



Second Quarter - 2016

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT AND CEO

S. Joe Bhatia, President and Chief Executive Officer

Dear colleagues:

When it comes to standards that are incorporated by reference (IBR), the standards community has had a number of significant wins in the past several years.

- The Administrative Conference of the United States (ACUS) came out with a [recommendation](#) in December 2011 that supports our views on reasonable availability of IBR-ed standards.
- The Office of the Federal Register (OFR) issued a [final rule](#) on IBR in November 2014 that again supported our viewpoints and asserted that IBR-ed standards maintain their copyright. OFR also released an [IBR Handbook](#) in April 2016 further underscoring these points.
- And most critically, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) released in January 2016 its long-awaited [revision to Circular A-119](#), "Federal Participation in the Development and Use of Voluntary Consensus Standards and in Conformity Assessment Activities." This document is broadly supportive of the standardization system and supports our views on IBR.



It's important to note that each of these activities took place in a public forum, with opportunity for public comments from everyone - supporters and detractors alike. All viewpoints were considered, and ultimately, we are fortunate that the final guidance documents are in alignment with our views. Each federal agency concluded that reasonable availability was the best path forward, and that SDOs and agencies should work together in each case to determine how the IBR-ed standards could be made available in a way that meets the needs of all parties.

But an effort is currently underway at the American Bar Association (ABA) that seeks to challenge the conclusions reached by ACUS, OFR, and OMB. A proposed ABA Resolution, which will be up for vote before the entire ABA House of Delegates in August, encourages Congress to amend the Administrative Procedure Act to require agencies to make IBR-ed standards accessible, without charge, to members of the public - at minimum: online, read-only access to the incorporated portion of the standard. The Resolution further requests that agencies review their historical incorporations by reference, and make such arrangements for these standards as well, or amend or repeal the regulation to eliminate the incorporation by reference.

This significant change could not only jeopardize the U.S. standardization system, but may also put some SDOs out of business.

I'm writing today to encourage you to review the [proposed ABA Resolution](#), read [ANSI's comments](#) on it, and share your views with ABA members, including in particular ABA State Delegates, who may be sensitive to our viewpoints. Because this matter is being considered by the ABA House of Delegates, only certain ABA members may vote, and there is no meaningful opportunity for outside voices or commentary.

It strikes me as ironic that those who advocate so strongly for the public's right to information are now trying to force a significant decision through a closed forum.

In effect, our system's future may be determined by a room full of individuals who have never heard our perspective, and have little to no knowledge of who we are and what we do. It's incumbent upon all of us to help educate the ABA House of Delegates and change hearts and minds.

As an ANSI member, you are impacted by this issue. Please read the materials, forward them to your outside counsel (who may be able to help you find your ABA State Delegate) and other ABA members, and encourage them to contact their delegates to help impact this critical vote. Should you have any questions or need assistance, ANSI stands ready to help you - contact Patty Griffin, ANSI vice president and general counsel (pgriffin@ansi.org).

Best regards,

S. Joe Bhatia



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 [Print Article](#)

American Bar Association Resolution on IBR Scheduled for August Vote

Standards Community Urged to Speak Up, Contact ABA Delegates

06/21/2016

A proposed [American Bar Association \(ABA\) Resolution](#) encourages Congress to amend the Administrative Procedure Act to require agencies to make standards that have been incorporated by reference (IBR) accessible, without charge, to members of the public – at minimum: online, read-only access to the incorporated portion of the standard. The Resolution further requests that agencies review their historical incorporations by reference, and make such arrangements for these standards as well, or amend or repeal the regulation to eliminate the incorporation by reference.



“This significant change could not only jeopardize the U.S. standardization system, but may also put some standards developing organizations out of business,” said S. Joe Bhatia, president and CEO of the [American National Standards Institute \(ANSI\)](#), in a recent message to ANSI members.

Mr. Bhatia encouraged members to review the [proposed ABA Resolution](#), read [ANSI’s comments](#) on it, and share their views with ABA members, including in particular ABA State Delegates, who may be sensitive to the viewpoints of the standardization community.

The Resolution will be up for vote before the ABA House of Delegates in August 2016.

Other recent significant decisions on IBR – including the December 2011 Administrative Conference of the United States (ACUS) [recommendation](#); the November 2014 Office of the Federal Register (OFR) [final rule](#); and the January 2016 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) [revision to Circular A-119](#) – have all provided opportunity for public comments. No such open, public comment structure is available for the ABA Resolution.

“It strikes me as ironic that those who advocate so strongly for the public’s right to information are now trying to force a significant decision through a closed forum,” said Mr. Bhatia. “It’s incumbent upon all of us to reach out to ABA members, help educate the ABA House of Delegates, and change hearts and minds.”

Further questions may be directed to Patty Griffin, ANSI vice president and general counsel (pggriffin@ansi.org).

For more information and history on the IBR issue, visit www.ansi.org/ibr.



ANSI Comments to the American Bar Association Resolution on Incorporation by Reference

June 2016

On behalf of the U.S. standardization community, the American National Standards Institute¹ (ANSI) respectfully submits the following comments on the American Bar Association (ABA) Resolution that deals with the matter of standards that have been incorporated by reference (IBR) into law.

In summary, the Resolution would request that Congress amend the Administrative Procedure Act to require agencies to make IBR-ed standards accessible, without charge, to members of the public – at minimum: online, read-only access to the incorporated portion of the standard. The Resolution further requests that agencies review their historical incorporations by reference, and make such arrangements for these standards as well, or amend or repeal the regulation to eliminate the incorporation by reference.

ANSI disagrees with this position and takes this opportunity to present four specific concerns about the Resolution to interested ABA members.

