

NIST

Global Standards Information



Federal Participation in Standards Development



Legislation & Policies Guide

Federal Standards Activities

- National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act (NTTAA)
- OMB Circular A-119
- Agency Specific Laws, Rules, and Policies

Other standards laws and policies

- Consumer Product Safety Act
- Trade Agreements Act
- Telecommunications Act
- Food and Drug Administration Modernization Act
- Department of Commerce Administrative Order (DAO)
216-14
- Other Agency standards policies

Use Voluntary Consensus Standards to Carry Out Policy

Section 12 (d) (1) of the National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act (NTTAA) states:

(1) IN GENERAL- Except as provided in paragraph (3) of this subsection, **all Federal agencies and departments shall use technical standards that are developed or adopted by voluntary consensus standards bodies**, using such technical standards as a means to carry out policy objectives or activities determined by the agencies and departments.

Consult and Participate with Standards Developing Organizations

Section 12(d)(2) National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act (NTTAA) states:

(2) CONSULTATION; PARTICIPATION- In carrying out paragraph (1) of this subsection, **Federal agencies and departments shall consult with voluntary, private sector, consensus standards bodies** and shall, when such participation is in the public interest and is compatible with agency and departmental missions, authorities, priorities, and budget resources, **participate** with such bodies in the development of technical standards.

There are Exceptions ... BUT You Must Report Them

Section 12(d)(3) National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act (NTTAA) states:

(3) EXCEPTION- If compliance with paragraph (1) of this subsection is inconsistent with applicable law or otherwise impractical, a Federal agency or department may elect to use technical standards that are not developed or adopted by voluntary consensus standards bodies if the head of each such agency or department transmits to the Office of Management and Budget an explanation of the reasons for using such standards.

The NTTAA Directs Federal Agencies

Agencies must:

- Look to the private sector first for standards to fulfill mission
- Participate in the development of private sector voluntary standards
- Consult with the private sector voluntary consensus standards bodies
- Annually report on exceptions of use to OMB

OMB Circular A-119 – Policy Guidelines on Implementation of the NTTAA

- Establishes policies on Federal use and development of voluntary consensus standards and on conformity assessment activities
- Revised in 1998 to be consistent with, and reinforce, the NTTAA

Goals of Legislation and Policies

- Eliminate cost (of developing standards)
- Decrease the cost of goods and burden of complying with agency regulations.
- Promote efficiency and economic competition through harmonization of standards
- Further the reliance on the private sector to supply Government needs
- Enhance collaboration with the private sector on standards that serve national needs.

Federal Agency Responsibilities Under NTTAA & OMB Circular

- Ensure agency compliance with NTTAA and the Circular
- Appoint a Standards Executive to serve on the Interagency Committee on Standards Policy (ICSP)
- Provide annual report to NIST

Interagency Committee on Standards Policy

- Established in 1968, the ICSP's authority is set out in OMB Circular A-119. The role of the ICSP was strengthened by the passage of the NTTAA in 1995.
- The ICSP seeks to promote effective and consistent standards policies plus foster cooperation between government, industry, and other private organizations involved in standards activities.
- Membership consists of Federal Standards Executives and their designated representatives from 32 agencies

NIST's Role in the ICSP

- NIST serves as the chair of the ICSP.
- The ICSP reports to the Secretary of Commerce through the Director of NIST.
- ICSP members report annually to NIST – NIST prepares an Annual Report on Federal Agency Use of Voluntary Consensus Standards and Conformity Assessment.

