Addendum to the Twelfth (2008) Annual Report on Federal Agency Use of Voluntary Consensus Standards and Conformity Assessment

Table of Contents for Supplemental Appendices[1]

[1] ***Note: Appendices A and B are contained in the full report to the Office of Management and Budget while there was no Appendix C for FY 08.***

Appendix D – Individual, Unabridged Departmental Reports
Note: This appendix contains the unabridged reports submitted to NIST by the Cabinet level Departments as they were submitted to NIST.

Department of Agriculture (USDA)

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

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

2. Please list the government-unique standards your agency used in lieu of voluntary consensus standards during FY 2008: **1**

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

   Voluntary Standard
   NFPA 1150 - Standard on Fire-Fighting Foam Chemicals for Class A Fuels in Rural, Suburban, and Vegetated Areas.
   Rationale
   Foam fire suppressants contain foaming and wetting agents. The foaming agents affect the accuracy of an aerial drop, how fast the water drains from the foam and how well the product clings to the fuel surfaces. The wetting agents increase the ability of the drained water to penetrate fuels. Foam fire suppressants are supplied as wet concentrates.

This standard was developed with international cooperation for Class A Foam used in wildland fire suppression situations and equipment. Standard created by the USDA Forest Service in cooperation with the Department of Interior (DOI), the State of California, Department of Forestry and Fire Protection and the Canadian Interagency Forest Fire Center.

The National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) does have a standard for Class A Foam, (NFPA 1150 - Standard on Fire-Fighting Foam Chemicals for Class A Fuels in Rural, Suburban, and Vegetated Areas). The Forest Service has not chosen to utilize NFPA 1150 as it is designed specifically for application by municipal fire agencies in the wildland-urban interface, utilizing apparatus and situations that they are likely to encounter. The Forest Service's GUS for foam products is specific to use by wildland fire equipment and situations that are unique, e.g. helicopter use of foams, remote storage situations, and varied quality of water sources in the wildland settings. The agency feels this standard more accurately reflects the needs and mission of the federal wildland fire suppression agencies.

3. Please list the Voluntary Consensus Standards (VCS) your agency substituted for Government Unique Standards (GUS) in FY 2008 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 2008: 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 2008. 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: **37**

Other Technical Standards: **0**

Rationale:

5. Please enter the Voluntary Consensus Standards Bodies (VCSB) in which your agency participated in during FY 2008: **39**

Voluntary Consensus Standards Body	**Acronym**
3-A Sanitary Standards, Inc	3-A SSI
3A/NSF International Meat and Poultry Equipment Standards	3A/NSF
American Association of Cereal Chemists	AACC
American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists	AATCC
American National Standards Institute	ANSI

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

6. Please provide the total number of your agency's representatives who participated in voluntary consensus standards activities during FY 2008 and the total number of activities these agency representatives participated in: **128**

7. Please provide any conformity assessment activities (as described in "Guidance on Federal Conformity Assessment Activities" found in the Federal Register, Volume 65, Number 155, dated August 10, 2000) in which your agency was involved in FY 2008.

N/A

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

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

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

N/A

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

N/A

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Department of Commerce (DOC)

1. Please describe the importance of standards in the achievement of your agency's mission, how your agency uses standards to deliver its primary services in support of its mission, and provide any examples or case studies of standards success. Please include relevant Internet links and links to your agency's standards website.
Standards have been an integral part of the mission of the Department of Commerce's National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), since its establishment in 1901. DOC NIST staff contribute to the development of voluntary consensus standards by providing laboratory research for technical content and by participating on standards developing committees. This participation supports NIST's mission to promote U.S. innovation and industrial competitiveness.

Reducing Standards-Related Barriers to Trade

The National Center for Standards and Certification Information (NCSCI) is the U.S. source for standards and standards-related information at home and abroad. The Center provides bibliographic information on U.S., foreign, regional, and international voluntary standards, mandatory government regulations, and conformity assessment procedures for non-agricultural products. Resources include an extensive collection of electronic reference materials, including U.S. military and other Federal Government specifications, U.S. industry and national standards, international standards, and selected foreign national standards. NCSCI responds to requests for specialized standards information and disseminates information concerning proposed foreign regulations and general standards issues. NCSCI provides contact points for translations of foreign standards and regulations.

In fulfillment of U.S. obligations under the World Trade Organization (WTO) Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), NCSCI serves as the U.S. national Inquiry Point and national Notification Authority. In addition, in fulfillment of U.S. obligations under 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 comment period for review and comment by other WTO Members. Since July 1, 2005, NCSCI offers a web-based service, Notify U.S., to disseminate WTO summary notifications at no charge to U.S. entities (citizens, industries, organizations) 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.

In 2008, NCSCI staff processed over 56,000 information requests: for standards (1200+) and technical barriers to trade (55,000+). NCSCI hosted or participated in training for 21 U.S. and foreign visiting delegations interested in the operations of a WTO TBT Inquiry Point.

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

To develop a program offering a comprehensive overview of the roles of the U.S. government, private sector, and regional and international organizations involved in standards development and conformity assessment practices that impact trade, NIST works closely with the private sector including small and medium sized companies. SIT provides an excellent opportunity for U.S. stakeholders, including small and medium sized enterprises, to make professional contacts of great value particularly when they are attempting to export their products to countries where standards related requirements have to be met. Since 2003 when the Commerce Secretary launched the Department of Commerce Standards Initiative, NIST has organized 18 SIT workshops. A total of four Standards in Trade Workshops were held in FY 2008. The following is a summary of each workshop:

On April 2-4, 2008, the NIST Standards in Trade (SIT) Program conducted a workshop entitled "Standards in Trade Workshop for Intelligent Transportation Systems (ITS) and Transportation Management Systems (TMS) Standards" in São Paulo, Brazil. This workshop was the first time an SIT workshop has been held in South America. Holding the workshop in São Paulo enabled technical discussions between over 125 Brazilian participants and the U.S. ITS/TMS experts, and proved particularly valuable as the U.S. experts were able to share their practical experiences in implementing ITS/TMS solutions in the U.S. and around the world. The U.S. delegation included experts from the U.S. Department of Transportation, the U.S. private sector, and the Chicago Transportation Authority. Follow-up activities being explored include supporting the participation of Brazil in ISO/TC 204 and training programs for Brazil ITS/TMS experts at the Federal Transit Administration, Federal Highway Administration, or other U.S. transportation facilities. The U.S. domiciled ITS/TMS standards developing organizations are also examining means to enable greater participation of Brazilian experts in their standards development activities and possible translation of the standards to Portuguese.

On June 23-25, a workshop was held in Shanghai, China entitled, "Standards in Trade

Workshop for China on Renewable Energy and Efficient Lighting Systems." The focus of this workshop was on standards and conformity assessment aspects in three areas of renewable energy and energy efficient technologies: photovoltaics (PV), distributed generation equipment (DGE) and Solid State/LED lighting. Objectives included (1) to provide a forum for the discussion of standards and codes, conformity assessment and regulations in the United States and China as they relate to photovoltaic systems, distributed generation equipment, and solid-state (LED) lighting; (2) to identify how standards, conformity assessment procedures and best practices in these sectors can contribute to enhanced trade of associated goods and services; (3) to identify the role and authority of relevant agencies and organizations in both countries, and provide opportunities to establish effective relationships; (4) to identify and address barriers to development, use and adoption of international standards in these sectors; and (5) to identify potential opportunities for collaboration in both pre-standardization research and during standardization, and to identify avenues to facilitate such collaboration. Over 125 Chinese participants attended this workshop which enabled technical discussions between the Chinese and U.S. experts in this field.

On July 14-18, a workshop was held at NIST (Gaithersburg, MD) entitled, "NIST-PTB Standards in Trade Workshop on World Trade Organization (WTO) Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) Enquiry Point Operations." NIST's Global Standards and Information Group (GSIG) is home to the National Center for Standards and Certification Information (NCSCI) which provides information on U.S., foreign, and international voluntary standards; government regulations; and rules of conformity assessment for non-agricultural products and also serves as the U.S. Inquiry Point in response to obligations resulting from the WTO/TBT Agreement. Participants included WTO/TBT Inquiry Point representatives from Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia, Egypt, Yemen, Palestine, and Jordan The objectives of this workshop were to gain an understanding of Inquiry Point responsibilities under the WTO Agreement on TBT by learning how to: establish or improve national WTO TBT Inquiry Point operations; Establish or improve national standards information distribution; meet WTO TBT Notification Authority responsibilities; and to use standards resources to distribute standards information.

On September 22-25 a workshop was held entitled "Standards in Trade (SIT) Workshop on Fire Safety of Buildings for Vietnam" and was held at NIST on September 22-26, 2008. Discussions during the workshop addressed the development and implementation of the building and fire code system, research and development tools that help improve building and fire safety standards and codes, roles of authorities having jurisdiction to ensure conformance with regulations and codes, and lessons learned from major incidents. The Standard in Trade Workshop supports the measurement, and standards infrastructure underpinning U.S. exports.

Standards Successes – Selected Impacts of Documentary Standards Supported by NIST.

In FY 2008 NIST's Standards Services Division released the 2008 edition of "Selected Impacts of Documentary Standards Supported by NIST" (NISTIR 7548), a study that is part of a broader initiative to assess the impact of documentary standards on global

competitiveness and innovation. This study canvassed NIST Laboratories for information on projects in which NIST staff participated or supported the development of high impact documentary standards that have achieved, or expect to achieve, broad adoption or significant benefits. The research identified 78 high-impact documentary standards projects. Key findings are:

• NIST participation led to standards produced on average 1.5 years earlier than without NIST involvement;
• Without NIST participation, the scope of the standards would have been narrower in one-third of the cases; and
• Many new products and services resulted directly as a result of the standard being developed.

Taken together, it is clear that many of these standards projects leveraged the participation of NIST staff as well as non-NIST experts to develop high-impact standards, which resulted in product and service improvements and general societal benefits to the United States. This report reflects NIST's success in meeting its mission, executive guidance, and legislative requirements to support standards development and to report on the effect of those standards.

2. Please list the government-unique standards your agency used in lieu of voluntary consensus standards during FY 2008: **0**

3. Please list the Voluntary Consensus Standards (VCS) your agency substituted for Government Unique Standards (GUS) in FY 2008 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 2008: 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 2008. 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 2008: **108**

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

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

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

National Fluid Power Association	NFLPA
NCSL International	NCSLI
North American Electric Reliability Corporation	NERC
North American Open Math Initiative	NAOMI
NSF International	NSFI
Object Management Group	OMG
Open Applications Group	OAGi
Open DeviceNet Vendor Association	ODVA
Open Geospatial Consortium	OGC
Open Math Society	OMS
Optical Laboratories Association	OLA
Optical Society of America	OSA
Optical Storage Technology Association	OSTA
Optics and Electro-Optics Standards Council	OEOSC
Organization for the Advancement of Structured Information Standards	OASIS
Pan-American Standards Commission	COPANT
Robotics Industries Association	RIA
Security Industry Association	SIA
Semiconductor Equipment and Materials International	SEMI
Simulation Interoperability Standards Organization	SISO
Society of Automotive Engineers	SAE
Society of Motion Picture and Television Engineers	SMPTE
Standards Engineering Society	SES
Telecommunications Industry Association	TIA
U.S. Product Data Association	US PRO
Underwriters Laboratories	UL
United Nations Economic Commission for Europe WP .29/GRSP	UNECE
Versailles Project on Advanced Materials and Standards	VAMAS
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 2008 and the total number of activities these agency representatives participated in: **479**

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 2008.

National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program (NVLAP)

The National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program (NVLAP) provides third-party accreditation to testing and calibration laboratories. NVLAP's accreditation programs are established in response to legislative or administrative actions by the Federal Government or to requests from government agencies and private-sector organizations. NVLAP operates its accreditation system in accordance with the international conformity assessment standard ISO/IEC 17011, Conformity assessment – General requirements for accreditation bodies accrediting conformity assessment bodies, which is published by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC). NVLAP accredits laboratories that are found competent to perform specific test 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 the current status of accredited laboratories is published in NVLAP Directory of Accredited Laboratories, which is published online and updated monthly at .

NVLAP is a signatory to the International Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation (ILAC) and the Asia-Pacific Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation (APLAC) Mutual Recognition Arrangements, and has applied for signatory status in the InterAmerican Accreditation Cooperation (IAAC) (MRA). In 2008 NVLAP successfully underwent a full evaluation by these cooperations for the purposes of reconfirming conformity for the continuation of signatory status in the ILAC and APLAC MRAs and for the application for signatory status in the IAAC MRA. By participating in these cooperations, NVLAP facilitates the mutual recognition of accredited test and measurement results of its signatory partners, thereby reducing the need for redundant testing and lowering costs to customers.

NVLAP Certificate of Accreditation

When NVLAP grants initial or continuing accreditation to a laboratory, it issues a Certificate of Accreditation to ISO/IEC 17025:2005, which includes the following statement to convey that an accredited laboratory management system meets the principles of ISO 9001:2000, Quality management system – requirements.
"This laboratory is accredited in accordance with the recognized International Standard ISO/IEC 17025:2005. This accreditation demonstrates technical competence for a defined scope and the operation of a laboratory quality management system (refer joint ISO-ILAC-IAF Communique dated 18 June 2005)" NVLAP-accredited laboratories may use the above statement on their test reports and calibration certificates if they supply, or provide access to via a website, the Joint ISO-ILAC-IAF Communique as part of the package for their laboratory customers.

The Joint ISO-ILAC-IAF Communique was issued to counter a perception that accredited laboratories do not operate a recognized quality management system. Many accredited laboratories have had difficulty convincing their customers that they should be asking laboratories to be accredited to ISO/IEC 17025 rather than be certified (or

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

New Accreditation Programs

Biometrics Testing

In 2007 the U.S. Department of Homeland Security requested the establishment of the Biometrics Testing laboratory accreditation program by the National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program (NVLAP) to accredit laboratories that perform conformance testing, interoperability testing, technology testing, scenario testing, and operational and usability testing for biometrics products (systems and subsystems) as defined in nationally and internationally recognized biometrics products testing standards of biometric systems and subsystems. In February 2008 NIST published a notice in the Federal Register requesting comments on the proposed establishment of a Biometrics Testing program, and in July 2008 NVLAP held a public workshop to solicit further comments on the program's establishment and on the technical requirements to be associated with the program. In November 2008 NIST published a Federal Register notice to announce the establishment of the program and the availability of applications for accreditation of laboratories that perform biometric testing.

Personal Body Armor

In 2008 NVLAP accredited seven laboratories under the Personal Body Armor laboratory accreditation program. This program was established in 2007 in response to a request from the U.S. Department of Justice's (DoJ), National Institute of Justice (NIJ) for a program to accredit laboratories that test body armor for the DoJ law enforcement certification program. The new laboratories are accredited for NIJ Standard 0101.06, Ballistic Resistance of Body Armor, July 2008, Sections 5, 6, and/or 7. Laboratory test results will be used for the purposes of preparing NIJ's Personal Body Armor Consumer Product List.

Expansion of NVLAP Accreditation Programs

Cryptographic and Security Testing

The Cryptographic and Security Testing laboratory accreditation program, formerly named Cryptographic Module Testing, was established by NVLAP to accredit laboratories that perform cryptographic algorithms and cryptographic module validation conformance testing. As the laboratory assessment program (LAP) expanded in 2006 and 2007 and offered additional security scopes of accreditation, the name was changed to Cryptographic and Security Testing (CST).

In 2007 the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) asked NIST to initiate a new program for validating the implementation of the Security Content Automation Protocol (SCAP) standards within security software modules. To meet this need, NVLAP announced the addition of the SCAP test suite to its CST LAP in early 2008. The new test suite is composed of six open standards and enables automated vulnerability management, measurement, and policy compliance evaluation; enumerates vulnerabilities, misconfigurations, platforms, and impact; and provides machine-readable security configuration checklists. The SCAP test methods were developed by NIST's Information Technology Laboratory for use in such applications as checking the Federal Desktop Core Configuration (FDCC) settings and feeding information into the National Vulnerability Database.

Solid State Lighting

As part of the ENERGY STAR® program for solid state lighting (SSL), the U.S. Department of Energy requested NVLAP to expand the Energy Efficient Lighting Products (EEL) laboratory accreditation program to include specific test methods used in testing certain types of solid state lighting products and LED sources. The purpose of this addition of test methods is to accredit testing laboratories to ensure that standard test procedures are followed to measure electrical, photometric, colorimetric, and lumen maintenance characteristics of solid state lighting products and LED sources. In 2008 NVLAP developed the draft requirements document for SSL laboratories, NIST Handbook 150-1A, and accreditation is expected to be offered in early 2009. Additional information about the National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program may be found on its home page: http://ts.nist.gov/standards/accreditation/index.cfm.

National Voluntary Conformity Assessment System Evaluation (NVCASE) Program

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

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

The United States and the European Community Mutual Recognition Agreement (US -

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

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

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

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

NIST Committee Participation in Conformity Assessment Standards Development and Activities

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

Committee on Conformity Assessment (CASCO). SSD staff is also active on CASCO' ad hoc Regulators Interface Group.

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

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

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

Coordination of Conformity Assessment Activities

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

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

• Radiation Detectors - NIST’s Technology Services, in cooperation with NIST’s Radiation Physics Division assistingwith the implementation of a conformity assessment program for radiation detectors for DHS’s Domestic Nuclear Detection Office including accreditation for testing laboratories whose testing will support the Graduated Rad/Nuc Detector Evaluation and Reporting (GRaDER) program. See http://www.dhs.gov/xres/programs/gc_1218637329931.shtm for additional information.

• PS-Prep, Business Continuity and Preparedness Management – NIST Technology

Services is working with the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to implement a private sector certification program for organizations to demonstrate their compliance with the requirements of adopted standards. This program is being developed under the authority of the Implementing the 9/11 Commissions Recommendations Act of 2007. See http://www.fema.gov/business/certification/index.htm for additional information.

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

• Interoperable Public Safety Communications Equipment - NIST's Technology Services, in cooperation with TIA Project 25, the NIST OLES, the Institute for Telecommunication Sciences, and DHS Project SAFECOM established the P25 Compliance Assessment Program (P25 CAP) to assist emergency communications officials in procurement and deployment of public safety land mobile radios. The P25 CAP is a conformity assessment program based on recognition of testing competence, standardized test report forms, and a supplier's declaration of conformity. DHS grant guidance requires the P25 CAP. NIST published NIST Handbook 153 - Laboratory Recognition Process for Project 25 - Compliance Assessment which defines the test laboratory requirements for developing data to support the manufacturer's declarations of conformity.

• NIST's Technology Services is working with NIST Radiation Physics to develop a series of IEEE Standards for the performance of non-intrusive inspection equipment. The Standard for the Performance and Evaluation of Checkpoint Cabinet X-Ray Imaging Security-Screening Systems and the Standard for Performance of Cargo X-Ray Systems are published and a standard for body imagers and Computerized Tomographic checked baggage screening equipment are in development.

• Toy Safety Initiative - NIST's Technology Services is providing technical assistance to the Consumer Product Safety Commission in their implementations of the Consumer Product Safety Improvement Act of 2008 and to the private sector in the development of model certification programs to address toy safety issues. Both intend to use the international system for accreditation of test laboratories.

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

• EPA WaterSense Project – NIST's Technology Services assisted EPA staff in the implementation of its WaterSense program that is now available for toilets and faucets.

Watersense certified products are now a significant share of the marketplace.

• DoD Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program (DoD ELAP) – NIST's Technology Service's staff provided assistance to the DoD Environmental Data Quality Workgroup (EDQW) to create a DoD wide program to accredit laboratories that perform testing in support of DoD.

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

8. Please provide an evaluation of the effectiveness of Circular A-119 policy and recommendations for any changes:
None at this time.

9. Please provide any other comments you would like to share on behalf of your agency.
None 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:

DOC BUREAUS (EXCLUDING NIST) - SUMMARY OF STANDARDS-RELATED ACTIVITIES (2008)

International Trade Administration (ITA) - The ITA participates in eight CODEX committees, three ISO technical committees/advisory groups, and one ICAO committee. ITA also participates in several potentially trade-related ISO activities for second-hand goods, biotechnology, and social responsibility standardization. ITA was also active in standards capacity building in APEC and ASEAN, and standards harmonization efforts in the Strategic Partnership for Prosperity of North America. In the automotive sector, ITA works closely with the regulatory agencies EPA and DOT/NHTSA on their work in the United Nations Economic Commission of Europe's (UN/ECE) WP29 to develop global technical regulations (GTRs) relevant to vehicles. By closely coordinating with industry, ITA is well-poised to alert regulators of potential technical barriers to trade and ensure true trade facilitation in global standards development. More information about ITA's standards-related activities may be found at: http://www.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). All NOAA line organizations participate in standards development activities. In general, standards used in many NOAA activities are established in conjunction with other federal agencies (e.g., DOD, Federal Aviation

Administration, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and the Federal Geographic Data Committee) either through joint participation in international organizations such as the World Meteorological Organization, or by means of bilateral and multilateral agreements with other nations. These standardization activities apply to all phases of environmental data acquisition, processing, and distribution.

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

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

Bureau of the Census - DOC's Bureau of the Census is active in the development of standards and specifications for: (1) the capture and storage of geographic information in computer-readable formats along with metadata documenting the characteristics of those data; and (2) the definitions of statistical, economic, and geographic terms. The Census Bureau participates in the following groups: Federal Geographic Data Committee -- Chairs the Cultural and Demographic Statistics Subcommittee, participates on various subcommittees and working groups including the Coordination Working Group, Standards Working Group, the Marine Boundary Working Group, the Cadastral Subcommittee, the Geodetic Subcommittee, the Address Data Content Standard Working Group, and the Cultural Resources Standard Working Group. Census Bureau staff are active with the Geospatial Line of Business participating on working groups for the Joint Business Case, Lifecycle Management, and Performance Management; ANSI/INCITS-L1 - Geographic Information; ISO Technical Committee 211, ISO 19113- Data Quality; Ad hoc Baseline Committee on the U.S. International Boundary; International Cartographic Association, U.S. National Committee for the International Cartographic Association, Commission on National and Regional Atlases; U.S.G.S. National Atlas of the United States Steering Committee; the Open GIS Consortium (OGC); and the U.S. Board on Geographic Names.

OTHER NIST STANDARDS ACTIVITIES

FEDERAL INFORMATION PROCESSINGS STANDARDS (FIPS)

Under the Federal Information Security Management Act (FISMA), TITLE III of the E-

Government Act of 2002, The Secretary of Commerce approves standards and guidelines that are developed by NIST for federal computer systems. This includes standards and guidelines needed to ensure the cost-effective security and privacy of sensitive information in federal computer systems. These standards and guidelines are issued by NIST as FIPS for use government wide. FIPS are issued when there are compelling federal government requirements such as for security and interoperability and there are no acceptable industry standards or solutions. When FIPS are considered necessary, NIST announces proposed FIPS in the Federal Register for public review and comment. During FY 2008, NIST made the following FIPS announcements:

Federal Register notice dated November 2, 2007, announced a public competition to develop a new cryptographic "hash" algorithm, which converts a variable length message into a short "message digest" that can be used for digital signatures, message authentication, and other applications. The announcement specifies the submission requirements, the minimum acceptability requirements, and the evaluation criteria for candidate hash algorithms. The competition is ITL's response to recent advances in the cryptanalysis of hash functions. The new hash algorithm will be called "SHA-3" and will augment the hash algorithms currently specified in FIPS 180-2, Secure Hash Standard. Entries for the competition were due by October 31, 2008.

Federal Register notice dated July 29, 2008, announced the approval of FIPS 198-1, The Keyed-Hash Message Authentication Code (HMAC), which is a revision of FIPS 198. The FIPS specifies a mechanism for message authentication using cryptographic hash functions in federal information systems. FIPS 198-1 removed the technical information that was included in the previous version that may need frequent updating, such as the security provided by the HMAC algorithm and HMAC values. This change enables ITL to employ a more effective process for keeping the technical information current. Currently, ITL provides the removed technical information and other related important technical details about the HMAC algorithm in NIST Special Publication 800-107, DRAFT Recommendation for Applications Using Approved Hash Algorithms, which can be updated in a timely manner as technical conditions change.

Federal Register notice dated September 2, 2008 announced that the Secretary of Commerce had approved the withdrawal of ten FIPS. The FIPS were withdrawn because they are obsolete or have not been updated to adopt current voluntary industry standards, federal specifications, federal data standards, or current good practices for information security. The withdrawn FIPS are:

• FIPS 4-2, Representation of Calendar Date to Facilitate Interchange of Data among Information Systems; adopts American National Standard ANSI X3.30-1997: Representation of Date for Information Interchange (revision of ANSI X3.30-1985 [R1991])
• FIPS 5-2, Codes for the Identification of the States, the District of Columbia and the Outlying Areas of the United States, and Associated Areas
• FIPS 6-4, Counties and Equivalent Entities of the U.S., Its Possessions, and Associated Areas

• FIPS 10-4, Countries, Dependencies, Areas of Special Sovereignty, and Their Principal Administrative Divisions
• FIPS 113, Computer Data Authentication
• FIPS 161-2, Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) (adopts families of EDI standards known as X12, UN/EDIFACT and HL7)
• FIPS 183, Integration Definition for Function Modeling (IDEF0)
• FIPS 184, Integration Definition for Information Modeling (IDEFIX)
• FIPS 192, Application Profile for the Government Information Locator Service (GILS)
• FIPS 192-1 (a) & (b), Application Profile for the Government Information Locator Service (GILS).

HOMELAND SECURITY STANDARDS

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

The 2008 HSSP plenary held at the US Chamber of Commerce in Washington, DC focused on business continuity management and emergency preparedness standards. The meetings brought together a cross section of professionals, experts and leaders from the homeland security standards and business preparedness community to address the various issues in the roll-out of DHS's PS-Prep program. The workshop provided DHS with key stakeholder information that helped shape the PS-Prep program.

TELEMEDICINE STANDARDS

Telemedicine allows patients to gain access to healthcare professionals electronically, regardless of their location. It can provide faster, more affordable healthcare services, especially when telemedicine is integrated into the entire health and medical care a patient receives via the traditional in-person environment. The mission of the American Telemedicine Association (ATA) is to promote access to medical care by consumers and health professionals via information and telecommunications technology. An important element of this mission is to advance the use of telemedicine through the development or identification of technology, clinical, and administrative standards related to the ongoing delivery of health and medical care. Working to accomplish this mission, researchers from NIST's Information Technology Laboratory contributed to two ATA telemedicine guidelines: "Evidence-Based Practice for Telemental Health" and "Practice Guidelines for Videoconferencing-Based Telemental Health." NIST participates on the ATA Standards and Guidelines Working Group and the ATA Telemental Health Working Group.

Personal care devices are key to healthcare delivery in the home. Today, the communication of clinical data from devices to an electronic health record, a personal health record, or a capturing device is proprietary. These solutions lead to a lack of interoperability between makes and models of product devices. Furthermore, customized interfaces must be configured, produced, and maintained to achieve exchange of critical physiologic data with each communicating entity with the enterprise. To address this critical need, the IEEE 11073 Working Group (WG) is developing standards for medical device communications and the Integrated Health Enterprise (IHE) Patient Care Devices (PCD) Domain and IEEE Personal Health Devices (PHD) WG are developing frameworks for the integration of medical device data into the electronic health record. Researchers from NIST's Information Technology Laboratory are collaborating with these industry consensus-based standards organizations.

