UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
The Secretary of Commerce
Washington, D.C. 20230

August 4, 2009

The Honorable Peter R. Orszag
Director
Office of Management and Budget
Washington, DC 20503

Dear Dr. Orszag: Peter

I enclose the *Twelfth Annual Report on Federal Agency Use of Voluntary Consensus Standards and Conformity Assessment*. This document represents activities carried out by Federal agencies during fiscal year 2008, as required under Public Law 104-113, the National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act, and Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circular A-119. I am pleased to submit this report to OMB for review and subsequent forwarding to Congress.

As this report demonstrates, Federal agencies continue to rely on private-sector standards for their regulatory and procurement needs and are realizing the benefits from doing so. Reported use of government-unique standards in lieu of voluntary consensus standards is at the lowest level in eight years and continues to represent a very small percentage of overall standards used by the Government.

Federal agencies also continue to develop a better understanding of the requirements set forth in the Act and the Circular, resulting in more consistent interpretation and reporting of agency activities. The enclosed report contains the most accurate data compiled to date regarding Federal agencies' use of government-unique standards in lieu of voluntary consensus standards.

If you require further information, please contact Gordon Gillerman, Chief, Standards Services Division, National Institute of Standards and Technology, at (301) 975-8406.

Sincerely,

Gary Locke

Enclosure

NISTIR 7598

Twelfth Annual Report on Federal Agency Use of Voluntary Consensus Standards and Conformity Assessment

Mary F. Donaldson
Standards Coordination and Conformity Group
Standards Services Division
Technology Services

National Institute of
Standards and Technology
U.S. Department of Commerce

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May 2009

U.S. Department of Commerce
Gary Locke, Secretary

National Institute of Standards and Technology
Patrick D. Gallagher, Deputy Director

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Summary Report on Federal Agency Use of Private-Sector Standards and Conformity Assessment Activities for Fiscal Year 2008

1.0 – Executive Summary

The U.S. Department of Commerce presents this summary report for the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) in compliance with OMB Circular A-119 and Public Law 104-113, the National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act (NTTAA). As required by Section 9 of the Circular, this report, prepared by the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), describes activities related to the use of voluntary consensus standards (VCSs) by 26 Federal agencies during fiscal year (FY) 2008.

Since the inception of the NTTAA, Federal agencies have continued to make progress in relying on voluntary consensus standards in support of their regulatory and procurement activities. NIST, through its Standards Incorporated by Reference database, independently tracks governmental use of private-sector standards. As of the date of this report, NIST has identified over 9,000 citations of standards incorporated by reference in regulatory documents. Available online at http://standards.gov/sibr/query/index.cfm, this interactive database illustrates the extensive use of voluntary standards throughout the U.S. Government.

For the first time in the history of NTTAA reporting, there were no new government-unique standards in lieu of VCSs promulgated during the fiscal year. With three government-unique standards discontinued, the total number of government-unique standards used in lieu of VCSs stands at 45. Furthermore, for FY 2008, Federal agencies reported 634 new uses of VCSs. The continued adoption of significant numbers of VCSs and the low rate of adoption of new government-unique standards in lieu of VCSs illustrates the NTTAA's success in encouraging agencies to look first to voluntary consensus standards to meet their regulatory, procurement, and conformity assessment needs, rather than to develop government-unique standards.

Agencies reported 2,935 personnel participating in a total of 534 standards-developing organizations during FY 2008, representing an all-time high for organizations with Federal participation.

Reports for FY 2008 show that agencies and affected stakeholders continue to realize benefits from Federal participation in the development and adoption of VCSs to support agency missions. The Federal investment in voluntary standards development helps provide sound technological underpinning and speeds the standards development process. Furthermore, adoption of VCSs for Federal agency use provides cost savings to Federal agencies, the Nation's businesses, and the taxpayer through reduced injuries and deaths, increased transactional efficiencies, reduced administrative burdens, and lower costs of products and services.

