyde, acrolein, sulfur dioxide, and nitrogen dioxide. More information about the NFPA 1984 Standard on Respirators for Wildland Fire-Fighting Operations, 2011 Edition is at:
http://www.nfpa.org/aboutthecodes/AboutTheCodes.asp?DocNum=1984

• NIOSH collaborated with NFPA on the development of a new standard that specifies minimum design, performance, testing, and certification requirements for new thermal imagers used by fire fighters during emergency incident operations. More information about NFPA 1801 (Standard on Thermal Imagers for the Fire Service. 2010 Edition, February 2011 issue date) is at:
http://www.nfpa.org/aboutthecodes/AboutTheCodes.asp?DocNum=1801

• NIOSH serves as the US Technical Advisory Committee administrator for the American National Standard Institute (ANSI) for all of the ISO Respiratory Protective Device Standards. The 2011 ISO respiratory standards currently being developed are based on the needs of the wearers rather than on products. The end result will be respirators which provide better protection and are consistent in their performance around the world. This should be a cost saving for manufacturers and ultimately the users. Documents published in 2011 to date are:

o IS0 TS 16974:2011 Respiratory protective devices – Marking and Information (http://www.iso.org/iso/catalogue_detail.htm?csnumber=51231)
? An adjunct to the complete respirator standards being developed, specifies the minimum acceptable information that a user would need and the location of that marking and information, i.e., on the product or in the instructions for use.

o ISO 16900-4:2011 Respiratory protective devices – Methods of tests - Determination of gas filter capacity and migration, desorption and carbon monoxide dynamic testing (http://www.iso.org/iso/iso_catalogue/catalogue_tc/catalogue_detail.htm?csnumber=38877)

? This standard specified how gas capacity testing is done and includes tests for migration and desorption of a challenge agent, which is missing from other standards. It also specifies a method of determining capacity of carbon monoxide filters using a breathing simulator rather than constant flow.

o ISO TS 16976-3:2011 Respiratory protective devices – Human factors - Physiological responses and limitations of oxygen and limitations of carbon dioxide in the breathing environment
(http://www.iso.org/iso/iso_catalogue/catalogue_tc/catalogue_detail.htm?csnumber=46005)
? Part of a series of Technical Specifications developed to look at the capability of the ultimate respirator wearer to human stressors in order that the requirements of the respirator can be based on human factors rather than on the capability of contemporary products.

• CDC has collaborated with the cancer and healthcare information technology (IT) communities to develop a cancer reporting profile within Integrating the Healthcare Enterprise (IHE), called Physician Reporting to Public Health-Cancer Registries (http://www.ihe.net/Technical_Framework/upload/IHE_QRPH_Suppl_PRPH_Ca_Rev2-1_2011-09-02.pdf). The profile, which is based on the HL7 Clinical Document Architecture (CDA) Release 2.0 standard, provides a single, consistent format for electronic physician reporting to central cancer registries.

• CDC implemented the North American Association of Central Cancer Registries (NAACCR) Pathology Laboratory Electronic Reporting, Volume V standard for reporting of cancer cases to all state cancer registry programs
(http://www.naaccr.org/StandardsandRegistryOperations/VolumeV.aspx).
The implementation of this standard has been critical for laboratories and state cancer registries to move away from paper and non-standard electronic reporting. More information about CDC's cancer electronic reporting efforts may be found at:
http://www.cdc.gov/cancer/npcr/informatics/aerro/index.htm

• CDC actively supports the successful implementation of standards for electronic data exchange adopted by the Office of the National Coordinator for HIT and sharing new knowledge with partners. The latter agency selected several information exchange standards for which CDC played a key development role, including the HL7 Version 2.5.1 Implementation Guide: Electronic Laboratory Reporting to Public Health, Release 1 (US Realm), the HL7 2.5.1 Implementation Guide for Immunization Messaging Release 1.0 and Implementation Guide for Immunization Data Transactions using Version 2.3.1 of the HL7 Standard Protocol Implementation Guide Version 2.2, as well as the use of HL7 message standards for syndromic surveillance. These message standards further specify and rely upon additional international standards such as the Logical Observation Identifiers Names and Codes (LOINC) and Systematized Nomenclature of Medicine--Clinical Terms (SNOMED-CT).
Such support activities included:
1. Participation in the harmonization and selection of VCS through ONC's Standards and Interoperability (S&I) Framework. This included:
a. Leadership in the S&I Framework Laboratory Reporting Initiative to harmonize

implementation of standards for reporting laboratory results to electronic health records.
http://wiki.siframework.org/Lab+Results+Interface+%28LRI%29+Initiative
b. Leadership in the S&I Framework Surveillance Report Power Team which selected appropriate standards for immunization reporting, electronic laboratory report reporting and syndromic surveillance reporting to public health.
http://healthit.hhs.gov/portal/server.pt/gateway/PTARGS_0_12811_955276_0_0_18/SIGPT_Report_8_17_11.pdf
c. Leadership in the S&I Framework Public Health Reporting Initiative to further harmonize standards used for multiple public health report types.
http://wiki.siframework.org/Public+Health+Reporting+Initiative
2. Support tools to promote adoption of these standards by local and state health departments, the CDC, and health care providers. These included:
a. The development of Reportable Conditions Mapping Table (RCMT) (https://phinvads.cdc.gov/vads/SearchVocab.action) to support access to laboratory tests (LOINC) and test results (SNOMED) vocabularies for electronic laboratory result reporting. This is just one way the CDC Public Health Information Network Vocabulary Access and Distribution System supports the use of vocabulary standards. More information on implementation of electronic data exchange standards may be found at:
http://www.cdc.gov/phin/resources/standards/data_interchange.html
b. Creation of HL7 translation and validation tools to support exchange between and among health care and public health entities. (see above website).
c. Created a fully-HL7-compliant implementation guide for Syndromic Surveillance.
http://www.cdc.gov/ehrmeaningfuluse/Docs/PHIN%20MSG%20Guide%20for%20SS%20ED%20and%20UC%20Data%20Release%201.pdf
• CDC continues to provide information from the National Environmental Public Health Tracking Network (Tracking Network), a nationwide network of integrated health and environmental data that drives public health action, and uses descriptive metadata to provide pertinent information on a dataset's purpose, use and distribution (http://ephtracking.cdc.gov/showHome.action). The environmental hazards, human exposure and health effects data on the Tracking Network are described using the Federal Geographic Data Committee (FGDC) Content Standard for Geospatial Metadata. The Network uses descriptive metadata to provide pertinent information on a dataset's purpose, use and distribution that helps users understand the appropriate use of a data resource. Descriptive metadata for data resources also facilitates the identification and discovery of data on the Tracking Network.

Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS)
The mission of Centers for Medicare & Medicaid (CMS) mission is "to ensure effective, up-to-date health care coverage and to promote quality 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 to make informed health care decisions.

The following are the applicable internet links to CMS standards Web sites:

? https://www.cms.gov/Versions5010andD0/
? https://www.cms.gov/EDIPerformanceStatistics/
? https://www.cms.gov/HETSHelp/

In addition, CMS recognizes the value of adopting standards, and is committed to encouraging their adoption as they are approved by the Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). Since most of CMS' business processes depend 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 performed to minimize risk.

CMS is a member of standards setting organizations, such as Health Level 7 (HL7), National Council for Prescription Drug Programs (NCPDP), and X12, and regularly participates in meetings of these, as well as other organizations. An Agency representative serves as the lead staff member on the National Committee on Vital and Health Statistics (NCVHS) Subcommittee on Standards and Security, which is tasked with making recommendations to the Secretary for the adoption of standards and operating rules. In addition, this year CMS staff became involved in an organization related to standard setting known as Council for Affordable Quality Healthcare (CAQH) Committee on Operating Rules for Information Exchange (CORE), which has been named as the authoring entity for certain operating rules required for use with the adopted standards. Finally, CMS has engaged with a standard setting organization governing transactions of the banking industry and the National Automated Clearinghouse for Electronic Funds Transfer (NACHA).

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

? Administrative Simplification under the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) and the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (the Affordable Care Act). CMS has been actively involved in standards adoption, as a regulator and health plan, for more than a decade. CMS is also involved in adopting operating rules which support the adopted standards. Besides writing regulations related to HIPAA and the Affordable Care Act, CMS has conducted extensive outreach to educate and promote the adoption of standard transactions and operating rules that standardize administrative 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, and Office of E-Health Standards and Services (OESS)\ oversees this process.

Food and Drug Administration (FDA)
FDA participates in the development of and uses standards developed by outside organizations in every Center and at every level in the organization. Effective and meaningful participation in the organizations that develop standards for the products FDA regulates is critical. Encouraging these organizations to develop the standards FDA needs advances the interests of both the Agency and the industry. Information exchange to encourage coordination of technical

discussions and information dissemination can enable more effective engagement with our stakeholders and develop efficiencies in the standards setting processes. In addition, FDA can take advantage of the management resources of standards-developing organizations (SDOs) to create standards, thereby better using limited FDA resources. FDA can exercise leadership in these SDOs to encourage development of the best possible standards and improve technical requirements. The Agency always has the option to augment voluntary consensus standards with additional recommendations through publication of Guidance.
Standards developed through interactions with various standard development bodies, including voluntary consensus standard organizations and or industry consortia, can provide benefit to both the Agency and our stakeholders in multiple ways such as:
• Standards can assist reviewers with assessment of product applications;
• Standards often result in better utilization of limited internal resources;
• International standards can be used by multiple regulatory regions, following our legal mandate to facilitate harmonization on an international level; and
• Direct participation by various stakeholders in development of standards results in a consensus among users, manufacturers and government regulators on safety and effective use of regulated products.

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

Indian Health Service (IHS)
Standards are an integral part of the effective operations of the Indian Health Service (IHS). Health-related standards, such as Health Level Seven (HL7), allow interoperability among health information systems improving the standard of patient care for the American Indian/Alaskan Native populations, the primary mission of the IHS. Other standards provide for the efficient transmission of insurance data for revenue generation and interoperability among disparate systems for information sharing, such as immunization data (IHS currently exchanges immunization data with several states). The IHS has achieved certification of its Electronic Health Record (EHR) for both ambulatory and inpatient settings, allowing IHS, Tribal and Urban Indian health hospitals and providers to qualify for Meaningful Use incentives authorized by the HITECH Act. The standards necessary to meet certification and Meaningful Use have been incorporated into IHS' health information systems. IHS adopted and uses standards for security and privacy of patient and employee data, for communication of biomedical diagnostic and therapeutic information for digital imaging, for technical specifications used in telemedicine and technical services, for national drug codes, for energy- and environmentally-friendly construction, and for reporting medical services and procedures.
The IHS Office of Information Technology maintains a Web site of standards and policies that can be found at: http://www.ihs.gov/oit/index.cfm?module=dsp_oit_sp.

National Institutes of Health / National Cancer Institute (NIH/NCI)
The Nanotechnology Characterization Laboratory (NCL) is part of the National Cancer Institute (NCI)'s Alliance for Nanotechnology in Cancer, within the National Institutes of Health (NIH). The NCL is a formal interagency collaboration between NCI, the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), and the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and is operated through the NCI's Federally Funded Research & Development Center (FFRDC) at SAIC/NCI-Frederick.

The intent of the NCL is to accelerate the transition of basic nanotechnology research into clinical cancer applications. NCL seeks to establish and standardize analytical methods for nanomaterial characterization and to facilitate clinical development and regulatory review of nanomaterials. The use of voluntary consensus standards (VCS) is, and will continue to be, critical in this endeavor. NCL is taking a leadership role in developing standard protocols for characterization of nanoparticles, which then enable appropriate assessment of the biological activity of these products.

One of the NCL's objectives is the development of standard methods to assess safety, toxicity, and quality control of biomedical nanotechnology. Without such standards, nanotechnology drug developers have to design and validate their own methods, and regulatory agencies must evaluate data generated from techniques without a substantial history of supporting literature. The NCL now has more than 35 standardized assays for nanomaterial characterization on its website: http://ncl.cancer.gov/working_assay-cascade.asp, with new assays being added as they are validated.

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

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

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

interoperability specifications of the Healthcare Information Technology Standards Panel (HITSP) for use throughout the U.S. healthcare spectrum. In July 2010 LOINC, SNOMED CT, and RxNorm were all named as standards to support meaningful use in the "Health Information Technology Standards, Implementation Specifications, and Certification Criteria and Certification Programs for Health Information Technology" Final Rule. SNOMED CT has been chosen as the standard for selected data elements in international genetic information resources, including a Genetic Testing Registry and database of clinically significant human variations under development at NIH. It is also being used in an increasing number of clinical research studies.

NLM, on behalf of HHS, is the U.S. Member of the International Health Terminology Standards Development Organisation (IHTSDO) which owns, maintains, and distributes SNOMED CT internationally and promotes global standardization of health information. In FY2011 NLM introduced the U.S. Extension to SNOMED CT, a formal extension to the International Release of SNOMED CT distributed by the IHTSDO. This extension allows NLM to provide both rapid access to SNOMED CT concepts needed by U.S. stakeholders as well as standard terminology needed for U.S. clinical use cases, but not generally useful in other countries (e.g. regulatory or legislatively mandated terms specific to the U.S.). In support of this extension, NLM also introduced the beta version of the U.S. SNOMED CT Content Request System, a mechanism for U.S. stakeholders to request changes to SNOMED CT (e.g. new concepts or enhancements to existing concepts). Additionally, NLM and the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, Veterans Health Administration continue working with the IHTSDO on the development of their tooling workbench to facilitate distributed input to the ongoing development of SNOMED CT by experts in different locations around the world. This new platform will allow the U.S. to establish a network for U.S. contributions to the development of SNOMED CT by both government agencies and private sector organizations and enable collaboration with other IHTSDO member countries in the development of SNOMED CT content and subsets. NLM continues working with the IHTSDO to facilitate negotiations for the alignment and harmonization between SNOMED CT and key health terminologies including LOINC and RxNorm.

NLM continues updating the CORE Problem List Subset of SNOMED CT (initially released in 2009) with each new release of SNOMED CT and the UMLS Metathesaurus. The primary purpose of this Subset is to facilitate the use of SNOMED CT for coding of problem list data in electronic health records and to enable more meaningful use of EHRs to improve patient safety, health care quality, and health information exchange. Development and distribution of this initial subset is being used as a model for development of other frequency based subsets to facilitate implementation of SNOMED CT, LOINC, and RxNorm throughout the U.S. Subsets released or updated in FY2011 include the SNOMED CT Route of Administration, Nursing Problem List Subset of SNOMED CT (created in conjunction with the IHTSDO), the Common Lab Orders Value Set (created in conjunction with the Regenstrief Institute), and RxNorm Current Prescribable Content.

NLM continues working on projects to create mappings between standard clinical vocabularies, HIPAA code sets, and other key vocabularies used in Federal health information systems. Availability of these mappings should facilitate development and implementation by health care providers of electronic health records that capture clinical data at the point of care and

subsequently support generation of required HIPAA code set data for claims and other administrative transactions. In FY2011 NLM worked closely with the IHTSDO on the initial version of a map from SNOMED CT to ICD-10. The map is currently out for testing by the SNOMED CT user community as well as the World Health Organization. A parallel project, led by NLM, is development of a map from SNOMED CT to ICD-10-CM. This map will build on and make use of the tools and policies developed for the IHTSDO mapping project. Project participants include representatives from the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, and the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, Veterans Health Administration. The initial SNOMED CT to ICD-10-CM map is expected in early CY2012.

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

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

In addition, there is a set of information standards that relate to the basic functions of a library including interlibrary loan, collection preservation, bibliographic control, and database creation and access. NLM is very active at a national level in the creation, review and ongoing maintenance of these standards so they are workable for the library community as a whole. Through NLM's participation in the National Information Standards Organization (NISO), NLM's activities extend to the development of these standards at an international level since decisions made by NISO feed into the decision making process of the American National Standards Institute (ANSI), the official U.S. representative to the International Organization for Standardization (ISO). An example of an important NISO standard developed by NLM is the Journal Article Tag Suite www.niso.org/standards/z39-96/, which is an outgrowth of NLM's work on the PubMed Central journal article archive.

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA)
The Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration's (SAMHSA) mission is to reduce the impact of substance abuse and mental illness on America's communities. To focus the Agency's work on improving lives and capitalizing on emerging opportunities, SAMHSA has identified the following 8 Strategic Initiatives: Prevention of Substance Abuse and Mental Illness; Trauma and Justice; Military Families; Health Care Reform Implementation; Recovery Support; Health Information Technology; Data, Outcomes, and Quality; Public Awareness and Support. To accomplish its work, SAMHSA administers a combination of competitive and formula/block grant programs and data collection activities. SAMHSA has incorporated language requiring the use of national standards into applicable grants, contracts, and cooperative agreements.

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

SAMHSA is also a member of the National Quality Forum (NQF), a voluntary consensus body for performance measurement. SAMHSA collaborated with NQF, ASPE and CMS to include two behavioral health quality measures in Stage 1 meaningful use. SAMHSA is also active with NQF, VA and IHS as well as the previously listed HHS agencies to add additional quality measures to Stage 2 meaningful use and will also add additional quality measures to Stage 3 meaningful use. SAMHSA participates in HHS inter-agency workgroups which collaborate on the discussion, selection and promotion of new quality measures for inclusion in healthcare reform. Over several years, SAMHSA developed clinical process of care performance measures for mental health and substance use treatment services. Two of these measures were successfully submitted for NQF endorsement in FY 2010. Additional measures, including a consumer perception of care assessment instrument, were submitted in FY 2008. National endorsement allows States and providers in the public and private sectors to have common standards that can be used for reporting activities related to quality and accountability, thereby reducing data and reporting burden on providers who report to different funders.

Consistent with the National Quality Strategy (NQS), SAMHSA has developed a National Behavioral Health Quality Framework which represents an important step in improving behavioral health services, and promoting behavioral health among individuals, families, and communities. SAMHSA is currently identifying and reviewing measures to populate the cells. With this strategy, SAMHSA will provide both leadership and coordination to myriad efforts to reduce system fragmentation and enhance the quality of services aimed at improving the lives of those with – or at risk for - behavioral health disorders. The first step of this process is seeking

public input into the structure and content of this Framework, with particular emphasis on identifying recommended measures for assessing both SAMHSA's – and the Nation's - progress in improving the quality of behavioral health services. Many of the measures that SAMHSA will be populating the cells with draw from existing measures being promulgated for meaningful use and meeting standards that will lead to the promotion of measures that can be integrated into the process for developing measures that meet meaningful use guidelines.

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

2. Please list the government-unique standards your agency used in lieu of voluntary consensus standards during FY 2011: **1**

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

   Voluntary Standard
   ISO 13408-1 Asceptic Process ing of Health Care Products, Part 1, General Requirements
   Rationale
   FDA is not using the ISO standard because the applicability of these requirements is limited to only portions of aseptically manufactured biologics and does not include filtration, freeze-drying, sterilization in place, cleaning in place, or barrier-isolator technology. There are also significant issues related to aseptically produced bulk drug substance that are not included in the document

3. Please list the Voluntary Consensus Standards (VCS) your agency substituted for Government Unique Standards (GUS) in FY 2011 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 2011: 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 2011. In addition, please provide your agency's rationale for using the Non-consensus Standards that are developed in the private sector counted in this question.

Voluntary Consensus Standards: **22**

Other Technical Standards: **0**

Rationale: Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) = 2 Medicare fee-for-service began to use the Accredited Standards Committee (ASC) X12 Health Care Claim Acknowledgement (277) EDI standard transaction (titled 277 Health Care Claim Acknowledgement along) with the ASC X12 Implementation Acknowledgement for Health Care Insurance (999) to report validation results of the inbound 837 claims during FY2011. Indian Health Service (IHS) Voluntary Consensus Standards: 1 Office of the National Coordinator (ONC) Voluntary Consensus Standards initially recommended for use in FY 2011: 19 VCS standards and implementation specifications adopted in respect to Complete EHRs and EHR Modules (45 CFR 170.299 Incorporation by reference) include: 1. (b) Health Level Seven, 3300 Washtenaw Avenue, Suite 227, Ann Arbor, MI 48104; Telephone (734) 677–7777 or http://www.hl7.org/ . • Health Level Seven Standard Version 2.3.1 (HL7 2.3.1), An Application Protocol for Electronic Data Exchange in Healthcare Environments, April 14, 1999, IBR approved for §170.205. • Health Level Seven Messaging Standard Version 2.5.1 (HL7 2.5.1), An Application Protocol for Electronic Data Exchange in Healthcare Environments, February 21, 2007, IBR approved for §170.205. • Health Level Seven Implementation Guide: Clinical Document Architecture (CDA) Release 2—Continuity of Care Document (CCD), April 01, 2007, IBR approved for §170.205. • HL7 Version 2.5.1 Implementation Guide: Electronic Laboratory Reporting to Public Health, Release 1 (US Realm) HL7 Version 2.5.1: ORU&supcaret;R01, HL7 Informative Document, February, 2010, IBR approved for §170.205. 2. (c) ASTM International, 100 Barr Harbor Drive, PO Box C700, West Conshohocken, PA, 19428–2959 USA; Telephone (610) 832–9585 or http://www.astm.org/ . • ASTM E2369–05: Standard Specification for Continuity of Care Record (CCR), year of adoption 2005, ASTM approved July 17, 2006, IBR approved for §170.205. • ASTM E2369–05 (Adjunct to E2369): Standard Specification Continuity of Care Record,—Final Version 1.0 (V1.0), November 7, 2005, IBR approved for §170.205. 3. (d) National Council for Prescription Drug Programs, Incorporated, 9240 E. Raintree Drive, Scottsdale, AZ 85260– 7518; Telephone (480) 477–1000; and Facsimile (480) 767–1042 or http://www.ncpdp.org . • National Council for Prescription Drug Programs Prescriber/Pharmacist Interface SCRIPT Standard, Implementation Guide, Version 8, Release 1, October 2005, IBR approved for §170.205. • SCRIPT Standard, Implementation Guide, Version 10.6, October, 2008, (Approval date for ANSI: November 12, 2008), IBR approved for §170.205. 4. (e) Regenstrief Institute, Inc., LOINC®c/o Medical Informatics The Regenstrief Institute, Inc 410 West 10th Street, Suite 2000 Indianapolis, IN 46202–3012; Telephone (317) 423–5558 or http://loinc.org/ . • Logical Observation Identifiers Names and Codes (LOINC®) version 2.27, June 15, 2009, IBR approved for §170.207. 5. (f) U.S. National Library of Medicine, 8600 Rockville Pike, Bethesda, MD 20894; Telephone (301) 594–5983 or http://www.nlm.nih.gov/ . • International Health Terminology Standards Development Organization Systematized Nomenclature of Medicine Clinical Terms (SNOMED CT®), International Release, July 2009, IBR approved for §170.207. 6. (g) Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Centers for Immunization and Respiratory Diseases Immunization Information System Support Branch—Informatics 1600 Clifton Road Mailstop: E–62 Atlanta, GA 30333. • HL7 Standard Code Set CVX—Vaccines Administered, July 30, 2009, IBR approved for §170.207. • Implementation Guide for Immunization Data Transactions using Version 2.3.1 of the Health Level Seven (HL7)Standard Protocol Implementation Guide Version 2.2, June 2006, IBR approved for §170.205. • HL7 2.5.1 Implementation Guide for

Immunization Messaging Release 1.0, May 1, 2010, IBR approved for §170.205. 7. (h) Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, Office of Clinical Standards and Quality, 7500 Security Boulevard, Baltimore, Maryland 21244; Telephone (410) 786–3000 • CMS PQRI 2009 Registry XML Specifications, IBR approved for §170.205. • 2009 Physician Quality Reporting Initiative Measure Specifications Manual for Claims and Registry, Version 3.0, December 8, 2008 IBR approved for §170.205. 8. National Institute of Standards and Technology, Information Technology Laboratory, National Institute of Standards and Technology, 100 Bureau Drive, Gaithersburg, MD 20899–8930, http://csrc.nist.gov/groups/STM/cmvp/standards.html . • Annex A: Approved Security Functions for FIPS PUB 140–2, Security Requirements for Cryptographic Modules, Draft, January 27, 2010, IBR approved for §170.210. 9. (j) American National Standards Institute, Health Information Technology Standards Panel (HITSP) Secretariat, 25 West 43rd Street—Fourth Floor, New York, NY 10036, http://www.hitsp.org • HITSP Summary Documents Using HL7 Continuity of Care Document (CCD) Component, HITSP/C32, July 8, 2009, Version 2.5, IBR approved for §170.205. ISO standards incorporated by reference to the temporary certification program (45 CFR 170.499 Incorporation by reference) 1. International Organization for Standardization, Case postale 56, CH•1211, Geneve 20, Switzerland, telephone +41–22–749–01–11, http://www.iso.org . • ISO/IEC 17025 General Requirements for the Competence of Testing and Calibration Laboratories (Second Edition), May 15, 2005, IBR approved for §170.420 and §170.423. ISO/IEC GUIDE 65 General Requirements for Bodies Operating Product Certification Systems (First Edition), 1996, IBR approved for §170.420 and §170.423.