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**
t

Department of Defense (DoD)

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

The primary goal of the Department of Defense (D0D) is to support our nation's warfighter in the most efficient, effective, and cost conscious means possible while meeting essential mission requirements within critical timeframes. Standards and standardization are essential elements to ensuring cost containment and operational effectiveness are 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 logistics footprints, trim costs, and sustain readiness. DoD standardization has enhanced interoperability and readiness through increased commonality of systems, components, and architectures. This improved interoperabilty has greatly enhanced the Department's collaborative efforts with joint and coalition forces. While costs have been contained due, in part, to the increased use of standardized parts and greater reliance on universal technological solutions.

DoD standards and standardization activities serve a myriad of logistics, operational, acquisition, and sustainment communities by providing material standardization products and services which enhance and promote communication and coordination that are integral to improving interoperability, reducing costs, and ensuring DoD readiness.

The following case study illustrates how standards and standardization contributes to DoD's vital mission of supporting and protecting our Nation's warfighter:

Common Air Defense Interrogator - The Army's development of a new modification (Mode 5)to the existent Common Air Defense Interrogater (ADI)will ensure interoperability with systems used by allied forces and a create a safer, more reliable system which will reduce the chance of friendly fire incidents. Also, by implementing the new Mode 5 ADI, the Army will avoid an estimated $31 million in costs. There are many lessons learned from this effort, however, the following are specifically related to standardization: the performance standards put in place will ensure interoperability between U.S. military and NATO platforms. The Mode 5 performance standards will be used to certify military transponders installed on aviation, unmanned aerial vehicle, and watercraft platforms, as well as, interrogators installed on air defense systems and air traffic control platforms standardization makes interoperability and compatibility across platforms an achievable goal - standardization simplifies maintenance and reduces the number of manuals required for training and operation. This case study as well as other case studies and standardization information illustrating how DoD relies on standards and standardization to meet essential mission requirements can be found on the DSPO website: www.dsp.dla.mil.

2. Please list the government-unique standards your agency used in lieu of voluntary consensus standards during FY 2008:

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 2008 as a result of review under Section 15(b)(7) of OMB Circular A-119: **488**

Voluntary Standard	**Government Standard**
ANSI-B18.10	MIL-B-3964B
ANSI-C18.1	MIL-B-18/13D NOT1
ANSI-C18.1	MIL-B-18/202C NOT 1
ANSI-C18.1	MIL-B-18/208C NOT 1
ANSI-C18.1	MIL-B-18/217B NOT 1
ANSI-C18.1	MIL-B-18/269A NOT 1
ANSI-C18.1	MIL-B-18/270A NOT 1
ANSI-C18.1	MIL-B-18/271A NOT 1
ANSI-C18.1	MIL-B-18/275B NOT 1
ANSI-C18.1	MIL-B-18/34D NOT 1
ANSI-C18.1	MIL-B-18/40D NOT 1
ANSI-C18.1	MIL-B-18/74D NOT 1
ANSI-C18.1	MIL-B-21D NOT 1
ANSI-C18.1	MIL-B-220B NOT 1
ANSI-C18.1	MIL-B-49030/1 A NOT 1
ANSI-C18.1	MIL-B-49030/11 NOT 1
ANSI-C18.1	MIL-B-49030/3A NOT 1
ANSI-C18.1	MIL-B-49030/6A NOT 1
ANSI/AWS-C3-4	MIL-B-12672(1) NOT 1
ASTM - D579	MIL-A-46165 NOT 2
ASTM-A700	MIL-STD-163C (2) NOT 4
ASTM-B176-88	MIL-B-15894B NOT 1
ASTM-B209	MIL-A-52174B NOT 2
ASTM-B221	MIL-A-12545D NOT 3
ASTM-B221	MIL-A-46104 NOT 2
ASTM-B227	QQ-W-345B(2) NOT 1
ASTM-B280	WW-T-775B NOT 1
ASTM-B633	QQ-Z-325C NOT 1
ASTM-D2564	MIL-A-22010A NOT 1
ASTM-D449	MIL-A-3029A NOT 1

ASTM-D5960	MIL-D-10662D NOT 2
ASTM-E2375	MIL-STD-2154 NOT 2
EIA364	MIL-STD-1344A (5) NOT 6
IPC2221 IPC2223	MIL-STD-2118 (1) NOT 2
NAS4117	MIL-H-87111/1D NOT 2
NAS4118	MIL-H-8711/2E NOT 2
NAS4119	MIL-H-8711/3C NOT 2
NAS4120	MIL-H-8711/4D NOT 2
NAS4121	MIL-H-8711/5C NOT 2
NAS4122	MIL-H-8711/6B NOT 2
NAS4123	MIL-H-8711/7A NOT 2
NAS4124	MIL-H-8711/8 NOT 2
NAS4125	MIL-H-8711/9 NOT 2
NASM 45908	MIL-B-45908B NOT 1
NASM 6812	MIL-B-6812E NOT 1
NASM 7838	MIL-B-7838C(1) NOT 1
NASM 7874	MIL-B-7874B(1) SUP 1 NOT 1
NASM 8831	MIL-B-8831B(2) SUP 1 NOT 1
NASM 8906/2	MIL-B-8906/2A NOT 3
NASM 8907	MIL-B-8907A(1) NOT 1
NASM23964	MIL-B-23964A NOT 1
NASM51896	MS51896A NOT 1
NASM77072	MS77072 NOT 2
NASM77073	MS77073 NOT 2
NEMA C18.1	MIL-B-49030/9 NOT 3
NEMA-CB1	MIL-B-3743D NOT 1
NEMA-WC27500	MIL-DTL-27500H(1) NOT 1
SAE-20708/14	MIL-S-20708/14G NOT 1
SAE-23190/3	MIL-S-23190/3 NOT 1
SAE-25486	MS25486H NOT 1
SAE-39029/12	MIL-C-39029/12J NOT 1
SAE-39029/23	MIL-C-39029/23B NOT 2
SAE-39029/24	MIL-C-39029/24B NOT 2
SAE-39029/25	MIL-C-39029/25C NOT 2
SAE-85049/8	MIL-C-85049/8A NOT 1
SAE-AAS22789/93	MIL-DTL-22759/93A NOT 1
SAE-AMD-A-22771	MIL-A-22771D NOT 1
SAE-AMS 1424	MIL-A-8243D(1) NOT 1

SAE-AMS-81596	MIL-A-81596A NOT 1
SAE-AMS-A-21180	MIL-A-21180D NOT 1
SAE-AMS-A-25463	MIL-A-25463B NOT 1
SAE-AMS-A-81596	MIL-A-81596A NOT 1
SAE-AMS-A-8576	MIL-A-8576C NOT 1
SAE-AMS-B-8964	MIL-B-8964 NOT 1
SAE-AMS-C8837	MIL-C-8837B(1) NOT 1
SAE-AMS-DTL-23053	MIL-DTL-23053E SUP 1A NOT 3
SAE-AMS-S-6758	MS14294 NOT 2
SAE-AMS-S-6758	MS14296 NOT 2
SAE-AMS-S-6758	MS14297 NOT 3
SAE-ARP763	MIL-A-47309A NOT 1
SAE-AS 39029/1	MIL-C-39029/1F NOT 1
SAE-AS 39029/105	MIL-C-39029/105 NOt 1
SAE-AS 39029/33	MIL-C-39029/33C(1) NOT 1
SAE-AS 39039/103	MIL-C-39029/103A(1) NOT 1
SAE-AS 6039	MIL-B-6039E NOT 1
SAE-AS-20308/8	MIL-S-20708/8E NOT 1
SAE-AS-20708/7	MIL-S-20708/7E NOT 1
SAE-AS-20708/80	MIL-S-20708/80F NOT 1
SAE-AS-83519	MIL-S-83519A(4) NOT 2
SAE-AS-85049	MIL-C-85049A SUP 1A NOT 1
SAE-AS-85049/21	MIL-C-85049/21A NOT 1
SAE-AS18121	MS18121G NOT 1
SAE-AS1824/4	MIL-S-8124/4 NOT 1
SAE-AS20659	MS20659K NOT 2
SAE-AS20708	MIL-S-20708E (2) SUP 1B NOT 1
SAE-AS20708/1	MIL-S-20708/1F NOT 1
SAE-AS20708/131	MIL-S-20708/131D NOT 1
SAE-AS20708/15	MIL-S-20708/15G NOT 1
SAE-AS20708/16	MIL-S-20708/16F NOT 1
SAE-AS20708/17	MIL-S-20708/17F NOT 1
SAE-AS20708/19	MIL-S-20708/19G NOT 1
SAE-AS20708/2	MIL-S-20708/2 E NOT 1
SAE-AS20708/2	MIL-S-20708/2E NOT 1
SAE-AS20708/20	MIL-S-20708/20E NOT 1
SAE-AS20708/21	MIL-S-20708/21F NOT 1
SAE-AS20708/21	MIL-S-20708/21G NOT 1

SAE-AS20708/22	MIL-S-20708/22E NOT 1
SAE-AS20708/23	MIL-S-20708/23E NOT 1
SAE-AS20708/24	MIL-S-20708/24G NOT 1
SAE-AS20708/25	MIL-S-20708/25G NOT 1
SAE-AS20708/28	MIL-S-20708/28F NOT 1
SAE-AS20708/29	MIL-S-20708/29F NOT 1
SAE-AS20708/3	MIL-S-20708/3E NOT 1
SAE-AS20708/30	MIL-S-20708/30F NOT 1
SAE-AS20708/31	MIL-S-20708/31F NOT 1
SAE-AS20708/32	MIL-S-20708/32G NOT 1
SAE-AS20708/33	MIL-S-20708/33E NOT 1
SAE-AS20708/34	MIL-S-20708/34ENOT 1
SAE-AS20708/35	MIL-S-20708/35E NOT 1
SAE-AS20708/36	MIL-S-20708/36E NOT 1
SAE-AS20708/37	MIL-S-20708/37G NOT 1
SAE-AS20708/38	MIL-S-20708/38F NOT 1
SAE-AS20708/39	MIL-S-20708/39G NOT 1
SAE-AS20708/4	MIL-S-20708/4E NOT 1
SAE-AS20708/45	MIL-S-20708/45F NOT 1
SAE-AS20708/46	MIL-S-20708/46E NOT 1
SAE-AS20708/47	MIL-S-20708/47E NOT 1
SAE-AS20708/48	MIL-S-20708/48E NOT 1
SAE-AS20708/49	MIL-S-20708/49C NOT 1
SAE-AS20708/5	MIL-S-20708/5E NOT 1
SAE-AS20708/50	MIL-S-20708/50F NOT 1
SAE-AS20708/500	MIL-S-20708/500A NOT 3
SAE-AS20708/51	MIL-S-20708/51E NOT 1
SAE-AS20708/52	MIL-S-20708/52E NOT 1
SAE-AS20708/53	MIL-S-20708/53E NOT 1
SAE-AS20708/54	MIL-S-20708/54E NOT 1
SAE-AS20708/55	MIL-S-20708/55E NOT 1
SAE-AS20708/56	MIL-S-20708/56E NOT 1
SAE-AS20708/57	MIL-S-20708/57E NOT 1
SAE-AS20708/6	MIL-S-20708/6F NOT 1
SAE-AS20708/62	MIL-S-20708/62F NOT 1
SAE-AS20708/63	MIL-S-20708/63E NOT 1
SAE-AS20708/70	MIL-S-20708/70D NOT 1
SAE-AS20708/71	MIL-S-20708/71E NOT 1

SAE-AS20708/74	MIL-S-20708/74E NOT 1
SAE-AS20708/75	MIL-S-20708/75C NOT 1
SAE-AS20708/76	MIL-S-20708/76C NOT 1
SAE-AS20708/77	MIL-S-20708/77F NOT 1
SAE-AS20708/78	MIL-S-20708/78F NOT 1
SAE-AS20708/79	MIL-S-20708/79F NOT 1
SAE-AS20708/81	MIL-S-20708/81E NOT 1
SAE-AS20708/82	MIL-S-20708/82E NOT 1
SAE-AS20708/9	MIL-S-20708/9E NOT 1
SAE-AS21004	MS21004D NOT 2
SAE-AS21378	MS21378A NOT 1
SAE-AS21429	MS21429B NOT1
SAE-AS21608	MIL-F-21608E(1) NOT 1
SAE-AS22073	MS22073M NOT 1
SAE-AS22145	MIL-A-22145C NOT 1
SAE-AS22718/19	MIL-W-22759/19A NOT 1
SAE-AS22759	MIL-W-22759E(2) SUP1 NOT 1
SAE-AS22759/10	MIL-W-22759/10B(1) NOT 1
SAE-AS22759/11	MIL-W-22759/11F(1) NOT 1
SAE-AS22759/12	MIL-W-22759/12F(1) NOT 1
SAE-AS22759/13	MIL-W-22759/13D(1) NOT 1
SAE-AS22759/14	MIL-W-22759/14B NOT 1
SAE-AS22759/15	MIL-W-22759/15B NOT 1
SAE-AS22759/16	MIL-W-22759/16A NOT 1
SAE-AS22759/17	MIL-W-22759/17A NOT 1
SAE-AS22759/18	MIL-W-22759/18A NOT 1
SAE-AS22759/2	MIL-W-22759/2G(1) NOT 1
SAE-AS22759/20	MIL-W-22759/20(1) NOT 1
SAE-AS22759/21	MIL-W-22759/21(1) NOT 1
SAE-AS22759/22	MIL-W-22759/22(1) NOT 1
SAE-AS22759/23	MIL-W-22759/23(1) NOT 1
SAE-AS22759/28	MIL-W-22759/28(1) NOT 1
SAE-AS22759/29	MIL-W-22759/29(1) NOT 1
SAE-AS22759/3	MIL-W-22759/3D NOT 1
SAE-AS22759/30	MIL-W-22759/30(1) NOT 1
SAE-AS22759/31	MIL-W-22759/31(1) NOT 1
SAE-AS22759/32	MIL-W-22759/32(2) NOT 1
SAE-AS22759/33	MIL-W-22759/31(1) NOT 1

SAE-AS22759/34	MIL-W-22759/34D(2) NOT 1
SAE-AS22759/35	MIL-W-22759/35D(2) NOT 1
SAE-AS22759/41	MIL-W-22759/41C(2) NOT 1
SAE-AS22759/42	MIL-W-22759/42B(2) NOT 1
SAE-AS22759/43	MIL-W-22759/43C(2) NOT 1
SAE-AS22759/44	MIL-W-22759/44A (2) NOT 1
SAE-AS22759/45	MIL-W-22759/45A(2) NOT 1
SAE-AS22759/46	MIL-W-22759/46A(2) NOT 1
SAE-AS22759/5	MIL-W-22759/5B(2) NOT 1
SAE-AS22759/6	MIL-W-22759/6B(2) NOT 2
SAE-AS22759/7	MIL-W-22759/7B(2) NOT 1
SAE-AS22759/8	MIL-W-22759/8B(2) NOT 1
SAE-AS22759/80	MIL-DTL-22759/80A NOT 1
SAE-AS22759/81	MIL-DTL-22759/81A NOT 1
SAE-AS22759/82	MIL-DTL-22759/82A NOT 1
SAE-AS22759/83	MIL-DTL-22759/83A NOT 1
SAE-AS22759/85	MIL-DTL-22759/85A NOT 1
SAE-AS22759/86	MIL-DTL-22759/86A NOT 1
SAE-AS22759/88	MIL-DTL-22759/88A NOT 1
SAE-AS22759/89	MIL-DTL-22759/89A NOT 1
SAE-AS22759/9	MIL-W-22759/9E(1) NOT 2
SAE-AS22789/90	MIL-DTL-22759/90A NOT 1
SAE-AS22789/91	MIL-DTL-22759/91A NOT 1
SAE-AS22789/92	MIL-DTL-22759/92A NOT 1
SAE-AS23190	MIL-S-23190E(1) NOT 2
SAE-AS23190/2	MIL-S-23190/2 NOT 2
SAE-AS23190/4	MIL-S-23190/4E
SAE-AS23899	MIL-A-23899B NOT 1
SAE-AS24000	MS24000F NOT 1
SAE-AS24001	MS24001F NOT 1
SAE-AS24036	MS25036P NOT 2
SAE-AS24122	MS24122C NOT 3
SAE-AS24208	MS24208E NOT 1
SAE-AS24509	MS24509K NOT 1
SAE-AS24510	MS24510K NOT 1
SAE-AS25018	MS25018G NOT 1
SAE-AS25064	MS25064B NOT 1
SAE-AS25244	MS25244R NOT 1

SAE-AS25361	MS25361P NOT 1
SAE-AS25377	MS25377C NOT 1
SAE-AS25487	MS25487G NOT 2
SAE-AS26574	MS26574H NOT 1
SAE-AS27429	MS27429F NOT 1
SAE-AS33201	MS3320N NOT 2
SAE-AS35051	MS3505A NOT 2
SAE-AS35061	MS-3506C NOT 1
SAE-AS39029	MIL-C-39029/34B(1) NOT 2
SAE-AS39029/	MIL-C-39029D SUP 1A NOT 1
SAE-AS39029/10	MIL-C-39029/10E (1) NOT 1
SAE-AS39029/100	MIL-C-39029/100A NOT 1
SAE-AS39029/101	MIL-C-39029/101A NOT 1
SAE-AS39029/102	MIL-C-39029/ 102A(1) NOT 1
SAE-AS39029/104	MIL-C-39029/104 NOT 1
SAE-AS39029/106	MIL-C-39029/106 NOT 1
SAE-AS39029/107	MIL-C-39029/107A NOT 1
SAE-AS39029/11	MIL-C-39029/11J NOT 1
SAE-AS39029/2	MIL-C-39029/2B NOT 1
SAE-AS39029/26	MIL-C-39029/26C NOT 1
SAE-AS39029/27	MIL-C-39029/27D(1) NOT 1
SAE-AS39029/28	MIL-C-39029/28C(4) NOT 1
SAE-AS39029/29	MIL-C-39029/29B NOT 2
SAE-AS39029/3	MIL-C-39029/3B NOT 1
SAE-AS39029/30	MIL-C-39029/30A NOT 3
SAE-AS39029/31	MIL-C-39029?31B(1) NOT 3
SAE-AS39029/32	MIL-C-39029/32B(1) NOT 2
SAE-AS39029/35	MIL-C-39029/35C NOT 1
SAE-AS39029/36	MIL-C-39029/36A(1) NOT 2
SAE-AS39029/4	MIL-C-39029/4F NOT 1
SAE-AS39029/44	MIL-C-39029/44D(2) NOT 1
SAE-AS39029/45	MIL-C-39029/45D(1) NOT 1
SAE-AS39029/46	MIL-C-39029/46C(1) NOT 2
SAE-AS39029/47	MIL-C-39029/47C(1) NOT 2
SAE-AS39029/48	MIL-C-39029/48D NOT 1
SAE-AS39029/49	MIL-C-39029/49D NOT 1
SAE-AS39029/50	MIL-C-39029/50A NOT 1
SAE-AS39029/50	MIL-C-39029/50A NOT 3

SAE-AS39029/51	MIL-C-39029/51A NOT 3
SAE-AS39029/54	MIL-C-39029/54B NOT 2
SAE-AS39029/55	MIL-C-39029/55B(1) NOT 2
SAE-AS39029/56	MIL-C-39029/56E NOT 1
SAE-AS39029/57	MIL-C-39029/57C NOT 1
SAE-AS39029/58	MIL-C-39029/58E NOT 1
SAE-AS39029/59	MIL-C-39029/59D NOT 1
SAE-AS39029/6	MIL-C-39020/6A NOT1
SAE-AS39029/60	MIL-C-39029/60D NOT 1
SAE-AS39029/63	MIL-C-39029/63C
SAE-AS39029/64	MIL-C-39029/64C NOT 1
SAE-AS39029/7	MIL-C-39029/7B NOT 1
SAE-AS39029/71	MIL-C-39029/71C NOT 1
SAE-AS39029/72	MIL-C-39029/72D NOT 1
SAE-AS39029/73	MIL-C-39029/73C NOT 2
SAE-AS39029/75	MIL-C-39029/75B (2) NOT 1
SAE-AS39029/76	MIL-C-39029/76A (1) NOT 1
SAE-AS39029/77	MIL-C-39029/77B NOT 1
SAE-AS39029/78	MIL-C-39029/78B NOT 2
SAE-AS39029/79	MIL-C-39029/79A NOT 1
SAE-AS39029/8	MIL-C-39029/8B NOT 1
SAE-AS39029/80	MIL-C-39029/80A NOT 1
SAE-AS39029/85	MIL-C-39029/80A NOT 1
SAE-AS39029/85	MIL-C-39029/85C NOT 1
SAE-AS39029/86	MIL-C-39029/86C NOT 1
SAE-AS39029/87	MIL-C-39029/87C NOT 1
SAE-AS39029/88	MIL-C-39029/88C NOT 1
SAE-AS39029/89	MIL-C-39029/89C NOT 1
SAE-AS39029/9	MIL-C-39029/9A NOT 1
SAE-AS39029/90	MIL-C-39029/90A (1) NOT 1
SAE-AS39029/91	MIL-C-39029/91A NOT 1
SAE-AS39029/92	MIL-C-39029/92B NOT 1
SAE-AS39029/93	MIL-C-39029/93A NOT 1
SAE-AS39029/94	MIL-C-39029/94A NOT 1
SAE-AS39029/97	MIL-C-39029/97A NOT 1
SAE-AS39029/98	MIL-C-39029/98A NOT 1
SAE-AS39029/99	MIL-C-39029/99A NOT 1
SAE-AS3929/5	MIL-C-39029/5G NOT 2

SAE-AS39901	MIL-B-3990D(3) NOT 1
SAE-AS50141	MIL-I-5014F(4) SUP1 NOT 2
SAE-AS50861	MIL-W-50861C(1) SUP 1 NOT 1
SAE-AS50861/1	MIL-W-5086/1B NOT 1
SAE-AS50861/2	MIL-W-5086/2C(1)NOT 1
SAE-AS50861/3	MIL-W-5086/3B(1) NOT 1
SAE-AS50861/4	MIL-W-5086/4B NOT 1
SAE-AS50861/5	MIL-W-5086/5C NOT 2
SAE-AS50861/6	MIL-W-5086/6C NOT 3
SAE-AS50861/7	MIL-W-5086/7B NOT 1
SAE-AS51977	MS51977C(2) NOT 3
SAE-AS53731	MIL-F-5373D NOT 1
SAE-AS5756	MIL-C-5756C NOT 1
SAE-AS5756/3	MIL-C-5756/3 (1) NOT 1
SAE-AS5756/4	MIL-C-5756/4 (1) NOT 1
SAE-AS5756/5	MIL-C-5756/5 NOT 1
SAE-AS5756/6	MIL-C-5756/6 NOT 1
SAE-AS57562	MIL-C-5756/2 (1) NOT 1
SAE-AS5757/1	MIL-C-5756/1 NOT 1
SAE-AS5809/1	MIL-C-5809/1 NOT 2
SAE-AS58091	MIL-C-5809G(1) SUP 1 NOT 1
SaE-AS6038	MIL-B-6038A NOT 1
SAE-AS70991	MIL-T-7099E (1) SUP 1 NOT 1
SAE-AS7928	MIL-T-7928G (1) SUP ! NOT 1
SAE-AS7928/1	MILT)928/1D NOT 1
SAE-AS7928/4	MIL-T-7928/4 (1) NOT 1
SAE-AS7928/5	MIL-T-7928/5B (1) NOT 1
SAE-AS7928/6	MIL-T-79286A (1) NOT 1
SAE-AS7928/7	MIL-T-7928/7 NOT 1
SAE-AS7949	MIL-B-7949E(1) SUP 1 NOT 1
SAE-AS7974	MIL-C-7974D(1) NOT 1
SAE-AS7974/1	MIL-C-7974/1A NOT 1
SAE-AS7974/2	MIL-C-7974/2 NOT 2
SAE-AS7974/3	MIL-C-7974/3 NOT 1
SAE-AS7974/4	MIL-C-7974/4 NOT 1
SAE-AS81044	MIL-W-81044B(3) SUP1A NOT 1
SAE-AS81044/10	MIL-W-81044/10B NOT 1
SAE-AS81044/11	MIL-W-81044/11C NOT 4

SAE-AS81044/12	MIL-W-81044/12B NOT 1
SAE-AS81044/13	MIL-W-81044/13B NOT 1
SAE-AS81044/5	MIL-W-81044/5C(1) NOT 4
SAE-AS81044/6	MIL-W-81044/6C(2)NOT 1
SAE-AS81044/8	MIL-W-81044/8C(1) NOT 1
SAE-AS81044/9	MIL-W-81044/9B(1) NOT 1
SAE-AS8124	MIL-S-8124(3) NOT 3
SAE-AS8124/3	MIL-S-8124/3 NOT 1
SAE-AS8124/5	MIL-S-8124/5 NOT 1
SAE-AS8124/6	MIL-S-8124/6 NOT 1
SAE-AS81659	MIL-C-81659B (2) SUP 1 NOT 1
SAE-AS81659/29	MIL-C-81659/29B NOT 1
SAE-AS81659/33	MIL-C-81659/3B NOT 1
SAE-AS81659/35	MIL-C-81659/35B NOT 1
SAE-AS81659/37	MIL-C-81659/37B NOT 1
SAE-AS81659/39	MIL-C-81659/37B NOT 1
SAE-AS81659/39	MIL-C-81659/39B NOT 1
SAE-AS81659/41	MIL-C-81659/41B NOT 1
SAE-AS81659/43	MIL-C-81659/43B NOT 1
SAE-AS81659/62	MIL-C-81659/62 NOT 1
SAE-AS81659/63	MIL-C-81659/63 NOT 1
SAE-AS81659/64	MIL-C-81659/64 NOT 1
SAE-AS81659/65	MIL-C-81659/65 NOT 1
SAE-AS81659/66	MIL-C-81659/66 NOT 1
SAE-AS81659/67	MIL-C-81659/67 NOT 1
SAE-AS81659/68	MIL-C-81659/68 NOT 1
SAE-AS81659/69	MIL-C-81659/69 NOT 1
SAE-AS81659/70	MIL-C-81659/70 NOT 1
SAE-AS81659/71	MIL-C-81659/71 NOT 1
SAE-AS81659/72	MIL-C-81659/72 NOT 1
SAE-AS81695/31	MIL-C-81659/31B NOT 1
SAE-AS81714	MIL-T-81714E SUP 1 NOT 1
SAE-AS81714/10	MIL-T-81714/10F NOT 1
SAE-AS81714/11	MIL-T-81714/11F NOT 1
SAE-AS81714/12	MIL-T-81714/12C NOT 2
SAE-AS81714/14	MIL-T-81714/14C NOT 1
SAE-AS81714/15	MIL-T-81714/15D NOT 1
SAE-AS81714/16	MIL-T-81714/16E NOT 1

