

December 2006

# The Standards Forum and Standards Actions



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DOE Technical  
Standards Program  
Document Status  
08-28-2006

### Activity Summary

- In Conversion – 4
- In Preparation – 24
- Out for Comment – 18
- Published in November - 0



### 5-year Review Status

- Proposed For Revision – 5
- Revision in Progress – 6
- Proposed for Reaffirmation – 1
- Reaffirmation in Progress - 21
- Cancellations Pending –9
- Cancellations in Progress - 0

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## Technical Standards Program Manager's Note

Hello, everyone!

I hope that everyone had a very nice Thanksgiving. Now that we are starting to do our holiday shopping I hope that you will take the time to read our December 2006 Technical Standards Program (TSP) Forum and Standards Actions. Before I introduce the articles for this edition I would like to mention a few things about the recent reorganization here at Headquarters. By now I think that everyone is aware that the Office of Environment Safety and Health has been abolished. In its place a new organization has been created that encompasses Health Safety and Security (HSS). The DOE Technical Standards Program is now in this organization and more specifically in the Office of Nuclear Safety and Environmental Policy (HS-21). The scope of the TSP has not changed, and I expect that it will be business as usual for us. With this change, it is likely that the HSS management will also choose a new DOE Standards Executive. When that decision is official I will announce it.



Jeff Feit

### The Articles

Serious challenges exist in the IT world. One big challenge is the relationship between "open source software" and "open standards." In a Consortium Standards Bulletin article written by Andrew Updegrave entitled, "Meeting In the Middle", we learn of the potential value of open architectures. If vendors play their cards right, entering into partnerships could increase the value of sales opportunities far beyond the economic value of maintaining intellectual property rights. James A. Thomas, President, ASTM International, writes an article entitled, "Plain Talk for a New Generation – At 30,000 Feet It Won't Matter". In his article Mr. Thomas writes about the debate over what constitutes an international standard. He states that the debate doesn't concern itself so much with the integrity of a standard. It's more about representation; what countries or entities are represented in reaching an international consensus. The third article is a short position statement from the American Nuclear Society (ANS) on "Licensing New Nuclear Power Plants". In it the ANS endorses the DOE's "Nuclear Power 2010" program. The mission of the Nuclear Power 2010 program is to address the technical and regulatory barriers to deployment of new nuclear power plants in the United States by 2010. Nuclear Power 2010 is a joint government/industry cost-shared program to develop near-term advanced reactor technologies and to demonstrate new regulatory processes that would enable the private sector to order one or more new nuclear power plants in the United States by 2005. Finally, Don Williams of the Oak Ridge National Laboratory (ORNL) submitted an article adapted from the ANSI Website entitled, "ANSI Government Affairs Overview." The article talks about ANSI's role in working with both standards developers and governmental agencies to ensure that the National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act of 1995 (NTTAA) (P.L. 104-113) is appropriately followed.

In this edition of the Standards Forum and Standards Actions, the Technical Standards Manager Spotlight is focused on James B. Graham of the Princeton Plasma Physics Laboratory. I hope that you will take a minute to read about another one of our fine technical standards managers.

That's it for this edition of the Standards Forum and Standards Actions. I hope that everyone has

safe and happy holiday season. See you in March 2007! □

## MEETING IN THE MIDDLE

By Andrew Updegrave

*This Editorial of the "Consortium Standards Bulletin", May 2006, Vol V No. 5 has been reprinted with Permission from the Author & Editor, Andrew Updegrave.*



Andrew Updegrave

Few phrases appear together more often in technology news today than "open standards" and "open source." As often as not, these words are used by vendors and service providers in materials promoting their wares. In general, that's a good thing, because it indicates that the marketplace is associating value with open standards and open source software – a perception of value that vendors and service providers wish to borrow upon when they associate these phrases with their offerings.