During FY 2008, several agencies reported positive outcomes from participation in the development of voluntary consensus standards, as well as from their adoption and use.

The Nuclear Regulatory Commission's (NRC) use of the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) standard 805—*Performance-Based Standard for Fire Protection for Light-Water Reactor Electric Generating Plants*—in its fire protection regulations allows greater flexibility and minimal regulatory intervention for plants to meet fire protection requirements and manage their fire protection programs. Currently, more than 40 power plants in the United States are actively transitioning their current fire protection programs to ones based on NFPA 805. A NIST study released in 2008 measured positive benefits from Federal participation in the development of voluntary consensus standards, including reduced time to development and publication (1.5 years) and increased standards scopes. Within the Department of Defense, the Army realized a $31 million cost avoidance through the development of a new modification to the Common Air Defense Interrogator that will ensure interoperability with systems used by allied forces and a create a safer, more reliable system while also reducing the chance of "friendly fire" incidents. These examples illustrate a few of the various ways the government and the taxpayer derive benefits from the development, adoption, and use of voluntary consensus standards.

2.0 – Overview and Scope

NIST formulated this report in close consultation with OMB, based on input submitted to NIST by 26 Federal agencies in fulfillment of the requirements of OMB Circular A-119 and the reporting requirements of Section 12 (d)(3) of the NTTAA. The report describes Federal agency activities related to the use of private-sector standards in regulation, procurement, and conformity assessment during FY 2008. A list of reporting agencies may be found in Appendix A.

3.0 – Federal Agency Use of Standards

The OMB Circular requires that Federal agencies use voluntary consensus standards in lieu of government-unique standards in their regulatory and procurement activities. However, a Federal agency is given the discretion to decide whether to use existing voluntary consensus standards if the agency determines that use of such standards would either be inconsistent with applicable laws or otherwise impractical. The Circular also directs agencies to establish a process for continuing review of their use of standards for purposes of updating such use, including substitution of private-sector standards for government-unique standards wherever possible.

3.1 – Government-Unique Standards Used in Lieu of Voluntary Consensus Standards

The OMB Circular requires that agencies report their use of standards on either a "categorical" or a "transactional" basis. Those agencies that report on a "categorical" basis are not required to list each instance that a government-unique standard is used in lieu of a private-sector standard in procurement actions. However, such agencies are required to have a system in place to ensure that government-unique standards are developed only when suitable private-sector standards are not available for use. At

present, only the Department of Defense and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) consistently report on a "categorical" basis. For all agencies, in those cases when government-unique standards are required because private-sector standards do not exist, use of the government-unique standard is not subject to reporting.

Table 3.1 illustrates the cumulative use of government-unique standards (that is, the total number used in the U.S. Government, broken down by year and by agency) in lieu of private-sector standards since FY 1997, as well as the number of government-unique standards introduced and discontinued in each fiscal year. During FY 2008, Federal agencies reported[1] no new government-unique standards and discontinued three government-unique standards. These three discontinuations were reported by the Department of Health and Human Services.

Table 3.1 – Government-unique Standards Used in Lieu of Private-Sector Standards

Agency[2]	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
USDA									1	1	1	1
HHS	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	4	4	1
HUD				2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
DOL					1	2	4	5	5	6	8	8
DOT	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
EPA		3	28	29	40	45	50	50	50	50	23	23
GSA				3	2	2	3	2	2	3	3	3
NARA				1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
CPSC				1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
GPO				4	4	4	4	4	0	0	0	0
ACCESS										1	1	1
New Uses	4	4	25	12	12	7	9	1	1	5	2	0
Discontinued					1			2	4	0	27	3
Total In Use	**4**	**8**	**33**	**45**	**56**	**63**	**72**	**71**	**68**	**73**	**48**	**45**

For a complete listing of the government-unique standards used in lieu of voluntary consensus standards and the justifications from FY 1997 through FY 2008, see NIST's Standards website at http://standards.gov/NTTAA/agency/index.cfm.