SAE-AS81714/17	MIL-T-81714/17C NOT 1
SAE-AS81714/18	MIL-T-81714/18B NOT 1
SAE-AS81714/19	MIL-T-81714/19B NOT 1
SAE-AS81714/24	MIL-T-81714/24B NOT 1
SAE-AS81714/25	MIL-T-81714/25B NOT 1
SAE-AS81714/26	MIL-T-81714/26B NOT 1
SAE-AS81714/27	MIL-T-81714/27B NOT 1
SAE-AS81714/28	MIL-T-81714/28B NOT 1
SAE-AS81714/29	MIL-T-81714/29B NOT 1
SAE-AS81714/3	MIL-T-81714/3F NOT 1
SAE-AS81714/30	MIL-T-81714/30B NOT 1
SAE-AS81714/31	MIL-T-81714/31B NOT 1
SAE-AS81714/4	MIL-T-81714/4F (2) NOT 1
SAE-AS81714/5	MIL-T-81714/5F NOT 2
SAE-AS81714/6	MIL-T-81714/6F NOT 2
SAE-AS81714/60	MIL-T-81714/60A NOT 2
SAE-AS81714/61	MIL-T-81714/61A NOT 3
SAE-AS81714/63	MIL-T-81714/63(1) NOT 2
SAE-AS81714/65	MIL-T-81714/65(1) NOT 4
SAE-AS81714/67	MIL-T-81714/67 (1) NOT 1
SAE-AS81714/69	MIL-T-81714/69 NOT 3
SAE-AS81714/7	MIL-T-81714/7F NOT 2
SAE-AS81714/8	MIL-T-81714/8F NOT 2
SAE-AS81714/9	MIL-T-81714/9F NOT 2
SAE-AS81719/1	MIL-T-81714/1F NOT 1
SAE-AS81719/20	MIL-T-81714/20B NOT 1
SAE-AS81719/20	MIL-T-81714/20C NOT 1
SAE-AS81719/21	MIL-T-81714/21B NOT 1
SAE-AS81719/22	MIL-T-81714/22B NOT 1
SAE-AS83519/1	MIL-S-83519/1C NOT 3
SAE-AS84059/92	MIL-C-85049/92A NOT 1
SAE-AS850/4	MIL-C-85049/4A (1) NOT 1
SAE-AS85029	MIL-C-85049/29A NOT 3
SAE-AS85049/1	MIL-C-85049/1 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-85049/14 (1) NOT 2
SAE-AS85049/15	MIL-C-85049/15 (1) NOT 1

SAE-AS85049/16	MIL-C-85049/16 (1) NOT 1
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 NOT 2
SAE-AS85049/20	MIL-C-85049/20A NOT 1
SAE-AS85049/20	MIL-C-85049/20A(1) NOT 2
SAE-AS85049/23	MIL-C-85049/23A NOT 1
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 NOT 1
SAE-AS85049/30	MIL-C-85049/30A (1) 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-85049/44A (2) NOT 1
SAE-AS85049/45	MIL-C-85049/45A NOT 2
SAE-AS85049/46	MIL-C-85049/46B(1) NOT 1
SAE-AS85049/47	MIL-C-85049/47B (1) 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-85049/52C 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 NOT 1
SAE-AS85049/56	MIL-C-85049/56A (1) NOT 1
SAE-AS85049/57	MIL-C-85049/57A (1) NOT 1
SAE-AS85049/58	MIL-C-85049/58A NOT 2
SAE-AS85049/59	MIL-C-85049/59A NOT 1
SAE-AS85049/6	MIL-C-85049/6A NOT 1
SAE-AS85049/61	MIL-C-85049/1A NOT 2
SAE-AS85049/62	MIL-C-85049/62A NOT 2
SAE-AS85049/64	MIL-C-85049/64B (1) NOT 1
SAE-AS85049/65	MIL-C-85049/65B (1) NOT 2
SAE-AS85049/69	MIL-C-85049/69B (1) NOT 1
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-85049/76A (2) NOT 1
SAE-AS85049/77	MIL-C-85049/77A (1) NOT 1
SAE-AS85049/78	MIL-C-85049/78A (1) NOT 1
SAE-AS85049/79	MIL-C-85049/79A (2) NOT 1
SAE-AS85049/80	MIL-C-85049/80A NOT 1
SAE-AS85049/81	MIL-C-85049/81A NOT 1
SAE-AS85049/82	MIL-C-85049/82A NOT 1
SAE-AS85049/83	MIL-C-85049/83A NOT 1
SAE-AS85049/84	MIL-C-85049/84A (1) NOT 1
SAE-AS85049/85	MIL-C-85049/85A (1) NOT 1
SAE-AS85049/86	MIL-C-85049/86A (1) NOT 1
SAE-AS85049/9	MIL-C-85049/9A NOT 1
SAE-AS85049/90	MIL-C-85049/90A NOT 1
SAE-AS85049/91	MIL-C-85049/91A NOT 1
SAE-AS85049/93	MIL-C-85049/93A NOT 1
SAE-AS85049/94	MIL-C-85049/94A NOT 1
SAE-AS85049/95	MIL-C-85049/95A NOT 1
SAE-AS85049/96	MIL-C-85049/96A NOT 1
SAE-AS8568	MIL-B-8568B NOT 1
SAE-AS861659/61	MIL-C-81659/61 NOT 1
SAE-AS8714/23	MIL-T-81714/23B NOT 1
SAE-AS8905	MIL-F-8905B (1) NOT 1
SAE-AS8914	MIL-B-8914B(3) NOT 1
SAE-AS8952	MIL-B-8952B NOT 1
SAE-AS8976	MIL-B-8976(4) NOT 1
SAE-AS90328	MS90328G NOT 1
SAE-AS90347	MS90347D NOT 1
SAE-AS90362	MS90362C NOT 1
SAE-AS9902	MS90362C NOT 1
SAE-AS9902	MS9902A(1) NOT 1
SAE-J1231	MS24518B NOT 3
SAE-J1231	MS24519C NOT 2
SAE-J1231	MS24522B NOT 1
SAE-J2360	MIL-PRF-2105E NOT 3
SE-AS22227	MIL-B-22227A NOT 2
SE-AS22759/84	MIL-DTL-22759/84A NOT 1
SE-AS39029/22	MIL-C-39029/22B NOT 1
UL 512	MIL-F-21346/7 NOT 2

UL1069	MIL-A-15373B NOT 1
UL512	MIL-F-21346/8 NOT 2

4. Please provide the total number of Voluntary Consensus Standards your agency BEGAN to use during FY 2008: 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 2008. 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: **47**
Other Technical Standards: **0**
Rationale:

5. Please enter the Voluntary Consensus Standards Bodies (VCSB) in which your agency participated in during FY 2008: **123**

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

American National Metric Council	ANMC
American National Standards Institute	ANSI
American Petroleum Institute	API
American Plywood Association	APA
American Railway Engineering & Maintenance-of-Way Association	AREMA
American Society for Nondestructive Testing	ASNT
American Society for Quality	ASQ
American Society of Cinematographers	ASC
American Society of Civil Engineers	ASCE
American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers	ASHRAE
American Society of Mechanical Engineers	ASME
American Society of Safety Engineers	ASSE
American Society of Sanitary Engineering	ASSE
American Water Works Association	AWWA
American Welding Society	AWS
American Wood Preservers Association	AWPA
APA - The Engineered Wood Association	APA
Architectural Woodwork Institute	AWI
Association for Automatic Indentification & Mobility	AIM
Association for the Advancement of Medical Instrumentation	AAMI
Association of Automatic Indentification and Data Capture Technologies	AIM
ASTM International	ASTM
British Standards Institution	BSI
Builders Hardware Manufacturers Association	BHMA
Building Officials and Code Administrators International, Inc	BOCA
Canadian General Standards Board	CGSB
Cast Iron Soil Pipe Institute	CISPI
Compressed Gas Association	CGA
Construction Specifications Institute	CSI
Cooling Technology Institute	CTI
Cordage Institute	CI
Data Interchange Standards Association, Inc.	DISAI
Deep Foundations Institute	DFI
Deutsches Institut fur Nomung - German Institute for Standardization	DIN
Electronic Commerce Code Management Association	ECCMA
Electronic Components Assemblies & Materials Association	ECAMA

Electronic Industries Alliance	EIA
Electrostatic Discharge Association	ESDA
FM Global	FMG
Government Electronics & Information Technology Association	GEITA
Graphic Communications Association	GCA
Gypsum Association	GA
Hardwood Plywood & Veneer Association	HPVA
High Frequency Industry Association	HFIA
Human Factors and Ergonomics Society, Inc.	HFESI
Illuminating Engineering Society of North America	IESNA
Information Technology Industry Council	ITI
Institute for Interconnecting and Packaging Electronic Circuits	IPC
Institute of Clean Air Companies	ICAC
Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers	IEEE
Institute of Environmental Sciences & Technology	IEST
Instrumentation, Systems, and Automation Society	ISA
Insulated Cable Engineers Association	ICEA
International Association of Plumbing and Mechanical Officials	IAPMO
International Code Council	ICC
InterNational Committee for Information Technology Standards	INCITS
International Organization for Standardization	ISO
International Organization for Standardization/International Electrotechnical Commission	ISO/IEC
International Telecommunication Union	ITU
IPC - Association Connecting Electronics Industries	IPC
JEDEC - Solid State Technology Association	JEDEC
Machinery Informaiton Management Open Systems	MIMOSA
Magnetic Materials Producers Association	MMPA
Manufacturers Standardization Society of the Valve and Fittings Industry	MSSVFI
National Aerospace Standards Commitee	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 Instituite	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 Instrucmentation Systems and Automation Society	ISAS
The Soap and Detergent Association	SDA
The Tire and Rim Association, Inc.	TRAI
Truck Trailer Manufacturers Association	TTMA
Underwriters Laboratories	UL
Window and Door Manufacturers Association	WDMA

6. Please provide the total number of your agency's representatives who participated in voluntary consensus standards activities during FY 2008 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 2008. The Department does not collect conformity assessment activity information

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

The Department recommends the National Institute of Standards and Technology continue to highlight in the Congressional report examples of how governmental agencies are participating in the development of voluntary consensus standards and using these documents to meet requirements. The effectiveness of Circlar A-119 can only be enhanced if policy makers are aware of the positive results using voluntary consensus standards can achieve.

9. Please provide any other comments you would like to share on behalf of your agency. In consideration of government security restrictions, the Department is unable to collect actual personnel information related to participation in voluntary consensus activities.
10. Please use this box to provide any additional comments on how your agency currently reports its use of voluntary consensus standards:

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

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

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

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

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

Department of Education (ED)

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

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

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

2. Please list the government-unique standards your agency used in lieu of voluntary consensus standards during FY 2008: **0**

3. Please list the Voluntary Consensus Standards (VCS) your agency substituted for Government Unique Standards (GUS) in FY 2008 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 2008: 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 2008. 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 2008: **3**

Voluntary Consensus Standards Body	**Acronym**
National Forum on Education Statistics	NCES Forum
Post Secondary Electronic Standards Organization	PESC
School Interoperability Framework Association	SIFA

6. Please provide the total number of your agency's representatives who participated in voluntary consensus standards activities during FY 2008 and the total number of activities these agency representatives participated in: **12**

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 2008.
None

8. Please provide an evaluation of the effectiveness of Circular A-119 policy and recommendations for any changes:
no comment

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Department of Energy (DOE)

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

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

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

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

Examples/Case Studies:

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

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

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

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

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

2. Please list the government-unique standards your agency used in lieu of voluntary consensus standards during FY 2008: **0**

3. Please list the Voluntary Consensus Standards (VCS) your agency substituted for Government Unique Standards (GUS) in FY 2008 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 2008: 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 2008. 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: **171**
Other Technical Standards: **0**
Rationale: N/A

5. Please enter the Voluntary Consensus Standards Bodies (VCSB) in which your agency participated in during FY 2008: **80**

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 Concrete Institute	ACI
American Industrial Hygiene Association	AIHA
American Institute of Steel Construction	AISC
American Iron and Steel Institute	AISI
American Medical Association	AMA
American National Standards Institute	ANSI
American Nuclear Society	ANS
American Petroleum Institute	API
American Public Health Association	APHA
American Railway Engineering & Maintenance-of-Way Association	AREMA
American Society for Nondestructive Testing	ASNT
American Society for Quality	ASQ
American Society of Civil Engineers	ASCE
American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers	ASHRAE
American Society of Mechanical Engineers	ASME
American Water Works Association	AWWA
American Welding Society	AWS
Asphalt Roofing Manufacturers Association	ARMA
Associated Air Balance Council	AABC
Association for Information and Image Management	AIIM
Association for the Advancement of Cost Engineering	AACEI
ASTM International	ASTM
Building Officials and Code Administrators International, 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
Glass Association of North America	GANA
Gypsum Association	GA
Illuminating Engineering Society of North America	IESNA
Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers	IEEE
Institute of Makers of Explosives	IME
Institute of Transportation Engineers	ITE

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

Steel Door Institute	SDI
Steel Joist Institute	SJI
Steel Window Institute	SWI
Underwriters Laboratories	UL

6. Please provide the total number of your agency's representatives who participated in voluntary consensus standards activities during FY 2008 and the total number of activities these agency representatives participated in: **430**

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 2008. The Department of Energy does not track conformity assessment activities.

8. Please provide an evaluation of the effectiveness of Circular A-119 policy and recommendations for any changes:
OMB A-119 continues to effectively provide the framework of requirements for DOE's involvement in national VCS standards-setting initiatives, and requirements for consideration of VCSs applicable to DOE needs prior to our development of agency-specific standards.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)

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

Under the auspices of the Secretary's Initiative on Personalized Health Care, a work group functioning under the American Health Information Community (AHIC), a Federal Advisory Committee focused on personalized healthcare, was charged with determining how health information technology (HIT) and standards could be used to develop an interoperable integration of genomic test information into personal electronic health records. Personalized healthcare begins with HIT and the electronic health record. Two implementation projects and products emerged.

Family Health History Tool
The Family Health History Tool was developed to enhance the integration of interoperable family health history information into Electronic Health Records (EHRs). The Family Health History Tool enables consumers/beneficiaries to share information with healthcare providers and other family members. This was achieved through federal development activities to support family history information capture and use in PHR/EHR systems as well as shared standards development and deployment of the common data elements. A multi-stakeholder workgroup, including the private sector, federal health care providers, and federal Public Health Service agencies, was formed to develop a core minimum data set and common data definition available for primary care collection of family health history information. The core data set of standards for Family Health History contains interoperability and portability specifications based on the Health Level Seven (HL7) Family History Model, SNOMED-CT, HL7 Vocabulary and LOINC (Logical Observations Identifiers Names and Codes) standards.

Description of Newborn Screening Coding and Terminology Guide
The Personalized Healthcare Workgroup developed a Newborn Screening Coding and Terminology Guide of condition and analyte terminology, codes, and mapping that is provided as a supplement to the newborn screening use case for the purpose of facilitating development of electronic laboratory reports for newborn screening. The Guide is a web-based tool that brings together a variety of coding systems that may be required for rare disorders genetic disorders and provides LOINC codes to assist in identifying results included in a newborn screening report and documenting the methods used in the laboratory. In addition to Logical Observation Identifiers Names and Codes (LOINC), codes identified as relevant to newborn screening conditions include the American College of Medical Genetics (ACMG) codes for conditions, Systematized Nomenclature Of Medicine – Clinical Terms (SNOMED–CT), International Classification of Diseases (ICD9 and -10), Enzyme Commission (EC), Online Mendelian Inheritance in Man (OMIM), Swiss-Prot codes. Semantic interoperability based on harmonized terminology and coding standards is important elements in the electronic

transmission of newborn screening laboratory tests and associated results.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)

A prime example of the work done by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention within the Standards Development Organizations area is a recently approved Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute guideline, Quality Control for Commercial Microbial Identification Systems; Approved Guideline (M50-A), published in August 2008. A CDC chief of the Laboratory Practice Standards Branch, Division of Laboratory Systems, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, served as chairholder for the CLSI Subcommittee on Quality Control for Commercial Microbial ID Systems, the group that developed this guideline. Thousands of microbiology laboratories in the United States that are subject to CLIA are expected to benefit from using M50-A, which will allow them to reduce their resources spent on quality control testing. Additionally, many microbiology laboratories worldwide are expected to follow the approach in this guideline to ensure the quality of their microbial identification results." The Agency is also very involved in the voluntary standards process and has been for a number of years. See http://www.cdc.gov/phin/activities/standards/index.html for an example of a current system using voluntary consensus standards.

Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS)

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

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

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

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

* E-Prescribing Standards – The Medicare Prescription Drug, Improvement and Modernization Act of 2003 (the MMA) established a process for adopting e-prescribing standards for use under the Medicare Part D prescription drug program. In November 2005, HHS adopted a set of foundation standards for e-prescribing that took effect with the start of the Medicare Part D program on January 1, 2006, and we also conducted a pilot program in 2006 testing additional e-prescribing standards. Results from the pilot were the basis for the selection of three additional standards developed by VCSBs which were adopted through a final rule in April 2008 and which take effect on April 1, 2009.

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

* Voluntary Consensus Standards (VCS) - CMS participation in VCS is predominately restricted to implementation and development of those standards designated by the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) of 1996 adopted as national EDI standards. For additional information, please reference the EDI pages on the CMS web site: http://www.cms.hhs.gov/ElectronicBillingEDITrans/03_EDISupport.asp

* Administrative Simplification Compliance ACT (ASCA) Standards - CMS has enforced the ASCA provision that requires billing Medicare electronically. The enforcement process was initiated in 2006 by monitoring 10% of providers billing on paper.

* Electronic Billing Standards - The affect of both regulations (HIPAA that requires the use of standards when billing electronically and ASCA that requires billing electronically to receive Medicare reimbursement) has reduced operational cost in the Medicare Fee For Service program. Since this enforcement process was initiated, bills received electronically rather than on paper have reached 99.8% for Medicare Part A and 95.6% for Medicare Part B. The processing cost of an electronic claim is conservatively estimated at $0.75 less than a paper claim.

Food and Drug Administration (FDA)

The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has had a very successful year in the application of standards to the management of the risk posed by the products FDA regulates.

Standards developed by The Center for Biological Evaluation and Research (CBER)

through interactions with various standard development bodies, including voluntary consensus standard organizations and or industry consortia can provide benefit to stakeholders in multiple ways. CBER interactions with these organizations have resulted in development of several standards that affect various aspects (e.g., clinical, product, pharmacology/ toxicology clinical, inspectional, bioinformatics) for products CBER regulates and ultimately facilitate development, approval and improvements in existing and new products, and appropriate regulation including compliance activities with existing products. Typically standards provide a generally acceptable path that developers and manufacturers can follow in product development and approval. However, the option almost always remains for developers and manufacturers to adapt general standards to specific products and/or to follow a more acceptable approach.

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

CBER also has created unique opportunities to develop standards, by participating in standards development in a unique collaborative effort with service or material donations from multiple organizations including academic and corporate institutions. For example, CBER organized an Adenovirus Associated Reference Materials Working Group that developed an adenoviral virus reference material and adenoviral virus associated reference material. The reference material is used to define the particle and infectious units for adenovirus vectors used in gene therapy thus facilitating advancement in this developing field and helping to assure patient safety.

Examples of Voluntary Consensus Standards Development/Use in the Center for Drug Evaluation and Research (CDER) include:
ASTM Technical Standard E2503-07 Standard Practice for Qualification of Basket and Paddle Dissolution Apparatus

Understanding and controlling the sources of variability inherent in analytical instruments and methods are critical to ensuring sound decisions during development or testing of pharmaceutical products. Minimizing instrument and method variability gives improved confidence that different outcomes are a result of actual product properties and not measurement system variability.

For dissolution testing, the sources of variability are many from instrument set up through the determinative step, and each product will have its own sensitivity to each source. Current practice includes some mechanical set up of the instrumentation followed by use of the USP calibrator tablets as a performance check. In 2000, PhRMA published results from a collaborative study to evaluate the performance of the then current USP Calibrator Tablets (1). Their recommendations included enhanced mechanical calibration testing on each dissolution bath and a reduction in reliance on calibrator tablets. USP did not change

their practice despite these recommendations. FDA and PhRMA built on these recommendations and worked through ASTM to develop a more stringent mechanical calibration procedure for the paddle and basket apparatus (2). This approach was endorsed by the FDA Pharmaceutical Science Advisory Committee in October 2005 (2).

The ASTM consensus standard process provided the environment to tighten and refine the mechanical calibration criteria for the dissolution apparatus first proposed in 2000 by PhRMA. This rigorous mechanical set up will ensure less instrument contribution to test method variability for dissolution testing.

For references see:
1) Subcommittee on Dissolution Calibration, Pharmaceutical Research and Manufacturers of America (PhRMA). Dissolution Calibration: Recommendation for Reduced Chemical Testing and Enhanced Mechanical Calibration. Pharm. Forum 2000; 26(4):1149-1166.
2) See http://www.fda.gov/ohrms/dockets/ac/cder05.html#PharmScience

The Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition (CFSAN) uses voluntary consensus standards in the following capacities:

1) The model ordinance titled The Pasteurized Milk Ordinance (PMO). The PMO is a document developed by The National Conference on Interstate Milk Shipments (NCIMS), an organization which includes the states, FDA, and representatives of the milk industry. It specifies the requirements for the construction and operation of equipment used in the Grade “A” milk industry, from the cow to the retail shelf. The PMO requirements are adopted by all 50 states and several territories. The provisions of the PMO are also used as part of the specifications for U.S. military procurement overseas, and have served as a model for countries developing their milk regulatory systems. FDA benefits in improved public health because it standardized the requirements for the safe production and processing of milk and milk products.

2) The National Conference on Interstate Milk Shipments (NCIMS). The NCIMS develops the PMO and with FDA oversight and technical assistance provides the U.S. regulatory system for Grade “A” milk and Grade “A” milk products. FDA benefits from this association because it leverages state resources to provide this program (a multiplier effect).

3) 3-A SSI – 3-A Dairy Standards and 3-A Dairy Practices. The PMO references 3-A Dairy Standards and Practices and states in several places that equipment that meets the applicable 3-A standard complies with PMO requirements. FDA benefits in that there is significant cost savings in not having to develop equipment and processing standards, and through improved collaboration with the equipment manufacturing industry, dairy producers, milk processors, and state regulators.

Cooperative Shellfish Regulatory Program with the States

The Guide for the Control of Molluscan Shellfish contains within it the Model Ordinance (MO). The MO is a document developed by the Interstate Shellfish Sanitation Conference (ISSC), an organization which includes 33 states, the District of Columbia, five foreign countries, FDA, other Federal agencies and representatives of the shellfish industry. It specifies the requirements for the National Shellfish Sanitation Program (NSSP). The MO requirements are either adopted by reference or incorporated into an individual state's regulations. The ISSC develops the MO and, with FDA oversight and technical assistance, provides the U.S. regulatory system for molluscan shellfish. FDA benefits in improved public health because it standardizes the requirements for the safe harvest, processing and shipping of molluscan shellfish, as well as benefiting from the use of state resources to implement this program.

Association of Official Analytical Chemists International (AOAC)

Microbiological, chemical, and physical methods of analysis provided by AOAC international and published in the organization's various methods compendia are used in numerous regulatory surveillance, monitoring programs, and enforcement programs.

Uniform Application of Public Health and Sanitation Standards

The Voluntary Consensus Standard (VCS) that applies to the design and manufacture of food equipment helps protect public health by ensuring that such equipment performs as intended and can be maintained in a sanitary manner. VCS helps to ensure uniform application of public health and sanitation standards in retail food establishments across the country without requiring 2,000 regulatory agencies to develop and apply their own standards for equipment used in those establishments.

VCS also promotes uniformity and quality across programs that train and certify food establishment managers.

The FD&C Act requires the Center for Devices and Radiological Health to annually publish a list of voluntary consensus standards "recognized" by the Agency for the use of manufacturers and others in meeting the regulatory requirements of the FDA. The list of "recognized Standards and several applicable guidance documents are available at http://www.fda.gov/cdrh/stdsprog.html.

Indian Health Service (IHS)

Standards are an integral part of the effective operations of the Indian Health Service (IHS). Health-related standards, such as Health Level Seven (HL7), allow interoperability among health information systems improving the standard of patient care for the American Indian/Alaskan Native populations, the primary mission of the IHS. Other standards provide for the efficient transmission of insurance data for revenue generation and interoperability among disparate systems for information sharing, such as immunization data (IHS currently exchanges immunization data with several states). IHS participates fully in activities to incorporate recognized interoperability specifications

into IHS systems, in accordance with recent Executive Orders. The improved interoperability should enable IHS and the Veterans Health Administration to exchange medical information over the Nationwide Health Information Network, in support of the recommendations from the Global War on Terror Returning Heroes Commission. IHS adopted and uses standards for security and privacy of patient and employee data, for communication of biomedical diagnostic and therapeutic information for digital imaging, for technical specifications used in telemedicine and technical services, for national drug codes, for energy- and environmentally-friendly construction, and for reporting medical services and procedures.

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

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

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

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

NLM is working with (and, in some cases, providing funding to) vocabulary developers, message standards development organizations, other Federal agencies, and users of standards to respond to these recommendations. NLM produces the UMLS Metathesaurus, which incorporates many different vocabularies, classifications, and code sets; funds the ongoing maintenance and distribution of LOINC (Logical Observations

Identifiers Names and Codes); pays the annual membership fee that permits U.S.-wide use of SNOMED CT within the UMLS Metathesaurus and in native format; and produces and distributes RxNorm both within the UMLS Metathesaurus and separately. LOINC, SNOMED CT, and RxNorm have all been designated as U.S. Government-wide clinical standards via the Consolidated Health Informatics (CHI) eGov project for use in U.S. Federal Government systems. They have subsequently been identified in various interoperability specifications of the Healthcare Information Technology Standards Panel (HITSP) for use throughout the U.S. healthcare spectrum.

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

NLM has been an active participant in several genetic information collaboration efforts in response to American Health Information Community (AHIC) recommendations. These projects include the expansion of LOINC in areas of genetic testing and newborn screening, development and testing of HL7 implementation guides for exchange of genetic testing results (in collaboration with Partner's Healthcare and Intermountain Health Care), and development of RefSeqGene, a reference standard for reporting and interpreting clinically significant genetic variations.

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

NLM works closely with Dr. Robert Kolodner, 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 American Health Information Community (the Community). NLM serves on the Board of the Healthcare Information Technology Standards Panel (HITSP), the ANSI-organized stakeholder group that is coordinating standards specification efforts around the breakthrough use cases approved by the Community and was one of the NIH representatives on the AHIC Workgroup on Personalized Healthcare.

A complete list of NLM's activities relating to health information technology and health data standards is available from the NLM Website at

http://www.nlm.nih.gov/healthit.html.

Office of the National Coordinator of Health Information Technology (ONC)

The Office of the National Coordinator for Healthcare Information Technology (ONC) has the advancement of health interoperability through the use of voluntary consensus based standards as one of its core missions. Again this year, ONC has supported the Healthcare Information Technology Standards Panel (HITSP), a public – private process with over 600 healthcare related organizations participating to harmonize voluntary consensus based standards, to ensure that they are adequately specified and to work with standard development organizations to fill healthcare related standards gaps. 52 consensus based standards advanced by HITSP were "recognized" by the Secretary of Health and Human Services in January of 2008. 60 standards will be recognized in January of 2009 and HITSP has advanced a third round of health related standards to be advanced to the Secretary in January as well.

These standards are, by executive order, expected to be implemented in all relevant federal health related systems and agreements and become part of a certification process, also sponsored by ONC to test their implementation in electronic health records, personal health records and networks. The Federal Health Architecture project in ONC helps agencies and OPDIVs comply with the implementation of recognized standards.

The overall process for advancing health related interoperability is described at www.hhs.gov/healthit, HITSP work is available at www.hitsp.org and CCHIT at www.cchit.org.

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA)

The Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) is the Federal Agency that Works to bring the best prevention, treatment, early intervention and recovery services to people with or at risk for substance use and mental disorders.

The agency maintains a vision of "A Life in the Community for Everyone." This vision is based on the belief that every American should have the opportunity for a fulfilling life that includes a job/education, a home, and meaningful personal relationships with friends and family. SAMHSA has sharply focused its mission on supporting States, local agencies, individuals including consumers and the recovery community working on "Building Resilience and Facilitating Recovery."

