ANSI STANDARDS ACTION

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Contents

American National Standards

Call for comment on proposals listed

This section solicits public comments on proposed draft new American National Standards, including the national adoption of ISO and IEC standards as American National Standards, and on proposals to revise, reaffirm or withdraw approval of existing American National Standards. A draft standard is listed in this section under the ANSI-accredited standards developer (ASD) that sponsors it and from whom a copy may be obtained. Comments in connection with a draft American National Standard must be submitted in writing to the ASD no later than the last day of the comment period specified herein. Such comments shall be specific to the section(s) of the standard under review and include sufficient detail so as to enable the reader to understand the commenter's position, concerns and suggested alternative language, if appropriate. Please note that the ANSI Executive Standards Council (ExSC) has determined that an ASD has the right to require that interested parties submit public review comments electronically, in accordance with the developer's procedures.

Ordering Instructions for "Call-for-Comment" Listings

1. **Order from the organization indicated for the specific proposal.**
2. **Use the full identification in your order, including the BSR prefix; for example, Electric Fuses BSR/SAE J554.**
3. **Include remittance with all orders.**
4. **BSR proposals will not be available after the deadline of call for comment.**

Comments should be addressed to the organization indicated, with a copy to the Board of Standards Review, American National Standards Institute, 25 West 43rd Street, New York, NY 10036. Fax: 212-840-2298; e-mail: psa@ansi.org

* Standard for consumer products

ISSN 0038-9633

Comment Deadline: August 2, 2020

NSF (NSF International)

789 N. Dixboro Road, Ann Arbor, MI 48105-9723 ph: (734) 827-5643 www.nsf.org

Revision

BSR/NSF 53-202x (i121r1), Drinking Water Treatment Units - Health Effects (revision of ANSI/NSF 53-2019)

It is the purpose of this Standard to establish minimum requirements for materials, design and construction, and performance of point-of-use and point-of-entry drinking-water treatment systems that are designed to reduce specific health-related contaminants in public or private water supplies. Such systems include point-of-entry drinking-water treatment systems used to treat all or part of the water at the inlet to a residential facility or a bottled water production facility, and includes the material and components used in these systems. This Standard also specifies the minimum product literature and labeling information that a manufacturer shall supply to authorized representatives and system owners, as well as the minimum service-related obligations that the manufacturer shall extend to system owners.

Click here to view these changes in full
Send comments (with optional copy to psa@ansi.org) to: mleslie@nsf.org

UL (Underwriters Laboratories)

12 Laboratory Drive, Research Triangle Park, NC 27709-3995 ph: (613) 368-4432 https://ul.org/

Revision

BSR/UL 1076-202X, Standard for Safety for Proprietary Burglar Alarm Units and Systems (revision of ANSI/UL 1076-2018)

Expansion of electronic media (including websites) for installation instructions.

Click here to view these changes in full
Send comments (with optional copy to psa@ansi.org) to: Follow the instructions in the following website to enter comments into the CSDS Work Area: https://csds.ul.com/Home/ProposalsDefault.aspx

UL (Underwriters Laboratories)

47173 Benicia Street, Fremont, CA 94538 ph: (510) 319-4259 https://ul.org/

Revision

BSR/UL 1563-202x, Standard for Safety for Electric Spas, Equipment Assemblies, and Associated Equipment (revision of ANSI/UL 1563-2017)

The following topic is being proposed: (1) Addition of reference to UL 61800-5-1 as a replacement to UL 508C.

Click here to view these changes in full
Send comments (with optional copy to psa@ansi.org) to: Follow the instructions in the following website to enter comments into the CSDS Work Area: https://csds.ul.com/Home/ProposalsDefault.aspx

Comment Deadline: August 17, 2020

AAFS (American Academy of Forensic Sciences)

410 North 21st Street, Colorado Springs, CO 80904 ph: (719) 453-1036 www.aafs.org

New Standard

BSR/ASB Std 014-202x, Standard for Friction Ridge Examination Training Program (new standard)

This document provides the requirements for a forensic service provider's (FSP's) training program for friction ridge examiners and includes recommended learning outcomes for the trainee. This document does not provide lesson plans, practical exercises, or performance measures for successful completion of each module. Individual sections only apply to trainees who perform those job functions.