5. Please enter the Voluntary Consensus Standards Bodies (VCSB) in which your agency participated in during FY 2011: **201**

Voluntary Consensus Standards Body	**Acronym**
3-A Sanitary Standards, Inc	3-A SSI
Accredited Standards Committee X12	X12
Acoustical Society of America	ASA
Adeno Associated Virus Reference Materials Working Group	ARMWG
Adeno Associated Virus Reference Standard Working Group	AAVSWG
Advisory Committee on Casualty Assessment Health Canada	ACCA
Almond Board of California	ABC
American Society of Addiction Medicine	ASAM
American Academy of Pediatrics	AAP
American Association of Blood Banks	AABB
American Association of Cereal Chemists	AACC
American Association of Physicists in Medicine	AAPM
American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists	AATCC
American Association of Tissue Banks	AATB
American Backflow Prevention Association	ABPA
American Bureau of Shipping	ABS

American Chemical Society	ACS
American College of Nuclear Physicians	ACNP
American College of Radiology	ACR
American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists	ACGIH
American Dental Association	ADA
American Dietetic Association	ADA
American Foundation for the Accreditation of Haematopoietic Cell Therapy	FAHCT
American Industrial Hygiene Association	AIHA
American Institute of Ultrasound Manufacturers	AIUM
American Ladder Institute	ALI
American Medical Association	AMA
American National Standards Institute	ANSI
American Pacific Economic Conference	APEC
American Psychiatric Association	APA
American Public Health Association	APHA
American Society for Gene Therapy	ASGT
American Society for Healthcare Engineering	ASHE
American Society for Reproductive Medicine	ASRM
American Society of Agricultural and Biological Engineers	ASABE
American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers	ASHRAE
American Society of Mass Spectrometry	ASMS
American Society of Mechanical Engineers	ASME
American Society of Quality Control	ASQ
American Society of Safety Engineers	ASSE
American Society of Sanitary Engineering	ASSE
American Type Culture Collection	ATCC
American Veterinary Medical Association	AVMA
American Water Works Association	AWWA
AOAC International	AOAC
Asian Pacific Economic Conference	APEC
Association for Assessment and Accreditation of Laboratory Animal Care International	AAALAC
Association for Automatic Identification and Mobility	AIM
Association for the Advancement of Medical Instrumentation	AAMI
ASTM International	ASTM
Baking Industry Sanitary Standards Committee	BISSC
Brighton Collaboration	BC
California Strawberry Commission	CSC

Canadian General Standards Board	CGSB
Cantaloupe Board of California	CBC
Central Laboratory for Blood Transfusion	CLBT
Chocolate Manufacturers Association	CMS
Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute	CLSI
Clinical Data Interchange Standards Consortium	CDISC
Codex Alimentarius Commission	CODEX
College of American Pathologists	CAP
Committee on Operating Rules	CORE
Conference for Food Protection	CFP
Corn Refiners Association	CRA
Cosmetic Ingredient Review	CIR
Cosmetic Toiletry and Fragrance Association	CTFA
Council for Affordable Quality Health Committee on Operating Rules for Information Exchange	CAQH/CORE
Council for International Organizations of Medical Science	CIOMS
Council for Affordable Quality Healthcare	CAQH
Designated Standards Maintenance Organizations Board	DSMO
Deutsches Institut fur Nomung - German Institute for Standardization	DIN
Electronic Products Codes Global	EPCG
ESD Association	ESD
European Centre for Validation of Alternative Methods	ECVAM
European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization	CENELEC
European Committee for Standardization	CEN
European Directorate for Quality of Medicines	EDQM
External RNA Controls Consortium	ERCC
Eye Bank Association of America	EBAA
Facility Guidelines Institute	FGI
Federal Facilities Council	FFC
Fire Protection Research Foundation	FPRF
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	FAO
Foundation for Accreditation of Cellular Therapies	FACT
Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Association	FFVA
Fresh Produce Association of America	FPAA
Gelatin Manufacturers of America	GMA
Global Harmonization Task Force	GHTF
GS1	GS1
Health Care Claim Reason and Status Code Committee	HCCRSCC

Health Level Seven	HL7
Health Physics Society	HPS
Healthcare Interpretations Task Force	HITF
Honey Board	HB
Illuminating Engineering Society of North America	IESNA
Industrial Safety and Equipment Association	ISEA
Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers	IEEE
Institute of Nuclear Materials Management	INMM
Integrating the Healthcare Enterprise	IHE
International Alliance for NanoEHS Harmonization	IANH
International Association of Cancer Registrars	IACR
International Association of Color Manufacturers	IACM
International Association of Plumbing and Mechanical Officials	IAPMO
International Blood Group Reference Laboratory	IBRGL
International Bottled Water Association	IBWA
International Commission on Harmonization of Technical Requirements for Registration of Pharmaceuticals for Veterinary Use	VICH
International Commission on Illumination	CIE
International Committee for Cosmetic Harmonization and International Cooperation	CHIC
International Committee of Medical Journal Editors	ICMJE
International Conference on the Harmonization of Technical Requirements for Registration of Pharmaceuticals for Human Use	ICH
International Coordinating Committee on the Validation of Alternative Methods	ICCVAM
International Crystal Foundation	ICF
International Dairy Federation	IDF
International Dairy Foods Association	IDFA
International Electrotechnical Commission	IEC
International Federation of Fruit Juice Producers	IFFJP
International for Electronic Healthcare Transactions	AFEHCT
International Fragrance Association	IFRA
International Fresh-cut Produce Association	IFPA
International Health Terminology Standard Development Organization	IHTSDO
International Life Sciences Institute	ILSI
International Natural Sausage Casing Association	INSCA
International Nomenclature Committee	INC
International Organization for Standardization	ISO
International Pharmaceutical Excipients Council	IPEC

International Society for Analytical Cytology	ISAC
International Society for Cardiovascular Surgery	ISCVS
International Society for Measurement and Control	ISA
International Society of Automation	ISA
International Society on Thrombosis and Homeostasis	ISTH
International Sprout Growers Association	ISGA
International Union Against Cancer	UICC
International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry	IUPAC
Interstate Shellfish Sanitation Conference	ISSC
Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations	JCAHO
Joint FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Food Additives	JECFA
Laser Institute of America	LIA
Logical Observation Identifier Names and Codes	LOINC
National Academies of Science Institute of Medicine	IOM
National Association of Photographic Manufacturers	NAPM
National Automated Clearinghouse Association	NACHA
National Automatic Merchandising Association	NAMA
National Cancer Registrar Association	NCRA
National Committee for Clinical Laboratory Standards	NCCLS
National Conference for Interstate Milk Shipments	NCIMS
National Council for Prescription Drug Program	NCPDP
National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurements	NCRP
National Egg Regulators Association	NERO
National eHealth Collaboration	NeHC
National Electrical Manufacturers Association	NEMA
National Fire Protection Association	NFPA
National Food Processors Association	NFPA
National Information Standards Organization	NISO
National Institute for Biological Sciences and Controls	NIBSC
National Marrow Donor Program	NMDP
National Oilseed Processors Association	NOPA
National Quality Forum	NQF
National Sanitary Foundation International	NSFI
National Toxicology Program	NTP
National Truck Equipment Association	NTEA
National Uniform Billing Committee	NUBC
National Uniform Claim Committee	NUCC
North America Free Trade Association	NAFTA

North American Association of Central Cancer Registries	NAACCR
Northwest Horticultural Council	NHC
Optical Laboratories Association	OLA
Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development	OECD
Organization for the Advancement of Structured Information Standards	OASIS
Pan American Health Organization	PAHO
Pan American Network for Drug Regulatory Harmonization	PANDRH
Parenteral Drug Association	PDA
Personal Care Products Council	PCPC
Plasma Protein Therapeutics Association	PPTA
Produce Marketing Association	PMA
Public Health Data Standards Consortium	PHDSC
Regulated Product Submission	RPS
Rehabilitation Engineering and Assistive Technology Society of North America	RESNA
Remark Code Committee	RCC
Research Institute for Fragrance Materials	RIFM
SDO Charter Organization	SCO
Society for Glassware and Ceramic Decorations	SGCD
Society for Toxicology	SOT
Society of Automotive Engineers	SAE
Society of Cosmetic Chemists	SCC
Society of Toxicologic Pathology	STP
Tea Association of America	TAA
Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry	TAPPI
Technical Committee for Juice and Juice Products	TCJJP
Therapeutic Goods Administration	TGA
U.S. Green Building Counsel	USGBC
Undersea and Hyperbaric Medical Society	UHMS
Underwriters Laboratories	UL
United Egg Producers	UEP
United Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Association	UFFVA
United States Adopted Names Council	USANC
United States Animal Health Association	USAHA
United States Egg and Poultry Association	USEPA
United States Pharmacopoeia	USP
Western Growers Association	WGA
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 2011 and the total number of activities these agency representatives participated in: **856**

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 2011.

Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ)
None

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)
None

Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS)
Medicare fee-for-service has developed a Certification Test Package to be used to assess the Medicare Administrative Contractors (MACs) compliance with Business Rules implemented with the upgrade to the new versions of HIPAA standards, ASC X12 5010 and NCPDP D.0

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

Related to this response, FDA would also like to note that the agency is pursuing ISO 17025 accreditation for its laboratories, where appropriate.

Indian Health Service (IHS)
The IHS does not engage in conformity assessments activities. The IHS strives to use industry-based standards and commercial off-the-shelf products. The IHS partners with the Veterans Health Administration for many of the health information technology used in its facilities, thereby maintaining continuity of standards between the two agencies and collaboration of appropriate data. In addition, IHS is actively involved with working groups of the Federal Health Architecture and the Office of the National Coordinator for Health Information Technology (ONC), stays abreast of developments in the HIT Standards and HIT Policy Committees, and participates in cross-Federal committees and working groups.

National Institutes of Health / National Cancer Institute (NIH/NCI)
Not Applicable

National Institutes of Health / National Library of Medicine (NIH/NLM)
Not Applicable

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA)

There was no conformity assessment activities performed in 2011.

Office of the National Coordinator (ONC)
Certification of Health IT will provide assurance to purchasers and other users that an EHR system, or other relevant technology, offers the necessary technological capability, functionality, and security to help them meet the meaningful use criteria established for a given phase. Providers and patients must also be confident that the electronic health IT products and systems they use are secure, can maintain data confidentially, and can work with other systems to share information. Confidence in health IT systems is an important part of advancing health IT system adoption and allowing for the realization of the benefits of improved patient care.
Eligible professionals and eligible hospitals who seek to qualify for incentive payments under the Medicare and Medicaid EHR Incentive Programs are required by statute to use Certified EHR Technology. Once certified, Complete EHRs and EHR Modules would be able to be used by eligible professionals and eligible hospitals, or be combined, to meet the statutory requirement for Certified EHR Technology. FY 2011 conformance assessment activities include -
• ONC selected organizations as ONC-Authorized Testing and Certification Bodies (ATCBs). ONC-ATCBs are authorized to perform Complete EHR and/or EHR Module testing and certification. These ONC-ATCBs are required to test and certify EHRs to the applicable certification criteria adopted by the Secretary under subpart C of Part 170 Part II and Part III as stipulated in the Standards and Certification Criteria Final Rule. Certification by an ATCB will signify to eligible professionals, hospitals, and critical access hospitals that an EHR technology has the capabilities necessary to support their efforts to meet the goals and objectives of meaningful use.
• In collaboration with ONC, the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) has developed the functional and conformance testing requirements, test cases, and test tools to support the proposed Health IT Certification Programs. These conformance test methods (test procedures, test data, and test tools) will help ensure compliance with the meaningful use technical requirements and standards. (http://xw2k.nist.gov/healthcare/use_testing/index.html)

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

Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ)
None

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)
CDC finds that the convergence upon industry standards for electronic exchange of health information among and between health care and public health agencies is accelerating successful adoption of interoperable electronic health records and public health information systems.

Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS)
No Response

Food and Drug Administration (FDA)

FDA policy is to develop and use voluntary consensus standards wherever possible in the management of products we regulate. FDA supports the letter and spirit of the NTTAA and the OMB Directive.

Indian Health Service (IHS)
The IHS has no comments or recommendations for changes.

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

National Institutes of Health / National Library of Medicine (NIH/NLM)
None

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA)
The Circular is very informative.

Office of the National Coordinator (ONC)
ONC aims to use voluntary consensus standards wherever possible in promoting and supporting the adoption of HIT. For example, the Standards and Certification Final Rule contained two government unique standards for the reason that no applicable voluntary consensus standards were available. ONC supports the letter and spirit of the NTTAA and the OMB Directive.

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:

Responses to questions 10.4 to 10.7 vary by agency within HHS and are given in more detail below:

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;

Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ)
(a)Yes – for patient safety common formats

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)
(c) Not applicable

Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS)
(b) No

Food and Drug Administration (FDA)
(a) Yes

Indian Health Service (IHS)
(b) No

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

National Institutes of Health / National Library of Medicine (NIH/NLM)
(a) Yes;

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA)
Yes, SAMHSA is guided by standards promulgated by ONC, CMS, OCIIC and OCR. For example, regulations developed by ONC affect data standard use within SAMHSA, and allows SAMHSA to provide guidance to constituents and stakeholders. With the passage of healthcare reform through the ARRA HITECH and ACA legislation, SAMHSA works closely with CMS to define the role SAMHSA will fulfill once CMS Medicaid begins paying for substance abuse and mental health services for our current clients. The meaningful use standards promulgated by ONC also influence how we will provide guidance to our constituents and stakeholders.

Office of the National Coordinator (ONC)
(a) 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;

Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ)
(d) Neither

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)
(e) Not applicable

Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS)
(d) Neither

Food and Drug Administration (FDA)
(c) Both

Indian Health Service (IHS)
(d) Neither

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

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

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA)
(e) Not applicable

Office of the National Coordinator (ONC)
(C) Both

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;

Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ)
(a) yes - with new surveys

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)
(a) Yes

Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS)
(a) Yes -- annual budget preparation

Food and Drug Administration (FDA)
Approximately three times a year the agency reviews standards activities, including any standards as needed, within its FDA Standards Committee.

Indian Health Service (IHS)
(a) Yes

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

National Institutes of Health / National Library of Medicine (NIH/NLM)
(b) No;

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA)
(a) Yes

Office of the National Coordinator (ONC)
(a) Yes

10.7
How often does your agency review its standards for purposes of updating such use? [enter the number of years]:

Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ)
With Every Survey

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)
2

Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS)
Annually (1).

Food and Drug Administration (FDA)
Approximately three times a year the agency reviews standards activities, including any standards as needed, within its FDA Standards Committee.

Indian Health Service (IHS)
For technology standards, the IHS reviews during the requirements phase of software development when significant work is performed on software applications. The IHS also reviews standards as new government regulations affect the Agency.

National Institutes of Health / National Cancer Institute (NIH/NCI)
Review is conducted continually as new standards are developed, with at least yearly review.

National Institutes of Health / National Library of Medicine (NIH/NLM)
0

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA)
1 Annually

Office of the National Coordinator (ONC)
1

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Title: Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) Fiscal Year 2011 Agency Report

Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Fiscal Year 2011 Agency Report

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

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

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

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

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

National Integration Center
The Standards and Technology Branch of FEMA'S National Integration Center provides a standards and technology management system that integrates and leverages the capability needs of the whole community. FEMA has two Private Sector Preparedness programs that are voluntary consensus standards based (i.e. the Private Sector Preparedness Accreditation and Certification program (PS-Prep™) and Ready.gov/Business). PS-Prep™ promotes and recognizes conformance to three preparedness standards (i.e. NFPA 1600, ASIS SPC-1, and BSI BS 25999-2) that address business continuity, organizational resilience, emergency, and disaster management. These standards provide guidelines with which organizations can structure their thinking and behavior around setting and achieving clear goals, based on their own unique

operating environments and appetites for risk. Ready.gov/Business is a business preparedness guidance program designed utilizing NFPA 1600 to assist businesses in developing a preparedness program by providing tools to create a plan that addresses the impact of many hazards.

In addition to private sector preparedness, FEMA's has integrated numerous VSC's to provide the necessary framework for our Core Capabilities within the Nation Preparedness Goal. The Core Capabilities describe the capabilities related to the five homeland security mission areas: Prevent, Protect, Mitigate, Respond, and Recover. It defines and provides the basis for assessing preparedness. It also establishes national guidance for preparing the Nation for major all-hazards events, such as those defined by the National Planning Scenarios. The current version of the Core Capabilities contains 37 core capabilities. Also, the Core Capabilities are embedded in the Homeland Security Exercise Evaluation Program (HSEEP), where the integrated VSC's assist in providing the performance requirements for evaluating an entities response to a major event at the task level and may assist an entity in building and maintaining the capabilities necessary to perform those tasks in case of a real emergency.

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

Beneficial outcomes that have resulted include the strengthening of the nation's ability to prepare for and respond safely and effectively to emergencies, disasters, and CBRNE incidents; emphasis on interoperability, compatibility, and standardization; improved security and safety; innovation and application of better technology.

United States Fire Academy (USFA)
The National Fire Incident Reporting (NFIRS) reporting format is based on the National Fire Protection Association Standard 901 "Uniform Coding for Fire Protection".
Within the NFIRS States, participating local fire departments fill out the Incident and Casualty reports as fires occur. They forward the completed incidents via paper forms or computer media to their state office where the data is validated and consolidated into a single computerized database. Feedback reports are generated and forwarded to the participating fire departments. Periodically, aggregated statewide data is sent to the National Fire Data Center at the USFA to be included in the National Database. This database is used to answer questions about the nature and causes of injuries, deaths, and property loss resulting from fires. The information is disseminated through a variety of means to States and other organizations.

The NFIRS is a model of successful Federal, State, and local partnership. The database

constitutes the world's largest national annual collection of incident information. One reason for the success of the program due to the use of standards that provide uniform definitions that are used across the country to define the fire problem

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

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

NFTTU's most successful use of a VCS is the use of ANSI/SAAMI standards. These standards, used by the arms and ammunition industry, provide a common base that many of ICE's vendors are familiar with and have helped standardize test procedures throughout the industry.
NFTTU also successfully uses VCS in BALLAB's ISO 9001.2008 certification. NFTTU's Ballistic Laboratory Management System was created under the ISO model, it is the basis for NFTTU's internal standards and all work performed by the BALLAB. Complying with the ISO standard has greatly improved the consistency and quality of the BALLAB.

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

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

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

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

To ensure that the agency's mission and core values are being accomplished, CBP has taken a dedicated approach to the training of CBP staff with programs that are designed, delivered and evaluated with dynamic systems and with high principles. The CBP Office of Training and Development (OTD) leads the agency's accreditation and certification efforts to adhere to these systems and standards for the development, delivery and evaluation of CBP's training programs. OTD adheres to a set of standards and processes that strive for effectiveness, efficiency and accountability.

In order to stay in compliance we voluntarily adhere to the:
• Federal Law Enforcement Training Accreditation (FLETA) Standards (www.fleta.gov) that ensure best practices and good governance for federal law enforcement training programs,;
• The International Association of Continuing Education and Training and American National Institute Standards (www.iacet.org) that ensure that the agency's training programs apply adult learning principles and methodologies; and
• The Distance Education and Training Council (www.detc.org) standards to ensure that our online training programs adhere to technology and online learning industry standards.

Our Standards and Accreditation team members provide management, monitoring and oversight of the OTD accreditation and certification efforts. The standards also adhere to Federal training mandates such as Shared Content Object Reference Model (SCORM) requirements and Section 508 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 regarding accessibility to electronic media.
We also voluntary adhere to the Laboratories and Scientific Services ISO/IEC 17025 standards (http://www.cbp.gov/xp/cgov/newsroom/fact_sheets/lab_services.xml. These standards are used by CBP to ensure that our more than 200 scientists, chemists, biologists, textile analysts, physicists, forensic scientists, engineers and procurement specialists that work in CBP laboratories conduct general chemical and forensic analysis in support of CBP's trade and anti-terrorism missions. They conduct laboratory analysis to determine the proper classification and appraisal of a commodity or product, if a product meets safety requirements, and whether a product is counterfeit.

Laboratories and Scientific Services' (ISO/IEC 17025 standard accreditation) scientific analyses and contributions to HSC classification and other enforcement of various trade commodities involving standardized scientific methodologies developed in conjunction with agencies such as Food & Drug Administration, Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau, Center of Disease Control – Laboratory Response Network, Consumer Product Safety Commission.

The use of standards in the procurement efforts being undertaken at the Interdiction Technology Branch (ITB) of Laboratories and Scientific Services CBP - OIT is essential to ensure that the technical performance of the non-intrusive inspection (NII) and radiation detection (RD) systems meets CBP requirements. This is expected to result in improved security at the land border crossings and seaports and reduction in the cost over the lifetime cycle of the systems. The use of the standards is also essential to ensure electrical, mechanical and radiation safety of these systems.

These standards are listed in the statement of work/performance specification section of the

contract as applicable documents. A list of those standards is given below:
• ANSI/IEEE N42.46-2008, American National Standard for the Determination of Imaging Performance of X-Ray and Gamma-ray systems for Cargo and Vehicle Screening.
• ANSI/HPS N43.3-2008, American National Standard for General Radiation Safety – Installations Using Non-Medical X-Ray and sealed Gamma-Ray Sources, Energies up to 10 MeV.
• ANSI/IEEE N42.35-2004, American National Standard – Evaluation and Performance of Radiation Portal Monitors for Homeland Security.
• ANSI/IEEE N42.42-2006, American National Standard – Data Format Standard for Radiation Detectors Used for Homeland Security.
• ANSI/IEEE N42.38-2008, American National Standard – Performance Criteria for Spectroscopy-Based Portal Monitors for Homeland Security.
• ANSI/IEEE N42.41-2007, American National Standard - Minimum Performance Criteria and evaluation of Active Interrogation Systems for Homeland Security.
• ANSI/HPS N43.14-2011, American National Standard – Radiation Safety for Active Interrogation Systems Used in Security Screening of Cargo.
• American Society of Testing and Materials (ASTM) – Performance Standards for CBRNE Sensors.
• American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME) Standards.
• National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 79 – Electrical Standards for Industrial Machinery.
• National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 70 – National Electrical Code: Recommended Practices for Electrical Equipment Maintenance

Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC)
The mission of Department of Homeland Security's (DHS') Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC) is to, "… train those who protect our homeland." The FLETC leverages partnerships, technology, methodology, capacity and realistic venues to develop and deliver effective mission critical training. In order to facilitate this endeavor, FLETC has developed and conducts all of the law enforcement training programs and subsequent courses of instruction following the processes outlined in various FLETC directives, policies, and procedures. These directives, policies, and procedures all support the professional training standards that are required by the Federal Law Enforcement Training Accreditation (FLETA).

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

The re-accreditation of the FLETC academy and the various law enforcement training programs provides assurance to the agencies and citizens we serve, that the FLETC has voluntarily submitted to a process of self-regulation and has successfully achieved compliance with a set of professional voluntary training standards that have been collectively established by our peers within the law enforcement training community. Additionally, professional standards that have been developed and implemented by other governmental agencies are also taught at one of the FLETC training facilities or as an exported program. These agencies include but are not limited to the FEMA, DNDO, USCG, TSA, OHA, NPPD, S&T, and EPA.

To date, FLETC has been awarded the FLETA Board's Academy Accreditation and Re-Accreditation for the Glynco, Artesia, Charleston, and Cheltenham training sites. The FLETC has also been awarded Program accreditation for twelve law enforcement training programs, which have all been re-accredited. The Academy's second re-accreditation assessment will be conducted in January 2012. The FLETC programs include four Center Basic Programs: the Criminal Investigator Training Program, the Land Management Police Training Program, the Uniformed Police Training Program and the recently approved Infrastructure Police Officer Training Program. FLETC programs also include nine Center Advanced Training Programs: the Boat Operator Anti-Terrorism Training Program, the Law Enforcement Driver Instructor Training Program, the Firearms Instructor Training Program, the Inland Boat Operators Training Program, the Law Enforcement Instructor Training Program, the Law Enforcement Instructor In-Service Training Program, the Law Enforcement Control Tactics Instructor Training Program, the Marine Law Enforcement Training Program, and the Physical Fitness Coordinator Instructor Training Program.

These accomplishments demonstrate FLETC's continuous adherence to quality, effectiveness and integrity in meeting our organizational mission and in providing excellent education and training to our students. For further information regarding FLETA, refer to www.fleta.gov.
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office (DNDO)

DNDO works to enhance the nuclear detection efforts of federal, state, territorial, tribal, local governments, and the private sector, to ensure a coordinated response to such threats.
The Domestic Nuclear Detection Office (DNDO) continues to use consensus standards as the basis for specific performance specifications used in DNDO test and development programs. The American National Standards Institute (ANSI) N42 series standards are referenced in the on-going Graduated Radiation Detector and Evaluation Reporting (GRaDERSM) program and in the Illicit Trafficking Radiation Assessment Program (ITRAP) +10 test campaign.

GRaDERSM results will augment the FEMA grant program by identifying equipment that has met selected parts of existing voluntary consensus standards (VCS), and ITRAP+10 is using voluntary consensus standards as the basis for test procedures for nine classes of detection equipment. Other efforts include the Human Portable Radiation Detection Systems (HPRDS) projects, resulting in improved handheld detection systems, and the Advanced Spectroscopic Portal program.
The DNDO Chief Information Officer (CIO) is committed to the use of VCS whenever practicable and continues to support the development and coordination of the National Institute

of Standards and Technology (NIST) revision of ANSI N42.42-2006, American National Standard Data Format Standard for Radiation Detectors Used for Homeland Security with subject matter experts. The ongoing work of the ANSI N42.42 Committee has been to simplify and standardize the data being passed in compliant exchanges.

DNDO is also the designated steward for DHS for the Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear (CBRN) Domain of the National Information Exchange Model (NIEM), a consensus standards-based data exchange architecture that provides the information sharing backbone for the Global Nuclear Detection Architecture. DNDO has developed the necessary NIEM Information Exchange Packet Documents (IEPDs) that incorporate standards for data content and message structure. These include a number of the Organization for the Advancement of Structured Information Standards Emergency Data Exchange Language (OASIS EDXL) family of standards.

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

The U.S. Coast Guard remains committed to developing and adopting nationally and internationally recognized standards as a means to improve maritime safety and marine environmental protection, and to promote an internationally competitive U.S. maritime industry. One of the goals of our Standards program is to develop a comprehensive set of nationally recognized, internationally compatible standards through active participation in national standards organizations. While the adoption of voluntary consensus standards enables the Coast Guard to fulfill its regulatory functions more efficiently, this capability would be useless without the existence of meaningful standards. Recognizing this reality early on, the Coast Guard aggressively pursued membership on a full range of standards-organizations. We support over 25 government and non-government organizations and actively participate on over 100 standards-committees. This active participation enables us to raise genuine issues of public safety, national security, and preservation of the marine environment. Additionally, where our stakeholders have not established suitable safety requirements, we catalyze their development. Visit our Director of Commercial Regulations & Standards website at http://www.uscg.mil/hq/cg5/cg52/ for further information.

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

US-VISIT
US-VISIT is engaged in data sharing at the departmental, federal, state and local, and international government levels. Data sharing, strategic planning, and enterprise data management and architecture rely on the use of standards, which are necessary to achieve full data interchange and interoperability in an open-systems environment. US-VISIT actively participates in the development of biometric standards for the following reasons and benefits:

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

In conjunction with the Science and Technology Directorate's Office of Test, Evaluation and Standards, US-VISIT co-chairs the DHS Biometric Standards Working Group (BSWG). The BSWG provides a forum for communication and information exchange across DHS components and between Federal agencies on biometric standards activities. The focus of the BSWG is to adopt biometric standards that meet the criteria for adoption as DHS national standards. The BSWG ensures that biometric standards are reviewed, approved, and disseminated within DHS for application during biometric systems development. Members of the BSWG champion biometric standards development at the national and international levels; advocate DHS interests and requirements through active participation in national and international standards bodies; and build consensus on standards development, evaluation, and implementation issues.

US-VISIT provides technical assistance to foreign countries seeking to establish biometric identity-screening capabilities. This assistance includes guidance on the use of biometric standards to support interoperability and to facilitate information sharing.

Office of Infrastructure Protection

The Office of Infrastructure Protection (NPPD/IP) is responsible for protecting and enhancing the resilience of the Nation’s critical infrastructure. Among the programs within NPPD/IP, several rely on standards.

Interagency Security Committee

The Interagency Security Committee was created by Executive Order 12977 to enhance the quality and effectiveness of security in and protection of buildings and facilities in the United States occupied by Federal employees for nonmilitary activities (“Federal facilities”), and to provide a permanent body to address continuing government-wide security for Federal facilities. The ISC’s duties and responsibilities include: (1) establish policies for security in and protection of Federal facilities; (2) develop and evaluate security standards for Federal facilities, develop a strategy for ensuring compliance with such standards, and oversee the implementation of appropriate security measures in Federal facilities; and (3) take such actions as may be necessary to enhance the quality and effectiveness of security and protection of Federal facilities. The ISC standards apply to all civilian federal facilities in the United States—whether government-owned, leased or managed; to be constructed or modernized; or to be purchased. Chief security officers and other senior executives from 50 federal agencies and departments make up the ISC membership. The ISC also engages with industry and other government stakeholders to advance

best practices. http://www.dhs.gov/files/committees/gc_1194539370126.shtm

Infrastructure Information Collection Division
The Infrastructure Information Collection Division of the NPPD Office of Infrastructure Protection (NPPD/IP) is currently working to establish a formalized standards management program within the Data Management and Enterprise Architecture activities. The NPPD/IP implements DHS Enterprise Architecture and the Enterprise Data Management Office guidelines for adoption of existing VCS standards or development and implementation of IP standards based on VCS. An example of successful implementation of a VCS, NPPD/IP has implemented the Geographic Markup Language (GML) to visualize location information and as a mechanism for location information sharing. Implementation of GML allows NPPD/IP to use enterprise available tools provided by the Geospatial Management Office.

Partnership and Outreach Division
Finally, the Partnership and Outreach Division works with the Federal Emergency Management Agency to implement the Private Sector Preparedness Accreditation and Certification Program (PS-Prep) in the private sector business community. This program is focused on the critical infrastructure sectors as defined in HSPD-7 and the National Infrastructure Protection Plan. The standards developed by the National Fire Protection Association, the British Standards Institution and ASIS International—were published for public comment in the Federal Register in Oct. 2009. The adoption of the final standards was published in a Federal Register Notice following a series of regional public meetings and the incorporation of public comments.

Office of Risk Management & Analysis (RMA)
The Office of Risk Management & Analysis (RMA) works to ensure that risk information and analysis are provided to inform a full range of homeland security decisions, including strategy formulation, preparedness priorities, and resource allocations. RMA actively monitors VCS related to risk management and risk analysis. Where possible, RMA seeks to generate risk management policies and provide risk analyses that are informed by key standards put forth by VCSBs on applicable topics (e.g. ISO 31000:2009 - Risk Management - Principles and Guidelines).

Office of Cybersecurity and Communications (CS&C)
Office of Emergency Communications (OEC)
The mission of the Office of Emergency Communications (OEC) is to support and promote the ability of emergency responders and government officials to continue to communicate in the event of natural disasters, acts of terrorism, or other man-made disasters, and work to ensure, accelerate, and attain interoperable and operable emergency communications nationwide.
OEC relies on the 3GPP LTE standards process for wireless broadband technology that will be used in the Nationwide Public Safety Broadband Network (NPSBN). Although OEC does not directly participate in these voluntary consensus standards bodies, OEC works with National Communication System (NCS) and through Department of Commerce's Public Safety Communications Research Program.
OEC participates and supports the Project 25 Standards through the Telecommunications Industry Association (TIA) representing the public safety user requirements for digital public safety land mobile radio systems. OEC is voting member of TIA and directly participates in the

development of the standards.