But it's also a bad thing, for several reasons. One is that these phrases are too often used to describe tools and environments that are not actually "open," or that do not in fact achieve interoperability. The obvious danger arising from such loose usage is that confidence in open architectures and systems may be undermined.

But there is a second, and more difficult challenge to be addressed before the full potential of systems based upon open standards and open source software can be realized. That challenge is the fact that the relationship between open standards and open source software is still being negotiated, and I use that term advisedly. For example, many "open" interoperability standards are subject to the right of patent holders to require implementers to pay royalties and sign non-transferable licenses, thus rendering such standards unusable in open source settings. In consequence, standards subject to such restrictions are very much "not open" in the eyes of the open source community.

On the other hand, the open source community has not yet taken advantage of the value that open standards can provide for its own work product, where the absence of licensing terms that restrict rights to make derivative works enables the kind of "forking" of open source software that may greatly decrease its usefulness. The proliferation of such multiple variations of the same software may eventually lead to the capture of crucial open source software by proprietary vendors that create "sub brand" distributions. This can occur if such a distribution requires that other software needed by the end-user must be adapted to the requirements of the sub-brand. Once this occurs, that software may not be interoperable with other distributions, requiring costly relicensing or patching if the customer wishes to later move to a different distribution.

The result of this kind of capture would be the type of "lock in"

of customers on specific versions of open source software that already exists in the realm of proprietary software. Linux itself may be at risk of suffering just such a fate, given the fact that vendors are free to differentiate the distributions that they build around the same Linux kernel, and thereby encourage potential customers to buy their support services and add-on software. If end-users lose the option of making easy migrations from one Linux distribution to another, open Linux source software begins to look "not open" to those that create and use open standards. Ultimately, this could lead to a destructive replay of the "Unix Wars" of the recent past.

In an ideal world, every customer should be able to assemble an IT environment comprising whatever mix of open source and proprietary software and hardware it found to be most suited to its needs, and open standards would ensure that all of these elements would work together harmoniously. Moreover, that customer could swap new elements in and out of her systems without concern or costly patching, and ISVs could avoid costly porting to multiple platforms. Such an "open architecture" would dramatically decrease both the costs as well as the risks of ownership.

Today, much of the potential value of such open architectures remains both unrealized and at risk, although there are enough pieces in place to demonstrate the value of achieving such an interoperable nirvana. Ways need to be found to close the gaps that remain, so that customers can gain the cost, flexibility and other benefits of open source software while enjoying the range of product options and pervasive interoperability benefits that open standards can offer. Finding a way across the divide that in many ways separates the proponents of open source software from those that advocate open standards, however, will be challenging.

At the heart of the problem lie a number of seemingly insurmountable differences between open standards and open source: the first is the fact that standards describe certain attributes of things, whereas open source software is the thing itself. Another is the reality that open source is not only a thing, but also a set of strict licensing requirements, and these

requirements are both more rigid as well as more demanding regarding the intellectual property rights (IPR) of technology developers than are those of traditional open standards. Yet another difficulty arises from the fact that one required open source licensing term guarantees the licensee the right to change the software in question in any way that the licensee wishes, while the value of open standards relies on requiring that the standardized aspects of the subject of the standard do not change at all.

As disparate, and even mutually exclusive, as some of these differences seem to be, there are ways to bridge the gap, if both the open source as well as the open standards communities are willing to work together. An example of such a successful collaboration can be found in the Free Standards Group, a standards development consortium that works in real-time with the Linux community to create standards to prevent the forking of Linux and other open source software. Each side voluntarily concedes a bit of freedom in order to achieve mutual goals, to the benefit of all.

In order to achieve the reality of open architectures, then, the following commitments are needed from both the open source and the open standards communities:

1. Each community needs to take the "must have" requirements of the other community's regime as a given.
2. Vendors must conclude that the value of the sales opportunities that they will gain from the proliferation of open architectures exceeds the economic value of the IPR that they agree not to assert.
3. Most importantly, both communities must enter into a spirit of partnership, based upon the realization that only through working together can the reality and promise of pervasive open architectures be achieved.

