

NIST/ITL Procedures for the Development of American National Standards (ANS) + Registration Authorities

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ANSI

<http://ansi.org/>

- Accredits standards developers.
~ 200
- Approves procedures of standards developers.
- Audits standards developers every five years.
- Approves American National Standards (ANS).
>10,000

NIST ITL

- NIST/ITL (and its predecessor organizations) has been accredited by ANSI as a standards developer since October 5, 1984 for the following scope of activities:
"Standards and guidelines for information exchange relating to automatic data processing and related systems".
- Presently, NIST ITL has one ANSI approved standard:
ANSI/NIST-ITL 1-2000 Data Format for the Interchange of Fingerprint, Facial, & Scar Mark & Tattoo (SMT) Information
- New NIST/ITL procedures for ANS development are being reviewed within NIST and will be posted when forwarded to ANSI.
<http://www.itl.nist.gov/biometrics/>
- The next ANSI audit of NIST/ITL is scheduled for the end of 2006.

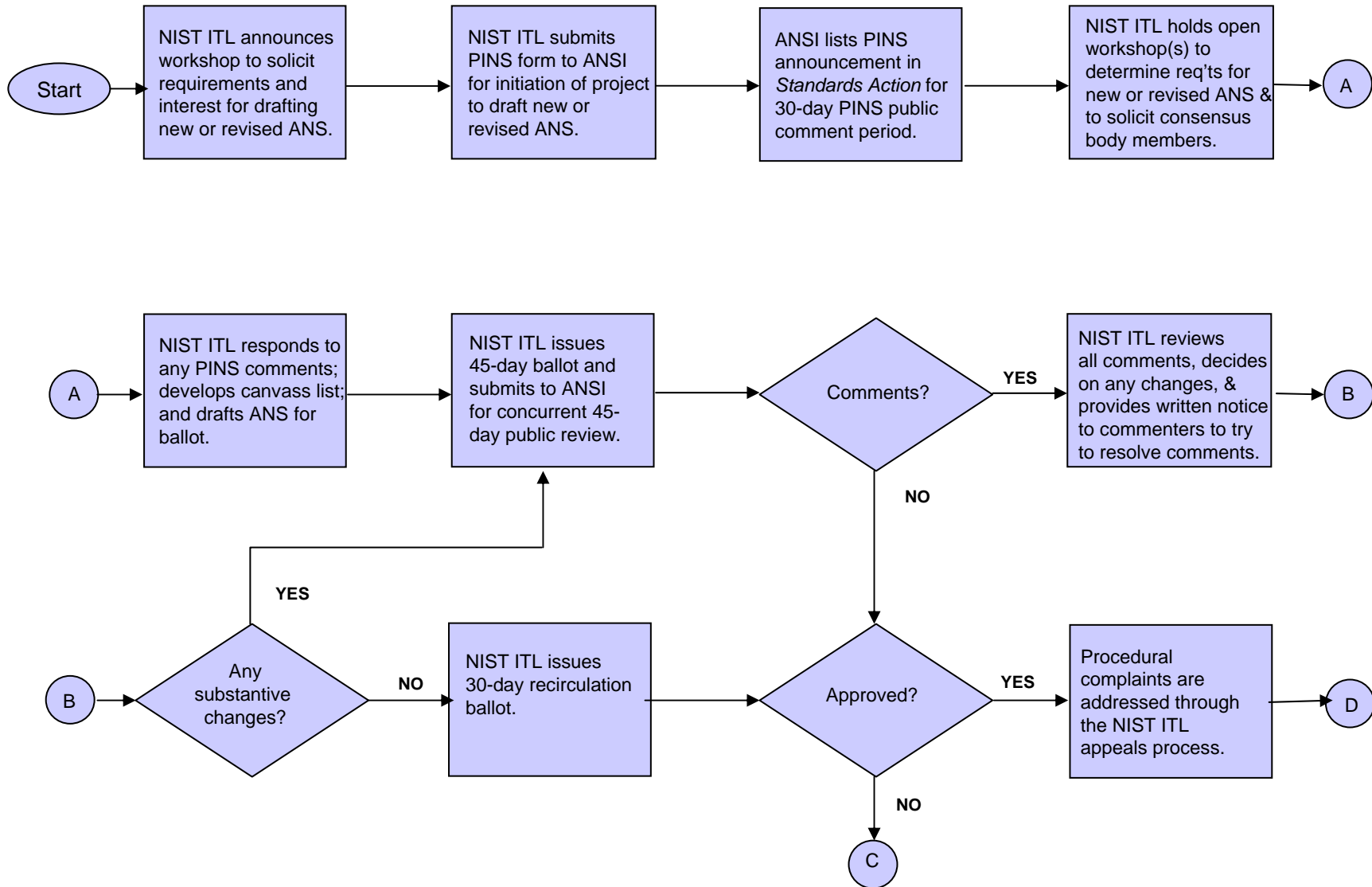
Hallmarks of the ANS Process

- **consensus** on a proposed standard by a group or "consensus body" that includes representatives from materially affected and interested parties;
- broad-based **public review** and comment on draft standards;
- **consideration of and response to comments** submitted by voting members of the relevant consensus body and by public review commenters;
- **incorporation of approved changes** into a draft standard; and
- **right to appeal** by any participant that believes that due process principles were not sufficiently respected during the standards development in accordance with the ANSI-accredited procedures of the standards developer.