1. First, ANSI is concerned that the ABA may be making decisions in a vacuum and without the significant input and analysis already developed on this subject by three government agencies:
 - Administrative Conference of the United States (ACUS) Recommendation: Incorporation by Reference (December 2011)²
 - Office of the Federal Register (OFR) Final Rule: Incorporation by Reference (November 2014)³
 - OFR IBR Handbook (April 2016)⁴
 - OMB Circular A-119: Federal Participation in the Development and Use of Voluntary Consensus Standards and in Conformity Assessment Activities (January 2016)⁵

¹ ANSI is a private, non-profit organization that administers and coordinates the U.S. voluntary standards and conformity assessment system. <http://www.ansi.org/>

² <https://www.acus.gov/recommendation/incorporation-reference>

³ <https://www.federalregister.gov/articles/2014/11/07/2014-26445/incorporation-by-reference>

⁴ <https://www.archives.gov/federal-register/write/handbook/ibr.pdf>

⁵ https://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/omb/inforeg/revised_circular_a-119_as_of_1_22.pdf

These groups have considered all sides of this issue during the past 5 years, and each agency has ultimately supported the need for copyright protection and a flexible approach for assuring the reasonable availability of IBR-ed material.

This effort to push the matter through ABA in the form of a Resolution feels like an end run around multiple fairly and publicly developed government guidance documents. In particular, the ink is barely dry on the 2016 revision of OMB Circular A-119, so it is hard to give credence to any assertion that the system isn't working when the latest approaches suggested in that document have hardly been given a chance to be implemented.

In summary, it strikes ANSI as ironic that those who advocate so strongly for the public's right to information are now trying to force a significant decision through a closed forum.

2. Second, prohibiting agencies from using IBR without first obtaining the free and unlimited access to copyright-protected documents will severely constrain an agency's ability to make use of consensus-driven standards, which is directly counter to federal policy set forth in OMB Circular A-119 and to the *National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act of 1995* (NTTAA).⁶

Generally speaking, ANSI would discourage agencies from bearing the cost of making materials available for free online. If agencies subsidize the costs of standards, then budgets will need to be substantially increased in order to pay such costs (e.g., through taxes or additional interest on the national debt).⁷ In addition, new staff and contracting mechanisms would be required to negotiate with SDOs on appropriate compensation for standards development and dissemination.

Consider the following findings of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC), published in the *Federal Register* in December 2009⁸:

When the Commission weighed the advantages achieved by the North American Energy Standards Board (NAESB) standards development process against the cost to the Commission and the industry of developing these standards through notice and comment rulemaking, we found, and continue to find, that the benefits of having a well-established, consensus process outweigh whatever costs non-members may incur in having to obtain copies of the standards.

⁶ <http://www.nist.gov/standardsgov/nttaa-act.cfm>

⁷ Requiring that U.S. government agencies pay license fees for access to standards introduces another challenge: it would likely make the U.S. government the monopoly purchaser of standards, and could compromise balanced influence and representation of all stakeholders within the standards development process. These changes would fundamentally undermine the current market-based standardization system.

⁸ <http://edocket.access.gpo.gov/2009/E9-28619.htm>

As one of the biggest users of standards, the U.S. government's participation in and support of standards development activities as mandated by the NTTAA are of the utmost importance. The standardization community highly values the expert input that government employees provide and the reliance that agencies demonstrate by adopting voluntary consensus standards and compliance programs.

ANSI feels that forcing agencies to obtain free and unlimited access to IBR-ed materials could have a chilling effect on agencies' willingness to refer to voluntary standards in support of regulatory actions.

3. Third, a requirement of read-only online access is problematic for many SDOs. Practically speaking, this will devastate the market for purchasing the standards from the SDO, and will eliminate the primary source of funding for the development of these standards.

Some SDOs believe that the Resolution's proposed limitation to "read-only" disclosure of copyrighted material, as well as the suggestion that proposed legislation would not impact copyright "rights or defenses," is illusory in today's global technology world. Technical professionals increasingly access and work in the field with documents on mobile devices, as opposed to desktop computers or hard copies. Calling up a standard on a tablet or a personal phone to "read" its contents is precisely how such standards tend to be utilized.

ANSI agrees that public and private interests must be balanced and, to that end, everyone should have the right to access standards referenced into law and be able to review such work at government facilities and libraries on a read-only basis. Depending on the nature of the standard and its intended use, many such standards could also be electronically available for viewing for free on either a long- or short-term basis, but a blanket "one size fits all" mandate is not in the public interest. Reasonable access does not mean that everyone has the right to own a free copy or that SDOs should have their copyrights rendered meaningless because their standards are available for free on the web. Copyright protection must be afforded to standards developers for their original works of authorship.

SDOs that have only a small portion of their standards IBR-ed may not feel this burden as acutely, and so they may be comfortable with read-only access. But for those SDOs that produce a single, massive standard that has been IBR-ed, it's clear to see how this Resolution would destroy, or at least fundamentally alter, that business. If a government agency is now forced to provide funding for an IBR-ed standard, and an SDO's sole work product is that standard, then the SDO is essentially no longer a consensus-based non-profit organization; it is in effect operating as a de facto government entity. This not only disrupts the business model of that organization, it also significantly alters the very nature of our nation's private-sector-led, market-driven standardization system.

The destructive potential of this Resolution could also leave a safety vacuum that cannot be easily filled – if SDOs are forced to go out of business, then what will happen to the hundreds upon hundreds of standards that protect health, safety, and the environment? This could put the general

public at serious risk. How will the government, without the presence of SDOs, efficiently convene thousands of subject-matter experts from industry, insurers, regulatory authorities, unions, end users, and other interested parties to draft and maintain highly technical standards addressing a multitude of specialized disciplines? Who will pay for this activity? How quickly will progress advance? And how many injuries and avoidable accidents will occur in the interim?

