



MEMORANDUM FOR: **Karen K. Reczek**
National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST)
Standards Coordination Office (SCO)

FROM: Renee Stevens
DHS S&T Senior Standards Advisor
DHS Standards Executive

SUBJECT: **DHS Response | Annual National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act (NTTAA) Report on Fiscal Year 2025 Standards Activities**

DATE: May 26, 2026

Attached is the Department of Homeland Security's (DHS) response to the annual National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act (NTTAA) report to the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) on Fiscal Year 2025 Standards Activities and the Identification of Standards Executives. The DHS Science and Technology Directorate (S&T) responds to the NTTAA report on behalf of DHS regarding the Department's use of voluntary consensus standards and participation and conformity assessment activities.

Per the NTTAA and the revised OMB Circular A-119, DHS reports on the following two questions:

1. Please provide a summary of your agency's activities undertaken to carry out the provisions of OMB Circular A-119, "Federal Participation in the Development and Use of Voluntary Consensus Standards and in Conformity Assessment Activities." The summary should contain a link to the agency's standards-specific website(s) where information about your agency's standards and conformity assessment related activities are available.

2. Please list the government-unique standards your agency used in lieu of voluntary consensus standards during FY 2025:

- *Government Unique Standard: (name)*
- *Voluntary Standard (that was not used): (name)*
- *Rationale (for not using): (brief description)*

FY 2025 NTTAA - DHS Annual Agency Report on Standards Activities

DHS S&T coordinates standards activities across the Department in compliance with and to implement OMB Circular A-119 and NTTAA. S&T integrates and coordinates technological and procedural standards for R&D, acquisition, strategic sourcing, grants, and rulemaking via creation and administration of the Coordination and Access Portal for Standards (CAPS), a centralized location for DHS personnel to source adopted standards to address operational requirements and mitigate technological risks. In FY25, DHS S&T focused on operational standards development activities and actively led standards engagement through partnership with NIST as co-Chairs of the ICSP AI Standards Coordination Working Group (AISCWG) Charter | NIST and the DHS AI Standards Work Group housed under the DHS Standards Council. The Council combines expertise from across DHS to ensure consistency of regulations, rulemaking, and innovation and subsequent standards development reflect DHS mission goals and operational needs. All guidelines align with current DHS policies and support procurement best practices related to operational implementation.

DHS continues to be active on the InterNational Committee for Information Technology Standards (INCITS), with S&T serving as the DHS Principal Member on the Artificial Intelligence Technical Committee to support the development of AI standards and facilitate cross-component participation in the Department. Additionally, DHS Components' subject matter experts take active roles in the technical Committees of standards development organizations, i.e., NFPA - National Fire Protection Association, Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE), and American Society for Testing and measurements (ASTM), to ensure delivery of voluntary consensus standards for radiation and nuclear detections systems, millimeter wave detection systems, and similar technologies, used across homeland security operations. Further, DHS S&T coordinates standards applications to support the building of tools, development of methods, and facilitation of private sector engagement and market impacts to guide the design innovation and mitigation of threats. Advancing trustworthy technology via standards protects economic markets and community progress to create and advance comprehensive efforts across the scope of National Security.

All questions or additional requests for information should be communicated to DHS S&T's Senior Standards Advisor, Renee Stevens (renee.stevens@hq.dhs.gov) and cc the DHS S&T Standards inbox (standards@hq.dhs.gov).

Attachments

1. Attachment 1: FY25 NTTAA DHS Report
2. Attachment 2: List of Government-Unique Standards (GUS) currently (as of FY2025) in use by DHS Components

Attachment 1

Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Fiscal Year 2025 Agency Report NTTAA

The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) standards policy was established as part of the Homeland Security Act of 2002, incorporating the National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act (NTTAA) of 1995 and the Office of Management and Budget Circular A-119. Implementation of the Circular was delegated to the Under Secretary for Science and Technology by the Secretary of Homeland Security.

A summary of DHS Components that were active in FY2025 in carrying out the provisions of OMB Circular A-119 includes multiple Components and divisions. For more information about DHS visit www.dhs.gov. Summaries of the responses are presented in the following pages and categorized by Component.

- 1. Please provide a summary of your agency's activities undertaken to carry out the provisions of OMB Circular A-119, "Federal Participation in the Development and Use of Voluntary Consensus Standards and in Conformity Assessment Activities" and the National Technology Transfer and Advance Act (NTTAA). The summary should contain a link to the agency's standards-specific website(s) where information about your agency's standards and conformity assessment related activities are available.***

CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION (CBP)

CBP Laboratories and Scientific Services (LSS) reported utilization of consensus standards from the following standards bodies:

- AAFS – American Academy of Forensic Sciences
- AATCC - American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists
- ABC - American Board of Criminalistics
- ACS – American Chemical Society
- AIC - Arizona Identification Council (AIC)
- ANAB - ANSI National Accreditation Board
- ANSI - American National Standards Institute
- AOAC – Association of Official Agricultural Chemists
- API - American Petroleum Institute
- ASB - Auditing Standards Board (under American Institute of Certified Public Accountants)
- ASCP - American Society for Clinical Pathology)
- ASME - American Society of Mechanical Engineers
- ASTM - American Society of Testing and Materials
- ASTM- ASTM International (formerly American Society for Testing and Materials)
- CFSRE – Center for Forensic Science Research & Education
- CFTT - National Institute of Standards (NIST) Computer Forensics Tool Testing Program
- CSAFE – Center for Statistics and Application in Forensic Evidence
- IACIS - International Association of Computer Forensic Examiners
- IAI - International Association for Identification
- ICUMSA - International Commission for Uniform Methods of Sugar Analysis
- ISO – International Organization for Standardization
- IEEE - Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers Standards Association
- NAFTAZ - National Association of Free Trade Zones
- NFPA - National Fire Protection Association
- OSAC - Organization of Scientific Area Committees for Forensic Science
- SAE - Society of Automotive Engineers
- SAFS - Southern Association of Forensic Scientists

- SANS - SANS Institute Best Practices (SysAdmin, Audit, Network and Security)
- SWAFS - Southwestern Association of Forensic Scientists
- SWGDE - Scientific Working Group on Digital Evidence
- SWGDRUG – Scientific Working Group for the Analysis of Seized Drugs
- TIC Council - Testing, Inspection, and Certification Council (formerly IFIA – International Federation of Inspection Agencies)
- USP – US Pharmacopeia

CBP is directly involved in the development of consensus standards for the following:

ASTM – American Society of Testing and Materials

- D02 Committee – Petroleum Products, Liquid Fuels, and Lubricants
- E30 Committee - Forensics

American Petroleum Institute (API)

- Committee on Petroleum Measurement Standards (COPM)