The benefits of such a partnership are clear. It's time that proactive, visionary leaders on both sides of the open source – open standards divide begin building bridges across that gulf, so that together they can create the open architectures of the future.

Comments? [updegrove@consortiuminfo.org](mailto:updegrove@consortiuminfo.org)

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**James A. Thomas**

## Plain Talk for a New Generation

### At 30,000 Feet It Won't Matter

*By James A. Thomas, President, ASTM International*

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One would think that the subject of what constitutes an international standard had long ago been exhausted on this page. Not so. Not as long as I find in my travels around the world that the question continues to arise and that, in some quarters, confusion still abounds.

There are two basic definitions of an international standard and there are strong opinions on both sides as to which one is "right." These definitions are embodied by the systems of representation in the world's major standards developing organizations — the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and ASTM International: 1) An international standard can only be developed by national delegations (ISO); and 2) an international standard is one that is developed by individuals and used internationally (ASTM International). If both organizations' technical experts come from countries all around the world, if both organizations are committed to a code of good practice, if both subscribe to the

conditions laid out by the World Trade Organization Technical Barriers to Trade Committee for developing international standards, if both organizations' standards are used around the world, why is there a debate at all? The fact is, there shouldn't be a debate.

The definition debate doesn't concern itself with the integrity of the standards involved. It's about representation, more specifically, what entities are represented in reaching an international consensus. One way to achieve international consensus is through the use of national viewpoints (ISO). Here technology is defined by national requirements. The other system makes use of organizational and individual viewpoints, where technology is a result of international marketplace conditions (ASTM International).

The fact is, the latter system also takes national requirements into account. It has to. But its consensus is not bound by national requirements. There is a difference. If standards developers address health and safety concerns with equanimity, if the development process is fair, open and

*Continued on next page*

representative of WTO principles, then the matter of national or non-national orientation is tangential. For the stakeholder and the user, which system results in the internationally accepted standard is, or should be, a matter of choice. This is the heart of the matter: should the acceptable system be pre-determined, or should it be a matter of choice?

ASTM International's position is clear: what constitutes an international standard should be a matter of choice. And it should be about the content of the standard, not the system of representation. Every day, competitors in the marketplace — and governments — are realizing that a strategy that limits their choice of standards is not a good idea. Today, global traders are demanding the best standard, regardless of its source or who developed it. More and more governments are realizing that the best standard is the best competitive tool for their industries and the best way to ensure higher levels of health and safety for their citizens. Meanwhile, ASTM International is watching as global sales of ASTM standards increase, as more and more countries (60 and counting) are using ASTM standards as the bases for their technical regulations, as more and more international technical experts join the ASTM ranks, and as the din of the definitions debate recedes into the background.

If you are still confused about what an international standard is, the next time you take any airplane to any destination in the world, think about the fuel in the plane. At 30,000 feet, the definitions debate won't mean very much. You'll just feel a lot better knowing the fuel was made and tested to standards developed by ASTM International and chosen by international aviation authorities. Sit back and listen to the motors purr. That's the sound of an international standard. □

*James A. Thomas*  
President, ASTM

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## Licensing New Nuclear Power Plants

*Position Statement, November 2005*



**New power plants** of any type must be competitive in the marketplace; operators must be able to supply power at prices comparable to—or less than—those offered by their competitors. Because base-load (600 MW and higher) plants are capital intensive, interest costs during construction are high, and any delay in getting a plant online can seriously affect generating costs. Financial markets are especially sensitive to this issue so that, in addition to competitive risks, plant developers can also be exposed to financing difficulties and/or higher interest rates if there are perceived uncertainties in any phase of the plant deployment process. Thus, predictability and timeliness in the licensing and construction phases are critical to reduce uncertainty and encourage the deployment of new nuclear power plants.