Single copy price: Free
Obtain an electronic copy from: Document and comments template can be viewed on the AAFS Standards Board website at: http://www.asbstandardsboard.org/notice-of-standard-development-and-coordination//
Order from: Document will be provided electronically on AAFS Standards Board website http://www.asbstandardsboard.org/ free of charge.
Send comments (with optional copy to psa@ansi.org) to: asb@aafs.org

Comment Deadline: August 17, 2020

AGMA (American Gear Manufacturers Association)

1001 N Fairfax Street, 5th Floor, Alexandria, VA 22314-1587 ph: (703) 684-0211 www.agma.org

Reaffirmation

BSR/AGMA 2111-A98 (R202x), Cylindrical Wormgearing Tolerance and Inspection - Methods (Metric) (reaffirmation of ANSI/AGMA 2111-A98)

This standard establishes a classification system which may be used to communicate geometrical accuracy specifications of unassembled cylindrical wormgearing with axes at right angles. It provides information on measuring methods and practices.

Single copy price: $74.00
Obtain an electronic copy from: tech@agma.org
Order from: tech@agma.org
Send comments (with optional copy to psa@ansi.org) to: aboutaleb@agma.org

API (American Petroleum Institute)

200 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20001 ph: (202) 682-8571 www.api.org

Reaffirmation

BSR/API RP 100-1-2019 (R202x), Hydraulic Fracturing - Well Integrity and Fracture Containment (reaffirmation of ANSI/API RP 100 -1-2019)

This document contains recommended practices for onshore well construction and fracture stimulation design and execution as it relates to well integrity and fracture containment. The provisions in API/ANSI RP 100-1 do not attempt to address the entire life-cycle of well operations and is not a detailed well construction or fracture design manual. This document does not apply to continuous injection operations such as water disposal, water-flooding or cuttings re-injection wells, or any other continuous injection operation.

Single copy price: Free
Obtain an electronic copy from: Roland Goodman, goodmanr@api.org
Send comments (with optional copy to psa@ansi.org) to: Roland Goodman, goodmanr@api.org

API (American Petroleum Institute)

200 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20001 ph: (202) 682-8571 www.api.org

Reaffirmation

BSR/API RP 100-2-2015 (R202x), Managing Environmental Aspects Associated with Exploration and Production Operations including Hydraulic Fracturing (reaffirmation of ANSI/API RP 100-2-2015)

This document provides recommended practices applicable to the planning and operation of wells and hydraulically fractured wells. Topics covered include recommendations for managing environmental aspects during planning; site selection; logistics; mobilization, rig-up, and demobilization; and stimulation operations. Also, this document includes guidance for managing environmental aspects during well construction and recommendations on baseline groundwater sampling, source water management, air emissions site planning, noise and visual resources, and management of fluids and chemicals.

Single copy price: Free
Obtain an electronic copy from: Roland Goodman, goodmanr@api.org
Send comments (with optional copy to psa@ansi.org) to: Roland Goodman, goodmanr@api.org

ASABE (American Society of Agricultural and Biological Engineers)

2950 Niles Road, Saint Joseph, MI 49085 ph: (269) 757-1213 https://www.asabe.org/

New Standard

BSR/ASABE D606 MONYear-202x, Properties and Relationships for Distillers Dried Grains with Solubles (DDGS) (new standard)

Standard contains values for physical and chemical property data for the design of biorefinery facilities, structures, and unit processing operations.