NIST Organization of Scientific Area Committees (OSAC)

- Forensic Science Dogs and Sensors Subcommittee (affiliate member)
- Seized Drugs Subcommittee (affiliate member)

AIC

- Member, Board of Directors

Standards-specific website(s) where information about the agency's standards and conformity assessment related activities are available:

- <https://www.cbp.gov/about/labs-scientific-svcs/technical-documents/lab-methods>
- Directory of Accredited Organizations - ANAB (Search Customs and Border Protection)

COUNTERING WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION (CWMD)

CWMD – Chief Data Office (CDO)

OMB Circular A-119 directs that “agencies must consult with voluntary consensus standards bodies in the development of standards when consultation and participation is in the public interest and is compatible with their missions, authorities, priorities, and budgetary resources.” To this end, CWMD continued to sponsor and participate in the development and maintenance of the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) and American Society for Testing and measurements (ASTM) voluntary consensus standards for radiation and nuclear detections systems used in homeland security. In 2025 CWMD sponsored the publication of the development of the IEEE N42.61 Standard Data Format for Real-Time Streaming from Radiation Detection Instruments, a revision to IEEE N42.37 Standard for Training for the Radiological/Nuclear Detection Mission, a revision of the IEEE N42.35 Standard for Evaluation and Performance of Radiation Portal Monitors, a revision of the IEEE N42.32 Standard Performance Criteria for Alarming Personal Radiation Detectors for Homeland Security and of the development of the ASTM WK83732 Standard Specification for Data Format for Biodetection Instruments.

As directed by the Safe Port Act of 2006, CWMD chaired the interagency Technical Capability Standard (TCS) Working Group to produce government-unique standards and completed the publication of a new Technical Capability Standard for Radiation Portal Monitor Systems with Energy Analysis Capability and a revision to the Technical Capability Standard for Handheld Instruments Used for the Detection and Identification of Radionuclides. The Standards Program established a CWMD webpage to provide open access to the DHS Technical Capability Standards for the general public.

CWMD also participated with the U.S. Committee for International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) international standards for radiation detection systems. In 2025 the IEC worked in the revision of the IEC 62533 standard for Highly sensitive hand-held instruments for photon detection of radioactive material, a new standard for Replay tools for radioactive material detection systems and a new standard proposal for Boat-mounted mobile systems for the detection of illicit trafficking of radioactive materials.

CWMD, from a CDO scope, has been working with NIST to create an ASTM Bio Standard. The CDO linkage is to the National Information Exchange Model (NIEM), which is now called *NIEM Open*. NIEM is a DHS mandate, so the CDO wants to ensure that the ASTM Bio Standard is in conformance with NIEM.

There are no links from the CDO perspective; those are kept by CWMD Systems Support Directorate (SSD), since they are the Components’ Standards Executive (CSE).

DHS Technical Capability Standards for radiological detection are available at:
<https://www.dhs.gov/publication/technical-capability-standards-radiological-detection>

CYBERSECURITY AND INFRASTRUCTURE SECURITY AGENCY (CISA)

The Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA) will provide additional updates as it progresses with standards organizations, partners consistent with evolving CISA authorities, strategic plan, and DHS International Cybersecurity priorities, to drive policies and create standards to improve interoperability and automate cybersecurity operations, among other outcomes. CISA works with domestic and international partners and engages in standards development at the national and international levels. CISA participates in the following standards bodies: 3rd Generation Partnerships Project (3GPP), Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers (IEEE), International

Telecommunication Union (ITU), Global Systems for Mobile Communication Alliance (GSMA), Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF), Alliance for Telecommunications Industry Standards (ATIS), Wi-Fi Alliance, O-RAN Alliance, Wireless Broadband Alliance, and OASIS Open. Within those bodies, CISA participates to monitor, support, and influence standards development activities relevant to agency mission objectives.

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY (FEMA)

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Resilience organization, to include Building Science Division, Floodplain Management Division, and Hazard Mitigation Assistance, participated in the American Society of Civil Engineers (ASCE) 24 Flood Resistant Design and Construction Standards Committee of the Structural Engineering Institute of ASCE. As a result, ASCE 24 was published in January 2025. FEMA participated to ensure the consensus standards comply with the minimum floodplain management standards for participation in the National Flood Insurance Program as promulgated by FEMA under The National Flood Insurance Act of 1968, as amended, and The Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 4001 et seq. These standards are found in Code of Federal Regulations, Part 60- Criteria For Land Management and Use, Subpart A-Requirements for Flood Plain Management Regulations, specifically 60.3.

FEMA's Floodplain Management Division and Building Science Division participated in review and comment on amendments and proposals to the 2027 International Code Series as developed by the International Code Council. FEMA participated to ensure the code provisions comply with the minimum floodplain management standards for participation in the National Flood Insurance Program as promulgated by FEMA under The National Flood Insurance Act of 1968, as amended, and The Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 4001 et seq.

FEMA's Building Science Division, Floodplain Management Division, and Hazard Mitigation Assistance staff also participated in ASCE consensus standard committees working to update the flood provisions of the ASCE 7 Minimum Design Loads for Buildings and Structures Standard, set to publish in 2028.

FEMA's Building Science Division provides subject matter experts as needed to participate in design standards committees for relevant, hazard-resistant consensus-based model building codes and standards, including but not limited to:

- International Code Council (ICC) 500: Standard for the Design and Construction of Storm Shelters
- ICC 600: Standard for Residential Construction in High Wind Regions
- ASCE 7: Minimum Design Loads and Associated Criteria for Buildings and Other Structures
- ASCE/ Structural Engineering Institute (SEI)/ American Meteorological Society (AMS): Wind Speed Estimation Standard
- ASCE/SEI 41: Seismic Evaluation and Retrofit of Existing Buildings
- ICC 605: Standard for Residential Construction in Regions with Seismic Hazard
- American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) E3075: Standard Test Method for Water Immersion and Drying for Evaluation of Flood Damage Resistance
- ASTM E3369: Standard Specification for Determining the Flood Damage Resistance Rating of Building Materials
- ICC 1300: Standard for the Vulnerability-Based Seismic Assessment and Retrofit of One- and Two-Family Dwellings; and other applicable standards as needed.

FEMA's building code-related resources can be found here: www.fema.gov/emenrency-managers/risk-management/building-science/building-codes

The incorporation of voluntary, private sector consensus standards can be found in FEMA's grant guidance including:

- www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/documents/fema_hma-guide-v2.1_2025.pdf

- www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/documents/fema_pa_pappg-5.0-amended.pdf

Standards-specific website(s) where information about the agency's standards and conformity assessment related activities are available:

www.fema.gov/emergency-managers/risk-management/building-science/building-codes

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY DIRECTORATE (S&T)

Science and Technology (S&T) is responsible for implementation of OMB Circular A-119 and NTTAA policies, procedures, and guidance across DHS through the DHS Standards Executive/Senor Standards Advisor. S&T facilitates participation in external standards development organizations (SDOs), coordinates said participation across DHS Components so that representatives are on aligned when participating in the SDOs and funds standards development projects as well as contracts to provide access to standards critical to the homeland security mission and operational component activities.