Through TIA, a recognized SDO, the standards and specifications for several interfaces and features have been published within the P25 Suite of Standards and Specifications for mission critical voice and limited data capabilities in land mobile radio systems supporting the public safety community. DHS OEC does not directly use any of the standards published under the Project 25 moniker. However, OEC does include the P25 standards as part of the SAFECOM Grant Guidance and the National Emergency Communications Plan (NECP). Both documents are created within OEC programs.

The Project 25 standards are used heavily in the public safety community at all levels of government. The standards have enhanced interoperability between agencies, increased spectral efficiency, provided a migration path for newer systems, allowed backwards compatibility to legacy equipment, and lastly, have allowed multiple manufacturers to compete in the land mobile radio environment, thus improving innovation and reducing overall cost of ownership.
National Communication System (NCS)

The NCS National Security Emergency Preparedness (NS/EP) telecommunication standards mission in accordance with the national and international standards development provisions of Presidential Executive Order 12472 where evolving standards of industry are used as the basis for NS/EP telecommunications standards developments to benefit the NCS community of users. Contemporary standards developed for the benefit of National Security Emergency Preparedness telecommunications provide the NCS with novel techniques to enable preferential treatment for the NCS community of telecommunications users in times of national emergency or crises. Secondly, these same standards provide credible references to cite during development of government Request-For-Proposals (RFPs) for future service offerings by the telecommunication industry.

The NCS successfully achieved approval and publication of a new (updated) ITU-T Recommendation, Y.2205 in FY 2011. This new Recommendation enables: (1) the credible citing of Y.2205 in government Request-For-Proposals for cost effective competitive emergency telecommunication service offerings, and (2) useful valid information on contemporary considerations and techniques for emergency telecommunications over public networks.
National Cyber Security Division (NCSD)

Critical Infrastructure Protection-Cyber security (CIP-CS)
CIP-CS is responsible for leading the national effort to protect the cyber elements of United States critical infrastructure (CI) sectors by promoting and developing cybersecurity management strategies through partnerships with public and private sector entities.
CIP-CS uses a variety of standards to guide decisions made for the mitigation of risks identified within the IT Sector and cross sector communities. CIP-CS collaborates with private and public sector partners to leverage and communicate cybersecurity and risk management principals and concepts in sector-wide IT and cyber risk management activities.
The IT Sector Risk Management Strategies for Domain Name System , Products and Services, Incident Management, and Internet Routing , released earlier this year, and the IT Sector Risk Assessments for Identity Management and the IT Sector Dependencies Analysis (both pending

release) by the IT Sector Coordinating Council and IT Government Coordinating (IT GCC), references the use and importance of standards in public and private sector producers and providers of IT hardware, software, and services. CIP-CS executes the Sector-Specific Agency responsibility for DHS, and manages the day-to-day operations of the IT GCC.

Control Systems Security Program (CSSP)

CSSP is responsible for reducing industrial control system risks within and across all critical infrastructure and key resource sectors by coordinating efforts among federal, state, local, and tribal governments, as well as industrial control systems owners, operators and vendors. The CSSP coordinates activities to reduce the likelihood of success and severity of impact of a cyber attack against critical infrastructure control systems through risk- mitigation activities.

CSSP uses standards in three ways to achieve its mission. First, the CSSP uses, promotes, and captures the requirements of multiple federal, commercial and international standards in its Cyber Security Evaluation Tool (CSET) which thousands of asset owners use to evaluate cybersecurity. Tool users evaluate cybersecurity posture against these standards based upon answers to a series of comprehensive standard-specific questions. CSSP assessment teams also use this tool to train and help improve an asset owner's control system and cyber security posture. Second, the program maintains a document titled "Catalog of Control Systems Security: Recommendations for Standards Developers" which brings together the most pertinent elements from the most comprehensive and current standards related to control systems. This document is a "superset" of control systems cyber security requirements and is available in the CSET and on the website for standards developers and asset owners, cross-referencing 15 published standards. Third, the CSSP provides resources, including time and expertise, to standards development organizations including NIST, SGIP, IEC, ISA, IEEE, and APTA. Experts provide content, participate in topic discussions, and review text being considered by the standard body.

Additionally, CSSP work completed to compare various existing standards also provided input into the original framework for advanced metering infrastructure cyber security controls in Appendix A, "Crosswalk of Cyber Security Documents" in the NISTIR 7628 publication "Guidelines for Smart Grid Cyber Security: Vol. 1, Smart Grid Cyber Security Strategy, Architecture, and High-Level Requirements."

During FY2011 CSSP performed over 75 on-site assessments using the CSET tool where industry standards were directly used to evaluate the security posture of control systems. In addition, over 600 CSET CDs were provided to organizations for self assessments and a total of 1640 downloads of the CSET tools were recorded in FY11.

CSSP has also been supporting the American Public Transportation Association (APTA) for several years, culminating in APTA's publication of "Securing Control and Communications Systems in Transit Environments – Part 1: Elements, Organization and Risk Assessment/Management", APTA RP-CCS-1-RT-001-10, July 30, 2010. The more technical part 2 effort has just started. The DHS publication "Catalog of Control System Security: Recommendations for Standards Developers", was heavily used in guiding the published Part 1 and the developing Part 2 recommended practice.

Federal Network Security

Requirements and Acquisition Support (RAS) collaborates across the Federal enterprise to address common security challenges, identify best practices, deploy standardized security tools and services, and evaluate existing capabilities. The program also supports expanded e-government through the Information Systems Security Line of Business (ISS LoB).
The RAS program uses Secure Content Automation Protocol (SCAP) Standards and various Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS), and NIST Special Pubs as requirements for many of the tools and services DHS seeks through acquisitions in support of our ISS LoB initiatives.

Soliciting for tools and services under the SAIR Tier II and Risk Management Framework Acquisitions: RAS/ISSLoB used SCAP and FIPS as requirements. The Continuous Monitoring Working Group in conjunction with NIST, NSA and DHS is working to mature and improve the use of SCAP in the vendor community and throughout the federal government.

National Security Deployment (NSD)
Block 2.2 of NSD National Cybersecurity & Protection System (NCPS) will provide cybersecurity information sharing capabilities that facilitate information exchanges among US-CERT and its customers/stakeholders from the federal, state, local and private sectors.
NCPS will use standards to facilitate the exchange of information related to cyber incidents, cyber indicators and warnings, malware, phishing, computing platform vulnerabilities and configurations, etc. Use of these standards is imperative to the timely exchange of information necessary to protect federal networks.

During FY-11, NSD worked with the NPPD CIO as the National Information Exchange Model (NIEM) Cyber Domain Steward. In this, NSD has developed a charter, PO&AM document, scope, and a draft CybIR Exchange for Cyber Incident Report. This exchange is using the RFC 5070 and extending it with elements that are required for information sharing of Incident information. A pilot application will be developed by March 2012.

US-Computer Emergency Readiness Team (CERT)
US-CERT's mission is to lead efforts to improve the nation's cybersecurity posture, coordinate cyber information sharing, and proactively manage cyber risks to the nation while protecting the Constitutional rights of Americans.

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

US-CERT engages in the development, integration and outreach of standards for automation and knowledge exchange in cybersecurity to support its strategic goals and enable global, cross-sector mission success. Without standardized means of knowledge exchange and automated incident identification, communication and response and mitigation, US-CERT and DHS cannot expect to sustain success at the scale and speed that modern network defense demands.
IETF RFC 5070 (IODEF) has been successfully used by US-CERT as a distribution format for

our weekly IP watchlist. OpenPGP (RFC 4880) continues to be a critical standard for interoperable secure communications between US-CERT and public and private, domestic and international partners.

Extensible Messaging and Presence Protocol (XMPP, defined in multiple RFCs 6120, 6121, 6122) continues to provide US-CERT with globally interoperable instant messaging capability that we can share with partners throughout the cybersecurity community of practice.

Global Cybersecurity Management

Research and Standards Integration (RSI)

RSI's mission is to promote the future state of cybersecurity through the integration of research technologies into CS&C operations and advancement of standards. For standards, the mission is to promote the advancement of cybersecurity standards and promote the adoption of relevant standards into CS&C's operational systems and programs.

RSI contributes to standards that are important to CS&C's operational mission, such as standards for incident handling and incident information exchange or supply chain risk management. RSI does so by participating at the national and international levels in standards bodies such as ITU-T Study Group 17 Question 4 (Cybersecurity) and Question 10 (Identity and Access Management) and INCITS CS1, which represents US interests at ISO/IEC JTC 1 SC 27, which develops a wide range of standards on information security techniques. In addition, RSI chairs the CS&C Standards Committee, and through this committee, RSI promotes coordination of CS&C programs' standards activities, to improve coverage of standards development activities that are important to CS&C.

Supply Chain Risk Management (SCRM)

SCRM promotes the resiliency of the Information and Communications Technology (ICT) non-national security systems supply chain by expanding awareness of supply chain risks for the acquisition community, developing tools to mitigate risk, developing new acquisition policies and practices for global market place, engaging partnership with industry to develop standards and practices, warning stakeholders of supply chain threats and incidents, developing a Supply Chain Risk Modeling Framework, and developing a Programmatic Framework for continued and enhanced program capabilities.

SCRM uses various standards to determine the current set of best practices with regard to the ICT supply chain and to promote the adoption of these practices by government agencies, their suppliers and ICT integrators.

Software Assurance Program

The Software Assurance (SwA) Program promotes software security and resilience via enhanced processes, automation and diagnostics; enables public-private collaboration focused on reducing exploitable software weaknesses and addressing means to improve capabilities that routinely develop, acquire, and deploy resilient software products.

The goals of the SWA Program will be achieved by raising the level of practice across industry, so that software and systems are more secure and resilient against attack. Improved standards in development and acquisition practices and security automation are an important ingredient in enabling all stakeholders to raising the overall level of security for their part of cyberspace. To

that end, NCSD works with ISO/IEC JTC 1, IEEE, OMG, The Open Group, ITU-T and others to promote the achievement of improved standards.

The SwA Program sponsored the Software Assurance Curriculum at the Software Engineering Institute (SEI). Both the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) Computer Society and Association for Computing Machinery (ACM) Education Board have recognized the MSwA Reference Curriculum as appropriate for a Masters Program in Software Assurance .This project produced a four- volume curriculum and an accompanying report and signifies that software assurance is emerging as an important academic discipline for the development, acquisition, and operation of software systems and services that provide requisite levels of dependability and security.

The SwA Program has a prominent role in ISO/IEC 15026 “Systems and Software Assurance” in achieving approval in technical balloting in May 2011. The IEEE has published its adoption of ISO/IEC 15026-2, Systems and Software Assurance Case. This means that IEEE and ISO/IEC now share a single, identical standard for the expression of assurance cases documenting the achievement of critical properties, such as security. IEEE plans to adopt the other standards in the ISO/IEC 15026 series as they are completed.

SwA program provides a prominent role in the publication of ISO/IEC Technical Report (TR) 24772 Information technology -- Programming languages -- Guidance to avoiding vulnerabilities in programming languages through language selection and use.

Emergent work under International Telecommunication Union - Telecommunications Standardization Sector (ITU-T) ITU-T (“CYBEX”) is linked to SwA through DHS SwA Program sponsorship of software security automation and measurement enumerations and languages. The recommended an overall concept document entitled CYBEX - The Cybersecurity Information Exchange Framework (X.1500) that references and advocates the use of SwA-sponsored software security enumerations and languages (CVE, CAPEC, CWE, MAEC, OVAL, CybOX and CWSS), as well as others co-sponsored by NSA and NIST (CEE, CPE, CCE, CVSS, XCCDF, ARF, and IODEF). A second document entitled ITU-T X.1520, Common Vulnerabilities and Exposures focuses on the correct and proper use of CVE Identifiers, while the third entitled ITU-T X.1521, Common Vulnerability Scoring System focuses on the correct and proper use of CVSS. The SwA Program sponsors Common Attack Pattern Enumeration and Classification (CAPEC), Common Weakness Enumeration (CWE), Common Weakness Scoring System (CWSS), Malware Attribute Enumeration and Characterization (MAEC), Cyber Observables (CybOX), Common Vulnerabilities and Exposures (CVE), and Open Vulnerability and Assessment Language (OVAL) to promote standardization and automation to remediate software vulnerabilities and weaknesses.

The SwA Program participates in the Technical Advisory Group (TAG) to International Organization for Standardization (ISO) International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) Joint Technical Committee (JTC 1) Subcommittee (SC) 7 “Systems and Software Engineering” for software and systems engineering, including several of critical interest for software and systems assurance. SwA Program has a prominent role in ISO/IEC 15026, “Systems and Software Assurance” in achieving approval in technical balloting in May 2011. The SwA Program

sponsored work on ISO/IEC 24728-1 provides guidance in applying life cycle processes to organizations and their projects. The Program also sponsored work on ISO/IEC 24748-1, “Life Cycle Management” was also approved in its initial IEEE ballot and was submitted for final administrative processing. ISO/IEC 16326, Systems and software project management will be published by the IEEE.

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

Office for Interoperability and Compatibility (OIC)
The First Responders Group’s Office for Interoperability and Compatibility (OIC) focuses on the research, development, testing, and evaluation necessary to improve emergency communications capabilities for day-to-day operations and major incidents. Standards, specifications, and requirements represent critical components in ensuring that the technology can interoperate and meets the needs of users. OIC improves emergency communications by supporting the development of these public safety standards, specifications, and requirements. OIC actively works with standards bodies to promote the acceleration of standards and ultimately ensure public safety requirements are met.

OIC’s Emergency Data Exchange Language (EDXL) Messaging Standards effort accelerates the creation of data messaging standards. OIC is partnering with emergency responders, Federal agencies including FEMA, and standards development organizations, such as the Organization for the Advancement of Structured Information Standards (OASIS). The EDXL initiative is a practitioner-driven, public-private partnership to create information sharing capabilities between disparate emergency response software applications, systems, and devices. The resulting Extensible Markup Language (XML) standards assist the emergency response community in sharing data seamlessly and securely while responding to an incident. Recently, OIC supported the development of an update to an existing EDXL standard: Distribution Element (DE). This DE 2.0 specification describes a standard message distribution format for data sharing among emergency information systems. The DE 2.0 serves two important purposes:
• Allows an organization to wrap separate but related pieces of emergency information, including any of the EDXL message types, into a single "package" for easier and more useful distribution;
• Allows an organization to send “the package” to organizations or individuals with specified roles, located in specified locations or those interested in specified keywords.

2. Please list the government-unique standards your agency used in lieu of voluntary consensus standards during FY 2011: **0**

3. Please list the Voluntary Consensus Standards (VCS) your agency substituted for Government Unique Standards (GUS) in FY 2011 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 2011: 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 2011. 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: **10**

Other Technical Standards: **0**

Rationale:

5. Please enter the Voluntary Consensus Standards Bodies (VCSB) in which your agency participated in during FY 2011: **46**

Voluntary Consensus Standards Body	**Acronym**
3rd Generation Partnership Project	3GPP
ADC International	ADC
Alliance for Telecommunications Industry Solutions	ATIS
American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists	AATCC
American Boat and Yacht Council	ABYC
American Bureau of Shipping	ABS
American National Standards Institute	ANSI
American Petroleum Institute	API
American Public Transportation Association	APTA
American Society for Industrial Security	ASIS
American Society of Mechanical Engineers	ASME
American Welding Society	AWS
AOAC International	AOAC
APCO International	APCO
ASTM International	ASTM
British Standards Institute	BSI
Electronic Industries Alliance	EIA
Emergency Management Accreditation Program	EMAP
Facial Identification Scientific Working Group	FISWG
Health Physics Society	HPS
Industry Consortium for Advancement of Security on the Internet	ICASI
Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers	IEEE
Institute of Transportation Engineers	ITE
International Association of Drilling Contractors	IADC
International Association of Lighthouse Authorities	IALA

International Civil Aviation Organization	ICAO
International Code Council	ICC
InterNational Committee for Information Technology Standards	INCITS
International Maritime Organization	IMO
International Organization for Standardization	ISO
International Organization for Standardization/International Electrotechnical Commission	ISO/IEC
International Society of Automation	ISA
International Telecommunication Union	ITU
International Towing Tank Conference	ITTC
Internet Engineering Task Force	IETF
National Fire Protection Association	NFPA
National Institute of Standards and Technology	NIST
National Marine Electronics Association	NMEA
Object Management Group	OMG
Open Geospatial Consortium	OGC
Organization for the Advancement of Structured Information Standards	OASIS
Radio Technical Commission for Maritime Services	RTCM
Society of Automotive Engineers	SAE
Telecommunications Industry Association	TIA
The Open Group	OPEN
Underwriters Laboratories	UL

6. Please provide the total number of your agency's representatives who participated in voluntary consensus standards activities during FY 2011 and the total number of activities these agency representatives participated in:

Agency Representatives: **284**

Activities: **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 2011.

DNDO
In FY2011, DNDO, working in conjunction with NIST and other federal agencies, continued the active development of technical capability standards (TCSs). DNDO completed the validation of the first Technical Capability Standard (TCS) for hand-held instruments used for the detection and identification of radionuclides. This standard was published by DHS this past fall. DNDO also initiated the development of two additional TCSs, providing draft documents for TCSWG

review and comment.

DNDO sponsored the attendance of an Oak Ridge National Laboratory representative at the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) meetings related to radiological and nuclear (rad/nuc) standards. The individual is the chairman of one committee and a member of two other committees. In addition, he attends the IEC plenary sessions.

DNDO continued to actively support ANSI N42.42 Data Format standard review and modification efforts. DNDO personnel attended working group sessions and provided significant input to proposed revisions. In addition, DNDO is assisting in getting the ANSI N42.42 standard co-adopted by the IEC as a voluntary international standard.

DNDO is actively supporting the Illicit Trafficking Radiation Assessment Program (ITRAP+10). This is an effort established by the Joint Research Center (JRC) of the European Union (EU) to measure the effectiveness of equipment for detection use at border crossings. Due to limitations on the extent of JRC testing under ITRAP+10 and the capabilities of DNDO, the JRC invited DNDO to join the program. DNDO is now testing nine classes of radiation detection equipment against ANSI and IEC standards. Results will be provided in a final report that will be used by the EU for future acquisitions.

DNDO continued to fund the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) Get N42 effort. This effort provides free access to published N42 standards related to rad/nuc detection. There were approximately 3400 N42 standard documents downloaded in FY2011, in support of the DNDO objective to actively promulgate and encourage the use and application of the N42 rad/nuc detection standards.

DNDO continued to actively participate in and support the DHS Standards Council and related meetings, such as Homeland Security Standards Panel Plenary sessions.
DNDO has joined and is actively participating in the Test & Evaluation Capabilities and Methodologies Integrated Product Team (TECMIPT). The purpose of the TECMIPT is to provide joint, cross-community subject matter expertise and rigor to establish T&E standards, leveraging existing information.

DNDO began testing under the Graduated Rad/Nuc Detector Evaluation and Reporting (GRaDERSM) program.
The SAFE Port Act of 2006 (Public Law 109-347) established DNDO by statute. Responsibilities given to the DNDO include testing and evaluating rad/nuc detectors, as well as developing technical capability standards for these instruments in collaboration with NIST and other departments and agencies of the Federal government. Since test and evaluation against standards is one of the critical components of a conformity assessment system, DNDO established the GRaDER program to carry out this responsibility.

The GRaDER Program is designed to be a voluntary, fee-for-service program: manufacturers or vendors decide whether to have their products tested and, if so, pay to offset the costs for the test and evaluation. It assists the DHS grant program managers and Federal, state, local, tribal and territorial government agency purchasers that have a fiduciary responsibility to verify that grant

funds are spent on equipment that complies with standards (where standards are available). The GRaDER Program reports this information to homeland security stakeholders and other outside agencies by using the controlled access DNDO GRaDER Community of Interest (COI) page on the DHS Homeland Security Information Network (HSIN) and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Responder Knowledge Base (RKB). The business incentive is that equipment that has been tested against standards in the GRaDER program test and evaluation may be reported on the DHS GRaDER Evaluated Equipment List (GEEL), thereby enabling this verification. The result should lead to increasing sales of quality equipment to DHS components, other Federal departments and agencies, and state and local grantees seeking to establish or enhance capabilities to detect and interdict illicit nuclear or radiological material. GRaDER is a standards-based conformity assessment program. A suite of voluntary consensus standards developed by ANSI, in conjunction with IEEE, has been adopted as DHS National Standards. The ANSI/IEEE N42 series standards formed the standards bedrock for GRaDER. A key part of the conformity assessment system will be the use of test organizations that are accredited to ISO 17025 and the ANSI/IEEE N42 suite of standards. The National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program (NVLAP) will be the accrediting body. Participating test organizations use uniform formats and procedures for measuring compliance and reporting test data, and the GRaDER program establishes and applies published criteria to assess base compliance levels.

• Sampling and testing.
DNDO initiated a test campaign in late 2010 that continues through 2011 called the GRaDER Program One-Time Shared Cost Test Campaign for New Additions to the Evaluated Equipment List. DNDO issued a Request for Information soliciting interest in the test campaign, and a total of six manufacturers provided instrument models of alarming Personal Radiation Detectors (PRDs) and Radioisotope Identifiers (RIIDs) for testing against appropriate ANSI/IEEE N42 consensus standards. In addition, DNDO tested ten instrument models from DNDO operational inventory that included PRDs, RIIDs and backpack detectors. Once the test results are evaluated and scored, DNDO will publish summaries of the evaluations in three formats with increasing detail in controlled access electronic media.

• Inspection.
Inspections of instruments for certain characteristics and functionalities are imbedded in the requirements of the ANSI/IEEE N42 consensus standards. These instrument inspections are performed by the testing laboratory. In addition, DNDO performs inspections of manufacturer supplied operator manuals, technical information, product certifications and supplier's declarations of conformity upon receipt of applications for participating in the GRaDER program, and later during the instrument evaluation conducted at DNDO. This examination was performed on sixteen instrument models that were included in the GRaDER Program One-Time Shared Cost Test Campaign for New Additions to the Evaluated Equipment List.
• Supplier's declaration of conformity.
DNDO examined manufacturer supplied declarations of conformity if supplied with applications for participating in the GRaDER program, and later during the instrument evaluation conducted at DNDO. This examination procedure was applied to six instrument models that were submitted by manufacturers to the GRaDER Program One-Time Shared Cost Test Campaign.

• Certification.
a. DNDO continues the evaluation of the test results from the GRaDER Program One-Time Shared Cost Test Campaign. The evaluated items will be compiled into the GEEL and published for the stakeholders to use.
b. The DNDO-accepted laboratories are all participants in NVLAP. DNDO begins by evaluating each laboratory / laboratory team's self-declaration of conformity, and determines that the preparations are appropriate to begin testing. DNDO then issues a Letter of Acceptance for a period not to exceed one year or upon award of NVLAP accreditation. Manufacturers may ask for this letter as evidence that the laboratory / laboratory team is certified by DNDO to report results of tests that will be acceptable to DNDO for use in the GRaDER Program.
c. DNDO requires that the participating manufacturers submit copies of testing certifications from other certifying bodies when applying for consideration by the GRaDER Program.

• Quality and environmental management system assessment and registration.
DNDO examines the GRaDER Program participating laboratories' Quality Assurance and Management policies and procedures that are included in the laboratories' self-declarations of conformity and applications for accreditation under the NVLAP program.

• Accreditation.
The DNDO-accepted laboratories are all participants in NVLAP. DNDO evaluates each laboratory / laboratory team's self-declaration of conformity, and determines that the preparations are appropriate to begin testing. Test results generated as a result of testing against standards that are included in the laboratory's scope are used by the laboratory to demonstrate competence and capability. The NVLAP assessors are able to audit these results of testing during the on-site assessment for accreditation. DNDO supports the NVLAP assessment by providing observers, and by providing the programmatic guidelines under which the laboratories operate. DNDO issues a Letter of Acceptance to participating laboratories for a period not to exceed one year or upon award of NVLAP accreditation. This document serves as interim confirmation to customers that the laboratory is participating in the applicable NVLAP accreditation program and has an active application in progress.

• Recognition.
a. The GRaDER Program publishes a list of ANSI/IEEE N42 consensus standards and government unique technical capability standards that are included in the scope of the program. This listing is provided on the GRaDER Program public website.
b. The GRaDER Program publishes a list of participating laboratories / laboratory teams that are accepted by DNDO to perform testing and submit test reports to the program for consideration. This listing provides contact information and a brief description of the scope of capabilities. This listing is provided on the GRaDER Program public website.
c. The GRaDER program publishes the GEEL, along with several supporting products. The media with which these reporting products are delivered to the intended recipients will be access controlled and already familiar to the operational community.
i. The GEEL will report to the community stakeholders the make, model and equipment category of instruments that have been independently tested by DNDO accepted or NVLAP accredited laboratories. This DNDO listing will be made available on the FEMA RKB and can be placed on the GRaDER public website. It will be updated as instruments are considered by the GRaDER

program. Each listing will have a limited life of not more than four years, and will be extendable based on satisfactory completion of additional independent product testing or DNDO/NIST surveillance testing.
ii. The instrument Evaluation Summary Sheet will report the DNDO evaluation results for an independently tested instrument make and model by clause and subtest, within the scope of the appropriate standard for the particular category of equipment. The sheet will provide basic configuration descriptive information for hardware and software so that the reader will be able to determine if the evaluated instrument matches the product under consideration. The level of detail will focus on the successful satisfaction of requirements and criteria for a particular Compliance Level. A comments section will follow the summary, and it will address the exceptional observations or incidents that impacted the designated compliance level. This DNDO product will be made available on the limited access portion of the FEMA RKB and the GRaDER COI page on the HSIN.
iii. The DNDO/NIST GRaDER Evaluation Report will report the detailed findings of the evaluation on each instrument make and model. It will aggregate the evaluation of multiple copies of the instrument make and model under test, and describe any test anomalies that impacted the evaluation. The level of detail will focus on a tabular summarization of the successful trials within each subtest as stratified within the methods prescribed by the standards. The report will assign a pass/fail/completion of requirements and criteria for a particular subtest Compliance Level. This DNDO product will be made available on the limited access FEMA RKB and the GRaDER COI page on the HSIN.
iv. The GRaDER laboratory Test Report will report the actual test data in formats prescribed by the Test and Evaluation Protocols for each ANSI/IEEE N42 or government unique technical capability standard. This is a report for which ownership may be shared between the government and the manufacturer, by the manufacturer alone, or by the government alone. Distribution of this report will necessarily be limited and controlled, and shall be considered on a case-by-case basis. When the manufacture has an ownership stake, DNDO will consult with the manufacturer or rely on pre-agreed terms and conditions before providing the report to any requesting Federal, state, local, tribal and territorial government agency. DNDO has an obligation to verify the validity of the requesting entity and the agency’s authority to release sensitive, business proprietary information as prescribed by the provisions of the SAFE Port Act of 2006.

• Reference Materials.
The GRaDER Program has developed a significant assortment of programmatic guidance, checklists, agreements and forms that are available on the program’s public website (link http://www.dhs.gov/GRaDER). In addition, there are links to websites and web pages for other programs that have related interests and benefits for homeland security stakeholders (examples: DHS Office of SAFETY Act Implementation; General Services Administration (GSA) Schedule 84, "Total Solutions for Law Enforcement, Security, Facilities Management, Fire, Rescue, Clothing, Marine Craft and Emergency/Disaster Response," Special Item Number (SIN) 426 4R, "Radiation/Nuclear Material Detection Equipment").

• Proficiency.
DNDO, in conjunction with NIST, is developing a concept for proficiency testing of the NVLAP participating laboratories. This has not yet been funded or instituted. The intent is to employ laboratory proficiency testing bi-annually, in years for which no on-site assessment is required.

This is intended to be added to the requirements for maintaining NVLAP accreditation. DNDO has 10 personnel involved in supporting the above activities, with time commitments ranging from 10% to 100% depending on the program and activity level.

