

FOCUS ON: NEW IEC SYSTEMS GROUPS

Today's technologies are increasingly complex, convergent, and interdependent. Particularly in emerging markets and areas related to large-scale infrastructure and the environment, safety, and health, a top-down approach to standardization starting at the system rather than the product level is often required. The IEC is leading the way in promoting cross-industry cooperative work and substantially extending the use of systems and sectoral approaches in appropriate areas of its standards development and conformity assessment activities.

The Evolution of an IEC Systems Committee: From Strategic Group 3 – Smart Grid to Systems Committee – Smart Energy

By Gary Rackliffe, Vice President, Smart Grids North America, ABB Inc.; USNC Member of IEC/SyC Smart Energy

In recent years, the IEC Standardization Management Board (SMB) has recognized the challenges associated with smart grid interoperability and the need for standards to address gaps. In 2008 the SMB set up Strategic Group 3 (SG 3) – *Smart Grid* to provide advice on fast-moving ideas and technologies likely to form the basis for new International Standards or IEC Technical Committees (TCs) and Subcommittees (SCs) in the area of Smart Grids. SG 3 – *Smart Grid* held its first meeting in Paris in April 2009.

Early SG 3 Progress

SG 3 – *Smart Grid* achieved significant progress quickly. The first deliverable was publication of a 130-page Smart Grid Roadmap document (<http://www.iec.ch/smartgrid/roadmap/>) identifying nearly 100 existing IEC standards managed by 24 TCs that are relevant to smart grids. SG 3 also had the responsibility to develop a long-term strategic plan for the IEC to address new standards where needed.



The second deliverable was the online Smart Grid Standard Mapping Tool (<http://smartgridstandardsmap.com>), which has enabled smart grid managers around the world to quickly identify IEC smart grid standards relevant to their work and point out possible interactions and overlaps.

From SG 3 to SEG 2

On June 11, 2013, the SMB agreed to transform SG 3 – *Smart Grid* into a Systems Evaluation Group (SEG). SEG 2 – *Smart Grid* was created, retaining the “Smart Grid” nomenclature (see Figure 1, next page). The SMB (continued)

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IEC symbols for electrical current:



ALTERNATING CURRENT (AC)



DIRECT CURRENT (DC)



AC/DC

From Strategic Group 3 – Smart Grid to Systems Committee – Smart Energy (continued)

instructed SEG 2 to consult more openly with the nontraditional sector on work needed in the standards area. SEG 2 was also able to recruit TCs to be part of the SEG, which was not possible as a Strategic Group. With the SEG status, the group also had the assignment to prepare a proposal to the SMB to evolve into a Systems Committee (SyC) in 2014.

SG 3 and SEG 2: Summary of Achievements

The following proposal summarized the achievements of SG 3 and SEG 2, and defined the SyC's proposed scope for SMB consideration:

a) Identify market needs, market relevance, and business drivers. Smart grids and emerging distributed energy resources have driven the need for the electrical grid to become adaptive, dynamic, and flexible. Advances in metering, substation automation, distribution automation, controls, and analytics are enhancing the grid. SG 3/SEG 2 developed a framework and provided strategic guidance to all IEC TCs involved in smart grid work, and identified IEC standards for interoperability and cybersecurity.

b) Investigate regulatory environment. SG 3/SEG 2 investigated technology, markets, commercial considerations, environmental impact, standardization usage, information and communication technology (ICT), and migration strategy for smart grids, but also societal requirements, regulatory framework, and governmental edicts. Smart grid investments can benefit multiple stakeholders and support several value streams requiring regulatory leadership.

c) Identify related work and valuable information from other organizations

or industries. IEC SG 3/SEG 2 is recognized by international and regional standards developing organizations (SDOs) as the leader in facilitating development of international electrotechnical standards for smart grids.

d) Develop a model or reference architecture, based on the methods provided by the System Resource Group (SRG). SEG 2 preceded the establishment of the IEC SRG. The SEG 2 secretariat maintained a smart grid web portal on the IEC website (<http://www.iec.ch/smartgrid/>) to provide a one-stop shop for industry standards, guidance documents, and ongoing projects. The portal promotes IEC smart grid work and hosts the Roadmap and the Mapping Solution.

e) Collect a first set of use cases; generalize and map them to the reference architecture or model