To support this mission, the Agency administers a combination of competitive and formula/block grant programs and data collection activities to increase accountability, capacity and effectiveness of the Nation's Substance Abuse and Mental Health Service Delivery System. The Web site is www.samhsa.gov.

The first area in which SAMHSA participates in voluntary consensus standards (VCS) bodies is related to Electronic Health Records (EHRs). EHRs are viewed as a technical

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

SAMHSA is also a member of the National Quality Forum (NQF), a voluntary consensus body for performance measurement. Over several years, SAMHSA developed clinical process of care performance measures for mental health and substance use treatment services. Two of these measures were successfully submitted for NQF endorsement. Additional measures, including a consumer perception of care assessment instrument, were submitted in FY 2008. National endorsement allows states and providers in the public and private sectors to have common standards that can be used for reporting activities related to quality and accountability, thereby reducing data and reporting burden on providers who report to different funders.

2. Please list the government-unique standards your agency used in lieu of voluntary consensus standards during FY 2008: **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 2008 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 2008: 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 2008. 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: **16**
Other Technical Standards: **2**
Rationale: Rationale for using Non-consensus Standards: The FDA Center for Biological Evaluation and Research (CBER) donor history questionnaire guidance, published on 10-27-06, "recognizes" Donor History Questionnaire Version No. 1.1 dated June 2005 (v.DHQ-1.1), prepared by the AABB (formerly known as the American Association of Blood Banks) Donor History Task Force, as an acceptable mechanism that is consistent with FDA requirements and recommendations for collecting donor history information. The rationale for this approach is that since AABB represents most of the blood banks and was already developing recommendations, it was considered a leveraging activity by CBER to see if these recommendations could be used. In the future, CBER may recognize other DHQ documents as acceptable, and intend to make all of the acceptable DHQ documents available at http://www.fda.gov/cber/dhq/dhq.htm.

5. Please enter the Voluntary Consensus Standards Bodies (VCSB) in which your agency participated in during FY 2008: **195**

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

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

Certification Commission for Health Information Technology	CCHIT
Chocolate Manufacturers Association	CMS
Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute	CLSI
Clinical Data Interchange Standards Consortium	CDISC
Clinical Laboratory for Blood Transfusion	CLBT
Clinical Laboratory Standards Institute	CLSI
Codex Alimentarius Commission	CODEX
College of American Pathologists	CAP
Committee on Operating Rules	CORE
Conference for Food Protection	CFP
Corn Refiners Association	CRA
Cosmetic Ingredient Review	CIR
Cosmetic Toiletry and Fragrance Association	CTFA
Designated Standards Maintenance Organizations Board	DSMO
Deutsches Institut fur Normung 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
Federal Health Architecture	FHA
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	FAO
Foundation for Accreditation of Cellular Therapies	FACS
Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Association	FFVA
Fresh Produce Association of America	FPA
Gelatin Manufacturers of America	GMA
Global Harmonization Task Force	GHTF
Health Canada Advisory Committee on Causality Assessment	HCAA
Health Level Seven	HL7
Health Physics Society	HPS
Health Protection Branch Health Canada	HPB
Healthcare Information and Management Systems Society	HIMSS
Healthcare Information Technology Standards Panel	HITSP

Healthcare Interpretations Task Force	HITF
Honey Board	HB
Illuminating Engineering Society of North America	IES
Industrial Safety and Equipment Association	ISEA
Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers	IEEE
Institute of Nuclear Materials Management	INMM
Instrument Society of America	ISA
International Association of Cancer Registrars	IACR
International Association of Color Manufacturers	IACM
International Association of Plumbing and Mechanical Officials	IAPMO
International Blood Group Reference Laboratory	IBRGL
International Bottled Water Association	IBWA
International Cellular Therapy Coding and Labeling Advisory Group	CTCLAG
International Commission for Illumination	CIE
International Commission on Harmonization of Technical Requirements for Registration of Pharmaceuticals for Veterinary Use	VICH
International Commission on the Harmonization of Technical Requirements for Registration of Pharmaceuticals for Human Use	ICH
International Committee for Cosmetic Harmonization and International Cooperation	CHIC
International Coordinating Committee on the Validation of Alternative Methods	ICCVAM
International Council for Commonality in Blood Banking Automation	ICCBBA
International Crystal Foundation	ICF
international Dairy Federation	IDF
International Dairy Foods Association	IDFA
International Electrotechnical Commission	IEC
International Federation of Clinical Chemistry and Laboratory Medicine	IFCCLM
International Federation of Fruit Juice Producers	IFFJP
International Fragrance Association	IFRA
International Fresh-cut Produce Association	IFPA
International Health Terminology Standard Development Organization	IHTSDO
International Life Sciences Institute	ILSI
International Natural Sausage Casing Association	INSCA
International Nomenclature Committee	INC
International Organization for Standardization	ISO
International Pharmaceutical Excipients Council	IPEC
International Society for Analytical Cytology	ISAC

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

Northwest Horticultural Council	NHC
NSF International	NSFI
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
Produce Marketing Association	PMA
Regulated Product Submission	RPS
Rehabilitation Engineering and Assistive Technology Society of North America	RESNA
Remittance Advice Remarks Code Committee	RARCC
Research Institute for Fragrance Materials	RIFM
Society for Glassware and Ceramic Decorations	SGCD
Society for Toxicology	SOT
Society of Automotive Engineers	SAE
Society of Cosmetic Chemists	SCC
Society of Toxicologic Pathology	STP
Strategic National Implementation Process	SNIP
Tea Association of America	TAA
Technical Committee for Juice and Juice Products	TCJJP
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 2008 and the total number of activities these agency representatives participated in: **854**

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 2008.
Conformance activities are conducted under applicable regulations and guidance. Standards may become part of conformance activities as they may provide an acceptable approach to be in compliance with applicable laws and regulations. FDA laboratories, which conduct official product testing are in the process of becoming ISO/IEC 17025 accredited. The FDA has conducted staff training and is in the process of writing a Laboratory Quality Assurance Manual centrally documenting Center policies and procedures related to the official testing of regulated biological products. FDA is also implementing a quality management software tool to assist in the effort under the direction of quality assurance managers hired to coordinate the implementation of an ISO 17025-based quality system.

8. Please provide an evaluation of the effectiveness of Circular A-119 policy and recommendations for any changes:
HHS has no comments or recommendations.

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]: **1**

Department of Homeland Security (DHS)

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

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

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

Federal Emergency Management Agency

Mitigation:

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

Through knowledge gained from the effects of disasters on the nation's building stock and through FEMA's work with its partner organizations, the Mitigation Directorate, FEMA has worked for several years to develop technical and practical information that can be used to strengthen model building codes and practices. The development of national consensus standards is an important part of that process and FEMA has worked with many of these organizations to help provide timely information.

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

National Preparedness:
Within FEMA's National Preparedness Directorate, there is the Incident Management Systems Integration Division (IMSI), which leads the federal effort to establish and implement the National Incident Management System (NIMS). NIMS is a framework that provides guidelines and principals to first responders in effort to achieve a single nationwide system for managing incidents. NIMS ensures successful intra and interstate mutual aid activities and ensures a standard incident command structure across all jurisdictions, and establishes standards and guidelines for resource typing and multiagency coordination. NIMS is broad in scope and seeks to achieve information technology system interoperability as well as address the plan and people aspects of incident and emergency management.

Part of the IMSI effort to promote NIMS and to provide guidance to first responders is to adopt existing standards that are consistent with NIMS doctrine, and recommend those standards for voluntary adoption by state and local jurisdictions for guidance in pursuit of full NIMS implementation. Our standard review process is conducted by a multi-disciplinary field-based Practitioner Working Group (PWG) and Technical Working Group (TWG) to ensure the adopted NIMS standards are relevant, implementable, and useful, if adopted, in implementing NIMS.

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

U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP)

CBP utilizes multiple standards in the accomplishment if its mission as principle guardian of the Nation's frontline. Participation and contributions to national standards for technology, equipment and enforcement practices are evident in CBP's employment of systems and initiatives such as the Port Radiation Inspection, Detection, and Evaluation (PRIDE), Customs-Trade Partnership Against Terrorism (C-TPAT) , US- Visitor and Immigrant Status Indicator Technology Program (US-VISIT), Secure Borders Initiative (SBI) and Container Security Initiative (CSI).

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/

Additionally, Laboratories and Scientific Services 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.

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

Office of Health Affairs

Within the Department of Homeland Security Office of Health Affairs, the use of voluntary consensus standards is critical to our mission as principal agent for the Department's medical and health security matters. The Office of Health Affairs (OHA) oversees the Department's bio-defense activities; leads a coordinated national architecture for biological and chemical Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) planning and catastrophic incident management; and ensures that Department employees have an effective occupational health and safety program. Standards are integral to success in each of these key mission areas. For example, technological standards related to the development of biological detectors ensure BioWatch is able to provide early detection of

biological or chemical attacks. Incident management standards encompass a wide range of valuable standards to include emergency responder equipment, emergency response protocols, and emergency response certification and accreditation. All standards related to incident management response relate directly to key components of the NIMS and the National Response Framework.

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." In order to facilitate this endeavor, the FLETC has developed and conducts all of the law enforcement training programs and subsequent courses of instruction following the processes outlined in various FLETC directives, policies, and procedures. These directives, policies, and procedures all support the professional training standards that are required by the Federal Law Enforcement Training Accreditation (FLETA).

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

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

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

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

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

Domestic Nuclear Detection Office (DNDO)

Where possible, consensus standards form the foundation for the detailed and specific performance specifications used in DNDO acquisition programs. The American National Standards Institute (ANSI) N42 series standards are referenced in on-going Advanced Spectroscopic Portal program and the Human Portable Radiation Detection Systems efforts. In addition, DNDO is enhancing and supporting consensus standards for interoperable communications with the Organization for the Advancement of Structured Information Systems (OASIS), and National Information Exchange Model (NIEM). DNDO has developed a standard in cooperation with CBP and external agencies to be incorporated into NIEM as the chemical, biological, radiological/nuclear (CBRN) domain.

In 2008, DNDO developed the Graduated Radiation/Nuclear Detector Evaluation and Reporting (GRaDER) Program in response to the information needs of the Federal, state, local and tribal agencies that are preparing to defend their constituents and areas of responsibility against the threat of terrorist activities that may involve the use of radiological/nuclear (rad/nuc) devices and materials. This program also satisfies requirements stipulated in Sec. 1902 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002, Pub. L. No. 107-296, added by Sec. 501 of the SAFE Port Act, and amended by Pub. L. No. 110-53 (codified at 6 U.S.C. §592).

The GRaDER program depends on independent testing of detection and identification instruments by accredited laboratories against existing American National Standards Institute (ANSI)/ Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) N42 consensus standards as the initial benchmark. The program incorporates other industry standards in order to assure the instruments meet a variety of safety and technical standards. In future

years, the GRaDER program will incorporate the use of federal technical capability standards that are currently under development.

The program descriptive documents may be read at the following web site: http://www.dhs.gov/grader

U.S. Coast Guard

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

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

To date we have adopted over 500 industry standards, saving over 25,000 pages of federal regulations and the associated regulation maintenance, while specifying standards already familiar to the industry regulated. We estimate that our participation on standards committees saves us over $1.5M annually and increases our inspection and technical force 100 times. Visit our Director of Commercial Regulations & Standards website at http://www.uscg.mil/hq/cg5/cg52/, and our Regulatory Standards Development website at http://www.uscg.mil/hq/cg5/cg523/

Transportation Security Administration (TSA)

TSA’s Office of Security Technology (OST) uses existing non-government standards to define requirements for and guide the engineering of security systems utilized by TSA; ensuring deployed systems are safe and meet the requirements of end-users and stakeholders. Moreover, OST’s Engineering and Systems Planning Division uses standards to streamline procedures for the ongoing development of detection technologies and facilitate the development of test methods.

National Protection and Programs Directorate (NPPD)

The United States Computer Emergency Readiness Team (US-CERT) is a partnership between the Department of Homeland Security's National Cyber Security Division and the public and private sectors. Established in 2003 to protect the nation's Internet infrastructure, US-CERT coordinates defense against and responses to cyber attacks across the nation. US-CERT is responsible for protecting the national Internet infrastructure by coordinating defense against and response to cyber attacks. US-CERT is responsible for:

- Analyzing and reducing cyber threats and vulnerabilities;
- Disseminating cyber threat warning information;
- Coordinating incident response activities;

US-CERT interacts with federal agencies, industry, the research community, state and local governments, and others to disseminate reasoned and actionable cyber security information to the public.

US-CERT leverages many standards established by the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST). The US-CERT utilizes an array of security standards to maintain an active posture. The following are examples of standards utilized by the US-CERT:

- NIST Special Publication (SP) 800-53: Recommended Security Controls for Federal Information Systems - adjust security controls to tailor an agency's mission requirements and operational environments;
- Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) 199 addresses development of standards for categorizing information and information systems. Security categorization standards for information and information systems provide a common framework and understanding for expressing security that, for the federal government, promotes: (i) effective management and oversight of information security programs, including the coordination of information security efforts throughout the civilian, national security, emergency preparedness, homeland security, and law enforcement communities; and (ii) consistent reporting to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) and Congress on the adequacy and effectiveness of information security policies, procedures, and practices.

- Under NIST SP 800-61, in support of Federal Information Security Management Act (FISMA), Federal agencies are required to report all computer security incidents to US-CERT based on the incident categories and reporting timeframes. These incident categories and descriptions were developed and agreed upon by an interagency body during the development of the US-CERT Federal CONOPS. The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) released a memorandum in May 2007 directing all Federal agencies to adhere to the incident categories and their specified timeframes when reporting incidents to US-CERT.

• The US-CERT also implements the FIPS Publication 200, a mandatory security standards that specifies minimum security requirements for information and information systems supporting the executive agencies of the federal government and a risk-based process for selecting the security controls necessary to satisfy the minimum security requirements. This standard will promote the development, implementation, and operation of more secure information systems within the federal government by establishing minimum levels of due diligence.

• As a part of the Risk Management Framework and the System Development Life Cycle, NIST SP 800-37, is used to provide a standard security authorization process that acts as a baseline for sufficiently monitoring systems, vulnerabilities, and applying mitigation techniques.

Resources and additional information can be found at http://www.us-cert.gov/ and http://csrc.nist.gov/.

The mission of the National Communication System (NCS) is to assist the President, the National Security Council, the Homeland Security Council, the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy and the Director of the Office of Management and Budget in: (1) the exercise of the telecommunications functions and responsibilities set forth in Section 2 of this Order; and (2) the coordination of the planning for and provision of national security and emergency preparedness (NS/EP) communications for the Federal government under all circumstances, including crisis or emergency, attack, recovery and reconstitution.

To fulfill this mission the NCS offers a wide range of NS/EP Priority communications services that support qualifying Federal, State, and local government, industry, and non-profit organization personnel in performing their NS/EP missions:

Government Emergency Telecommunications Service (GETS) - provides emergency access and priority processing in the local and long distance segments of the public switched wireline network. Used in an emergency or crisis situation during which the probability of completing a call over normal or other alternate telecommunication means has significantly decreased. (GETS Brochure)

Telecommunications Service Priority (TSP) - provides service vendors with a Federal Communications Commission (FCC) mandate for prioritizing service requests by identifying those services critical to NS/EP. A telecommunications service with a TSP assignment is assured of receiving full attention by the service vendor before a non-TSP service. (TSP Brochure)

Wireless Priority Service (WPS) - provides priority cellular network access. The WPS was approved by the FCC for NS/EP requirements on a call-by-call priority basis. The NCS executes the program on behalf of the Executive Office of the President. Only individuals in NS/EP key leadership positions are authorized use of WPS (WPS Brochure).

These services are provided on the pubic communications networks; therefore the reliance on voluntary industry consensus standards plays a vital role in the ability of the NCS to fulfill its mission.

Science and Technology Directorate (S&T)

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

• Project 25 (P25) and Project 34 (P34): OIC actively participates within the Public Safety specific standards development organizations to assist in the development of the Project 25 (P25) and Project 34 (P34) suite of standards, which are focused on developing open interoperability standards for public safety land mobile radio (LMR) systems. Through direction from the US Congress, OIC has been instrumental in speeding the standards development process for the four critical interoperability interfaces in the P25 suite of standards. Serving as an objective technical expert, OIC advocates on behalf of practitioners during the technical development of the standards. The Office is also implementing a Compliance Assessment Program for P25 (P25 CAP), a voluntary system that provides a mechanism for the recognition of testing laboratories based on internationally accepted standards. The P25 CAP leverages the standards developed in the Project 25 standards development process, and governs itself through the use of International Standards Organization (ISO) standards. The P34 effort is led by CCI and leverages existing commercial standards developed by the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE).

• Voice over Internet Protocol (VoIP): Public safety agencies are investing millions of dollars in devices that allow agencies to patch non-interoperable radio systems together. These are commonly referred to as bridging systems, and many of these systems use Voice over Internet Protocol (VoIP) technology. While IP itself is a formal standard that allows for interoperability, the VoIP technology built on top of that standard is often proprietary and prevents interoperability. Therefore, OIC has led a coalition of public safety officials and VoIP vendors in an effort to bypass lengthy and traditional standards processes, developing a profile that ensures that disparate bridging systems for radio systems can interoperate using today's VoIP technologies. In this effort, CCI is leveraging Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) standards for VoIP to create implementation profiles for VoIP-based systems.

• Audio and Video Quality Measurements: The Department has also been involved in the development of International Telecommunication Union (ITU) standards regarding test

methodologies used for public safety specific evaluation of audio and video quality measurements. Specifically, a new standard was developed by CCI for video quality assessment for recognition tasks through the ITU-T Study Group 9 as Recommendation ITU-T P.912.

• The Emergency Data Exchange Language (EDXL) Standards initiative is a practitioner-driven, public-private partnership to create information sharing capabilities, known as EDXL messaging standards, between disparate incident management software applications and systems. The resulting Extensible Markup Language (XML) standards assist the emergency response community in sharing data seamlessly and securely while responding to an incident. The EDXL family of messaging standards allows private industry to adopt these standards into their solutions, systems, and hardware so that critical incident information can be shared with other incident management systems.

• The goal of the EDXL Standards initiative is to facilitate seamless information sharing and data exchange across local, tribal, state, Federal, and non-governmental organizations of different disciplines that provide emergency response and management services.

• EDXL accomplishes this goal by focusing on the standardization of specific XML messages that are exchanged between two or more systems to facilitate emergency communication and coordination. Ultimately, the implementation of EDXL data messaging standards will result in a system or application that enables responders to respond to and manage incidents more effectively, helping to save lives.

• EDXL is a suite of emergency data messaging standards which include but are not limited to the following functions: alerting, resource queries and requests, situation status, hospital and resource availability, and message routing. EDXL focuses on cross-disciplinary, cross-jurisdictional information exchange related to emergency response.

Office of Standards:
Since its inception in 2003, The Department of Homeland Security Office of Standards assists in the implementation of the department's standards policy by providing resources, technical information and guidance to DHS components responsible for executing key standards-related programs and initiatives originating from legislation and key presidential directives. The Office also supports the integration of standards in the DHS Research, Development, Test & Evaluation process. The Office manages an annual budget of over $20 millions to meet the identified needs for homeland security standards. Key among its mission is developing national standards for homeland security mission needs by coordinating and building working relationships with numerous SDOs, scientific and technical experts, as well as equipment manufacturers, developers, and users. It maintains a strategic partnership with key SDOs and program partners such as the ICSP and the ANSI-Homeland Security Standards Panel (HSSP). The Department uses the HSSP to promote public-private partnership to meet the needs of homeland security. The Office of Standards promotes the use of ANSI accredited, non-governmental SDOs to develop national standards for homeland security. The office invests in a wide spectrum of standards development projects to encourage and

incentivize SDOs develop Standards for Homeland Security mission needs. The Office of Standards provides the department the tools and mechanisms necessary for coordinating enterprise-wide, public-private partnership initiatives with governmental and non-governmental standards bodies such as NIST, ASTM, NFPA and ANSI.

In FY 2007/ 2008 a few major accomplishments include:

• Establishment of an intra-agency accreditation and certification program - Following the 9/11 Commission Act (Title IX Sec. 524) the Office of Standards in collaboration with FEMA, the DHS Private Sector Office, the DHS Office of Infrastructure Protection, and the DHS Office of General Counsel established a working group to develop and implement an accreditation and certification program for private sector emergency preparedness and business continuity. This working group will evaluate and recommend appropriate VCS that will be adopted by the Department and used in the program.

• Development of department policy on the use of non-governmental standards - The standards office refined and implemented a policy on the use of non-governmental standards and provided department guidance on DHS employees' participation in the development of VCS.

Adoption of twenty-one new standards for homeland security mission needs – the Office of Standards in response to requests from DHS operating components and in concert with the department's Standards Executive adopted the American National Standard for High-Visibility Safety Apparel; the Headwear American National Standard for Industrial Head Protection; the Common Alerting Protocol v1.1; the Emergency Data Exchange Language (EDXL) Distribution Element, v 1.0; and sixteen additional NFPA Standards for homeland security mission needs.

2. Please list the government-unique standards your agency used in lieu of voluntary consensus standards during FY 2008: **0**

3. Please list the Voluntary Consensus Standards (VCS) your agency substituted for Government Unique Standards (GUS) in FY 2008 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 2008: 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 2008. 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: **164**
Other Technical Standards: **0**
Rationale:

5. Please enter the Voluntary Consensus Standards Bodies (VCSB) in which your agency participated in during FY 2008: **61**

Voluntary Consensus Standards Body	**Acronym**
3 rd Generation Partnership Project Project 2	3GPP2
3rd Generation Partnership Project	3GPP
Alliance for Telecommunications Industry Solutions	ATIS
American Association for Budget and Program Analysis	AABPA
American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials	AASHTO
American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists	AATCC
American Boat and Yacht Council	ABYC
American Bureau of Shipping	ABS
American Chemical Society	ACS
American National Standards Institute	ANSI
American Petroleum Institute	API
American Railway Engineering & Maintenance-of-Way Association	AREMA
American Society of Civil Engineers	ASCE
American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers	ASHRAE
American Society of Mechanical Engineers	ASME
American Society of Naval Engineers	ASNE
American Towing Tank Conference	ATTC
American Welding Society	AWS
Association of Diving Contractors International	ADCI
Association of Official Analytical Chemists International	AOAC
ASTM International	ASTM
Chlorine Institute	CI
Committee on Marine Measurements	COPM
Compressed Gas Association	CGA
Council on Ionizing Radiation Measurements and Standards	CIRMS
Electronic Industries Alliance	EIA
Emergency Interoperability Consortium	EIC
Health Physics Society	HPS
Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers	IEEE
Instrumentation, Systems, and Automation Society	ISA
International Association of Drilling Contractors	IADC
International Association of Lighthouse Authorities	IALA
International Atomic Energy Agency	IAEA
International Civil Aviation Organization	ICAO
InterNational Committee for Information Technology Standards	INCITS

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

6. Please provide the total number of your agency's representatives who participated in voluntary consensus standards activities during FY 2008 and the total number of activities these agency representatives participated in: **187**

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 2008.
Participation in NVLAP Conformity Assessment Working group pursuant to Title 15 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Sec 287.4

8. Please provide an evaluation of the effectiveness of Circular A-119 policy and recommendations for any changes:
The Circular might want to address the use of standards in federal assistance programs such as grants. Also, the Circular may want to address the use of standards in 'significant'

federal guidance by providing information and direction on E.O. 12866 as amended by EO 13258 and 13422.

The Circular may need to be updated to reflect the processes and procedures that are utilized by the information technology (IT) sector which result in what is called 'open' standards. The Circular should provide policy guidance on such standards as it relates to IT procurements.

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]: **1**

Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)

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

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

2. Please list the government-unique standards your agency used in lieu of voluntary consensus standards during FY 2008: **3**

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. **Government Unique Standard**: 24 CFR 3285 - Manufactured Housing Installation Standard (Incorporated: 2008)
   Voluntary Standard
   Individual state standards
   Rationale
   Nationwide uniformity of a common standard, implemented and enforced at the local level

3. Please list the Voluntary Consensus Standards (VCS) your agency substituted for Government Unique Standards (GUS) in FY 2008 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 2008: 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 2008. In addition, please provide your agency's rationale for using the Non-consensus Standards that are developed in the private sector counted in this question.
Voluntary Consensus Standards: **0**
Other Technical Standards: **1**
Rationale: HUD adopted no Voluntary Consensus Standards during FY2008. During that period, HUD developed the Installation Standards for Manufactured Housing which was drafted through an industry consensus process.

5. Please enter the Voluntary Consensus Standards Bodies (VCSB) in which your agency participated in during FY 2008: **5**

Voluntary Consensus Standards Body	**Acronym**
American Lumber Standards Committee	ALSC
ASTM International	ASTM
Federal Geographic Data Committee	FGDC
International Code Council	ICC
National Fire Protection Association	NFPA

6. Please provide the total number of your agency's representatives who participated in voluntary consensus standards activities during FY 2008 and the total number of activities these agency representatives participated in: **4**

7. Please provide any conformity assessment activities (as described in “Guidance on Federal Conformity Assessment Activities” found in the Federal Register, Volume 65, Number 155, dated August 10, 2000) in which your agency was involved in FY 2008.
n/a

8. Please provide an evaluation of the effectiveness of Circular A-119 policy and recommendations for any changes:
Because many of the activities supported by HUD are similar to the activities in the commercial market, and rely on the commercial market for execution, it is reasonable to rely on a common set of standards. The use of model building codes (adopted at a community level) are particularly notable in this regard.

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

10. Please use this box to provide any additional comments on how your agency currently reports its use of voluntary consensus standards:
24 CFR 3280 was revised in FY2006

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

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

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

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

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

Department of the Interior (DOI)

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

The Minerals Management Service's mission at DOI is to manage the minerals resources on the Outer Continental Shelf and Federal and Indian minerals revenues to enhance public and trust benefits, promote responsible use, and realize fair value. In support of this mission, we have adopted the use of voluntary consensus standards to promote improved collaboration and cooperation with the private sector and the oil and gas industries we regulate on the Outer Continental Shelf as well as applying innovative and improved technology, such as Alternative Energy, as mandated by the Energy Policy Act of 2005. With the signing of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 and OMB Circular A?16, the Minerals Management Service of the Department of Interior has been mandated to develop a digital web map viewer to enable federal, state, and local government and others to have web?based mapping tools to make more informed decisions to better manage the marine environment. Beginning in the fall of 2006, plans were laid to develop an internet mapping system that is capable of showing many different marine?related data layers in a seamless view, based on OGC (Open Geospatial Consortium) specifications. MMS is currently working with the NOAA Coastal Service Center to developed a system that will enable WMS client sites at participating agencies, both government and private to feed into a central data viewer built specifically for this project. The same web services will also be available in the Geospatial One?Stop, under the 'Oceans' community. Phase 1 of the project has been completed and the system is currently being installed and setup on the MMS IT infrastructure. Background information on the system and an beta version of the system can be found at http://www.mms.gov/offshore/RenewableEnergy/WebMappingViewer.htm

Bureau of Indian Affairs: Use of VCS has resulted in obtaining and retaining more options and greater flexibility in how we choose technologies and technological support for Indian Affairs. This has been most useful in providing technological support to previously unsupported business processes.

