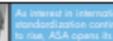
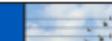
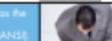


1900	International standardization takes shape in the American heartland	1910	Coordination is needed, and a national standards body is born	1920	Growth in U.S. economy and infrastructure calls for standards work focused on mining, engineering, construction, highway traffic, and industrial worker safety	1930	Despite the great depression, standards for occupational safety and household technology are a primary focus	1940	U.S. engagement in World War II brings a strict focus on standards that support the war effort, and the need for international cooperation	1950	ASA helps industry and government anticipate standards needs in growing technology areas, including nuclear energy and information technology	1960	A decade of change and reorganization – ANSI becomes ANSI	1970	ANSI enhances its credibility with the creation of the Board of Standards Review, one of the most significant innovations in the Institute's history	1980	Globally accepted standards and conformance become the key to unlocking foreign markets; ANSI assumes key international leadership roles	1990	Standards become a source of strategic and competitive advantage in the global economy, and here at home, the U.S. government codifies its reliance upon private-sector standardization	2000	ANSI diversifies its business into new areas of conformity assessment, and focuses on targeted standards coordination activities	2010	ANSI focuses on standards for the service economy, as well as outreach to the next generation of standardizers	2020											
	U.S. takes a leading role in establishing the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) as a result of the St. Louis meeting.		U.S. National Committee (USNC) to the IEC is formally established.		Departments of War, Navy, and Commerce join to found the American Engineering Standards Committee (AESC), ANSI's predecessor organization.		ASQC approves the first American Standard Safety Code for heads and eyes of industrial workers.		Nearly 1,200 engineers work on special committees to produce American War Standards for quality control, safety, photographic supplies, and equipment components for military and civilian radio, listeners, and other products.		ASA adopts a War Standards Procedure, which becomes critical in helping meet national needs and increase industrial efficiency during World War II.		ASA reorganizes as the American National Standards Institute (ANSI).		USNC becomes a formal, integrated body of ANSI.		Dr. Lawrence Fisher – a prominent U.S. scientist and ANSI Board member – joins ISO work, going on to provide visionary leadership and cementing the key leadership role played by ANSI and the U.S. within ISO.		ANSI establishes a Brussels office, begins regional and bilateral outreach programs.		The World Trade Organization (WTO) develops its Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) agreement, as well as its Code of Good Practice for the Preparation, Adoption, and Application of Standards, a document that defines the global relevance of standards.		The White House Office of Management and Budget (OMB) publishes its Circular A-119, advising agencies on how to participate in and rely upon voluntary consensus standards and conformity assessment activities.		ANSI officially moves headquarters to Washington, DC, to facilitate more direct engagement with government agencies.		ANSI publishes the Institute National Standards Strategy, which becomes the United States Standards Strategy in 2003. A companion document – the National Conformity Assessment Principles – is first published in 2002.		From over national recalls, prompt renewed attention on consumer product safety and the global supply chain. ANSI takes a leading role in demonstrating the value of standards and conformance in keeping consumers safe.		ANSI launches the Standards Boost Business campaign in collaboration with other companies and organizations from the standardization community.		ANSI celebrates 100 years 1918-2018		
	Leading scientists meet in St. Louis, Missouri – home of that year's World's Fair – to discuss the need for standardization of electrical apparatus and machinery.		Stark planned by IEEE, ASME, ASCE, AIME, and ASTM; need an impartial national body.		ASQC gets off the ground with two offices and an annual budget of \$7,500; approves first standard on pipe threads.		Moving outgrown its original committee structure, AESC reorganizes and becomes the American Standards Association (ASA).		USNC becomes affiliated with ASA.		On behalf of the United States, ASA joins with 23 other countries to form the International Organization for Standardization (ISO), focused on industrial standards.		ASA reorganizes as the United States of America Standards Institute (USASI).		ANSI formalizes its public review process and establishes the Board of Standards Review (BSR), enhancing the credibility of American National Standards.		ANSI assumes secretariat for ISO/IEC JTC 1, the joint technical committee on information technology.		The National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act of 1995 (NTTAA) becomes law, mandating that all federal agencies rely upon voluntary consensus standards whenever possible.		ANSI publishes the Institute National Standards Strategy, which becomes the United States Standards Strategy in 2003. A companion document – the National Conformity Assessment Principles – is first published in 2002.		ANSI officially moves headquarters to Washington, DC, to facilitate more direct engagement with government agencies.		ANSI publishes the Institute National Standards Strategy, which becomes the United States Standards Strategy in 2003. A companion document – the National Conformity Assessment Principles – is first published in 2002.		ANSI establishes a new affiliate organization, WorkCred, to focus on workforce development and credentialing.		ANSI celebrates 100 years 1918-2018						