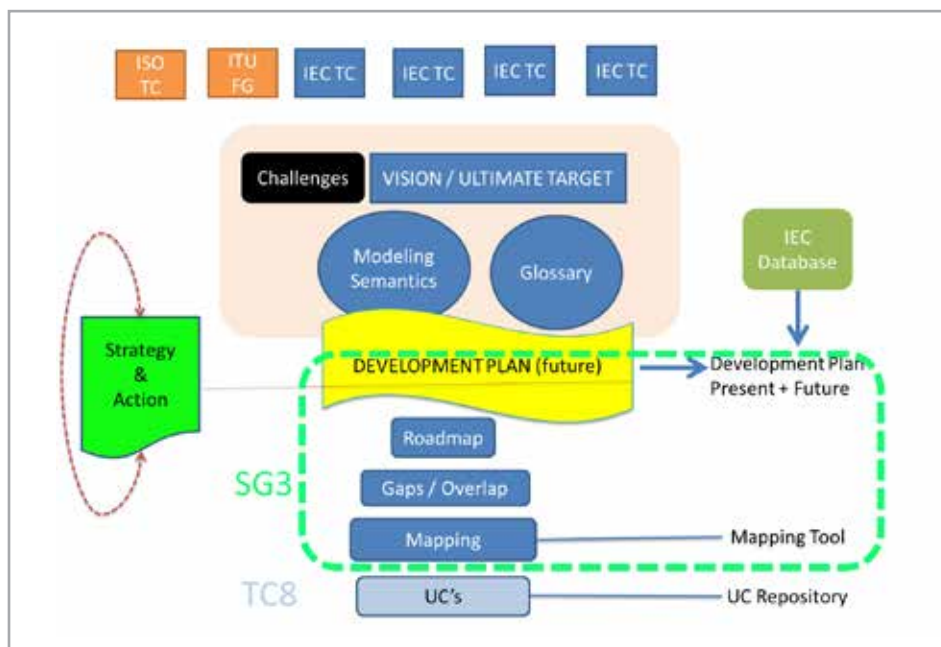


Gary Rackliffe, Vice President, Smart Grids North America, ABB Inc.; USNC Member of IEC/SyC Smart Energy

to prove its validity. SEG 2 and TC 8 are coordinating with the IEC IT department to host an online Use Case Management Repository (UCMR). Use cases from this repository can be inserted into the on-line mapping tool.

(continued)

FIGURE 1. EVOLUTION OF SG 3 TO SEG 2



From Strategic Group 3 – Smart Grid to Systems Committee – Smart Energy (continued)

Evolution to SyC – Smart Energy

The SyC scope proposed to the SMB included support for smart energy systems-level standardization, and coordination and guidance in the areas of smart grid and smart energy, including interaction in the areas of heat and gas. The SyC will consult within IEC and the broader stakeholder community to provide overall systems-level value, and support and guidance, to the IEC TCs and to other SDOs. The SyC will also liaise and cooperate with SEG 1 – Smart Cities, future SEGs, and the future SRG. The proposed name for the new SyC was also changed from “Smart Grid” to “Smart Energy.”

SyC – Smart Energy will evaluate innovative smart energy products and services together with intelligent monitoring, control, communication, and self-healing technologies to:

- Facilitate the connection of generators of all sizes and technologies
- Allow consumers to participate in a smart energy system
- Interact with heat/cold and gas
- Significantly reduce the environmental impact of the whole electricity supply system
- Deliver enhanced levels of reliability and security of the electricity supply
- Modernize the grid infrastructure

SyC – Smart Energy Structure

Figure 2 shows that the TC/SCs remain the factory for IEC standards. The SyC will act as a “GPS” or “radar” to the TC/SCs while helping stakeholders to identify their role in smart energy systems. Collaboration on a master development plan will help visualize new ideas from the TCs/SCs, minimize potential conflicts, and help manage new efforts.



SyC – Smart Energy will rely on the SRG for IT tools and future development plans for the mapping tool, use case repository, and IEC database. The SyC plans to convene workshops (similar to the SG 3 workshops held in Paris and Frankfurt) to develop stakeholder synergies and provide operational management of the IEC Smart Grid Framework. The SyC is monitoring and

interacting with the 30 smart grid-related TCs, and will also establish a Chairman’s Advisory Group to function as a steering committee.

SyC – Smart Energy Current Activity

The SMB approved the evolution of SEG 2 – Smart Grid to SyC – Smart Energy in 2014. Voting on a Chairman for SyC will end in October 2014, and a “Call for Experts” will be circulated immediately afterward. SyC – Smart Energy is expected to hold its first meeting in

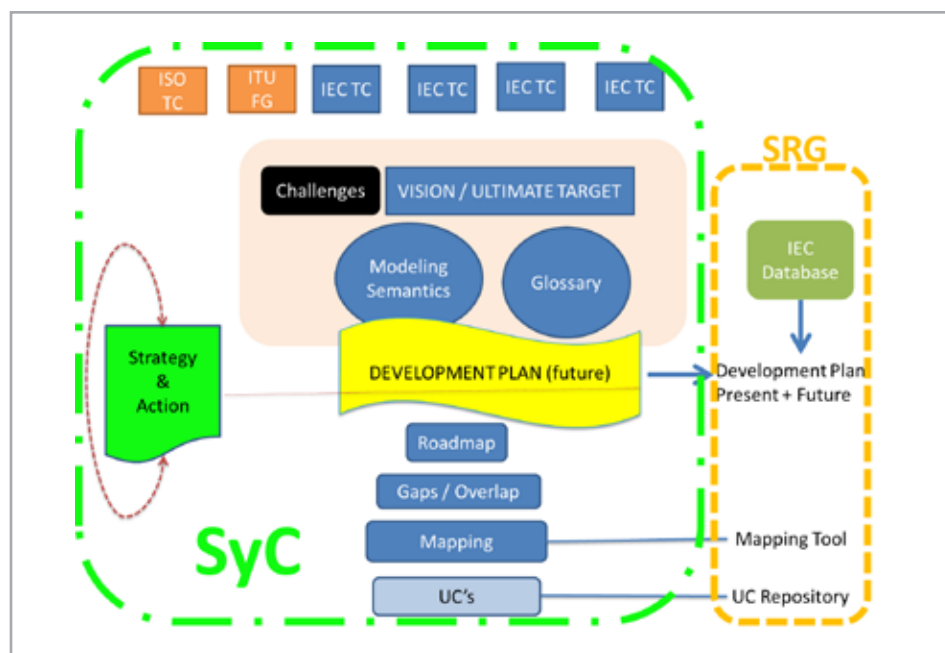
the first quarter of 2015.