4. Finally, as ACUS, OFR, and OMB have each recognized in their guidance documents, this matter cannot be solved with a single-size solution. While the report attached to the ABA Resolution attempts to address some of this complexity, ANSI believes that there is much more to understand, both in terms of the business/market implications and the technical complexity of implementing the Resolution as currently written. And ANSI believes the government's extensive multi-year review of this issue and guidance to agencies reflecting substantial, diverse public input ought to be given sufficient time to work before the ABA engages on this controversial issue.

ANSI has an Organizational Member Forum (OMF), which consists of nearly 250 ANSI-accredited standards developers. We would be pleased to assist the ABA by convening a meeting of the ABA and the OMF, so the potential effects of this Resolution's proposals can be more thoroughly explored and understood.

The ABA should not lend its considerable voice to this issue without due consideration of the very real ramifications that this Resolution presents.

For further information on ANSI's position on IBR, please visit www.ansi.org/ibr, where you may also read our public comments submitted to OFR (and its National Archives and Records Administration, NARA) and OMB when those agencies weighed the same issue.

ANSI appreciates this opportunity to share more information about the U.S. standardization system, and welcomes further dialogue on this critical issue. We thank you for this opportunity to provide comments.

Form **990**
 Department of the Treasury
 Internal Revenue Service

Return of Organization Exempt From Income Tax

OMB No 1545-0047

2013

Open to Public Inspection

Under section 501(c), 527, or 4947(a)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code (except private foundations)

Do not enter Social Security numbers on this form as it may be made public. By law, the IRS generally cannot redact the information on the form.
 Information about Form 990 and its instructions is at www.irs.gov/form990

A For the 2013 calendar year, or tax year beginning 01-01-2013, 2013, and ending 12-31-2013

- B** Check if applicable:
 Address change
 Name change
 Initial return
 Terminated
 Amended return
 Application pending

C Name of organization
 AMERICAN NATIONAL STANDARDS INSTITUTE

Doing Business As

Number and street (or P.O. box if mail is not delivered to street address) Room/suite
 25 WEST 43RD STREET 4TH FLOOR

City or town, state or province, country, and ZIP or foreign postal code
 NEW YORK, NY 10036

D Employer identification number
 13-1635253

E Telephone number
 (212) 642-4900

G Gross receipts \$ 47,025,418

F Name and address of principal officer
 SARANJIT BHATIA
 25 WEST 43RD STREET 4TH FLOOR
 NEW YORK, NY 10036

H(a) Is this a group return for subordinates? Yes No

H(b) Are all subordinates included? Yes No
 If "No," attach a list (see instructions)

I Tax-exempt status 501(c)(3) 501(c) () (insert no) 4947(a)(1) or 527

J Website: WWW.ANSI.ORG

H(c) Group exemption number

K Form of organization Corporation Trust Association Other

L Year of formation 1918 **M** State of legal domicile NY

Part I Summary

Activities & Governance	1 Briefly describe the organization's mission or most significant activities TO ENHANCE BOTH THE GLOBAL COMPETITIVENESS OF U.S. BUSINESS AND THE U.S. QUALITY OF LIFE BY PROMOTING AND FACILITATING VOLUNTARY CONSENSUS STANDARDS AND CONFORMITY ASSESSMENT SYSTEMS, AND SAFEGUARDING THEIR INTEGRITY				
	2 Check this box <input type="checkbox"/> if the organization discontinued its operations or disposed of more than 25% of its net assets				
	3 Number of voting members of the governing body (Part VI, line 1a)	3	46		
	4 Number of independent voting members of the governing body (Part VI, line 1b)	4	46		
	5 Total number of individuals employed in calendar year 2013 (Part V, line 2a)	5	134		
	6 Total number of volunteers (estimate if necessary)	6	0		
7a Total unrelated business revenue from Part VIII, column (C), line 12	7a	26,795			
b Net unrelated business taxable income from Form 990-T, line 34	7b	-6,274			
Revenue	8 Contributions and grants (Part VIII, line 1h)	Prior Year	0	Current Year	0
	9 Program service revenue (Part VIII, line 2g)	36,207,174	36,574,558		
	10 Investment income (Part VIII, column (A), lines 3, 4, and 7d)	309,349	750,842		
	11 Other revenue (Part VIII, column (A), lines 5, 6d, 8c, 9c, 10c, and 11e)	0	0		
	12 Total revenue—add lines 8 through 11 (must equal Part VIII, column (A), line 12)	36,516,523	37,325,400		
	Expenses	13 Grants and similar amounts paid (Part IX, column (A), lines 1-3)	0	0	
14 Benefits paid to or for members (Part IX, column (A), line 4)		0	0		
15 Salaries, other compensation, employee benefits (Part IX, column (A), lines 5-10)		15,285,633	16,321,489		
16a Professional fundraising fees (Part IX, column (A), line 11e)		0	0		
b Total fundraising expenses (Part IX, column (D), line 25) ⁰					
17 Other expenses (Part IX, column (A), lines 11a-11d, 11f-24e)		22,160,048	20,448,447		
18 Total expenses Add lines 13-17 (must equal Part IX, column (A), line 25)	37,445,681	36,769,936			
19 Revenue less expenses Subtract line 18 from line 12	-929,158	555,464			
Net Assets or Fund Balances	20 Total assets (Part X, line 16)	Beginning of Current Year	18,759,143	End of Year	20,695,310
	21 Total liabilities (Part X, line 26)	12,144,685	13,440,560		
	22 Net assets or fund balances Subtract line 21 from line 20	6,614,458	7,254,750		

Part II Signature Block

Under penalties of perjury, I declare that I have examined this return, including accompanying schedules and statements, and to the best of my knowledge and belief, it is true, correct, and complete. Declaration of preparer (other than officer) is based on all information of which preparer has any knowledge.