S&T serves to integrate and coordinate standards across DHS via research and development, acquisition, strategic sourcing, grants, regulation and rulemaking for implementation into DHS operational technology and procedures.

- Direct consensus standards committee participation (INCITS, ASTM, NFPA, AIA, OASIS)
- Sponsoring foundational research for consensus standards development (IEEE, ASTM, OASIS, IEC)
- Providing standards access services to DHS, and
- Leading the DHS Standards Council, a cross-Component group chartered to (1) support the responsibility of the Undersecretary of S&T to coordinate standards activities in the Department and (2) support the responsibilities of the agency Standards Executive as identified in OMB Circular A-119.

S&T contributed to the establishment of the following standards:

- In collaboration with DHS Components:
 - TSA & CBP: Standards Project Drives Publication of International X-Ray Screening Standard (IEC 62709)
 - TSA: Standards Performers Drive Standard for MMW People Screening Systems (IEC 63391)
 - TSA: S&T Supports Trace Chemical Detection Test Materials
 - TSA & TSL: S&T/NIST Image Quality Standards Made Global Impact (ASTM F792-17; IEEE/ANSI N42.45, IEEE/ANSI N42.46)
 - TSA: S&T Partners with TSA to align aviation security standards between the United States and European Partners
 - TSA: S&T Supports TSA Red Team to Test the Effectiveness of Airport Security
- Standards Supporting First Responders and other Federal agencies:
 - CATSA: S&T Supports Testing of Canadian Security Screening Systems
 - ATF: S&T Supports DOJ-ATF with New Robot Procurement Evaluations
 - Texas: S&T Response Robot Test Methods validated at Texas Public Safety Robotics Summit
 - ATF: S&T Supports ATF in Drone Operator Certification
 - First Responders: S&T Robot Test Methods are Used in Quadruped Robot Challenge
- Completed standards update for IEC 62463, 62709 and 63391:
 - IEC 62463 Radiation protection instrumentation - X-ray systems for security screening of persons
 - IEC 62709 Security Screening of Humans – Measuring the Imaging Performance of X-Ray Systems
 - IEC 63391 Active Millimeter-Wave Systems for Security Screening of Humans – General Requirements

- Contributed to the establishment of the following standards for ASTM E54.09 Homeland Security Applications:
 - Standard Test Method for Evaluating Aerial Drone Maneuvering and Payload Functionality in Open Test Lanes and Related Scorable Scenarios
 - WK85838 Standard Test Method for Evaluating Aerial Response Robot Capabilities: Land and Takeoff
 - WK58934 Standard Test Method for Evaluating Aerial Response Robot Capabilities: Fly Through Apertures
 - WK85838 Evaluating Aerial Response Robot Capabilities: Land and Takeoff (re-balloting)
 - WK58934 Evaluating Aerial Response Robot Capabilities: Fly Through Apertures (re-balloting)
 - WK54272 Test Method for Evaluating Ground Response Robot Dexterity: Touch or Aim
 - WK54273 Test Method for Evaluating Ground Response Robot Dexterity: Rotate
 - WK96367 Reapproval of E3132/E3132M-2017 Practice for Evaluating Response Robot Logistics: System Configuration
 - WK95837 2. Revision Of E3408/E3408M-2025 Test Methods for Evaluating Ground Response Robot Capabilities: Dexterity: Inspect

DHS S&T participates in the INCITS/Biometrics Technical Committee. This committee develops standards to support interoperability and data interchange among biometric applications, systems, and common file frameworks. Areas of focus are Biometric Vocabulary Harmonization, Biometric Technical Interfaces, Biometric Data Interchange Formats, Technical Implementation of Biometric Systems, Biometric Performance Testing, and Cross -Jurisdictional/Societal Aspects of Biometrics. Standardization efforts encompass Governmental and Commercial applications, both domestic and international. Specific activity includes:

- S&T serves as editor for DHS S&T is the editor of ISO/IEC 19795-6
- DHS S&T is the co-editor of ISO/IEC 19795-10: Biometric Performance Testing and Reporting – Part 10: Quantifying Biometric System Performance Variation Across Demographic Groups. This standard will help establish the appropriate guidance to help government and industry organizations that deploy biometric technology to perform appropriate testing and report results. Most recently, in October of 2024, this standard was published, after a four-year S&T TCD led effort, as an international standard.
 - 19795-10 received unanimous approval for publication from all 26 participating member bodies of ISO/IEC SC37
- S&T participates in ISO/IEC JTC1/SC37 WG3 Ad-Hoc Working Group on Demographic Variability of Quality Measures. This working group is tasked by SC37 with investigating demographic variability in the quality measures produced by the Open-Source Face Image Quality (OFIQ) implementation of ISO/IEC 29794-5. Most recently, in December 2024, this working group published its unofficial findings as an ISO/IEC WG3 working item. A public copy was also made available
- S&T continues to contribute actively to all working groups for ISO/IEC SC37 (Biometrics) WG3 and WG5, SC42 (AI), JWG7 with SC27
- S&T provides input to ISO/IEC 29794-5: Biometric Sample Quality – Part 5: Face image data. This standard establishes a uniform technique for quantifying the utility of a face biometric sample for matching, i.e. its “quality”. Adopting such a standard should help organizations harmonize requirements for sample acceptance across locations and use cases. Most recently, in December 2024, this draft standard was submitted for a ballot to move to the publication stage of the ISO/IEC process.
- DHS S&T is a technical contributor to ISO/IEC 29794-1 and ISO/IEC 25456
- Editor of ISO/IEC 19794-14 and Co-Chair of WG3 Ad-Hoc group
- S&T [OBIM] owns the DHS Biometric Information Exchange Model Standard (IXM)
- DHS S&T participates as technical contributors to the InterNational Committee for Information Technology Standards (INCITS) including in the following technical sub-committees:

- Vice Chairman position for INCITS M1 Biometrics.
 - M1, M1.5 and M1.7
 - EWG for AI
- S&T owns and manages the Project 25 Compliance Assessment Program (P25 CAP) for land mobile radios. P25 CAP, a voluntary program, allows suppliers to publicly attest to their products' compliance through P25 CAP testing at DHS-recognized laboratories. As proof, suppliers are required to submit Summary Test Report (STR) and Supplier's Declaration of Compliance (SDOC) documents. These documents are available on the Approved (Grant-Eligible) Equipment page. Project 25 is a suite of standards for Land Mobile Radio systems that is managed by the Telecommunications Industry Association (TIA). The increasing use of P25 encryption for sensitive communications and the integration with broadband systems (e.g., FirstNet) for enhanced capabilities reflect current trends in the deployment of P25 technology. S&T uses these voluntary consensus standards published by TIA to develop test cases for P25 advertised equipment to ensure that it meets DHS Component needs
- S&T is a member of the 3rd Generation Partnership Project. (3GPP) Standards Development Organization. 3GPP is the SDO for mobile broadband standards globally. S&T participates in 3GPP working groups that are critical to DHS Component end users including SA1 and SA2 working groups. S&T has introduced multiple work study items that initiate the standards development process in support of DHS component end user needs
- S&T participates in IEEE's Future Networks Technical Community (FNTC) which is focused on the successful development and deployment of 5G systems. The FNTC works with other IEEE working groups to contribute to IEEE standards to address a breadth of networking areas, including wireless, small-cell and machine-to-machine technologies, dynamic spectrum allocation, among others
- S&T participates in IEEE's IoT Sensor Devices Advisory Committee. The focus of this committee is on network cybersecurity and interoperability for IoT sensor devices. Recently, the committee published a cybersecurity framework white paper to help address IoT sensor vulnerabilities and develop mitigation tactics.

S &T is leading the compliance and interoperability testing of Next Generation 911 (NG911) systems. This initiative will rigorously assess and evaluate NG911 systems against National Emergency Number Association (NENA) i3 and ANSI standards to ensure interoperability across jurisdictions. The effort includes developing a comprehensive ecosystem to transition DHS Science and Technology initiatives into an industry-recognized laboratory, along with establishing a robust governance model to oversee and conduct testing.

TRANSPORTATION SECURITY ADMINISTRATION (TSA)

The Transportation Security Administration (TSA) continues to support and fund the development of the industry supported/sponsor data format standard "DICOS" (Digital Imaging and Communication in Security) IIC 1 v05 through the governing body of NEMA (National Electrical Manufacturers Association). NEMA serves as both the facilitator for the development of the standard (with industry members participating in the development process) and publishing entity of the standard. This process and standard would be considered a "Voluntary Consensus" approach. The standard received a recent review from authors and practitioners. It will next move ahead in the publication process.

The TSA is actively involved in using the standard from The Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE), PN42.59: *Standard for Measuring the Imaging Performance of Active Millimeter-Wave Systems for Security Screening of Humans*. This standard has beneficial practical uses for both test and evaluation as well as fleet management of fielded systems. The TSA and DHS S&T are working toward automated software that utilizes the methodology of the standard allowing for widespread use. This process and standard would be considered a "Voluntary Consensus".

The TSA contributes to the creation of the standard from IEEE P3395: *Standard for the Implementation of Safeguards, Controls, and Preventive Techniques for Artificial Intelligence (AI) Models*. This standard addresses Artificial Intelligence (AI) risks such as malicious use, AI race, organizational risks, and rogue AIs. The standard defines the relevant terminology, potential applications, and a risk abatement strategy for the behavior of AI models. The standard is in a developmental stage at the time of this writing and considered to be a “Voluntary Consensus” approach. In early 2026 the standard is intended to be moved forward in the publication process along with supporting software that supports and scores the method for a user.

The TSA contributes to the creation of the standard from IEEE P3144: *Standard for Digital Twin Maturity Model and Assessment Methodology in Industry*. This standard defines a digital twin maturity model for industry, including digital twin capability domains and corresponding subdomains. This standard also defines assessment methodologies, including assessment content, assessment processes, and assessment maturity levels. The methodologies and output from this forthcoming standard have applicability toward the TSA desire to use synthetically created digital images which can be more cost effective than attaining real original digital images. Ultimately a digital twin capability could increase efficiency in test and evaluation and the ability to rapidly respond to emerging threats. The standard is in a developmental stage at the time of this writing and considered to be a “Voluntary Consensus” approach.

Standards-specific website(s) where information about the agency’s standards and conformity assessment related activities are available:

- <https://www.nema.org/membership/nema-councils/imaging-and-communications-council/dicosusa>
- [PN42.59/D9.8, IEEE Draft Standard for Measuring the Imaging Performance of Active Millimeter-Wave Systems for Security Screening of Humans | IEEE Standard | IEEE Xplore](#)
- [IEC SC 45B Dashboard > Projects: Work programme, Up-to-Date Project plan, Publications, Maintenance cycle, Project files, TC/SC in figures](#)
- <https://standards.ieee.org/ieee/3395/11378/>
- <https://standards.ieee.org/ieee/3144/10837/>

U.S. COAST GUARD (USCG)

The Coast Guard supports the provisions of OMB Circular A-119 and maintains one of the most robust standards programs in the Federal Government to meet our regulatory and research and development objectives. The Coast Guard remains committed to developing and adopting nationally and internationally recognized standards as a means to improve maritime safety, security, and environmental stewardship, and to promote the competitiveness of U.S. businesses in the global marketplace. Incorporating voluntary consensus standards helps the Coast Guard fulfill its regulatory functions more efficiently, develop the Government/industry partnerships crucial to our missions, and gain valuable public feedback necessary for effective policy development. The Coast Guard aggressively supports a broad range of standards development organizations through funding, active engagement, and membership on numerous committees. This vigorous participation helps us raise and resolve genuine issues related to public safety, national security, and preservation of the marine environment with our industry partners.

The Coast Guard participates in the DHS Standards Council and the Interagency Council on Standards Policy and also regularly collaborate with the National Institute for Standards and Technology Standards on training and conformity assessment issues. Visit our Director of Commercial Regulations & Standards website for further information.

Link(s) to the agency’s standards-specific website(s) where information about your agency’s standards and conformity assessment related activities are available:

<http://www.dco.uscg.mil/Our-Organization/Assistant-Commandant-for-Prevention-Policy-CG-5P/Commercial-Regulations-standards-CG-5PS>

U.S. CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION SERVICES (USCIS)

U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) has developed and is implementing data standards in its information technology systems. USCIS has partnered with the DHS Chief Data Officer Directorate (CDOD) to promote consistent data standards across the department. USCIS standards are maintained locally and made available via the Reference Data as a Service (RefDaaS) platform, USCIS SharePoint site, and a DHS-hosted instance of Collibra.

USCIS has more than one hundred approved data standards with more than forty of those available through RefDaaS.

U.S. SECRET SERVICE (USSS)

USSS uses several Voluntary Consensus Standards (ISO, ASTM, MIL SPEC, IBC Building Codes, etc.) to conduct the development, testing and procurement of equipment and technology and facilities. The USSS has participated in the development of Voluntary Consensus Standards. USSS does not maintain a standards-specific website.