For the next generation of nuclear power plants, the technical, process, and schedule predictability issues focus primarily on the U.S. Nuclear Regulation Commission's (NRC's) new licensing process. The American Nuclear Society (ANS) believes that this licensing process can be both predictable and timely while still being thorough so that NRC can effectively discharge its mandate to protect public health and safety while providing finality. The licensing process should provide the public with confidence. It should also help minimize the economic risks faced by future nuclear plant owners and operators, who must have a process that is predictable in both its technical scope and its schedule to effectively compete in the deregulated electricity marketplace. We recommend that the efficiency and predictability of this process be successfully demonstrated.

For these reasons, ANS supports the U.S. Department of Energy's (DOE) "Nuclear Power 2010" program including the recent financial awards to nuclear utility-led projects to obtain early site permits (ESP) and Construction and Operating Licenses (COL) at different sites.

*Position Statement No. 33 was first approved and issued in March 2002. Revision #1 was issued in November 2005.* □

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The American Nuclear Society, founded in 1954, is a not-for-profit scientific and educational society of more than 10,000 scientists, engineers, and educators from universities, government and private laboratories, and industry.

Position Statements are the considered opinions and judgments of the Society in matters related to nuclear science and technology. They are intended to provide an objective basis for weighing the facts in reaching decisions on important national issues.

## **ANSI Government Affairs Overview** (adapted from the ANSI Web site, [www.ansi.org/government\\_affairs](http://www.ansi.org/government_affairs) )

*By Don Williams, Oak Ridge National Laboratory (ORNL), Knoxville, TN.*

The standards community is often affected by a wide variety of federal, state and local legislative and regulatory proposals, many of which are not front-page news. Legislators and their staff often need a neutral source of information regarding standards and how to gain access to the appropriate developers. Additionally, government agencies use standards both directly and indirectly in their work: in regulations and laws, in procurement, and in internal operations.

ANSI's role is as an information provider, bridging the gap between standards developers and the governmental agencies that create legislation affecting the standards community. In addition, since the passage of The National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act of 1995 (P.L. 104-113) (NTTAA) as well as the issuance of The Office of Management and Budget Circular A-119, ANSI has worked to facilitate the growing trend of government agencies using voluntary consensus standards created by the private sector as an alternative to agency-developed standards. Since the passage of the NTTAA, this trend has accelerated, as the law makes clear that this is not just a good idea, but a requirement where use of such standards is consistent with agency policy, and appropriate for agency purposes.

### **Government Affairs**

ANSI advocates greater use of voluntary consensus standards by government agencies and broader participation by agency personnel in standards development. Today, nearly every agency of government has a need for standards, whether as an element of regulatory regime or as a key part of procurement policy and operations. In fact, one important value of voluntary standards is that it aids the government in tackling its mandate to ensure public safety and health. ANSI facilitates this trend and maintains a close relationship with its government members through the [Government Members Forum](#) (GMF), which is made up of representatives from a variety of state, local and federal agencies. The GMF provides an opportunity for government members to network on issues relating to standards and to provide input on issues of specific concern to government users and participants in standards activities.

### **Federal Government Employees Involvement in ANSI**

There are some old ethics opinions suggesting that Federal Agency employees may not serve in leadership capacities or on the Boards of non-profit entities but, as defined in the NTTAA, these opinions do not apply to involvement in activities relating to standards development, such as ANSI's. The most recent opinion (text provided below) from the Department of Justice's Office of Legal Counsel, dated August 1998, addresses this issue clearly.