Single copy price: $68.00 (non-members)/$48.00 (ASABE members)
Obtain an electronic copy from: walsh@asabe.org
Order from: Jean Walsh, (269) 757-1213, walsh@asabe.org
Send comments (with optional copy to psa@ansi.org) to: Same

Comment Deadline: August 17, 2020

ASABE (American Society of Agricultural and Biological Engineers)

2950 Niles Road, Saint Joseph, MI 49085 ph: (269) 932-7015 https://www.asabe.org/

Reaffirmation

BSR/ASABE AD4254-11-JAN2012 (R202x), Agricultural machinery - Safety - Part 11: Pick-up balers (reaffirm a national adoption ANSI/ASABE AD4254-11-JAN2012 (R2017))

This national adoption is intended to be used together with ISO 4254-1. It specifies the safety requirements and their verification for the design and construction of self-propelled and trailed pick-up balers, including the combination of pick-up balers with wrappers, independent of the shape or size of the bales formed. It describes methods for the elimination or reduction of hazards arising from the intended use and reasonably foreseeable misuse of these machines by one person (the operator) in the course of normal operation and service. In addition, it specifies the type of information on safe working practices to be provided by the manufacturer.

Single copy price: $68.00 (non-members)/$48.00 (ASABE members)
Obtain an electronic copy from: vangilder@asabe.org
Order from: Carla VanGilder, (269) 932-7015, vangilder@asabe.org
Send comments (with optional copy to psa@ansi.org) to: Same

ASME (American Society of Mechanical Engineers)

Two Park Avenue, M/S 6-2B, New York, NY 10016-5990 ph: (212) 591-8489 www.asme.org

Revision

BSR/ASME B16.34-202x, Valves - Flanged, Threaded, and Welding End (revision of ANSI/ASME B16.34-2017)

This Standard applies to new construction and covers pressure–temperature ratings, dimensions, tolerances, materials, nondestructive examination requirements, testing, and marking for cast, forged, and fabricated flanged, threaded, and welding end and wafer or flangeless valves of steel, nickel-base alloys, and other alloys.

Single copy price: Free
Obtain an electronic copy from: http://cstools.asme.org/publicreview
Send comments (with optional copy to psa@ansi.org) to: Andres Carrion; CarrionA@asme.org

ASSP (Safety) (American Society of Safety Professionals)

520 N. Northwest Highway, Park Ridge, IL 60068 ph: (847) 699-2929 www.assp.org

New Standard

BSR/ASSP Z459.1-202x, Safety Requirements for Rope Access Systems (new standard)

This standard sets forth accepted practices for rope access work. It is applicable for use in any environment where ropes are suspended from or connected to a structure or natural feature and used as the primary means of access, egress, or support and as the primary means of secondary protection against a fall. This standard is not intended to apply to recreational use of ropes or to methods used by professional emergency response personnel, although persons engaged in such activities may benefit from the advice, principles, and practices in this standard.

Single copy price: $100.00
Obtain an electronic copy from: omunteanu@assp.org
Order from: Ovidiu Munteanu, (847) 699-2929, OMunteanu@ASSP.org
Send comments (with optional copy to psa@ansi.org) to: Same

ASSP (Safety) (American Society of Safety Professionals)

520 N. Northwest Highway, Park Ridge, IL 60068 ph: (847) 699-2929 www.assp.org

Revision

BSR/ASSP Z359.1-202x, The Fall Protection Code (revision and redesignation of ANSI/ASSE Z359.1-2016)

The Fall Protection Code is a set of standards that covers program management; system design; training; qualification and testing; and equipment, component, and system specifications for the processes used to protect workers at height in a managed fall protection program. This standard identifies those requirements and establishes their role in the Code and their interdependence.