The USSS does not utilize Government Unique Standards.

The following Components responded with no inputs / no equities for the FY2025 reporting timeframe:

- Office Of the Citizenship And Immigration Services Ombudsman (CISOMB)
- Office Of Civil Rights & Civil Liberties (CRCL)
- Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC)
- U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE)
- Office Of Intelligence and Analysis (I&A)
- Office Of the General Counsel (OGC)
- Office Of Health Security (OHS)
- Office Of Legislative Affairs (OLA)
- Privacy Office (PRIV)
- Management Directorate (MGMT), Office of Chief Information Officer (OCIO)
- Office Of Immigration Detection Ombudsman (OIDO)
- Office Of Strategy, Policy, And Plans (PLCY)

Attachment 2:

List of Government-Unique Standards (GUS) currently (as of FY2025) in use by DHS Components

<i>Name of the GUS (include associated number)</i>	<i>Publication Date</i>	<i>New – Component began using – in FY2025? (Yes or No)</i>	<i>Name(s) and version(s) of the VCS(s) that might have been used, but after review, found to be inappropriate</i>	<i>Brief rationale on why the VCS(s) was not chosen.</i>
Technical Capability Standard for Handheld Instruments Used for the Detection and Identification of Radionuclides 500-DNDO-117250v2.0	November 2019	No	N/A	These Technical Capability Standards were developed in collaboration with NIST in accordance with Congressional direction in the Safe Port Act of 2006. They were specifically developed to supplement existing voluntary consensus standards and do not duplicate or contradict them.
Technical Capability Standard for Backpack Based Radiation Detection Systems 500-DNDO-119420v0.00	August 2013	No	N/A	“
Technical Capability Standard for Vehicle Mounted Mobile Systems 500-DNDO-119430v0.00	August 2013	No	N/A	“
Technical Capability Standard for Aerial Mounted Radiation Detection Systems 500-DNDO-119430v0.00	February 2017	No	N/A	“
Technical Capability Standard for Radiation Portal Monitor Systems with Energy Analysis Capability 500-CWMD-130170v0.00	November 2019	No	N/A	“
DHS Immigration Data Standards	FY2019	No		No VCS apply to these internal standards

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<i>Name of the GUS (include associated number)</i>	<i>Publication Date</i>	<i>New – Component began using – in FY2025? (Yes or No)</i>	<i>Name(s) and version(s) of the VCS(s) that might have been used, but after review, found to be inappropriate</i>	<i>Brief rationale on why the VCS(s) was not chosen.</i>
DHS Standard Reference Tables	FY2020	No		No VCS apply to these internal standards
DHS Statistical Standards Documentation	FY2024	Yes		No VCS apply to these internal standards
MIL-R-21607E(SH), Military Specification, Resins, Polyester, Low Pressure Laminating, Fire-Retardant.	1990	No	None	NA
42S5, Screws, machine, cap and set, and nuts.	1999	No	None	NA
43B1, Bolts, nuts, studs, and tap-rivets (and materials for same).		No	None	NA
DDS 300-2, A.C. Fault Current Calculations	1988	No	None	NA
DDS 304-2, Electrical Cable, Ratings and Characteristics	1984	No	None	NA
DHHS Publication No. PHS 84-2024 The Ship's Medicine Chest and Medical Aid at Sea	1984	No	None	NA
EPA/600/R-10/146, Generic Protocol for the Verification of Ballast Water Treatment Technologies.	2010	No	None	NA
Federal Information Processing Standards Publication 55DC, Guideline: Codes For Named Populated Places, Primary County Divisions, And Other Locational Entities of the	1987	No	None	NA

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<i>Name of the GUS (include associated number)</i>	<i>Publication Date</i>	<i>New – Component began using – in FY2025? (Yes or No)</i>	<i>Name(s) and version(s) of the VCS(s) that might have been used, but after review, found to be inappropriate</i>	<i>Brief rationale on why the VCS(s) was not chosen.</i>
United States and Outlying Areas.				
Federal Specification CCC-C-426 D, entitled “Cloth, Drill, Cotton.”	1979	No	None	NA
Federal Specification CCC-C-443 E, entitled “Cloth, Duck, Cotton (Single and Plied Filling Yarns, Flat).”	1979	No	None	NA
Federal Specification L-P-375 C, “Plastic Film, Flexible, Vinyl Chloride.”	1979	No	None	NA
Federal Specification L-S-300 B, entitled “Sheeting and Tape, Reflective: Nonexposed Lens, Adhesive Backing.”	1979	No	None	NA
Federal Specification ZZ-H-451, Hose, Fire, Woven-Jacketed Rubber or Cambric-Lined, with Couplings, F.	None	No	None	NA
Federal Specifications (5) V-T-295E, Thread, Nylon.	1986	No	None	NA
Federal Standard 595C, Colors Used in Government Procurement.	2008	No	None	NA
Federal Standard No. 751a, Stitches, Seams, and Stitching.	1965	No	None	NA
Federal Standards and Test Methods (1) Method 4010, Length-Weight Relation; Thread; Yards Per Pound (m/kg).	1978	No	None	NA

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<i>Name of the GUS (include associated number)</i>	<i>Publication Date</i>	<i>New – Component began using – in FY2025? (Yes or No)</i>	<i>Name(s) and version(s) of the VCS(s) that might have been used, but after review, found to be inappropriate</i>	<i>Brief rationale on why the VCS(s) was not chosen.</i>
Federal Standards and Test Methods (2) Method 4100, Strength and Elongation, Breaking; and Tenacity; of Thread and Yarn; Single Strand.	1978	No	None	NA
Federal Standards and Test Methods (3) Method 5804, Weathering Resistance of Cloth; Accelerated Weathering Method.	1978	No	None	NA
Federal Test Method Standard 141a, entitled “Paint, Varnish, Lacquer and Related Materials; Methods of Inspection, Sampling and Testing.”	1979	No	None	NA
Federal Test Method Standard 370, “Instrumental Photometric Measurements of Retroreflective Materials and Retroreflective Devices.”	1979	No	None	NA
Federal Test Method Standard No. 191a, Method 5304.1, Abrasion Resistance of Cloth, Oscillatory Cylinder (Wyzenbeek) Method.	1971	No	None	NA
In Federal Test Method Standard No. 191A	1978	No	None	NA
Method 5100, Strength and Elongation, Breaking of Woven Cloth; Grab Method.	1978	No	None	NA