Sign Here

Signature of officer: _____ Date: 2014-05-01

MARGARET JENSEN CPA VP FINANCE & ADMIN
 Type or print name and title

Paid Preparer Use Only

Print/Type preparer's name: ROBERT LYONS Preparer's signature: _____ Date: _____
 Check if self-employed PTIN: P00227472

Firm's name: MARKS PANETH & SHRON LLP Firm's EIN: 11-3518842

Firm's address: 685 THIRD AVENUE
 NEW YORK, NY 10017 Phone no: (212) 503-8800

May the IRS discuss this return with the preparer shown above? (see instructions) Yes No

Part III Statement of Program Service Accomplishments

Check if Schedule O contains a response or note to any line in this Part III

1 Briefly describe the organization's mission

TO ENHANCE BOTH THE GLOBAL COMPETITIVENESS OF U S BUSINESS AND THE U S QUALITY OF LIFE BY PROMOTING AND FACILITATING VOLUNTARY CONSENSUS STANDARDS AND CONFORMITY ASSESSMENT SYSTEMS, AND SAFEGUARDING THEIR INTEGRITY

2 Did the organization undertake any significant program services during the year which were not listed on the prior Form 990 or 990-EZ? Yes No
If "Yes," describe these new services on Schedule O

3 Did the organization cease conducting, or make significant changes in how it conducts, any program services? Yes No
If "Yes," describe these changes on Schedule O

4 Describe the organization's program service accomplishments for each of its three largest program services, as measured by expenses Section 501(c)(3) and 501(c)(4) organizations are required to report the amount of grants and allocations to others, the total expenses, and revenue, if any, for each program service reported

4a (Code) (Expenses \$ 1,987,507 including grants of \$) (Revenue \$ 1,942,739)