#### **APPLICATION OF 18 U.S.C. § 208 TO SERVICE BY EXECUTIVE BRANCH EMPLOYEES ON BOARDS OF STANDARD-SETTING ORGANIZATIONS**

*Under 18 U.S.C. § 208, a federal employee may serve as a member of the board of a private voluntary standards organization to the extent necessary to permit participation in his or her official capacity in the organization's standard-setting activities.*

#### **August 24, 1998 MEMORANDUM FOR THE GENERAL COUNSEL OFFICE OF GOVERNMENT ETHICS**

This responds to your request of August 10, 1998 for our opinion whether, absent a waiver, 18 U.S.C. § 208 would forbid employees of the executive branch from serving, in their official capacities, as members of the boards of private voluntary standards organizations. We believe that, to the extent necessary to permit the federal employees

*Continued on next page*

to take part in the standard- setting activities, § 208 does not bar such service.

Section 208 prohibits an officer or employee from taking part as a government official in any "particular matter" in which he or she has a financial interest. The statute imputes to the employee the financial interests of certain other persons and entities, including an "organization in which he is serving as officer, director, trustee, general partner or employee." 18 U.S.C. § 208(a). In an earlier opinion, we observed that when an employee is acting in his or her official capacity as a rector or officer of an outside entity, the work for that entity necessarily entails official action affecting the entity's financial interests. We therefore concluded that, under 18 U.S.C. § 208, the "broad prohibition against conflicts of interest within the federal government would prevent a government employee from serving on the board of directors of an outside organization in his or her official capacity, in the absence of: (1) statutory authority or a release of fiduciary obligations by the organization that might eliminate the conflict of interest, or (2) a waiver of the requirements of § 208(a), pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 208(b)." Memorandum for Howard M. Shapiro, General Counsel, Federal Bureau of Investigation, from Beth Nolan, Deputy Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legal Counsel, Re: Service on the Board of Directors of Non-Federal Entities by Bureau Personnel in Their Official Capacities, at 1 (Nov. 19, 1996) ("FBI Opinion"). In particular, if "Congress has authorized the service by statute, the official 'serves . . . in an ex officio rather than personal capacity,' owes a duty only to the United States, and does not violate section 208." Memorandum for J. Virgil Mattingly, Jr., General Counsel, Federal Reserve Board, from Richard L. Shiffrin, Deputy Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legal Counsel, Re: Directorships of Bank for International Settlements, at 2 (May 6, 1997) (citation omitted) ("FRB Opinion").

Since the FBI Opinion, we have had a number of occasions to consider whether particular statutes confer authority for service on outside boards. We have found such authority in a range of circumstances. Sometimes the statutes expressly contemplated official service on an outside board. See Memorandum for Files, from Daniel Koffsky, Re: Foundations and Commissions Under Fulbright Program (Oct. 24, 1997); Memorandum for Files, from Daniel Koffsky, Re: Service on Outside Board (Feb. 27, 1998) (United States-India Fund for Cultural, Educational, and Scientific Cooperation). In another instance, the statute was less explicit, but we found the authority because service on the outside entity was a means by which the United States negotiated with foreign governments and "the breadth of the President's power [in that area] counsels a broad reading of congressional authorization for particular means by which the power may be exercised." FRB Opinion at 3 (citation omitted). In one other instance, where the agency largely conducts its operations in secret and had to create the outside entity to preserve the secrecy of its work, we concluded that the outside organization was, for relevant purposes, a part of the federal government, and thus no conflict existed.

As this experience in applying the principles of the FBI Opinion has made clear, Congress has enacted a variety of arrangements contemplating, directly or indirectly, that federal employees will participate in outside organizations, including by serving on their boards, and it would frustrate these arrangements if such service were considered a disqualifying "director[ship]" under 18 U.S.C. § 208. See Memorandum for Kenneth R. Schmalzbach, Assistant General Counsel, Department of the Treasury, Re: Applicability of 18 U.S.C. § 208 to the Proposed Appointment of the Deputy Assistant Secretary to the Board of the College Construction Loan Insurance Association, at 3 (June 22, 1994) (categories of service considered outside statute). We believe that there are circumstances in which statutory authority for service on an outside board can be found even though Congress has not expressly addressed that service. When Congress has specifically provided for participation in outside organizations and such participation, to carry out the statutory purposes, entails service on a board, statutory authorization may be inferred.

