Special Technical Communities (STCs) are intended to be financially self-sustaining online communities of computing professionals (including students) who share a common technical, geographic, career, or other interest. STCs may be created around any set of ideas that are relevant to the Society’s field of interest. STCs are agile entities that are relatively easy to create and organize, and that can develop new products and services to realize their communities’ goals and objectives. STC members may be members of the IEEE, the Computer Society, or nonmembers of either. STCs are emerging entities, evolving through learned policies and practices that are being determined through their activities under the Computer Society’s Emerging Technology and Products Committee (EPSC). General information on STCs can be found at [http://stc.ieee.net](http://stc.ieee.net).

Technical Committees (TCs) are volunteer groups that cover a focused area of technology, have a large membership base, and offer a wide variety of activities and services for their members. TCs provide a hands-on approach to becoming involved in one's technical community. Historically, many have focused on conference activities, but some groups also work with Computer Society publications or experiment with starting new activities. TCs are governed by the Technical and Conferences (T&C) Activities Board. Additional information on TCs can be found at [http://www.computer.org/portal/web/tandc/tclist](http://www.computer.org/portal/web/tandc/tclist).

There are several distinguishing characteristics between STCs and TCs. These include: Most of the activities of an STC are online; STCs are intended to be financially self-sustaining entities; STCs are meant to be simple to start up (online application here [http://stc.ieee.net/home/new-stc-application-form](http://stc.ieee.net/home/new-stc-application-form)); and STCs send in monthly progress reports toward their stated goals. Unlike TCs, STCs do not receive a budget when they start, and have minimal staff support in their activities. Normally, an STC will not be created if its purpose and scope are already addressed by an existing TC. If a proposed STC’s purpose and scope appear to overlap with an existing TC, the application is reviewed by the EPSC.

Both TCs and STCs can create and/or sponsor renditions of “traditional” products and services (e.g., publications and conferences), although STC versions are meant to be online products and services. In all cases, activities must adhere to existing Computer Society and/or IEEE policies regarding such offerings. Should an STC wish to create a “traditional” or “nontraditional” product or service that overlaps the responsibilities of an existing TC, the STC must seek approval from the STC Governance Committee, who in turn must gain approval from the T&C Board.
Active STCs – June, 2013

STC Governance Committee (STCGC)

STC on Broadening Participation in Computing (STCBPC)
Contacts: Teresa Dahlberg, George Thiruvathukal http://stcbp.ieee.net

STC on Cloud Computing (STCCC)
Contact: Christine Miyachi http://www.computer.org/STCCC

STC on Computing and Smart Grid (STCCSG)
Contacts: Dave Cartes, Roger Fujii http://stc-smartgrid.ieee.net/

STC on e-Government (STCeGov)
Contact: Carlos E. Jiménez http://stcegov.ieee.net/

STC on Education (STCE)

STC on Haptics (STCH)

STC on Informing Public Policy in the US (STCIPPUS)
Contact: James Moore http://stc-ippus.ieee.net/

STC on MultiCore (STCMC)
Contact: Hironori Kasahara http://www.computer.org/STCMC

STC on Operating Systems (STCOS)
Contacts: Nikolai Joukov, Roberto Gioiosa http://www.tcos.org/

STC on Social Networking (STCSN)
Contact: Christian Timmerer http://stcsn.ieee.net

STC on Sustainable Computing (STCSC)
Contact: Anirban Mahanti http://stc-sustainable-computing.ieee.net

STC on Systems Engineering (STCSysE)

STC on Wearable and Ubiquitous Technologies (STCWUT)
Contacts: Thad Starner, Tom Martin http://stcwut.ieee.net