FEE-BASED SERVICES THE ANSI - HOMELAND DEFENSE AND SECURITY STANDARDIZATION COLLABORATIVE (ANSI HDSSC) HAS AS ITS MISSION TO IDENTIFY EXISTING CONSENSUS STANDARDS, OR, IF NONE EXIST, ASSIST GOVERNMENT AGENCIES AND RELEVANT SECTORS TO ACCELERATE DEVELOPMENT AND ADOPTION OF CONSENSUS STANDARDS CRITICAL TO HOMELAND SECURITY AND HOMELAND DEFENSE. THE COLLABORATIVE SEEKS BROAD ENGAGEMENT WITH THE DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY, DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH, NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STANDARDS AND TECHNOLOGY, STATE AGENCIES AND OTHER RELEVANT ENTITIES. THE ANSI-HDSSC PROMOTES A POSITIVE, COOPERATIVE PARTNERSHIP BETWEEN THE PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECTORS IN ORDER TO MEET THE NEEDS OF THE NATION IN THE CRITICAL AREA OF HOMELAND DEFENSE AND SECURITY. IN 2013, THE NUCLEAR ENERGY STANDARDS COORDINATION COLLABORATIVE (NESCC) MET THREE TIMES. THE NESCC PUBLISHED THE FINAL REPORTS OF THE REPAIR OF CONCRETE TASK GROUP, THE ELECTRICAL CABLE TASK GROUP, AND THE WELDING TASK GROUP. THE NESCC ALSO WELCOMED A NEW PRIVATE-SECTOR CHAIR, WHO WILL BRING MORE INDUSTRY PERSPECTIVE AND PARTICIPATION TO THE GROUP. IN 2013, THE NESCC APPROVED A NEW FRAMEWORK DOCUMENT THAT OUTLINES ITS MISSION AND OPERATING PROCEDURES. THE ANSI NANOTECHNOLOGY STANDARDS PANEL (ANSI-NSP) SERVES AS THE CROSS-SECTOR COORDINATING BODY FOR FACILITATING THE DEVELOPMENT OF STANDARDS IN THE AREA OF NANOTECHNOLOGY, INCLUDING NOMENCLATURE/TERMINOLOGY, MATERIALS PROPERTIES, MEASUREMENT METHODS, AND HEALTH, SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL PRACTICES. IN 2013, THE ANSI-NSP LAUNCHED ITS NANOTECHNOLOGY STANDARDS DATABASE TO CAPTURE INFORMATION ABOUT STANDARDS AND ASSOCIATED DOCUMENTS (STANDARDS, BEST PRACTICES, GUIDELINES) THAT DIRECTLY RELATE TO NANOMATERIALS AND NANOTECHNOLOGY-RELATED PROCESSES, APPLICATIONS AND PRODUCTS. THE ANSI-ACCREDITED U S TECHNICAL ADVISORY GROUP (TAG) TO THE INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR STANDARDIZATION (ISO) TECHNICAL COMMITTEE (TC) 229, NANOTECHNOLOGIES, FORMULATES U S POSITIONS ON TOPICS RELEVANT TO THIS ISO TC. IN 2013, ISO/TC 229 PUBLISHED THE DOCUMENT, "GUIDANCE ON THE VOLUNTARY LABELLING FOR CONSUMER PRODUCTS CONTAINING MANUFACTURED NANO-OBJECTS," WITH A GREAT DEAL OF INPUT PROVIDED BY U S PARTIES FROM INDUSTRY AND GOVERNMENT. IN MAY 2013, ANSI RELEASED THE STANDARDIZATION ROADMAP FOR ELECTRIC VEHICLES - VERSION 2.0 DEVELOPED BY REPRESENTATIVES FROM MORE THAN 100 PRIVATE- AND PUBLIC-SECTOR ORGANIZATIONS, THE DOCUMENT TRACKS PROGRESS TO IMPLEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS MADE IN THE ROADMAP VERSION 1.0, RELEASED IN APRIL 2012, AND IDENTIFIES ADDITIONAL AREAS WHERE THERE IS A PERCEIVED NEED FOR STANDARDIZATION WORK TO HELP FACILITATE THE SAFE, MASS DEPLOYMENT OF ELECTRIC VEHICLES AND CHARGING INFRASTRUCTURE IN THE UNITED STATES. THE ANSI ENERGY EFFICIENCY STANDARDIZATION COORDINATION COLLABORATIVE (EESCC) IS A CROSS-SECTOR GROUP OF MORE THAN 50 ORGANIZATIONS AND 4 FEDERAL AGENCIES WORKING TO DEVELOP A STANDARDIZATION ROADMAP. THE CURRENT ROADMAP DRAFT PROVIDES A NATIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR ACTION AND COORDINATION ON ENERGY EFFICIENCY STANDARDIZATION, CHARTING 116 RECOMMENDATIONS TO ADVANCE ENERGY EFFICIENCY IN THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT IN FIVE KEY AREAS. THE FINAL EESCC ROADMAP IS EXPECTED TO BE PUBLISHED IN 2014 IN NOVEMBER 2013, ANSI HELD A WORKSHOP TO EXAMINE THE ROLE OF STANDARDIZATION IN ACHIEVING THE PROMISE OF SMART AND SUSTAINABLE CITIES. ANSI IS THE OFFICIAL U S REPRESENTATIVE TO THE INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR STANDARDIZATION (ISO) AND, VIA THE U S NATIONAL COMMITTEE, THE INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION (IEC). THIS ENABLES U S PRIVATE- AND PUBLIC-SECTOR INTERESTS TO BE ACTIVE PARTICIPANTS IN THE INTERNATIONAL STANDARDIZATION ACTIVITIES OF 576 ISO AND 160 IEC TECHNICAL COMMITTEES AND SUBCOMMITTEES. IN ADDITION TO ACTIVE U S PARTICIPATION IN THESE COMMITTEES THROUGH ANSI AND THE USNC/IEC, U S INTERESTS HOLD KEY LEADERSHIP ROLES, SERVING AS CHAIR AND/OR SECRETARY TO 117 ISO AND 54 IEC COMMITTEES. ANSI STAFF CURRENTLY MANAGES 20 INTERNATIONAL SECRETARIAT PROGRAMS. THESE SERVICES ARE ADMINISTERED ON A COST-RECOVERY BASIS WITH FUNDS PROVIDED BY THE SPECIFIC INDUSTRY SECTOR ASSOCIATED WITH THE ACTIVITY. TECHNICAL AREAS RANGE FROM AGRICULTURAL EQUIPMENT TO TOY SAFETY TO BIOMETRICS (FINGERPRINTS, IRIS SCANS, FACIAL RECOGNITION). IN JUNE 2013, ANSI ASSUMED SECRETARIAT RESPONSIBILITY FOR ITS NEWEST PROGRAM, ISO 285, COOKSTOVES ANSI OFFERS FEE-BASED "ENHANCED SERVICES" TO SUPPORT TO ANSI MEMBERS SERVING AS ADMINISTRATORS TO ANSI-ACCREDITED U S TAGS OR ANSI-DELEGATED ISO SECRETARIATS. AS PART OF THIS SERVICE, ANSI STAFF SERVES IN AN ONGOING MENTORING ROLE FOR A DEFINED PERIOD OF TIME AND PROVIDES THE MEMBER WITH PRACTICAL GUIDANCE AND ADVICE ON ALL ASPECTS OF ADMINISTRATION OF A U S TAG AND/OR AN ISO SECRETARIAT. ANSI IS THE REGISTRATION AUTHORITY FOR THE U S FOR ORGANIZATION NAMES UNDER THE GLOBAL REGISTRATION PROCESS ESTABLISHED BY ISO AND THE INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION (ITU). A FORMAL PROCEDURE HAS BEEN DEVELOPED WITHIN ANSI TO ADMINISTER THIS PROCESS. THESE PROCEDURES SPECIFY THE SYNTAX OF NAMES ASSIGNED BY THIS REGISTRATION AUTHORITY, DESCRIBE THE WAY IN WHICH APPLICATIONS FOR ORGANIZATION NAMES ARE HANDLED, INCLUDING MECHANISMS FOR ASSURING THE ASSIGNING OF UNIQUE NAMES AT THIS LEVEL IN THE HIERARCHY, AND PROVIDE FOR THE ASSIGNMENT OF ORGANIZATION NAMES. ANSI IS THE U S REGISTRATION MANAGEMENT GROUP FOR ALL THE PURPOSE OF THE NUMBERING SYSTEM IS TO UNIQUELY IDENTIFY A CARD ISSUING INSTITUTION IN AN INTERNATIONAL INTERCHANGE ENVIRONMENT. ALL IINS ASSIGNED ARE SIX DIGIT NUMBERS AND EACH CARD ISSUER IS ENTITLED TO ONE IIN (OUTSIDE OF ITS MEMBERSHIP OF ANY CARD SCHEMES, FOR EXAMPLE AN IIN ASSIGNED FROM VISA) THEREFORE ONLY ONE IIN WILL BE ASSIGNED TO EACH CARD ISSUER. THIS IIN MUST BE USED ONLY TO IDENTIFY THE CARD ISSUER.