Here, Congress has provided that, in general, federal agencies and departments "shall use technical standards that are developed or adopted by voluntary consensus standards bodies" and, in carrying out this requirement, "shall consult with voluntary, private sector, consensus standards bodies and shall, when such participation is in the public interest and is compatible with agency and departmental missions, authorities, priorities, and budget resources, participate with such bodies in the development of technical standards." Pub. L. No. 104-113, § 12(d)(1) & (2), 110 Stat. 775, 783 (1996), 15 U.S.C. § 272 note (emphasis added). As the legislative history explains, Congress desired and anticipated that federal agencies would "work closely" with voluntary standard-setting organizations, that these organizations would "include active government participation," and that agencies would "work with these voluntary consensus standards bodies, whenever and wherever appropriate." H. R. Rep. 104-390, at 15, 25 (1995). When the board of an outside organization plays an integral role in the process of setting standards, it would therefore frustrate the statute to forbid federal employees from being on the board. They could not then take the "active" role that Congress mandated. To carry out the statute, therefore, employees may serve on these outside boards without running afoul of 18 U.S.C. § 208, if the boards are engaged in the standard-setting activities in which Congress directed federal agencies to participate.

To be sure, § 208 allows for waivers when the employee's "interest is not so substantial as to be deemed likely to affect the integrity of the services which the Government may expect," 18 U.S.C. § 208(b)(1), and thus a conclusion that § 208 generally would bar employees from serving on standard-setting bodies in their official capacities would not necessarily have prevented the service in every instance. Nevertheless, reliance on the waiver procedure would not be consonant with the statutory scheme here. Congress itself has resolved the possible conflict between duties to the organization and duties to the United States, at least to the extent that the criminal prohibition may be at issue.

We would not reach the same conclusion, however, if the board of an organization had only administrative responsibilities and was not directly involved in standard-setting. In that event, the congressional direction to "participate . . . in the development of technical standards" would not apply. Consequently, in accordance with the FBI Opinion, § 208 would bar the service on the board, absent a waiver or an effective release from fiduciary duty.

Finally, you also ask us to confirm your view that an employee's service in an official capacity as the chair of a working committee

or subcommittee of a standard-setting organization, to the extent the position imposes no fiduciary duty and creates no employer-employee relationship, would not implicate 18 U.S.C. § 208. We agree that service in such a position would not itself trigger the statute. Indeed, we are far from certain that a position other than one specified in § 208 - "officer, director, trustee, general partner or employee" - could be the basis for imputing an organization's financial interest to the employee, even if that other position created a fiduciary duty to the organization. In any event, the positions you describe would not give rise to an imputed disqualification.

(opinion issued by Beth Nolan, Deputy Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legal Counsel)

If you have any questions or comments about this article, please contact Don Williams, ORNL, (865) 574-8710, [williamsdljr@ornl.gov](mailto:williamsdljr@ornl.gov). □

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## Technical Standards Manager Spotlight

### *James B. Graham, Princeton Plasma Physics Laboratory (PPPL) Technical Standards Manager/Princeton, New Jersey*

James B. Graham is the Facility Services Manager in PPPL's Environment Safety & Health and Infrastructure Support Department, with responsibility for space allocation, office planning, and office and lab renovations. Graham also develops PPPL's ten-year facilities and infrastructure site plan, and manages the cafeteria contract, as well as the Lab's procedures, policies, and organization and mission statements. In addition, he supports safety initiatives and wrote the PPPL Integrated Safety Management (ISM) description document.

"At PPPL, I get to do a lot of different things. I am constantly learning and facing new challenges", says Jim.

Jim has served as PPPL's Technical Standards Manager since 2001 and as the PPPL Directives Point of Contact since February of 2004. "PPPL is a relatively small Lab, and I know our Subject Matter Experts pretty well. This allows for fast and effective distribution, discussion, and commenting on the Standards and Directives."