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<i>Name of the GUS (include associated number)</i>	<i>Publication Date</i>	<i>New – Component began using – in FY2025? (Yes or No)</i>	<i>Name(s) and version(s) of the VCS(s) that might have been used, but after review, found to be inappropriate</i>	<i>Brief rationale on why the VCS(s) was not chosen.</i>
Method 5132, Strength of Cloth, Tearing; Falling-Pendulum Method	1978	No	None	NA
Method 5134, Strength of Cloth, Tearing; Tongue Method	1978	No	None	NA
Method 5762, Mildew Resistance of Textile Materials; Soil Burial Method.	1978	No	None	NA
Method 5804.1, Weathering Resistance of Cloth; Accelerated Weathering Method	1978	No	None	NA
MIL-C-17415F, Military Specification, Cloth, Coated, and Webbing, Inflatable Boat and Miscellaneous Use.	1989	No	None	NA
MIL-C-19663D, Military Specification, Cloth, Woven Roving, For Plastic Laminate.	1988	No	None	NA
MIL-C-24640A—Military Specification Cables, Light Weight, Electric, Low Smoke, for Shipboard Use, General Specification for Supplement 1	2011	No	None	NA
MIL-C-24640A—Military Specification Cables, Light Weight, Electric, Low Smoke, for Shipboard Use, General Specification for Supplement 2	1995	No	None	NA

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<i>Name of the GUS (include associated number)</i>	<i>Publication Date</i>	<i>New – Component began using – in FY2025? (Yes or No)</i>	<i>Name(s) and version(s) of the VCS(s) that might have been used, but after review, found to be inappropriate</i>	<i>Brief rationale on why the VCS(s) was not chosen.</i>
MIL-C-24643A—Military Specification Cables and Cords, Electric, Low Smoke, for Shipboard Use, General Specification for, Amendment 2	2011	No	None	NA
MIL-C-24643A—Military Specification Cables and Cords, Electric, Low Smoke, for Shipboard Use, General Specification for, Amendment 3	1996	No	None	NA
MIL-DTL-24640C with Supplement 1, Detail Specification Cables, Lightweight, Low Smoke, Electric, for Shipboard Use	2011	No	None	NA
MIL-DTL-24643C with Supplement 1A, Detail Specification Cables, Electric, Low Smoke Halogen-Free, for Shipboard Use, General Specification for	2011	No	None	NA
MIL-DTL-76E, Military Specification Wire and Cable, Hookup, Electrical, Insulated, General Specification for Supplement 1	2016	No	None	NA
MIL-HDBK-299(SH), Cable Comparison Handbook Data Pertaining to Electric Shipboard Cable	1991	No	None	NA
Military Specification MIL-C-17415 E, “Cloth, Coated, and	1979	No	None	NA

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<i>Name of the GUS (include associated number)</i>	<i>Publication Date</i>	<i>New – Component began using – in FY2025? (Yes or No)</i>	<i>Name(s) and version(s) of the VCS(s) that might have been used, but after review, found to be inappropriate</i>	<i>Brief rationale on why the VCS(s) was not chosen.</i>
Webbing, Inflatable Boat and Miscellaneous Use”				
Military Specification MIL-C-43006 E, entitled “Cloth and Strip Laminated, Vinyl Nylon High Strength, Flexible.”	1978	No	None	NA
Military Specification MIL-P-21929C, Plastic Material, Cellular Polyurethane, Foam-in-Place, Rigid (2 and 4 pounds per cubic foot)	1991	No	None	NA
Military Specification MIL-R-21607 D, entitled “Resins, Polyester, Low Pressure Laminating, Fire-retardant.”	1979	No	None	NA
Military Specification MIL-R-21607E(SH), Resins, Polyester, Low Pressure Laminating, Fire Retardant	1990	No	None	NA
Military Specifications (6) MIL-T-43548C—Thread, Polyester Core: Cotton-, Rayon-, or Polyester-Covered.	1986	No	None	NA
Military Specifications (7) (7) MIL-T-43624A—Thread, Polyester, Spun.	1982	No	None	NA
MIL-L-24611, Life Preserver Support Package For Life Preserver, MK 4	1982	No	None	NA
MIL-P-17549D(SH), Military Specification, Plastic	1981	No	None	NA

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<i>Name of the GUS (include associated number)</i>	<i>Publication Date</i>	<i>New – Component began using – in FY2025? (Yes or No)</i>	<i>Name(s) and version(s) of the VCS(s) that might have been used, but after review, found to be inappropriate</i>	<i>Brief rationale on why the VCS(s) was not chosen.</i>
Laminates, Fibrous Glass Reinforced, Marine Structural.				
MIL-P-21929B, Military Specification, Plastic Material, Cellular Polyurethane, Foam-in-Place, Rigid (2 Pounds per Cubic Foot).	1991	No	None	NA
MIL-R-21607E(SH), Military Specification, Resins, Polyester, Low Pressure Laminating, Fire-Retardant.	1990	No	None	NA
MIL-R-24719(SH), Military Specification, Resins, Vinyl Ester, Low Pressure Laminating.	1989	No	None	NA
MIL-R-7575C, Military Specification, Resin, Polyester, Low-Pressure Laminating	1966	No	None	NA
MIL-W-76D, Military Specification Wire and Cable, Hook-Up, Electrical, Insulated, General Specification for Amendment 1	2003	No	None	NA
National Bureau of Standards Special Publication 440—Color, Universal Language and Dictionary of Names.	1976	No	None	NA

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<i>Name of the GUS (include associated number)</i>	<i>Publication Date</i>	<i>New – Component began using – in FY2025? (Yes or No)</i>	<i>Name(s) and version(s) of the VCS(s) that might have been used, but after review, found to be inappropriate</i>	<i>Brief rationale on why the VCS(s) was not chosen.</i>
Publication No. (PHS) 84, The Ship's Medicine Chest and Medical Aid at Sea.	No date.	No	None	NA
Special Pub. 440 (SD Cat. No. C13.10:490), "Color: Universal Language and Dictionary of Names."	1976	No	None	NA
Standard Alphabets for Highways Signs	1966	No	None	NA
TSO-C13d, Federal Aviation Administration Standard for Life Preservers	1983	No	None	NA
Type Accepted Category 1, 406 MHz EPIRB, Emergency Position Indicating Radiobeacon	No date.	No	None	NA

Submitted to NIST Karen Reczek (Fed) [karen.reczek@nist.gov] from DHS S&T Renee Stevens [renee.stevens@hq.dhs.gov / standards@hq.dhs.gov].