Bureau of Reclamation: Industry standards are incorporated into Reclamation Design and Construction Specifications when applicable, and into Reclamation Safety of Dams and Security Construction Contracts. General Contractors are familiar with industry standards resulting in more economic bid packages and more uniform quality control.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Hydropower Technical Services Group within Reclamation is responsible for developmental research, computer model analysis, operational testing, and specification review for stability enhancement of Reclamation's power system. As IEEE develops standards used by utilities throughout the world, coordination and development of

electrical engineering standards is of value to Reclamation activities (i.e., need for compatibility between computer standards, electric power standards, and automation standards; standards which assist in obtaining satisfactory equipment and will save millions of dollars). Reclamation's ability to have representation on standards committees has allowed us to develop and improve test procedures used in Reclamation's governor adjustment and excitation alignment programs; to establish excitation system, power system stabilizer, and governor parameter settings at Reclamation powerplants, thus contributing to power system stability of the Western electric power grid (avoiding billion-dollar regional blackouts), as well as enhancing the safety of our hydroelectric facilities; and improving O&M testing, and diagnostics. Participation in these areas also allows us to properly interface with and meet our mandatory Western Electricity Coordinating Council requirements and ensures hydro-generated power needs are properly addressed in a predominately steam-generation electrical system.

The Chief Information Office (CIO) is responsible for program coordination, execution, and oversight of Reclamation's information technology (IT) functions. The CIO shares with the Commissioner basic responsibility for the planning, formulation, and execution of all Reclamation-wide IT functions, including IT security. The CIO is responsible for implementation of the Clinger-Cohen Act of 1996 by providing advice and assistance to the Commissioner and other senior management to ensure that IT is acquired and managed for the Bureau in a manner that implements policies and procedures of the Information Technology Management Reform Act (ITMRA). Likewise, the CIO is responsible for compliance with the IT security requirements of the Federal Information Security Management Act (FISMA) of 2002. Because of these requirements the CIO has embraced and implemented many standards pertinent to IT development and sustainability. The CIO develops, maintains, and facilitates the implementation of a sound and integrated IT architecture for Reclamation, and promotes the effective and efficient design and operation of all IT systems and management processes, including improvements to work processes and IT security.

Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS): The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) has established a formal process for developing, reviewing, and adopting data standards to increase the quality and compatibility of FWS data, improve data sharing, and reduce redundant data development efforts. The formal process for establishing FWS data standards is outlined at http://www.fws.gov/stand/standards/process_WWW.html. This site is also linked from the FWS Information Quality web site at http://www.fws.gov/informationquality/. To date, a total of 59 data standards have been formally adopted for Service-wide use and implementation. A Service data steward is designated by the office responsible for maintaining both the content of the data standard and any applicable source data that is linked from the standard's web page. The current list of adopted FWS data standards at http://www.fws.gov/stand/ includes the Dublin Core Metadata Element Set (DCMES), Version 1.1, is being used to describe the FWS collection of digital photos, videos, and other media that are currently stored in the FWS National Conservation Training Center (NCTC) Digital Repository, which is linked from http://training.fws.gov/communicate/imagelib.htm. The DCMES Version 1.1 has been formally endorsed by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and the

National Information Standards Organization (NISO):
• ISO 15836-2003(E): http://www.niso.org/international/SC4/n515.pdf
• NISO Z39.85-2001: http://www.niso.org/standards/resources/Z39-85.pdf

FWS personnel also recognize the importance of using voluntary consensus standards (VCS) in the successful implementation of the Service mission. As reported in the past, the FWS uses VCS whenever appropriate to ensure compliance with Federal codes and regulations, improved public health and safety, protection and safe transport of wild animals and plants, improved collaboration with the private sector, and the use/dissemination of consistent information with the Bureau and across the Department.

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

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

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

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

Office of Surface Mining (OSM): The use of geospatial data standards with respect to coal mining and reclamation

1. Accurately describes coal mining geospatial data
2. Promote understanding and use of coal mining regulatory data
3. Ensure compatibility of data among state and federal SMCRA programs
4. Form consistent national datasets relative to SMCRA coal mining activities
5. Improve accuracy of derived information products

Benefits to regulatory Programs:

• Mine permit boundary layers help improve resource allocation for inspection
• Statewide hydrologic data sets allow verification of data from coal mines to provide better decision-making coal mining permits, i.e., CHIA's (state or federal RA) Cumulative Hydrologic Impact Assessments of potential impacts upon watersheds from proposed mining operations).
• Hydrologic data from one state can be used in adjacent state where coalfields cross borders (e.g., KY-WV, WV-PA, WV-VA)
• State / industry-wide standards for coal mining features on permit maps facilitate entry into an enterprise data set and data sharing by the coal mining community

Benefits to AML (Abandoned Mined Lands) Programs

• Underground mine boundary geospatial standard dataset would improve prediction of future AML impacts to public where urban/suburban growth is encroaching on undermined areas
• Public awareness of AML feature locations (mine shafts, subsidence prone areas, buried refuse) can reduce future public exposure to existing mine hazards, thereby reducing growth of the AML inventory
• Improved problem area selection
• Better understanding of population growth related to AML sites
• Statewide water data facilitates better monitoring of AMD discharge over time
• Completed projects inventory facilitates post construction monitoring
• Statewide AML project database allows improved manpower management
• The AML Planning Unit geospatial (Standard) dataset has been completed and submitted for consideration by ASTM International currently
• The AML Problem Area geospatial (Standard) dataset has been completed and submitted for consideration by ASTM International currently

Benefits to the Coal Mining Industry

• Improve miner and public safety
• The underground mine extents geospatial standard may help reduce accidents and fatalities due to identification of the proximity of adjacent historical mines, which will aid in preventing dangerous breakthrough and release of methane gas and/or water into SMCRA mines
• Reduce burden of regulatory compliance.
• Improve efficiency of SMCRA program operations by sharing hydrologic and geologic data sets reduce costs of pre-mine environmental sampling for coal mine permits
• More geologic drill hole data will increase certainty of reserve base estimates
• National standards for coal mining spatial data will reduce costs of map generation, reduce confusion, facilitate electronic permitting, and reduce regulatory permit review time

National Park Service (NPS): NPS Reply: DOI's National Park Service ("the Service") mission statement:

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

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

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

In addition, the Service's organizational components include the Resources Information Management Division (RIMD) within its National Information Services Center in Denver, Colorado. (See http://www.nps.gov/gis/). The RIMD's functions/services include the following:

-Coordinates the NPS GIS Council and provides leadership on GIS and spatial data issues
-Assists with implementation of GIS in national parks and NPS programs
-Represents the Service on the DOI Enterprise Geographic Information Management Team (http://www.nps.gov/gis/egim/) and the Federal Geographic Data Committee Coordination Group (http://www.fgdc.gov)

US Geological Survey (USGS): The mission of the USGS is to serve the Nation by "providing reliable scientific information to describe and understand the Earth; minimize loss of life and property from natural disasters; manage water, biological, energy, and mineral resources; and enhance and protect our quality of life." The nature of USGS scientific research and monitoring makes the use of voluntary consensus standards a required tool. Our science programs collaborate with partners and cooperators in the public and private sectors locally, nationally, and internationally. Thus, agreement on the use of standards is essential to our mission.
The USGS National Geospatial Program Office (NGPO) hosts Geodata.gov, a web portal that enables users to discover geospatial data and services, evaluate its fitness for use, access data through metadata records, and execute simple tasks through web services. Geodata.gov thus helps the USGS meet its mission of "providing reliable scientific information to describe and understand the Earth."

In addition, Geodata.gov fosters partnerships between organizations creating or providing data, and organizations searching for data by publishing requests for data and notices of data acquisitions. Outcomes include minimizing duplication of data collection, and by extension, cost savings.
Users search metadata records to discover geospatial data and services. Once metadata records are accessed, the user can evaluate fitness of use of the referenced data set and often access the referenced data itself.
Metadata records are prepared using the Digital Content Standard for Geospatial Metadata, FGDC-STD-001-1998, http://www.fgdc.gov/standards/projects/FGDC-standards-projects/metadata/base-metadata/index_html, developed by the Federal Geographic Data Committee (FGDC). This standard was developed when there were no equivalent voluntary consensus content standards for geospatial metadata. Since then, ISO published ISO 19115:2003, Geographic information – Metadata, for which the FGDC Metadata standard was submitted as input. A North American Profile of ISO 19115 is close to adoption by both Canada and the United States. USGS is preparing Geodata.gov for the transfer from the FGDC CSDGM to this VCS.
The USGS also regularly utilizes the Biological Data Profile, an FGDC approved profile. The profile was developed by the National Biological Information Infrastructure and approved in 1998. It adds value to the FGDC Metadata Standard by offering additional elements to the base standard specific to biological sciences. These elements include taxonomic information, methodology, and analytical tools. Metadata records including this profile number in the thousands, and can be found most prominently on the NBII Metadata Clearinghouse. The Clearinghouse contains over 38,000 records contributed by 40 partners throughout the United States and internationally.
The NBII is developing a metadata profile for the ISO 19115 standard, and is working with the FGDC to achieve this goal. The profile will incorporate biological elements and will be associated with the North American Profile.

2. Please list the government-unique standards your agency used in lieu of voluntary consensus standards during FY 2008: **6**

1. **Government Unique Standard**: 1. FWS Geospatial Metadata Standard (adopts the Content Standard for Digital Geospatial Metadata (CSDGM), Version 2.0 FGDC-STD-001-1998. 2. Nomenclature of Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants (FWS Dta Set Standard, Working Draft); proposed standard to adopt the Service's official list of scientific names, common names, and taxonomic group names for all species of wildlife and plants t (Incorporated: 2005) Voluntary Standard
   1. International Organization for Standardization (ISO, ISO 19115:2003, Published Standard on Geographic Information - Metadata

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

3.
Rationale
1. The Federal Geographic Committee (FGDC) developed the Content Standard for Digital Geospatial Metada (CSDGM) in response to Executive Order 12906, which require3d all Federal agencies to document spatial data in a consistent manner to facilitate sharing data and to reduce duplication of effort. The FWS officially adopted the FGDC CSDGM, Version 2.0, in August 1998. ISO 19115, an abstract standard, specified general content for the metadata, but does not specify format for the metadata. The FGDC is working to harmonize the ISO 19115 metadata standard with the CSDGM Version 2.0.

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

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

2. **Government Unique Standard**: Classification of Wetlands and Deepwater Habitats of the United States (FGDC-STD-004) (Incorporated: 2006)
   Voluntary Standard
   None to record.
   Rationale
   Use of FGDC standards are required under OMB Circular and Executive Order 12906.
3. **Government Unique Standard**: Content Standard for Digital Geospatial Metadata Part 1: Biological Data Profile (FGDC-STD-001.1-1999 (Incorporated: 2006)
   Voluntary Standard
   None to record.
   Rationale
   Use of FGDC standards are required under OMB Circular and Executive Order 12906.
4. **Government Unique Standard**: Geospatial Positioning Accuracy Standard, Part 2, Geodetic Control Netowrks (FGDC-STD-007.2-1998) (Incorporated: 2006)

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

5. **Government Unique Standard**: USGS Water Resources Discipline (WRD) has established its own standards for field measurement of streamflow, ground-water, and water-quality constituents, and computation of related records in the form of published USGS procedural manuals and reports. (Incorporated: 2007)
   Voluntary Standard
   ASTM and ISO
   Rationale
   These documents are also often used to guide the efforts of other agencies and organizations, are frequently referenced in the disciplin literature, and comprise the basis for standards published by the ASTM and ISO. many of the laboratory analytical methods USGS creates and publishes are also provided to others through the National Environmental Methods Index (NEMI).
6. **Government Unique Standard**: Vegetation Classification Standard (FGDC-STD-005) (Incorporated: 2006)
   Voluntary Standard
   None to record.
   Rationale
   Use of FGDC standards are required under OMB Circular and Executive Order 12906.

3. Please list the Voluntary Consensus Standards (VCS) your agency substituted for Government Unique Standards (GUS) in FY 2008 as a result of review under Section 15(b)(7) of OMB Circular A-119: **1**

Voluntary Standard	**Government Standard**
ASME Power Test Code for Hydraulic Trubines and Pump Turbines, PTC-18	Design Standard 12: Chapter 1, Filed Turbine and Pump Tests

4. Please provide the total number of Voluntary Consensus Standards your agency BEGAN to use during FY 2008: 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 2008. In addition, please provide your agency's rationale for using the Non-consensus Standards that are developed in the private sector counted in this question.
Voluntary Consensus Standards: **1**
Other Technical Standards: **3**
Rationale: 1. In 2008, Bureau of Reclamation began migrating from Reclamation’s Drafting Standards to the National CAD Standards. This change not only affects drafting standards, but also the gathering of survey data, which will require placement in the appropriate data layers in accordance with the National CAD Standards. This will facilitate the use of data and drawings between government agencies and the public. 2. Reclamation is now following the general framework of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) 14001 series in its implementation of Environmental

Management Systems (EMS). Reclamation has incorporated the ISO 14001 series into its EMS Directive and Standard to require a consistent approach to EMS implementation throughout Reclamation. Incorporation of ISO has saved staff time and resources that would have been required to develop a new process and template for EMS. Application of the ISO 14001 standard provides a common language and understanding of EMS concepts, facilitating improved communication on environmental issues both within Reclamation and throughout the federal government and private sector, and well as the ability to compare and evaluate best practices within a wide-range of organizations implementing EMS. 3. Many of the standards used historically may have been updated or revised in FY 2008. As noted above, Reclamation had referenced ASME Power Test Code for Hydraulic Turbines and Pump Turbines, PTC-18 before, but in FY 2008 this standard replaced a GUS completely. More than 300 national standards used by Reclamation meet Reclamation's design, operation, and maintenance requirements. A listing may by found at http://intra.do.usbr.gov/~tsc/guidance/design/non_rec_standards.html . 4. The CIO organization has adopted the Information Technology Library (ITIL) which is used as the foundation to Reclamation's Information Technology (IT) Service Management Initiative. ITIL provides a framework of best practices, which are developed and drawn from both public and private organizations in the delivery of high-quality information technology services. With the implementation of IT Service Management and the utilization of ITIL best practices the CIO will achieve both value and quality within IT operations. More information related to the IT Service Management Initiative can be found at the following URL: http://intra.usbr.gov/itops/rise/ 5. The CIO organization has adopted the Center for Internet Security (CIS) Benchmarking Tools for IT system security hardening. The goal of the benchmarking tools is to help Reclamation effectively manage the organizational risks related to information security by providing them with methods and tools to improve, measure, monitor, and compare the security status of their own network-connected systems and appliances. More information related to the Reclamation Standard Security Technical Implementation Guides (STIGs) can be found at the following URL: http://intra.usbr.gov/usbrit/Security/stigs/index.html

5. Please enter the Voluntary Consensus Standards Bodies (VCSB) in which your agency participated in during FY 2008: **84**

Voluntary Consensus Standards Body	**Acronym**
Advisory Committee for water Information	ACWI
American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials	AASHTO
American Concrete Institute	ACI
American Concrete Pipe Association	ACPA
American Hardware Manufacturers Association	AHMA
American Institute of Steel Construction	AISC
American Institute of Timber Construction	AITC
American Iron and Steel Institute	AISI
American National Standards Institute	ANSI
American Petroleum Institute	API

American Rock Mechanics Association	ARMA
American Society for Industrial Security	ASIS
American Society for Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing	ASPRS
American Society for Refrigeration & Air Conditioning Engineers	AHSRA
American Society of Civil Engineers	ASCE
American Society of Dam Safety Officials	ASDSO
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
Center for Internet Security	CSI
Concrete Pipe Association	CPA
Concrete Reinforcing Steel Institute	CRSI
Construction Specifications Institute	CSI
Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora	CITES
Cultural Resources Standards with State Historic Preservation Offices	SHPO
Data Management Association	DAMA
Electronic Industries Alliance	EIA
Engineered Wood Association	EWA
European Petroleum Survey Group	EPSG
Federal Geographic Data Committee	FGDC
Forest Stewardship Council	FSC
Ground Water Protection Council	GWPC
Gypsum Association	GA
INCITS Technical Committee L1, Geographic Information Systems	INCITS TC L1
Information Technology Service Management Forum	ITSMF
Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers	IEEE
Insulated Cable Engineers Association	ICEA
Interagency Trails Data Standards	ITDS
International Air Transport Association	IATA

international Building Code Council	IBCC
InterNational Committee for Information Technology Standards	INCITS
International Organization for Standardization	ISO
International Organization for Standardization/International Electrotechnical Commission	ISO/IEC
International Security Council	ISC
Internet Society	IS
Metal Building Manufacturers Association	MBMA
Modular Systems Building Council	MSBC
National Association of Corrosion Engineers International	NACE
National CAS Standards	NCS
National Digital Elevation Program	NDEP
National Electric Reliability Corporation	NERC
National Electrical Manufacturers Association	NEMA
National Environmental Methods Index	NEMI
National Fire Protection Association	NFPA
National Trust Banking Industry	NTBI
National Water-Quality Monitoring Council	NWQMC
National Wildland Fire Coordinating Group	NWCG
North American Weeds Management Association	NAWMA
Northwest Environmental Data Network	NED
Open Geospatial Consortium	OGC
Organization for the Advancement of Structured Information Standards	OASIS
Pacific Northwest 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 and Air Conditioning National Contractors	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

6. Please provide the total number of your agency's representatives who participated in voluntary consensus standards activities during FY 2008 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 2008. The Minerals Management Service of DOI is a member of the Federal Geographic Data Committee (FGDC) with representation on the Standards Working Group, the Coordinating Committee, the Steering Committee, the Marine Boundary Working Group, and ad hoc subcommittees developing standards for geospatial data.

Bureau of Reclamation: The ISO 14001 standard requires that organizations conduct third- party conformance audits to determine conformance with the ISO Standard. Reclamation has adopted this requirement in a revised form and will conduct audits to determine conformance with both the Standard framework and the executive order.

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

FWS: The FWS continues to implement key security standards and guidelines developed or approved by NIST to support the implementation of and compliance with the Federal Information Security Management Act (FISMA) including:

• Standards for categorizing information and information systems by mission impact.
• Standards for minimum security requirements for information and information systems.
• Standards for encrypting government data.
• Standards for applying and enforcing secure configuration baselines.
• Standards for secure remote access.
• Guidance for mapping types of information and information systems to appropriate security categories.
• Guidance for planning and conducting technical information security testing.
• Guidance for assessing security controls in information systems and determining security control effectiveness.
• Guidance for certifying and accrediting information systems.

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

Office of Surface Mining (OSM): The two geospatial Data Standards, the Coal Surface Mining Permit Boundary Standard (D7384-07, approved September 1, 2007), and the Underground Coal Mine Extents Standard (D7443-08, approved April 1, 2008) will have

voluntary consensus standards.

The FGDC will also consider these ASTM standards for endorsement in FY2009.

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

As a direct result of OMB Circular A?119, the Minerals Management Service of DOI continues to increase our presence in voluntary standards groups – both domestic and international. We believe that A?119 continues to work in a straightforward manner to encourage the use of voluntary consensus standards. The Minerals Management Service of DOI has not requested any exemptions, nor are we contemplating making such a request.

We have no recommendations for changes to the Circular.

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

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

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

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

Office of Surface Mining (OSM): Two geospatial data standards for the Abandoned Mined Lands Program (AML) have been submitted to the ASTM International for consideration of approval. These two datasets (standards) include the AML Planning Unit and the AML Problem Area.

The two approved ASTM geospatial Data Standards, the Coal Surface Mining Permit Boundary Standard (D7384-07, approved September 1, 2007), and the Underground Coal Mine Extents Standard (D7443-08, approved April 1, 2008) have been submitted in order to revise the current standards to address additional aspects of SMCRA mining.

These standards will continue to have voluntary consensus standards.

The use of geospatial data standards with respect to coal mining and reclamation will result in:

1. Accurately describes coal mining geospatial data
2. Promote understanding and use of coal mining regulatory data
3. Ensure compatibility of data among state and federal SMCRA programs
4. Form consistent datasets for use by the National map
5. Improve accuracy of derived information products

Successful test to assimilate coal mining activities data from WV, VA, AZ, CO, MO, NM, and TN.

10. Please use this box to provide any additional comments on how your agency currently reports its use of voluntary consensus standards:
Some bureaus review standards every 5 years while others review annually.

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**

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

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

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

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

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

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

3. Service personnel must comply with the adopted FWS data standard unless it confllicts with their primary responsibilities. for example, the FWS International Affairs Program is responsible for implementing CITE, a treaty with 153 member countries. In this capacity, the FWS is bound by resolution to use the ISO country codes in its permit numbers rather than the FIPS codes to ensure consistency in reporting.
Government Unique Standard: Classification of Wetlands and Deepwater Habitats of the United States (FGDC-STD-004) (Incorporated: 2006)

Voluntary Standard

None to record.

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

Government Unique Standard:

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

Voluntary Standard
None to record.

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

1

Department of Justice (DOJ)

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

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

2. Please list the government-unique standards your agency used in lieu of voluntary consensus standards during FY 2008: **0**

3. Please list the Voluntary Consensus Standards (VCS) your agency substituted for Government Unique Standards (GUS) in FY 2008 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 2008: 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 2008. 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 2008: **0**

6. Please provide the total number of your agency's representatives who participated in voluntary consensus standards activities during FY 2008 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 2008.
N/A

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

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

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

10. Please use this box to provide any additional comments on how your agency currently reports its use of voluntary consensus standards:
The Departmennt of Justice provides no additional commets.

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

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

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

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

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

Department of Labor (DOL)

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

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

2. Please list the government-unique standards your agency used in lieu of voluntary consensus standards during FY 2008: **8**

1. **Government Unique Standard**: 29 CFR 1910 Subpart S - Electrical Standard (Incorporated: 2007) (Incorporated: 2007)
   Voluntary Standard
   NFPA 70 - National Electric Code
   NFPA 70E - Electrical Safety Requirement for Employee Workplaces.
   ANSI/IEEE C2 - National Electrical Safety Code
   ANSI/ASME B30.4 - Portal, Tower, and Pedestal Cranes
   NFPA 33 - Spray Application Using Flammable or Combustible Materials
   ANSI Z133.1 Arboricultural Operations for Pruning, Repairing, Maintaining, and Removing Trees, and Cutting Brush
   Rationale
   Several voluntary consensus standards were relied upon for the various provisions in the final rule, however, no single VCS is available to cover all the workplace applications that are addressed by OSHA. The Agency believes that it would be less burdensome for the regulated community to use one OSHA standard rather than purchase and use the 6 individual consensus standards it used to write the rule.
2. **Government Unique Standard**: 29 CFR 1926.1002 Roll-Over Protective Structures (Incorporated: 2006) (Incorporated: 2006)
   Voluntary Standard
   SAE J1194-1999
   Rationale
   Many consensus standards were relied upon for various provisions in the final rule. The primary VCS that applies directly to ROPS is SAE J1194-1999 which incorporates by reference several other VCSs. If SAE J1194-1999 was adopted into the OSHA provisions, the regulated community would have to consult not only the primary VCS but all of the VCSs that are incorporated into it as well.

OSHA believes it is less burdensome for the regulated community to use one OSHA standard rather than require the purchase and use of several VCSs.

3. **Government Unique Standard**: 30 CFR Part 75 - Sealing of Abandoned Areas - Emergency Temporary Standard. (Incorporated: 2007)
   Voluntary Standard
   ACI 318-05 - Building Code Requirements for Structural Concrete and Commentary
   ACI 440.2R-02 - Design and Construction of Externally Bonded FRP Systems for Strengthening Concrete Structures
   ASTM E119-07 - Standard Test Methods for Fire Tests of Building Construction and Materials
   ASTM E162-06 - Standard Test Method for Surface Flammability of Materials Using a Radiant Heat Energy Source
   Rationale
   Four consensus standards were relied upon for various provisions in the emergency temporary standard, but no one consensus standard is available that covered all of the topics covered by MSHA's Emergency Temporary Standard.
4. **Government Unique Standard**: Electric Motor-Drive Equipment Rule (Incorporated: 2001)
   Voluntary Standard
   IEEE Standard 242-1986 Recommended Practice for Protection and Coordination of Industrial and Commercial Power Systems (IEEE Buff Book) and NFPA 70 - national Electric Code
   Rationale
   The MSHA rule is a design-specific standards. The NFPA and IEEE standards were used as a source for the rule; however, the exact requirements of the rule were tailored to apply specifically to electric circuits and equipment used in the coal mining industry.
5. **Government Unique Standard**: Exit Routes, Emergency Action Plans, and Fire Prevention Plans, 29 CFR 1910, Subpart E (Incorporated: 2003)
   Voluntary Standard
   Life Safety Code, NFPA 101-2000
   Rationale
   The OSHA standard addresses only workplace conditions whereas the NFPA Life Safety Code goes beyond workplaces. However, in the final rule OSHA stated that it had evaluated the NFPA Standard 101, Life Safety Code, (NFPA 101-2000) and concluded that it provided comparable safety to the Exit Route Standards. Therefore, the Agency stated that any employer who complied with the NFPA 101-2000 instead of the OSHA Standard for Exit Routes would be in compliance.
6. **Government Unique Standard**: Fire Protection for Shipyards, 29 CFR Part 1915, Subpart P (Incorporated: 2004)
   Voluntary Standard
   NFPA 312-2000 Standard for Protection of Vessels During Construction, Repair, and Lay-Up

NFPA 33-2003 Standard for Spray Application Using Flammable or Combustible Materials
Rationale
Many consensus standards were relied on for various provisions in OSHA's final rule, including 15 consensus standards that are incorporated by reference. However, OSHA and its negotiated rulemaking committee determined that there was no, one consensus standard available that covered all the topics in the rule.

7. **Government Unique Standard**: 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.
8. **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 2008 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 2008: 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 2008. 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 2008: **16**

Voluntary Consensus Standards Body	**Acronym**
American Lift Institute	ALI
American National Standards Institute	ANSI

American Society of Mechanical Engineers	ASME
American Society of Safety Engineers	ASSE
American Welding Society	AWS
Association for Machine Technology	AMT
ASTM International	ASTM
Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers	IEEE
International Organization for Standardization	ISO
International Organization for Standardization/International Electrotechnical Commission	ISO/IEC
International Window Cleaning Association	IWCA
National Fire Protection Association	NFPA
National Floor Safety Institute	NFSI
National Safety Council	NSC
Society of Automotive Engineers	SAE
Underwriters Laboratories	UL

6. Please provide the total number of your agency's representatives who participated in voluntary consensus standards activities during FY 2008 and the total number of activities these agency representatives participated in: **58**

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 2008.
No comment at this time.

8. Please provide an evaluation of the effectiveness of Circular A-119 policy and recommendations for any changes:
No comment at this time.

9. Please provide any other comments you would like to share on behalf of your agency.
No comment at this time.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Department of State (DOS)

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

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

2. Please list the government-unique standards your agency used in lieu of voluntary consensus standards during FY 2008: **0**

3. Please list the Voluntary Consensus Standards (VCS) your agency substituted for Government Unique Standards (GUS) in FY 2008 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 2008: 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 2008. 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 Department of State, EEB/CIP/MA, does not actually use the standards; it manages the U.S. participation in the process by which international standards are developed.

5. Please enter the Voluntary Consensus Standards Bodies (VCSB) in which your agency participated in during FY 2008: **1**

Voluntary Consensus Standards Body	**Acronym**

6. Please provide the total number of your agency's representatives who participated in voluntary consensus standards activities during FY 2008 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 2008.
none

8. Please provide an evaluation of the effectiveness of Circular A-119 policy and recommendations for any changes:
none

9. Please provide any other comments you would like to share on behalf of your agency.
none

10. Please use this box to provide any additional comments on how your agency currently reports its use of voluntary consensus standards:
This part of the Department of State is involved in standards development not standards use.