NIST ITL Procedural Highlights

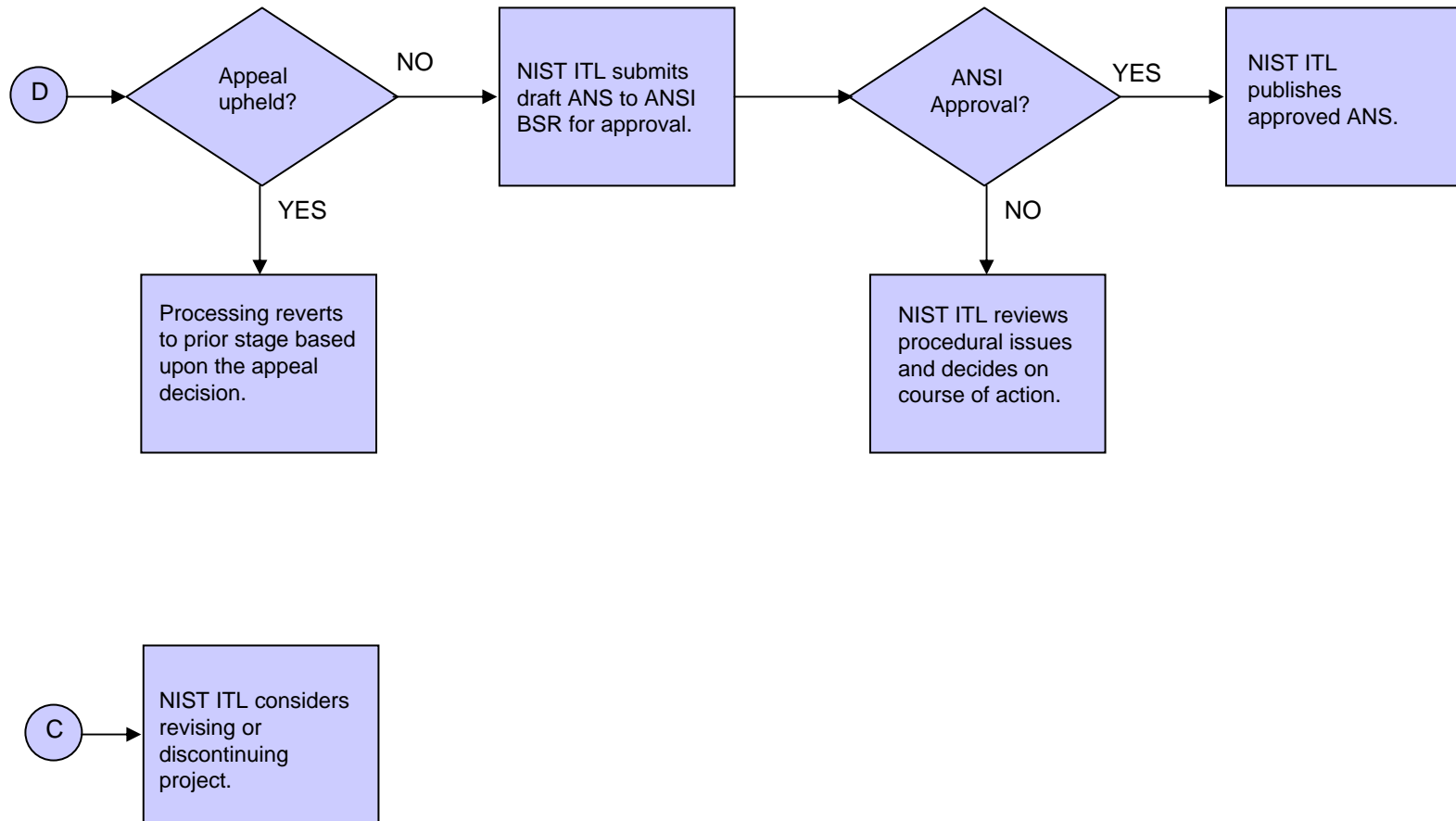
- NIST/ITL uses a canvass method to establish consensus (i.e., the consensus body is the list of canvass members).
- NIST/ITL will issue a call for members to start development of the canvass list.
- Canvass members have obligation to vote:
 - affirmative, negative with reasons, abstain with comment
- All interested parties can get all documents.
- Criteria for approval is approval by at least a majority of the canvass list, excluding abstentions, and at least two-thirds of those voting, excluding abstentions.
- Right to appeal to NIST/ITL and then to ANSI.

NIST/ITL ANS Standards Development Process December 2005



This Flow Chart is to be used as a reference guide only.
The authoritative procedures shall be the NIST/ITL ANS Standards Development Process posted on its website.

NIST/ITL ANS Standards Development Process December 2005



Registration Authorities

- In cases where the implementation of a standard requires the designation of a Registration Authority, requirements have to be established for:
 - Appointment of a Registration Authority
 - by standards developer
 - Qualifications of a Registration Authority
 - it is a legal entity
 - it has employees who are technically competent in the relevant subject of the standard at issue;
 - if it operates with a fee structure, this structure shall be for the purpose of cost recovery only
 - Duties of a Registration Authority
 - Procedures of a Registration Authority

Duties of Registration Authorities

- receive applications;
- review applications;
- assign names when the relevant criteria are met;
- inform the applicant of the result of Registration Authority actions;
- process updates of information associated with previously registered names;
- inform requesting parties of the results of updates;
- maintain an accurate register;
- follow procedures for publication of a register if such publication is specified in the procedure standard;
- safeguard any confidential information;
- handle all aspects of the registration process in accordance with good business practice;
- provide an annual summary report on activities
- adhere to the procedure for appeals.

Registration Authority Procedures

- criteria for applicants for registration;
- information to be included on application including the technical definition of the object where applicable;
- steps involved in review and response to application including specific time frames;
- where not already included in the technical standard, a description of the naming domain, and the syntax of names used;
- criteria for rejection of applications, including (where applicable) procedures for the validation of object definitions;
- procedures for maintenance of register;
- if applicable, requirements for confidentiality of portions of the information;
- if applicable, procedures for publication of register.