Subcommittee on Standards, Est. March 2010

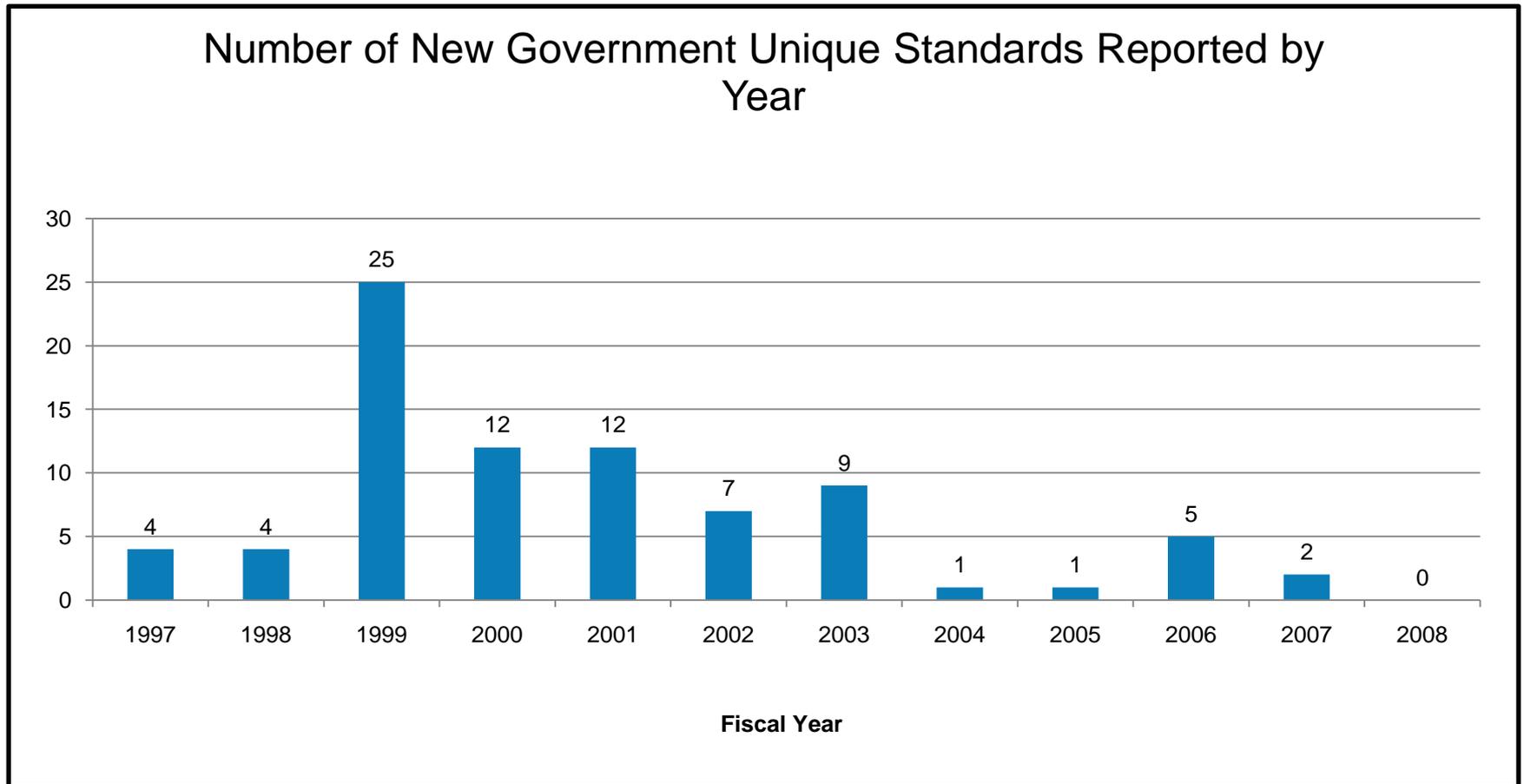
- Co-chaired by Dr. Patrick Gallagher, Director of NIST and Carl Shapiro, Deputy Assistant Attorney General, Antitrust Division, and Chief Economist, Department of Justice.
- Part of the OSTP National Science and Technology Council Committee on Technology, this interagency group will provide high-level leadership so federal agencies are strategically focused and actively engaged on critical standards-related issues.
- Improved coordination is intended to ensure that agencies can work in a responsive and timely fashion with the private sector so that effective standards are developed and put into practice to meet national needs.
- Will reinforce the ability of the federal government to work in partnership with the private sector to address the standards needed to solve national problems.
- Subcommittee will also work closely with the Interagency Committee on Standards Policy (ICSP), which is chaired by NIST, to provide direction and guidance to the ICSP, and will rely on the ICSP to coordinate interagency implementation of standards policy, assess progress, and develop potential policy options or guidance with the goal of removing barriers to effective standards development or use.

NTTAA Has Been Effective

Since reporting began in 1997:

- 2,470 private sector standards have replaced Government-unique standards
- 82 Government-unique standards were developed, 37 of which have been discontinued over the same time -
- Only 45 government standards reported in lieu of private sector standards under the NTTAA.