4b (Code) (Expenses \$ 6,694,990 including grants of \$) (Revenue \$ 6,985,621)

ACCREDITATION SERVICES ANSI ADMINISTERS A BROAD PORTFOLIO OF THIRD-PARTY ACCREDITATION PROGRAMS THAT RECOGNIZE THE COMPETENCE OF BODIES TO CARRY OUT CERTIFICATION OF PRODUCTS, PROCESSES, PERSONNEL, SERVICES, OR SYSTEMS IN ACCORDANCE WITH SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS DEFINED IN INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS. CONTINUALLY EXPANDING, ANSI CURRENTLY OFFERS HIGHLY REGARDED ACCREDITATION PROGRAMS FOR ORGANIZATIONS THAT CERTIFY PRODUCTS AND PERSONNEL, VALIDATION/VERIFICATION BODIES ENGAGED IN THE REDUCTION AND REMOVAL OF GREENHOUSE GASES, AND ORGANIZATIONS THAT ISSUE EDUCATION AND TRAINING CERTIFICATES TO U S WORKERS. THIS PORTFOLIO IS FURTHER EXTENDED VIA PARTNER PAYMENTS FROM THE ANSI-ASQ NATIONAL ACCREDITATION BOARD AFFILIATE'S ACCREDITATION SERVICES UNDER THE ANAB, ACLASS, AND FQS BRANDS. ANAB SERVICES AS THE U S ACCREDITATION BODY FOR MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS AND CERTIFICATION BODIES. ACLASS ACCREDIT'S TESTING AND CALIBRATION LABORATORIES, INSPECTION BODIES, REFERENCE MATERIAL PRODUCERS, AND, UNDER THE FQS BRAND, FORENSICS TESTING AGENCIES.

4c (Code) (Expenses \$ 6,486,879 including grants of \$) (Revenue \$ 960,365)

INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS PROGRAMS ANSI IS THE SOLE U S REPRESENTATIVE AND DUES-PAYING MEMBER OF THE TWO MAJOR NON-TREATY INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS ORGANIZATIONS, THE INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR STANDARDIZATION (ISO) AND THE INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION (IEC) VIA THE U S NATIONAL COMMITTEE (ALL IEC ACTIVITIES ARE UNDERTAKEN BY THE USNC, A COMMITTEE OF ANSI), AS WELL AS THE PACIFIC AREA STANDARDS CONGRESS (PASC) AND THE PAN AMERICAN STANDARDS COMMISSION (COPANT). ANSI IS ALSO A MEMBER OF THE INTERNATIONAL ACCREDITATION FORUM (IAF) AND THE PACIFIC ACCREDITATION COOPERATION (PAC). THROUGH ANSI AND ITS USNC, THE U S HAS IMMEDIATE ACCESS TO THE FULL SPECTRUM OF TECHNICAL ACTIVITIES OF ISO AND IEC AND ADMINISTERS MANY KEY INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEES AND SUBGROUPS THROUGH ITS U S TECHNICAL ADVISORY GROUPS (TAGS), OVER 5,000 U S POSITIONS ON ACTIVITIES AND BALLOTS OF THE VARIOUS INTERNATIONAL TECHNICAL COMMITTEES ARE DEVELOPED AND ADVOCATED ANNUALLY. IN 2013, THE U S WAS ACTIVE IN 576 ISO AND 160 IEC TECHNICAL COMMITTEES AND SUBCOMMITTEES. IN ADDITION TO ACTIVE U S PARTICIPATION IN THESE COMMITTEES, THROUGH ANSI AND ITS USNC, U S INTERESTS ARE ABLE TO HOLD KEY LEADERSHIP ROLES, SERVING AS CHAIR AND/OR SECRETARY TO 117 ISO AND 54 IEC COMMITTEES AND SUBCOMMITTEES. IN ADDITION, ANSI AND ITS USNC PLAY STRONG LEADERSHIP ROLES IN THE GOVERNING BODIES OF BOTH ISO AND IEC. WITHIN ISO, ANSI'S VICE PRESIDENT OF ACCREDITATION PROGRAMS SERVES AS THE CHAIRMAN OF THE ISO POLICY COMMITTEE ON CONFORMITY ASSESSMENT, AND THE ANSI PRESIDENT AND CEO SERVES ON THE ISO COUNCIL GOVERNANCE GROUP. WITHIN THE IEC, INDIVIDUALS FROM THE U S CURRENTLY HOLD KEY LEADERSHIP POSITIONS INCLUDING THAT OF IEC VICE PRESIDENT AND CHAIRMAN OF THE IEC STANDARDIZATION MANAGEMENT BOARD AS WELL AS THAT OF MEMBER OF THE IEC COUNCIL BOARD (A POSITION HELD BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE USNC). IN 2013, ANSI ORGANIZED THE FIRST-EVER JOINT PLENARY OF PASC AND PAC IN HONOLULU, HAWAII. AND AFTER A SUCCESSFUL U S -HOSTED IEC GENERAL MEETING IN 2010, THE USNC HAS EXTENDED AN INVITATION TO HOLD THE 2022 IEC GENERAL MEETING IN THE U S. ONCE AGAIN IN 2013, THE USNC, FOR THE FOURTH YEAR, NOMINATED 3 INDIVIDUALS FOR THE IEC YOUNG PROFESSIONALS PROGRAM, WHICH BROUGHT TOGETHER SOME 60 YOUNG PEOPLE FROM AROUND THE WORLD FOR A WORKSHOP IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE IEC GENERAL MEETING IN NEW DELHI IN OCTOBER 2013. ONE OF THE USNC'S 2013 YOUNG PROFESSIONALS WAS SELECTED BY HIS PEERS AS A PROGRAM LEADER FOR 2014. THE THIRD U S LEADER IN AS MANY YEARS, ANSI ACTIVELY REPRESENTS THE U S IN VARIOUS REGIONAL STANDARDIZATION FORA AND ADVANCES U S OBJECTIVES AND PERSPECTIVES THROUGH BILATERAL RELATIONSHIPS WITH ITS PEER STANDARDIZATION BODIES. IN 2013 ANSI'S PRESIDENT AND CEO BEGAN TO SERVE HIS TERM AS THE PRESIDENT OF COPANT, WHERE HE PROVIDES FUNDAMENTAL STRATEGIC DIRECTION AND REINFORCES U S LEADERSHIP IN THIS REGIONAL ORGANIZATION. ANSI ALSO ADVANCES U S OBJECTIVES AND PERSPECTIVES THROUGH THE ADMINISTRATION OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND CAPACITY BUILDING INITIATIVES. IN 2013 ANSI LAUNCHED TWO SUCH INITIATIVES: THE U S - CHINA STANDARDS AND CONFORMITY ASSESSMENT COOPERATION PROGRAM, WITH FUNDING FROM THE U S TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT AGENCY (USTDA), AND THE STANDARDS ALLIANCE, A PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP BETWEEN ANSI AND THE U S AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (USAID). FINALLY, ANSI HELD BILATERAL MEETINGS AND/OR SIGNED MEMORANDA OF UNDERSTANDING WITH A NUMBER OF ITS PEER STANDARDIZATION BODIES WITH THE AIM OF ADVANCING U S GOALS AND PRIORITIES FOR STANDARDIZATION INTERNATIONALLY.