National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act (NTTAA) Information Request	
Due Date: COB March 7, 2026	
Component Instructions: The Department of Homeland Security (DHS), through the Science and Technology Directorate (S&T), responds to the National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act (NTTAA) Agency Annual report on standards use and activities throughout the previous fiscal year (FY). Per OMB Circular A-119 federal agencies must provide to OMB, through NIST, information on the use of government unique standards (GUS) in lieu of voluntary consensus standards (VCS) and a summary of agency activities undertaken to carry out the provisions of this Circular. Responses are public and reported to Congress through OMB. NIST has requested the information detailed below for the FY25 NTTAA report. Please contact Renee Stevens, renee.stevens@hq.dhs.gov and cc the Standards inbox, standards@hq.dhs.gov, with any questions. For reference, previous reports can be found at: NTTAA Reports NIST.	
Point of Contact	
Name	Pat Manley
Contact info (email/phone)	Patrick.Manley@cisa.dhs.gov
Component/Division	CISA/Cybersecurity Division/Office of the Technical Director
Component Standards Council Representative(s)	
1. Respond to the National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act (NTTAA) Agency Annual Data Call:	
A. Please provide a summary of your agency's activities undertaken to carry out the provisions of OMB Circular A-119, "Federal Participation in the Development and Use of Voluntary Consensus Standards and in Conformity Assessment Activities" and the National Technology Transfer and Advance Act (NTTAA). The summary should contain a link to the agency's standards-specific website(s) where information about your agency's standards and conformity assessment related activities are available.	
CISA's Cybersecurity Division (CSD) works with FIRST (Forum of Incident Response and Security Teams), a forum bringing incident response and security teams from across the world to facilitate global coordination and leverage common terminology. CISA participates in two FIRST Special Interest Groups (SIGs). This includes the Common Vulnerability Scoring System (CVSS) SIG, which focuses on maintaining the CVSS scoring methodology (used to assess a vulnerability's severity), and Traffic Light Protocol (SIG), which focuses on using TLP to encourage responsible information sharing. CISA's Emergency Communications Division (ECD) participates and influences the work in industry standard development organizations (SDOs) and standards groups developing standards for telecommunications/information communication technologies and mobile communication networks in support of the Priority Telecommunications Services (PTS) programs. Specifically, CISA ECD participates and contributes to the development of industry standards to ensure continued support of Wireless Priority Service (WPS) and Government Emergency Telecommunications Services (GETS) and the support of planned Next Generation Network Priority Services (NGN-PS) for voice/video, data and messaging services in evolving communications networks.	

[Paste Link(s) Here]

NOTE: List ALL government-unique standards you are currently using and indicate on your list which, if any, of the standards in use are new – your Component began using – in FY2025.

[illegible]

2. Respond to Additional Information Request regarding Standards Participation:**A. Provide information regarding staff activities in standards committee participation.**

For participation in external committee activities, including standards development organizations (SDOs), compliance with the DHS Management Directive 2300 (MD2300), "Committee Management," (Attachment B) is required. Components are individually responsible for implementation of MD2300. In February 2024, S&T published an internal procedure 06-005-0000 "Federal Employee Participation in Non-Government Standards Bodies (NGSBs)" (Attachment C) covering participation in standards-specific organizations. This procedure complies with the requirements of MD2300 and is specific to S&T and standards participation.

<i>Standards Developing Organization (SDO) Name</i>	<i>Role</i>	<i>Committee Name and Reference Number</i>	<i>Active / Inactive</i>	<i>Participant Contact Information (Name of Participant, Title, Component, Email)</i>
FIRST (Forum of Incident Response and Security Teams)	Participant	Special Interest Groups (SIGs): Common Vulnerability Scoring System (CVSS) SIG; Traffic Light Protocol (SIG)	Active	Megan Doscher CISA / Cybersecurity Division / Vulnerability Management Megan.Doscher@cisa.dhs.gov
3 rd Generation Partnership Project (3GPP)	Participant	3GPP (System Aspects) SA, CT and Radio Access Network (RAN) Plenaries	Active	Carol-Lyn Taylor CISA ECD carol-lyn.taylor@mail.cisa.dhs.gov
3GPP	Participant	3GPP SA1: Service and System Aspects Working Group (WG) 1: Services	Active	Carol-Lyn Taylor CISA ECD carol-lyn.taylor@mail.cisa.dhs.gov
3GPP	Participant	3GPP SA2: Service and System Aspects WG2: Architecture	Active	Carol-Lyn Taylor CISA ECD carol-lyn.taylor@mail.cisa.dhs.gov

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3GPP	Participant	3GPP SA3: Service and System Aspects WG3: Security	Active	Xiaoyang Lee CISA ECD Xiaoyang.Lee@mail.cisa.dhs.gov
3GPP	Monitor	3GPP SA6: Service and System Aspects WG6: Mission-Critical Applications	Active	Carol-Lyn Taylor CISA ECD carol-lyn.taylor@mail.cisa.dhs.gov
3GPP	Participant	3GPP CT: Core Network and Terminals (CT): CT 1, CT3, CT4, and CT6	Active	Nguyen, An CISA ECD an.p.nguyen@mail.cisa.dhs.gov
3GPP	Participant	3GPP RAN: Radio Access Network (RAN): RAN2 and RAN3	Active	Xiaoyang Lee CISA ECD Xiaoyang.Lee@mail.cisa.dhs.gov
Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE)	Participant	IEEE 802 LAN-MAN Standards Committee (LMSC)	Active	Nguyen, An CISA ECD an.p.nguyen@mail.cisa.dhs.gov
IEEE	Participant	IEEE 802.11: Working Group for Wireless Local Area Network (WLAN) Standards	Active	Nguyen, An CISA ECD an.p.nguyen@mail.cisa.dhs.gov
IEEE	Participant	IEEE 802.11bn Task group for Ultra High Reliability (UHR)	Active	Nguyen, An CISA ECD an.p.nguyen@mail.cisa.dhs.gov

IEEE	Participant	802.11bi Task group for improving user privacy to the IEEE Std 802.11 Medium Access Control (MAC) specification (TGbi)	Active	Nguyen, An CISA ECD an.p.nguyen@mail.cisa. dhs.gov
IEEE	Participant	IEEE 802.11mf: Task group for roll over all amendments to IEEE 802.11-2024 base specification that includes IEEE 802.11be	Active	Nguyen, An CISA ECD an.p.nguyen@mail.cisa. dhs.gov
Wireless Broadband Alliance (WBA)	Participant	Open Roaming Work group (WG) for enabling priority capability roaming between Wi- Fi networks	Active	Nguyen, An CISA ECD an.p.nguyen@mail.cisa. dhs.gov
WBA	Participant	End-to-End Quality of Service Working Group (E2E QoS) for improving latency over Wi-Fi networks	Active	Nguyen, An CISA ECD an.p.nguyen@mail.cisa. dhs.gov

