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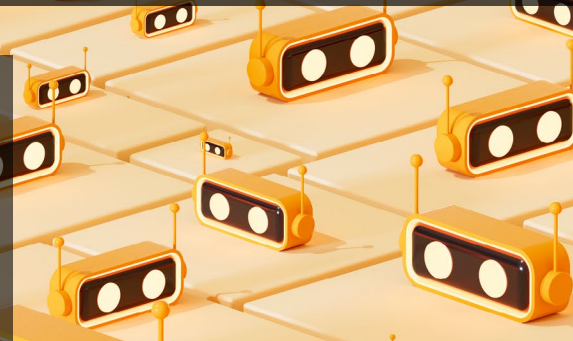
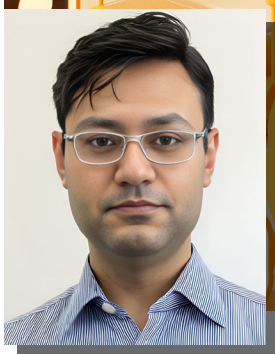


AGENTIC AI: DEFINING THE NEXT FRONTIER OF AI STANDARDIZATION

Muhammad Ali, CSP, Standards and Policy Strategist, HP Inc.; USNC Technical Management Committee (TMC), USNC Communications Committee, IEC SEG 15 - Metaverse, and IEC/ISO Joint Systems Committee on Bio-Digital Convergence (JSyC BDC)

Kate Lipinski, AI Governance and Assurance Lead, HP Inc.

Emmi Bane, Principal for Data Ethics and Emerging Technologies, HP Inc.



Artificial intelligence (AI) is advancing at an unprecedented pace, evolving from generative models that produce insights, to agentic systems that plan, decide, and act autonomously, and soon to physical systems capable of understanding and interacting with the real world. This article focuses on agentic AI systems and the need for standardization in this developing area.

According to a recent IBM and Morning Consult [survey](#) of 1,000 enterprise AI developers, 99 percent of respondents said they were exploring or developing AI agents. Agentic AI undoubtedly offers significant benefits—such as increased productivity, improved decision-making, enhanced efficiency, scalability of operations, and greater innovation—to all stakeholders. However, the agentic AI solutions that organizations develop and deploy to stay competitive must be governed responsibly, ethically, and safely, with the support of relevant standards. This shift raises critical questions for the standards community: how to ensure trust, safety, and interoperability, and how to evaluate existing standards to identify real gaps—without

duplicating work, constraining innovation, or reaching for protocols better handled through other channels, such as open-source communities.

There is ongoing debate within both the standards and regulatory communities regarding what constitutes an “agent.” The technology is developing so quickly that novices and experts alike are building agents. Because these agents vary widely, organizations disagree about which of them should be subject to governance and which should be treated as personal productivity tools.

Based on the definition provided in the Chinese government’s *Implementation Opinions on the Standardized Application and Innovative Development of Intelligent Agents*, issued in May 2026, and on the research of Stuart Russell and Peter Norvig, an AI agent is an intelligent system, or set of systems, capable of autonomous perception, memory, decision-making, interaction, and execution—anything that perceives its environment through sensors and acts upon that environment through actuators. An agentic AI system,



then, is a system or deployment comprising one or more AI agents, associated tools, and supporting infrastructure that collectively enable autonomous planning, decision-making, and action execution to fulfill defined objectives.

AGENTIC AI STANDARDS LANDSCAPE—ONGOING WORK

The standards landscape for agentic AI is evolving rapidly but remains fragmented across a multilayered ecosystem, with activity distributed among traditional standards developing organizations (SDOs), industry consortia, and open-source foundations. Rather than forming a unified framework, current efforts are layered across foundational AI standards, communication protocols, trust frameworks, and implementation ecosystems.

At present, most organizations are not treating agentic AI as a standalone domain but are instead:

- » Extending existing AI standards (e.g., terminology, risk, governance)
- » Developing agent-to-agent communication protocols and interoperability layers
- » Addressing security, identity, and trust as enabling infrastructure

ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 42, THE INTERNATIONAL SUBCOMMITTEE ON ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 42 serves as the primary international venue for artificial intelligence standardization, providing foundational frameworks that increasingly underpin discussions on agentic AI. While SC 42 has not yet initiated a dedicated standalone work item for agentic AI, the topic has become an area of



USNC/IEC TRAINING & EDUCATION

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- » USNC Constituent Training Modules
- » USNC Effective IEC Participation Course
- » USNC TAG Leadership Workshop
- » USNC & IEC Conformity Assessment 101
- » Why IEC Standards Work is Important to my Company
- » Benefits of Standards Work for Emerging Professionals

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active discussion within plenary sessions and Working Groups. Current efforts focus on extending existing standards, particularly ISO/IEC 22989 (Artificial Intelligence—Concepts and Terminology), through amendments addressing generative AI and emerging agentic concepts, as well as ISO/IEC 23053 (Framework for AI Systems Using Machine Learning), which provides a baseline for system-level considerations.