US-VISIT
US-VISIT is actively involved in the National Science and Technology Council (NSTC) Subcommittee on Biometrics and Identity Management Standards and Conformity Assessment (SCA) Working Group (WG), which, in support of biometric data exchange and interoperability across the U.S. Government, is charged with providing guidance and coordinating efforts for agencies on the development of standards; the adoption and implementation of standards; and the establishment of associated conformity assessment and interoperability testing programs. The SCA WG is responsible for the development and maintenance of the Registry of U.S. Government Recommended Biometric Standards, Agency Actions in Support of the NSTC Policy for the Development, Adoption and Use of Biometric Standards, Supplemental Information in Support of the NSTC Policy for Enabling the Development, Adoption and Use of Biometric Standards, and the Catalog of U.S. Government Biometric Product Testing Programs. US-VISIT conducts compatibility testing of e-passports issued by Visa Waiver Program countries to assess conformance with standards of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) and to ensure interoperability with e-passport readers deployed by DHS at U.S. ports of entry.

USCG
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. The Coast Guard relies heavily on the use of independent laboratories (including classification societies) to carry out conformity assessment activities on its behalf, and maintains formal acceptance and recognition programs for such laboratories worldwide. The requirements for acceptance and recognition are specified in regulation, and compliance is assessed by means of documentation provided by the laboratory, or where appropriate, site visits by technical experts. A searchable listing of accepted laboratories can be found at http://cgmix.uscg.mil/EQLabs/EqLabsSearch.aspx. With few exceptions, such laboratories supervise approval and production tests and examinations as specified in regulation to ensure that equipment and materials approved by the Coast Guard and sold for use in regulated applications comply with the relevant regulatory requirements. In most cases, the sampling, testing, and quality system requirements are traceable to international requirements prescribed by the International Maritime Organization, and are mandatory for ships on international voyages under international treaty obligations. To allow for oversight by the Coast Guard, accepted laboratories carrying out conformity assessment activities on behalf of the Coast Guard are required by regulation to report at least annually on those activities.
During FY 2011, in addition to the conformity assessment activities conducted by qualified, independent third parties on the Coast Guard's behalf, the Coast Guard also completed hundreds of conformity assessment activities, comprising evaluation of equipment and material for compliance with standards established in marine safety regulations.

Office for Interoperability and Compatibility (OIC)

OIC actively participates within the public safety specific standards development organizations to assist in the development of the Project 25 (P25) suite of standards, which are focused on developing open interoperability standards for public safety land mobile radio (LMR) systems. P25 allows radios and other components to interoperate regardless of manufacturer—enabling first responders to exchange critical communications. Through direction from the Congress, OIC has been instrumental in speeding the standards development process for the four critical interoperability interfaces in the P25 suite of standards.

OIC, in partnership with the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), established the P25 Compliance Assessment Program (P25 CAP). P25 CAP provides first responders with a consistent and traceable method to gather P25 compliance information on products thus helping them make more informed purchasing decisions. Finally, P25 CAP provides vendors with a method for testing their equipment for P25 compliance.

P25 CAP leverages the standards developed in the P25 standards development process, and governs itself through the use of International Standards Organization (ISO) standards. Testing of emergency response communications equipment for standards compliance as part of P25 CAP is conducted at DHS recognized laboratories. To date, thirteen participating manufacturers, representing over 80% of the land mobile radio market, have completed testing on their communications equipment. Additional information on P25 can be found at http://www.safecomprogram.gov/currentprojects/project25cap/Default.aspx

Furthermore, OIC partners with the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) National Integration Center (NIC) to evaluate the adherence of products to the EDXL suite of standards. These standards are widely available for data applications and used to address the emergency response capabilities for alerts and notifications, resource management, situation awareness and reporting, and patient victim/information and tracking. Thus, DHS developed and implemented a vendor testing and certification program for EDXL, which is managed by FEMA's Preparedness-Technology, Analysis, and Coordination Center. The Supporting Technology Evaluation Project (STEP) ensures vendor compliance with the standards. STEP evaluates incident management-related software and hardware against NIMS criteria, core target capabilities, and NIMS technical standards. The program evaluates products that support emergency managers and responders in decision-making prior to and during an incident, such as the following types of products: (1) alert and warning systems; (2) incident management; (3) communication and network infrastructure; (4) vulnerability analysis and consequence assessment; (5) intelligence and analysis; (6) physical and cyber security, access control, and surveillance; and (7) preparedness tools.

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

OMB Circular A-119, last revised in 1998, remains in need of updating to reflect the Federal government initiatives in interoperability and information sharing. Recommend that revision address the inclusion of public and private sector participants more directly in the evolution of relevant government standards and conventions rather than relying on existing voluntary standards, particularly those relating to data standardization and information exchanges, for

information sharing purposes.

At its Tenth Plenary Meeting, the ANSI Homeland Security Standards Panel examined progress made over the past decade and discussed the path forward. Predictably, interoperability international harmonization and continual review of standards and conformity assessment activities were discussed as vital to global security. It was there that the keynote speaker "acknowledged the critical role that standards – particularly those supporting personnel training and interoperability – play in enabling first responders to coordinate emergency environments." Key in that much needed interoperability is the development and implementation of Government-led information sharing standards, to include the National Information Exchange Model (NIEM). Founded under the Federal government by the Departments of Justice and Homeland Security, NIEM has extended its multi-party conventions to developers and adopters among an increasing number of Federal agencies, commercial suppliers, and state and local operators. But NIEM is not a standard and, to all appearances, is discouraged under the policies and practices of Circular A-119, as it did not emerge as the product of the voluntary consensus standards process.

NIEM, having evolved under Federal government-consensus processes, is the desired underlying method in establishing and maturing cross-boundary information exchanges--those that cross a bureau or agency boundary, including information sharing with international, state, local, tribal, industry, or non-governmental organization partners. In the FY11 Pass back, all agencies were asked to evaluate the adoption and use of NIEM, and NIEM was specifically promoted by the Federal Chief Architect, OMB, in Agency Information Sharing Functional Specification-Guidance and Templates of March 4, 2010.

But as noted, NIEM did not emerge from an OMB A-119-identified "body" (a domestic or international organization which plans, develops, establishes, or coordinates voluntary consensus standards using agreed-upon procedures). Those bodies have developed and will continue to develop standards for the performance of technologies and systems but are unlikely to initiate standards for information interoperability and sharing.

Revising Circular A-119 to recognize the role of the Government in setting such conventions and standards as critical to cost-effective interoperability would promote a wider evolution of interoperability for the whole of Government and improve the potential for, if not the substance of, effective communication and response.

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

The following comments were offered:
US-VISIT supports interoperability with the FBI Electronic Biometric Transmission Specification (EBTS), DOD EBTS, and Interpol's Implementation (INT-I). In addition to participating in the interagency SCA WG and co-chairing the DHS BSWG, US-VISIT also participates actively in the DOD BSWG.

The USCG continues to encourage government-wide use of risk-based methodologies in standards development and assessments. The Coast Guard uses risk-based methodologies to

determine the level and degree of standardization needed. Using risk-based methods in a top down systems engineering approach we can determine the relative safety hazards and determine the effective level of standardization needed.

The Coast Guard encourages its technical offices to partner with industry counterparts to develop VCS that support Coast Guard marine safety regulations. We have found that this type of partnership helps us strike the balance among the interests of Government, industry, and the public.

The Coast Guard also encourages replacement of the GUS remaining in our regulations with appropriate consensus standards in keeping with the OMB Circular A-119 policies

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

The US-VISIT program maintains the Biometric Standards Requirements for US-VISIT as a primary reference for implementing biometric standards requirements for US-VISIT systems. It provides a baseline for implementing new and improved biometric technologies, capabilities, and services with the aim of promoting and achieving maximum stakeholder interoperability. The information in this document supports the development of US-VISIT data-sharing agreements with other U.S. Government agencies and foreign government partners.
NPPD's Risk Management and Analysis (RMA) pointed out that this survey is the only channel from which we receive requests to report RMA's use of VCSs

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Title: Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Fiscal Year 2011 Agency Report

Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Fiscal Year 2011 Agency Report

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

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

2. Please list the government-unique standards your agency used in lieu of voluntary consensus standards during FY 2011: **2**

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

   Voluntary Standard
   ANSI A119.1 N - Recreation Vehicles
   Rationale
   HUD Building-Product Standards & Certification Programs. HUD was required by legislation to “establish Federal construction and safety standards for manufactured homes and to authorize manufactured home safety research and development”. Recently, HUD retained a private consensus body (NFPA) to update and modernize the Manufactured Home Standards. At the conclusion of the development process, NFPA will submit the revised standard to HUD for regulatory adoption.

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

   Voluntary Standard
   ANSI A119.1 - Recreation Vehicles and NFPA 501C - Standard on Recreational Vehicles
   Rationale
   HUD-Unique Manufactured Home Construction & Safety Standards. HUD was required by legislation to “establish Federal construction and safety standards for manufactured homes and to authorize manufactured home safety research and development”. Recently,

HUD retained a private consensus body (NFPA) to update and modernize the Manufactured Home Standards. At the conclusion of the development process, NFPA will submit the revised standard to HUD for regulatory adoption.

3. Please list the Voluntary Consensus Standards (VCS) your agency substituted for Government Unique Standards (GUS) in FY 2011 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 2011: 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 2011. 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 2011: **5**

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

6. Please provide the total number of your agency's representatives who participated in voluntary consensus standards activities during FY 2011 and the total number of activities these agency representatives participated in: **9**

7. Please provide any conformity assessment activities (as described in “Guidance on Federal Conformity Assessment Activities” found in the Federal Register, Volume 65, Number 155, dated August 10, 2000) in which your agency was involved in FY 2011.

n/a

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

Because many of the activities supported by HUD are similar to the activities in the commercial market, and rely on the commercial market for execution, it is reasonable to rely on a common

set of standards. Use of the more widely adopted (at a community level) model 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; **E**

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

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

Title: Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Fiscal Year 2011 Agency Report

Department of the Interior (DOI) Fiscal Year 2011 Agency Report

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

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

The adoption of geospatial standards has enabled the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management,

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

Continued participation in electrical engineering standards committees (IEEE) allows the Bureau of Reclamation (BOR) to identify the impacts of proposed changes, which has promotes the stability of the Western electric power grid, contributes to the prevention of billion-dollar regional blackouts, enhances the safety of BOR managed hydroelectric facilities, and improves Operations & Maintenance (O&M) testing, and diagnostics.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) has adopted the Dublin Core Metadata Element Set (endorsed by the International Standards Organization) to describe the FWS collection of digital photos, videos, and other media that are currently stored in the FWS National Conservation Training Center (NCTC). This enhancement will reduce data anomalies and improve interoperability for data exchanges between NCTC and other systems.

The Office of Surface Mining (OSM) has defined geospatial standards for coal mining boundaries (surface and underground) that have been adopted as international standards by the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM). These standards have improved miner and public safety, reduced the cost of regulatory compliance, and map generation, and improved the electronic permitting process by reducing the time required to review regulatory permit requests. The incorporation of consensus Government geospatial standards (approved by the Federal Geographic Data Committee FGDC) has resulted in improving the quality and reducing the cost of geospatial products produced by the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS).

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

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

2. Please list the government-unique standards your agency used in lieu of voluntary consensus standards during FY 2011: **0**

3. Please list the Voluntary Consensus Standards (VCS) your agency substituted for Government Unique Standards (GUS) in FY 2011 as a result of review under Section 15(b)(7) of OMB Circular A-119: **2**

Voluntary Standard	Government Standard
ASTM C376 on Reinforced Concrete Pressure Pipe	Reclamation's M-1 Design Standard Concrete Pressure Pipe
NFPA 12, Standard on Carbon Dioxide Extinguishing Systems.	Design Standard 12, Chapter 3 on Testing of Carbon Dioxide Extinguishing Systems

4. Please provide the total number of Voluntary Consensus Standards your agency BEGAN to use during FY 2011: 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 2011. In addition, please provide your agency's rationale for using the Non-consensus Standards that are developed in the private sector counted in this question.

Voluntary Consensus Standards: **2**

Other Technical Standards: **0**

Rationale:

5. Please enter the Voluntary Consensus Standards Bodies (VCSB) in which your agency participated in during FY 2011: **85**

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

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

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

6. Please provide the total number of your agency's representatives who participated in voluntary consensus standards activities during FY 2011 and the total number of activities these agency representatives participated in: **166**

7. Please provide any conformity assessment activities (as described in “Guidance on Federal Conformity Assessment Activities” found in the Federal Register, Volume 65, Number 155, dated August 10, 2000) in which your agency was involved in FY 2011.

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

Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA): BIA participated in the Federal Geospatial One-Stop and the Enterprise Geographic Information Management Committee.

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

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

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

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

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

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

USGS: Since its issuance, Circular A-119 has worked in a straightforward manner to encourage the use of voluntary consensus standards. Some people, however, believe that there is an order of preference for voluntary consensus standards (for example, international VCS are to be preferred to domestic VCS). The USGS encourages NIST and OMB to adjudicate issues concerning interpretation of OMB Circular A-119.

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

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

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

Bureau of Indian Affairs strives to use VCS, whether as promulgated directly from a consensus standards body or as promulgated by regulatory body, are its first choice for guidance. This approach has helped us garner and retain options and flexibility in handling construction and new systems development. In that regard, A-119 has been of great use.
FWS: The NIST and/or OMB should identify high priority VCS and Non-consensus standards for implementation by Federal agencies, especially standards that pertain to E-Gov initiatives and IT security requirements.

USGS: Since its issuance, Circular A-119 has worked in a straightforward manner to encourage the use of voluntary consensus standards. Some people, however, believe that there is an order of preference for voluntary consensus standards (for example, international VCS are to be preferred to domestic VCS). The USGS encourages NIST and OMB to adjudicate issues concerning interpretation of OMB Circular A-119.

Circular A-119 allows exemptions where existing voluntary consensus standards are inconsistent with law or otherwise impractical and if each exemption is reported to OMB. The USGS has not requested any exemptions, nor is the FGDC contemplating making such a request. We have no recommendations for changes to the Circular.
Reclamation: FERC Electric Reliability Standards - In 2005, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission Electric Reliability Standards were made mandatory. Up until that time, Reclamation, like many other power generating entities, voluntarily complied with the standards. Since 2005, Reclamation has put considerable effort into activities related to the compliance with

the standards. In 2011, Reclamation continued those activities. Compliance with the standards has resulted in improvements to Reclamation's hydropower operations and maintenance practices which will result in improved reliability to the Western electric power grid and reduced likelihood of large regional blackouts.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Title: Department of the Interior (DOI) Fiscal Year 2011 Agency Report

Department of Justice (DOJ) Fiscal Year 2011 Agency Report

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

The Department, in its primary mission roles, does not specify products requiring voluntary consensus 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 (HEIM) as a critical standard to facilitate Law Enforcement Information Sharing Program. NEIM serves as the 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 2011: **0**

3. Please list the Voluntary Consensus Standards (VCS) your agency substituted for Government Unique Standards (GUS) in FY 2011 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 2011: 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 2011. 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 2011: **0**

6. Please provide the total number of your agency's representatives who participated in voluntary consensus standards activities during FY 2011 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 2011.

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 the Circular A-119

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

No additional comments

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

No additional comments

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Title: Department of Justice (DOJ) Fiscal Year 2011 Agency Report

Department of Labor (DOL) Fiscal Year 2011 Agency Report

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

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

The Federal standards are comprehensive but they do not cover every hazard in every workplace. Compliance Safety and Health Officers reference VCS during inspections and investigations when no Federal standards apply in specific circumstances. VCS are also used for compliance assistance as reference to best industry practices.

The Department of Labor maintains electronic access to its standards at:
http://www.osha.gov
http://www.msha.gov

2. Please list the government-unique standards your agency used in lieu of voluntary consensus standards during FY 2011: **12**

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

Voluntary Standard
NFPA 70 - National Electric Code
NFPA 70E - Electrical Safety Requirement for Employee Workplaces.
ANSI/IEEE C2 - National Electrical Safety Code
ANSI/ASME B30.4 - Portal, Tower, and Pedestal Cranes
NFPA 33 - Spray Application Using Flammable or Combustible Materials
ANSI Z133.1 Arboricultural Operations for Pruning, Repairing, Maintaining, and Removing Trees, and Cutting Brush
Rationale
Several voluntary consensus standards were relied upon for the various provisions in the final rule, however, no single VCS is available to cover all the workplace applications that are addressed by OSHA. The Agency believes that it would be less burdensome for the regulated community to use one OSHA standard rather than purchase and use the 6 individual consensus standards it used to write the rule.

2. **Government Unique Standard**: 29 CFR 1915 Subpart F – General Working Conditions in Shipyard Employment (Incorporated: 2011) (Incorporated: 2011)

   Voluntary Standard
   • ANSI/IESNA RP–7–01, Recommended Practice for Lighting Industrial Facilities
   • ANSI/ISEA Z308.1–2009, Minimum Requirements for Workplace First Aid Kits and Supplies
   • ANSI Z358.1–2009, Emergency Eyewash and Shower Equipment
   • ANSI Z4.1–1995 and Z4.3–1995, Sanitation
   • ANSI/ASME B56.1–1992, Recognition of the hazard of powered industrial truck tipover and the need for the use of an operator re
   Rationale
   Several voluntary consensus standards (VCS) were relied upon for the various provisions in the final rule, however, no single VCS is available to cover all the workplace hazards that are addressed by OSHA in this final rule. The Agency believes that it is less burdensome for the regulated community to use the one OSHA standard rather than require the purchase and use of numerous individual consensus standards it used to write the rule.

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

   Voluntary Standard
   ASME B30.2-2005; ASME B30.5-2004; ASME B30.7-2001; ASME B30.14-2004; AWS D1.1/D1.1M:2002 ANSI/AWS D14.3-94; BS EN 13000:2004; BS EN 14439:2006; ISO 11660-1:2008(E); ISO 11660-2:1994(E); ISO 11660-3:2008(E); PCSA Std. No.2; SAE J185; SAE J987; SAE J1063; ANSI B30.5-1968
   Rationale
   Sixteen voluntary consensus standards (VCS) were relied upon for the various provisions in the final rule, however, no single VCS is available to cover all varieties of cranes and derricks and their applications.

4. **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.

5. **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.

6. **Government Unique Standard**: 30 CFR Part 75 – Safety Standards for Underground Coal Mines (Section 75.403 – Maintenance of Incombustible Rock Dust) – [Incorporated: 2011] (Incorporated: 2011)

   Voluntary Standard
   • ASTM C110-09 – Standard Test Methods for Physical Testing of Quicklime, Hydrated Lime, and Limestone
   • ASTM C737-08 – Standard Specification for Limestone Dusting of Coal Mines
   Rationale
   MSHA issued a final rule in June 2011 that finalized an Emergency Temporary Standard (ETS) on Maintenance of Incombustible Content of Rock Dust in Underground Bituminous Coal Mines. The basis of the ETS and final rule was a recommendation of the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health contained in their Report of Investigations 9679 published in 2010. The ASTM consensus standards do not include

the NIOSH recommendations or address the specific hazard covered in the MSHA ETS and final rule.

7. **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.

8. **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.

9. **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.

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

Voluntary Standard
ISO 668:1995 - Series 1 freight containers--Classification, dimensions and ratings.
ISO 1161:1984 - Series 1 freight containers--Corner fittings--Specification.
ISO 1161:1984/Cor. 1:1990 - Technical corrigendum 1:1990 to ISO 1161:1984.
ISO 1496-1:1990 - Series 1 freight containers--Specifications and testing--Part 1: General cargo containers for general purposes.
ISO 1496-1:1990/Amd. 1:1993 -
Rationale
Several voluntary consensus standards were relied upon for the various provisions in the final rule, however, no single VCS is available to cover all the workplace applications that are addressed by OSHA. The Agency believes that it would be less burdensome for the regulated community to use one OSHA standard rather than purchase and use the nine individual consensus standards used in this rule.

11. **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.

12. **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 2011 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 2011: 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 2011. In addition, please provide your agency's rationale for using the Non-consensus Standards that are developed in the private sector counted in this question.

Voluntary Consensus Standards: **2**

Other Technical Standards: **0**

Rationale:

5. Please enter the Voluntary Consensus Standards Bodies (VCSB) in which your agency participated in during FY 2011: **22**

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

6. Please provide the total number of your agency's representatives who participated in voluntary consensus standards activities during FY 2011 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 2011.

None

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:

No comment at this time.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Title: Department of Labor (DOL) Fiscal Year 2011 Agency Report

Department of State (DOS) Fiscal Year 2011 Agency Report

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

The Department of State, Economics & Energy Bureau, International Communications & Information Policy, Multilateral Affairs (EEB/CIP/MA) represents the nation at meetings of the

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

2. Please list the government-unique standards your agency used in lieu of voluntary consensus standards during FY 2011: **0**

3. Please list the Voluntary Consensus Standards (VCS) your agency substituted for Government Unique Standards (GUS) in FY 2011 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 2011: 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 2011. In addition, please provide your agency's rationale for using the Non-consensus Standards that are developed in the private sector counted in this question.

Voluntary Consensus Standards: **0**

Other Technical Standards: **0**

Rationale: n/a

5. Please enter the Voluntary Consensus Standards Bodies (VCSB) in which your agency participated in during FY 2011: **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 2011 and the total number of activities these agency representatives participated in: **9**

7. Please provide any conformity assessment activities (as described in “Guidance on Federal Conformity Assessment Activities” found in the Federal Register, Volume 65, Number 155, dated August 10, 2000) in which your agency was involved in FY 2011.

none

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

none

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

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

n/a

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Title: Department of State (DOS) Fiscal Year 2011 Agency Report

Department of Transportation (DOT) Fiscal Year 2011 Agency Report

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

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

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 Design Standards:
http://www.faa.gov/airports_airtraffic/airports/construction/design_standards/
• Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) Aviation System Standards:
http://avn.faa.gov/index.asp?xml=index
• Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) Flight Standards Service:
http://www.faa.gov/about/office_org/headquarters_offices/avs/offices/afs/
• Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) Design Standards:
http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/programadmin/standards.cfm
• Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) Freight Architecture and Data Standards:
http://ops.fhwa.dot.gov/freight/technology/standards/
• Federal Highway Administration (FHWA)/Intelligent Transportation Systems (ITS) Standards Implementation: http://www.ops.fhwa.dot.gov/int_its_deployment/standards_imp/standards.htm
• Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) National Bridge Inspection Standards:
http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/bridge/nbis/
• Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (FMCSA) Rules and Regulations:
http://www.fmcsa.dot.gov/rules-regulations/rules-regulations.htm
• Federal Railroad Administration (FRA) Regulations, Orders, Notices, and Significant Guidance: http://www.fra.dot.gov/us/content/49
• Federal Transit Administration (FTA) Regulations:
http://www.fta.dot.gov/leg_reg.html
• Maritime Administration (MARAD) National Maritime Resource and Education Center:
http://www.marad.dot.gov/ships_shipping_landing_page/nmrec_home/NMREC_home.htm
• National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) Laws and Regulations:
http://www.nhtsa.gov/Laws-Regs
• Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA)/Hazardous Materials Safety Standards: http://www.phmsa.dot.gov/hazmat/regs
• Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA)/Pipeline Safety Standards:
http://www.phmsa.dot.gov/pipeline/regs
• Research and Innovative Technology Administration (RITA)/Bureau of Transportation Statistics (BTS) Standards Manual:
http://www.bts.gov/programs/statistical_policy_and_research/
• Research and Innovative Technology Administration (RITA)/Intelligent Transportation Systems (ITS) Standards Program:
http://www.standards.its.dot.gov/

• St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation/Canadian and U.S. Regulations: http://www.greatlakes-seaway.com/en/commercial/regulations-and-laws/index.html

2. Please list the government-unique standards your agency used in lieu of voluntary consensus standards during FY 2011: **4**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

   Voluntary Standard
   SAE J2568—Intrusion Resistance of Safety Glazing Systems for Road Vehicles; BSI AU 209—Vehicle Security
   Rationale
   NHTSA studied the potential of applying these standards, but decided against adopting them for several reasons. These standards provide glazing intrusion resistance requirements from external impact (outside-in) as opposed
   to ejection mitigation (inside-out). Additionally, the requirements are not appropriate for vehicles with only side
   curtain air bags, given that there is a time dependence associated with a curtain's ejection mitigation performance. Once deployed, the pressure in the air bag continuously decreases. The 16 km/h test is done at 6 seconds to assure that the pressure does not decrease too quickly. It does not seem that the 40 mm gap test could be done after the 6-second impact, in any timeframe which is related to rollover and side impact ejections. Further, there was no shown safety need for applying the suggested standards. We cannot show that ejections that would not be prevented by the primary 100-mm displacement requirement would be prevented by a secondary 40-mm requirement. Also, it seemed that the 40-mm requirement would indirectly require installation of advanced glazing. The costs associated with advanced glazing installations at the side windows covered by the NHTSA standard are substantial in comparison to a system only utilizing rollover curtains. For these reasons, the agency did not accept the standards.

3. Please list the Voluntary Consensus Standards (VCS) your agency substituted for Government Unique Standards (GUS) in FY 2011 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 2011: 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 2011. 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 2011: **50**

Voluntary Consensus Standards Body	**Acronym**
Aerospace Industries Association of America	AIA
American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators	AAMVA
American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials	AASHTO
American Gas Association	AGA
American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics	AIAA
American Petroleum Institute	API
American Public Transportation Association	APTA
American Pyrotechnic 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
Association of American Railroads	AAR
ASTM International	ASTM
Canadian General Standards Board	CGSB
Chlorine Institute	CI
Commercial Motor Vehicle Safety Alliance	CMVSA
Compressed Gas Association	CGA
Electronic Components Assemblies & Materials Association	ECAMA
European Telecommunications Standards Institute	ETSI
Human Factors and Ergonomics Society, Inc.	HFES
Illuminating Engineering Society of North America	IESNA
Industrial Truck Association	ITA
Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers	IEEE
Institute of Transportation Engineers	ITE

Intelligent Transportation Society of America	ITSA
International Atomic Energy Agency	IAEA
International Civil Aviation Organization	ICAO
International Maritime Organization	IMO
International Organization for Standardization	ISO
International Society of Automation	ISA
Manufacturers Standardization Society of the Valve and Fittings Industry	MSSVFI
National Association of Corrosion Engineers International	NACE
National Committee on Uniform Traffic Control Devices	NCUTCD
National Electrical Manufacturers Association	NEMA
National Fire Protection Association	NFPA
National Petroleum Management Association	NPMA
National Safety Council	NSC
North American Transport of Dangerous Goods Standards	NATDGS
Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development	OECD
Radio Technical Commission for Aeronautics	RTCA
Radio Technical Commission for Maritime Services	RTCM
Recreation Vehicle Industry Association	RVIA
Rehabilitation Engineering and Assistive Technology Society of North America	RESNA
Society for Protective Coatings	SPC
Society of Automotive Engineers	SAE
Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers	SNAME
Truck Trailer Manufacturers Association	TTMA
United Nations Committee on the Transport of Dangerous Goods	UNTDG
United Nations Economic Commission for Europe	UNECE

6. Please provide the total number of your agency's representatives who participated in voluntary consensus standards activities during FY 2011 and the total number of activities these agency representatives participated in: **131**

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 2011.

Federal Railroad Administration (FRA): Under 15 CFR Part 286, FRA’s conformity assessment activities are visible internationally through expanded efforts in the area of safe, uniform international transport of hazardous materials by participation in the Canadian General Standards Board Tank Car Committee and the American Society of Mechanical Engineers Transportation Pressure Vessel Committee, as well as continuing to participate in the North American Transport of Dangerous Goods Standard Working Group and the Association of American Railroads Tank

Car Committee. Participation in the voluntary consensus standards bodies listed above as well as in numerous committees and sub-committees of those bodies gives FRA access to the developmental stages of private sector conformity assessment standards to ensure that the agency viewpoint is considered in the development of these standards.

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

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

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

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

DOT offers no additional comments.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Title: Department of Transportation (DOT) Fiscal Year 2011 Agency Report

Department of the Treasury (TRES) Fiscal Year 2011 Agency Report

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

The Department of the Treasury's main mission is focused on promoting economic prosperity and ensuring financial security of the United States. Our mission: Maintain a strong economy and create economic and job opportunities by promoting conditions that enable economic growth and stability at home and abroad, strengthen national security by combating threats and protecting the integrity of the financial system, and manage the U.S. Government's finances and resources effectively.