Planned ongoing work includes: tracking progress on identified standards gaps, updating and ranking remaining and new gaps, and publishing the updated roadmap.

More Information

Visit <http://www.iec.ch/smartgrid/>.

FIGURE 2. EVOLUTION OF SEG 2 – SMART GRID TO SYC – SMART ENERGY



The Importance of System Boundaries

By Manyphay Viengkham, GridIQ SaaS Senior Systems Analyst, GE Energy – Digital Energy

In system evaluation, defining the boundary is a critical activity.

System boundaries are established to establish what is inside and what is outside the system, which can be further defined, as a whole, as the system environment. The position of the system boundary has a profound effect on the system requirements and behavior, which can alter the purpose or mission of the system. As the complexity of the system increases, so does the number of internal elements/systems diversify and the number of intricate relationships with one another intensify, which can then blur the entire purpose of the system.

Purpose-Directed Boundries

Defining the boundary is very much a political judgment. For new system development projects, there may be pressure to develop system boundaries that increase or decrease workload for different parts of an organization. But for existing systems that are already in place (e.g., transportation, communication, or energy systems, etc.), the activity is not a project development effort but a “system analysis” initiative, where boundaries can be defined by existing physical, geographical, or behavioral properties. However, for “complex” systems, or System of Systems (SoS) (e.g., smart cities), the boundaries are large and interactions can get quite convoluted and intricate. Therefore, without a clear understanding of the initiative or purpose to maintain focus, the boundaries can be too fluid and blurry and the analysis never-ending. The initiative or purpose, driven by government or society, helps define where the boundaries lie.

For example, smart city initiatives have boundaries that are closely tied to existing infrastructure and system behavior to work together toward a common set of objectives. According to a “Smart

Cities: Background Paper” from the UK’s Department for Business Innovation and Skills, “It [a smart city] is essentially enabling and encouraging the citizen to become a more active and participative member of the community, for example, providing feedback on the quality of services or the state of roads and the built environment, adopting a more sustainable and healthy lifestyle, volunteering for social activities, or supporting minority groups.”

The objective of a broad, complex system such as a smart city can be broken down into sub-objectives iteratively (which can be then be mapped to a sub-system or internal system) – for example, “Improve the reliability of the electrical grid” or “Intelligent and efficient transportation system.” This iterative exercise helps identify capabilities that the SoS is expected to provide, and then uses those requirements to select and focus on the systems expected to contribute. Therefore, it is important to identify the critical set of systems that affect the SoS capability objectives and understand their interrelationships. The constituent systems of the SoS typically will have different



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owners and supporting organizational structures beyond the SoS management, compounding the importance of clarity.

In summary, defining system boundaries is a critical activity and is directly related to clearly understanding the desired goals and purpose of the system as a whole. The entire process is iterative, and for larger and more complex systems can be a lengthy task. ☹

DOCUMENTS OF INTEREST

Stay up on the latest policies, documents, and other offerings from the USNC, IEC, and ANSI by clicking on the titles below.



- [Revised Model Operating Procedures for USNC Technical Advisory Groups](#)
- [latest ISO/IEC Directives Part 1 2014-05](#)
- [New ANSI Leadership Course](#)
- [IEC Systems Work](#)
- [New IEC Template for Publications](#)

IEC Strategic Group 6 – E-Mobility to Unveil New Roadmap

By Sonya Bird, Program Manager International Standards, UL, and Kevin Lippert, Manager, Codes & Standards, Eaton Corporation

It is a critical time for both the automobile industry and power supply systems. Because of their specific needs and the constraints on the grid, because of the number of charge spots to install, and because it is likely to be one of the first “intelligent loads” in high numbers, calling for and contributing to smart grid, plug-in electric vehicles (EVs) will have a significant impact on the electricity supply infrastructure (grid and installations) and its services. For all these reasons, the IEC work in the domain must be supported by a clear and comprehensive strategy.