In parallel, SC 42 continues to advance guidance on evaluation, testing, and risk management for AI systems, including ISO/IEC TS 25568 on addressing risks in generative AI systems and ongoing work on testing and quality evaluation—both directly relevant to agentic systems and their life cycle management. As agentic AI evolves, SC 42 is expected to integrate agentic-specific requirements into these existing

standards, ensuring alignment and interoperability across AI technologies rather than creating entirely separate frameworks.

CONSORTIA AND FORUMS

Industry consortia and multistakeholder forums are playing a critical role in shaping the technical building blocks of agentic AI, often operating at a pace that complements the formal standards environment. Organizations such as the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF), the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C), Ecma International, and IEEE are actively advancing foundational aspects of agent interoperability, communication, and evaluation.

At the protocol layer, IETF activities include emerging work on agent communication and discovery, as well as supporting mechanisms such as Web Bot

DECISION DEPOT

NOW BOARDING

DECISION DEPOT

This column provides a list of recent decisions that have been made regarding IEC and USNC policies and procedures that directly affect our members.

See the Decision Lists below for decisions made at the following meetings:

IB/629/DL: Confirmed IB decisions taken at the June 2026 IB meeting

SMB/8740/DL: Decisions and report from SMB meeting 186 held on 2026-06-25 in Madrid, Spain

CAB/2725/DL: List of the decisions taken at CAB meeting 59, Sao Paulo, 2026-03-17

BAC/329/DL: Confirmed BAC decisions from the BAC 19/20 May 2026 meeting

GRAC/121/INF: Decision list (DL) from the Conformity Assessment Board (CAB)

All decisions can be accessed via www.iec.ch.



Authentication (webbotauth) and AI Preferences (aipref), which provide building blocks for identity, control, and interaction. These efforts follow the IETF's established model of developing reusable Internet protocol components rather than monolithic frameworks.

Similarly, W3C is addressing how agents interact with web environments through initiatives such as WebMCP and ongoing work on agent communication protocols developed within community groups. These efforts aim to enable structured, machine-readable interaction with web content and services.

Ecma International has published the ECMA-430 series and related specifications for the Natural Language Interaction Protocol (NLIP), which defines standardized multimodal message formats and protocol bindings (e.g., HTTP, WebSocket, AMQP) for agent communication.

IEEE, meanwhile, is advancing formal standards such as IEEE P3709 (Framework and Technical Requirements of Agentic Artificial Intelligence), IEEE P3394 (Large Language Model Agent Interface), and IEEE P3777 (Benchmarking and Performance Metrics for AI Agents), which collectively address interoperability, evaluation, and system-level requirements.

Together, these consortia and forums are defining the interoperability layer of agentic AI, where early convergence—or divergence—of protocols and communication models will shape long-term ecosystem compatibility.

OPEN-SOURCE COMMUNITIES

Open-source communities such as the Agentic AI Foundation (AAIF), housed within the Linux Foundation; the Cloud Security Alliance; and the OWASP Foundation are active contributors to this space. These communities provide an environment where protocols, architectures, and system behaviors can be rapidly prototyped and validated. This iterative model plays a critical role in informing formal standards

development while ensuring that emerging standards remain aligned with real-world deployment and operational needs.

Within this ecosystem, AAIF has emerged as a focal point for developing open, interoperable building blocks for agent-based systems, including the Model Context Protocol (MCP), the AGENTS.md specification, and the Agent2Agent (A2A) communication protocol. These initiatives focus on enabling interoperability across platforms through open specifications and community-driven governance.

Security-focused initiatives such as the Coalition for Secure AI (CoSAI), hosted by OASIS Open, are developing practical frameworks and guidance for secure agentic systems. Examples include work on AI supply chain security, AI risk management frameworks, and secure design patterns—including identity, telemetry, and life cycle security controls. Although many of these outputs are not yet formal standards, they provide critical building blocks and best practices that inform future standardization.