Single copy price: $100.00
Obtain an electronic copy from: omunteanu@assp.org
Order from: Ovidiu Munteanu, (847) 699-2929, OMunteanu@ASSP.org
Send comments (with optional copy to psa@ansi.org) to: Same

Comment Deadline: August 17, 2020

AWS (American Welding Society)

8669 Doral Blvd, Suite 130, Doral, FL 33166 ph: (305) 443-9353 www.aws.org

Addenda

BSR/AWS J1.3/J1.3M-202x-AMD1, Specification for Materials Used in Resistance Welding Electrodes and Tooling (addenda to ANSI/AWS J1.3M/J1.3-2020)

This standard specifies essential properties of materials used for resistance welding electrodes and related components, the common applications of these materials, and methods of conformance verification. This revision will address specific issues that have developed since the original document was issued. This is an Amendment to the first edition of J1.3/J1.3M:2020.

Single copy price: $27.00
Obtain an electronic copy from: mdiaz@aws.org
Order from: Mario Diaz, (305) 443-9353, mdiaz@aws.org
Send comments (with optional copy to psa@ansi.org) to: Same

AWWA (American Water Works Association)

6666 W. Quincy Ave., Denver, CO 80235 ph: (303) 347-6178 www.awwa.org

Revision

BSR/AWWA C515-202x, Reduced-Wall, Resilient-Seated Gate Valves for Water Supply Service (revision of ANSI/AWWA C515 -2015)

This standard describes reduced-wall, resilient-seated gate valves with non-rising stems (NRS) and outside screw-and-yoke (OS&Y) rising stems, including tapping gate valves, for water supply service having a temperature range of 33° to 125°F (0.6° to 52°C).

Single copy price: Free
Obtain an electronic copy from: ETSsupport@awwa.org
Order from: AWWA, Vicki David, vdavid@awwa.org
Send comments (with optional copy to psa@ansi.org) to: AWWA, Attn: Paul J. Olson, polson@awwa.org

BHCOE (Behavioral Health Center of Excellence)

7083 Hollywood Boulevard, #565, Los Angeles, CA 90028 ph: (310) 627-2746 www.bhcoe.org

New Standard

BSR/BHCOE 101-202x, Standard for the Documentation of Clinical Records for Applied Behavior Analysis Services (new standard)

This standard describes appropriate documentation for Applied Behavior Analysis Service delivery and how to provide accurate and supportive medical record documentation.

Single copy price: Free
Obtain an electronic copy from: https://bhcoe.org/standard/bhcoe-standard-101-standard-for-the-documentation-of-clinical-records-for-applied-behavior-analysis-services/
Send comments (with optional copy to psa@ansi.org) to: standards@bhcoe.org

BHCOE (Behavioral Health Center of Excellence)

7083 Hollywood Boulevard, #565, Los Angeles, CA 90028 ph: (310) 627-2746 www.bhcoe.org

New Standard

BSR/BHCOE 201-202x, Standards and Guidelines for Effective Applied Behavior Analysis Organizations (new standard)

To date, there are no standards for organizations that provide Applied Behavior Analysis therapy. These standards focus on areas needed to deliver and sustain high-quality services, manage treatment costs, and reduce risk and liability. The areas of the standards include areas such as ethics, integrity, and professionalism; clinical documentation; service delivery; health, safety, and emergency preparedness; diversity; and more.

Single copy price: Free
Obtain an electronic copy from: https://bhcoe.org/standard/bhcoe-standard-201-standards-guidelines-for-effective-applied-behavior-analysis-organizations/
Send comments (with optional copy to psa@ansi.org) to: standards@bhcoe.org

Comment Deadline: August 17, 2020

EOS/ESD (ESD Association, Inc.)

7900 Turin Rd., Bldg. 3, Rome, NY 13440 ph: (315) 339-6937 www.esda.org

Revision

BSR/ESD STM7.1-202x, ESD Association Standard Test Method for the Protection of Electrostatic Discharge Susceptible Items - Flooring Systems - Resistive Characterization (revision of ANSI/ESD STM7.1-2013)

This document is intended for testing flooring systems used for grounding personnel and equipment in areas engaged in working with ESD-sensitive items. The resistances measured here are from the top surface of the flooring system to its groundable point (or the ground reference) and from top surface to top surface locations. Use of this document or the procedures defined in this standard does not apply to facilities where ordnance, flammables, or explosives are stored or handled. For these concerns, refer to ASTM F150.