Treasury operates and maintains systems that are critical to the Nation’s financial infrastructure, such as producing coins and currency, disbursing payments to the American public, collecting taxes, and borrowing funds necessary to run the federal government. Treasury is working to ensure that its new responsibilities from the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act provide necessary protections against the financial excesses that contributed to the recent financial crisis, while preserving the benefits of financial innovation.

Thus, Treasury implements several standards crucial to our enterprise information systems/application and core functions around manufacturing, including technical standards for data management. Since 2007, Treasury has adopted IT standards from a wide range of standards bodies, particularly the ISO and ANSI for data management. More details can be found at http://www.treasury.gov/about/organizational-structure/offices/Documents/Technical_Standards_Profile.pdf. Currently, Treasury and its Office of the Chief Information Officer are updating the Strategic Plans, and it will reflect more recent innovation and service requirements around information sharing and shared services.

2. Please list the government-unique standards your agency used in lieu of voluntary consensus standards during FY 2011: **0**

3. Please list the Voluntary Consensus Standards (VCS) your agency substituted for Government Unique Standards (GUS) in FY 2011 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 2011: 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 2011. In addition, please provide your agency's rationale for using the Non-consensus Standards that are developed in the private sector counted in this question.

Voluntary Consensus Standards: **2**

Other Technical Standards: **0**

Rationale:

5. Please enter the Voluntary Consensus Standards Bodies (VCSB) in which your agency participated in during FY 2011: **13**

Voluntary Consensus Standards Body	**Acronym**
American National Standards Institute	ANSI
Association of National Numbering Agencies	ANNA
Extensible Business Reporting Language	XBRL
Fix Protocol Ltd.	FIX
International Organization for Standardization	ISO
International Swaps and Derivatives Association, Inc.	ISDA
Internet Engineering Task Force	IETF
Object Management Group	OMG
Omgeo	Omgeo
Organization for the Advancement of Structured Information Standards	OASIS
Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication	SWIFT
Software & Information Industry Association's Financial Information Services Division	SIIA/FISD
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 2011 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 2011.

1. Government Accountability (GAO) Audits (includes Data Center Consolidation Initiative and PKI)
2. Certifications and Accreditations
3. Legal Entity Identifier (ISO 17442)
The Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (Dodd-Frank Act) establishes the Office of Financial Research (OFR) under the Department of the Treasury, which has the authority to establish standards for how U.S. financial companies identify themselves in reporting to the OFR.
The Dodd-Frank Act also requires the U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC) and the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) to issue rules for reporting swap transactions, including how counterparties to those transactions are identified.

In November 2010, the OFR publishes a policy statement to promote the establishment of a universal Legal Entity Identifier (LEI). The statement asks for public input on the technical requirements for LEI, associated reference data, and a system that would issue and validate LEIs and reference data. The statement calls for establishing a public-private solution through international consensus.

ISO 17442, Financial services – LEI is currently at the Draft International Standard stage and expected to be published as an ISO International Standard by January 2012. However, it was recently recommended by the Global Financial Management Association (GFMA) – a federation of global financial services trade associations – as a basis for a viable, uniform and global LEI solution. Key attributes of the standard, addressing the requirements from global industry and regulators are: 1) Enables unique identification of global entities requiring an LEI 2)Defines robust open governance of the issuance and maintenance of the LEI scheme 3) Defines an LEI that contains no embedded intelligence 4) Can be applied worldwide to support the financial services industry 5) Leverages the expertise of ISO/TC 68 in defining and maintaining identifier standards 6)Is persistent 7)Defines a scheme that is scalable and free from assignment limitations.

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

None.

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

The Department of the Treasury is working on its three year strategic plan. Simultaneously, the Office of the Chief Information Officer is strengthening its enterprise data management core in conjunction with the growth of the Office of Financial Research. OCIO's Enterprise Architecture is also working with Treasury three major bureaus that are implementing enterprise data policies to develop and deploy functional data exchanges; these projects along with work on OMB's Federal Enterprise Architecture Refresh will play a vital role in defining data as a strategic asset. In its IT Strategic Plan, the CIO has identified the following goals for enterprise data management:
* Data centric infrastructure that supports policy analysis and decision making

- Processes, operations, and customer service continuously improved through data driven technology
- Improved data integrity through use of common data standards and definitions across Treasury
- Transparency into information used to support policy decisions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Title: Department of the Treasury (TRES) Fiscal Year 2011 Agency Report

Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) Fiscal Year 2011 Agency Report

None submitted.

Appendix E – Individual, Unabridged Commission and other Agency Reports

Access Board (ACCESS) Fiscal Year 2011 Agency Report

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

The Access Board is authorized to promulgate both guidelines and standards. The Board uses referenced standards to maintain harmonization with model codes and standards commonly used by entities covered by the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, the Architectural Barriers Act of 1968, Section 255 of the Telecommunications Act of 1996, Section 508 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended, and Section 510 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended. The Access Board's Guidelines and Standards for Information and Communications Technology (36 CFR Part 1193 Telecommunications Act Accessibility Guidelines and 36 CFR Part 1194 Electronic and Information Technology Accessibility Standards currently are under revision (http://www.access-board.gov/sec508/refresh/draft-rule.htm). Another Standard 36 CFR Part 1195 for Accessible Medical Diagnostic Equipment is in development. The Board's guidelines are adopted as enforceable standards by other Federal agencies, these also include:

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

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

36 CFR Part 1195
Standards for Accessible Medical Diagnostic Equipment
http://www.access-board.gov/mde/nprm.htm

2. Please list the government-unique standards your agency used in lieu of voluntary consensus standards during FY 2011: **1**

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

   Voluntary Standard
   ANSI/IEEE Standard for Hearing Aid Compatibility with Wireless Devices
   Rationale
   A provision in the Section 508 Standards requires that interference to hearing technologies be reduced to the lowest possible level that allows a user of hearing technologies to utilize a telecommunications product. Individuals who are hard of hearing use hearing aids and other assistive listening devices, but they cannot be used if products introduce noise into the listening aids because of electromagnetic interference. The ANSI/IEEE Standard for Hearing Aid Compatibility with Wireless Devices was not completed in time for reference by the agency in its final rule published in FY 2000. However, the agency will consider using the Standard in FY 20007. In the meantime, because the requirement in the agency rule is a performance standard, the agency considers compliance with the VCS to meet the agency Standard.

3. Please list the Voluntary Consensus Standards (VCS) your agency substituted for Government Unique Standards (GUS) in FY 2011 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 2011: 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 2011. In addition, please provide your agency's rationale for using the Non-consensus Standards that are developed in the private sector counted in this question.

Voluntary Consensus Standards: **0**

Other Technical Standards: **0**

Rationale: The Access Board did not complete a rulemaking in FY 2011.

5. Please enter the Voluntary Consensus Standards Bodies (VCSB) in which your agency participated in during FY 2011: **7**

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
Web Accessibility Initiative	WAI

6. Please provide the total number of your agency's representatives who participated in voluntary consensus standards activities during FY 2011 and the total number of activities these agency representatives participated in:

Agency Representatives: **8**

Activities: **7**

7. Please provide any conformity assessment activities (as described in “Guidance on Federal Conformity Assessment Activities” found in the Federal Register, Volume 65, Number 155, dated August 10, 2000) in which your agency was involved in FY 2011.

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:

N/A

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Title: Access Board (ACCESS) Fiscal Year 2011 Agency Report

U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) Fiscal Year 2011 Agency Report

No report submitted

Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) Fiscal Year 2011 Agency Report

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

The U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC or Commission) is responsible for protecting the American public from unreasonable risks of injury and death associated with thousands of types of consumer products. Since its inception in 1973, the Commission has promoted the development of voluntary product safety standards to help it accomplish this mission. From 1990 - 2011, Commission staff supported the development of over 522 new, revised, or reaffirmed voluntary standards. Information on the Commission staff's involvement in voluntary standards activities can be found on CPSC's website at www.cpsc.gov/volstd/standards.html.

2. Please list the government-unique standards your agency used in lieu of voluntary consensus standards during FY 2011: **2**

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

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

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

   Voluntary Standard
   ASTM F1427-96 Standard Consumer Safety Specification for Bunk Beds
   Rationale
   The CPSC rules go beyond the provisions of the ASTM voluntary standard to provide increased protection to children from the risk of death and serious injury from entrapment.

3. Please list the Voluntary Consensus Standards (VCS) your agency substituted for Government Unique Standards (GUS) in FY 2011 as a result of review under Section 15(b)(7) of OMB Circular A-119: **1**

Voluntary Standard	**Government Standard**
Standard Consumer Safety Specification for Full-Size Cribs (ASTM F1169) and Standard Consumer Safety Specification for Non-Full-Size Baby Cribs/Play Yards (ASTM F406)	Safety Standards for Full-Size Baby Cribs and Non-Full-Size Baby Cribs, 75 FR 81766 (12/28/2010)

4. Please provide the total number of Voluntary Consensus Standards your agency BEGAN to use during FY 2011: 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 2011. 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 2011: **9**

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

6. Please provide the total number of your agency's representatives who participated in voluntary consensus standards activities during FY 2011 and the total number of activities these agency representatives participated in: **29**

7. Please provide any conformity assessment activities (as described in “Guidance on Federal Conformity Assessment Activities” found in the Federal Register, Volume 65, Number 155, dated August 10, 2000) in which your agency was involved in FY 2011.

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

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

During FY 2011, 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 Consumer Product Safety Act (CPSA), as amended, requires the Commission to defer to issued voluntary standards, rather than promulgate mandatory standards, when the voluntary standards will eliminate or adequately reduce the risk of injury addressed and it is likely that there will be substantial compliance with the voluntary standards. Additionally, the Commission is encouraged to provide technical and administrative assistance to groups developing product safety standards and test methods, taking into account Commission resources and priorities. The Consumer Product Safety Improvement Act of 2008 (CPSIA) mandates several voluntary standards as mandatory standards and requires the Commission to adopt many durable infant

product voluntary standards as mandatory standards, along with a mechanism to update them as the voluntary standards are updated. In addition, Congress signed the Virginia Graeme Baker Pool and Spa Act (VGB Act) into law in December 2007. The VGB Act makes the requirements of a voluntary standard dealing with entrapment protection a mandatory consumer product safety rule.
Since its inception in 1973, the Commission has promoted the development of voluntary product safety standards. Policy statements in support of voluntary standards were published by the CPSC in 1975 and 1978. These policy statements were updated in 1988 and 2006 (16CFR 1031). Staff directives on implementation of portions of these policy statements were promulgated in 1989 and updated in October 2001 and July 2006. Since the principles set forth in 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:

TITLE: CPSC STAFF VOLUNTARY STANDARDS MIDYEAR AND ANNUAL REPORTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Title: Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) Fiscal Year 2011 Agency Report

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Fiscal Year 2011 Agency Report

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

Standards are important to EPA. Our mission is to protect the environment and human health and we do this primarily thru regulatory activities. Generally we don't use voluntary standards in lieu of regulations however we use such standards often within the context of regulations as acceptable test methods. We also use private sector standards and conformity assessment mechanisms in several Agency voluntary or partnership programs such as Water Sense and others.

2. Please list the government-unique standards your agency used in lieu of voluntary consensus standards during FY 2011: **23**

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

   Voluntary Standard
   ASTM D3154-00, Standard Method for Average Velocity in a Duct (Pitot Tube Method)
   Rationale
   1. The standard appears to lack in quality control and quality assurance requirements. It does not include the following: (1) Proof that openings of standard pitot tube have not plugged during the test; (2) if differential pressure gauges other than inclined manometers (e.g., magnehelic gauges) are used, their calibration must be checked after each test series; and (3) the frequency and validity range for calibration of the temperature sensors.
   2. They are too general, too broad, or not sufficiently detailed to assure compliance with EPA regulatory requirements.
   Voluntary Standard
   ASTM D3154-91 (1995), Standard Method for Average Velocity in a Duct (Pitot Tube Method)
   Rationale
   Is too general, too broad, or not sufficiently detailed to assure compliance with EPA regulatory requirements.

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

   Voluntary Standard
   ASTM D6216-98 - Standard Practice for Opacity Monitor Manufacturers to Certify Conformance with Design and Performance Specifications.
   Rationale
   The EPA is incorporating ASTM D6216 (manufacturers certification) by reference into EPA Performance Specification 1, Sect. 5 & 6 in another rulemaking. ASTM D6216 does not address all the requirements specified in PS-1.

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

   Voluntary Standard

ASTM D6216-98 - Standard Practice for Opacity Monitor Manufacturers to Certify Conformance with Design and Performance Specifications.
Rationale
The EPA is incorporating ASTM D6216 (manufacturers certification) by reference into EPA Performance Specification 1, Sect. 5 & 6 in another rulemaking. ASTM D6216 does not address all the requirements specified in PS-1.

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

   Voluntary Standard
   CAN/CSA Z223.21-M1978, Method for the Measurement of Carbon Monoxide: 3—Method of Analysis by Non-Dispersive Infrared Spectrometry.
   Rationale
   1. It is lacking in the following areas: (1) Sampling procedures; (2) procedures to correct for the carbon dioxide concentration; (3) instructions to correct the gas volume if CO2 traps are used; (4) specifications to certify the calibration gases are within 2 percent of the target concentration; (5) mandatory instrument performance characteristics (e.g., rise time, fall time, zero drift, span drift, precision); (6) quantitative specification of the span value maximum as compared to the measured value: The standard specifies that the instruments should be compatible with the concentration of gases to be measured, whereas EPA Method 10 specifies that the instrument span value should be no more than 1.5 times the source performance standard. 2. Is too general, too broad, or not sufficiently detailed to assure compliance with EPA regulatory requirements.

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

   Voluntary Standard
   ASTM D4358-94 (1999), Standard Test Method for Lead and Chromium in Air Particulate Filter Samples of Lead Chromate Type Pigment Dusts by Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy
   Rationale
   These ASTM standards do not require the use of glass fiber filters as in EPA Method 12 and require the use of significantly different digestion procedures that appear to be milder than the EPA Method 12 digestion procedure. For these reasons, these ASTM standards cannot be considered equivalent to EPA Method 12. Also, the subject ASTM standards do not require the use of hydrogen fluoride (HF) as in EPA Method 29 and, therefore, they cannot be used for the preparation, digestion, and analysis of Method 29 samples. Additionally, Method 29 requires the use of a glass fiber filter, whereas these three ASTM standards require cellulose filters and other probable nonglass fiber media, which cannot be considered equivalent to EPA Method 29.
   Voluntary Standard
   ASTM E1741-95 (1995), Standard Practice for Preparation of Airborne Particulate Lead Samples Collected During Abatement and Construction Activities for Subsequent Analysis by Atomic Spectrometry

Rationale
These ASTM standards do not require the use of glass fiber filters as in EPA Method 12 and require the use of significantly different digestion procedures that appear to be milder than the EPA Method 12 digestion procedure. For these reasons, these ASTM standards cannot be considered equivalent to EPA Method 12. Also, the subject ASTM standards do not require the use of hydrogen fluoride (HF) as in EPA Method 29 and, therefore, they cannot be used for the preparation, digestion, and analysis of Method 29 samples. Additionally, Method 29 requires the use of a glass fiber filter, whereas these three ASTM standards require cellulose filters and other probable nonglass fiber media, which cannot be considered equivalent to EPA Method 29.
Voluntary Standard
ASTM E1979-98 (1998), Standard Practice for Ultrasonic Extraction of Paint, Dust, Soil, and Air Samples for Subsequent Determination of Lead
Rationale
These ASTM standards do not require the use of glass fiber filters as in EPA Method 12 and require the use of significantly different digestion procedures that appear to be milder than the EPA Method 12 digestion procedure. For these reasons, these ASTM standards cannot be considered equivalent to EPA Method 12. Also, the subject ASTM standards do not require the use of hydrogen fluoride (HF) as in EPA Method 29 and, therefore, they cannot be used for the preparation, digestion, and analysis of Method 29 samples. Additionally, Method 29 requires the use of a glass fiber filter, whereas these three ASTM standards require cellulose filters and other probable nonglass fiber media, which cannot be considered equivalent to EPA Method 29.

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

   Voluntary Standard
   ASME C00049
   Rationale
   EPA looked at this standard for both Pulp and Paper Hazardous Air Pollutant rules and for the Small Municipal Waste Combustion rule. Contains sampling options beyond which would be considered acceptable for Method 5.
   Voluntary Standard
   ASTM D3685/3685M-95 - Standard Test method for Sampling and Determination of Particle Matter in Stack Gases
   Rationale
   EPA looked at this standard for both Pulp and Paper Hazardous Air Pollutant rules and for the Small Municipal Waste Combustion rule. Contains sampling options beyond which would be considered acceptable for Method 5.

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

   Voluntary Standard

ASTM D3464-96 (2001), Standard Test Method Average Velocity in a Duct Using a Thermal Anemometer
Rationale
Applicability specifications are not clearly defined, e.g., range of gas composition, temperature limits. Also, the lack of supporting quality assurance data for the calibration procedures and specifications, and certain variability issues that are not adequately addressed by the standard limit EPA's ability to make a definitive comparison of the method in these areas.
Voluntary Standard
ISO 10780:1994, Stationary Source Emissions-- Measurement of Velocity and Volume Flowrate of Gas Streams in Ducts
Rationale
The standard recommends the use of an L-shaped pitot, which historically has not been recommended by EPA. The EPA specifies the S-type design, which has large openings that are less likely to plug up with dust.

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

   Voluntary Standard
   ASTM E1211-97 - Standard Practice for Leak Detection and Location Using Surface-Mounted Acoustic Emission Sensors
   Rationale
   This standard will detect leaks but not classify the leak as VOC, as in EPA Method 21. In addition, in order to detect the VOC concentration of a known VOC leak, the acoustic signal would need to be calibrated against a primary instrument. Background noise interference in some source situations could also make this standard difficult to use effectively.

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

   Voluntary Standard
   EN 12619:1999 Stationary Source Emissions--Determination of the Mass Concentration of Total Gaseous Organic Carbon at Low Concentrations in Flue Gases--Continuous Flame Ionization Detector Method
   Rationale
   The standards do not apply to solvent process vapors in concentrations greater than 40 ppm (EN 12619) and 10 ppm carbon (ISO 14965). Methods whose upper limits are this low are too limited to be useful in measuring source emissions, which are expected to be much higher.
   Voluntary Standard
   ISO 14965:2000(E) Air Quality--Determination of Total Nonmethane Organic Compounds--Cryogenic Preconcentration and Direct Flame Ionization Method
   Rationale

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

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

    Voluntary Standard
    EN 12619:1999 Stationary Source Emissions--Determination of the Mass Concentration of Total Gaseous Organic Carbon at Low Concentrations in Flue Gases--Continuous Flame Ionization Detector Method
    Rationale
    The standards do not apply to solvent process vapors in concentrations greater than 40 ppm (EN 12619) and 10 ppm carbon (ISO 14965). Methods whose upper limits are this low are too limited to be useful in measuring source emissions, which are expected to be much higher.
    Voluntary Standard
    ISO 14965:2000(E) Air Quality--Determination of Total Nonmethane Organic Compounds--Cryogenic Preconcentration and Direct Flame Ionization Method
    Rationale
    The standards do not apply to solvent process vapors in concentrations greater than 40 ppm (EN 12619) and 10 ppm carbon (ISO 14965). Methods whose upper limits are this low are too limited to be useful in measuring source emissions, which are expected to be much higher.

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

    Voluntary Standard
    ASME Power Test Codes, Supplement on Instruments and Apparatus, part 5, Measurement of Quantity of Materials, Chapter 1, Weighing Scales
    Rationale
    It does not specify the number of initial calibration weights to be used nor a specific pretest weight procedure.
    Voluntary Standard
    ASTM E319-85 (Reapproved 1997), Standard Practice for the Evaluation of Single-Pan Mechanical Balances
    Rationale
    This standard is not a complete weighing procedure because it does not include a pretest procedure.

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

    Voluntary Standard

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

Rationale

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

Voluntary Standard

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

Rationale

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

Voluntary Standard

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

Rationale

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

Voluntary Standard

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

Rationale

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

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

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

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

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

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

    Voluntary Standard
    ISO 12039:2001, Stationary Source Emissions-- Determination of Carbon Monoxide, Carbon Dioxide, and Oxygen--Automated Methods
    Rationale
    This ISO standard is similar to EPA Method 3A, but is missing some key features. In terms of sampling, the hardware required by ISO 12039:2001 does not include a 3-way calibration valve assembly or equivalent to block the sample gas flow while calibration

gases are introduced. In its calibration procedures, ISO 12039:2001 only specifies a two-point calibration while EPA Method 3A specifies a three-point calibration. Also, ISO 12039:2001 does not specify performance criteria for calibration error, calibration drift, or sampling system bias tests as in the EPA method, although checks of these quality control features are required by the ISO standard.

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

    Voluntary Standard
    ASTM D5317-98 -- Standard Test Method For Determination of Chlorinated Organic Acid Compounds in Water by Gas Chromatography With an Electron Capture Detector
    Rationale
    ASTM D5317-98 specifies acceptance windows for the initial demonstration of proficiency for laboratory fortified blank samples that are as small as 0 percent to as large as 223 percent recovery for picloram, with tighter criteria for other regulated contaminants. Therefore, this method permits unacceptably large control limits, which include 0 percent recovery.
    Voluntary Standard
    Standard Method 6640 B for the chlorinated acids
    Rationale
    The use of this voluntary consensus standard would have been impractical due to significant shortcomings in the sample preparation and quality control sections of the method instructions. Section 1b of Method SM 6640 B states that the alkaline wash detailed in section 4b2 is optional. The hydrolysis that occurs during this step is essential to the analysis of the esters of many of the analytes. Therefore, this step is necessary and cannot be optional. In addition, the method specifies that the quality control limits for laboratory-fortified blanks are to be based upon plus or minus three times the standard deviation of the mean recovery of the analytes, as determined in each laboratory. Therefore, this method permits unacceptably large control limits, which may include 0 percent recovery.

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

    Voluntary Standard
    Standard Method 6610, 20th Edition
    Rationale
    Standard Method 6610, 20th Edition has recently been approved for compliance monitoring. Standard Method 6610, 20th Supplemental Edition permits the use of a strong acid, hydrochloric acid (HCL), as a preservative. The preservatives in all of the other approved EPA and Standard Methods procedures for these analytes are weak acids that adjust the pH to a specific value based upon the pKa of the preservative. The use of HCL would require accurate determinations of the pH of the sample in the field and could be subject to considerable error and possible changes in pH upon storage. Although not specifically observed for oxamyl or carbofuran during the development of similar

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

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

    Voluntary Standard
    ASTM D6331-98
    Rationale
    This standard does not have paired trains as specified in method 5 and does not include some quality control procedures specified in the EPA method and which are appropriate to use in this rule.

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

    Voluntary Standard
    ASTM D5835-95 - Standard Practice for Sampling Stationary Source Emissions for Automated Determination of Gas Concentration
    Rationale
    Similar to Methods 3a, 6c, 7e, 10, ALT 004, CTM 022. Lacks in detail and quality assurance and quality control requirements. Very similar to ISO 10396.
    Voluntary Standard
    ISO 10396:1993 - Stationary Source Emissions: Sampling for the Automated Determination of Gas Concentrations
    Rationale
    Duplicates Method 3a, 6c, 7e, 10, ALT 004, CTM 022. Lacks in detail and quality assurance plus quality control requirements. Similar to ASTM D5835.

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

    Voluntary Standard

ASTM D5835-95 - Standard Practice for Sampling Stationary Source Emissions for Automated Determination of Gas Concentration
Rationale
Similar to Methods 3a, 6c, 7e, 10, ALT 004, CTM 022. Lacks in detail and quality assurance and quality control requirements. Very similar to ISO 10396.
Voluntary Standard
ISO 10396:1993 - Stationary Source Emissions: Sampling for the Automated Determination of Gas Concentrations
Rationale
Duplicates Method 3a, 6c, 7e, 10, ALT 004, CTM 022. Lacks in detail and quality assurance plus quality control requirements. Similar to ASTM D5835.

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

    Voluntary Standard
    ISO 10849:1996, Determination of the Mass Concentration of Nitrogen Oxides--Performance
    Rationale
    Is too general, too broad, or not sufficiently detailed to assure compliance with EPA regulatory requirements.

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

    Voluntary Standard
    ISO 7935:1992, Stationary Source Emissions--Determination of the Mass Concentration of Sulfur Dioxide--Performance Characteristics of Automated Measuring Methods"
    Rationale
    Is too general, too broad, or not sufficiently detailed to assure compliance with EPA regulatory requirements.

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

    Voluntary Standard
    ASTM C1111-98 (1998) - Standard Test Method for Determining Elements in Waste Streams by Inductively Coupled Plasma-Atomic Emission Spectrometers
    Rationale
    This standard lacks details for instrument operation QA/QC, such as optimizing plasma operating conditions; upper limit of linear dynamic range; spectral interference correction; and calibration procedures, which include initial and continuous calibration verifications. Also lacks internal standard and method of standard addition options for samples with interferences.
    Voluntary Standard

ASTM D6349-99 (1999) - Standard Test Method for Determining Major and Minor Elements in Coal, Coke, and Solid Residues from Combustion of Coal and Coke by Inductively Coupled Plasma-Atomic Emission Spectrometers
Rationale
This standard lacks details for instrument operation QA/QC, such as optimizing plasma operating conditions, upper limit of linear dynamic range, spectral interference correction, and calibration procedures, that include initial and continuous calibration verifications. Also lacks details for standard preparation, and internal standard and method of standard addition options for samples with interferences.

3. Please list the Voluntary Consensus Standards (VCS) your agency substituted for Government Unique Standards (GUS) in FY 2011 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 2011: 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 2011. 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: **26**

Other Technical Standards: **1**

Rationale: Used because they fit the needs of the Agency in meeting our mission via the relevant final regulations.

5. Please enter the Voluntary Consensus Standards Bodies (VCSB) in which your agency participated in during FY 2011: **14**

Voluntary Consensus Standards Body	**Acronym**
American Gas Association	AGA
American National Standards Institute	ANSI
American Water Works Association	AWWA
ASTM International	ASTM
Building Officials and Code Administrators International	BOCA
Electronic Industries Alliance	EIA
Green Seal Standards for Adhesives	GSSA
Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers	IEEE
International Electrotechnical Commission	IEC
International Organization for Standardization	ISO
National Electrical Manufacturers Association	NEMA
National Fire Protection Association	NFPA

NSF International	NSFI
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 2011 and the total number of activities these agency representatives participated in: **80**

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 2011.

Conformity assessment activities include but not limited to areas for: water sense verification, greening superfund cleanup sites and activities in energy star and green buildings.

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

The fact that the Circular exists is helpful in getting the attention of management levels with regard to employee participation in standards activities as well as use of non-government standards in Agency programs. This reporting mechanism has not, in and of itself - at least for this Agency - proven to be a significant asset in trying to encourage strategic consideration of the voluntary standards and conformity assessment tools available here in the US and world wide. In effect, the Circular does not seem to need revision but a reconsideration of the reporting might be helpful in providing the Administration, Congress and the public with a better sense of the value of the standards system and how collaboration between the government and the system is to the benefit of all.

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

The creation of the NSTC subcommittee on standards and potential for use of the Interagency Committee on Standards Policy (referenced in the Circular) are positive steps in helping to focus attention on the relevance of standards in addressing key national issues such as cyber security which can impact missions across the entire federal sector.

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

Again, as said in past reports, questions 10.6 and 10.7 are not asked in a way that this Agency can respond to accurately since EPA reviews regulations on the basis of the regulatory content and impact not that of standards incorporated by reference.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Title: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Fiscal Year 2011 Agency Report

Federal Communications Commission (FCC) Fiscal Year 2011 Agency Report

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

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

For example: In the Hearing Aid Compatibility Report and Order (WT Docket No. 07-250) the Commission set a date of March 31, 2011 for the standards development organization, Accredited Standards Committee C63® - Electromagnetic Compatibility, to update the standard used to determine if a digital wireless phone is capable of operating effectively with hearing aids based on certain performance measurement standards contained in the 2007 version of ANSI C63.19, “American National Standard for Methods of Measurement of Compatibility between Wireless Communication Devices and Hearing Aids” (ANSI C63.19-2007). The applicability of this edition of the standard is limited to those air interfaces and frequency bands (800-950 MHz and 1.6-2.5 GHz) for which technical standards are stated in the standard governing wireless hearing aid compatibility.