AGENTIC AI STANDARDS LANDSCAPE—GAPS

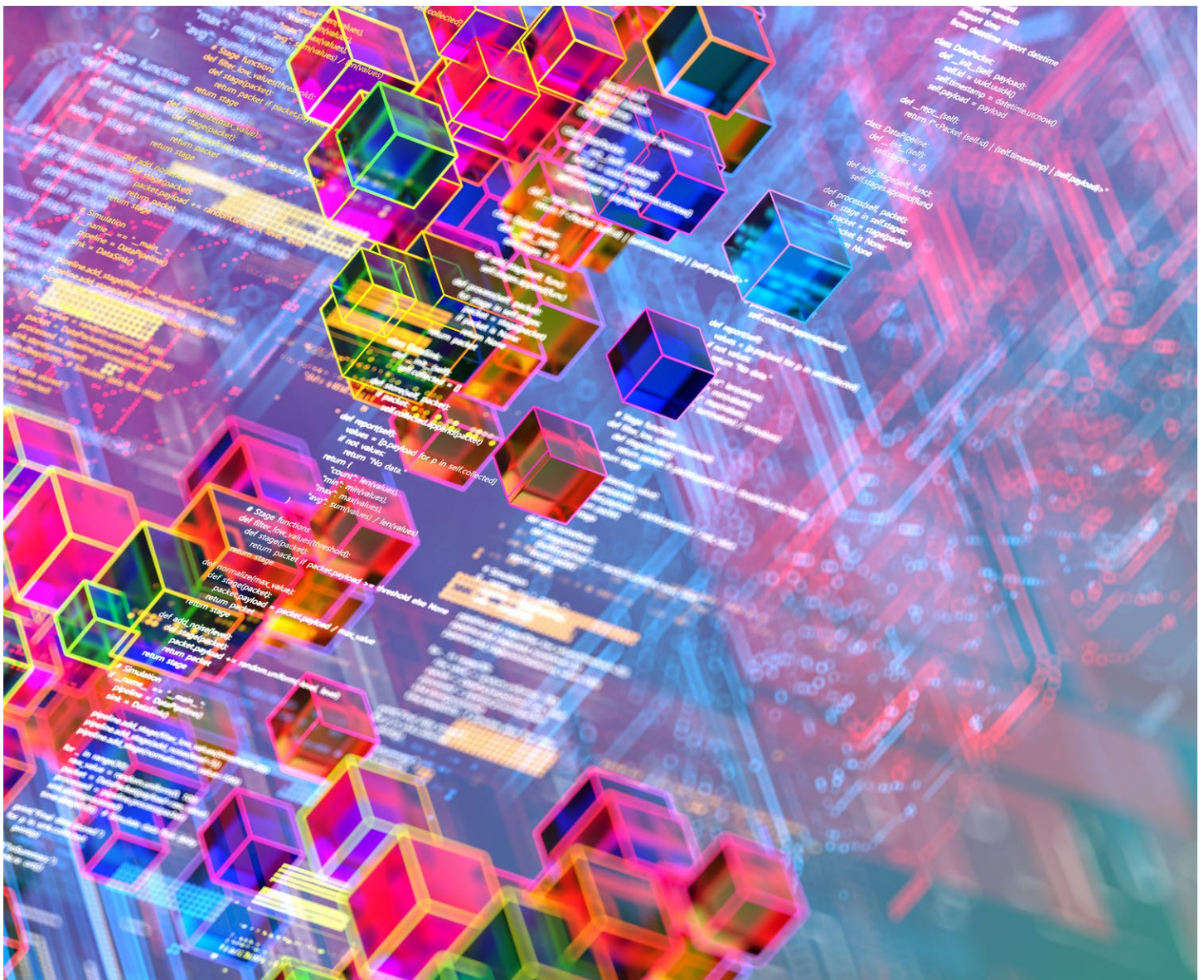
Agentic AI introduces a range of emerging gaps that challenge existing standards frameworks and highlight the need for further coordination across the international standards ecosystem. Key issues include the lack of well-defined approaches for dynamic inter-agent coordination and the management of emergent behaviors, as well as increasingly complex or ineffective accountability chains in distributed decision-making environments. The evolution toward autonomous goal-setting and recursive planning further complicates governance models, particularly when combined with the need for robust authorization protocols that enable agents to initiate system access at runtime. In addition, there is a growing need for standardized communication protocols to ensure secure and reliable collaboration among agents.



These technical gaps intersect with broader concerns about security, safety, ethics, and trustworthiness in agentic AI environments. From a governance perspective, questions remain regarding the applicability of existing frameworks such as ISO/IEC 42001 for AI management systems, especially in relation to certifying systems that incorporate agentic capabilities. Finally, foundational work is still needed on computational approaches, including reference architectures and performance metrics tailored to agentic systems, to support consistent evaluation and deployment.