Single copy price: $145.00 (List)/$115.00 (EOS/ESD Members) [Hard Cover]; $135.00 (List)/$105.00 (EOS/ESD Members) [Soft Cover]
Obtain an electronic copy from: cearl@esda.org
Order from: Christina Earl, (315) 339-6937, cearl@esda.org
Send comments (with optional copy to psa@ansi.org) to: Same

NSF (NSF International)

789 N. Dixboro Road, Ann Arbor, MI 48105-9723 ph: (734) 827-5643 www.nsf.org

Revision

BSR/NSF 53-202x (i125r1), Drinking Water Treatment Units - Health Effects (revision of ANSI/NSF 53-2019)

It is the purpose of this Standard to establish minimum requirements for materials, design and construction, and performance of point-of-use and point-of-entry drinking-water treatment systems that are designed to reduce specific health-related contaminants in public or private water supplies. Such systems include point-of-entry drinking-water treatment systems used to treat all or part of the water at the inlet to a residential facility or a bottled water production facility, and includes the material and components used in these systems. This Standard also specifies the minimum product literature and labeling information that a manufacturer shall supply to authorized representatives and system owners, as well as the minimum service-related obligations that the manufacturer shall extend to system owners.

Single copy price: Free
Obtain an electronic copy from: https://standards.nsf.org/apps/group_public/download.php/54666/53i125r1%20-%20PFAS%20-%20JC%20Memo%20&%20Ballot.pdf
Send comments (with optional copy to psa@ansi.org) to: mleslie@nsf.org

NSF (NSF International)

789 N. Dixboro Road, Ann Arbor, MI 48105-9723 ph: (734) 827-5643 www.nsf.org

Revision

BSR/NSF 58-202x (i90r1), Reverse Osmosis Drinking Water Treatment Systems (revision of ANSI/NSF 58-2019)

The purpose of this Standard is to establish minimum requirements for materials, design and construction, and performance of reverse-osmosis drinking-water treatment systems. This Standard also specifies the minimum product literature that manufacturers shall supply to authorized representatives and owners, as well as the minimum service-related obligations that manufacturers shall extend to system owners.

Single copy price: Free
Obtain an electronic copy from: https://standards.nsf.org/apps/group_public/download.php/54681/58i90r1%20-%20PFAS%20-%20JC%20Memo%20&%20Ballot.pdf
Send comments (with optional copy to psa@ansi.org) to: mleslie@nsf.org

Comment Deadline: August 17, 2020

SDI (ASC A250) (Steel Door Institute)

30200 Detroit Road, Westlake, OH 44145 ph: (440) 899-0010 www.wherryassocsteeldoor.org

Revision

BSR A250.6-202x, Recommended Practice for Hardware Reinforcing on Standard Steel Doors and Frames (revision of ANSI A250.6 -2015)

The information contained herein pertains to doors and frames manufactured in accordance with ANSI/SDI A250. 8-2017 Specifications for Standard Steel Doors and Frames (SDI-100) published by the Steel Door Institute. It is not intended to reference architecturally specified or specialized situations beyond the scope of this document or documents herein.

Single copy price: $45.00
Obtain an electronic copy from: info@steeldoor.org
Send comments (with optional copy to psa@ansi.org) to: info@steeldoor.org

UL (Underwriters Laboratories)

333 Pfingsten Road, Northbrook, IL 60062 ph: (847) 664-1292 https://ul.org/

Reaffirmation

BSR/UL 248-13-2005 (R202x), Standard for Safety for Low-Voltage Fuses - Part 13: Semiconductor Fuses (reaffirmation of ANSI/UL 248-13-2005 (R2015))

This proposal for UL 248-13 covers: Reaffirmation and continuance of the second edition of the Standard Low-Voltage Fuses - Part 13: Semiconductor Fuses, UL 248-13, as an American National Standard. No changes in requirements are involved.