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

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

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

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

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

Department of Transportation (DOT)

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

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

FY 2008 Standards Activities

During FY 2008, DOT pursued several new and updated rulemakings that directly address safety, in collaboration with VCS developers. Three examples include:

• National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA), working with VCS developers and manufacturers, issued an amendment to the Federal motor vehicle safety standard on air brake systems to improve the stopping distance performance of truck tractors. The rule requires the vast majority of new heavy truck tractors to achieve a 30 percent reduction in stopping distance compared to currently required levels. For these heavy truck tractors (approximately 99 percent of the fleet), the amended standard requires those vehicles to stop in not more than 250 feet when loaded to their gross vehicle weight rating (GVWR) and tested at a speed of 60 miles per hour (mph). Once all subject heavy truck tractors on the road are equipped with enhanced braking systems, NHTSA estimates that annually, approximately 227 lives will be saved and 300 serious injuries will be prevented. In addition, this final rule is expected to prevent over $169 million in property damage annually, an amount which alone is expected to exceed the total cost of the rule.

• Federal Railroad Administration (FRA)/Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA)’s proposal requiring tank cars carrying Poison Inhalation Hazard (PIH) commodities such as chlorine to be equipped with puncture-resistance protection strong enough to prevent penetration at speeds of 25 mph for side impacts and 30 mph for head-on collisions—more than double the speed for existing tank cars. The proposal allows flexibility in reaching that goal. The proposed rule also sets a maximum speed limit of 50 mph for any train transporting a PIH tank car. In addition, a temporary speed restriction of 30 mph is being proposed for all PIH tank cars not meeting the puncture-resistance standard and which are traveling in ‘dark’, or non-signaled territory, until the rule is fully implemented or other safety measures are installed. Finally, the

proposed rule requires that some of the oldest PIH tank cars in use today be phased out on an accelerated schedule so they no longer carry PIH materials. Specifically, this addresses the concern that PIH tank cars manufactured prior to 1989. The proposed rulemaking is being coordinated with the Association of American Railroads (AAR).

• Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) is working closely with several VCS organizations concerning the creation of a regulation establishing National Tunnel Inspection Standards (NTIS). The NTIS would set minimum tunnel inspection standards that apply to all Federal-aid highway tunnels on public roads. The FHWA anticipates that NTIS would be modeled after the existing National Bridge Inspection Standards (NBIS) regulation, found at 23 CFR Part 650, Subpart C. The NTIS would include requirements for inspection procedures for structural, mechanical, electrical, hydraulic and ventilation systems, and other major elements specific to tunnels; the qualification and training of inspectors; and a National Tunnel Inventory.

In support of DOT Organizational Excellence, DOT's Office of the Inspector General (OIG) for the first time applied a VCS to an audit in FY 2008. The OIG initiated an audit of the DOT's management of major information technology (IT) investment projects, covering $2.1 billion for 46 major IT investments in FY 2008. Twenty-two of these major investment projects are included in the Office of Management and Budget's high-risk list for close monitoring. Audit objectives include determining whether the Earned Value Management measures included in the Exhibit 300 submissions properly reflect project performance. The OIG is applying Section 2 of the ANSI/EIA-748-A "Standard for Earned Value Management Systems," providing a consistent set of audit questions and expectations for IT project management across DOT.

DOT Standards Links

DOT is in the process of developing a single standards website. Relevant operating administration websites include:
• Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) Airport Construction Standards:
http://www.faa.gov/airports_airtraffic/airports/construction/construction_standards/
• Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) Airport Design Standards:
http://www.faa.gov/airports_airtraffic/airports/construction/design_standards/
• Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) Flight Standards Service:
http://www.faa.gov/about/office%5Forg/headquarters%5Foffices/avs/offices/afs
• Federal Aviation Administration (FAA)-Industry Training Standards:
http://www.faa.gov/education_research/training/fits/
• Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) Design Standards:
http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/programadmin/standards.cfm
• Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) National Bridge Inspection Standards:
http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/bridge/nbis/
• Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (FMCSA) Rules and Regulations:
http://www.fmcsa.dot.gov/rules-regulations/rules-regulations.htm
• Federal Railroad Administration (FRA) Regulations, Orders, Notices, and Significant Guidance: http://www.fra.dot.gov/us/content/49

• Federal Transit Administration (FTA) Regulations:
http://www.fta.dot.gov/laws/leg_reg_808.html
• Hydrogen Fuel Safety R&D Codes and Standards:
http://hydrogen.gov/fed_Act_Topic6.htm
• Maritime Administration (MARAD) Marine Industry Standards Library:
http://marad.dot.gov/NMREC/library/std_lib.html
• National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) Regulations/Guidance:
http://www.nhtsa.dot.gov/portal/site/nhtsa/menuitem.e649cd1b2b018c71d8eca01046108a0c/
• Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA)/Hazardous Materials Safety Standards: http://hazmat.dot.gov/regs/intl/intstandards.htm
• Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA)/Pipeline Safety Standards: http://primis.phmsa.dot.gov/comm/SafetyStandards.htm
• Research and Innovative Technology Administration (RITA)/Bureau of Transportation (BTS) Standards Manual: http://www.bts.gov/programs/statistical_policy_and_research/bts_statistical_standards_manual/
• Research and Innovative Technology Administration (RITA)/Intelligent Transportation Systems (ITS) Standards Program: http://www.standards.its.dot.gov/default.asp.

2. Please list the government-unique standards your agency used in lieu of voluntary consensus standards during FY 2008: **3**

1. **Government Unique Standard**: 63 FR 17976; April 13, 1998 - Product Safety Signs and Labels (Incorporated: 1998)
   Voluntary Standard
   ANSI Z535.4 - ANSI Requirements for Color Coded Header Messages for the Different Levels of Hazard
   Rationale
   NHTSA explained in the NPRM that the American National Standard Institute (ANSI) has a standard4 for product safety signs and labels (ANSI Z535.4) that identifies a hierarchy of hazard levels ranging from extremely serious to moderately serious and specifies corresponding hierarchies of signal words, i.e., “danger,” “warning,” and “caution,” and of colors. For the header, the ANSI standard specifies a red background with white text for “danger,” an orange background with black text for “warning,” and a yellow background with black text for caution.”

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

(caution) had meaning to them, but not orange.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SAE J1854 - Brake Force Distribution Performance Guide - Trucks and Buses
Rationale
FMCSA used government-unique standards in lieu of voluntary consensus standards when it implemented its final rule to allow inspectors to use performance-based brake testers (PBBTs) to check the brakes on large trucks and buses for compliance with federal safety standards and to issue citations when these vehicles fail (67 FR 51770, August 9, 2002). The FMCSA evaluated several PBBTs during a round robin test series to assess their functional performance and potential use in law enforcement. The standard, a specific configuration of brake forces and wheel loads on a heavy-duty vehicle, was used to evaluate the candidate PBBTs and their operating protocols. The agency's rationale for use of the government-unique standards was to verify that these measurements and new technology could be used by law enforcement as an alternative to stopping distance tests or on-road deceleration tests. PBBTs are expected to save time and their use could increase the number of commercial motor vehicles that can be inspected in a given time. Only PBBTs that meet specifications developed by the FMCSA can be used to determine compliance with the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Regulations. The final rule represents a culmination of agency research that began in the early 1990s.
3. Please list the Voluntary Consensus Standards (VCS) your agency substituted for Government Unique Standards (GUS) in FY 2008 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 2008: 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 2008. 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 2008: **48**

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

National Committee on Uniform Traffic Control Devices	NCUTCD
National Electrical Manufacturers Association	NEMA
National Fire Protection Association	NFPA
North America Free Trade Association	NAFTA
North American Transport of Dangerous Goods Standards	NATDGS
Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development	OECD
Recreation Vehicle Industry Association	RVIA
Rehabilitation Engineering and Assistive Technology Society of North America	RESNA
Society of Automotive Engineers	SAE
Transportation Research Board	TRB
Truck Trailer Manufacturers Association	TTMA
United Nations Committee on the Transport of Dangerous Goods	UNTDG
United Nations Economic Commission for Europe WP .29/GRSP	UNECE

6. Please provide the total number of your agency's representatives who participated in voluntary consensus standards activities during FY 2008 and the total number of activities these agency representatives participated in: **184**

7. Please provide any conformity assessment activities (as described in "Guidance on Federal Conformity Assessment Activities" found in the Federal Register, Volume 65, Number 155, dated August 10, 2000) in which your agency was involved in FY 2008.
Federal Railroad Administration (FRA): Under 15 CFR Part 287.4(i): FRA's conformity assessment activities are visible internationally through expanded efforts in the area of safe, uniform international transport of hazardous materials by participation in the Canadian General Standards Board Tank Car Committee and the 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.

Under 15 CFR Part 287.4(j): Participation in the voluntary consensus standards bodies listed above as well as in numerous committees and sub-committees of those bodies gives FRA access to the developmental stages of private sector conformity assessment standards to ensure that the agency viewpoint is considered in the development of these standards.

8. Please provide an evaluation of the effectiveness of Circular A-119 policy and recommendations for any changes:
DOT believes that Circular A-119 is working effectively. The use of voluntary standards provides efficiencies for regulatory agencies, and for regulated entities and industries. 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. The Circular should continue the policy that there is no requirement to report on government-unique standards developed where a voluntary consensus standard is unavailable, per sections 6g and 9a of the Circular.

9. Please provide any other comments you would like to share on behalf of your agency.
DOT offers no additional comments.
10. Please use this box to provide any additional comments on how your agency currently reports its use of voluntary consensus standards:
Standards referenced in the Code of Federal Regulations are periodically reviewed as part of the Section 610 reviews, and as a part of the continuing rulemaking process, including petitions for rulemaking. Some operating administrations also have an internal regulatory effectiveness review function, which provides a further opportunity to review both voluntary consensus and agency-unique standards. These avenues allow for both ad-hoc and periodic reviews.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Department of the Treasury (TRES)

Title: Department of the Treasury (TRES) Fiscal Year 2008 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 mission of the Department of the Treasury is to promote the conditions for prosperity and stability in the United States and encourage prosperity and stability in the rest of the world. The mission statement highlights Treasury's role as the steward of U.S. economic and financial systems, and as an influential participant in the international economy. Treasury's commitment to our citizens is to create economic and employment opportunities for all by raising the rate of sustainable growth. To the extent this objective is linked to world economy, Treasury will seek to influence global financial and economic issues whenever possible to promote global economic growth and stability. The Department of the Treasury is the primary federal agency responsible for the economic and financial prosperity and security of the United States, and as such is responsible for a wide range of activities including advising the President on economic and financial issues, promoting the President's growth agenda, and enhancing corporate governance in financial institutions. The Department uses all applicable federal, Treasury, and generally accepted standards in carrying out its mission.

2. Please list the government-unique standards your agency used in lieu of voluntary consensus standards during FY 2008: **0**

3. Please list the Voluntary Consensus Standards (VCS) your agency substituted for Government Unique Standards (GUS) in FY 2008 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 2008: 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 2008. 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 2008: **1**

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

6. Please provide the total number of your agency's representatives who participated in voluntary consensus standards activities during FY 2008 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 2008.
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.
No comments to offer at this time.

10. Please use this box to provide any additional comments on how your agency currently reports its use of voluntary consensus standards:
Treasury periodically reviews its use of standards for purposes of updating such use, but not on a regular schedule. The nature and timing of standards reviews are determined by business needs and federal and Treasuy requirements.

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

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

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

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

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

Department of Veterans Affairs (VA)

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

The Department of Veterans Affairs accepts and conforms to standards developed by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations (JCAHO). Standards are crucial to obtain JCAHO certification for VA healthcare facilities and compliance must be maintained in order for facilities to operate. VA beneficiaries are cared for in community nursing homes under VA contracts, state home facilities, and hospital-based care programs in which standard requirements continue to be utilized in regulatory, contractual, and grant determinations executed by the VA. Reference website www1.va.gov/oamm/.

2. Please list the government-unique standards your agency used in lieu of voluntary consensus standards during FY 2008: **0**

3. Please list the Voluntary Consensus Standards (VCS) your agency substituted for Government Unique Standards (GUS) in FY 2008 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 2008: 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 2008. 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 2008: **20**

Voluntary Consensus Standards Body	**Acronym**
American Industrial Hygiene Association	AIHA
American Institute of Timber Construction	AITC
American National Metric Council	ANMC
American National Standards Institute	ANSI
American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers	ASHRAE
American Society of Mechanical Engineers	ASME
American Society of Safety Engineers	ASSE

ASTM International	ASTM
Builders Hardware Manufacturers Association	BHMA
Federal Facilities Council	FFC
Government Electronics & Information Technology Association	GEITA
InterNational Committee for Information Technology Standards	INCITS
Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations	JCAHO
National Committee on Vital and Health Statistics	NCVHS
National Fire Protection Association	NFPA
National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health	NIOSH
National Institute of Building Sciences	NIBS
National Petroleum Management Association	NPMA
North America Free Trade Association	NAFTA
Society of Toxicological Pathologists	STP

6. Please provide the total number of your agency's representatives who participated in voluntary consensus standards activities during FY 2008 and the total number of activities these agency representatives participated in: **4**

7. Please provide any conformity assessment activities (as described in “Guidance on Federal Conformity Assessment Activities” found in the Federal Register, Volume 65, Number 155, dated August 10, 2000) in which your agency was involved in FY 2008.
The VA does not engage in conformity assessment activities. VA strives to use industry-based standards and commerical off the shelf products.

8. Please provide an evaluation of the effectiveness of Circular A-119 policy and recommendations for any changes:
The Department of Veterans Affairs suggests Circular A-119 implement a method to encourage agencies to be more involved in identifying and determining which standards are useful to the agency's activities and to direct the agency to be responsible in enforcing compliance when standards are identified.

9. Please provide any other comments you would like to share on behalf of your agency.
Federal regulations prescribe standards that must be used (e.g., EPA laboratory standards and OSHA monitoring/sampling standards). Regardless of what may be developed by conformity assessment, VA is not relieved of its obligation to use standards prescribed by regulation. When not obligated to use a prescribed regulatory or other (e.g., JCAHO) standard, VA organizations must retain the flexibility to use the standard that best meets its programmatic needs. Federal regulations specify the use of the National Stock Number (NSN) to identify supply items and VA has incorporated this requirement into its policy. The outcome of ongoing discussions regarding implementation of a unique identifier does not negate VA's responsibility to use the NSN.

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

The VA's ability to use voluntary consensus standards is stated in policy.

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

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

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

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

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

Appendix E – Individual, Unabridged Commission and other Agency Reports

Access Board (ACCESS)

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

Under a variety of laws, the Access Board develops and maintains guidelines and standards to ensure that individuals with disabilities have accessibility to the built environment, transit vehicles, telecommunications equipment, and for electronic and information technology. To the extent possible, the Access Board works with standard-setting organizations to ensure that its rules are harmonized with and reflected in model codes and standards.

2. Please list the government-unique standards your agency used in lieu of voluntary consensus standards during FY 2008: **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 2008 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 2008: 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 2008. 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 has did not undertake rulemaking in 2008.

5. Please enter the Voluntary Consensus Standards Bodies (VCSB) in which your agency participated in during FY 2008: **6**

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

6. Please provide the total number of your agency's representatives who participated in voluntary consensus standards activities during FY 2008 and the total number of activities these agency representatives participated in: **11**

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 2008.
The Board is conducting a review and update of its access standards for electronic and information technology covered by Section 508 of the Rehabilitation Act. These standards, which were published in 2000, cover products and technologies procured by the Federal government, including computer hardware and software, Web sites, phone systems, fax machines, and copiers, among others. The Board organized an advisory committee (Telecommunications and Electronic and Information Technology Advisory Committee, TEITAC) to review its standards and guidelines and to recommend changes. The work of the committee included international representative and a review of applicable voluntary and consensus and non-consensus standards.

8. Please provide an evaluation of the effectiveness of Circular A-119 policy and recommendations for any changes:
The circular adequately addresses our agency needs and mission.

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

10. Please use this box to provide any additional comments on how your agency currently reports its use of voluntary consensus standards:
Our agency reviews standards when we undertake a new rulemaking or revise an existing rule.

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

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

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

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

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

U. S. Agency for International Development (USAID)

USAID did not submit a report for 2008.

Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC)

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

The U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission is responsible for protecting the American public from unreasonable risks of injury and death associated with thousands of types of consumer products. Since its inception in 1973, the Commission has promoted the development of voluntary product safety standards to help it accomplish this mission. From 1990 through 2008, the Commission staff supported the development of 414 voluntary standards while the Commission issued 38 mandatory standards, approximately a ten-to-one ratio of voluntary to mandatory standards. Information on the Commission staff's involvement in voluntary standards activities can be found on CPSC's website at www.cpsc.gov

2. Please list the government-unique standards your agency used in lieu of voluntary consensus standards during FY 2008: **2**

1. **Government Unique Standard**: 16 CFR 1500.17(a)(13), Metal-Cored Candlewicks Containing Lead and Candles With Such Wicks (Incorporated: 2003)
   Voluntary Standard
   Voices of Safety International (VOSI) standard on lead in candle wicks
   Rationale
   The U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission found that the VOSI standard is technically unsound, and thus would not result in the elimination or adequate reduction of the risk, and that substantial compliance with it is unlikely. See 68 Fed. Reg. 19145-6, paragraph H2, Voluntary Standards for further information on this finding.
2. **Government Unique Standard**: CPSC 16 CFR Parts 1213, 1500, and 1513 for Bunk Beds (Incorporated: 2000)
   Voluntary Standard
   ASTM F1427-96
   Rationale
   The CPSC rules go beyond the provisions of the ASTM voluntary standard to provide increased protection to children from the risk of death and serious injury from entrapment.

3. Please list the Voluntary Consensus Standards (VCS) your agency substituted for Government Unique Standards (GUS) in FY 2008 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 2008: 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 2008. 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 2008: **13**

Voluntary Consensus Standards Body	**Acronym**
American National Standards Institute	ANSI
American Society of Mechanical Engineers	ASME
Association of Pool and Spa Professionals	APSP
ASTM International	ASTM
Canadian Standards Association	CSA
Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers	IEEE
International 2-Up ATV Manufacturers Association	I2AMA
International Safety Equipment Association	ISEA
National Electrical Manufacturers Association	NEMA
National Fire Protection Association	NFPA
Specialty Vehicle Institute of America	SVIA
Underwriters Laboratories	UL
Window Covering Manufacturers Association	WCMA

6. Please provide the total number of your agency's representatives who participated in voluntary consensus standards activities during FY 2008 and the total number of activities these agency representatives participated in: **25**

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 2008. On August 14, 2008, the President signed into law the Consumer Product Safety Improvement Act of 2008, hereinafter refered 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 is 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 2008, Commission staff efforts to enhance voluntary safety standards development were complemented by the overall Federal policy set forth in the Circular. There are no recommendations for changes in the Circular at this time.

9. Please provide any other comments you would like to share on behalf of your agency.
The U.S. Consumer Product Safety Act (CPSA), as amended, requires the Commission to defer to issued voluntary standards, rather than promulgate mandatory standards, when the voluntary standards will eliminate or adequately reduce the risk of injury addressed and it is likely that there will be substantial compliance with the voluntary standards. In addition, the Commission is required, after any notice or advance notice of proposed rulemaking, to provide technical and administrative assistance to persons or groups who propose to develop or modify an appropriate voluntary standard. Additionally, the Commission is encouraged to provide technical and administrative assistance to groups developing product safety standards and test methods, taking into account Commission resources and priorities. Congress passed the CPSIA in August 2008 that mandates several voluntary standards as mandatory standards, along with a mechanism to update them as the voluntary standards are updated.

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

10. Please use this box to provide any additional comments on how your agency currently reports its use of voluntary consensus standards:
The CPSC currently reports on its voluntary consensus standards activities in its Voluntary Standards Activities reports which are published and posted every six months on the CPSC website at www.cpsc.gov

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

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

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

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

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

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

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

Standards are increasingly important to both EPA's regulatory and voluntary programs in support of our mission. This year, for example, EPA extended its successful Water Sense program, which promotes conservation-efficiency in products that use water, to include shower heads. EPA chose to work with a voluntary standards body (The American Society of Mechanical Engineers - ASME) to develop a consensus standard that will support the program's objectives. EPA's choice has meant that the Agency can legitimately take advantage of and learn from a wide variety of stakeholders and technical experts as design and performance standards for these products are developed that meet the needs of industry and the intent of EPA's program all at one table. The Water Sense program also uses private sector third party conformity assessment bodies to verify that products covered by the conservation program comply with the requirements for labeling. In doing this the Agency works with the private sector industries, companies and other experts who acknowledge the methods and benefits of the program.

In the regulatory area, EPA continues to site voluntary consensus standards as primary test methods or performance measures in a wide variety of new regulations across the Agency. While the overall number of EPA employees participating in standards activities has not changed significantly, it is important to note that as people retire or move on to other positions, Agency management continues to support participation in standards activities so there is no loss of continuity in most instances. Put another way, working with voluntary standards bodies has become ingrained into how the Agency approaches many of its regulatory activities.

2. Please list the government-unique standards your agency used in lieu of voluntary consensus standards during FY 2008: **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 2008 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 2008: 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 2008. In addition, please provide your agency's rationale for using the Non-consensus Standards that are developed in the private sector counted in this question.
Voluntary Consensus Standards: **4**
Other Technical Standards: **0**
Rationale:

5. Please enter the Voluntary Consensus Standards Bodies (VCSB) in which your agency participated in during FY 2008: **25**

Voluntary Consensus Standards Body	**Acronym**
Acoustical Society of America	ASA
American Architectural Manufacturers Association	AAMA
American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators	AAMVA
American College of Radiology	ACR
American Gas Association	AGA
American National Standards Institute	ANSI
American Petroleum Institute	API
American Society for Quality	ASQ
American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers	ASHRAE
American Society of Mechanical Engineers	ASME
American Water Works Association	AWWA
ASTM International	ASTM
Electronic Industries Alliance	EIA
Illuminating Engineering Society of North America	IESNA
Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers	IEEE
International Code Council	ICC
International Organization for Standardization	ISO
International Organization for Standardization/International Electrotechnical Commission	ISO/IEC
National Cooperation for Laboratory Accreditation	NACLA
NSF International	NSFI

Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development	OECD
Society of Automotive Engineers	SAE
Underwriters Laboratories	UL
United Nations Economic Commission for Europe WP .29/GRSP	UNECE
United States Pharmacopoeia	USP

6. Please provide the total number of your agency's representatives who participated in voluntary consensus standards activities during FY 2008 and the total number of activities these agency representatives participated in: **32**

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 2008. EPA's Office of Water uses private-sector third party certifiers as part of its Water Sense Program.

EPA participates in the governance of the ASQ-ANSI National Accreditation Board (ANAB)

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

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

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

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

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

8. Please provide an evaluation of the effectiveness of Circular A-119 policy and recommendations for any changes:
The Circular is helpful in establishing the importance of voluntary consenses standards for the federal sector, and is also helpful in explaining to the private sector how government agencies interface with standards development organizations.

9. Please provide any other comments you would like to share on behalf of your agency.
EPA rulewriters have used the internal agency guide for a number of years so that they can search for voluntary standards as rules are being developed. The biggest increase in 'standards awareness' in the agency over the past three years has been in relationship to the non-regulatory programs which are often partnership programs with areas of the private sector. Some examples are the Agency's green buildings program that makes significant use of standards; the newly formed Green Meetings project that has already engaged ASTM International for standards development to compliment the project; and the Sustainable Products Network, a cross-Agency group promoting improved eco-labeling, that has engaged the American National Standards Institute's Standards Panel mechanism.

10. Please use this box to provide any additional comments on how your agency currently reports its use of voluntary consensus standards:
Questions 10.6 and 10.7 are unanswerable by EPA in their current format. The responses are included only because the online system won't allow a non-response. The Agency's Standards Executive has alerted authorities to this and asked many times for the format to be changed so that the Agency can respond meaningfully.

The Agency does maintain a database of EPA standards methods that were developed over the years in consultation with the regulated community and other technical experts. These standards are likely subject to review, but a technical review of a test method is not in and of itself a justification for opening up a regulation in which the standard(s) may be used. In rare cases where compliance with the REGULATION itself comes into question based on an outdated standard, the Agency undertakes appropriate action for those regulations. Revising standards outside of consideration for their existent references in regulations is without merit, is a cost burden and could result in confusion for compliance to existing regulations. To date, there have been very few (less than 5) comments on proposed regulations that cite the particular test method - whether a consensus standard or an EPA test method - as the basic opposition to the proposed regulation. Therefore, updating standards for the purpose of updating is not reportable here in the format provided.

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

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

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

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

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

Federal Communications Commission (FCC)

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

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

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

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

2. Please list the government-unique standards your agency used in lieu of voluntary consensus standards during FY 2008: **0**

3. Please list the Voluntary Consensus Standards (VCS) your agency substituted for Government Unique Standards (GUS) in FY 2008 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 2008: 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 2008. In addition, please provide your agency's rationale for using the Non-consensus Standards that are developed in the private sector counted in this question.
Voluntary Consensus Standards: **157**
Other Technical Standards: **0**
Rationale: N/A

5. Please enter the Voluntary Consensus Standards Bodies (VCSB) in which your agency participated in during FY 2008: **13**

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

6. Please provide the total number of your agency's representatives who participated in voluntary consensus standards activities during FY 2008 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 2008.
Accredited Laboratory Recognition Program

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

The FCC also recognizes accredited testing laboratories that have been accredited by A2LA and NVLAP to perform testing on products subject to the Commission’s

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

The FCC has recognized a total of 252 accredited laboratories. 101 are located in the United States and 151 are located outside of the United States.

Telecommunications Certification Bodies (TCB) Program

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

In May 2000, NIST initially evaluated American National Standards Institute's (ANSI) Conformity Assessment Program for compliance with ISO/IEC Guide 61 and the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) requirements for its TCB program. Every two years ANSI's accreditation program is subject to re-evaluation by NIST.

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

The FCC has recognized a total of 31 certification bodies under the TCB program. 17 are located in the United States and 13 are located outside of the United States.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Federal Trade Commission (FTC)

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

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

2. Please list the government-unique standards your agency used in lieu of voluntary consensus standards during FY 2008: **0**

3. Please list the Voluntary Consensus Standards (VCS) your agency substituted for Government Unique Standards (GUS) in FY 2008 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 2008: 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 2008. 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 2008: **0**

6. Please provide the total number of your agency's representatives who participated in voluntary consensus standards activities during FY 2008 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 2008. See response to Question 1.