NTTAA has been effective



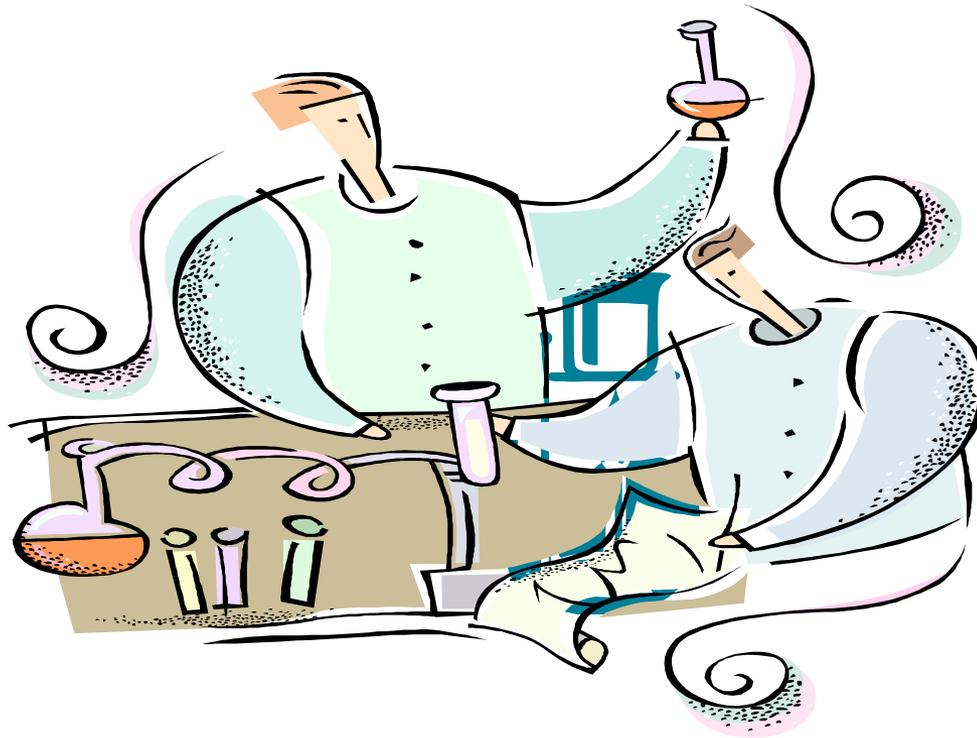
USG Role in the Standards System

- Standards User
- Active standards participant
- But, does NOT oversee or control the process

Government Role as Standards User – Regulation and Procurement

- In Regulation
 - 9,622 citations of standards incorporated by reference
 - More than 6,500 are non-government standards
- In specifying what USG will buy (procurement contracts)
 - 1000's of standards are used in purchasing goods

Adoption through Incorporation by Reference



**ASTM International Standards:
672 incorporations by reference by EPA – more
than half of these are standard test methods.**

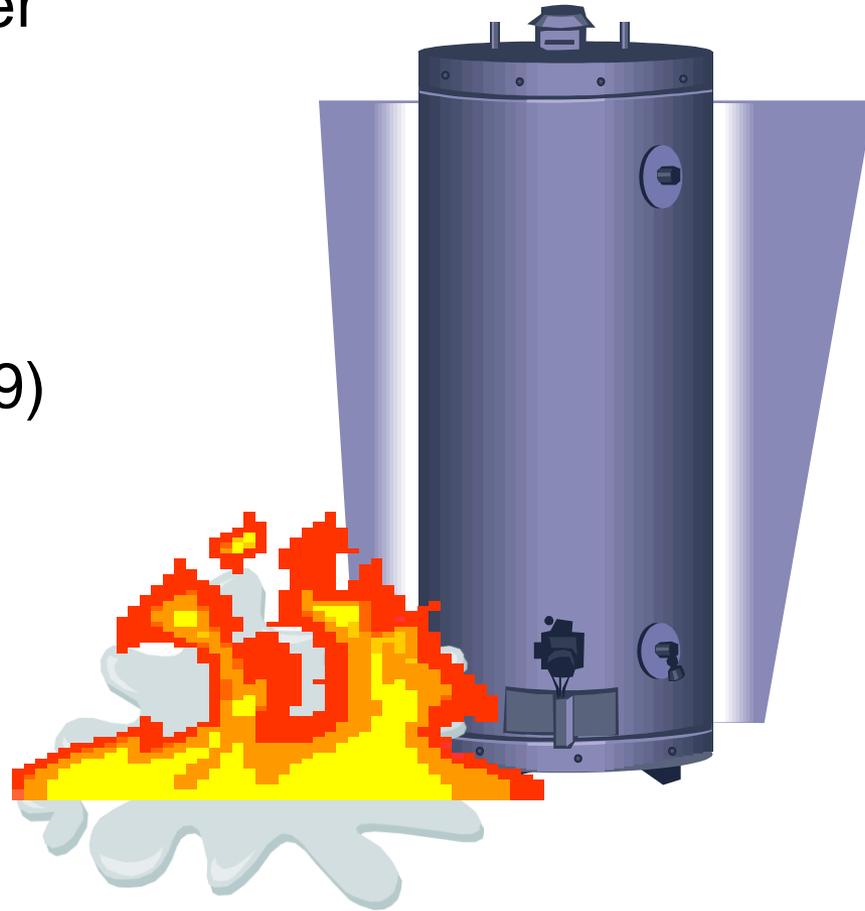
State and Local Adoption of Model Building Codes