3.2 – New Uses of Voluntary Consensus Standards (VCSs) By Federal Agencies

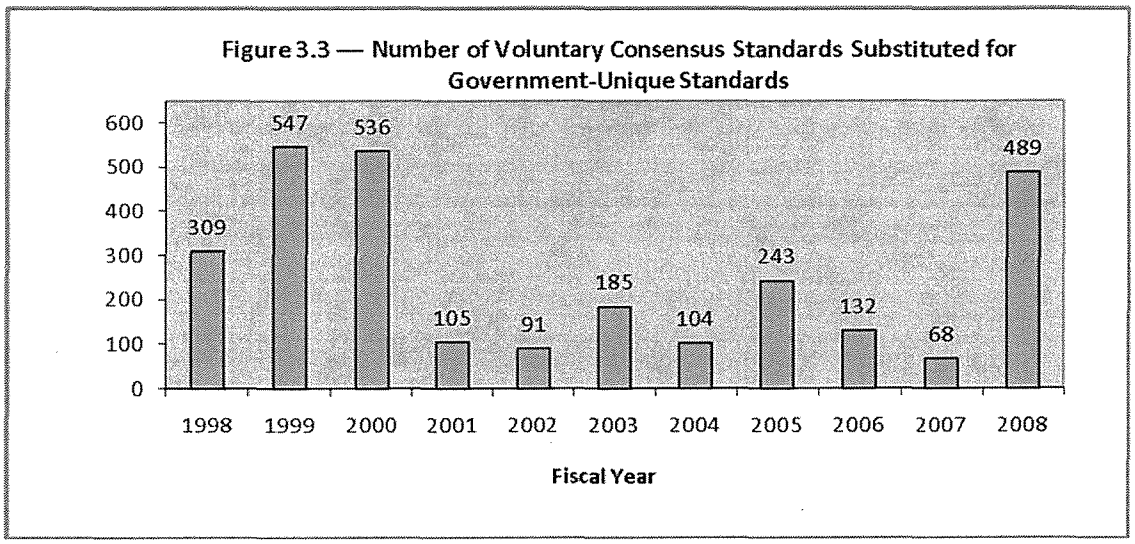
For FY 2008, Federal agencies reported the adoption of 634 new Voluntary Consensus Standards, an 80 percent increase from FY 2007. Three agencies—the Department of Energy, the Department of Homeland Security, and NASA—accounted for about 80 percent of the reported new uses.

[1] The Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) reported one new government-unique standard; however, this standard was not reported in lieu of an existing VCS and as such does not meet the criteria for reporting.

[2] See Appendix A for list of agency acronyms.

3.3 – Current Agency Reporting on Voluntary Consensus Standards Substituted for Government-Unique Standards

Federal agencies also report annually on the number of voluntary consensus standards that they have substituted for government-unique standards during the year. Figure 3.3 illustrates the substitutions for each year since FY 1998. In FY 2008, Federal agencies substituted 489 voluntary consensus standards for government-unique standards.[3] All but one of these substitutions were within the Department of Defense. Over the past seven years, there have been on average about 177 substitutions per year