He came to PPPL as an Ebasco subcontractor in 1989 and a year later joined PPPL's staff as a quality assurance engineer. Eventually, he was named Head of the Lab's Process Improvement Group and became involved in the ISM program.



**Jim Graham**

"At PPPL, I get to do a lot of different things. I am constantly learning and facing new challenges", says Jim.

Jim began his professional career as a mathematician. After receiving a bachelor's degree in mathematics from the Polytechnic University of New York, he began working as a cryptologic mathematician at the National Security Agency. He then worked at Ebasco for seven years as a quality assurance engineer. At PPPL, a combined focus on education and new opportunities keep him interested in staying on staff.

He is completing a management certificate course at Princeton University, and is working on an MBA at the New York Institute of Technology. "It's nice here because you get to round yourself off with different tasks, but also you get to work on continuing your education."

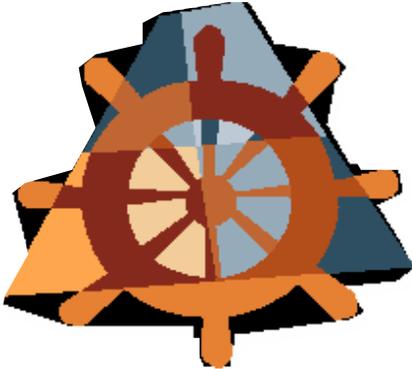
**Other interests:** Jim is a Brooklyn native who grew up in Cooperstown, surrounded by seven older siblings and the constant celebration of baseball. "I played baseball through high school and college, and a little after that," he says. Some of his college teammates formed a team after they graduated and competed in local Brooklyn leagues for a few years. Graham Jim later coached his two sons when they were on baseball and basketball teams. In addition to baseball, he is a diehard Los Angeles Dodgers fan, which he attributes to his Brooklyn roots. Jim also enjoys improving the home he shares with his wife, Mary Jean, and sons James and Daniel. He maintains good health through an active life-style.

For questions relating to the technical standards program activities at PPPL, contact Jim at phone: 609-243-2701 and e-mail: [jgraham@pppl.gov](mailto:jgraham@pppl.gov). □

## Topical Committee Developments

(By M. Norman. Schwartz, Office of Nuclear Safety & Environmental Policy, HS-21)

Nothing to report in this issue.



## Welcome Aboard the TSMC!

(By M. Norman. Schwartz, Office of Nuclear Safety & Environmental Policy, HS-21)

The Technical Standards Managers (TSMs) are the backbone of the DOE Technical Standards Program! These knowledgeable individuals serve as their organization's standards point of contact and contribute to the coordination of Department-wide TSP activities. A great deal of their work time is spent in assuring that standards activities take place in a manner that will promote safe, economical, and efficient operations locally and across the DOE complex.

With nearly 90 active and mobile people involved in TSM activities, it can be a daunting task just to keep up with the retirements and reassignments affecting the TSM roster.

This "Welcome Aboard" feature is designed to introduce you to the new TSMs and help you keep abreast of the rapidly changing make-up of the Technical Standards Managers' Committee (TSMC).

The following is the recent change in the membership list:

Misti D. Duplex (Replaces Susan Otis as TSM, Susan Otis becomes Alternate TSM)  
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## STANDARDS ACTIONS

### 1.0 DOE STANDARDS ACTIONS

The complete list of all DOE Technical Standards projects and their status is available on the Technical Standards Program (TSP) web page at <http://www.eh.doe.gov/techstds/>. To access these standards, go to our web page, click on "DOE Technical Standards," then choose Projects, Approved Standards, Recently Approved Standards, or Drafts for Review, as appropriate, on the left frame of the page.

