NIST

Global Standards Information

Standards Setting: The Warm-up Act

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November 15, 2013


Standards development is not for sissies!

Standards Development landscape

A competitive environment

Engages thousands of professionals

Once bitten by the “Standards Bug” people stay with it

It is also a big business:

Standards By the Numbers

> 700,000 standards and technical regulations worldwide

400+ NIST staff work on standards committees

10,714 approved ANSI American National Standards in developed by 229 accredited standards developers in the U.S.

Lots of people involved:

BSI - 6,000

DIN - 28,628 external experts

IEEE – 20,000+ people engaged in standards setting

SDO	Scope	Standards	TCs	Subcommittees/ Working Groups	Volunteer Members	Revenue
IEEE	Electrical and computer sciences, engineering and related disciplines.	900 Standards, 577 in development	100	700 committees	407,541 20,000 in standards development	$383 million (2011 annual report)
ASTM Interntl.	Characteristics and performance of materials, products, systems & services	12,400 standards	142	1,888	34,602	$55 million (2011 annual report)
ISO	All disciplines except electrotechnical and telecommunications	19,023 standards	224	3325 technical bodies	163 member countries	$39 million (2011 ISO in Figures)

Top reasons to be a standards setter (rather than stay on the sidelines)

- Influence
- Support safety and product performance
- Early awareness of new trends and developments
- Protect my industry's interests
- Network
- Risk avoidance
- Improved quality and effectiveness
- Market access
- Cost savings

What is a Standard

Common and repeated use of rules, conditions, guidelines or characteristics for products or related processes and production methods, and related management systems practices. (NTTAA of 1995 and OMB Circular A-119 of 1998)

Market-driven technical specification for a product, service, person, process or system with which compliance is voluntary. (Anonymous)

What is a STANDARD?

Document, **established by consensus** and approved by a recognized body, that **provides for common and repeated use, rules, guidelines or characteristics** for activities or their results, aimed at the achievement of the optimum degree of order in a given context. Note. Standards should be based on the consolidated results of science, technology and experience, and aimed at the promotion of optimum community benefits. (ISO/IEC Guide 2:1996)

Document, approved by a recognized body, that **provides for common and repeated use, rules, guidelines or characteristics for products or related processes and production methods, with which compliance is not mandatory.** It may also include or deal exclusively with terminology, symbols, packaging, marking or labelling requirements as they apply to a product, process or production method. (WTO TBT Agreement of 1995)

Types of Standards

- **Basic - General Vocabulary/Terminology/Classification**
- **Testing/Test Methods**
- **Product Requirements/Specifications**
- **Process standards**
- **Service Standards**
- **Health and Safety Standards**
- **Interoperability Standards**

How does the process work:
Key Concepts in Standards Development

Openness

All stakeholders may participate; no single interest may dominate

Transparency

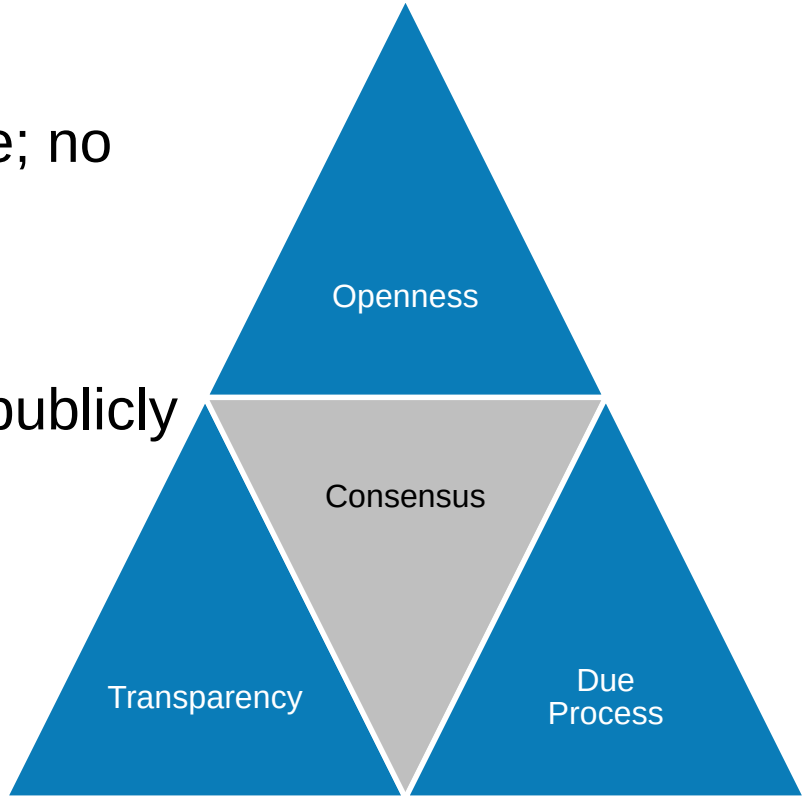
Records/ processes open and publicly available

