

NSTIC Governance Workshop

Stakeholder Representation

Breakout Session - **Final**

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Stakeholder & Fair Representation

- Establish stakeholders around:
 - Industry
 - Consumer type
 - Government level
 - Educational institution
 - Professional organizations and associations
 - Standards organizations
 - Regulators

Stakeholder & Fair Representation

- Gov't appoints first iteration based on public feedback of stakeholder groups
- Group expertise beyond technical, must have behavioral, marketing, legal
- Identity providers, relying parties, providers, protectors
- Alternate stakeholders that are not aware – gov't is representative
- Categories of stakeholder: simple society, private/business and gov't. private/business have relying party side and provider side

How to Achieve Fair Representation

- Rotation system for steering committee
- Larger assembly for public discussion
- Production of draft documents, published for public comment, feedback
- Organizational representation to give wide breadth of stakeholder categories

Stakeholder Hurdles and Definition of “Participation”

- Fee structure, perception and liability issues
- Mitigation strategies for lack of participation
- “Fed-for-a-day” program for state reps
- Virtual meetings for travel challenged
- Develop/implement comm plans
- Transparency of working groups/steering committee through technology

Decisioning

- Transparent process
- Depends on organizational structure
- Commerce constitutes initial committee and committee creates own rules moving forward
- Majority/super majority rules
- No unanimous vote requirement
- Gov't limited veto power – super majority overrules gov't veto
- Establish charter/by-laws to drive process
- Steering committee to have line item veto. Decision driven by process

Funding

- Fee structure effects participation but can be barrier to entry. Tiered fee structure based on type and size of org
- Admin/secretarial fees gov't funded
- Start up/seed money from gov't to:
 - Establish structure
 - Facilitate conversation
 - Coordinate and produce necessary docs
- Steady state funds possible from fee structure (e.g. Cert fees, access fees, transaction fees)
- Fees cover costs or drive membership?

Funding

- What are costs/budget?
- International fees for participants
- Narrow scope to foundation of NSTIC, then companies build services and charge fees
- Fees related to size of org, but vote (strength) not linked to size
- Mitigate large org influence with electronic meetings
- No fees to contribute/comment. Establish public review process
- Establish investment pool for pilots – competitive process

Role of Government

- Government as:
 - Convener/consensus builder
 - Market participant
 - Representative of citizens
 - Authority grantor
 - Funder
 - Regulator

Role of Government

- Violation consequences? Market or legal?
- Gov't is early adopter of standards and implementation
- Veto power to enforce principles of NSTIC, privacy representatives
- Ombudsman/citizens' group for privacy concerns
- Possible policy making role
- Permanent role for continuity and enforceability

Role of Government

- Establish participation levels for various types of government (e.g. state, international, federal)
- Federal gov't has permanent seat
- Possible provider of data/authoritative attribute