ADVANCING AGENTIC AI WORK—MOVING FORWARD

Agentic AI represents one of the most significant evolutions in AI. The standards community needs to strike a balance between moving too slowly, at the risk of fragmentation and loss of trust, and moving too quickly, at the risk of locking in immature approaches. The community can shape what comes next by ensuring interoperability, reinforcing trust, and enabling innovation through coordinated, global, voluntary, industry-led, consensus-based standards. 





ELECTROMAGNETIC COMPATIBILITY (EMC) AND GREEN ENERGY

Imani Laird, Hampton University (Student)



The USNC would like to congratulate Imani Laird, the 2026 winner of the Don Heirman Award Program on the subject of electromagnetic compatibility. This is her winning video entry:

The award honors the legacy of Don Heirman, one of the most prominent experts in the field of EMC. Heirman chaired the international Special Committee on Radio Interference (CISPR) of the IEC and was also chairman of the IEC Advisory Committee on EMC. He was a life member of the Technical Management Committee of the USNC, as well

as a key contributor to ANSI and the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE). In November 2008, he was presented with the prestigious IEC Lord Kelvin award at the IEC General Meeting in Sao Paulo, Brazil, recognizing his many contributions to global electrotechnical standardization in the field of EMC. In 2017, Heirman was awarded ANSI's Elihu Thomson Electrotechnology Medal, which honors an individual who has contributed in an exceptional, dedicated way to the field of electrotechnology standardization, conformity assessment, and related activities at the national and international levels. 





OCTOBER 2026 TRAININGS



Join us this fall for three special hybrid trainings hosted by the USNC Communications Committee at ULSE's offices in Research Triangle Park, North Carolina! Registration is available through this link.

USNC TAG SYMPOSIUM (MONDAY, OCTOBER 19)

USNC TAG and Technical Committee leaders are invited to attend, as are other interested members of the USNC constituency. This workshop will cover the TAG Model Operating Procedures, newly consolidated IEC/ISO Directives, OSD, best practices, and more.

IEC PROCESSES AND PROCEDURES (TUESDAY, OCTOBER 20)

USNC is pleased to co-host with IEC Secretariat staff the IEC Procedures and Processes course. Topics covered will include the international standards development process, how to draft and edit international standards, Systems work, and IEC IT tools, services and developments.

IEC STANDARD IN A DAY BOOTCAMP (WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 21)

A hybrid standards development training hosted by the Head of IEC Academy & Capacity Building, Ian Gardner. The USNC, in collaboration with the IEC Academy, will offer a complimentary bootcamp where young professionals will experience and learn how international stakeholders reach a consensus, draft, and finally create an international standard.

THE BOOTCAMP WILL DEMONSTRATE:

- » How standardization works
- » How consensus works
- » How strategically relevant an active participation is
- » That participation is fun and has a great benefit for individual future development and networking
- » That participation is a good strategy for stakeholders

Note: all trainings are hybrid; in-person participation is limited. 🔄



COLLABORATING JOINT TECHNICAL ADVISORY GROUPS ENCOURAGE ADVANCES IN QUANTUM AI AND ENABLING TECHNOLOGIES

Kevin B. Clark, Ph.D., Faculty, Frontier Development Lab; USNC TAG ISO/IEC JTC 3



Over decades, innovations in quantum computing conceptualization, design, construction, and operation have advanced converging established and nascent technological fields (see references 1–13) including the synergy between quantum computing, classical computing, and artificial intelligence (AI) known as quantum AI (see references 14–17). Contemporary quantum AIs integrate the performance benefits of quantum and high-performance classical computing architectures and algorithms to minimize mutual computational capability weaknesses, exceeding the constraints of Moore’s law through co-localized hardware use (i.e., central, graphics, quantum, and AI processing units) that accelerates AI workloads or aids quantum computing discovery. Quantum AI advantages on custom quantum general-purpose technology frameworks, such as specialized agentic large language model quantum translators and interoperable hybrid classical-quantum workflows, exploit processing speed-up and elevated storage capacity for orders-of-magnitude greater computational scaling, efficiency, accuracy, and precision. These attributes,

developed by prominent multinational corporate tech giants, smaller agile boutique tech firms, and national government laboratories and their partners, could drive large transformations in the productivity and profitability of wide-ranging global business sectors, including, among others, finance, trade, energy, medicine, education, transportation, logistics, insurance, media, science, and information technology.