A Strategic Approach

The IEC Standardization Management Board (SMB) set up Strategic Group (SG 6) – *Electrotechnology for Mobility* to address, as a priority, interaction between plug-in electric vehicles and electricity supply infrastructure. The intent is to make sure that appropriate standards are delivered in a timely manner and are based on the analysis of market and industry developments, as well as on identification of gaps and overlaps in the present standards.

To do this work, SG 6 has convened a panel of experts from IEC and from the International Organization for Standardization (ISO). The most notable technology evolutions are the potentially rapid increase of battery capacity, which could double within 7 years. The SG is considering faster charge in some situations, the progress of wireless charging, and – broader than just EVs – the rapid emergence of the connected car. Technology and market evolutions on the infrastructure side are linked to smart infrastructure (smart grid, smart cities, or smart homes and buildings), notably to improve energy efficiency.

Changing Needs

In terms of market trends, SG 6 has noticed a few movements to consider in its roadmap work. The first is the connection of the car to the home or building for energy storage and delivery, calling for vehicle-to-home (V2H) capability. The second trend is that EVs are not limited to cars but also include smaller vehicles, such as motorcycles, and larger vehicles, including buses and trucks. SG 6 found that the IEC is not yet taking into account these two developments.

In addition, preparation is needed for the millions of pure battery electric vehicles (BEVs) and plug-in hybrid electric vehicles (PHEVs) that will be on the roads in coming years, as compared to the limited hundreds of thousands driving and charging today. Building the appropriate infrastructure and designing standards that are able to support this market growth is a major challenge requiring new areas of standardization.

Setting a Course

Taking into account these trends as well as the present state of standardization work, SG 6 has built a strategic roadmap to define priorities through the end of the decade. The roadmap is organized as “domains” of standardization with relative priority, and for each domain, SG 6 formulated recommendations to be considered by Technical Committees and



PREPARATION IS NEEDED FOR THE MILLIONS OF PURE BATTERY ELECTRIC VEHICLES AND PLUG-IN HYBRID ELECTRIC VEHICLES THAT WILL BE ON THE ROADS IN COMING YEARS.

recommendations on how the IEC should organize future work and new areas of standardization.

The standardization roadmap cites the following needs:

- An urgent need to update existing standards, using the first years of market feedback on the use of this first generation of solutions based on present standards. *(continued)*

IEC Strategic Group 6 – E-Mobility to Unveil New Roadmap (continued)

- A need to speed up some standardization areas (e.g., wireless, home energy management systems, V2H reverse flow) to cope with planned market evolution.
- A need to expand the reach of IEC to new domains.

As a general recommendation, the roadmap also cites a need to rapidly implement a robust system approach, which must be organized through proper governance, in close sync with ISO. One of the key challenges of electric vehicle standardization work has been achieving collaboration between the electrotechnical world and automotive manufacturers. The 2010 Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between IEC and ISO has enabled effective and professional development of standards for road vehicles and helps avoid duplication. The SG 6 roadmap suggests ongoing cooperation with ISO.

The roadmap further suggests creating

a systems group (car and infrastructure) to investigate best options for system issues including overlaps and gaps. "System," as used in the roadmap, means the consideration of all parts involved in the charging operation that need to work together to deliver performance and safety, including the car, the supply network, the electrical installation, and the charging infrastructure.

Kevin Lippert represents the U.S. on SG 6. He has been actively involved in the discussions and preparation and review of the roadmap. An e-TAG (Technical Advisory Group) consisting of a network of interested bodies was



Sonya Bird, Program Manager International Standards, UL;
Kevin Lippert, Manager, Codes & Standards, Eaton Corporation



formed by the USNC, with UL serving as TAG Administrator. Anyone interested in participating on the e-TAG should contact Sonya Bird (sonya.m.bird@ul.com).

More Information

Visit the [SG 6 section on iec.ch](#). ☺

Update on SEG 3/SyC – Active Assisted Living

By Kimberly Delort, Global Strategic Planning Manager, UL

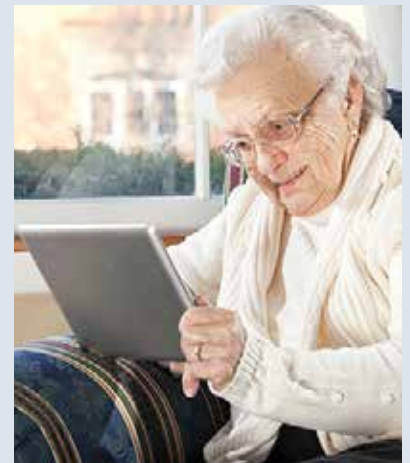
IEC Strategic Group (SG) 5 met for the first time as the newly formed System Evaluation Group (SEG) 3 – *Active Assisted Living* in March 2014. The group spent significant time outlining steps to transition to a Systems Committee (SyC). Roles, responsibilities, and a suggested SyC organizational chart were developed, and the name change from "Ambient Assisted Living" to "Active Assisted Living" was approved. Having completed the required documentation, the committee chair submitted the proposal in June 2014, and the IEC Standardization Management Board (SMB) established the SYC – *Active Assisted Living* (AAL), assuming the positive vote of the IEC Council on document C/1851/DV.