#### 1.1 New Projects and DOE Technical Standards in Revision

The following entries were received in November 2006:

- *Hoisting and Rigging Standard*, November 14, 2006; DOE-STD-1090-YR: Project No. SAFT-0112. Contact: Patrick F. Finn, Phone: 301-903-9876
- *Preparation of Safety Basis Documents for Transuranic (TRU) Waste Facilities*, November 15, 2006; Project No. SAFT-0113. Contact Dae Chung, Phone: 202-586-515

#### 1.2 DOE Technical Standards Posted in RevCom for TSP

Your Technical Standards Manager (TSM) will initiate requests for specific reviewers to comment on these drafts. The list of TSMs can be found at:

<http://www.eh.doe.gov/techstds/contact/stdmgrs.html>. **The full text of these documents are available for comment at RevCom for TSP (<http://standards.doe.gov/login.jsp>) accessed from the TSP website.**

The following entries were received in November 2006:

- *Preparation of Safety Basis Documents for Transuranic (TRU) Waste Facilities*, November 21, 2006; Project No. SAFT-0113

#### 1.3 DOE Technical Standards in Reaffirmation

No entries were received in November 2006.

#### 1.4 DOE Technical Standards Change Notices

No entries were received in November 2006.

#### 1.5 DOE Technical Standards Published

No entries were received in November 2006.

### 2.0 NON-GOVERNMENT STANDARDS ACTIONS

#### 2.1 American National Standards Institute

American National Standards Institute (ANSI) publishes coordination activities of non-Government standards (NGS) weekly in *ANSI Standards Action*. Recent electronic copies are available on the ANSI Web Site at: <http://webstore.ansi.org/ansidocstore/default.asp>. Refer to ANSI Standards Action for the complete list of changes and new publications,

standards developing organizations, and information about submitting comments. Electronic delivery of selected documents is available through ANSI at

[http://www.ansi.org/news\\_publications/periodicals/standards\\_action/standards\\_action.aspx?menuid=7](http://www.ansi.org/news_publications/periodicals/standards_action/standards_action.aspx?menuid=7).

ANSI also lists standard actions on new and revised American National Standards, International Standards Organization (ISO) and the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) Standards.

#### 2.2 American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME)

ASME lists recently published standards on the ASME web site at: <http://catalog.asme.org/home.cfm?Category=CS>. Refer to the ASME web site for the complete list of changes and new publications, standards developing organizations, and information about submitting comments.

ASME maintains monthly updates of drafted new standards as well as revised drafts of current standards, to meet new requirements at:

<http://cstools.asme.org/csconnect/PublicReviewpage.cfm>.

A respective "Comment Period End Date" follows each listed document.

#### 2.3 ASTM International

The listing of approved ASTM standards actions during November 2006 is accessible at [http://www.astm.org/cgi-bin/SoftCart.exe/SNEWS/NOVEMBER\\_2006/acta\\_nov06.html?E+mystore](http://www.astm.org/cgi-bin/SoftCart.exe/SNEWS/NOVEMBER_2006/acta_nov06.html?E+mystore). Refer to the ASTM web site for the complete list of new publications.

#### 2.4 American Nuclear Society (ANS)

The ANS "What's New" web page at

<http://www.ans.org/standards/new/> lists recently initiated projects, as well as ANS standards approved in recent years.

#### 2.5 National Fire Protection Association (NFPA)

The November 2006 NFPA News lists NFPA standards available for comment, newly proposed standards, newly issued standards, and the call for members on committees. View it at:

<http://www.nfpa.org/assets/files/PDF/NFPA%20News/nfpanews1106.pdf>. □



## **THE STANDARDS FORUM & STANDARDS ACTIONS**

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*Standards Actions* and *The Standards Forum and Standards Actions* are electronic newsletters available on the TSP web site (<http://tis.eh.doe.gov/techstds/>). To update your mailing list and/or e-mail addresses, please email us at [TechStdPgm@eh.doe.gov](mailto:TechStdPgm@eh.doe.gov) or call Norm Schwartz at 301-903-2996

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