An informal initiative is now underway to help give participating U.S. National Committee (USNC) stakeholders opportunities to refine the national standardization agenda for still emerging quantum AIs and enabling technologies, amid other practical quantum and information technology concerns. The initiative seeks to liaise between the Technical Advisory Groups (TAGs) for the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) and International Organization for Standardization (ISO) Joint Technical Committees on Quantum Technologies (JTC 3) and Information Technology (JTC 1). A pair of elected JTC 3 and JTC 1 TAG representatives will inform and bridge interests across all Subcommittees, Advisory Groups, Working



Groups, Ad Hoc Groups, and Project Teams that craft details and documentation to enable standardization of quantum and information technologies, their definitions, examples, and use cases in basic and applied science within and across primary to quinary economic sectors. These aims facilitate understanding of the industry state of knowledge and state of the art for improved research, development, and commercialization of quantum and information technologies, particularly physical systems and utility associated with system trustworthiness and security, biometrics, brain-computer interfaces, quantum sensors and edge computing, quantum communication, neuromorphic computing systems, quantum computing and simulation, smart cities, data management, internet of things and digital twins, media information, cloud computing and digital platforms, aggregate printing, and additional applications.

Both *quantum computing for AI* and *AI for quantum computing* remain the major directions of development for quantum AI and will notably figure in the national standardization agenda. Asymmetries in technology maturity are anticipated to drive pre-standardization to standardization phases of benchmarking and relevant expert consortia appraisal before quantum AI reaches beyond-experimental readiness over the next five to 10 years. Significant barriers to commercial viability needing stakeholder attention include the effective compilation and running of classical or quantum machine learning algorithms on fault-tolerant quantum hardware, such as employing compact quantum circuits to abate AI bottlenecks in optimizing scalable neural network training for (federated) inferential reinforcement learning classes or to leverage quantum kernel-based high-dimensional sampling to improve generative models, including variational autoencoders, generative adversarial networks, and quantum neural networks. In contrast, AI-assisted quantum computer hardware design continues to proceed at a comparatively faster pace, along with enhanced AI-assisted pipelines involving quantum algorithm efficiency preprocessing, quantum device

control and calibration, error-correction decoder and protocol creation, and classical or quantum data analyses, fault-syndrome mitigation, and explainable observables postprocessing. Near-term standardization of these and other essential aspects of quantum AI may propel increased demand and availability of better user-accessible quantum computing systems in a competitive, more cost-sensible market landscape within another few years.

For inquiries, please email Dr. Clark at kbclarkphd@yahoo.com or kclark@setiapi.org.

Ph.D., Faculty, Frontier Development Lab; Affiliate, SETI Institute; Domain Champion in Biomedicine, NSF ACCESS at Cures Within Reach and Carnegie Mellon University; Founding Member, Peace Innovation Institute, Stanford University and The Hague; Member, IEEE Biometrics and Nanotechnology Councils and Quantum Initiative; USNC TAG Member to ISO/IEC JTC 3 and ISO/IEC JTC 3 Liaison to ISO/IEC JTC 1

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FULLY ALIGNED VERSION OF ISO/IEC DIRECTIVES PART 1 RELEASED, EFFECTIVE IN OCTOBER

ISO and IEC have finalized a major alignment exercise of their respective rules and procedures. As a result of this work, a single aligned edition of the [ISO/IEC Directives](#) was published on July 1, 2026. The new version of Directives, Part 1 will go into effect on October 5, 2026.

This edition will replace the current ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1, along with the ISO, IEC and JTC 1 supplements, and will serve as the single reference for the development of International Standards and related documents. It establishes one common set of rules across ISO and IEC, simplifying the system, removing inconsistencies, and providing a clearer and more coherent framework for committees.

To maintain continuity and consistency of the Directives, an amendment of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2, Principles and rules for the structure and drafting of ISO and IEC documents, will be published at the same time. This amendment will contain parts which are necessary for the new edition of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1 at this stage and will be incorporated into the new revision of Part 2 in 2027.

Committees shall continue to apply the current ISO/IEC Directives until October 5, 2026.

RESOURCES:

- » [ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1](#)
- » [Overview of Most Significant Changes](#)
- » [Webinar: ISO/IEC Directives Part 1 – What's new?](#)



JOIN THE USNC/IECEE, THE U.S. GATEWAY TO THE WORLD'S LEADING FORMAL CONFORMITY ASSESSMENT SYSTEM

Mike Leibowitz, Technical Fellow, NEMA; Secretary, USNC IECEE and IECEX



Upstream in the product manufacturing process, it's about the standard, and U.S. industry's biggest influence often comes from joining an International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) Technical Committee and actively contributing to a standard's development. This way, we can ensure that requirements are realistic, open to innovation, and effective, and that they align with the actual product design and development. **But** downstream, formal third-party testing and certification can slow new ideas, keep products from reaching the market quickly, and drive up costs. These delays come from disagreements over technical details, obscure rules about component acceptance, complicated certification and local processes, repetitive testing, different interpretations of standards, and simply trying to make sense of how the whole system works when a third party might have already decided most outcomes.