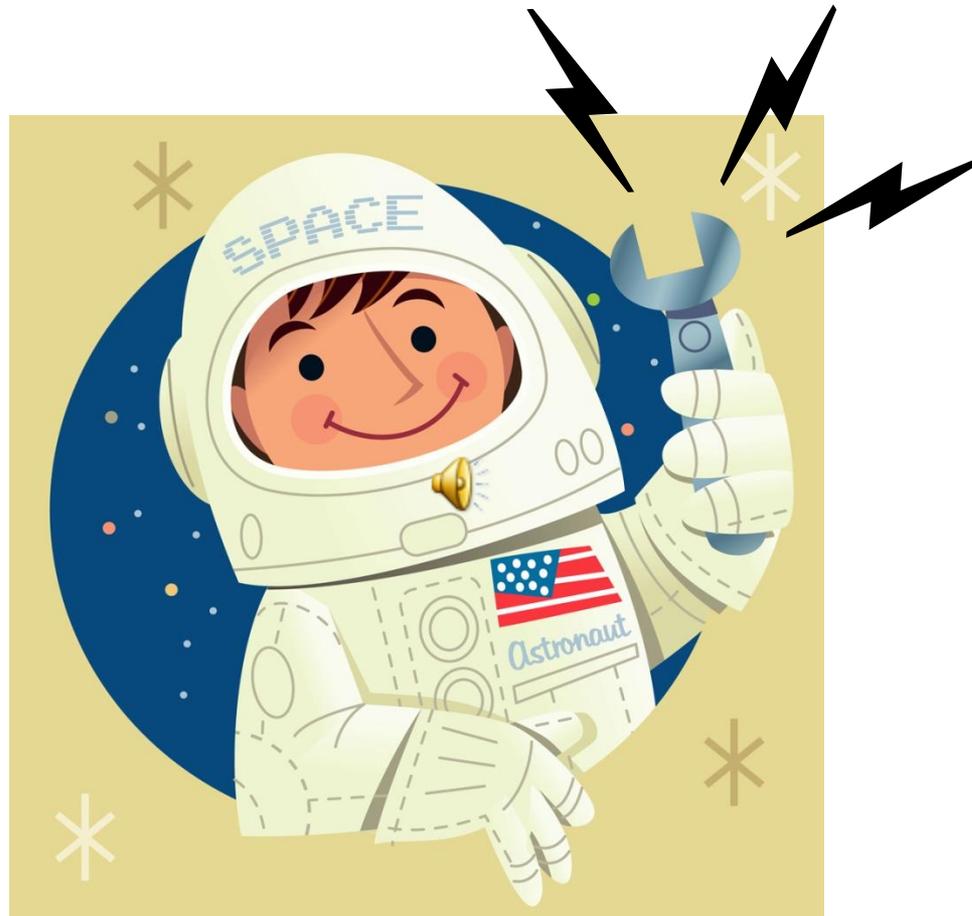
Deference

Residential Gas Water
Heater
Standard

ANSI Z21.10/
CSA 4.3-2004 (R2009)



Procurement



NASA requires certain garments to meet standards developed by the Electrostatic Discharge Association

Government Role as Participant - IEEE Standards for Radiation Detectors



Government Role as a Participant – Standards Development

USG Staff participate in the standards development process:

- Contribute technical expertise/resources
- Ensure government needs are being met



Federal participation in numbers...

Federal agencies are active in more than 500 standards developing organizations, sending more than 3,000 personnel to participate in standards activities.

There are 319 NIST committee members with 1061 committee memberships from 100 SDOs. 84 NIST staff fill 122 committee activity Chair/Co-Chair positions.

Top NIST SDOs

ASTM International	ISO
IEEE	ASME
IEC	INCITS
IETF	NFPA
CORM	ASHRAE
SEMI	

Review

- Rules & Policies
 - NTTAA/OMB Circular A-119
 - Agency-specific laws and policies
- US Government Roles in the standards system
 - Standards User
 - Participant in Standards development
- Resource
 - www.standards.gov

Thank You

Federal Participation in Standards Development

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