1. STANDARDS CREATION COMMITTEES

ISO (International Standards Organization)

ISO is an organization dedicated to worldwide agreement on international standards in a variety of fields

ITU-T (International Telecommunications Union- formerly CCITT)

ITU-T is an international standards organization related to United Nations that develops standards for Tele-communications. Two standards developed by ITU-T are the V series (V.32, V.33, and V.42) which define data transmission over phone lines and X series (X.25, X.400, and X.500) that define transmission over public digital networks; e-mail and directory services; and the ISDN (integrated services digital network)

ANSI (American National Standards Institute)

ANSI, a U.S. organization is the U.S. voting member to both ISO and ITU-T

IEEE (Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers)

IEEE is the largest national professional group involved in developing standards for computing, communication, electrical engineering, and electronics. It sponsored an important standard for local area networks called Project 802. of which have come IEEE802.3, 802.4, 802.5 standards.

EIA (Electronics Industries Association)

EIA is an association of electronics manufacturers in US. It developed the EIA-232-D, EIA-449, EIA-530 standards which define serial transmission between two digital devices (e.g. Computer and modem). EIA has made significant contributions by defining physical connection interfaces and electronic signal specifications for data communication.

2. FORUMS

Frame Relay Forum

Formed by DEC, Northern Telecom, Cisco, and StrataCom to promote the acceptance and implementation of

Frame Relay. Issues under review include Flow control, encapsulation, multicasting. Results are submitted to ISO.

ATM Forum and ATM Consortium

To promote the acceptance and use of Asynchronous Transfer Mode (ATM) technology. ATM consortium is made up of

Vendors of hardware and software that support ATM. The ATM forum is made up of customers premises equipment vendors

(e.g. PBX systems), and central office (e.g. telephone exchange) providers.

Internet Society (ISOC) and Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF)

ISOC concentrates on the users issues including enhancements to TCP/IP protocol suite. IETF is the standards body for the

Internet itself. It reviews internet software and hardware. For example, the review of performance standards for routers, bridges.

3. REGULATORY AGENCIES

FCC

Has authority over interstate and international commerce as it relates to communications. Every piece of communication

Technology must have FCC approval before it can be marketed. Specific FCC responsibilities include:

- **Review rate and service charges**
- **Review technical specs of hardware**
- **To divide and allocate radio frequencies**
- **To assign carrier frequencies for radio and television broadcasts.**