Over time, you reach your own conclusion that standards, testing, interpretation, and certification operate in their own isolated domains, lack important interoperability, and are outside the influence of the

manufacturer who knows the product best. But there is a space where they intersect—IEC Conformity Assessment Systems and the IEC System of Conformity Assessment Schemes for Electrotechnical Equipment and Components (IECEE). And while that space is largely driven by third-party testing, inspection, and certification bodies, there is room for manufacturers.

As a U.S. manufacturer, you can use your voice in the IECEE U.S. member body (USNC/IECEE) to directly influence how the IECEE Certification Body (CB) Scheme and related programs operate, ensuring they support open and effective conformity assessment across international markets.

Addressing these issues most effectively requires a collective voice and active engagement by all stakeholders. This is where the USNC/IECEE offers manufacturers the opportunity to:

- » Influence national and international decisions that shape certification processes and standards interpretations.



- » Advocate for streamlined, harmonized procedures and clearer guidance.
- » Promote positive mutual recognition models for test results.
- » Enhance transparency and understanding of scheme operations.

Your involvement is not just about representing your company—it's about strengthening the U.S. manufacturing sector's leadership and ensuring that the IECEE schemes evolve to meet real-world needs. Together, we can drive meaningful improvements that benefit all stakeholders.

Why participate now? Key benefits for manufacturers include:

Influence U.S. positions on IECEE decisions: Help set national positions on IECEE Certification Management Committee (CMC) agendas—from approving new National Certification Body (NCB) scopes to refining CB Scheme rules—preventing surprises that could raise your certification costs or timelines.

Gain early intelligence on global requirements, practices, and policies addressing test interpretation and the publication of national differences.

Network with NCBs, CB Testing Laboratories (CBTLs), regulators, and peers: Build relationships that streamline your understanding of the certificate process, ISO/IEC conformity assessment programs, and other stakeholder priorities and challenges.

Strengthen U.S. market participation: Balanced representation (industry, labs, government) ensures fair play; your input counters dominance by outsized lab interests and keeps IECEE aligned with real-world manufacturing needs.

High-impact IECEE programs needing more manufacturer voices:

- » CB Scheme Operations (core mutual recognition): inconsistent national differences, slow CBTL response times, and unworkable test interpretations. Shape CMC approvals for new scopes, harmonize practices through the Committee of Testing Laboratories (CTL), and advocate for “one test, many markets” efficiency.
- » Product Category Expansions (e.g., new technologies like AI, functional safety, radio, and digital services), where the longstanding IECEE benefits can be helpful in related domains.
- » Digital Tools and Efficiency (e.g., e-CBTR portal), addressing manual processes responsible for slowing certificate delivery and access.

Get involved today! Membership is straightforward. Contact [Mike Leibowitz](#), Secretary of the USNC/IECEE. Your participation doesn't just represent your company—it ensures that one of the most important conformity assessment and mutual recognition systems continues to support the interests of the electrical industry. 🌐



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ENGINEERING A STANDARDS-READY WORKFORCE: THE CRITICAL ROLE OF EMERGING PROFESSIONALS

Mariah Dixon, Lead Standards Engineer, UL Standards & Engagement; Chair, USNC YEP Committee | Samuel Lum, Technical Standards Advisor, U.S. FDA; Vice Chair, USNC YEP Committee | Jillian Mammino, International Standards Project Manager, UL Standards & Engagement | Cassie Williams, Fellow - Compliance, Ohmium



The pursuit of a modern, standards-ready workforce requires much more than just technical expertise; it requires a structured talent pipeline and community. The [U.S. National Committee \(USNC\) Young and Emerging Professionals \(YEP\) Committee](#) serves as that vital bridge and as the premier standards community within the USNC structure. The YEP Committee engages, develops, and supports early-career professionals interested in electrotechnical standards development and conformity assessment in the United States and internationally. The committee and its program mission are key because the committee is the only formal YEP standards network in the United States with members from multiple industries, civil society, and government agencies. It provides structure, continuity, and accountability to how early-career professionals engage with the standards system. Through intentional pathways for onboarding, mentorship, and progression, the committee prepares emerging professionals to confidently represent U.S. interests within our parent organization, the American National Standards Institute (ANSI), and on the global stage at the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC). Looking ahead, the USNC YEP Committee will soon release its newest YEP

Committee Program Framework to align with [ANSI's United States Standards Strategy 2025](#) for building a capable and informed standards workforce through awareness, training, and education.