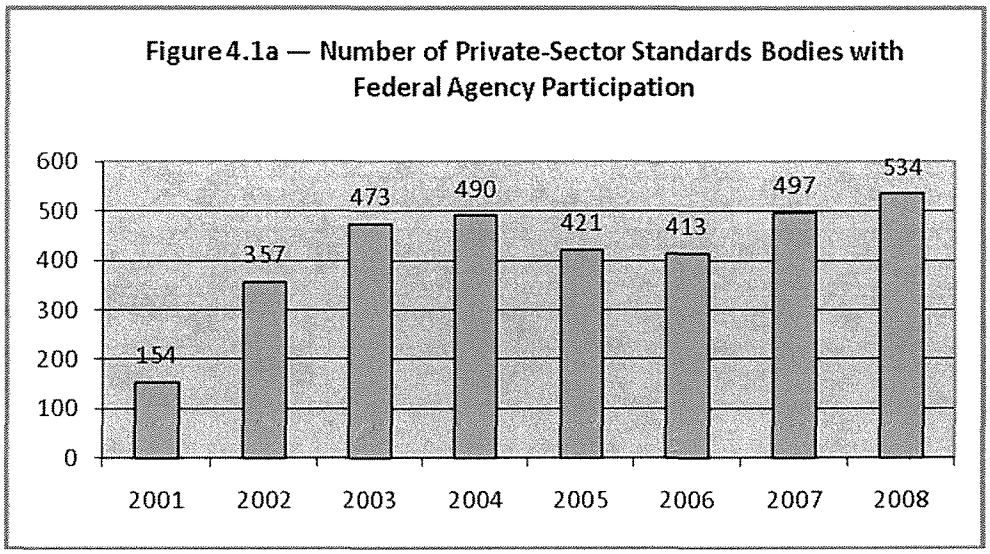
4.0 – Federal Participation in Private-Sector Standards Activities

OMB Circular A-119 states that Federal agencies "must consult with voluntary consensus standards bodies, both domestic and international, and must participate with such bodies in the development of voluntary consensus standards when consultation and participation is in the public interest and is compatible with their missions, authorities, priorities, and budget resources." The Circular goes on to declare that "agency support provided to a voluntary consensus standards activity must be limited to that which clearly furthers agency and departmental missions, authorities, priorities, and is consistent with budget resources."

[3] Government-unique standards being substituted include the universe of government-unique standards, i.e., those in use prior to the implementation of NTTAA reporting, those that were not "in lieu of VCSs"; and those that were in lieu of VCSs. Since NIST began collecting data, there have been 2470 reported substitutions of VCSs for government-unique standards across agencies. While we do not know the entire universe of government-unique standards, we know from published sources that the Department of Defense—the largest user of such standards—still uses over 20,000 government-unique standards, counting military, Federal, and NATO specifications, and as of FY 2006 was using more than 9,200 private-sector standards. The Department of Defense adopted 7,400 private-sector standards before 1997.