Another example is the successful use of the Telecommunications Industry Association Telecommunications System Bulletin 10-F, "Interference Criteria for Microwave Systems." This standard, referenced within several Commission rule parts has become the cornerstone for applicants and 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 2011: **0**

3. Please list the Voluntary Consensus Standards (VCS) your agency substituted for Government Unique Standards (GUS) in FY 2011 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 2011: 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 2011. In addition, please provide your agency's rationale for using the Non-consensus Standards that are developed in the private sector counted in this question.

Voluntary Consensus Standards: **0**

Other Technical Standards: **0**

Rationale: N/A

5. Please enter the Voluntary Consensus Standards Bodies (VCSB) in which your agency participated in during FY 2011: **13**

Voluntary Consensus Standards Body	**Acronym**
Accredited Standards CommitteeC63® - Electromagnetic Compatibility	C63®
Alliance for Telecommunications Industry Solutions	ATIS
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 2011 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 2011.

Accredited Laboratory Recognition Program

The Federal Communications Commission (FCC) has a conformity assessment program that allows manufacturers and suppliers of personal computers, computer peripherals and other Radio Frequency (RF) devices to demonstrate compliance by use of a "Declaration of Conformity" procedure. Such products must be tested by a recognized accredited Electromagnetic Compatibility (EMC) testing laboratory. The FCC has recognized the following accreditation bodies: National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program (NVLAP); ANSI-ASQ National Accreditation Board/ACLASS (ACLASS); and the American Association for Laboratory Accreditation (A2LA)

The FCC also recognizes accredited testing laboratories that have been accredited by A2LA, ACLASS or NVLAP to perform testing on products subject to the Commission's equipment authorization program on products subject to certification under Part 15.
The accreditation of a laboratory located outside of the United States, or its possessions, is acceptable to the Commission if the accredited laboratory has been designated by a foreign designating authority and recognized by the Commission under the terms of a government-to-government Mutual Recognition Agreement/Arrangement (MRA); or if the testing laboratory has been recognized by the Commission as being accredited by an organization that has entered into an arrangement between accrediting organizations and the arrangement has been recognized by the Commission.

The FCC has recognized a total of 303 accredited laboratories. 103 are located in the United States and 200 are located outside of the United States.

Telecommunications Certification Bodies (TCB) Program

On December 17, 1998, the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) adopted rules for the establishment of Telecommunication Certification Bodies (TCB). A TCB is a private organization, which is authorized to issue grants, within its scope of designation, for equipment subject to the FCC's certification procedure. Under these rules, a TCB has the authority to review and grant an application for certification to the FCC rules. This order also established procedures for foreign TCBs under the terms of a government-to-government Mutual Recognition Agreement/Arrangement (MRA). Foreign TCBs, where recognized, certify equipment to U.S. requirements using test procedures and technical requirements under the FCC rules for purposes of U.S.-valid equipment authorization. There are two "phases" of mutual recognition. Phase I permits tests performed outside the U.S. to be used in support of equipment authorization of products subject to the FCC's Declaration of Conformity (DoC) requirements; Phase II permits the certification of products subject to the FCC's certification requirements by a TCB located outside of the U.S.

In May 2000, NIST initially evaluated American National Standards Institute's (ANSI)

Conformity Assessment Program for compliance with ISO/IEC Guide 61 and the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) requirements for its TCB program. Every two years ANSI's accreditation program is subject to re-evaluation by NIST.

ANSI evaluates prospective TCBs for compliance with ISO/IEC Guide 65 and FCC requirements for the TCB program. FCC requires that a TCB must have core testing capability and that the testing laboratory must be accredited to ISO/IEC Standard 17025. NIST recommends accredited organizations to FCC for designation as TCBs.

The FCC has recognized a total of 35 certification bodies under the TCB program. 19 are located in the United States and 16 are located outside of the United States.

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

N/A

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

N/A

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Title: Federal Communications Commission (FCC) Fiscal Year 2011 Agency Report

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) Fiscal Year 2011 Agency Report

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

Standards are utilized to achieve the mission of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC or the Commission) as follows:

I. The Commission reviews reliability standards developed by the North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC) under the Federal Power Act, Section 215. NERC reliability standards define the reliability requirements for planning and operating the North American bulk power system. NERC develops the reliability standards using an industry-driven, American National Standards Institute (ANSI) accredited process that ensures the process is: (1) open to all persons who are directly and materially affected by the reliability of the North American bulk power system; (2) transparent to the public; (3) demonstrates the consensus for each standard; (4) fairly balances the interests of all stakeholders; (5) provides for reasonable notice and opportunity for comment; and (6) enables the development of standards in a timely manner. Upon review, the Commission can either approve the proposed standards or remand them back to the electric reliability organization for further consideration. The reliability standards become mandatory and enforceable in the United States only after they are approved by the Commission.

Standards can be found at the NERC website at http://www.nerc.com/page.php?cid=2|20.

II. The Commission’s statutory authority centers on major aspects of the nation’s electric, natural gas, hydroelectric and oil pipeline industries. The Commission relies extensively on competitive market forces to accomplish its statutory goals of non-discriminatory, just and reasonable rates, terms, and conditions of jurisdictional service. In that context, reducing or eliminating barriers to trade among willing buyers and sellers is an important element of the Commission’s policies. The Commission has relied on business practice standards developed and promoted by the North American Energy Standards Board (NAESB) to facilitate well-functioning wholesale gas and electric markets. NAESB, an ANSI accredited consensus standards development organization, develops and adopts voluntary standards and model business practices designed to promote more competitive and efficient natural gas and electric service. Such standards apply to electronic data interchange, record formats, communications protocols, and related business practices that streamline the transactional processes of the natural gas and electric industries. NAESB standards have been used by the Commission to establish basic foundational and definitional elements of the natural gas and electric industries’ commercial business practices, such as the “gas day”, the “electric day,” as well as other definitions and commonly used industry terms. Recent NAESB efforts have encompassed a number of wholesale gas and electric issues including, for example, the creation of standards needed to support Electronic Bulletin Board posting requirements regarding waste heat feasibility and standards for the measurement and verification of participating entities in certain types of demand response programs. The Commission’s use of NAESB developed wholesale gas and electric standards ensure that the

incorporated business practices and technical guidelines have broad industry development, involvement, and endorsement.

NAESB's website may be found at http://www.naesb.org/. From time to time, as the Commission considers appropriate, select NAESB standards applicable to wholesale natural gas and wholesale electric business practices are incorporated by reference into the Commission's regulations. See, e.g., 18 C.F.R. Part 38 titled Business Practice Standards and Communication Protocols for Public Utilities, and 18 C.F.R. Part 284.12 titled Standards for Pipeline Business Operations and Communications.

2. Please list the government-unique standards your agency used in lieu of voluntary consensus standards during FY 2011: **0**

3. Please list the Voluntary Consensus Standards (VCS) your agency substituted for Government Unique Standards (GUS) in FY 2011 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 2011: 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 2011. 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 2011: **0**

6. Please provide the total number of your agency's representatives who participated in voluntary consensus standards activities during FY 2011 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 2011.

Not applicable

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

No recommendations at this time are proposed by FERC.

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

No other comments are provided by FERC at this time.

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

FERC reviews its standards for purposes of updating such use on an as needed basis.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Title: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) Fiscal Year 2011 Agency Report

Federal Trade Commission (FTC) Fiscal Year 2011 Agency Report

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

The Federal Trade Commission is an independent agency of the United States Government charged with enforcing competition and consumer protection laws. The Commission's primary 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 2011: **0**

3. Please list the Voluntary Consensus Standards (VCS) your agency substituted for Government Unique Standards (GUS) in FY 2011 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 2011: 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 2011. 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 2011: **0**

6. Please provide the total number of your agency's representatives who participated in voluntary consensus standards activities during FY 2011 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 2011.

See response to Question 1.

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

See response to Question 1.

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

N/A

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Title: Federal Trade Commission (FTC) Fiscal Year 2011 Agency Report

General Services Administration (GSA) Fiscal Year 2011 Agency Report

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

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

2. Please list the government-unique standards your agency used in lieu of voluntary consensus standards during FY 2011: **3**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

   Voluntary Standard
   SAE/AMS 2431 - Peening Media, General Requirements
   Rationale
   This government-unique standard contains specific size & performance required for Air Force critical applications that are not present in the voluntary standards.

3. Please list the Voluntary Consensus Standards (VCS) your agency substituted for Government Unique Standards (GUS) in FY 2011 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 2011: 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 2011. 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 2011: **16**

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

Institute of Packaging Professionals	IOPP
National Fire Protection Association	NFPA
National Institute of Packaging, Handling Engineers	NIPHLE
National Sanitation Foundation	NSF
National Truck Equipment Association	NTEA
Qualified Products Management Council	QPMC
Society of Automotive Engineers	SAE
Technical Association for the Worldwide, Pulp Paper and Converting Industry	TAPPI
The Maintenance Council of American Trucking Associations	TMC/ATA

6. Please provide the total number of your agency's representatives who participated in voluntary consensus standards activities during FY 2011 and the total number of activities these agency representatives participated in: **18**

7. Please provide any conformity assessment activities (as described in "Guidance on Federal Conformity Assessment Activities" found in the Federal Register, Volume 65, Number 155, dated August 10, 2000) in which your agency was involved in FY 2011.

N/A

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

N/A

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

N/A

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Title: General Services Administration (GSA) Fiscal Year 2011 Agency Report

Government Printing Office (GPO) Fiscal Year 2011 Agency Report

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

The use of standards has ensured consistency in our manufacturing process and the ability to maintain the highest quality in the production of our documents. The use of standards is very important in our procurement / acquisition process and defining our needs. When dealing with vendors, standards provide a level playing field for them when bidding on our Agency requirements. We use VCSs by reference to inform potential bidders and offerors of our minimum requirements.
We also use standards to ensure consistency, and accuracy in the services that we provide to our customers.
To formulate compliance policies and procedures that govern air quality, waste management, waste water discharge, pollution prevention, health and safety' GPO relies on VCSs and applicable Federal and District regulations.
Standards-based cataloging rules and procedures ensure consistent record creation, search, retrieval, and transfer of records in catalogs across libraries internationally (e.g., NISO Z39.50). In CY 2011, GPO created and contributed 22,347 new records for the libraries nationwide as part of Title 44 responsibilities while following VCSs.

2. Please list the government-unique standards your agency used in lieu of voluntary consensus standards during FY 2011: **0**

3. Please list the Voluntary Consensus Standards (VCS) your agency substituted for Government Unique Standards (GUS) in FY 2011 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 2011: 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

2011. 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 2011: **4**

Voluntary Consensus Standards Body	**Acronym**
Federal Agencies Digitization Guidelines Initiative	FADGI
International Civil Aviation Organization	ICAO
National Information Standards Organization	NISO
Program for Cooperative Cataloging	PCC

6. Please provide the total number of your agency's representatives who participated in voluntary consensus standards activities during FY 2011 and the total number of activities these agency representatives participated in: **7**

7. Please provide any conformity assessment activities (as described in "Guidance on Federal Conformity Assessment Activities" found in the Federal Register, Volume 65, Number 155, dated August 10, 2000) in which your agency was involved in FY 2011.

Guidance review, internal inspections and audits, external inspections, and periodic walk-through are conducted for compliance with GPO procurement contractors.
Audits for the procurement activities of the Washington, DC, APS Teams and the nationwide Regional Offices conducted under Print Procurement's Internal Audit Program (IAP), headed by the Director, APSP4, and staffed on an ad hoc basis by management and supervisory Contracting Officers.
In FY 2011, GPO conducted multiple:
• Evaluations of the Contractor's performance
• Evaluations how well a contractor meets requirements
• Evaluations of the timeliness and accuracy of required deliverables.

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

NA

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

none

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

Review of standards use at GPO varies by standard and by Business Unit.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Title: Government Printing Office (GPO) Fiscal Year 2011 Agency Report

National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) Fiscal Year 2011 Agency Report

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

Standards are critical to NASA’s science and technology-based mission. They provide the basis for defining engineering, safety, and mission assurance requirements that are levied on both our contracted activities as well as on our in-house developments. Standards are also used by programs for evaluating proposed approaches and assessing performance throughout system life cycles. NASA Technical Standards support achievement of NASA’s Mission and serve all NASA Programs, Projects, and Facilities. The Technical Standards Program's Website accessible at http://standards.nasa.gov provides direct access to NASA-developed standards, other government-developed standards, and to non-government Standards Development Organizations' (SDO) Voluntary Consensus Standards (VCSs).

2. Please list the government-unique standards your agency used in lieu of voluntary consensus standards during FY 2011:

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 2011 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 2011: 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 2011. 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 2011: **12**

Voluntary Consensus Standards Body	**Acronym**
Aerospace Industries Association of America	AIA
American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics	AIAA
American Society for Nondestructive Testing	ASNT
American Society of Mechanical Engineers	ASME
American Welding Society	AWS
ASTM International	ASTM
Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers	IEEE
International Organization for Standardization	ISO
IPC - Association Connecting Electronics Industries	IPC
National Fire Protection Association	NFPA
Society of Automotive Engineers	SAE
Underwriters Laboratories	UL

6. Please provide the total number of your agency's representatives who participated in voluntary consensus standards activities during FY 2011 and the total number of activities these agency representatives participated in: **71**

7. Please provide any conformity assessment activities (as described in “Guidance on Federal Conformity Assessment Activities” found in the Federal Register, Volume 65, Number 155, dated August 10, 2000) in which your agency was involved in FY 2011.

- Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Voluntary Protection Program (VPP) Star assessments
- ISO 9001 - Quality Management System assessments and audits
- ISO 14001 - Environmental Management System assessments and audits
- AS 9100 - Aerospace Quality Management System registration (ongoing, Stage 2)

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

OMB Circular A-119 and the preference for VCS are directly cited in NASA policy (NASA Policy Directive (NPD) 7120.4- NASA Engineering and Program/Project Management Policy and recently approved NASA Procedural Requirements (NPR) 7120.10 (Technical Standards Products for NASA Programs and Projects) which requires consideration of VCS alternatives before a NASA Technical Standard is developed or revalidated. The Circular also effectively provides a basis for increasing attention to VCS and has helped to maintain an effective level of participation of NASA personnel in VCS activities in the face of budget challenges.

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

None

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Title: National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) Fiscal Year 2011 Agency Report

National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) Fiscal Year 2011 Agency Report

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

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

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

2. Please list the government-unique standards your agency used in lieu of voluntary consensus standards during FY 2011: **1**

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

   Voluntary Standard
   Archives, Personal Papers, and Manuscripts (APPM);
   General International Standard Archival Description (ISAD(G));
   International Standard Archival Authority Record for Corporate Bodies, Persons, and Families (ISAAR(CPF));
   Encoded Archival Description (EAD);
   Machine Readable Cataloging (MARC)
   Rationale
   These voluntary standards do not meet the precise needs of the agency.

3. Please list the Voluntary Consensus Standards (VCS) your agency substituted for Government Unique Standards (GUS) in FY 2011 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 2011: 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 2011. In addition, please provide your agency's rationale for using the Non-consensus Standards that are developed in the private sector counted in this question.

Voluntary Consensus Standards: **13**

Other Technical Standards: **0**

Rationale:

5. Please enter the Voluntary Consensus Standards Bodies (VCSB) in which your agency participated in during FY 2011: **9**

Voluntary Consensus Standards Body	**Acronym**
American National Standards Institute	ANSI
Association for Information and Image Management	AIIM
ASTM International	ASTM
Consultative Committee for Space Data Systems	CCSDS
Federal Geographic Data Committee	FGDC
Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers	IEEE
International Organization for Standardization	ISO
National Information Standards Organization	NISO
Nuclear Information and Records Management Association, Inc.	NIRMAI

6. Please provide the total number of your agency's representatives who participated in voluntary consensus standards activities during FY 2011 and the total number of activities these agency representatives participated in: **14**

7. Please provide any conformity assessment activities (as described in “Guidance on Federal Conformity Assessment Activities” found in the Federal Register, Volume 65, Number 155, dated August 10, 2000) in which your agency was involved in FY 2011.

NARA did not participate in any conformity assessment activities in FY 2011.

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 any changes.

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

Rationale for the use of GUS (question 2).
Some of the voluntary standards:
- Are library standards not suitable for NARA's use instead of archival standards;
- Dictate a physical design solution that NARA does not find technically sound; and,
- Focus on personal papers collections, not government records.

NARA's archival description standard is one that NARA uses to describe its own holdings and is not a standard imposed externally.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Title: National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) Fiscal Year 2011 Agency Report

National Science Foundation (NSF) Fiscal Year 2011 Agency Report

None submitted

Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) Fiscal Year 2011 Agency Report

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

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

The NRC uses voluntary consensus standards (VCSs) as a key part of our regulatory framework.

Some standards are incorporated by reference into NRC regulations. NRC's regulations may be found at: http://www.nrc.gov/reading-rm/doc-collections/cfr/. The NRC staff also issues documents providing guidance on acceptable methods for complying with NRC regulations, such as Regulatory Guides. These guidance documents frequently reference consensus standards as acceptable methods for compliance with NRC regulations. Regulatory Guides are cataloged here: http://www.nrc.gov/reading-rm/doc-collections/management-directives/

The NRC's reasons for using standards include providing the level of regulatory certainty and predictability desired by stakeholders, improving efficiency and transparency, providing regulations and guidance of high technical quality, and accessing the broad range of technical expertise and experience of the individuals who are represented on many consensus standards organizations. Participation in standards development minimizes the expenditure of NRC resources that would otherwise be necessary to develop regulations and guidance which provide the technical depth and level of detail of consensus standards.

NRC is working with several standards developing organizations to update voluntary consensus standards that may be applied to license amendments for existing light water reactors or new nuclear plant construction, including advanced reactor technologies and small modular reactors. The NRC cooperated with the U.S. Department of Energy, the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), and the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) to establish the Nuclear Energy Standards Coordination Cooperative (NESCC). Formed in 2009, and continuing to meet two to three times per year, the group is open to standards developing organizations (SDOs) and all stakeholders in the development and application of standards related to nuclear energy technology, including operating and proposed new power plants. Its goals are to identify standards needs, prioritize standards for development or revision, and initiate or support collaboration in writing standards. The NESCC has established task groups to examine standards in specific technical areas, such as concrete and welding. In addition, an effort is under way to compile a database of standards referenced in NRC regulations and guidance.

An additional benefit of improved communications among standards developers and the nuclear stakeholders was realized this year in the response to the earthquake, tsunami, and resulting nuclear accident in Japan. A multi-SDO effort is being assembled to review that event and to recommend codes and standards initiatives to be pursued by the SDOs. While this effort was not directly related to the NESCC, it is the kind of technical cooperation that can result from open communications and an understanding of stakeholders' shared priorities.

The NRC intends to continue participating in the NESCC and other cooperative efforts to close technical and regulatory gaps through development and application of consensus standards. Standards continue to provide a critical element in our safety mission. For more information, the NRC website on standards development is at: http://www.nrc.gov/about-nrc/regulatory/standards-dev.html.

2. Please list the government-unique standards your agency used in lieu of voluntary consensus standards during FY 2011: **2**

1. **Government Unique Standard**: NRC NUREG-1556, “Consolidated Guidance about Materials Licenses” (Incorporated: 2011)

   Voluntary Standard
   (ANSI) N 13.2-1969, “Guide for Administrative Practices in Radiation Monitoring”
   Rationale
   (ANSI) N 13.2-1969, “Guide for Administrative Practices in Radiation Monitoring,” had been endorsed in Regulatory Guide 8.2, with the same title, issued in February, 1973. The standard has not been revised since its inception, and it now refers to obsolete technical practices and outdated requirements. Therefore, Revision 1 of RG 8.2, published in May, 2011, removed endorsement of ANSI N 13.2-1969. Guidance is now provided through two referenced NRC reports, which could be considered Government-unique standards: NUREG-1556, “Consolidated Guidance about Materials Licenses,” and NUREG-1736, “Consolidated Guidance: 10 CFR Part 20—Standards for Protection against Radiation.”

2. **Government Unique Standard**: NRC NUREG-1736, “Consolidated Guidance: 10 CFR Part 20—Standards for Protection against Radiation” (Incorporated: 2011)

   Voluntary Standard
   (ANSI) N 13.2-1969, “Guide for Administrative Practices in Radiation Monitoring”
   Rationale
   (ANSI) N 13.2-1969, “Guide for Administrative Practices in Radiation Monitoring,” had been endorsed in Regulatory Guide 8.2, with the same title, issued in February, 1973. The standard has not been revised since its inception, and it now refers to obsolete technical practices and outdated requirements. Therefore, Revision 1 of RG 8.2, published in May, 2011, removed endorsement of ANSI N 13.2-1969. Guidance is now provided through two referenced NRC reports, which could be considered Government-unique standards: NUREG-1556, “Consolidated Guidance about Materials Licenses,” and NUREG-1736, “Consolidated Guidance: 10 CFR Part 20—Standards for Protection against Radiation.”

3. Please list the Voluntary Consensus Standards (VCS) your agency substituted for Government Unique Standards (GUS) in FY 2011 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 2011: 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 2011. 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: **33**

Other Technical Standards: **0**

Rationale:

5. Please enter the Voluntary Consensus Standards Bodies (VCSB) in which your agency participated in during FY 2011: **15**

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

6. Please provide the total number of your agency's representatives who participated in voluntary consensus standards activities during FY 2011 and the total number of activities these agency representatives participated in: **189**

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 2011.

None

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

The NRC believes that the Circular provides appropriate direction and encouragement for federal agencies to develop internal agency-wide guidelines. The circular also provides sufficient and reasonable flexibility for each agency to make an independent determination regarding its 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:

10-1. 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; **Yes**

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

Title: Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) Fiscal Year 2011 Agency Report

Appendix F – Federal Agency Activities Related to Conformity Assessment

FY 2011 Responses to Question 7: Please provide any conformity assessment activities (as described in "Guidance on Federal Conformity Assessment Activities" found in the Federal Register, Volume 65, Number 155, dated August 10, 2000) in which your agency was involved in FY 2010.	
Agency	**Response**
USDA	N/A
DOC	National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program (NVLAP) Overview NVLAP (CFR, Title 15, Part 285) provides third-party accreditation to testing and calibration laboratories. NVLAP's accreditation programs are established in response to legislative or administrative actions by the Federal Government or to requests from government agencies and private-sector organizations. NVLAP operates its accreditation system in accordance with the international conformity assessment standard ISO/IEC 17011, "Conformity assessment – General requirements for accreditation bodies accrediting conformity assessment bodies," which is published by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC). NVLAP accredits laboratories that are found competent to perform specific tests or calibrations through a rigorous assessment against the requirements of ISO/IEC 17025, "General requirements for the competence of testing and calibration laboratories." Information about accredited laboratories is published in NVLAP Directory of Accredited Laboratories, which is available on NVLAP's website (www.nist.gov/nvlap). NVLAP is a signatory to the following Mutual Recognition Arrangements (MRAs), which support international trade by promoting international confidence and acceptance of accredited laboratory data: International Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation (ILAC), the Asia-Pacific Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation (APLAC), and the InterAmerican Accreditation Cooperation (IAAC). By participating in these MRAs, NVLAP facilitates the mutual recognition of accredited test and measurement results of its signatory partners, thereby reducing the need for redundant testing and lowering costs to customers. NVLAP currently operates 22 laboratory accreditation programs with approximately 850 accreditations worldwide.

Accreditation Program Activities in FY 2011

Recent trends in program activities:
Over the past decade, NVLAP has seen an increase in accreditation activities undertaken to support the needs of other Federal agencies and their stakeholders. There has been growth in the development of laboratory accreditation programs (LAPs) and expansion of existing LAPs in areas that are inherently governmental in function or that are aimed at improving safety, security, health, and the environment. Conformity assessment activities for these LAPs in which NVLAP was involved in FY 2011 are described below.

Healthcare Information Technology Testing LAP:
In response to the Health Information Technology for Economic and Clinical Health (HITECH) Act of 2009, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services along with the Office of the National Coordinator for Health Information Technology (ONC) requested establishment of the NVLAP Healthcare Information Technology Testing Laboratory Accreditation Program (HIT LAP). This program accredits laboratories that perform functional and conformance testing of EHR technology products to meaningful use requirements as defined in the nationally recognized EHR products testing standards. Significant FY 2011 activities contributing to the development of this program include:
• a NVLAP-sponsored public workshop held on April 26, 2011, to facilitate the exchange of information among NVLAP, the NIST Information Technology Laboratory, the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), and laboratories interested in seeking NVLAP accreditation to perform testing of HIT electronic health record technology under the permanent certification program administered under the ONC, HHS;
• establishment of the scope of accreditation to include current procedures from the ONC-Approved Test Procedures, version 1.1 which are based on the meaningful use technical requirements found in §170.302, §170.304, and §170.306 of 45 CFR Part 170, dated July 28, 2010;
• development of the technical requirements and publication of these requirements in NIST Handbook 150-31, which describes how NVLAP criteria are applied for accreditation under the HIT LAP;
• publication of NVLAP application and assessment documents needed to begin accepting applications from HIT LAP applicants on January 1, 2012.