By removing the typical ad hoc nature of standards participation, the USNC YEP Committee is helping to expedite and organize how emerging professionals are supported. Getting involved in standards development can be abrupt: new members are often completely unfamiliar with a technical committee yet asked to represent their organization. CSA Group, based in Toronto, has made the point that the lack of widespread postsecondary standards education leaves a void in the global standards ecosystem.

This learning curve is significant—whether it's learning the technical jargon, policies, or power dynamics. It can take years for a new member to become effective at leading task groups, developing new work item proposals, or taking on committee leadership roles. Yet the general public's trust and reliance on safe, seamless technology require a consistently strong pipeline of dedicated experts. As a wave of veteran standards developers prepares to retire, the committee is helping to support a standards-ready strategy—one



that ensures the transfer of institutional knowledge across technical committees is proactive, structured, and accessible.

Within the USNC, the YEP Committee is not alone, however, in its outcomes and goals. Two programs in particular are key partners in maximizing our resources: the [USNC Mentoring Program](#), which facilitates relationship building between emerging professionals and existing technical committee experts, and the ANSI Committee on Education (COE), which oversees all Institute initiatives for standards and conformity assessment education. The COE, for example, has held multiple standards simulation workshops that provide a powerful primer for students, using a hypothetical role-playing scenario to demonstrate the collaborative and democratic process of standards development. The most recent was a 2026 workshop at Rochester Institute of Technology.

The most influential global workforce program is the [IEC Young Professionals \(YP\) Programme](#). Launched in 2010, it has worked to create a pipeline of young professionals who come from dozens of countries and gather for a weeklong standards meeting as part

of the IEC General Meeting (GM). In 2025, at the IEC GM in New Delhi, 95 YP delegates represented 46 IEC National Committees, which illustrates the global scope of the participants every year. Each year, YP delegates are selected through a competitive process run by their national standards representatives. In a spirit of collaboration, they take part in fundamental training, simulations, and multilateral and bilateral dialogues, and they gain opportunities to network with senior leaders and technical committee leadership from around the world, including both IEC and International Organization for Standardization (ISO) leaders.

OUTREACH AND RECRUITMENT SUBCOMMITTEE MISSION:

The Outreach and Recruitment Subcommittee is focused on building a structured and sustainable pipeline of young and emerging professionals engaged in U.S. standards development. Our mission is to connect early-career professionals across key sectors and create clear, repeatable pathways into the YEP program through targeted outreach, consistent messaging, and a standardized onboarding experience.

MEET YOUR REPS: A NEW SERIES EXPLORING U.S. REPRESENTATION IN THE IEC

Perhaps you have seen the USNC and IEC organizational charts, read an IB, SMB, or CAB decision list, or maybe even know an individual serving in an IEC governance group. There's an entire system of U.S. representatives working to advance our national positions in the international landscape of the IEC. Our newest series explores just that.

To help our members better understand their representation in the IEC, we are launching Meet your Representatives, a new ongoing series profiling U.S. representatives serving on IEC governance groups. Each article will introduce a U.S. representative to the IEC, explain the committee or body they serve on, and outline the responsibilities associated with their role. The series will also provide context about the committee's mission, current priorities, and why its work matters to you.

Our goal is to offer a clearer understanding of how international representation works in practice and to highlight the individuals who contribute their time and expertise to these efforts.

Stay tuned for our first installment of Meet your Representatives in the next edition of the USNC Current.



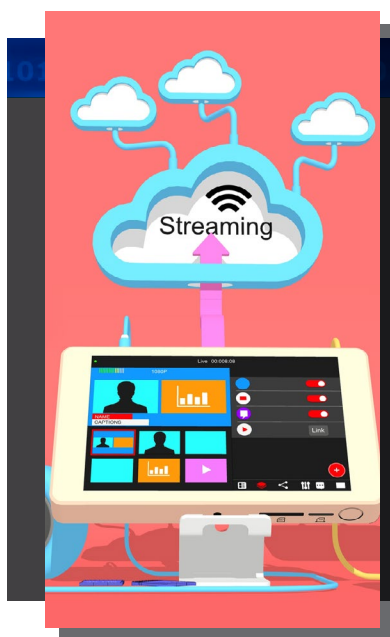
In 2026 and beyond, our priority is to establish a recruitment framework aligned with USNC strategic areas, including digitalization, clean energy, and emerging technologies. This includes defining annual recruitment targets, identifying priority outreach sectors, and implementing a simple tracking approach to follow engagement from initial interest through active participation.