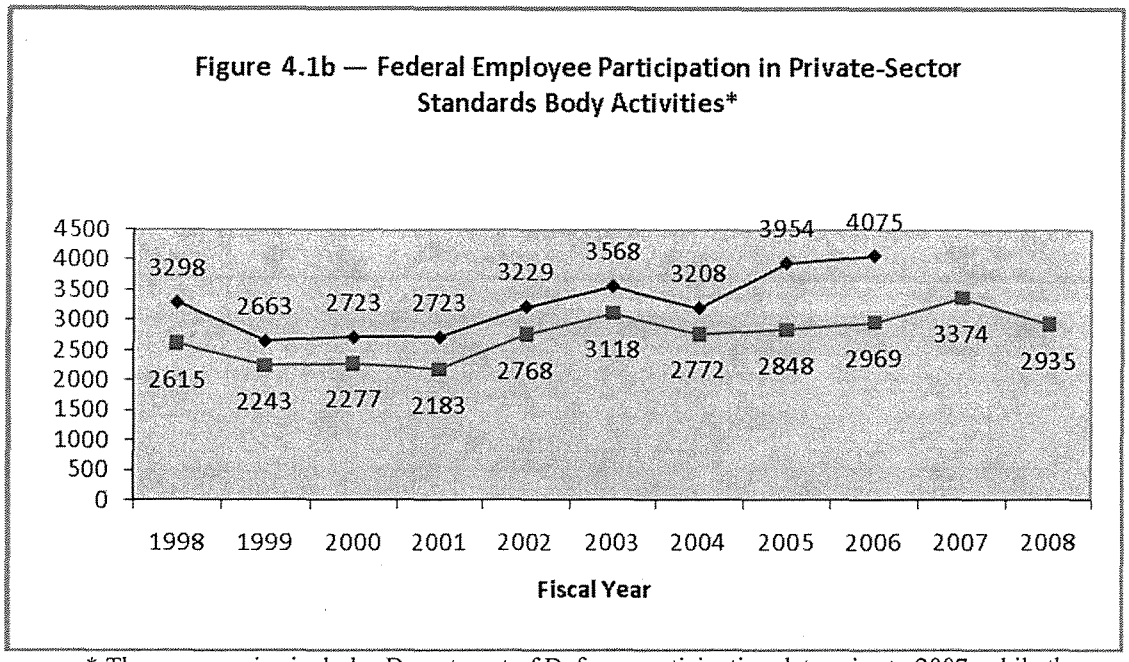
4.1 – Participation Data for FY 2008

In FY 2008, agencies reported participation in 534 private-sector standards bodies, compared to 497 in FY 2007, reflecting a 7.4 percent increase and an all-time high. (See Figure 4.1a.) The list of organizations includes voluntary consensus standards developers accredited by the American National Standards Institute (ANSI), other (non-ANSI-accredited) standards developers, industry and trade associations, international organizations, and consortia.



Federal agencies are also required by OMB to report the number of Federal employees who participate in private-sector standards body activities. This includes not only those who serve on technical standards development committees, subcommittees, or workgroups, but also those who participate in management activities, annual meetings, or seminars. In FY 2008, agencies reported that 2,935 employees participated in private-sector standards body activities. Although this figure represents a reduction from the previous year, participation continues to remain above the annual average of 2,730 for reporting agencies. The Department of Energy reported the largest reduction in staff participation (-465), while the Departments of Homeland Security and Health and Human Services experienced the largest increases in staff participation (+62 and +61 respectively). Figure 4.1b illustrates total Federal employee participation in private-sector standards body activities since FY 1998. Data detailing FY 2008 participation for each agency is provided in Appendix B.

A complete listing of the standards-developing organizations in which Federal agencies participated can be viewed in the extended appendices to this report, located at http://standards.gov/NTTAA/agency/index.cfm.



* The upper series includes Department of Defense participation data prior to 2007, while the lower series excludes Department of Defense participation.

5.0 – Federal Agency Conformity Assessment Activities

The NTTAA requires NIST to coordinate Federal, State, and local government standards and conformity assessment activities with those of the private sector, with the goal of eliminating unnecessary duplication and complexity in the development and promulgation of conformity assessment requirements and measures. Federal conformity assessment activities are a means of providing assurance that the products and services regulated or procured by Federal agencies have the required characteristics and/or perform in a specified manner. Agency conformity assessment procedures may include sampling and testing; inspection; accreditation; certification; licensing; product listing; the submission to an agency of manufacturing, operational, and related data for review; manufacturer self-declaration of conformity to agency requirements; mandatory labeling and advertising requirements; establishment of national requirements, which are then adopted/enforced at the State and local government levels; issuance of regulatory guidelines; pre-marketing approval requirements; post-marketing monitoring requirements; and the conduct of environmental impact assessments. NIST publishes a number of directories and reports on conformity assessment-related issues and maintains a website at http://ts.nist.gov that provides a "one-stop shop" source for information on various conformity assessment issues.

Throughout the fiscal year, numerous agencies enlisted NIST support to help design and implement appropriate and effective conformity assessment programs. Examples include:

• Radiation Detectors – NIST's Technology Services, in cooperation with NIST's Radiation Physics Division, is assisting with the implementation of a conformity

assessment program for radiation detectors for the Department of Homeland Security's (DHS) Domestic Nuclear Detection Office, including accreditation for testing laboratories whose testing will support the Graduated Rad/Nuc Detector Evaluation and Reporting (GRaDER) program. For additional information, see http://www.dhs.gov/xres/programs/gc_1218637329931.shtm.