Energy Efficient Lighting Products LAP:
NVLAP experiences continued growth in the number of laboratory applicants for

	the Energy Efficient Lighting Products (EEL) laboratory accreditation program. At the end of FY 2011, there were a total of 32 EEL accreditations, seven of which were first-time or new accreditations. There were also 14 EEL applications in process. The growth is due to the FY 2010 expansion of the program to accredit solid-state lighting (SSL) test methods that are recognized by the Department of Energy's (DOE) CALiPER program and, also, to NVLAP's recognition (attained on November 24, 2010) from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) ENERGY STAR Program as an accrediting body to accredit laboratories to conduct testing for ENERGY STAR-qualified products. In 2011, EPA agreed to accept accreditation to Appendix A of its product specification for decorative lighting strings for acceptance of laboratories in the ENERGY STAR program for this product. In August NVLAP expanded the scope of accreditation offerings for the EEL program to include decorative lighting strings and three laboratories have been accredited so far for this field of accreditation. Biometrics Testing LAP: In February 2011 NVLAP granted its first accreditations to biometrics testing laboratories. The NVLAP Biometrics Testing program was established in 2008 in response to a request from the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) for NIST to establish a laboratory accreditation program for laboratories that perform performance and conformance biometrics testing on Personal Identification Verification equipment used in Homeland Security Applications. Radiation Detection Instruments LAP: In February 2011 a workshop for the NVLAP Radiation Detection Instruments (RDI) Testing accreditation program was held at NIST. The workshop attendees included interested laboratories, equipment manufacturers, and assessors. The requirements for accreditation were discussed as well as how to obtain recognition by the Department of Homeland Security, and the NIST requirements for submission of test data. The RDI accreditation program is designed to satisfy the requirements of contractors, state and local governments, and Federal agencies specifying accreditation for laboratories that conduct testing of radiation detection instruments used in homeland security applications. Initial accreditation of applicant laboratories is expected to be announced in FY 2012. Expansion of Cryptographic and Security Testing LAP: In December 2010 NVLAP received a request from the Transportation Worker Identification Credential (TWIC) Program Director, Transportation Security

	Administration (TSA), for the addition of a scope of accreditation to the NVLAP Cryptographic and Security Testing (CST) LAP for conformance testing of TSA Identity and Privilege Credential Management (IPC:v1) systems. The purpose of the request was to establish additional criteria within the current CST LAP for the support of the conformance testing process to the required full set or a subset of the test methods referred to as IPCM test methods for credential readers and biometric equipment. In April 2011 a meeting was held at TSA offices to outline the steps needed to proceed with the addition of the TWIC methods to the NVLAP CST LAP. An outcome of the meeting was the identification of requirements specific to the TWIC program to be added to the NVLAP CST program handbook (NIST Handbook 150-17). In October 2011 TSA provided comments to NVLAP on the TWIC annex of this handbook. These comments were reviewed and additional feedback was collected in December 2011. The revisions to the handbook will be published in 2012. National Voluntary Conformity Assessment System Evaluation (NVCASE) Program The NVCASE Program (CFR, Title 15 Part 286) enables U.S. industry to satisfy mandated foreign technical requirements using the results of U.S.-based conformity assessment programs that perform technical evaluations comparable in their rigor to practices in the receiving country. Under this program, the Department of Commerce, acting through the National Institute of Standards and Technology, evaluates U.S.-based conformity assessment bodies in order to be able to give assurances to a foreign government that qualifying bodies meet that government's requirements and can provide results that are acceptable to that government. The program provides a technically-based U.S. approval process for U.S. industry to gain foreign market access; the acceptability of conformity assessment results to the relevant foreign government will be a matter for agreement between the two governments. Currently, there are two NVCASE sub-programs that are operational: (1) EMC/Telecommunications; and (2) Organic Production and Processing. Additional information about the NVCASE Program can be found at http://gsi.nist.gov/global/index.cfm/L1-4/L2-38. Conformity Assessment Activities under Mutual Recognition Agreements/Arrangements (MRAs) The United States and the European Community Mutual Recognition Agreement

	(US-EU MRA) is a multi-sector bilateral government-to-government agreement between the United States and the 27 Member States of the European Union. Under this MRA, NIST is responsible for designating organizations in the U.S. Conformity Assessment Bodies (CABs) for two sectors: 1) Electromagnetic Compatibility (EMC) and 2) Telecommunications. After a NIST review and designation process, CABs that meet certain criteria are formally recognized by the EU and may operate as a CAB as described in the US-EU MRA and the specific technical regulations of the EU governing the appropriate product sectors. The US-EU MRA is an important regulatory and trade agreement which provides greater market access in a timelier manner for U.S. manufacturers exporting to Europe and European manufacturers exporting to the United States. The Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation Mutual Recognition Arrangement for Conformity Assessment of Telecommunications Equipment (APEC TEL MRA) is intended to streamline the conformity assessment procedures for a wide range of telecommunications and telecommunications-related equipment and thereby to facilitate trade among the parties. It provides for the mutual recognition by the importing parties of CABs and mutual acceptance of the results of testing and equipment certification procedures undertaken by those bodies in assessing conformity of equipment to the importing parties' own technical regulations. Under Phase-I of the APEC TEL Mutual Recognition Arrangement, NIST-designated CABs are able to produce test data in their facilities that are accepted as evidence that the tested product satisfies an APEC economy's appropriate technical requirements. CABs operating under Phase-II of the MRA are able to certify products as being in compliance with the technical and administrative requirements of the importing economy. NIST publishes general and specific requirements that must be met in order to be nominated as a CAB under the APEC TEL MRA. The United States and Japan Mutual Recognition Agreement (US-Japan MRA) is a single sector bilateral agreement. The scope of the US-Japan MRA includes radio and telecommunications equipment, including telephone terminal equipment. The MRA provides for the mutual recognition of qualified CABs and mutual acceptance of the results of equipment certification undertaken by recognized CABs (similar to Phase II of the APEC TEL MRA as described above). The US-Japan MRA is intended to streamline the conformity assessment procedures for a wide range of telecommunications and telecommunications-related equipment and facilitate trade between the United States and Japan.

	United States and Mexico Mutual Recognition Agreement (US-Mexico MRA) is the newest single sector bilateral telecommunications conformity assessment agreement. It was signed in 2011. The US-Mexico MRA covers equipment subject to telecommunications regulation, including wire and wireless equipment, and terrestrial and satellite equipment. The MRA provides for the mutual recognition of qualified CABS and mutual acceptance of the testing results generated by those CABS in assessing conformity of equipment to the importing parties' technical regulations. NIST expects to implement the MRA by the end of 2012, at the conclusion of the confidence building period. 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 telecom MRAs can be found at http://gsi.nist.gov/global/index.cfm/L1-4/L2-16/L3-101 Additional NIST Activities in Conformity Assessment and Standards Development 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. FY2011 NIST activities in this area include: Federal Risk and Authorization Management Program (FedRAMP) – NIST consulted and advised the General Services Administration, and the Office of Management and Budget to develop and implement the conformity assessment model for FedRAMP. FedRAMP is a government-wide program that provides a standardized approach to security assessment, authorization and continuous monitoring of cloud products and services. The conformity assessment aspects of the program further the program goal of developing trusted relationships between federal executive departments and agencies and cloud service providers. Health and Human Services (HHS) Office of the National Coordinator (ONC) – NIST has continued to provide guidance to ONC on the transition to the permanent certification program, which includes accreditation of testing

	laboratories to ISO/IEC 17025 and ISO/IEC Guide 65. Under the temporary certification program the ONC has authorized six testing and certification bodies and listed hundreds of certified electronic health record products. ONC has requested NVLAP to accredit testing organizations in support of the permanent certification program. Voting System Improvements - Under the 2002 Help America Vote Act (HAVA), NIST has a key role in helping to realize nationwide improvements in voting systems (http://www.nist.gov/itl/vote/). NIST works with the Technical Guidelines Development Committee (TGDC) which is charged by the U.S. Election Assistance Commission (EAC) to provide technical guidance on implementing election-related technologies and to foster the development of voluntary, consensus guidelines. The NIST Director chairs the TGDC and NIST staff conduct the committee's technical work in accordance with HAVA. The TGDC and NIST are currently working on high level guidelines to support the Federal Voting Assistance Program as it carries out its mandates to ensure that military and overseas voters can vote in a timely fashion. They are also working to update the Voluntary Voting Standards Guidelines (VVSG). In 2011, NIST collaborated with IEEE to develop the first of a planned suite of standards for common data format for electronic exchange of voting system data, with the approval of P1622 Standard for IEEE Standard for Electronic Distribution of Blank Ballots for Voting Systems. NIST, in cooperation with the TGDC, also transmitted “Voluntary High Level Goals for Remote Electronic Voting Systems” to the EAC for its approval. NIST is developing a set of public test suites to be used as part of the EAC Testing and Certification Program. The tests correspond to VVSG requirements in the 2007 VVSG Recommendations, which is currently under review by the EAC, and certain parts of the 2005 VVSG revision. Test labs will be able to use these publicly available test suites to help determine that the VVSG requirements are met by voting systems. NVLAP has established an accreditation program for laboratories that perform testing of voting systems, including hardware and software components. This program provides for the accreditation of laboratories that test voting systems using standards determined by the EAC. Currently two laboratories are accredited under this program. The EAC, not NIST, certifies voting systems for use in elections.
DoD	The Department of Defense does not collect information on DOD-wide

	conformity assessment activities.
ED	None
DOE	The Department of Energy does not track conformity assessment activities.
HHS	Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ) None Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) None Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) Medicare fee-for-service has developed a Certification Test Package to be used to assess the Medicare Administrative Contractors (MACs) compliance with Business Rules implemented with the upgrade to the new versions of HIPAA standards, ASC X12 5010 and NCPDP D.0 Food and Drug Administration (FDA) Conformance activities are conducted under applicable regulations and guidance. Standards may become part of conformance activities as they may provide an acceptable approach to be in compliance with applicable laws and regulations. Related to this response, FDA would also like to note that the agency is pursuing ISO 17025 accreditation for its laboratories, where appropriate. Indian Health Service (IHS) The IHS does not engage in conformity assessments activities. The IHS strives to use industry-based standards and commercial off-the-shelf products. The IHS partners with the Veterans Health Administration for many of the health information technology used in its facilities, thereby maintaining continuity of standards between the two agencies and collaboration of appropriate data. In addition, IHS is actively involved with working groups of the Federal Health Architecture and the Office of the National Coordinator for Health Information Technology (ONC), stays abreast of developments in the HIT Standards and HIT Policy Committees, and participates in cross-Federal committees and working groups. National Institutes of Health / National Cancer Institute (NIH/NCI) Not Applicable National Institutes of Health / National Library of Medicine (NIH/NLM) Not Applicable Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) There was no conformity assessment activities performed in 2011.

	Office of the National Coordinator (ONC) Certification of Health IT will provide assurance to purchasers and other users that an EHR system, or other relevant technology, offers the necessary technological capability, functionality, and security to help them meet the meaningful use criteria established for a given phase. Providers and patients must also be confident that the electronic health IT products and systems they use are secure, can maintain data confidentially, and can work with other systems to share information. Confidence in health IT systems is an important part of advancing health IT system adoption and allowing for the realization of the benefits of improved patient care. Eligible professionals and eligible hospitals who seek to qualify for incentive payments under the Medicare and Medicaid EHR Incentive Programs are required by statute to use Certified EHR Technology. Once certified, Complete EHRs and EHR Modules would be able to be used by eligible professionals and eligible hospitals, or be combined, to meet the statutory requirement for Certified EHR Technology. FY 2011 conformance assessment activities include - • ONC selected organizations as ONC-Authorized Testing and Certification Bodies (ATCBs). ONC-ATCBs are authorized to perform Complete EHR and/or EHR Module testing and certification. These ONC-ATCBs are required to test and certify EHRs to the applicable certification criteria adopted by the Secretary under subpart C of Part 170 Part II and Part III as stipulated in the Standards and Certification Criteria Final Rule. Certification by an ATCB will signify to eligible professionals, hospitals, and critical access hospitals that an EHR technology has the capabilities necessary to support their efforts to meet the goals and objectives of meaningful use. • In collaboration with ONC, the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) has developed the functional and conformance testing requirements, test cases, and test tools to support the proposed Health IT Certification Programs. These conformance test methods (test procedures, test data, and test tools) will help ensure compliance with the meaningful use technical requirements and standards. (http://xw2k.nist.gov/healthcare/use_testing/index.html)
DHS	DNDO In FY2011, DNDO, working in conjunction with NIST and other federal agencies, continued the active development of technical capability standards (TCSs). DNDO completed the validation of the first Technical Capability Standard (TCS) for hand-held instruments used for the detection and identification of radionuclides. This standard was published by DHS this past fall. DNDO also initiated the development of two additional TCSs, providing draft documents for TCSWG review and comment. DNDO sponsored the attendance of an Oak Ridge National Laboratory representative at the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) meetings related to radiological and nuclear (rad/nuc) standards. The individual is the chairman of one committee and a member of two other committees. In addition, he attends the IEC plenary sessions. DNDO continued to actively support ANSI N42.42 Data Format standard review

	and modification efforts. DNDO personnel attended working group sessions and provided significant input to proposed revisions. In addition, DNDO is assisting in getting the ANSI N42.42 standard co-adopted by the IEC as a voluntary international standard. DNDO is actively supporting the Illicit Trafficking Radiation Assessment Program (ITRAP+10). This is an effort established by the Joint Research Center (JRC) of the European Union (EU) to measure the effectiveness of equipment for detection use at border crossings. Due to limitations on the extent of JRC testing under ITRAP+10 and the capabilities of DNDO, the JRC invited DNDO to join the program. DNDO is now testing nine classes of radiation detection equipment against ANSI and IEC standards. Results will be provided in a final report that will be used by the EU for future acquisitions. DNDO continued to fund the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) Get N42 effort. This effort provides free access to published N42 standards related to rad/nuc detection. There were approximately 3400 N42 standard documents downloaded in FY2011, in support of the DNDO objective to actively promulgate and encourage the use and application of the N42 rad/nuc detection standards. DNDO continued to actively participate in and support the DHS Standards Council and related meetings, such as Homeland Security Standards Panel Plenary sessions. DNDO has joined and is actively participating in the Test & Evaluation Capabilities and Methodologies Integrated Product Team (TECMIPT). The purpose of the TECMIPT is to provide joint, cross-community subject matter expertise and rigor to establish T&E standards, leveraging existing information. DNDO began testing under the Graduated Rad/Nuc Detector Evaluation and Reporting (GRaDERSM) program. The SAFE Port Act of 2006 (Public Law 109-347) established DNDO by statute. Responsibilities given to the DNDO include testing and evaluating rad/nuc detectors, as well as developing technical capability standards for these instruments in collaboration with NIST and other departments and agencies of the Federal government. Since test and evaluation against standards is one of the critical components of a conformity assessment system, DNDO established the GRaDER program to carry out this responsibility. The GRaDER Program is designed to be a voluntary, fee-for-service program: manufacturers or vendors decide whether to have their products tested and, if so, pay to offset the costs for the test and evaluation. It assists the DHS grant program managers and Federal, state, local, tribal and territorial government agency purchasers that have a fiduciary responsibility to verify that grant funds are spent on equipment that complies with standards (where standards are available). The GRaDER Program reports this information to homeland security stakeholders and other outside agencies by using the controlled access DNDO GRaDER Community of Interest (COI) page on the DHS Homeland Security Information Network (HSIN) and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Responder Knowledge Base (RKB). The business incentive is that equipment that has been tested against standards in the GRaDER program test and evaluation

	may be reported on the DHS GRaDER Evaluated Equipment List (GEEL), thereby enabling this verification. The result should lead to increasing sales of quality equipment to DHS components, other Federal departments and agencies, and state and local grantees seeking to establish or enhance capabilities to detect and interdict illicit nuclear or radiological material. GRaDER is a standards-based conformity assessment program. A suite of voluntary consensus standards developed by ANSI, in conjunction with IEEE, has been adopted as DHS National Standards. The ANSI/IEEE N42 series standards formed the standards bedrock for GRaDER. A key part of the conformity assessment system will be the use of test organizations that are accredited to ISO 17025 and the ANSI/IEEE N42 suite of standards. The National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program (NVLAP) will be the accrediting body. Participating test organizations use uniform formats and procedures for measuring compliance and reporting test data, and the GRaDER program establishes and applies published criteria to assess base compliance levels. • Sampling and testing. DNDO initiated a test campaign in late 2010 that continues through 2011 called the GRaDER Program One-Time Shared Cost Test Campaign for New Additions to the Evaluated Equipment List. DNDO issued a Request for Information soliciting interest in the test campaign, and a total of six manufacturers provided instrument models of alarming Personal Radiation Detectors (PRDs) and Radioisotope Identifiers (RIIDs) for testing against appropriate ANSI/IEEE N42 consensus standards. In addition, DNDO tested ten instrument models from DNDO operational inventory that included PRDs, RIIDs and backpack detectors. Once the test results are evaluated and scored, DNDO will publish summaries of the evaluations in three formats with increasing detail in controlled access electronic media. • Inspection. Inspections of instruments for certain characteristics and functionalities are imbedded in the requirements of the ANSI/IEEE N42 consensus standards. These instrument inspections are performed by the testing laboratory. In addition, DNDO performs inspections of manufacturer supplied operator manuals, technical information, product certifications and supplier’s declarations of conformity upon receipt of applications for participating in the GRaDER program, and later during the instrument evaluation conducted at DNDO. This examination was performed on sixteen instrument models that were included in the GRaDER Program One-Time Shared Cost Test Campaign for New Additions to the Evaluated Equipment List. • Supplier’s declaration of conformity. DNDO examined manufacturer supplied declarations of conformity if supplied with applications for participating in the GRaDER program, and later during the instrument evaluation conducted at DNDO. This examination procedure was applied to six instrument models that were submitted by manufacturers to the GRaDER Program One-Time Shared Cost Test Campaign. • Certification.

	a. DNDO continues the evaluation of the test results from the GRaDER Program One-Time Shared Cost Test Campaign. The evaluated items will be compiled into the GEEL and published for the stakeholders to use. b. The DNDO-accepted laboratories are all participants in NVLAP. DNDO begins by evaluating each laboratory / laboratory team's self-declaration of conformity, and determines that the preparations are appropriate to begin testing. DNDO then issues a Letter of Acceptance for a period not to exceed one year or upon award of NVLAP accreditation. Manufacturers may ask for this letter as evidence that the laboratory / laboratory team is certified by DNDO to report results of tests that will be acceptable to DNDO for use in the GRaDER Program. c. DNDO requires that the participating manufacturers submit copies of testing certifications from other certifying bodies when applying for consideration by the GRaDER Program. • Quality and environmental management system assessment and registration. DNDO examines the GRaDER Program participating laboratories' Quality Assurance and Management policies and procedures that are included in the laboratories' self-declarations of conformity and applications for accreditation under the NVLAP program. • Accreditation. The DNDO-accepted laboratories are all participants in NVLAP. DNDO evaluates each laboratory / laboratory team's self-declaration of conformity, and determines that the preparations are appropriate to begin testing. Test results generated as a result of testing against standards that are included in the laboratory's scope are used by the laboratory to demonstrate competence and capability. The NVLAP assessors are able to audit these results of testing during the on-site assessment for accreditation. DNDO supports the NVLAP assessment by providing observers, and by providing the programmatic guidelines under which the laboratories operate. DNDO issues a Letter of Acceptance to participating laboratories for a period not to exceed one year or upon award of NVLAP accreditation. This document serves as interim confirmation to customers that the laboratory is participating in the applicable NVLAP accreditation program and has an active application in progress. • Recognition. a. The GRaDER Program publishes a list of ANSI/IEEE N42 consensus standards and government unique technical capability standards that are included in the scope of the program. This listing is provided on the GRaDER Program public website. b. The GRaDER Program publishes a list of participating laboratories / laboratory teams that are accepted by DNDO to perform testing and submit test reports to the program for consideration. This listing provides contact information and a brief description of the scope of capabilities. This listing is provided on the GRaDER Program public website. c. The GRaDER program publishes the GEEL, along with several supporting products. The media with which these reporting products are delivered to the intended recipients will be access controlled and already familiar to the

	operational community. i. The GEEL will report to the community stakeholders the make, model and equipment category of instruments that have been independently tested by DNDO accepted or NVLAP accredited laboratories. This DNDO listing will be made available on the FEMA RKB and can be placed on the GRaDER public website. It will be updated as instruments are considered by the GRaDER program. Each listing will have a limited life of not more than four years, and will be extendable based on satisfactory completion of additional independent product testing or DNDO/NIST surveillance testing. ii. The instrument Evaluation Summary Sheet will report the DNDO evaluation results for an independently tested instrument make and model by clause and subtest, within the scope of the appropriate standard for the particular category of equipment. The sheet will provide basic configuration descriptive information for hardware and software so that the reader will be able to determine if the evaluated instrument matches the product under consideration. The level of detail will focus on the successful satisfaction of requirements and criteria for a particular Compliance Level. A comments section will follow the summary, and it will address the exceptional observations or incidents that impacted the designated compliance level. This DNDO product will be made available on the limited access portion of the FEMA RKB and the GRaDER COI page on the HSIN. iii. The DNDO/NIST GRaDER Evaluation Report will report the detailed findings of the evaluation on each instrument make and model. It will aggregate the evaluation of multiple copies of the instrument make and model under test, and describe any test anomalies that impacted the evaluation. The level of detail will focus on a tabular summarization of the successful trials within each subtest as stratified within the methods prescribed by the standards. The report will assign a pass/fail/completion of requirements and criteria for a particular subtest Compliance Level. This DNDO product will be made available on the limited access FEMA RKB and the GRaDER COI page on the HSIN. iv. The GRaDER laboratory Test Report will report the actual test data in formats prescribed by the Test and Evaluation Protocols for each ANSI/IEEE N42 or government unique technical capability standard. This is a report for which ownership may be shared between the government and the manufacturer, by the manufacturer alone, or by the government alone. Distribution of this report will necessarily be limited and controlled, and shall be considered on a case-by-case basis. When the manufacture has an ownership stake, DNDO will consult with the manufacturer or rely on pre-agreed terms and conditions before providing the report to any requesting Federal, state, local, tribal and territorial government agency. DNDO has an obligation to verify the validity of the requesting entity and the agency's authority to release sensitive, business proprietary information as prescribed by the provisions of the SAFE Port Act of 2006. • Reference Materials. The GRaDER Program has developed a significant assortment of programmatic guidance, checklists, agreements and forms that are available on the program's public website (link http://www.dhs.gov/GRaDER). In addition, there are links to websites and web pages for other programs that have related interests and benefits

	for homeland security stakeholders (examples: DHS Office of SAFETY Act Implementation; General Services Administration (GSA) Schedule 84, "Total Solutions for Law Enforcement, Security, Facilities Management, Fire, Rescue, Clothing, Marine Craft and Emergency/Disaster Response," Special Item Number (SIN) 426 4R, "Radiation/Nuclear Material Detection Equipment"). • Proficiency. DNDO, in conjunction with NIST, is developing a concept for proficiency testing of the NVLAP participating laboratories. This has not yet been funded or instituted. The intent is to employ laboratory proficiency testing bi-annually, in years for which no on-site assessment is required. This is intended to be added to the requirements for maintaining NVLAP accreditation. DNDO has 10 personnel involved in supporting the above activities, with time commitments ranging from 10% to 100% depending on the program and activity level. US-VISIT US-VISIT is actively involved in the National Science and Technology Council (NSTC) Subcommittee on Biometrics and Identity Management Standards and Conformity Assessment (SCA) Working Group (WG), which, in support of biometric data exchange and interoperability across the U.S. Government, is charged with providing guidance and coordinating efforts for agencies on the development of standards; the adoption and implementation of standards; and the establishment of associated conformity assessment and interoperability testing programs. The SCA WG is responsible for the development and maintenance of the Registry of U.S. Government Recommended Biometric Standards, Agency Actions in Support of the NSTC Policy for the Development, Adoption and Use of Biometric Standards, Supplemental Information in Support of the NSTC Policy for Enabling the Development, Adoption and Use of Biometric Standards, and the Catalog of U.S. Government Biometric Product Testing Programs. US-VISIT conducts compatibility testing of e-passports issued by Visa Waiver Program countries to assess conformance with standards of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) and to ensure interoperability with e-passport readers deployed by DHS at U.S. ports of entry. USCG 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. The Coast Guard relies heavily on the use of independent laboratories (including classification societies) to carry out conformity assessment activities on its behalf, and maintains formal acceptance and recognition programs for such laboratories worldwide. The requirements for acceptance and recognition are specified in regulation, and compliance is assessed by means of documentation provided by the laboratory, or where appropriate, site visits by technical experts. A searchable listing of accepted laboratories can be found at http://cgmix.uscg.mil/EQLabs/EqLabsSearch.aspx. With few exceptions, such laboratories supervise approval and production tests and examinations as specified in regulation to ensure that equipment and materials approved by the

	Coast Guard and sold for use in regulated applications comply with the relevant regulatory requirements. In most cases, the sampling, testing, and quality system requirements are traceable to international requirements prescribed by the International Maritime Organization, and are mandatory for ships on international voyages under international treaty obligations. To allow for oversight by the Coast Guard, accepted laboratories carrying out conformity assessment activities on behalf of the Coast Guard are required by regulation to report at least annually on those activities. During FY 2011, in addition to the conformity assessment activities conducted by qualified, independent third parties on the Coast Guard's behalf, the Coast Guard also completed hundreds of conformity assessment activities, comprising evaluation of equipment and material for compliance with standards established in marine safety regulations. Office for Interoperability and Compatibility (OIC) OIC actively participates within the public safety specific standards development organizations to assist in the development of the Project 25 (P25) suite of standards, which are focused on developing open interoperability standards for public safety land mobile radio (LMR) systems. P25 allows radios and other components to interoperate regardless of manufacturer—enabling first responders to exchange critical communications. Through direction from the Congress, OIC has been instrumental in speeding the standards development process for the four critical interoperability interfaces in the P25 suite of standards. OIC, in partnership with the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), established the P25 Compliance Assessment Program (P25 CAP). P25 CAP provides first responders with a consistent and traceable method to gather P25 compliance information on products thus helping them make more informed purchasing decisions. Finally, P25 CAP provides vendors with a method for testing their equipment for P25 compliance. P25 CAP leverages the standards developed in the P25 standards development process, and governs itself through the use of International Standards Organization (ISO) standards. Testing of emergency response communications equipment for standards compliance as part of P25 CAP is conducted at DHS recognized laboratories. To date, thirteen participating manufacturers, representing over 80% of the land mobile radio market, have completed testing on their communications equipment. Additional information on P25 can be found at http://www.safecomprogram.gov/currentprojects/project25cap/Default.aspx Furthermore, OIC partners with the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) National Integration Center (NIC) to evaluate the adherence of products to the EDXL suite of standards. These standards are widely available for data applications and used to address the emergency response capabilities for alerts and notifications, resource management, situation awareness and reporting, and patient victim/information and tracking. Thus, DHS developed and implemented a vendor testing and certification program for EDXL, which is managed by FEMA's Preparedness-Technology, Analysis, and Coordination Center. The Supporting Technology Evaluation Project (STEP) ensures vendor compliance with the standards. STEP evaluates incident management-related software and

	hardware against NIMS criteria, core target capabilities, and NIMS technical standards. The program evaluates products that support emergency managers and responders in decision-making prior to and during an incident, such as the following types of products: (1) alert and warning systems; (2) incident management; (3) communication and network infrastructure; (4) vulnerability analysis and consequence assessment; (5) intelligence and analysis; (6) physical and cyber security, access control, and surveillance; and (7) preparedness tools.
HUD	N/A
DOI	The Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, Regulation and Enforcement (BOEMRE) of DOI is a member of the Federal Geographic Data Committee (FGDC) with representation on the Standards Working Group, the Coordinating Committee, the Steering Committee, the Marine Boundary Working Group, and ad hoc subcommittees developing standards for geospatial data. Bureau of Reclamation: The ISO 14001 standard requires that organizations conduct third- party conformance audits to determine conformance with the ISO Standard. Reclamation has adopted this requirement in a revised form and will conduct audits to determine conformance with both the Standard framework and the executive order. Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA): BIA participated in the Federal Geospatial One-Stop and the Enterprise Geographic Information Management Committee. FWS: The FWS continues to implement key security standards and guidelines developed or approved by NIST to support the implementation of and compliance with the Federal Information Security Management Act (FISMA) including: • Standards for categorizing information and information systems by mission impact. • Standards for minimum security requirements for information and information systems. • Standards for encrypting government data. • Standards for applying and enforcing secure configuration baselines. • Standards for secure remote access. • Guidance for mapping types of information and information systems to appropriate security categories. • Guidance for planning and conducting technical information security testing. • Guidance for assessing security controls in information systems and determining security control effectiveness. • Guidance for certifying and accrediting information systems. The FWS is currently using secure configuration benchmarks developed by the Center for Internet Security (CIS), a non-profit organization whose mission is to help organizations reduce the risk of business and e-commerce disruptions resulting from inadequate technical security controls. These benchmarks have been deemed as "NIST" approved.
DOJ	N/A

DOL	None
DOS	None
DOT	Federal Railroad Administration (FRA): Under 15 CFR Part 286, FRA's conformity assessment activities are visible internationally through expanded efforts in the area of safe, uniform international transport of hazardous materials by participation in the Canadian General Standards Board Tank Car Committee and the American Society of Mechanical Engineers Transportation Pressure Vessel Committee, as well as continuing to participate in the North American Transport of Dangerous Goods Standard Working Group and the Association of American Railroads Tank Car Committee. Participation in the voluntary consensus standards bodies listed above as well as in numerous committees and sub-committees of those bodies gives FRA access to the developmental stages of private sector conformity assessment standards to ensure that the agency viewpoint is considered in the development of these standards
TRES	1. Government Accountability (GAO) Audits (includes Data Center Consolidation Initiative and PKI) 2. Certifications and Accreditations 3. Legal Entity Identifier (ISO 17442) The Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (Dodd-Frank Act) establishes the Office of Financial Research (OFR) under the Department of the Treasury, which has the authority to establish standards for how U.S. financial companies identify themselves in reporting to the OFR. The Dodd-Frank Act also requires the U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC) and the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) to issue rules for reporting swap transactions, including how counterparties to those transactions are identified. In November 2010, the OFR publishes a policy statement to promote the establishment of a universal Legal Entity Identifier (LEI). The statement asks for public input on the technical requirements for LEI, associated reference data, and a system that would issue and validate LEIs and reference data. The statement calls for establishing a public-private solution through international consensus. ISO 17442, Financial services – LEI is currently at the Draft International Standard stage and expected to be published as an ISO International Standard by January 2012. However, it was recently recommended by the Global Financial Management Association (GFMA) – a federation of global financial services trade associations – as a basis for a viable, uniform and global LEI solution. Key attributes of the standard, addressing the requirements from global industry and regulators are: 1) Enables unique identification of global entities requiring an LEI 2)Defines robust open governance of the issuance and maintenance of the LEI scheme 3) Defines an LEI that contains no embedded intelligence 4) Can be applied worldwide to support the financial services industry 5) Leverages the

	expertise of ISO/TC 68 in defining and maintaining identifier standards 6)Is persistent 7)Defines a scheme that is scalable and free from assignment limitations.
ACCESS	N/A
CPSC	On August 14, 2008, the President signed into law the Consumer Product Safety Improvement Act of 2008, hereinafter referred to as the Act. Among other things, this Act sets forth requirements for general conformity certification and third party testing for children's products subject to consumer product safety rules under the Act or similar rules, bans, standards, or regulations under any other Act enforced by the Commission. A copy of the Act and related information on CPSC conformity assessment activities are shown on CPSC's website at www.cpsc.gov under "Information on the Consumer Product Safety Improvement Act".
EPA	Conformity assessment activities include but not limited to areas for: water sense verification, greening superfund cleanup sites and activities in energy star and green buildings.
FCC	Accredited Laboratory Recognition Program The Federal Communications Commission (FCC) has a conformity assessment program that allows manufacturers and suppliers of personal computers, computer peripherals and other Radio Frequency (RF) devices to demonstrate compliance by use of a “Declaration of Conformity” procedure. Such products must be tested by a recognized accredited Electromagnetic Compatibility (EMC) testing laboratory. The FCC has recognized the following accreditation bodies: National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program (NVLAP); ANSI-ASQ National Accreditation Board/ACLASS (ACLASS); and the American Association for Laboratory Accreditation (A2LA) The FCC also recognizes accredited testing laboratories that have been accredited by A2LA, ACLASS or NVLAP to perform testing on products subject to the Commission’s equipment authorization program on products subject to certification under Part 15. The accreditation of a laboratory located outside of the United States, or its possessions, is acceptable to the Commission if the accredited laboratory has been designated by a foreign designating authority and recognized by the Commission under the terms of a government-to-government Mutual Recognition Agreement/Arrangement (MRA); or if the testing laboratory has been recognized by the Commission as being accredited by an organization that has entered into an arrangement between accrediting organizations and the arrangement has been recognized by the Commission. The FCC has recognized a total of 303 accredited laboratories. 103 are located in the United States and 200 are located outside of the United States.

