NDAA Section 889 compliance checklist

For federal contractors and the organisations that supply them. What the statute actually prohibits, the distinction that decides whether it reaches your own building, and what to ask for. Verified as of 25 August 2026.

Verified as of 25 August 2026. Section 889 status is not fixed. The list of covered entities can grow by designation, and a product's status can change when its producer does. Treat every brand-level statement anywhere (including ours) as carrying a date, and re-check before you rely on it. **This is not legal advice.**

The phrase to be careful with

"NDAA compliant" is a marketing phrase, not a statutory term. No government body certifies a camera as NDAA compliant. What actually exists is a prohibition binding agencies and contractors, plus written attestation from manufacturers. Anyone selling you a certification is selling you something that does not exist, and that includes any integrator claiming to be an approved or certified vendor. We are not one and neither is anybody else.

Part A and Part B: the distinction that decides everything

Part A **§ 889(a)(1)(A)** **Effective 13 Aug 2019**	Prohibits federal executive agencies from procuring or obtaining covered equipment, or contracting with an entity to do so. **This governs what the government buys.**
Part B **§ 889(a)(1)(B)** **Effective 13 Aug 2020**	Prohibits agencies from entering into, extending or renewing a contract with any entity that **uses** covered equipment as a substantial or essential component of any system — anywhere in its own operations, whether or not related to the federal contract. **This is far broader and it is the part organisations miss.**

The worked example that makes Part B concrete. A covered camera on your own loading dock, bought years before you had any federal contract, installed for reasons that have nothing to do with the government, is a Part B problem. Part B is about what you use, not about what you sell.

The five entities named in the statute

Section 889(f)(3) names five entities, and their subsidiaries and affiliates. **Naming them is a citation, never an accusation.** The correct statement is that an entity is named in Section 889. Words like "spyware", "dangerous" or "banned brand" are not in the statute and are not ours to add.

Subparagraph (A)	Huawei Technologies Company · ZTE Corporation
Subparagraph (B)	Hytera Communications Corporation · Hangzhou Hikvision Digital Technology Company · Dahua Technology Company

Scope differs	The (A) prohibition is written broadly. The (B) prohibition is written for public safety, security of government facilities, physical security surveillance of critical infrastructure and other national security purposes.
The list is not fixed at five	Under § 889(f)(3)(D), other entities may be captured where the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Director of National Intelligence or the Director of the FBI, reasonably believes the entity is owned or controlled by, or connected to, a covered foreign government. This is why every brand claim carries a date.

Checklist: establishing your own position

- ☐ **Determine whether Part A, Part B or both apply to you**
  If you hold, are bidding for, or expect to extend or renew a federal contract, Part B reaches equipment anywhere in your own operations. That is a wider question than your procurement file.
- ☐ **Inventory what is actually installed, not what was ordered**
  Purchase orders record what was bought. Buildings contain what was installed, which after fifteen years of additions, replacements and previous tenants is frequently not the same thing.
- ☐ **Do not stop at the brand on the bezel**
  The name on a product does not identify who produced it, and Section 889 is written about the producer. A clean brand-list check can still leave you holding covered equipment.
- ☐ **Get written attestation identifying the actual producer**
  This is the reliable route. Not a brand list, not a reseller's assurance, not a forum post: the manufacturer's own written statement identifying who produced the equipment.
- ☐ **Check subsidiaries and relabelled lines specifically**
  Corporate structures put products under names that do not resemble the parent. Do not infer a product is covered because a forum post says so, and do not infer it is clear because the brand is unfamiliar.
- ☐ **Run the TAA question separately**
  The Trade Agreements Act is a different test. It turns on where a product was made or substantially transformed, and China is not a designated country. A camera can satisfy Section 889 and still fail TAA. Two questions, two answers.
- ☐ **Record the date against every determination**
  A status established last year is a status as at last year. Note what was checked, against what source, on what date.
- ☐ **Do not plan around a waiver**
  Limited waiver provisions existed, including a one-time agency waiver for Part B whose availability ran to 13 August 2022. That is not a route to plan around today.

Citations you can check yourself

Pub. L. 115-232 § 889 · FAR 4.21 · FAR 52.204-24, FAR 52.204-25, FAR 52.204-26 · 2 CFR 200.216 · FAR 25.003 (TAA designated countries).

The fuller treatment, including why the brand on the bezel does not answer the question, is at sandiegocctvpros.com/ndaa-compliant-security-cameras/

What this document deliberately does not contain

No product model numbers. No prices. No penalty amounts. No contract-loss statistics. No enforcement-action dates. No client counts. No assertion that any particular reseller brand is or is not compliant. Each of those was considered and cut, because none could be sourced to the statute or to a manufacturer's own corporate disclosure, and an unsourced figure in a compliance document is worse than a gap in one.

Scope and boundaries

Commercial only. We work on commercial premises only and not on private residences.

Fire alarm is out of scope. We do not hold a C-10 or C-16, so we do not work on fire alarm systems; that is coordinated with your own licensed fire alarm contractor.

What our licences cover. CSLB #976737 — C-7 Low Voltage Systems authorises camera install and repair, structured cabling, intercom and low-voltage work. BSIS ACO #7501 covers monitored CCTV, intrusion alarm and access control. Both are verifiable with the issuing agency, and we would rather you checked than took our word for it.

We are not a regulator or an approved vendor. No body certifies an integrator as compliant with any of the rules summarised in this document. The obligations sit with you.