• Voluntary Private Sector Preparedness Accreditation and Certification Program (PS-Prep), Business Continuity, and Preparedness Management – NIST Technology Services is working with DHS 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 Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007. For additional information, see http://www.fema.gov/business/certification/index.htm.

• 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, 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. At the request of NIJ, NIST's National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program 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 Telecommunications Industry Association (TIA) Project 25, NIST's OLES, the National Telecommunications and Information Administration's Institute for Telecommunication Sciences, and DHS Project SAFECOM, established the Project 25 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. The P25 CAP is referenced in DHS grant guidance whereby grantees are urged to commit to the purchase of P25 equipment when using DHS grant funds. 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.

• Non-Intrusive Inspection Equipment – NIST's Technology Services is working with NIST Radiation Physics to develop a series of IEEE[4] 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 standards for body imagers and Computerized Tomographic checked baggage screening equipment are in development.

[4] Formerly the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc., the organization is now known by its acronym, as its scope has expanded beyond electrical and electronics engineering into related fields.

• Toy Safety Initiative – NIST's Technology Services is providing technical assistance to the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) in CPSC's implementation 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 (EPA) Project on Greener Cleanups – NIST's Technology Services is providing assistance to the EPA in its development of a standard and certification program for brownfield remediation (cleanups).

• EPA WaterSense Project – NIST's Technology Services assisted EPA staff in the implementation of EPA's WaterSense program, which is currently available for toilets and faucets. WaterSense-certified products are now a significant share of the marketplace.

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

The full report of FY 2008 agency conformity assessment activities may be found in the *Addendum to the Twelfth Annual Report on Federal Use of Voluntary Consensus Standards and Conformity Assessment*, available online at http://standards.gov/NTTAA/agency/index.cfm.

6.0 – Evaluation of the Effectiveness of OMB Circular A-119

During FY 2008, the majority of reporting agencies either had no comment on the effectiveness of OMB Circular A-119 or indicated that they found the Circular effective in helping them manage their standards development programs. However, several agencies did provide substantive comments concerning recommended changes to the Circular, and these are summarized below.[5]

- Department of Homeland Security recommended that any revisions to the Circular consider addressing the use of standards in Federal assistance programs such as grants as well as the use of standards in "significant" Federal guidance documents, such as Executive Order 12866 as amended by Executive Orders 13258 and 13422[6]. DHS also suggested updating the Circular to reflect the processes and procedures utilized by the information technology (IT) sector that result in "open" standards. The Circular should provide policy guidance on such standards as it relates to IT procurements.

[5] It is within OMB's purview to consider and respond to these comments, as appropriate.
[6] Executive Orders 13258 and 13422 were revoked by Executive Order 13497, signed on January 30, 2009.

- The Department of Defense recommended that NIST continue to highlight in this report examples of how government agencies are participating in the development of voluntary consensus standards and using these documents to meet requirements. The Department suggested that the effectiveness of Circular A-119 would be enhanced if policymakers were made aware of the positive results that can be achieved by using voluntary consensus standards.

The full text of agency comments may be found in the *Addendum to the Twelfth Annual Report on Federal Use of Voluntary Consensus Standards and Conformity Assessment*, online at http://standards.gov/NTTAA/agency/index.cfm.

7.0 – The Interagency Committee on Standards Policy (ICSP)

During FY 2008, 60 individuals served on the ICSP, including agency Standards Executives, their alternates, NIST support staff, and representatives from OMB and the Executive Office of the President. The ICSP met three times in FY 2008, including one joint meeting with the American National Standards Institute's Government Member Forum. Information concerning the ICSP, including membership, charter, and meeting minutes, may be found online at http://standards.gov/icsp/query/index.cfm.