Single copy price: Free
Obtain an electronic copy from: https://csds.ul.com/Home/ProposalsDefault.aspx
Order from: http://www.shopulstandards.com
Send comments (with optional copy to psa@ansi.org) to: Follow the instructions in the following website to enter comments into the CSDS Work Area: https://csds.ul.com/Home/ProposalsDefault.aspx

UL (Underwriters Laboratories)

12 Laboratory Drive, Research Triangle Park, NC 27709-3995 ph: (919) 549-0973 https://ul.org/

Revision

BSR/UL 1180-202X, Standard for Fully Inflatable Recreational Personal Flotation Devices (revision of ANSI/UL 1180-2017)

UL proposes a recirculation of the UL 1180 proposal dated 2-21-20.

Single copy price: Free
Obtain an electronic copy from: https://csds.ul.com/Home/ProposalsDefault.aspx
Order from: http://www.shopulstandards.com
Send comments (with optional copy to psa@ansi.org) to: Follow the instructions in the following website to enter comments into the CSDS Work Area: https://csds.ul.com/Home/ProposalsDefault.aspx

Comment Deadline: September 1, 2020

ASME (American Society of Mechanical Engineers)

Two Park Avenue, M/S 6-2B, New York, NY 10016-5990 ph: (212) 591-8489 www.asme.org

Revision

Reaffirmations and withdrawals available electronically may be accessed at: webstore.ansi.org

BSR/ASME B16.5-202x, Pipe Flanges and Flanged Fittings NPS Through NPS 24 Metric/Inch Standard (revision of ANSI/ASME B16.5 -2017)

This Standard covers pressure–temperature ratings, materials, dimensions, tolerances, marking, testing, and methods of designating openings for pipe flanges and flanged fittings.

Single copy price: Free
Obtain an electronic copy from: http://cstools.asme.org/publicreview
Order from: https://cstools.asme.org/csconnect/PublicReviewPage.cfm
Send comments (with optional copy to psa@ansi.org) to: Andres Carrion; CarrionA@asme.org

UL (Underwriters Laboratories)

12 Laboratory Drive, Research Triangle Park, NC 27709-3995 ph: (919) 549-1054 https://ul.org/

New National Adoption

Reaffirmations and withdrawals available electronically may be accessed at: webstore.ansi.org

BSR/UL 61496-1-202x, Standard for Safety for Electro-Sensitive Protective Equipment, Part 1: General Requirements and Tests, UL 61496-1 (national adoption of IEC 61496-1 with modifications and revision of ANSI/UL 61496-1-2001 (R2011))

During the Reaffirmation and Continuance of the first edition of the Standard for Electro-Sensitive Protective Equipment, Part 1: General Requirements and Tests, UL 61496-1, as an American National Standard, UL received comments from STP members and industry in favor of the adoption of the third edition of IEC 61496-1 rather than the continuance of the first edition of UL 61496-1.

Single copy price: Contact comm2000 for pricing and delivery options
Obtain an electronic copy from: https://csds.ul.com/Home/ProposalsDefault.aspx
Order from: http://www.shopulstandards.com
Send comments (with optional copy to psa@ansi.org) to: Follow the instructions in the following website to enter comments into the CSDS Work Area: https://csds.ul.com/Home/ProposalsDefault.aspx

UL (Underwriters Laboratories)

12 Laboratory Drive, Research Triangle Park, NC 27709-3995 ph: (919) 549-1054 https://ul.org/

New National Adoption

Reaffirmations and withdrawals available electronically may be accessed at: webstore.ansi.org

BSR/UL 61496-2-202x, Standard for Safety of Machinery - Electro-Sensitive Protective Equipment - Part 2: Particular Requirements for Equipment Using Active Opto-Electronic Protective Devices (AOPDs), UL 61496-2 (national adoption of IEC 61496-2 with modifications and revision of ANSI/UL 61496-2-2001 (R2011))

During the Reaffirmation and Continuance of the first edition of the Standard for Safety of Machinery - Electro-Sensitive Protective Equipment - Part 2: Particular Requirements for Equipment Using Active Opto-Electronic Protective Devices (AOPDs), UL 61496-2, as an American National Standard, UL received comments from STP members and industry in favor of the adoption of the third edition of IEC 61496-2 rather than the continuance of the first edition of UL 61496-2.