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

See response to Question 1.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

General Services Administration (GSA)

Title: General Services Administration (GSA) Fiscal Year 2008 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 2008: **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 2008 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 2008: 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 2008. 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 2008: **26**

Voluntary Consensus Standards Body	**Acronym**
Ambulance Manufacturers Division	AMD
American Gas Association	AGA
American National Standards Institute	ANSI
American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers	ASHRAE
American Society of Mechanical Engineers	ASME
ASTM International	ASTM
Builders Hardware Manufacturers Association	BHMA
Gas Appliance Manufacturers Association	GAMA
Institute of Packaging Professionals	IOPP
International Safe Transit Association	ISTA
Material Handling Equipment Industry Association	MHIA
National Fire Protection Association	NFPA
National Institute of Packaging, Handling Engineers	NIPHLE
National Truck Equipment Assocation	NTEA
Network Address Space Working Group	IPv6
NSF International	NSF
Organization for the Advancement of Structured Information Standards	OASIS
Performance Review Institute	PRI
Qualified Products Management Council	QPMC
Society of Automotive Engineers	SAE
Technical Association for the WorldwIde, Pulp Paper and Converting Industry	TAPPI
The Business and Institutional Furniture Manufacturer's Association	BIFMA
The Maintenance Council of American Trucking Associations	TMC/ATA

The Society for Protective Coatings	SSPC
Underwriters Laboratories	UL
United Nations Centre for Trade Facilitation and Electronic Business	UN/CEFACT

6. Please provide the total number of your agency's representatives who participated in voluntary consensus standards activities during FY 2008 and the total number of activities these agency representatives participated in: **23**

7. Please provide any conformity assessment activities (as described in "Guidance on Federal Conformity Assessment Activities" found in the Federal Register, Volume 65, Number 155, dated August 10, 2000) in which your agency was involved in FY 2008.
A variety of conformity assessment activities were used including direct inspection and testing, supplier and third party testing, and product qualification and listing. In addition GSA representatives in the GSA Automotive Center were actively engaged in performing technical reviews of new offers, participating in post award meetings, hosting in-process validation reviews, participating in on-site first article inspections at manufacturer's plants and managing GSA's quality defect reporting program.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Government Printing Office (GPO)

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

Standards are very important in our (1) print procurement / material acquisitions programs and (2) secure document manufacturing. When dealing with vendors, standards provide a level playing field for them when bidding on GPO requirements. We use standards to inform potential bidders & offeror our minimum quality requirements. The use of standards has also ensure consistency in our manufacturing process and the ability to maintain the highest quality in the production of documents.

http://www.gpo.gov/acquisition/paperspecs_vol12.htm

2. Please list the government-unique standards your agency used in lieu of voluntary consensus standards during FY 2008: **0**

3. Please list the Voluntary Consensus Standards (VCS) your agency substituted for Government Unique Standards (GUS) in FY 2008 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 2008: 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 2008. 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 2008: **0**

6. Please provide the total number of your agency's representatives who participated in voluntary consensus standards activities during FY 2008 and the total number of activities these agency representatives participated in: **10**

7. Please provide any conformity assessment activities (as described in “Guidance on Federal Conformity Assessment Activities” found in the Federal Register, Volume 65, Number 155, dated August 10, 2000) in which your agency was involved in FY 2008.
n/a

8. Please provide an evaluation of the effectiveness of Circular A-119 policy and recommendations for any changes:
None suggested

9. Please provide any other comments you would like to share on behalf of your agency. During the past fiscal year, "standards" have become an important aspect of the Agency's day-to-day activities. A Quality Assurance office has been active in overseeing the effort to establish internal procedures to document "standard operating procedures." There has been other visible efforts to involve the entire workforce in the development of process standards, becoming familiar with 5S and ISO 9000 certification.

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

10.6 - It is expected that there will be an Agency schedule for reviewing standards for internal use

10.7 - This had been the policy for the laboratory unit that develops specification standards for use in procurement documents

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

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

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

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

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

National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)

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

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

(b) The Technical Standards Program's Website accessible at http://standards.nasa.gov provides direct access to NASA-developed standards, other government-developed standards, and to non-government Standards Development Organizations' (SDO) Voluntary Consensus Standards (VCSs).

2. Please list the government-unique standards your agency used in lieu of voluntary consensus standards during FY 2008:
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 2008 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 2008: 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 2008. 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: **179**
Other Technical Standards: **57**
Rationale: NASA Reports VCS Usage on a Categorical Basis. Specifically, NASA provides access to technical standards from all relevant sources but, as a "procurement agency", does not monitor or control VCS standards used on individual procurements and programs. NASA does maintain a list of VCS "Preferred Technical Standards" (currently ~180) based on user recommendations as an aid to selection for users. Use of other standards – from all sources – is determined by users based on needs. NASA does maintain a set of NASA Technical standards (~60) to meet technical requirements not available in VCS, to provide implementation requirements for internal use, and to document lessons learned

5. Please enter the Voluntary Consensus Standards Bodies (VCSB) in which your agency participated in during FY 2008: **21**

Voluntary Consensus Standards Body	**Acronym**
Aerospace Industries Association of America	AIA
American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics	AIAA
American Society of Agricultural and Biological Engineers	ASABE
American Society of Mechanical Engineers	ASME
American Welding Society	AWS
ASTM International	ASTM
Consultative Committee for Space Data Systems	CCSDS
Electrostatic Discharge Association	ESDA
Government Electronics & Information Technology Association	GEITA
Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers	IEEE
Institute of Environmental Sciences & Technology	IEST
International Astronomical Union	IAU
International Organization for Standardization	ISO
IPC - Association Connecting Electronics Industries	IPC
National Aerospace and Defence Contractors Association	NADCAP
National Association of Corrosion Engineers International	NACE
National Defense Industrial Association	NDIA
National Fire Protection Association	NFPA
NCSLI International	NCSLI
Organization for the Advancement of Structured Information Standards	OASIS
Society of Automotive Engineers	SAE

6. Please provide the total number of your agency's representatives who participated in voluntary consensus standards activities during FY 2008 and the total number of activities these agency representatives participated in: **98**

7. Please provide any conformity assessment activities (as described in “Guidance on Federal Conformity Assessment Activities” found in the Federal Register, Volume 65, Number 155, dated August 10, 2000) in which your agency was involved in FY 2008. NASA's Office of Safety and Mission Assurance remains involved in various conformity assessment activities. Most notable are the audits, assessments, and reviews processes according to NASA Procedural Requirements (NPR) 8705.6, Safety and Mission Assurance Audits, Assessments, and Reviews. Conformity assessments of NASA contractors are based on requirements of NASA Policy Directive (NPD) 8730.5 and the NASA Quality Policy. These audits and reviews evaluate, among other items, compliance with both NASA-STDs and NASA mandated VCS. In addition, some of the activities supported by the OSMA and the Office of Chief Engineer participate with conformity assessment activities such as NASCAP. Conformity assessments activities involved included ISO 9001:2000, ISO 14001:204, AS0100, and OSHA VPP Star.

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

9. Please provide any other comments you would like to share on behalf of your agency.
None at this time.

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

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

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

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

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

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

National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)

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

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

For example, NARA uses ISO 15489 as a framework for Federal records management training. ISO 15489 provides a 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 2008: **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 2008 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 2008: 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 2008. In addition, please provide your agency's rationale for using the Non-consensus Standards that are developed in the private sector counted in this question.
Voluntary Consensus Standards: **1**
Other Technical Standards: **0**
Rationale: The standard was incorporated by reference into our final rule relating to Presidential Library facilities, which went into effect in 2008. These new regulations appear at 36 CFR Part 1281.

5. Please enter the Voluntary Consensus Standards Bodies (VCSB) in which your agency participated in during FY 2008: **14**

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

6. Please provide the total number of your agency's representatives who participated in voluntary consensus standards activities during FY 2008 and the total number of activities these agency representatives participated in: **19**

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 2008.
NARA did not participate in any conformity assessment activities in FY 2008.

8. Please provide an evaluation of the effectiveness of Circular A-119 policy and recommendations for any changes:
We believe that the Circular is working effectively and have no recommendations for changes.

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

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

Additional response for question 10.7: We review our use of standards on a rotating basis as we review our regulations that include IBRs.

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

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

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

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

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

National Science Foundation (NSF)

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

Created more than 50 years ago, the National Science Foundation supports basic reseach and science and engineering education at the frontiers of discovery across all fields of science and engineering. Grant awards are selected based on peer review of proposals submitted by the science and education community.

Standards are important for NSF's operation. The agency's participation in standards-related tasks is promulgated through its professional staff, mainly through professional activities that also relate to staff's official duties. About 30% of NSF staff are experts on 1-3 year rotational assignment to NSF from their home institutions that include government agencies, academic institutions and industry. As the profile of NSF staff members change because of staff changes, so does the profile of NSF participation in standards-related activities.

As staff members of a U.S. Government agency, NSF program staff are responsive to customer feedback, and their work is often informed by the latest development in and recommendation from standards-related professional bodies such as the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM). These recommendations are, strictly speaking, not standards, but they are beneficial to the mission of the NSF by ensuring that the construction and operation of NSF funded facilities and equipment conform to accepted standards.

In this report, we detail the profile of the standards-related activities of NSF in 2008.

2. Please list the government-unique standards your agency used in lieu of voluntary consensus standards during FY 2008: **0**

3. Please list the Voluntary Consensus Standards (VCS) your agency substituted for Government Unique Standards (GUS) in FY 2008 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 2008: 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 2008. 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 2008: **2**

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

6. Please provide the total number of your agency's representatives who participated in voluntary consensus standards activities during FY 2008 and the total number of activities these agency representatives participated in: **3**

7. Please provide any conformity assessment activities (as described in "Guidance on Federal Conformity Assessment Activities" found in the Federal Register, Volume 65, Number 155, dated August 10, 2000) in which your agency was involved in FY 2008.
None.

8. Please provide an evaluation of the effectiveness of Circular A-119 policy and recommendations for any changes:
We consider Circular A-119 policy to be effective. No change is recommended.

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

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

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**

Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC)

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

Under the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, the NRC has authority to promulgate regulations governing both nuclear materials and production and utilization facilities. In many cases, the NRC has developed and promulgated such regulations. However, in other areas, the NRC has incorporated by reference into NRC regulations several voluntary consensus standards. The NRC's reasons for incorporation by reference include (but are not limited to) providing the level of regulatory certainty and predictability desired by stakeholders, recognizing and considering the broad range of technical expertise and experience of the individuals who are represented on many consensus standards organizations, and minimizing the expenditure of NRC resources that would otherwise be necessary to develop regulations which provide the level of detail comparable to that provided by consensus standards. NRC staff members participate on many standards development committees to provide staff input and to help assure that published standards can be endorsed in the regulatory process. 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. More information is available in SECY-08-0140, "Development and Regulatory Application of Consensus Standards by U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission Staff." The NRC website on standards development, which is currently being revised, is at: http://www.nrc.gov/about-nrc/regulatory/standards-dev.html.

An example of successful implementation of a consensus standard is the endorsement of the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) standard, NFPA 805, "Performance-Based Standard for Fire Protection for Light-Water Reactor Electric Generating Plants." Title 10, Section 50.48(c), of the Code of Federal Regulations (10 CFR 50.48(c)), which the Commission adopted in 2004, incorporates the 2001 edition of NFPA 805 by reference, with certain exceptions, and allows licensees voluntarily to adopt and maintain a fire protection program that meets the requirements of NFPA 805 as an alternative to meeting the requirements of 10 CFR 50.48(b) or the plant-specific fire protection license conditions. The standard is applied to demonstrate that a proposed licensing basis change, "would not adversely affect the ability to achieve and maintain safe shutdown in the event of a fire." Additional guidance is provided in NRC Regulatory Guide 1.205, "Risk-Informed, Performance-Based Fire Protection for Existing Light-Water Nuclear Power Plants."

The prescriptive NRC regulations governing fire protection programs have been subject to different interpretations and have been difficult to enforce in a clear, consistent way. The revised rule allows plants to establish well-defined fire protection licensing bases and to manage their fire protection programs with minimal regulatory intervention. More than

40 power plants in the U.S. are actively transitioning their current fire protection programs to ones based on NFPA 805. The NRC staff has conducted visits to pilot plants, as well as numerous public meetings to assist plants in the transition. As a result of the need for fire-related probabilistic risk assessment (PRA), there is increased interest in a joint PRA standard published by the American Nuclear Society (ANS) and the American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME).

2. Please list the government-unique standards your agency used in lieu of voluntary consensus standards during FY 2008: **0**

3. Please list the Voluntary Consensus Standards (VCS) your agency substituted for Government Unique Standards (GUS) in FY 2008 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 2008: 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 2008. In addition, please provide your agency's rationale for using the Non-consensus Standards that are developed in the private sector counted in this question.
Voluntary Consensus Standards: **6**
Other Technical Standards: **0**
Rationale: VCSs Used in Regulation: A final rule was published in the Federal Register [73 FR 52730] on September 8, 2008, incorporating Section III and Section XI of the 2004 Edition of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME) Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code into Title 10, Part 50.55a, of the Code of Federal Regulations (10 CFR 50.55a). VCSs Used in Regulatory Guidance: IEEE Standard 650-2006, “IEEE Standard for Qualification of Class 1E Static Battery Chargers and Inverters for Nuclear Power Generating Stations,” endorsed in RG 1.210, "Qualification of Safety-Related Battery Chargers and Inverters for Nuclear Power Plants," in July, 2008. American National Standards Institute (ANSI) standards cited in NUREG-1556, Volume 21, “Consolidated Guidance About Material Licenses: Program-Specific Guidance About Possession Licenses for Production of Radioactive Material Using an Accelerator,” October, 2007: ANSI N13.30-1996, “Performance Criteria for Radiobioassay” ANSI N323a-1997, “Radiation Protection Instrumentation Test and Calibration” ANSI N13.1-1999, “Guide to Sampling Airborne Radioactive Materials in Nuclear Facilities” ANSI N42.18-2004, “Specification and Performance of On-Site Instrumentation for Continuously Monitoring Radioactivity in Effluents”

5. Please enter the Voluntary Consensus Standards Bodies (VCSB) in which your agency participated in during FY 2008: **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
Instrumentation, Systems, and Automation Society	ISA
International Organization for Standardization/International Electrotechnical Commission	ISO/IEC
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 2008 and the total number of activities these agency representatives participated in: **172**

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 2008.
None

8. Please provide an evaluation of the effectiveness of Circular A-119 policy and recommendations for any changes:
The NRC believes that the Circular provides appropriate direction and encouragement for federal agencies to develop internal agency-wide guidelines. The circular also provides sufficient and reasonable flexibility for each agency to make an independent determination relative to participation on voluntary consensus bodies and use of developed standards.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Appendix F – Federal Agency Activities Related to Conformity Assessment

FY 2008 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 2008.	
Agency	**Response**
ACCESS	n/a
CPSC	On August 14, 2008, the President signed into law the Consumer Product Safety Improvement Act of 2008, hereinafter refered 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 is shown on CPSC's website at www.cpsc.gov under "Information on the Consumer Product Safety Improvement Act".
DHS	Participation in NVLAP Conformity Assessment Working group pursuant to Title 15 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Sec 287.4
DOC	National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program (NVLAP) The National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program (NVLAP) provides third-party accreditation to testing and calibration laboratories. NVLAP's accreditation programs are established in response to legislative or administrative actions by the Federal Government or to requests from government agencies and private-sector organizations. NVLAP operates its accreditation system in accordance with the international conformity assessment standard ISO/IEC 17011, Conformity assessment – General requirements for accreditation bodies accrediting conformity assessment bodies, which is published by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC). NVLAP accredits laboratories that are found competent to perform specific test 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 the current status of accredited laboratories is published in NVLAP Directory of Accredited Laboratories, which is published online and updated monthly at . NVLAP is a signatory to the International Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation (ILAC) and the Asia-Pacific Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation (APLAC) Mutual Recognition Arrangements, and has applied for signatory status in the InterAmerican Accreditation Cooperation (IAAC) (MRA). In 2008 NVLAP successfully underwent a full evaluation by these cooperations for the purposes of reconfirming conformity for the continuation

	of signatory status in the ILAC and APLAC MRAs and for the application for signatory status in the IAAC MRA. By participating in these cooperations, NVLAP facilitates the mutual recognition of accredited test and measurement results of its signatory partners, thereby reducing the need for redundant testing and lowering costs to customers. NVLAP Certificate of Accreditation When NVLAP grants initial or continuing accreditation to a laboratory, it issues a Certificate of Accreditation to ISO/IEC 17025:2005, which includes the following statement to convey that an accredited laboratory management system meets the principles of ISO 9001:2000, Quality management system – requirements. "This laboratory is accredited in accordance with the recognized International Standard ISO/IEC 17025:2005. This accreditation demonstrates technical competence for a defined scope and the operation of a laboratory quality management system (refer joint ISO-ILAC-IAF Communique dated 18 June 2005)" NVLAP-accredited laboratories may use the above statement on their test reports and calibration certificates if they supply, or provide access to via a website, the Joint ISO-ILAC-IAF Communique as part of the package for their laboratory customers. The Joint ISO-ILAC-IAF Communique was issued to counter a perception that accredited laboratories do not operate a recognized quality management system. Many accredited laboratories have had difficulty convincing their customers that they should be asking laboratories to be accredited to ISO/IEC 17025 rather than be certified (or registered) to ISO 9001. The situation became more acute with the publication of ISO 9001:2000, as some customers continually asked laboratories to be certified, when they really meant accredited. It is anticipated that the use of the above statement by both accreditation bodies and accredited laboratories will help to address the market issues caused by the confusion between these two terms. New Accreditation Programs Biometrics Testing In 2007 the U.S. Department of Homeland Security requested the establishment of the Biometrics Testing laboratory accreditation program by the National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program (NVLAP) to accredit laboratories that perform conformance testing, interoperability testing, technology testing, scenario testing, and operational and usability testing for biometrics products (systems and subsystems) as defined in nationally and

	internationally recognized biometrics products testing standards of biometric systems and subsystems. In February 2008 NIST published a notice in the Federal Register requesting comments on the proposed establishment of a Biometrics Testing program, and in July 2008 NVLAP held a public workshop to solicit further comments on the program's establishment and on the technical requirements to be associated with the program. In November 2008 NIST published a Federal Register notice to announce the establishment of the program and the availability of applications for accreditation of laboratories that perform biometric testing. Personal Body Armor In 2008 NVLAP accredited seven laboratories under the Personal Body Armor laboratory accreditation program. This program was established in 2007 in response to a request from the U.S. Department of Justice's (DoJ), National Institute of Justice (NIJ) for a program to accredit laboratories that test body armor for the DoJ law enforcement certification program. The new laboratories are accredited for NIJ Standard 0101.06, Ballistic Resistance of Body Armor, July 2008, Sections 5, 6, and/or 7. Laboratory test results will be used for the purposes of preparing NIJ's Personal Body Armor Consumer Product List. Expansion of NVLAP Accreditation Programs Cryptographic and Security Testing The Cryptographic and Security Testing laboratory accreditation program, formerly named Cryptographic Module Testing, was established by NVLAP to accredit laboratories that perform cryptographic algorithms and cryptographic module validation conformance testing. As the laboratory assessment program (LAP) expanded in 2006 and 2007 and offered additional security scopes of accreditation, the name was changed to Cryptographic and Security Testing (CST). In 2007 the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) asked NIST to initiate a new program for validating the implementation of the Security Content Automation Protocol (SCAP) standards within security software modules. To meet this need, NVLAP announced the addition of the SCAP test suite to its CST LAP in early 2008. The new test suite is composed of six open standards and enables automated vulnerability management, measurement, and policy compliance evaluation; enumerates vulnerabilities, misconfigurations, platforms, and impact; and provides machine-readable security configuration checklists. The SCAP test methods were developed by NIST's Information Technology Laboratory for use in such applications as checking the Federal Desktop Core Configuration (FDCC) settings and feeding information into the National Vulnerability Database.

	Solid State Lighting As part of the ENERGY STAR® program for solid state lighting (SSL), the U.S. Department of Energy requested NVLAP to expand the Energy Efficient Lighting Products (EEL) laboratory accreditation program to include specific test methods used in testing certain types of solid state lighting products and LED sources. The purpose of this addition of test methods is to accredit testing laboratories to ensure that standard test procedures are followed to measure electrical, photometric, colorimetric, and lumen maintenance characteristics of solid state lighting products and LED sources. In 2008 NVLAP developed the draft requirements document for SSL laboratories, NIST Handbook 150-1A, and accreditation is expected to be offered in early 2009. Additional information about the National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program may be found on its home page: http://ts.nist.gov/standards/accreditation/index.cfm. National Voluntary Conformity Assessment System Evaluation (NVCASE) Program The National Voluntary Conformity Assessment System Evaluation (NVCASE) Program enables U.S. industry to satisfy mandated foreign technical requirements using the results of U.S.-based conformity assessment programs that perform technical evaluations comparable in their rigor to practices in the receiving country. Under this program, the Department of Commerce, acting through the National Institute of Standards and Technology, evaluates U.S.-based conformity assessment bodies in order to be able to give assurances to a foreign government that qualifying bodies meet that government's requirements and can provide results that are acceptable to that government. The program provides a technically-based U.S. approval process for U.S. industry to gain foreign market access; the acceptability of conformity assessment results to the relevant foreign government will be a matter for agreement between the two governments. Additional information about the NVCASE Program can be found at http://ts.nist.gov/Standards/Global/nvcase.cfm. Conformity Assessment Activities under Mutual Recognition Agreements/Arrangement (MRAs) The United States and the European Community Mutual Recognition Agreement (US - EU MRA) is a multi-sector bilateral government-to-government agreement between the United States and the 25 Member States of the European Union. Under this MRA, NIST is responsible for designating organizations in the US Conformity Assessment Bodies (CABs) for three product sectors: 1) Electromagnetic Compatibility (EMC), 2) Telecommunications, and 3) Recreational Craft. After a lengthy review

process, CABs that meet certain criteria are formally recognized and may operate as a CAB as described in the U.S. - EU MRA and the specific technical regulations of the EU governing the appropriate product sectors. The U.S.-EU MRA is an important regulatory and trade agreement which provides greater market access in a timelier manner for U.S. manufacturers exporting to Europe and European manufacturers exporting to the United States. Further information can be obtained at http://ts.nist.gov/Standards/Global/mra.cfm.

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

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

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

NIST Committee Participation in Conformity Assessment Standards Development and Activities

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

	Group. NIST/SSD is a member of ANSI's Conformity Assessment Policy Committee (CAPC), which is the primary focal point for developing, coordinating, and maintaining ANSI's policies and accreditation activities. The committee makes policy recommendations to the ANSI Board related to conformity assessment and provides oversight for ANSI's conformity assessment programs. In the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) area, NIST/SSD personnel serve on the U.S. National Committee to the IECEE (IEC System for Conformity Testing and Certification of Electrical Equipment). The latter is a worldwide scheme that allows manufacturers to obtain a test certificate from an approved U.S. National Certification Body (NCB) and to use that test report to obtain certification marks in other participating countries. Additionally, NIST provides technical support to the Standards Related Measures (SRM) Committee under the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA). The SRM Committee serves as a forum for the resolution of standards and conformity assessment issues that impact trade among the three NAFTA partners. NIST also provides technical support for the InterAmerican Accreditation Cooperation (IAAC). Such arrangements/agreements are designed to harmonize conformity assessment practices and promote the global acceptance of conformity assessment results from qualified bodies to minimize the need for and cost of redundant conformity assessments. Coordination of Conformity Assessment Activities Under the NTTAA, NIST is responsible for coordinating conformity assessment activities with private sector technical standards activities and conformity assessment activities, with the goal of eliminating unnecessary duplication and complexity. Current NIST activities in this area include: • Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Conformity Assessment Activities - NIST’s Technology Services is working with the Department of Homeland Security Standards Executive to develop the DHS Science and Technology standards and conformity assessment infrastructure as well as requirements, standards, testing protocols, and conformity assessment methods. • Radiation Detectors - NIST’s Technology Services, in cooperation with NIST’s Radiation Physics Division assistingwith the implementation of a conformity assessment program for radiation detectors for DHS’s Domestic Nuclear Detection Office including accreditation for testing laboratories whose testing will support the Graduated Rad/Nuc Detector Evaluation and Reporting (GRaDER) program. See http://www.dhs.gov/xres/programs/gc_1218637329931.shtm for additional information.

	• PS-Prep, Business Continuity and Preparedness Management – NIST Technology Services is working with the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to implement a private sector certification program for organizations to demonstrate their compliance with the requirements of adopted standards. This program is being developed under the authority of the Implementing the 9/11 Commissions Recommendations Act of 2007. See http://www.fema.gov/business/certification/index.htm for additional information. • National Institute of Justice Body Armor - NIST's Technology Services, in cooperation with NIST's Office of Law Enforcement Standards (OLES), the Department of Justice's National Institute of Justice (NIJ), and the National Law Enforcement and Corrections Technology Center (NLECTC) developed and implemented a significant enhancement to the current body armor certification program and including a revised NIJ performance standard for the safety of law enforcement officers. NVLAP, at the request of NIJ, has implemented a laboratory accreditation program to accredit body armor testing laboratories. Several laboratories have been accredited to test body armor. • Interoperable Public Safety Communications Equipment - NIST's Technology Services, in cooperation with TIA Project 25, the NIST OLES, the Institute for Telecommunication Sciences, and DHS Project SAFECOM established the P25 Compliance Assessment Program (P25 CAP) to assist emergency communications officials in procurement and deployment of public safety land mobile radios. The P25 CAP is a conformity assessment program based on recognition of testing competence, standardized test report forms, and a supplier's declaration of conformity. DHS grant guidance requires the P25 CAP. NIST published NIST Handbook 153 - Laboratory Recognition Process for Project 25 - Compliance Assessment which defines the test laboratory requirements for developing data to support the manufacturer's declarations of conformity. • NIST's Technology Services is working with NIST Radiation Physics to develop a series of IEEE Standards for the performance of non-intrusive inspection equipment. The Standard for the Performance and Evaluation of Checkpoint Cabinet X-Ray Imaging Security-Screening Systems and the Standard for Performance of Cargo X-Ray Systems are published and a standard for body imagers and Computerized Tomographic checked baggage screening equipment are in development. • Toy Safety Initiative - NIST's Technology Services is providing technical assistance to the Consumer Product Safety Commission in their implementations of the Consumer Product Safety Improvement Act of 2008 and to the private sector in the development of model certification programs to address toy safety issues. Both intend to use the international system for

	accreditation of test laboratories. • Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Project on Greener Cleanups – NIST's Technology Services is providing assistance to EPA to develop a standard and certification program for Brownfield remediation (clean ups) . • EPA WaterSense Project – NIST's Technology Services assisted EPA staff in the implementation of its WaterSense program that is now available for toilets and faucets. Watersense certified products are now a significant share of the marketplace. • DoD Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program (DoD ELAP) – NIST's Technology Service's staff provided assistance to the DoD Environmental Data Quality Workgroup (EDQW) to create a DoD wide program to accredit laboratories that perform testing in support of DoD. Finally, NIST/SSD has published a number of directories and reports on conformity assessment-related issues. NIST/SSD also maintains a Web site (http://ts.nist.gov) that provides a one-stop-shopping source for information on various conformity assessment issues.
DoD	The Department does not collect conformity assessment activity information.
DOE	The Department of Energy does not track conformity assessment activities.
DOI	The Minerals Management Service of DOI is a member of the Federal Geographic Data Committee (FGDC) with representation on the Standards Working Group, the Coordinating Committee, the Steering Committee, the Marine Boundary Working Group, and ad hoc subcommittees developing standards for geospatial data. Bureau of Reclamation: The ISO 14001 standard requires that organizations conduct third- party conformance audits to determine conformance with the ISO Standard. Reclamation has adopted this requirement in a revised form and will conduct audits to determine conformance with both the Standard framework and the executive order. Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA): BIA participated in the Federal Geospatial One-Stop and the Enterprise Geographic Information Management Committee. FWS: The FWS continues to implement key security standards and guidelines developed or approved by NIST to support the implementation of and compliance with the Federal Information Security Management Act (FISMA) including: • Standards for categorizing information and information systems by mission impact. • Standards for minimum security requirements for information and

	information systems. • Standards for encrypting government data. • Standards for applying and enforcing secure configuration baselines. • Standards for secure remote access. • Guidance for mapping types of information and information systems to appropriate security categories. • Guidance for planning and conducting technical information security testing. • Guidance for assessing security controls in information systems and determining security control effectiveness. • Guidance for certifying and accrediting information systems. The FWS is currently using secure configuration benchmarks developed by the Center for Internet Security (CIS), a non-profit organization whose mission is to help organizations reduce the risk of business and e-commerce disruptions resulting from inadequate technical security controls. These benchmarks have been deemed as "NIST" approved. Office of Surface Mining (OSM): The two geospatial Data Standards, the Coal Surface Mining Permit Boundary Standard (D7384-07, approved September 1, 2007), and the Underground Coal Mine Extents Standard (D7443-08, approved April 1, 2008) will have voluntary consensus standards. The FGDC will also consider these ASTM standards for endorsement in FY2009.
DOJ	N/A
DOL	No comment at this time
DOS	none
DOT	Federal Railroad Administration (FRA): Under 15 CFR Part 287.4(i): FRA's conformity assessment activities are visible internationally through expanded efforts in the area of safe, uniform international transport of hazardous materials by participation in the Canadian General Standards Board Tank Car Committee and the 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. Under 15 CFR Part 287.4(j): Participation in the voluntary consensus standards bodies listed above as well as in numerous committees and sub-committees of those bodies gives FRA access to the developmental stages of private sector conformity assessment standards to ensure that the agency viewpoint is considered in the development of these standards.
ED	None
EPA	EPA's Office of Water uses private-sector third party certifiers as part of its