8.0 – Success Stories: Examples from Federal Agencies

Leveraging the private-sector standards development process for government purposes has been demonstrated to provide substantial resource savings for agencies and stakeholders throughout the Federal Government. Additionally, benefits flow to the private sector through Federal involvement and support of the voluntary consensus standards development process. Reports for FY 2008 show that agencies and affected stakeholders continue to realize benefits from Federal participation in the development and adoption of VCSs to support agency missions. Some examples of successes from the fiscal year 2008 report are:

- **Federal Communications Commission (FCC)** – Through the Hearing Aid Compatibility Report and Order, the FCC required that digital wireless telephones 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*. The FCC encouraged relevant stakeholders to review the standard periodically to determine whether improvements to the standard are warranted. The Accredited Standards Committee on Electromagnetic Compatibility worked to revise C63.19-2001, and in a public notice the FCC recognized the use of any of the three versions of the ANSI C63.19 standard (2001, 2005, or 2006)—for rating wireless phones, consistent with 47 CFR § 2.947 (b). Allowing the use of the new measurement and rating procedures should assist manufacturers and carriers in providing handset models that comply with the hearing aid compatibility requirements of 47 CFR § 20.19(b).

- **Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC)** – An example of successful implementation of a consensus standard is the endorsement of the NFPA standard 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 to voluntarily 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 the NRC's 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 United States are actively transitioning their current fire protection programs to ones based on NFPA 805. The NRC staff has conducted visits to pilot plants and has conducted 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 and the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

- **Department of Defense** – Common Air Defense Interrogator – The Army's development of a new modification (Mode 5) to the existing Common Air Defense Interrogator (ADI) will ensure interoperability with systems used by allied forces and will create a safer, more reliable system that 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. As a result of the standardization efforts of this program, the performance standards put in place will ensure interoperability between U.S. military and North Atlantic Treaty Organization (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; interoperability and compatibility across platforms were demonstrated to be an achievable goal; and standardization was shown to simplify maintenance and reduce the number of manuals required for training and operation.

- **Department of Commerce** – In FY 2008, NIST released *Selected Impacts of Documentary Standards Supported by NIST,* 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 to gather information on high-impact documentary standards development projects involving NIST support. The research identified 78 high-impact documentary standards projects. Key findings of the study were: (1) NIST participation accelerated standards development by an average of 1.5 years; (2) without NIST participation, the scope of the standards would have been narrower in one-third of the cases; and (3) many new products and services resulted directly from the standard being developed. It became clear that the leveraging of NIST expertise substantially enabled the development of high-impact standards that underpinned new product development, enabled service improvements, and resulted in general societal benefits to the United States.

9.0 – Summary and Conclusions

As of FY 2008, 12 years since the start of the NTTAA reporting requirement, Federal agencies indicate that they use 45 government-unique standards in lieu of voluntary consensus standards. This small number of government-unique standards reflects a real and continuing reliance on voluntary consensus standards. The NTTAA has successfully encouraged agencies to look first to use voluntary consensus standards to meet their needs rather than to develop unnecessary government-unique standards.

NIST continues to assist Federal agencies and their stakeholders involved in standards management. NIST hosts the portal http://standards.gov, which provides a "one-stop" e-government location for information related to the use of voluntary consensus standards. This portal offers background, materials, useful links, and search tools for locating information about the use of standards in government, including the searchable Standards Incorporated by Reference database. The website also serves as a forum for providing ongoing, practical guidance; tools and information needed by agencies to successfully implement the NTTAA; and a means to electronically report standards activities required by the NTTAA and OMB Circular A-119.