Due Process

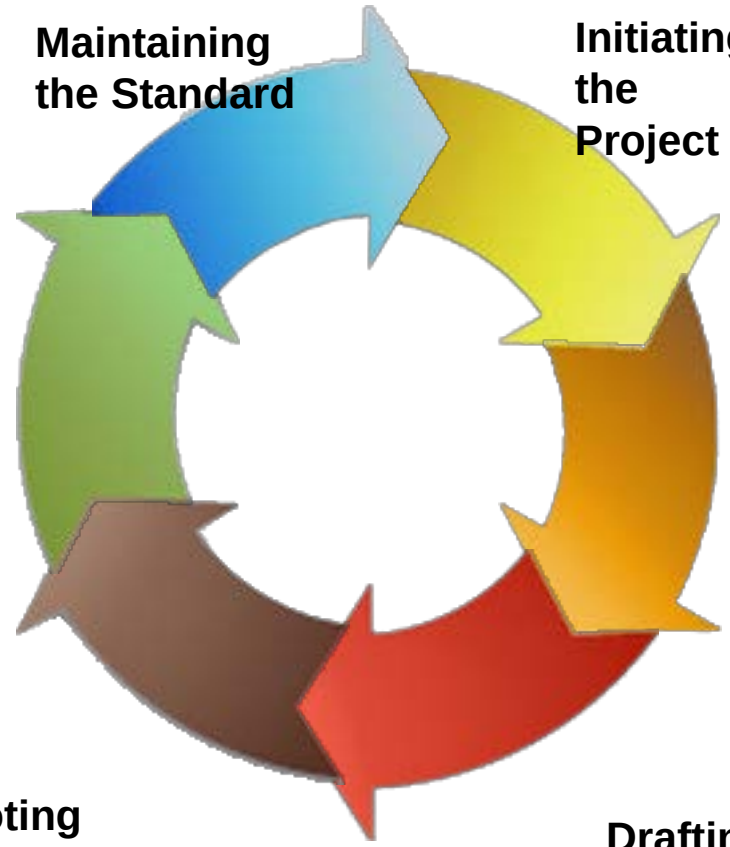
Appeals mechanism

Consensus

Decisions require more than a majority but not unanimity



Standards Development Life Cycle



Standards Setters are a Diverse Group

Academics

Administrators

Architects

Association members

Consultants

Consumers

Engineers

Government enforcers

Government reps

Lab managers/technicians

Labor organizations

Lawyers

Manufacturers

Marketing professionals

Non-profit interest groups

SDO employees

Installers

Producers

R&D people

Retailers

Retirees

Scientists

Suppliers

Committee Leadership

- Chair of the Standards committee
- Committee vice-chair
- Secretary
- Staff liaison

But, what's really going on around the table?

Brainstorming

Collaborative authoring

Competitive collaboration

Compromising

Consensus building

Data gathering/fact finding

Disagreeing

Editing

Environmental scanning

Information sharing/transfer

Modeling

Negotiation

Planning

Problem defining

Problem solving

Proposal developing

Requirements clarification

Requirements setting

Resolving conflicts

Socializing

Strategizing

Visioning

Writing

How to succeed as a standards setter

- Show up – attend the meetings
- Do your homework – prepare
- Follow-through on assignments
- Contribute – share your viewpoints and expertise

How to succeed as a standards setter

- Collaborate - Build alliances with other committee members
- Bring the facts to the table
- Demonstrate your expertise
- Be persistent

Life outside the Committee is as important as what goes on around the table


Standards development is not for the unprepared!

Review

- Standards development is not for the **unprepared**
- **Above all, enjoy the day and have fun!**

Thank You

Standards Simulation: The Warm-up Act

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