By October 2014 the IEC council will have voted or nominated with regards to the following:

1. The establishment of the SYC;
2. Whether the National Committee (NC) wants to participate in the SyC, and, if yes, as participant or observer; and
3. The IEC NC nomination of a chairperson.

After a successful vote, the IEC SMB will vote on the nominated chairperson. Once the chairperson has been selected, SEG 3 and the newly formed SYC – AAL will have a common meeting to transfer the outcome and the deliveries of the SEG to the SyC. The committee anticipates this joint hand-off meeting to take place sometime in the first quarter of 2015.

For more information, contact U.S. SEG 3 representative Kim Delort (kimberly.delort@us.ul.com); for those interested participating in the eTAG, contact Joe Musso, standards program manager, UL, and eTAG secretary (joseph.r.musso@ul.com). ☺



The State of LVDC Standardization: An Argument against a Systems Group

By Ken Gettman, Director, International Standards, National Electrical Manufacturers Association (NEMA)

At this point in time there is not a huge market demand for low-voltage direct current (LVDC). The USNC feels that where direct current (DC) can be used, the majority of standards required can be developed in the current Technical Committee (TC) structure. Therefore, the USNC supports closing the Strategic Group (SG) effort and asks IEC TC 64, *Electrical installations and protection against electric shock*, to take on the responsibility for DC installation standards and to monitor the need for any new type of committee or activity.

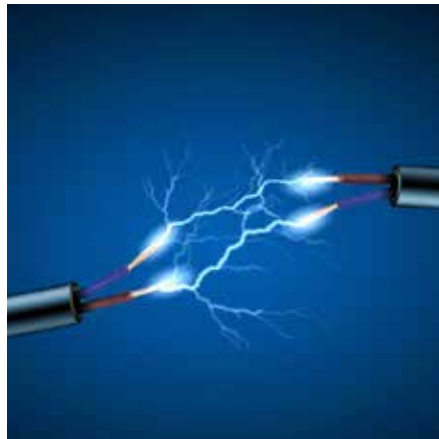
Furthermore, it is believed that the development of a standardization roadmap is crucial. The new activity, in whatever form, should solicit available standardization roadmaps or technology roadmaps, or planning from impacted IEC TCs and Subcommittees (SCs). SG 4 – *LVDC distribution systems up to 1500V DC* has an abundance of background and market-related information from the direct current and telecom consortia. The challenge before the SG or the possible new activity will be enabling needed standardization and encouraging the initiation of New Work Item Proposals (NWIPs) to develop relevant technical reports or standards. There is concern with the transition to a Systems Evaluation Group (SEG), as there is much work to be accomplished within its limited lifetime. This is simply a concern based on SG 4 momentum and progress. Moving the DC topic forward, it is acknowledged that the effort has been a challenge.

It would also be relevant and useful to develop a collection of cost-benefit analyses for specific implementations. The list of business drivers (SMB/5320/R ANNEX 1), while accurate, does not reflect that the bottom line costs of developing, transitioning, or building DC facilities with a compelling business case.

ANNEX 1 Specific

If direct current is to be expanded beyond technology demonstrators and telecom implementations, the consortia and standards development activities must move beyond the parties with business interests in the DC and telecom markets and into the mainstream. Standards bodies, fora, and consortia bodies who define the industry segments – including, but not limited to, those responsible for IT, national electrical codes (NEC), ventilation, air conditioning, cooling, cabling, data centers, and standby batteries – are all pertinent. Focus upon DC- or telecom-related consortia continues to limit the exposure and innovation possible for this standards-related activity, and fails to capture the attention of the industry.

There are also efforts within IEC TC 22, *Power electronic systems and equipment*, for a DC output uninterruptible power supply (UPS) standard, in addition to the efforts within TC 64 on installation standards for direct current. Also missing from this section of standards developers are the ISO/IEC Joint Technical Committee (JTC) 1 SCs – specifically, JTC 1 SC 39, *Sustainability for and by IT*, although SC 38, *Cloud computing*, should also be consulted,



Ken Gettman, Director,
International Standards, NEMA

along with the IEEE Stationary Battery Committee, the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA, U.S. NEC), DIN (German NEC), and British Standards (UK NEC), as not everyone utilizes the IEC for electrical codes, even in the EU. There is interest in moving the topic forward, and the SC 39 chairman has discussed this with Working Group (WG) convenors at the recent SC 39 Plenary.

Discussions further outlined requirements with WG convenors to insure data center and sustainable IT architectures, key performance indicator standards, technical reports, and other prepared work are technology-neutral (direct current or alternating current). Absent from the consortia list are the Green Grid, ASHRAE 90.4, and BICS, among others.