WBA	Participant	Mission Critical & Emergency Services Working Group (WG) for improving authorization of NGN-PS services over Wi-Fi networks	Active	Nguyen, An CISA ECD an.p.nguyen@mail.cisa.dhs.gov
WBA	Participant	Passpoint Features and Passpoint Format WG	Active	Nguyen, An CISA ECD an.p.nguyen@mail.cisa.dhs.gov
Wi-Fi Alliance (WFA)	Participant	Wi-Fi 7 Marketing Task Group (MTG)	Active	Nguyen, An CISA ECD an.p.nguyen@mail.cisa.dhs.gov
WFA	Participant	Wi-Fi 7 Technical Task Group (TTG)	Active	Nguyen, An CISA ECD an.p.nguyen@mail.cisa.dhs.gov
WFA	Monitor	Wi-Fi Quality of Service and Connection Optimization (QoS & CO) Marketing Task Group (MTG) and Technical Task Group (TTG)	Active	Nguyen, An CISA ECD an.p.nguyen@mail.cisa.dhs.gov
WFA	Monitor	Wi-Fi Security Marketing Task Group (MTG) and Technical Task Group (TTG)	Active	Nguyen, An CISA ECD an.p.nguyen@mail.cisa.dhs.gov

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WFA	Participant	Wi-Fi Passpoint Marketing Task Group (MTG) and Technical Task Group (TTG)	Active	Nguyen, An CISA ECD an.p.nguyen@mail.cisa. dhs.gov
WFA	Monitor	Wi-Fi Operator Market Segment Task Group (MSTG)	Active	Nguyen, An CISA ECD an.p.nguyen@mail.cisa. dhs.gov
Alliance for Telecommunications Industry Solutions (ATIS)	Participant	Packet Technologies and Systems Committee (PTSC)	Active	Carol-Lyn Taylor CISA ECD carol- lyn.taylor@cisa.dhs.gov
ATIS	Participant	Internet Protocol Network to Network Interface (IP-NNI) Task Force	Active	Carol-Lyn Taylor CISA ECD carol- lyn.taylor@cisa.dhs.gov
ATIS	Participant	Wireless Technologies and Systems Committee (WTSC)	Active	Carol-Lyn Taylor CISA ECD carol- lyn.taylor@cisa.dhs.gov
ATIS	Participant	WTSC Subgroup NGN-PS	Active	Carol-Lyn Taylor CISA ECD carol- lyn.taylor@cisa.dhs.gov
ATIS	Participant	Network Interconnecti on Interoperabili ty Forum (NIIF)	Active	Carol-Lyn Taylor CISA ECD carol- lyn.taylor@cisa.dhs.gov
ATIS	Participant	Non-Internet Protocol Call Authenticatio n Task Force	Active	Carol-Lyn Taylor CISA ECD carol- lyn.taylor@cisa.dhs.gov

		(NIPCA) Task Force		
ATIS	Monitor	Next Generation 6G (NextG) Alliance	Active	Nguyen, An CISA ECD an.p.nguyen@mail.cisa. dhs.gov
ATIS	Monitor	Technology & Operations Council (TOPS)	Active	Carol-Lyn Taylor CISA ECD carol- lyn.taylor@cisa.dhs.gov
ATIS	Monitor	Telecom Management and Operations Committee (TMOC)	Active	Carol-Lyn Taylor CISA ECD carol- lyn.taylor@cisa.dhs.gov
ATIS	Monitor	Emergency Services Interconnecti on Forum (ESIF) Next Generation Emergency Services (NGES) & IP Multimedia Subsystem for 911 (IMS911)	Active	Carol-Lyn Taylor CISA ECD carol- lyn.taylor@cisa.dhs.gov
Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF)	Participan t	stir (Secure Telephone Identity Revisited)	Active	Nguyen, An CISA ECD an.p.nguyen@mail.cisa. dhs.gov
IETF	Participan t	MIMI (More Instant Messaging Interoperabili ty)	Active	Nguyen, An CISA ECD an.p.nguyen@mail.cisa. dhs.gov
IETF	Participan t	TSVWG (Transport and Services Working Group)	Active	Nguyen, An CISA ECD an.p.nguyen@mail.cisa. dhs.gov
IETF	Participan t	Congestion Control Working	Active	Nguyen, An CISA ECD

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		Group (CCWG)		an.p.nguyen@mail.cisa.dhs.gov
IETF	Participant	TEAS (Traffic Engineering Architecture and Signaling)	Active	Nguyen, An CISA ECD an.p.nguyen@mail.cisa.dhs.gov
IETF	Participant	RATs (Remote Attestation Procedures)	Active	Nguyen, An CISA ECD an.p.nguyen@mail.cisa.dhs.gov
IETF	Participant	Radext (RADIUS EXTensions)	Active	Nguyen, An CISA ECD an.p.nguyen@mail.cisa.dhs.gov
International Telecommunication Union – Telecommunication Sector (ITU-T)	Participant	Study Group 11	Active	Nguyen, An CISA ECD an.p.nguyen@mail.cisa.dhs.gov
ITU-T	Monitor	Study Group 17	Active	Nguyen, An CISA ECD an.p.nguyen@mail.cisa.dhs.gov
Open Radio Access Network (O-RAN) Alliance	Participant	Test & Integration Focus Group (TIFG)	Active	Robert Dew CISA ECD Robert.dew@mail.cisa.dhs.gov
O-RAN	Participant	Use Case Task Group (UCTG)	Active	Robert Dew CISA ECD Robert.dew@mail.cisa.dhs.gov
GSM Association (GSMA)	Monitor	Network Roaming Group (NRG)	Active	Carol-Lyn Taylor CISA ECD Mail: carol-lyn.taylor@mail.cisa.dhs.gov
GSMA	Monitor	Rich Communication Services Group (RCSG)	Active	Carol-Lyn Taylor CISA ECD carol-lyn.taylor@mail.cisa.dhs.gov

B. Identify an individual to serve as your Component Standards Executive (CSE). If you have already identified a CSE, please confirm that the individual is still available to serve as such.

As a reminder, in January 2017, DHS Directive 078-04, “Standards Policy Governance and Coordination,” was approved and established the CSE role. The role is an adaptation of that of an agency’s standards executive – detailed in OMB Circular A-119. CSEs will collaborate on strategies, policies, and other issues related to the implementation of Directive 078-04 and OMB Circular A-119. CSEs will also regularly advise and inform the Under Secretary for Science and Technology (USST) on such issues.

<i>Name of Component Standards Executive</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Phone Number</i>	<i>Email</i>	<i>Notes</i>

C. Identify or confirm your Component’s DHS Standards Council representative(s).

For reference, the DHS Standards Council was established May 2006 to improve the accuracy, completeness, and responsiveness of DHS’s contribution to the annual data call and to help coordinate, consolidate, and improve the Department’s use of standards.

<i>Name of DHS Standards Council Representative</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Phone Number</i>	<i>Email</i>	<i>Notes (e.g., new member)</i>