A key challenge is improving conversion from awareness to participation. Many prospective members lack clarity on what YEP is, the time commitment involved, and its professional value. To address this, we are developing a recruitment toolkit that clearly communicates the program's purpose, expectations, and benefits, with emphasis on YEP as a gateway to international standards work. The Subcommittee will also expand targeted outreach across industry, academia, and professional societies to broaden and diversify the candidate pipeline. Longer term, these efforts aim to institutionalize recruitment cycles, improve sector diversity, strengthen retention and active participation, and build an alumni network that supports ongoing outreach.

INTERNATIONAL COLLABORATION SUBCOMMITTEE MISSION:

The YEP Committee values international collaboration and networking, which is the basis of all IEC work. The mission of the International Collaboration Subcommittee is to build global partnerships within the standards community from the earliest stages of engagement. It connects with young professional groups worldwide, promotes cross-cultural knowledge exchange, and creates networking opportunities that can be built into long-term relationships.

In 2026, the Subcommittee is focused on revitalizing its engagement with YEP programs in other countries, including those in Germany, the current host of the IEC General Meeting, and with our closest neighbors in North America. We will partner with the selected U.S. representatives to the IEC YP Programme to further build these relationships. Partnerships are built through shared priorities, and working with other YEP programs is an opportunity for U.S. YEPs to learn about global standards priorities and the functioning of other standards ecosystems. This work will take shape through a series of joint webinars and activities aimed at sustainable, robust international collaboration. ☺



ANSI MEMBERSHIP WEBINARS

Membership in ANSI is the key to unlocking the benefits and opportunities that standardization can provide. Standardization and conformity assessment activities lead to lower costs by reducing redundancy, minimizing errors, and reducing time to market, resulting in enhanced profitability.

These interactive 30-minute webinars—held on the first Friday of each month and free of charge—are hosted live and provide an overview of ANSI's activities, as well as information on how to take full advantage of ANSI membership. A Q&A session encourages active dialogue between all participants.

For more details, visit our [website](#)!

THANK YOU TO OUR MAY 2026 USNC MANAGEMENT MEETING HOST, CONSUMER TECHNOLOGY ASSOCIATION!

On May 12-14, the three USNC policy committees (USNC Council, Technical Management Committee and the Conformity Assessment Policy Coordinating Committee) met in Great Falls, Montana for three days of fruitful meetings. Thank you to Consumer Technology Association for hosting us!



Pictured above: USNC policy committee members at the USNC Reception in Great Falls, MT, during the May 2026 USNC Management Meetings



JUST PUBLISHED

Check out the latest and greatest recently published standards by the IEC. A complete list of recently published documents can be found [here](#). Here's just one (of many!) we think you'll find interesting:

IEC 60068-3-6:2026 PRV- ENVIRONMENTAL TESTING - PART 3-6: SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION AND GUIDANCE - CONFIRMATION OF THE PERFORMANCE OF TEMPERATURE/HUMIDITY CHAMBERS

This Final Draft International Standard is an up to 6 weeks' pre-release of the official publication. It is available for sale during its voting period: 2026-06-26 to 2026-08-07. By purchasing this FDIS now, you will automatically receive, in addition, the final publication.

IEC 60068-3-6:2026 provides a standardized method of establishing whether temperature as well as temperature/humidity chambers, without specimens, are able to achieve the requirements of the relevant climatic test procedures of the IEC 60068-2 series.

This document is intended for users when conducting regular chamber performance monitoring and chamber manufacturers when providing technical specifications on performance. It is intended to be used in conjunction with IEC 60068-3-7 and IEC 60068-3-11, depending on the specific requirements of the user. When considering temperature chambers without humidity control, the passages in this document related to humidity do not apply.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition published in 2018 and the second edition of IEC 60068-3-5 published in 2018. This edition constitutes a technical revision.

This edition includes the following significant technical changes with respect to the previous edition and IEC 60068-3-5:2018:

- » merge of the contents of IEC 60068-3-5 and IEC 60068-3-6 into this document due to the significant overlap between the two;
- » addition of new terms and definitions for temperature and humidity uniformity;
- » significant editorial re-writing for clarity;
- » clarification of mandatory versus non-mandatory information;
- » updates to several figures;
- » new information in bibliography and removal of listings from the normative references clause deemed non-mandatory in this new edition.

Developed by **TC 104 Environmental conditions, classification and methods of test**



United States
National Committee
of the IEC

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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.

DISCLAIMER

The opinions expressed by the authors are theirs alone and do not necessarily reflect the opinions of the USNC or ANSI.

HOW TO CONTRIBUTE

Contributions are gladly accepted for review and possible publication, subject to revision by the editors. Submit proposed news items to: Catherine Pilishvili (cpilishvili@ansi.org).