Extensive work occurred to identify the 46 IEC TCs with gaps in the direct current standards portfolio. The gaps exist for one of two reasons: 1) the work is acknowledged but not complete; or 2) the market has not identified a need for this development. The business cases and cost analysis would provide justification for moving forward on this topic. ☺

USNC-Led Project Team to Develop New IEC Standard for Image Quality of X-Ray Computed Tomography for Security Screening

The IEC recently approved the proposed development of a new globally relevant standard that will provide guidance in connection with the use of X-ray computed tomography (CT) by security-screening systems, including those used at U.S. airports. This effort will be overseen by IEC Technical Committee (TC) 45, *Nuclear instrumentation, Subcommittee (SC) 45B, Radiation protection instrumentation*, Project Team (PT) 62945, *Computed Tomography (CT) Security-Screening Systems*. The U.S.'s Lawrence Hudson, Ph.D., of the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), serves as the convener of the new PT, which is scheduled to hold its first meeting in Las Vegas in October 2014.

Since 2004, U.S. airports have been required by federal law to scan all luggage for explosives and other potential dangers, a process usually carried out through the use of X-ray CT scanners. An estimated 2,000 of these scanners are used at 450 airports across the U.S. to inspect a significant portion of the more than 30 million pieces of luggage brought to airports each month by airline passengers. These scanning systems use X-ray CT scans similar to those used in medical imaging to identify potential risks in passenger bags, flagging suspicious luggage for individual inspection by security agents.



The IEC's new PT will focus on the development of a new IEC standard covering the evaluation of image quality of X-ray CT security-screening systems. Experts from the U.S., China, Great Britain, South Korea, Ukraine, Russia, and Germany will take part in the development of this new standard, which has the potential to bolster security, lower costs, and speed up luggage screening times in airports around the world.

The effort is expected to draw heavily on IEEE/ANSI N42.45-2011, American National Standard for Evaluating the Image Quality of X-ray Computed Tomography (CT) Security-Screening Systems, a 2011 American National Standard (ANS) developed by American National Standards Institute (ANSI) member and accredited standards developer IEEE. Dr. Hudson was

involved in the development of this ANS, which provides users with relevant testing procedures and image-analysis algorithms for a variety of image quality indicators, among other guidance.

During an August 2014 summit hosted by NIST, stakeholders involved with the evaluation and compliance testing of CT-related explosives detection systems approved the early revision of IEEE/ANSI N42.45. This revision is intended to take place simultaneously with the development of the new IEC standard in this area, with the goal of harmonizing the two documents.

More Information

For more information about the new WG or to learn how to become involved with these efforts, contact Dr. Lawrence Hudson at lawrence.hudson@nist.gov. ☎



Why IEC Standards Work Is Important to My Company

"By choosing active participation you can influence domestic and international policy, gain valuable networking opportunities, and learn from international colleagues about what kinds of things are coming, long before they show up in the documents themselves. That's the strategy I would strongly advocate."

—Jim Matthews, Director of Technical Standards and Standards Policy, Corning Incorporated

2014 IEC 1906 and ANSI Leadership Awards: Strong USNC Showing!

The IEC 1906 Award for 2014 has been conferred upon 38 USNC experts who have contributed in an exceptional way to the technical work of IEC.

The aim of the Award is to recognize current achievement(s) that can be considered a major contribution to furthering the interest of electrotechnology standardization and related activities. Specifically, the award must be granted for exceptional, recent contribution to work related to the development-either technical or from an organizational point of view-of a specific work project.

The following USNC experts have received 1906 Awards for 2014:

IEC Technical Committees

Recipient

Recipient	TC
Mark Coppler	31
Radoslav Radev	45
Jae Park	47
Bob Lounsbury	65
David Delaquila	72
Edl Schamiloglu	77
Farzin Aghdasi	79
Nicholas Paulter	85
Michael D. Kinard	86
Peter Pondillo	86
Casey Shaar	86
Greg Sandels	86
Paul Veers	88
Lee Atkinson	100
Sophia Lau	111
Robert Friedman	111
Nathan Magee	112
David Hess	ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 25

IEC Conformity Assessment Systems

Recipient

System

Timothy Duffy	IECEX & IECEE
Chris Yau	ECQ
Stanley Salot	IECQ
Joseph Cheng	IECQ

More Information

Visit www.iec.ch/about/awards/1906/.



A number of USNC members are also among the 2014 American National Standards Institute (ANSI) Leadership and Service Award winners. ANSI will honor the following 18 individuals at an October 22 ceremony in Washington, DC:

Michael Babiak, Energizer Battery Manufacturing, [Meritorious Service Award](#)
 Ethan Biery, Lutron Electronics, [Next Generation Award](#)
 Cheryl Blum, Telecommunications Industry Association, [Meritorious Service Award](#)
 Maureen Brodoff, National Fire Protection Association, [Wham Leadership Medal](#)

