

IEEE Standards Development Project Authorization Request (PAR) Numbering Policy

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This policy establishes the rules for the numbering of IEEE standards development Project Authorization Requests (PARs) and shall be applied or reviewed by the IEEE-SA Standards Board New Standards Committee (NesCom) Administrator upon submittal of a PAR by a Standards Committee to the IEEE-SA Standards Board. The objective of this policy is to provide a numbering scheme that enables easy identification of the type of project to be developed.

0. The NesCom Administrator has the sole authority to assign the designation for an IEEE standards development project.

1. Projects are typically numbered as whole numbers (e.g., P1905, P1906, P1907).

For a family of related standards, the foundational standard shall be assigned a whole number (e.g., P1905). Projects that expand upon the foundational standard shall be assigned a unique decimal-numbered extension (e.g., P1905.1, P1905.2).ⁱ

2. Projects for amendments shall have the numeric designation of the base standard being amended plus a lowercase letter. The letters will be assigned in sequential order as amendment projects against the same base standard are submitted by the Standards Committee (e.g., P1905a, P1905b, P1905c).

The letters "l" and "o" shall not be assigned.

If all of the permitted letters of the English alphabet have already been utilized to designate previous amendment projects, the following lettering sequence shall then be utilized: aa, ab, ac, ad, etc. (e.g., P802.3aa, P802.3ab, P802.3ac).

3. Projects for corrigenda shall have the numeric designation of the base standard being corrected plus the number of the corrigendum (e.g., P1905-20xx/Cor 1).

4. Projects for conformance standards may be assigned unique numbers unrelated to the standard for which conformance is being defined (e.g., P1656 could be the conformance project for IEEE Std 656-20xx, P1905.2/Conformance01ⁱⁱ could be the conformance project for IEEE Std 1905.2-20xx).

5. Exceptionsⁱⁱⁱ

a. Certain families of standards for which an extensive project numbering system is already in place and whose numbers already have significant recognition worldwide^{iv}.

b. Projects developed in conjunction with an external organization (e.g., IEEE/ASTM SI 10, IEC/IEEE 65700-19-03).

ⁱ For a family of standards that are related either by Standards Committee or by technology, it is possible that there will not be a foundational standard. In such instances, the project numbering may either be a sequence of whole numbers (e.g., Pn, Pn+1, Pn+2) or a sequence of decimal-numbered projects (e.g., P1900.1, P1900.2, P1900.3).

ⁱⁱ This method is recommended if it is known or suspected that multiple conformance projects will be developed for a particular standard.

ⁱⁱⁱ Under special circumstances, other project numbering taxonomies may be considered.

^{iv} This includes those families of standards that were originally developed in ANSI accredited standards committees (e.g., C37 standards, C57 standards).