Single copy price: Contact comm2000 for pricing and delivery options
Obtain an electronic copy from: https://csds.ul.com/Home/ProposalsDefault.aspx
Order from: http://www.shopulstandards.com
Send comments (with optional copy to psa@ansi.org) to: Follow the instructions in the following website to enter comments into the CSDS Work Area: https://csds.ul.com/Home/ProposalsDefault.aspx

Comment Deadline: September 1, 2020

UL (Underwriters Laboratories)

12 Laboratory Drive, Research Triangle Park, NC 27709-3995 ph: (919) 549-0973 https://ul.org/

Revision

Reaffirmations and withdrawals available electronically may be accessed at: webstore.ansi.org

BSR/UL 1254-202X, Standard for Pre-Engineered Dry and Wet Chemical Extinguishing System Units (revision of ANSI/UL 1254 -2018)

UL proposes the following changes to UL 1254: Clarification of controls and indicators and a clause reference revision.

Single copy price: Free
Obtain an electronic copy from: https://csds.ul.com/Home/ProposalsDefault.aspx
Order from: http://www.shopulstandards.com
Send comments (with optional copy to psa@ansi.org) to: Follow the instructions in the following website to enter comments into the CSDS Work Area: https://csds.ul.com/Home/ProposalsDefault.aspx

Project Withdrawn

In accordance with clause 4.2.1.3.3 Discontinuance of a standards project of the ANSI Essential Requirements, an accredited standards developer may abandon the processing of a proposed new or revised American National Standard or portion thereof if it has followed its accredited procedures. The following projects have been withdrawn accordingly:

AHRI (Air-Conditioning, Heating, and Refrigeration Institute)

2311 Wilson Boulevard, Suite 400, Arlington, VA 22201-3001 ph: (703) 600-0348 www.ahrinet.org

BSR/AHRI Standard 541 (SI)-202x, Performance Rating of Positive Displacement Refrigerant Compressors and Compressor Units (new standard)

Inquiries may be directed to Bill McQuade: (703) 600-0348; BMcQuade@ahrinet.org

AHRI (Air-Conditioning, Heating, and Refrigeration Institute)

2311 Wilson Boulevard, Suite 400, Arlington, VA 22201-3001 ph: (703) 600-0348 www.ahrinet.org

BSR/AHRI Standard 545 (I-P)-202x, Performance Rating of Modulating Positive Displacement Refrigerant Compressors and Compressor Units (new standard)

Inquiries may be directed to Bill McQuade: (703) 600-0348; BMcQuade@ahrinet.org

AHRI (Air-Conditioning, Heating, and Refrigeration Institute)

2311 Wilson Boulevard, Suite 400, Arlington, VA 22201-3001 ph: (703) 600-0348 www.ahrinet.org

BSR/AHRI Standard 546 (SI)-202x, Performance Rating of Modulating Positive Displacement Refrigerant Compressors and Compressor Units (new standard)

Inquiries may be directed to Bill McQuade: (703) 600-0348; BMcQuade@ahrinet.org

AHRI (Air-Conditioning, Heating, and Refrigeration Institute)

2311 Wilson Boulevard, Suite 400, Arlington, VA 22201-3001 ph: (703) 293-4887 www.ahrinet.org

BSR/AHRI Standard 570-200x, Performance Rating of Positive Displacement Carbon Dioxide Refrigerant Compressors and Compressor Units (new standard)

Inquiries may be directed to Karl Best: (703) 293-4887; kbest@ahrinet.org

AHRI (Air-Conditioning, Heating, and Refrigeration Institute)