(Code) (Expenses \$ 14,495,535 including grants of \$) (Revenue \$ 26,685,830)

GOVERNANCE EXPENSES 1,166,658 REVENUE 0 PUBLICATIONS EXPENSES 12,160,864 REVENUE 20,777,721 FEDERATION PROMOTION EXPENSES 678,381 REVENUE 0 GOVERNMENT AFFAIRS EXPENSES 489,632 REVENUE 0 MEMBERSHIP DUES AND ASSESSMENT FEES EXPENSES 0 REVENUE 5,908,112

4d Other program services (Describe in Schedule O)
(Expenses \$ 14,495,535 including grants of \$) (Revenue \$ 26,685,830)

4e Total program service expenses 29,664,911

Part VIII Statement of Revenue

Check if Schedule O contains a response or note to any line in this Part VIII

		(A) Total revenue	(B) Related or exempt function revenue	(C) Unrelated business revenue	(D) Revenue excluded from tax under sections 512-514	
Contributions, Gifts, Grants and Other Similar Amounts	1a Federated campaigns 1a					
	b Membership dues 1b					
	c Fundraising events 1c					
	d Related organizations 1d					
	e Government grants (contributions) 1e					
	f All other contributions, gifts, grants, and similar amounts not included above 1f					
	g Noncash contributions included in lines 1a-1f \$					
	h Total. Add lines 1a-1f					
Program Service Revenue	2a PUBLICATION	Business Code 900099	20,777,721	20,750,926	26,795	
	b ACCREDITATION SERVICES	900099	6,985,621	6,985,621		
	c DUES & ASSESSMENTS	900099	5,908,112	5,908,112		
	d FEE-BASED PROGRAMS	900099	1,942,739	1,942,739		
	e INTL STANDARDS PROG	900099	960,365	960,365		
	f All other program service revenue					
	g Total. Add lines 2a-2f		36,574,558			
Other Revenue	3 Investment income (including dividends, interest, and other similar amounts)		279,088		279,088	
	4 Income from investment of tax-exempt bond proceeds					
	5 Royalties					
	6a Gross rents	(i) Real				
		(ii) Personal				
		b Less rental expenses				
		c Rental income or (loss)				
	d Net rental income or (loss)					
	7a Gross amount from sales of assets other than inventory	(i) Securities	9,700,018			
		(ii) Other				
		b Less cost or other basis and sales expenses	9,228,264			
		c Gain or (loss)	471,754			
	d Net gain or (loss)		471,754		471,754	
	8a Gross income from fundraising events (not including \$ of contributions reported on line 1c) See Part IV, line 18	a				
	b Less direct expenses b					
c Net income or (loss) from fundraising events						
9a Gross income from gaming activities See Part IV, line 19	a					
b Less direct expenses b						
c Net income or (loss) from gaming activities						
10a Gross sales of inventory, less returns and allowances	a					
b Less cost of goods sold b						
c Net income or (loss) from sales of inventory						
Miscellaneous Revenue	Business Code					
11a						
b						
c						
d All other revenue						
e Total. Add lines 11a-11d						
12 Total revenue. See Instructions		37,325,400	36,547,763	26,795	750,842	

Part IX Statement of Functional Expenses

Section 501(c)(3) and 501(c)(4) organizations must complete all columns. All other organizations must complete column (A)