	Water Sense Program. EPA participates in the governance of the ASQ-ANSI National Accreditation Board (ANAB) The Agency's Standards Executive serves on the American National Accreditation Board, ANAB, which overseas the accreditation processes and policies for third party bodies providing certification and registration services to ISO 9000 quality management standards and ISO 14001 environmental managmeent system standards. The Agency's Standards Executive also serves as an Officer of the Board for the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) that is one of the two partners in the ANAB, and is also the provider for Personnel Certification services as part of the Institutes portfolio directed by the Board. Agency personnel serve on the Environmental Management System and the Quality Management System Advisory Councils of Underwriter Laboratories, an internationally recognized standards and certification body. Agency personnel participate in the Environmental Auditing Roundtable (EAR) which reviews policies and procedures for auditing related to environmental applications. An Agency auditing expert serves on the ANSI International Conformity Assessment Committee, the International Accreditation Forum and works with the ISO Conformity Assessment Committee.
FCC	Accredited Laboratory Recognition Program A2LA and NIST’s National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program (NVLAP) are approved accreditation bodies under the U.S. Federal Communications Commission (FCC) program that requires manufacturers and suppliers of personal computers, computer peripherals and other Radio Frequency (RF) devices who intend to use a “Declaration of Conformity” on their products to have the products tested by an accredited Electromagnetic Compatibility (EMC) testing laboratory. The FCC also recognizes accredited testing laboratories that have been accredited by A2LA and NVLAP to perform testing on products subject to the Commission’s equipment authorization program on products subject to certification under Part 15.. The accreditation of a laboratory located outside of the United States, or its possessions, is acceptable to the Commission if the accredited laboratory has been designated by a foreign designating authority and recognized by the Commission under the terms of a government-to-government Mutual

	Recognition Agreement/Arrangement (MRA); or if the testing laboratory has been recognized by the Commission as being accredited by an organization that has entered into an arrangement between accrediting organizations and the arrangement has been recognized by the Commission. The FCC has recognized a total of 252 accredited laboratories. 101 are located in the United States and 151 are located outside of the United States. Telecommunications Certification Bodies (TCB) Program On December 17, 1998, the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) adopted rules for the establishment of Telecommunication Certification Bodies (TCB). A TCB is a private organization, which is authorized to issue grants, within its scope of designation, for equipment subject to the FCC's certification procedure. Under these rules, a TCB has the authority to review and grant an application for certification to the FCC rules. This order also established procedures for foreign TCBs under the terms of a government-to-government Mutual Recognition Agreement/Arrangement (MRA). Foreign TCBs, where recognized, certify equipment to U.S. requirements using test procedures and technical requirements under the FCC rules for purposes of U.S.-valid equipment authorization. There are two "phases" of mutual recognition. Phase I permits tests performed outside the U.S. to be used in support of equipment authorization of products subject to the FCC's Declaration of Conformity (DoC) requirements; Phase II permits the certification of products subject to the FCC's certification requirements by a TCB located outside of the U.S. In May 2000, NIST initially evaluated American National Standards Institute's (ANSI) Conformity Assessment Program for compliance with ISO/IEC Guide 61 and the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) requirements for its TCB program. Every two years ANSI's accreditation program is subject to re-evaluation by NIST. ANSI evaluates prospective TCBs for compliance with ISO/IEC Guide 65 and FCC requirements for the TCB program. FCC requires that a TCB must have core testing capability and that the testing laboratory must be accredited to ISO/IEC Standard 17025. NIST recommends accredited organizations to FCC for designation as TCBs. The FCC has recognized a total of 31 certification bodies under the TCB program. 17 are located in the United States and 13 are located outside of the United States.
FTC	See response to Question 1.
GPO	n/a
GSA	A variety of conformity assessment activities were used including direct

	inspection and testing, supplier and third party testing, and product qualification and listing. In addition GSA representatives in the GSA Automotive Center were actively engaged in performing technical reviews of new offers, participating in post award meetings, hosting in-process validation reviews, participating in on-site first article inspections at manufacturer's plants and managing GSA's quality defect reporting program
HHS	Conformance activities are conducted under applicable regulations and guidance. Standards may become part of conformance activities as they may provide an acceptable approach to be in compliance with applicable laws and regulations. FDA laboratories, which conduct official product testing are in the process of becoming ISO/IEC 17025 accredited. The FDA has conducted staff training and is in the process of writing a Laboratory Quality Assurance Manual centrally documenting Center policies and procedures related to the official testing of regulated biological products. FDA is also implementing a quality management software tool to assist in the effort under the direction of quality assurance managers hired to coordinate the implementation of an ISO 17025-based quality system.
HUD	n/a
NARA	NARA did not participate in any conformity assessment activities in FY 2008.
NASA	NASA's Office of Safety and Mission Assurance remains involved in various conformity assessment activities. Most notable are the audits, assessments, and reviews processes according to NASA Procedural Requirements (NPR) 8705.6, Safety and Mission Assurance Audits, Assessments, and Reviews. Conformity assessments of NASA contractors are based on requirements of NASA Policy Directive (NPD) 8730.5 and the NASA Quality Policy. These audits and reviews evaluate, among other items, compliance with both NASA-STDs and NASA mandated VCS. In addition, some of the activities supported by the OSMA and the Office of Chief Engineer participate with conformity assessment activities such as NASCAP. Conformity assessments activities involved included ISO 9001:2000, ISO 14001:204, AS0100, and OSHA VPP Star.
NRC	None
NSF	None.
TRES	None
USDA	N/A
VA	The VA does not engage in conformity assessment activities. VA strives to use industry-based standards and commerical off the shelf products.

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

FY 2008 Voluntary Consensus Standards Bodies in which Federal Agencies Participated	
Voluntary Consensus Standards Body	**Acronym**
3 rd Generation Partnership Project Project 2	3GPP2
3-A Sanitary Standards, Inc	3-A SSI
3A/NSF International Meat and Poultry Equipment Standards	3A/NSF
3rd Generation Partnership Project	3GPP
Accredited Standards Committee X12	X12
Acoustical Society of America	ASA
Adeno Associated Virus Reference Materials Working Group	ARMWG
Adeno Associated Virus Reference Standard Working Group	AAVSWG
Advisory Committee for water Information	ACWI
Advisory Committee on Casualty Assessment Health Canada	ACCA
Aerospace & Defense Industries Association of Europe	ASD
Aerospace Industries Association of America	AIA
Air Movement and Control Association	AMCA
Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute	ARI
Alliance for Telecommunications Industry Solutions	ATIS
Almond Board of California	ABC
Aluminum Association	AA
Ambulance Manufacturers Division	AMD
AMCA International	AMCA
American Academy of Pediatrics	AAP
American Architectural Manufacturers Association	AAMA
American Association for Budget and Program Analysis	AABPA
American Association for Clinical Chemistry	AACC
American Association for Laboratory Accreditation	A2LA
American Association of Blood Banks	AABB
American Association of Cereal Chemists	AACC
American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators	AAMVA
American Association of Physicists in Medicine	AAPM

American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials	AASHTO
American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists	AATCC
American Association of Tissue Banks	AATB
American Backflow Prevention Association	ABPA
American Bearing Manufacturers Association	ABMA
American Boat and Yacht Council	ABYC
American Bureau of Shipping	ABS
American Chemical Society	ACS
American College of Nuclear Physicians	ACNP
American College of Radiology	ACR
American College of Surgeons	ACOS
American Concrete Institute	ACI
American Concrete Pipe Association	ACPA
American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists	ACGIH
American Dental Association	ADA
American Foundation for the Accreditation of Haematopoietic Cell Therapy	FAHCT
American Gas Association	AGA
American Gear Manufacturers Association	AGMA
American Hardboard Association	AHA
American Hardware Manufacturers Association	AHMA
American Healthcare Information Community	AHIC
American Industrial Hygiene Association	AIHA
American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics	AIAA
American Institute of Steel Construction	AISC
American Institute of Timber Construction	AITC
American Institute of Ultrasound Manufacturers	AIUM
American Iron and Steel Institute	AISI
American Joint Commission on Cancer	AJCC
American Leather Chemists Association	ALCA
American Lift Institute	ALI
American Lumber Standards Committee	ALSC

American Medical Association	AMA
American National Metric Council	ANMC
American National Standards Institute	ANSI
American Nuclear Society	ANS
American Oil Chemists Society	AOCS
American Pacific Economic Conference	APEC
American Petroleum Institute	API
American Plywood Association	APA
American Psychiatric Association	APA
American Public Health Association	APHA
American Public Transportation Association	APTA
American Pyrotechnics Association	APA
American Railway Engineering & Maintenance-of-Way Association	AREMA
American Rock Mechanics Association	ARMA
American Society for Gene Therapy	ASGT
American Society for Healthcare Engineering	ASHE
American Society for Industrial Security	ASIS
American Society for Nondestructive Testing	ASNT
American Society for Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing	ASPRS
American Society for Quality	ASQ
American Society for Refrigeration & Air Conditioning Engineers	AHSRA
American Society for Reproductive Medicine	ASRM
American Society for Testing and Materials International	ASTM
American Society of Agricultural and Biological Engineers	ASABE
American Society of Agricultural Engineers	ASAE
American Society of Cinematographers	ASC
American Society of Civil Engineers	ASCE
American Society of Dam Safety Officials	ASDSO
American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers	ASHRAE
American Society of Mass Spectrometry	ASMS
American Society of Mechanical Engineers	ASME

American Society of Naval Engineers	ASNE
American Society of Quality Control	ASQ
American Society of Safety Engineers	ASSE
American Society of Sanitary Engineering	ASSE
American Towing Tank Conference	ATTC
American Trucking Association	ATA
American Type Culture Collection	ATCC
American Vacuum Society	AVS
American Veterinary Medical Association	AVMA
American Water Works Association	AWWA
American Welding Society	AWS
American Wood Preservers Association	AWPA
American Wood Preservers institute	AWPI
Analytical Environmental Immunochemical Consortium	AEIC
ANSI-ASQ National Accreditation Board	ANAB
AOAC International	AOAC
APA - The Engineered Wood Association	APA
Architectural Woodwork Institute	AWI
ARMA International	ARMAI
ASC X9, Inc.	ASC X9
ASCE Building Security Council	BSC
Asphalt Roofing Manufacturers Association	ARMA
Associated Air Balance Council	AABC
Association for Assessment and Accreditation of Laboratory Animal Care International	AAALAC
Association for Automatic Indentification & Mobility	AIM
Association for Information and Image Management	AIIM
Association for Machine Technology	AMT
Association for the Advancement of Cost Engineering	AACEI
Association for the Advancement of Medical Instrumentation	AAMI
Association of American Railroads	AAR
Association of American Seed Control Officials	AASCO

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

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

Designated Standards Maintenance Organizations Board	DSMO
Deutsches Institut fur Nomung - German Institute for Standardization	DIN
Deutsches Institut fur Normung German Institute for Standardization	DIN
Dimensional Metrology Standards Consortium	DMSC
Electronic Commerce Code Management Association	ECCMA
Electronic Components Assemblies & Materials Association	ECAMA
Electronic Industries Alliance	EIA
Electronic Products Codes Global	EPCG
Electrostatic Discharge Association	ESDA
Emergency Interoperability Consortium	EIC
Engineered Wood Association	EWA
Engineering Sciences Data Unit International	ESDU
Enterprise Content Management Association	AIIM
ESD Association	ESD
European Centre for Validation of Alternative Methods	ECVAM
European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization	CENELEC
European Committee for Standardization	CEN
European Directorate for Quality of Medicines	EDQM
European Petroleum Survey Group	EPSG
External RNA Controls Consortium	ERCC
Eye Bank Association of America	EBAA
Facility Guidelines Institute	FGI
Federal Facilities Council	FFC
Federal Geographic Data Committee	FGDC
Federal Health Architecture	FHA
FM Global	FMG
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	FAO
Forest Stewardship Council	FSC
Foundation for Accreditation of Cellular Therapies	FACS
Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Association	FFVA
Fresh Produce Association of America	FPA
Gas Appliance Manufacturers Association	GAMA

Gas Technology Institute	GTI
Gelatin Manufacturers of America	GMA
Glass Association of North America	GANA
Global Harmonization Task Force	GHTF
Government Electronics & Information Technology Association	GEITA
Graphic Communications Association	GCA
Ground Water Protection Council	GWPC
Gypsum Association	GA
Hardwood Plywood & Veneer Association	HPVA
Health Canada Advisory Committee on Causality Assessment	HCAA
Health Level Seven	HL7
Health Physics Society	HPS
Health Protection Branch Health Canada	HPB
Healthcare Information and Management Systems Society	HIMSS
Healthcare Information Technology Standards Panel	HITSP
Healthcare Interpretations Task Force	HITF
High Frequency Industry Association	HFIA
Honey Board	HB
Human Factors and Ergonomics Society, Inc.	HFESI
Illuminating Engineering Society of North America	IES
Illuminating Engineering Society of North America	IESNA
INCITS Technical Committee L1, Geographic Information Systems	INCITS TC L1
Industrial Safety and Equipment Association	ISEA
Industrial Truck Association	ITA
Industry-wide Cooperative Meat Identification Standards Committee	ICMISC
Information Technology Industry Council	ITI
Information Technology Service Management Forum	ITSMF
Institute for Interconnecting and Packaging Electronic Circuits	IPC
Institute of Clean Air Companies	ICAC
Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers	IEEE
Institute of Environmental Sciences & Technology	IEST
Institute of Makers of Explosives	IME

Institute of Nuclear Materials Management	INMM
Institute of Packaging Professionals	IOPP
Institute of Transportation Engineers	ITE
Instrument Society of America	ISA
Instrumentation, Systems, and Automation Society	ISA
Insulated Cable Engineers Association	ICEA
Insulated Steel Door Systems Institute	ISDSI
Intelligent Transportation Society of America	ITSA
Inter-American Metrology System	SIM
Interagency Trails Data Standards	ITDS
International 2-Up ATV Manufacturers Association	I2AMA
International Air Transport Association	IATA
International Association for the Properties of Water and Steam	IAPWS
International Association of Cancer Registrars	IACR
International Association of Color Manufacturers	IACM
International Association of Drilling Contractors	IADC
International Association of Lighthouse Authorities	IALA
International Association of Plumbing and Mechanical Officials	IAPMO
International Astronomical Union	IAU
International Atomic Energy Agency	IAEA
International Blood Group Reference Laboratory	IBRGL
International Bottled Water Association	IBWA
international Building Code Council	IBCC
International Bureau of Weights and Measures	BIPM
International Cartographic Association	ICA
International Cellular Therapy Coding and Labeling Advisory Group	CTCLAG
International Civil Aviation Organization	ICAO
International Code Council	ICC
International Commission for Illumination	CIE
International Commission of Non-ionizing Radiation Protection and Measurements	ICNIRP
International Commission on Harmonization of Technical Requirements for Registration of Pharmaceuticals for Veterinary Use	VICH

International Commission on Illumination	CIE
International Commission on Occupational Health	ICOH
International Commission on Radiation Protection	ICRP
International Commission on Radiation Units and Measurements, Inc.	ICRU
International Commission on the Harmonization of Technical Requirements for Registration of Pharmaceuticals for Human Use	ICH
International Committee for Cosmetic Harmonization and International Cooperation	CHIC
InterNational Committee for Information Technology Standards	INCITS
International Committee for Weights and Measures	CIPM
International Conference of Building Officials	ICBO
International Cooperation on Harmonization of Technical Requirements for Registration of Veterinary Products	VICH
International Coordinating Committee on the Validation of Alternative Methods	ICCVAM
International Council for Commonality in Blood Banking Automation	ICCBBA
International Council for Science	ICSU
International Council on Archives	ICA
International Crystal Foundation	ICF
international Dairy Federation	IDF
International Dairy Foods Association	IDFA
International Earth Rotation and Reference Systems Service	IERS
International Electrotechnical Commission	IEC
International Federation of Clinical Chemistry and Laboratory Medicine	IFCCLM
International Federation of Fruit Juice Producers	IFFJP
International Federation on Information Processing	IFIP
International Fragrance Association	IFRA
International Fresh-cut Produce Association	IFPA
International Health Terminology Standard Development Organization	IHTSDO
International Hydrographic Organization	IHO
International Institute of Welding	IIW
International Life Sciences Institute	ILSI
International Maritime Organization	IMO

International Natural Sausage Casing Association	INSCA
International Nomenclature Committee	INC
International Organization for Standardization	ISO
International Organization for Standardization/International Electrotechnical Commission	ISO/IEC
International Organization of Legal Metrology	OIML
International Pharmaceutical Excipients Council	IPEC
International Plant Protection Convention/International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures	IPPC/ISPM
International Radio Consultative Committee	IRCC
International Safe Transit Association	ISTA
International Safety Equipment Association	ISEA
International Security Council	ISC
International Seed Testing Association	ISTA
International Ship and Offshore Structures Congress	ISOSC
International Society for Analytical Cytology	ISAC
International Society for Cardiovascular Surgery	ISCVS
International Society for Cell Therapy	ISCT
International Society of Oncology Pharmacy Practitioners	ISOPP
International Society on Thrombosis and Homeostasis	ISTH
International Sprout Growers Association	ISGA
International Telecommunication Union	ITU
International Towing Tank Conference	ITTC
International Union Against Cancer	UICC
International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants	UPOV
International Union of Laboratories and Experts in Materials, Systems and Structures	RILEM
International Union of Laboratories and Experts in Materials, Systems and Structures/International Council for Research and Innovation in Building and Construction	RILEM/CIB
International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry	IUPAC
International Union of Pure and Applied Physics	IUPAP
International Window Cleaning Association	IWCA
International Working Group on Standardization of Genomic	SoGAT

Amplification Techniques	
Internet Engineering Task Force	IETF
Internet Society	IS
Interstate Shellfish Sanitation Conference	ISSC
IPC - Association Connecting Electronics Industries	IPC
Java Grande Forum	JGF
JEDEC - Solid State Technology Association	JEDEC
Joint Aeronautical Commander's Group	JACG
Joint 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
Machinery Information Management Open Systems	MIMOSA
Magnetic Materials Producers Association	MMPA
Manufacturers Standardization Society of the Valve and Fittings Industry	MSSVFI
Marine Technology Society	MTS
Material Handling Equipment Industry Association	MHIA
Meat and Poultry Business-to-Business Data Standards Organization	mpXML
Metal Building Manufacturers Association	MBMA
Metal Lath/Steel Framing Association, A Division of NAAMM	MLSFA
Modular Systems Building Council	MSBC
MultiService Forum	MSF
National Academies of Science Institute of Medicine	IOM
National Aerospace and Defence Contractors Association	NADCAP
National Aerospace Standards Commitee	NASC
National Association of Architectural Metal Manufacturers	NAAMM
National Association of Chain Manufacturers	NACM
National Association of Corrosion Engineers International	NACE
National Association of Photographic Manufacturers	NAPM
National Association of Relay Manufacturers	NARM
National Association of State Fire Marshals	NASFM

National Automatic Merchandising Association	NAMA
National Board of Boiler and Pressure Vessel Inspectors	NBBPVI
National Cancer Registrar Association	NCRA
National Cargo Bureau, Inc	NCB
National CAS Standards	NCS
National Committee for Clinical Laboratory Standards	NCCLS
National Committee on Uniform Traffic Control Devices	NCUTCD
National Committee on Vital and Health Statistics	NCVHS
National Conference for Interstate Milk Shipments	NCIMS
National Conference on Weights and Measures	NCWM
National Cooperation for Laboratory Accreditation	NACLA
National Council for Prescription Drug Program	NCPDP
National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurements	NCRP
National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurements	NCRPM
National Defense Industrial Association	NDIA
National Digital Elevation Program	NDEP
National Egg Regulators Association	NERO
National Electric Reliability Corporation	NERC
National Electrical Manufacturers Association	NEMA
National Environmental Methods Index	NEMI
National Fire Protection Association	NFPA
National Floor Safety Institute	NFSI
National Fluid Power Association	NFLPA
National Food Processors Association	NFPA
National Forum on Education Statistics	NCES Forum
National Ground Water Association	NGWA
National Information Standards Organization	NISO
National Institute for Biological Sciences and Controls	NIBSC
National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health	NIOSH
National Institute of Building Sciences	NIBS
National Institute of Packaging, Handling Engineers	NIPHLE
National Institute of Standards and Technology	NIST

National Marine Electronics Association	NMEA
National Marine Manufacturers Association	NMMA
National Marrow Donor Program	NMDP
National Oilseed Processors Association	NOPA
National Petroleum Management Association	NPMA
National Quality Forum	NQF
National Safety Council	NSC
National Spa and Pool Institute	NSPI
National Toxicology Program	NTP
National Truck Equipment Assocation	NTEA
National Trust Banking Industry	NTBI
National Type Evaluation Program	NTEP
National Uniform Billing Committee	NUBC
National Uniform Claim Committee	NUCC
National Uniform Claim Reason and Status Code Maintenance Committee	NUCRSCMC
National Water-Quality Monitoring Council	NWQMC
National Wildland Fire Coordinating Group	NWCG
National Window and Door Association	NWDA
NCSL International	NCSLI
NCSLI International	NCSLI
Network Address Space Working Group	IPv6
North America Free Trade Association	NAFTA
North America Millers Association	NAMA
North American Association of Central Cancer Registries	NAACCR
North American Electric Reliability Corporation	NERC
North American Open Math Initiative	NAOMI
North American Plant Protection Organization/Regional Standards for Phytosanitary Measures	NAPPO/RSPM
North American Transport of Dangerous Goods Standards	NATDGS
North American Weeds Management Association	NAWMA
Northwest Environmental Data Network	NED
Northwest Horticultural Council	NHC

NSF International	NSF
NSF International	NSFI
Nuclear Information and Records Management Association, Inc.	NIRMAI
Object Management Group	OMG
Open Applications Group	OAGi
Open DeviceNet Vendor Association	ODVA
Open Geospatial Consortium	OGC
Open Math Society	OMS
Optical Laboratories Association	OLA
Optical Society of America	OSA
Optical Storage Technology Association	OSTA
Optics and Electro-Optics Standards Council	OEOSC
Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development	OECD
Organization for the Advancement of Structured Information Standards	OASIS
Pacific Northwest Reginal Geospatial Information Council	PNW-RGIC
Painting and Decorating Contractors of America	PDCA
Pan American Health Organization	PAHO
Pan American Network for Drug Regulatory Harmonization	PANDRH
Pan-American Standards Commission	COPANT
Parachute Industry Association	PIA
Parenteral Drug Association	PDA
Performance Review Institute	PRI
Petrotechnical Open Standards Consortium, Inc.	POSC
Pipe Fabrication Instituite	PFI
Plastic Pipe Institute	PPI
Plumbing and Draining Institute	PDI
Plumbing-Heating-Cooling Contractors Association	PHCCA
Portland Cement Association	PCA
Post Secondary Electronic Standards Organization	PESC
Post-Tensioning Institute	PTI
Precast/Prestressed Concrete Institute	PCI
Produce Marketing Association	PMA

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

Society of American Value Engineers	SAVE
Society of Automotive Engineers	SAE
Society of Cosmetic Chemists	SCC
Society of Fire Protection Engineers	SFPE
Society of Motion Picture and Television Engineers	SMPTE
Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers	SNAME
Society of Toxicologic Pathology	STP
Society of Toxicological Pathologists	STP
Specialty Vehicle Institute of America	SVIA
Standards Engineering Society	SES
Steel Door Institute	SDI
Steel Founders Society of America	SFSA
Steel Joist Institute	SJI
Steel Window Institute	SWI
Strategic National Implementation Process	SNIP
Tea Association of America	TAA
Technical Association for the WorldwIde, Pulp Paper and Converting Industry	TAPPI
Technical Committee for Juice and Juice Products	TCJJP
Telecommunications Industry Association	TIA
Telemanagement Forum	TMF
The Business and Institutional Furniture Manufacturer's Association	BIFMA
The Instrucmentation Systems and Automation Society	ISAS
The Maintenance Council of American Trucking Associations	TMC/ATA
The National Digital Orthophoto Program	NDOP
The Open Geospatial Consortium	OGC
The Soap and Detergent Association	SDA
The Society for Protective Coatings	SSPC
The Tire and Rim Association, Inc.	TRAI
Transportation Research Board	TRB
Truck Trailer Manufacturers Association	TTMA
U.S. Product Data Association	US PRO

Undersea and Hyperbaric Medical Society	UHMS
Underwriters Laboratories	UL
United Egg Producers	UEP
United Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Association	UFFVA
United Nations Centre for Trade Facilitation and Electronic Business	UN/CEFACT
United Nations Committee on the Transport of Dangerous Goods	UNTDG
United Nations Economic Commission for Europe	UNECE
United Nations Economic Commission for Europe WP .29/GRSP	UNECE
United States Adopted Names Council	USANC
United States Animal Health Association	USAHA
United States Committee on Large Dams	USCOLD
United States Egg and Poultry Association	USEPA
United States Pharmacopoeia	USP
Urban and Regional Information Systems Association	URISA
US Green Building Council - Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design	USGBC - LEEDS
Versailles Project on Advanced Materials and Standards	VAMAS
Web Application Security Consortium	WASC
Web3D Consortium	Web3D
Western Electricity Coordinating Council	WECC
Western Growers Association	WGA
WiMax Forum	WiMAX
Window and Door Manufacturers Association	WDMA
Window Covering Manufacturers Association	WCMA
Workgroup for Electronic Data Interchange	WEDI
World Health Organization	WHO
World Intellectual Property Organization	WIPO
World Meteorological Organization	WMO
World Organization for Animal Health	OIE
World Wide Web Consortium	W3C

There were 548[2] total Voluntary Consensus Standards Bodies in which Federal Agencies Participated during fiscal year 2008.

[2] Excluding duplicates (in shaded text) results in 534 VCSBs which were reported in the main summary report.

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

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

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

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

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

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

To review a list of publications and reference documents related to Federal agency implementation of the NTTAA as well as OMB Circular A-119, visit the NTTAA Library online at http://ts.nist.gov/Standards/Conformity/pubs.cfm

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

Standards Coordination and Conformity Group (SCCG)
Standards Services Division (SSD)
National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST)
Gaithersburg, Maryland 20899-2150
301-975-2490

When making requests, please identify specific documents by title, author, and date wherever possible.