Diana Bull, Sandia National Laboratories, [Next Generation Award](#)
 Richard Church, Plastic Pipe and Fittings Association, [Ritterbusch Conformity Assessment Medal](#)
 Doug Durant, John Deere, [Meritorious Service Award](#)
 Bill Fiske, Intertek Testing Service, [Meritorious Service Award](#)
 Evan Gaddis, NEMA, [Chairman's Award](#)
 John Goodsell, Hubbell Inc., [Elihu Thomson Electrotechnology Medal](#)
 Jonathan Jew, J&M Consultants Inc., [Meritorious Service Award](#)
 Laurie Locascio, NIST Material Measurement Laboratory, [Meritorious Service Award](#)
 Mary McKiel, The McKiel Group, [Astin-Polk International Standards Medal](#)
 John Oblak, EF Johnson, [Finegan Standards Medal](#)
 Gary Robinson, EMC Corporation, [Edward Lohse Information Technology Medal](#)
 Gus Schaefer, UL, [Howard Coonley Medal](#)
 Chelsey Schweikert, Solar Turbines Inc., [Next Generation Award](#)
 John Young, Siemens Industry Inc., [Meritorious Service Award](#)

The USNC congratulates the winners. ☺

ANSI Site Licenses Support USNC Activities



When buying IEC standards, USNC members' organization can obtain the greatest value and convenience by purchasing a site license from the American National Standards Institute (ANSI). ANSI site licenses enable standards to be shared within a network.

They provide real-time access to standards data and offer automatic notification of updates and revisions. And the revenue ANSI receives directly supports the activities and initiatives of the USNC.

The USNC/IEC is a totally integrated committee of ANSI. When you purchase a site license from ANSI, you are making a commitment to bolster U.S. leadership at the IEC table – and gaining the benefits of easy accessibility, total customization, and affordable pricing for all of your organization's standards needs.

More Information

Visit webstore.ansi.org/SiteLicense or email sitelicenses@ansi.org. ☺

Less Than Three Weeks to World Standards Week 2014: Register Now!

The American National Standards Institute (ANSI) would like to inform all stakeholders that the final deadline to register for World Standards Week (WSW) 2014 is October 10, 2014. WSW is an annual event where members of the standards and conformity assessment community come together in the spirit of cooperation and collaboration. For more information, visit www.ansi.org/wsweek.



WSW 2014 Schedule of Events and Venue Location Information

October 20 – 24, 2014, Washington, DC

www.ansi.org/wsweek

- **ANSI Headquarters**, 1899 L Street NW, 11th Flr, Red Line to Farragut North or Orange/Blue/Silver Lines to Farragut West
- **King & Spalding**, 1700 Pennsylvania Ave NW, 10th Flr, Orange/Blue/Silver Lines to Farragut West
- **FHI 360 Conference Center**, 1825 Connecticut Ave NW, 8th Flr, Red Line to Dupont Circle
- **Ronald Reagan Building**, Pavilion Room, 1300 Pennsylvania Ave NW, Orange/Blue/Silver Lines to Federal Triangle or Red Line to Metro Center
- **Fairmont Hotel**, 2401 M Street NW, Orange/Blue Lines to Foggy Bottom or Red Line to Dupont Circle

MON 10/20	Event	Venue	Cost
9 am – 12 pm	Consumer Interest Forum (CIF)	King & Spalding	ANSI members only
10 am – 3:30 pm	Joint National Policy Committee / Conformity Assessment Policy Committee Meeting	ANSI Headquarters	ANSI NPC and CAPC members only
TUE 10/21			
9 am – 5 pm	Company Member Forum (CMF)	ANSI Headquarters	ANSI members only
WED 10/22			
9 am – 12:30 pm	Legal Issues Forum: Best Practices for Standards Developers and Conformity Assessment Bodies to Avoid Legal Liability in Tort, Antitrust, and Other Areas of the Law	FHI 360	\$295 members; \$350 non-members
1 – 5 pm	Joint ANSI Government Member Forum (GMF) / Interagency Committee on Standards Policy (ICSP)	FHI 360	Free/open to all
6 – 9:30 pm	ANSI Awards Banquet and Ceremony*	Reagan Building*	\$95 members; \$120 non-members
THURS 10/23			
9 – 11:30 am	Annual Business Meeting Breakfast	FHI 360	Free for members; \$95 non-members
12 – 4 pm	Organizational Member Forum (OMF)	FHI 360	ANSI members only
5:30 – 9:30 pm	U.S. Celebration of World Standards Day Dinner	Fairmont Hotel	\$150 Industry or Assn.; \$35 Gov't
FRI 10/24			
9 am – 5 pm	International Policy Committee (IPC) Meeting	ANSI Headquarters	IPC members only

*ANSI Awards Shuttle

A one-way shuttle will be provided for those choosing to travel directly from FHI 360 (GMF/ICSP meeting) to the Reagan Building for the Awards Banquet. Please meet at ANSI Registration by 5:10 pm for a 5:15 departure.

ISO/IEC JTC 1 Announces First International Standards for Cloud Computing

ISO and the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) have announced the imminent publication of two critical International Standards for cloud computing:

- ISO/IEC 17788, *Cloud Computing - Overview and Vocabulary*
- ISO/IEC 17789, *Cloud Computing - Reference Architecture*

These standards were developed as a collaborative project between ISO/IEC Joint Technical Committee (JTC) 1, Information Technology, and the International Telecommunication Union's Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T).