Check if Schedule O contains a response or note to any line in this Part IX

Do not include amounts reported on lines 6b, 7b, 8b, 9b, and 10b of Part VIII.	(A) Total expenses	(B) Program service expenses	(C) Management and general expenses	(D) Fundraising expenses
1 Grants and other assistance to governments and organizations in the United States. See Part IV, line 21				
2 Grants and other assistance to individuals in the United States. See Part IV, line 22				
3 Grants and other assistance to governments, organizations, and individuals outside the United States. See Part IV, lines 15 and 16				
4 Benefits paid to or for members				
5 Compensation of current officers, directors, trustees, and key employees	3,289,715	2,626,649	663,066	
6 Compensation not included above, to disqualified persons (as defined under section 4958(f)(1)) and persons described in section 4958(c)(3)(B)				
7 Other salaries and wages	9,205,085	6,234,114	2,970,971	
8 Pension plan accruals and contributions (include section 401(k) and 403(b) employer contributions)	1,361,458	1,016,970	344,488	
9 Other employee benefits	1,688,105	1,227,064	461,041	
10 Payroll taxes	777,126	547,704	229,422	
11 Fees for services (non-employees)				
a Management				
b Legal	165,104		165,104	
c Accounting	75,000		75,000	
d Lobbying				
e Professional fundraising services. See Part IV, line 17				
f Investment management fees	70,763		70,763	
g Other (If line 11g amount exceeds 10% of line 25, column (A) amount, list line 11g expenses on Schedule O)	3,879,050	3,509,577	369,473	
12 Advertising and promotion	1,401,025	1,401,025		
13 Office expenses	868,914	562,281	306,633	
14 Information technology	292,212		292,212	
15 Royalties	6,827,372	6,827,372		
16 Occupancy	1,760,579	1,415,272	345,307	
17 Travel	956,815	815,883	140,932	
18 Payments of travel or entertainment expenses for any federal, state, or local public officials				
19 Conferences, conventions, and meetings	984,123	700,230	283,893	
20 Interest				
21 Payments to affiliates				
22 Depreciation, depletion, and amortization	241,117		241,117	
23 Insurance	145,603		145,603	
24 Other expenses. Itemize expenses not covered above (List miscellaneous expenses in line 24e. If line 24e amount exceeds 10% of line 25, column (A) amount, list line 24e expenses on Schedule O.)				
a FOREIGN DUES & OVERSEAS	2,719,928	2,719,928		
b BAD DEBT EXPENSE	60,842	60,842		
c				
d				
e All other expenses				
25 Total functional expenses. Add lines 1 through 24e	36,769,936	29,664,911	7,105,025	0
26 Joint costs. Complete this line only if the organization reported in column (B) joint costs from a combined educational campaign and fundraising solicitation. Check here <input type="checkbox"/> if following SOP 98-2 (ASC 958-720)				

Form 990, Part VII - Compensation of Officers, Directors, Trustees, Key Employees, Highest Compensated Employees, and Independent Contractors

(A) Name and Title	(B) Average hours per week (list any hours for related organizations below dotted line)	(C) Position (do not check more than one box, unless person is both an officer and a director/trustee)						(D) Reportable compensation from the organization (W-2/1099-MISC)	(E) Reportable compensation from related organizations (W-2/1099-MISC)	(F) Estimated amount of other compensation from the organization and related organizations
		Individual trustee or director	Institutional Trustee	Officer	Key employee	Highest compensated employee	Former			
EDWARD MANNIS DIRECTOR	2 00	X						0	0	0
JAMES MATTHEWS DIRECTOR	2 00	X						0	0	0
URVASHI RANGAN DIRECTOR	2 00	X						0	0	0
JOSEPH MCGUIRE DIRECTOR	2 00	X						0	0	0
ALEC MCMILLAN DIRECTOR	2 00	X						0	0	0
SUSAN MILLER DIRECTOR	2 00	X						0	0	0
STEVE OKSALA DIRECTOR	2 00	X						0	0	0
WILLIAM RAISCH DIRECTOR	2 00	X						0	0	0
CLAIRE RAMSPECK DIRECTOR	2 00	X						0	0	0
BONNIE ROSE DIRECTOR	2 00	X						0	0	0
GREG SAUNDERS DIRECTOR	2 00	X						0	0	0
DAN ROLEY DIRECTOR	2 00	X						0	0	0
ALVIN SCOLNIK DIRECTOR	2 00	X						0	0	0
PARIS STAVRIANIDES DIRECTOR	2 00	X						0	0	0
ROBERT WILLIAMS DIRECTOR	2 00	X						0	0	0
JAMES THOMAS DIRECTOR	2 00	X						0	0	0
KATHLEEN THUNER DIRECTOR	2 00	X						0	0	0
JAMES TURNER DIRECTOR	2 00	X						0	0	0
ANDY UPDEGROVE DIRECTOR	2 00	X						0	0	0
RACHEL WEINTRAUB DIRECTOR	2 00	X						0	0	0
CYNTHIA WOODLEY DIRECTOR	2 00	X						0	0	0
DONALD WRIGHT DIRECTOR	2 00	X			X			0	0	0
SARANJIT BHATIA PRESIDENT & CEO	35 00				X			908,874	0	160,581
FRANCES SCHROTTER SENIOR VICE PRESIDENT	35 00				X			379,518	0	93,920
PATRICIA GRIFFIN VP GENERAL COUNSEL	35 00				X			304,596	0	74,818

Form 990, Part VII - Compensation of Officers, Directors, Trustees, Key Employees, Highest Compensated Employees, and Independent Contractors

(A) Name and Title	(B) Average hours per week (list any hours for related organizations below dotted line)	(C) Position (do not check more than one box, unless person is both an officer and a director/trustee)						(D) Reportable compensation from the organization (W-2/1099-MISC)	(E) Reportable compensation from related organizations (W-2/1099-MISC)	(F) Estimated amount of other compensation from the organization and related organizations
		Individual trustee or director	Institutional Trustee	Officer	Key employee	Highest compensated employee	Former			
GARY KUSHNIER VP INTERNATIONAL POLICY	35 00			X				256,487	0	138,403
LANE HALLENBECK VP CONFORMITY	35 00			X				289,456	0	111,673
MARGARET JENSEN VP FINANCE & ADMIN	35 00			X				277,610	0	96,483
SCOTT COOPER VP PUBLIC POLICY AND GOVER	35 00			X				208,536	0	76,019
GEORGE GULLA VP PUBLICATIONS	35 00			X				273,385	0	97,687
MICHAEL PETOSA VP IT	35 00			X				252,816	0	76,697
ROBERT HAGER SENIOR DIRECTOR PUBLISHING	35 00					X		161,175	0	39,713
ROBERT RUSSOTTI DIRECTOR ONLINE MARKETING	35 00					X		168,614	0	70,283
ANNE CALDAS SENIOR DIRECTOR PSA	35 00					X		165,025	0	73,223
ROY SWIFT SENIOR PROGRAM DIRECTOR	35 00					X		170,397	0	28,299
MARK BROWN DIRECTOR SALES	35 00					X		180,041	0	51,000