	Telecommunications Certification Bodies (TCB) Program On December 17, 1998, the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) adopted rules for the establishment of Telecommunication Certification Bodies (TCB). A TCB is a private organization, which is authorized to issue grants, within its scope of designation, for equipment subject to the FCC's certification procedure. Under these rules, a TCB has the authority to review and grant an application for certification to the FCC rules. This order also established procedures for foreign TCBs under the terms of a government-to-government Mutual Recognition Agreement/Arrangement (MRA). Foreign TCBs, where recognized, certify equipment to U.S. requirements using test procedures and technical requirements under the FCC rules for purposes of U.S.-valid equipment authorization. There are two "phases" of mutual recognition. Phase I permits tests performed outside the U.S. to be used in support of equipment authorization of products subject to the FCC's Declaration of Conformity (DoC) requirements; Phase II permits the certification of products subject to the FCC's certification requirements by a TCB located outside of the U.S. In May 2000, NIST initially evaluated American National Standards Institute's (ANSI) Conformity Assessment Program for compliance with ISO/IEC Guide 61 and the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) requirements for its TCB program. Every two years ANSI's accreditation program is subject to re-evaluation by NIST. ANSI evaluates prospective TCBs for compliance with ISO/IEC Guide 65 and FCC requirements for the TCB program. FCC requires that a TCB must have core testing capability and that the testing laboratory must be accredited to ISO/IEC Standard 17025. NIST recommends accredited organizations to FCC for designation as TCBs. The FCC has recognized a total of 35 certification bodies under the TCB program. 19 are located in the United States and 16 are located outside of the United States.
FERC	Not applicable
FTC	See response to Question 1.
GSA	N/A
GPO	Guidance review, internal inspections and audits, external inspections, and periodic walk-through are conducted for compliance with GPO procurement contractors. Audits for the procurement activities of the Washington, DC, APS Teams and the nationwide Regional Offices conducted under Print Procurement's Internal Audit Program (IAP), headed by the Director, APSP4, and staffed on an ad hoc basis by management and supervisory Contracting Officers. In FY 2011, GPO conducted multiple:

	• Evaluations of the Contractor's performance • Evaluations how well a contractor meets requirements • Evaluations of the timeliness and accuracy of required deliverables.
NASA	- Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Voluntary Protection Program (VPP) Star assessments - ISO 9001 - Quality Management System assessments and audits - ISO 14001 - Environmental Management System assessments and audits - AS 9100 - Aerospace Quality Management System registration (ongoing, Stage 2)
NARA	NARA did not participate in any conformity assessment activities in FY 2011.
NRC	None

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

There were 528 total Voluntary Consensus Standards Bodies in which Federal Agencies Participated during fiscal year 2011.

FY 2011 Voluntary Consensus Standards Bodies in which Federal Agencies Participated	
Voluntary Consensus Standards Body	**Acronym**
3-A Sanitary Standards, Inc	3-A SSI
3A/NSF International Meat and Poultry Equipment Standards	3A/NSF
3rd Generation Partnership Project	3GPP
American Association for Laboratory Accreditation	A2LA
The Aluminum Association, Inc.	AA
Association for Assessment and Accreditation of Laboratory Animal Care International	AAALAC
American Association of Blood Banks	AABB
Associated Air Balance Council	AABC
American Association of Cereal Chemists	AACC
Association for the Advancement of Cost Engineering	AACEI
American Architectural Manufacturers Association	AAMA
Association for the Advancement of Medical Instrumentation	AAMI
American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators	AAMVA
American Academy of Pediatrics	AAP
American Association of Physicists in Medicine	AAPM
Association of American Railroads	AAR

Association of American Seed Control Officials	AASCO
American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials	AASHTO
American Association of Tissue Banks	AATB
American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists	AATCC
Adeno Associated Virus Reference Standard Working Group	AAVSWG
Almond Board of California	ABC
American Bearing Manufacturers Association	ABMA
American Backflow Prevention Association	ABPA
American Bureau of Shipping	ABS
American Boat and Yacht Council	ABYC
American Chemistry Council	ACC
Advisory Committee on Casualty Assessment Health Canada	ACCA
American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists	ACGIH
American Concrete Institute	ACI
American College of Nuclear Physicians	ACNP
American Concrete Pipe Association	ACPA
American College of Radiology	ACR
American Chemical Society	ACS
Advisory Committee for Water Information	ACWI
American Dental Association	ADA
American Dietetic Association	ADA
ADC International	ADC
Analytical Environmental Immunochemical Consortium	AEIC

International for Electronic Healthcare Transactions	AFEHCT
American Gas Association	AGA
American Gear Manufacturers Association	AGMA
American Glovebox Society	AGS
American Hardboard Association	AHA
American Hardware Manufacturers Association	AHMA
Aerospace Industries Association of America	AIA
American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics	AIAA
American Institute of Chemical Engineers	AIChE
American Industrial Hygiene Association	AIHA
Association for Information and Image Management	AIIM
Association for Automatic Identification and Mobility	AIM
American Institute of Steel Construction	AISC
American Iron and Steel Institute	AISI
American Institute of Timber Construction	AITC
American Institute of Ultrasound Manufacturers	AIUM
American Leather Chemists Association	ALCA
American Ladder Institute	ALI
American Lift Institute	ALI
American Medical Association	AMA
Air Movement and Control Association	AMCA
Ambulance Manufacturers Division	AMD
American Meteorological Society	AMS
Association for Machine Technology	AMT

ANSI-ASQ National Accreditation Board	ANAB
American National Metric Council	ANMC
Association of National Numbering Agencies	ANNA
American Nuclear Society	ANS
American National Standards Institute	ANSI
AOAC International	AOAC
American Oil Chemists Society	AOCS
Association of Official Seed Analysts	AOSA
Association of Official Seed Certifying Agencies	AOSCA
American Psychiatric Association	APA
American Pyrotechnic Association	APA
APA - The Engineered Wood Association	APA
APCO International	APCO
Asian Pacific Economic Conference	APEC
American Public Health Association	APHA
American Petroleum Institute	API
Association of Pool and Spa Professionals	APSP
American Public Transportation Association	APTA
American Railway Engineering & Maintenance-of-Way Association	AREMA
Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute	ARI
American Rock Mechanics Association	ARMA
Asphalt Roofing Manufacturers Association	ARMA
Adeno Associated Virus Reference Materials Working Group	ARMWG
Acoustical Society of America	ASA

American Society of Agricultural and Biological Engineers	ASABE
American Society of Agricultural Engineers	ASAE
American Society of Addiction Medicine	ASAM
Appraisal Standards Board	ASB
American Society of Cinematographers	ASC
ASC X9, Inc.	ASC X9
American Society of Civil Engineers	ASCE
Aerospace & Defense Industries Association of Europe	ASD
American Society of Dam Safety Officials	ASDSO
American Society for Gene Therapy	ASGT
American Society for Healthcare Engineering	ASHE
American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers	ASHRAE
American Society for Industrial Security	ASIS
American Society of Mechanical Engineers	ASME
American Society of Mass Spectrometry	ASMS
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 Safety Engineers	ASSE
American Society of Sanitary Engineering	ASSE
ASTM International	ASTM
American Trucking Association	ATA
American Type Culture Collection	ATCC

Alliance for Telecommunications Industry Solutions	ATIS
Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry	ATSDR
American Veterinary Medical Association	AVMA
American Vacuum Society	AVS
American Wind Energy Association	AWEA
Architectural Woodwork Institute	AWI
American Wood Preservers Association	AWPA
American Wood Protection Association	AWPA
American Wood Preservers Institute	AWPI
American Welding Society	AWS
American Water Works Association	AWWA
Brighton Collaboration	BC
Builders Hardware Manufacturers Association	BHMA
Brick Industry Association	BIA
Biometrics Application Programming Interface Consortium	BioAPI
International Bureau of Weights and Measures	BIPM
Baking Industry Sanitary Standards Committee	BISSC
Basic Linear Algebra Subprograms Technical Forum	BLAS
Building Officials and Code Administrators International, Inc	BOCA
ASCE Building Security Council	BSC
British Standards Institute	BSI
Bluetooth Special Interest Group	BT-SIG
Accredited Standards CommitteeC63® - Electromagnetic Compatibility	C63®
College of American Pathologists	CAP

Cousel for Affordable Quality Healthcare	CAQH
Center for Applied Special Technology	CAST
Cantaloupe Board of California	CBC
Consultative Committee for Space Data Systems	CCSDS
Clinical Data Interchange Standards Consortium	CDISC
Consumer Electronics Association	CEA
European Committee for Standardization	CEN
European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization	CENELEC
Conference for Food Protection	CFP
Compressed Gas Association	CGA
Canadian General Standards Board	CGSB
International Committee for Cosmetic Harmonization and International Cooperation	CHIC
Chlorine Institute	CI
Cordage Institute	CI
International Commission on Illumination	CIE
Council for International Organizations of Medical Science	CIOMS
International Committee for Weights and Measures	CIPM
Cosmetic Ingredient Review	CIR
Council on Ionizing Radiation Measurements and Standards	CIRMS
Center for Internet Security	CIS
Ceilings and Interior Systems Construction Association	CISCA
Cast Iron Soil Pipe Institute	CISPI
Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and	CITES

Flora	
Central Laboratory for Blood Transfusion	CLBT
Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute	CLSI
Crane Manufacturing Association of America	CMAA
Chocolate Manufacturers Association	CMS
Commercial Motor Vehicle Safety Alliance	CMVSA
Committee on Data for Science and Technology	CODATA
Codex Alimentarius Commission	CODEX
Conference of Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity	COP/CBD
Pan-American Standards Commission	COPANT
Committee on Operating Rules	CORE
Council for Optical Radiation Measurements	CORM
Concrete Pipe Association	CPA
Corn Refiners Association	CRA
Concrete Reinforcing Steel Institute	CRSI
Canadian Standards Association	CSA
Construction Safety Association of Ontario	CSAO
California Strawberry Commission	CSC
Construction Specifications Institute	CSI
Cosmetic Toiletry and Fragrance Association	CTFA
Cooling Technology Institute	CTI
Data Management Association	DAMA
Dublin Core Metadata Initiative	DCMI
Deep Foundations Institute	DFI

Deutsches Institut fur Nomung - German Institute for Standardization	DIN
Data Interchange Standards Association, Inc.	DISAI
Dimensional Metrology Standards Consortium	DMSC
Designated Standards Maintenance Organizations Board	DSMO
Eye Bank Association of America	EBAA
Electronic Components Assemblies & Materials Association	ECAMA
Electronic Commerce Code Management Association	ECCMA
European Centre for Validation of Alternative Methods	ECVAM
European Directorate for Quality of Medicines	EDQM
European Food Safety Authority	EFSA
Electronic Industries Alliance	EIA
Emergency Management Accreditation Program	EMAP
Electronic Products Codes Global	EPCG
European Petroleum Survey Group	EPSG
External RNA Controls Consortium	ERCC
ESD Association	ESD
Electrostatic Discharge Association	ESDA
European Telecommunications Standards Institute	ETSI
Engineered Wood Association	EWA
Foundation for Accreditation of Cellular Therapies	FACT
Federal Agencies Digitization Guidelines Initiative	FADGI
American Foundation for the Accreditation of Haematopoietic Cell Therapy	FAHCT
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	FAO

Federal Facilities Council	FFC
Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Association	FFVA
Federal Geographic Data Committee	FGDC
Facility Guidelines Institute	FGI
Facial Identification Scientific Working Group	FISWG
Fix Protocol Ltd.	FIX
FM Global	FMG
Factory Mutual Research Corporation	FMRC
Fresh Produce Association of America	FPAA
Fire Protection Research Foundation	FPRF
Forest Stewardship Council	FSC
Gypsum Association	GA
Glass Association of North America	GANA
Graphic Communications Association	GCA
Government Electronics & Information Technology Association	GEITA
Global Harmonization Task Force	GHTF
Gelatin Manufacturers of America	GMA
Gas Processors Association	GPA
GS1	GS1
Green Seal Standards for Adhesives	GSSA
Ground Water Protection Council	GWPC
Honey Board	HB
Health Care Claim Reason and Status Code Committtee	HCCRSCC
Human Factors and Ergonomics Society, Inc.	HFES

High Frequency Industry Association	HFIA
Hydraulic Institute	HI
Healthcare Information and Management Systems	HIMSS
Healthcare Interpretations Task Force	HITF
Health Level Seven	HL7
Health Physics Society	HPS
Hardwood Plywood & Veneer Association	HPVA
International Association of Color Manufacturers	IACM
International Association of Cancer Registrars	IACR
International Association of Drilling Contractors	IADC
International Atomic Energy Agency	IAEA
International Association of Lighthouse Authorities	IALA
International Alliance for NanoEHS Harmonization	IANH
Interagency Advanced Power Group	IAPG
International Association of Plumbing and Mechanical Officials	IAPMO
International Association for the Properties of Water and Steam	IAPWS
International Air Transport Association	IATA
International Blood Group Reference Laboratory	IBRGL
International Bottled Water Association	IBWA
International Cartographic Association	ICA
Institute of Clean Air Companies	ICAC
International Civil Aviation Organization	ICAO
Industry Consortium for Advancement of Security on the Internet	ICASI

International Conference of Building Officials	ICBO
International Code Council	ICC
International Coordinating Committee on the Validation of Alternative Methods	ICCVAM
Insulated Cable Engineers Association	ICEA
International Council for the Exploration of the Sea	ICES
International Crystal Foundation	ICF
International Conference on the Harmonization of Technical Requirements for Registration of Pharmaceuticals for Human Use	ICH
Industry-wide Cooperative Meat Identification Standards Committee	ICMISC
International Committee of Medical Journal Editiors	ICMJE
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 Council for Science	ICSU
International Dairy Federation	IDF
International Dairy Foods Association	IDFA
International Electrotechnical Commission	IEC
Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers	IEEE
International Earth Rotation and Reference Systems Service	IERS
Illuminating Engineering Society of North America	IESNA
Institute of Environmental Sciences & Technology	IEST
Internet Engineering Task Force	IETF

International Federation of Fruit Juice Producers	IFFJP
International Federation on Information Processing	IFIP
International Fresh-cut Produce Association	IFPA
International Fragrance Association	IFRA
Integrating the Healthcare Enterprise	IHE
International Hydrographic Organization	IHO
International Health Terminology Standard Development Organization	IHTSDO
International Institute of Welding	IIW
International Life Sciences Institute	ILSI
Institute of Makers of Explosives	IME
International Maritime Organization	IMO
International Nomenclature Committee	INC
InterNational Committee for Information Technology Standards	INCITS
Institute of Nuclear Materials Management	INMM
International Natural Sausage Casing Association	INSCA
International Oceanographic Data and Information Exchange	IODE
National Academies of Science Institute of Medicine	IOM
Institute of Packaging Professionals	IOPP
IPC - Association Connecting Electronics Industries	IPC
International Pharmaceutical Excipients Council	IPEC
International Plant Protection Convention/International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures	IPPC/ISPM
Internet Society	IS
International Society of Automation	ISA

International Society for Analytical Cytology	ISAC
International Security Council	ISC
International Society for Cardiovascular Surgery	ISCVS
International Swaps and Derivatives Association, Inc.	ISDA
Insulated Steel Door Systems Institute	ISDSI
Industrial Safety and Equipment Association	ISEA
International Sprout Growers Association	ISGA
International Organization for Standardization	ISO
International Organization for Standardization / International Electrotechnical Commission Joint Technical Committee 1	ISO/IEC
Interstate Shellfish Sanitation Conference	ISSC
International Seed Testing Association	ISTA
International Society on Thrombosis and Homeostasis	ISTH
Industrial Truck Association	ITA
Interagency Trails Data Standards	ITDS
Institute of Transportation Engineers	ITE
Information Technology Industry Council	ITI
Intelligent Transportation Society of America	ITSA
Information Technology Service Management Forum	ITSMF
International Towing Tank Conference	ITTC
International Telecommunication Union	ITU
International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry	IUPAC
International Union of Pure and Applied Physics	IUPAP
International Window Cleaning Association	IWCA

Joint Commissionon Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations	JCAHO
Joint Cotton Industry Bale Packaging Committee	JCIBPC
Joint FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Food Additives	JECFA
JEDEC - Solid State Technology Association	JEDEC
Java Grande Forum	JGF
Laser Institute of America	LIA
Logical Observation Identifier Names and Codes	LOINC
Metal Building Manufacturers Association	MBMA
Machinery Information Management Open Systems	MIMOSA
Motion Imagery Standards Board	MISB
Metal Lath/Steel Framing Association, A Division of NAAMM	MLSFA
Magnetic Materials Producers Association	MMPA
Moving Picture Experts Group	MPEG
Meat and Poultry Business-to-Business Data Standards Organization	mpXML
Modular Systems Building Council	MSBC
Manufacturers Standardization Society of the Valve and Fittings Industry	MSSVFI
North American Association of Central Cancer Registries	NAACCR
National Association of Architectural Metal Manufacturers	NAAMM
National Association of Corrosion Engineers International	NACE
National Automated Clearinghouse Association	NACHA
National Cooperation for Laboratory Accreditation	NACLA
National Association of Chain Manufacturers	NACM
North American Energy Standards Board	NAESB

North America Free Trade Association	NAFTA
National Automatic Merchandising Association	NAMA
North American Open Math Initiative	NAOMI
National Association of Photographic Manufacturers	NAPM
North American Plant Protection Organization/Regional Standards for Phytosanitary Measures	NAPPO/RSPM
National Association of Relay Manufacturers	NARM
National Aerospace Standards Commitee	NASC
North American Security Products Organization	NASPO
North American Transport of Dangerous Goods Standards	NATDGS
North American Weeds Management Association	NAWMA
National Committee for Clinical Laboratory Standards	NCCLS
National Forum on Education Statistics	NCES Forum
National Conference for Interstate Milk Shipments	NCIMS
National Concrete Masonry Association	NCMA
National Council for Prescription Drug Program	NCPDP
National Cancer Registrar Association	NCRA
National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurements	NCRP
National CAD Standards	NCS
NCSL International	NCSLI
National Committee on Uniform Traffic Control Devices	NCUTCD
National Conference on Weights and Measures	NCWM
National Digital Elevation Program	NDEP
The National Digital Orthophoto Program	NDOP

Northwest Environmental Data Network	NED
National eHealth Collaboration	NeHC
National Electrical Manufacturers Association	NEMA
National Environmental Methods Index	NEMI
North American Electric Reliability Corporation	NERC
National Egg Regulators Association	NERO
National Fluid Power Association	NFLPA
National Fire Protection Association	NFPA
National Food Processors Association	NFPA
National Floor Safety Institute	NFSI
National Ground Water Association	NGWA
Northwest Horticultural Council	NHC
National Institute of Building Sciences	NIBS
National Institute for Biological Sciences and Controls	NIBSC
National Institute of Packaging, Handling Engineers	NIPHLE
Nuclear Information and Records Management Association, Inc.	NIRMAI
National Information Standards Organization	NISO
National Marrow Donor Program	NMDP
National Marine Electronics Association	NMEA
National Oilseed Processors Association	NOPA
National Petroleum Management Association	NPMA
National Public Safety Telecommunications Council	NPSTC
National Quality Forum	NQF
National Roofing Contractors Association	NRCA

National Safety Council	NSC
National Sanitary Foundation International	NSFI
National Spa and Pool Institute	NSPI
National Trust Banking Industry	NTBI
National Truck Equipment Association	NTEA
National Type Evaluation Program	NTEP
National Toxicology Program	NTP
National Uniform Billing Committee	NUBC
National Uniform Claim Committee	NUCC
National Wildland Fire Coordinating Group	NWCG
National Window and Door Association	NWDA
National Water-Quality Monitoring Council	NWQMC
Open Applications Group	OAGi
Organization for the Advancement of Structured Information Standards	OASIS
Open DeviceNet Vendor Association	ODVA
Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development	OECD
Optics and Electro-Optics Standards Council	OEOSC
Open Geospatial Consortium	OGC
World Organization for Animal Health	OIE
International Organization of Legal Metrology	OIML
Optical Laboratories Association	OLA
Object Management Group	OMG
Omgeo	Omgeo
Open Math Society	OMS

The Open Group	OPEN
Optical Storage Technology Association	OSTA
Pan American Health Organization	PAHO
Pan American Network for Drug Regulatory Harmonization	PANDRH
Portland Cement Association	PCA
Program for Cooperative Cataloging	PCC
Precast/Prestressed Concrete Institute	PCI
Personal Care Products Council	PCPC
Parenteral Drug Association	PDA
Painting and Decorating Contractors of America	PDCA
Plumbing and Draining Institute	PDI
Postsecondary Electronic Standards Organization	PESC
Pipe Fabrication Instituite	PFI
Plumbing-Heating-Cooling Contractors Association	PHCCA
Public Health Data Standards Consortium	PHDSC
Parachute Industry Association	PIA
Produce Marketing Association	PMA
Project Management Institute	PMI
Pacific Northwest Reginal Geospatial Information Council	PNW-RGIC
Petrotechnical Open Standards Consortium, Inc.	POSC
Public Petroleum Data Management	PPDM
Plastic Pipe Institute	PPI
Plasma Protein Therapeutics Association	PPTA
Post-Tensioning Institute	PTI

Quarter-Inch Cartridge Drive Standards, Inc.	QCDS
Qualified Products Management Council	QPMC
Remark Code Committee	RCC
Rehabilitation Engineering and Assistive Technology Society of North America	RESNA
Resilient Floor Covering Institute	RFCI
Robotics Industries Association	RIA
Research Institute for Fragrance Materials	RIFM
International Union of Laboratories and Experts in Materials, Systems and Structures	RILEM
International Union of Laboratories and Experts in Materials, Systems and Structures/International Council for Research and Innovation in Building and Construction	RILEM/CIB
Rubber Manufacturers Association	RMA
Rack Manufacturers Institute	RMI
Regulated Product Submission	RPS
Radio Technical Commission for Aeronautics	RTCA
Radio Technical Commission for Maritime Services	RTCM
Recreation Vehicle Industry Association	RVIA
Resistance Welders Manufacturers Association	RWMA
Society of Automotive Engineers	SAE
Scientific Apparatus Makers Association	SAMA
Society of American Value Engineers International	SAVE
Society of Allied Weight Engineers	SAWE
Society of Cosmetic Chemists	SCC

SDO Charter Organization	SCO
Society of Cable Telecommunications Engineers	SCTE
The Soap and Detergent Association	SDA
Steel Deck Institute	SDI
Steel Door Institute	SDI
Semiconductor Equipment and Materials International	SEMI
Standards Engineering Society	SES
Society of Fire Protection Engineers	SFPE
Steel Founders Society of America	SFSA
Society for Glassware and Ceramic Decorations	SGCD
Cultural Resources Standards with State Historic Preservation Offices	SHPO
Schools Interoperability Framework Association	SIFA
Software & Information Industry Association's Financial Information Services Division	SIIA/FISD
Inter-American Metrology System	SIM
Simulation Interoperability Standards Organization	SISO
Steel Joist Institute	SJI
Statewide Longitudinal Data Systems (El/Sec)	SLDS
Screen Manufacturers Association	SMA
Sheet Metal & Air Conditioning Contractors National Association	SMACNA
Society of Motion Picture and Television Engineers	SMPTE
Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers	SNAME
Society for Toxicology	SOT
Society for Protective Coatings	SPC

Single Ply Roofing Institute	SPRI
Scaffolding, Shoring, and Forming Institute, Inc.	SSFI
Society of Toxicologic Pathology	STP
Steel Window Institute	SWI
Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication	SWIFT
Tea Association of America	TAA
Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry	TAPPI
Technical Committee for Juice and Juice Products	TCJJP
Therapeutic Goods Administration	TGA
Telecommunications Industry Association	TIA
The Maintenance Council of American Trucking Associations	TMC/ATA
The Tire and Rim Association, Inc.	TRAI
Transportation Technology Center, Inc.	TTCI
Truck Trailer Manufacturers Association	TTMA
United Egg Producers	UEP
United Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Association	UFFVA
Undersea and Hyperbaric Medical Society	UHMS
International Union Against Cancer	UICC
Underwriters Laboratories	UL
United Nations Economic Commission for Europe	UNECE
United Nations Committee on the Transport of Dangerous Goods	UNTDG
International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants	UPOV
Urban and Regional Information Systems Association	URISA

United States Animal Health Association	USAHA
United States Adopted Names Council	USANC
United States Committee on Large Dams	USCOLD
United States Egg and Poultry Association	USEPA
U.S. Green Building Council	USGBC
United States Pharmacopoeia	USP
Versailles Project on Advanced Materials and Standards	VAMAS
International Cooperation on Harmonization of Technical Requirements for Registration of Veterinary Products	VICH
Video Quality Experts Group	VQEG
World Wide Web Consortium	W3C
Web Accessibility Initiative	WAI
Web Application Security Consortium	WASC
Window Covering Manufacturers Association	WCMA
Window and Door Manufacturers Association	WDMA
Web3D Consortium	Web3D
Western Electricity Coordinating Council	WECC
Workgroup for Electronic Data Interchange	WEDI
Water Environment Federation	WEF
Western Growers Association	WGA
World Health Organization	WHO
World Intellectual Property Organization	WIPO
Wood Machinery Manufacturers of America	WMMA
World Meteorological Organization	WMO

Accredited Standards Committee X12	X12
Extensible Business Reporting Language	XBRL

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

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

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

To review the current charter of the ICSP, click here:

http://standards.gov/icsp/query/index.cfm?do=Home.ICSPCharter

To see a list of the current ICSP membership, click here:

http://standards.gov/icsp/query/index.cfm?do=Home.ICSPExecutives

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

To review publications and reference documents related to Federal agency implementation of the NTTAA as well as OMB Circular A-119, visit the NTTAA Library online at http://gsi.nist.gov/global/index.cfm/L1-5/L2-44/A-327

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

Standards Services Group (SSG)
National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST)
Gaithersburg, Maryland 20899-2150
301-975-2490

When making requests, please identify specific documents by title, author, and date wherever possible.