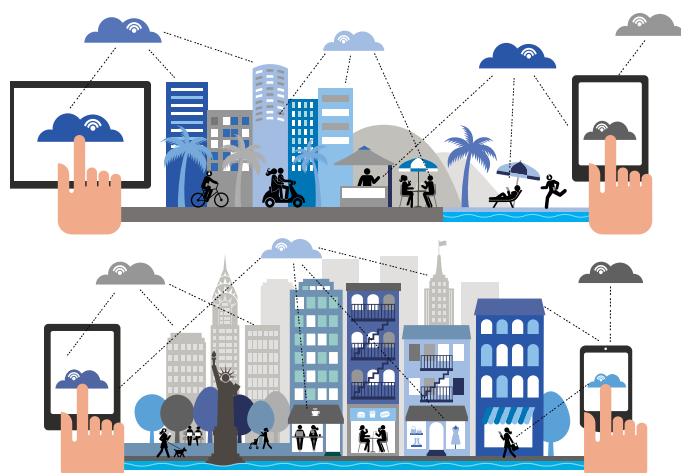
Cloud computing is recognized by governments and private-sector organizations as major, game-changing technology. Over 30 countries participated in JTC 1 Subcommittee (SC) 38 to develop these two cloud computing standards. The Overview and Vocabulary standard provides definitions of common

cloud computing terms including those for cloud service categories such as Software as a Service (SaaS), Platform as a Service (PaaS), and Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS), as well as for cloud deployment models such as public cloud, and private cloud.

The Reference Architecture standard includes diagrams and descriptions of how the various aspects of cloud computing relate to one another.

The U.S. plays a leading role in JTC 1, with the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) holding the secretariat and Karen Higginbottom, director of standards initiatives at Hewlett-Packard, serving as JTC 1's chair. Dr. Donald Deutsch, vice president, standards strategy and architecture for Oracle, chairs JTC 1 SC 38, the subcommittee responsible for the development of these two new International Standards. The ANSI-Accredited U.S. Technical Advisory Group (TAG) to JTC 1 SC 38 is administered by INCITS, the InterNational Committee for Information Technology Standards, with Steve Holbrook of IBM serving as chair of the U.S. TAG.

"Cloud computing is a shift in the paradigm for providing IT capabilities



to users that may impact a great deal of future IT products, systems, and services," said Dr. Deutsch. "These first international cloud computing standards provide a sound foundation for follow-on standards as needs become more clear in this area."

According to Ms. Higginbottom, "These International Standards will enable better communication between vendors and customers and will provide a basis for emerging and future cloud computing standards."

These two International Standards will serve as the basis for three new projects in JTC 1 SC 38:

- Cloud Computing - Service Level Agreements
- Cloud Computing - Interoperability and Portability
- Cloud Computing - Data and Their Flow across Devices and Cloud Services

ISO/IEC JTC 1 SC 27, which is focused on security, also has several projects that build upon the fundamentals laid by the two new standards.

More Information

To read more about SC 38's work, visit http://www.iec.ch/etech/2014/etech_0114/tech-7.htm.

LAUGH TRACK



ABOUT THIS PUBLICATION

The USNC Current newsletter is distributed to the constituency of the U.S. National Committee (USNC) of the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC). It provides updates on technical activities and other information of interest to members of the electrotechnical community. Some articles are reprinted with permission from the IEC News log.

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Mark Your Calendar for Upcoming Meetings & Events

2014

Thursday - Friday
16 - 17 October 2014

FINCA Meeting

Santiago, Chile

Monday - Friday
10 - 14 November 2014

78th IEC General Meeting

Tokyo, Japan

Monday 10: SMB, CAB

Wednesday 12: CB

Friday 14: Council

Wednesday - Thursday
19 - 20 Nov 2014

**IEC Advisory Committee on
Electromagnetic Compatibility
(ACEC)**

IEEE, Piscataway, NJ

2015

Tuesday - Thursday
27 - 29 January 2015

CAPCC/TMC/Council

Location TBD

Tuesday, 10 February 2015

SMB Meeting

Geneva

13 - 17 April 2015

COPANT General Assembly

Mexico



4 - 8 May 2015

PASC 38

New Delhi, India

Tuesday - Thursday
19 - 21 May 2015

CAPCC/TMC/Council

UL, Research Triangle Park, NC

Monday, 15 June 2015

CAB Meeting

Geneva

Tuesday, 16 June 2015

SMB Meeting

Geneva

Tuesday - Thursday
15 - 17 September 2015

CAPCC/TMC/Council

AAMI, Arlington, VA

12 - 16 October 2015

79th IEC General Meeting

Minsk, Belarus

Monday 12: SMB, CAB

Wednesday 14: CB

Friday 16: Council

For additional event info, visit www.ansi.org/calendar and search for "USNC" or "IEC."

UPCOMING ISSUES OF THE USNC CURRENT

Q IV Conformity Assessment