Building on the NTTAA's success in reducing reliance on government-unique standards, and in keeping with the trend toward e-government, NIST is working with agencies to provide more timely, accurate, and meaningful information to the standards community to better reflect the intent of the NTTAA and direction from OMB. In addition, NIST is working with agency standards executives and OMB to integrate standards participation and use more directly into the missions, decisionmaking processes, operating procedures, and strategic goals of Federal agencies. In addition to preparing and transmitting the required annual reports to OMB, NIST will continue to provide resources on the standards.gov website to facilitate Federal agency participation in the development and use of private-sector standards. NIST will also work with agencies as they establish websites that reflect required NTTAA and OMB Circular A-119 data and up-to-date information on agency standards activities. Expanded use of standards.gov and agency websites will consolidate information gathering and support efficient communication

between agencies and stakeholders. This report fulfills the annual reporting requirements of both the NTTAA and OMB Circular.

Appendix A -- FY 2008 List of Reporting Federal Agencies

Agency	Acronym	Standards Program Website
Department of Agriculture	USDA	*
Department of Commerce	DOC	http://ts.nist.gov/commerce/
Department of Defense	DoD	http://www.dsp.dla.mil
Department of Energy	DOE	http://www.hss.energy.gov/nuclearsafety/ns/techstds/
Department of Education	ED	*
Department of Health and Human Services	HHS	*
Department of Homeland Security	DHS	http://www.dhs.gov/xfrstresp/standards/
Department of Housing and Urban Development	HUD	http://www.hud.gov/offices/hsg/sfh/mps/mpshome.cfm
Department of the Interior	DOI	*
Department of Justice	DOJ	http://www.ojp.gov/nij/topics/technology/standards-development.htm
Department of Labor	DOL	*
Department of State	DOS	*
Department of Transportation	DOT	Various – see DOT's report, available via http://standards.gov/NTTAA/agency/index.cfm
Department of the Treasury	TRES	http://www.treas.gov/offices/international-affairs/standards/
Department of Veterans Affairs	VA	http://www1.va.gov/oamm/
Environmental Protection Agency	EPA	*
General Services Administration	GSA	from http://www.gsa.gov, click on "About GSA," then "Reference," then "Supply Standards"
National Archives and Records Administration	NARA	*
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	NASA	http://standards.nasa.gov
National Science Foundation	NSF	*
Consumer Product Safety Commission	CPSC	http://www.cpsc.gov/volstd/standards.html
Federal Communications Commission	FCC	*
Federal Trade Commission	FTC	*
Nuclear Regulatory Commission	NRC	http://www.nrc.gov/about-nrc/regulatory/standards-dev.html
Government Printing Office	GPO	*
Access Board	ACCESS	http://www.access-board.gov/gs.htm

*Not available or not reported

Appendix B -- FY 2008 Federal Agency Information on Participation/Adoption of Voluntary Standards Activities Required by OMB Circular A-119

Agency	Government-unique standards used in lieu of voluntary consensus standards	Voluntary consensus standards substituted for government-unique standards	Voluntary consensus standards used this year (new uses)	Employee participation in voluntary consensus standards bodies	Voluntary consensus standards bodies with agency participation
USDA	1	0	37	128	39
DOC	0	0	0	479	108
DoD	*	488	47	na	123
DOE	0	0	171	430	80
ED	0	0	0	12	3
HHS	1	0	16	854	195
DHS	0	0	164	187	61
HUD	2	0	0	4	5
DOI	0	1	1	166	84
DOJ	0	0	0	1	0
DOL	8	0	0	58	16
DOS	0	0	0	7	1
DOT	3	0	8	184	48
TRES	0	0	0	0	1
VA	0	0	0	4	20
EPA	23	0	4	32	25
GSA	3	0	0	23	26
NARA	1	0	1	19	14
NASA	*	0	179	98	21
NSF	0	0	0	3	2
CPSC	2	0	0	25	13
FCC	0	0	0	28	13
FTC	0	0	0	0	0
NRC	0	0	6	172	15
GPO	0	0	0	10	0
ACCESS	1	0	0	11	6
Totals	45	489	634	2935	**

*Agencies reporting on a categorical basis per OMB Circular A-119, Section 12.

** Total not provided. Total would result in multiple counting due to participation in standards bodies by two or more Federal agencies.