2311 Wilson Boulevard, Suite 400, Arlington, VA 22201-3001 ph: (703) 600-0348 www.ahrinet.org

BSR/AHRI Standard 570 (I-P)-202x, Performance Rating of Positive Displacement Carbon Dioxide Refrigerant Compressors and Compressor Units (new standard)

Inquiries may be directed to Bill McQuade: (703) 600-0348; BMcQuade@ahrinet.org

Project Withdrawn

AHRI (Air-Conditioning, Heating, and Refrigeration Institute)

2311 Wilson Boulevard, Suite 400, Arlington, VA 22201-3001 ph: (703) 600-0348 www.ahrinet.org

BSR/AHRI Standard 571 (SI)-202x, Performance Rating of Positive Displacement Carbon Dioxide Refrigerant Compressors and Compressor Units (new standard)

Inquiries may be directed to Bill McQuade: (703) 600-0348; BMcQuade@ahrinet.org

AHRI (Air-Conditioning, Heating, and Refrigeration Institute)

2311 Wilson Boulevard, Suite 400, Arlington, VA 22201-3001 ph: (703) 293-4887 www.ahrinet.org

BSR/AHRI Standard 700-2006 with Addendum 1-202x, Specifications for Fluorocarbon Refrigerants (addenda to ANSI/AHRI Standard 700-2004)

Inquiries may be directed to Karl Best: (703) 293-4887; kbest@ahrinet.org

API (American Petroleum Institute)

200 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20001 ph: (202) 682-8507 www.api.org

BSR/API Specification 19G1-202x, Side Pocket Mandrels (national adoption with modifications of ISO 17078-1)

Inquiries may be directed to Katie Burkle: (202) 682-8507; burklek@api.org

API (American Petroleum Institute)

200 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20001 ph: (202) 682-8507 www.api.org

BSR/API Spec 19G1/ISO 17078-1-200x, Specification for Side-Pocket Mandrels (identical national adoption of ISO 17078-1)

Inquiries may be directed to Katie Burkle: (202) 682-8507; burklek@api.org

API (American Petroleum Institute)

200 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20001 ph: (202) 682-8507 www.api.org

BSR/API Spec 14L/ISO 16070, 2nd Edition-2007 (R201x), Specification for Lock Mandrels and Landing Nipples (reaffirmation and redesignation of ANSI/API Spec 14L/ISO 16070-2007)

Inquiries may be directed to Katie Burkle: (202) 682-8507; burklek@api.org

API (American Petroleum Institute)

200 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20001 ph: (202) 682-8507 www.api.org

BSR/API Specification 14L,3rd Edition-202x, Specification for Lock Mandrels and Landing Nipples (national adoption with modifications of ISO 16070:2005(Modified))

Inquiries may be directed to Katie Burkle: (202) 682-8507; burklek@api.org

API (American Petroleum Institute)

200 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20001 ph: (202) 682-8507 www.api.org

BSR/API Std 11D3/ISO 15136-2, 1st Edition-2008 (R201x), Progressing Cavity Pump Systems for Artificial Lift - Surface-Drive Systems (reaffirmation and redesignation of ANSI/API Spec 11D3/ISO 15136-2-2008)

Inquiries may be directed to Katie Burkle: (202) 682-8507; burklek@api.org

Project Withdrawn

CSA (CSA America Standards Inc.)

8501 E. Pleasant Valley Road, Cleveland, OH 44131 ph: (216) 524-4990 www.csagroup.org

BSR/CSA HGV 4.4-202x, Standard for breakaway devices for compressed hydrogen dispensing hoses and systems (revision of ANSI/CSA HGV 4.4-2013 (R2018))

Inquiries may be directed to David Zimmerman: (216) 524-4990; ansi.contact@csagroup.org

CSA (CSA America Standards Inc.)

8501 E. Pleasant Valley Road, Cleveland, OH 44131 ph: (216) 524-4990 www.csagroup.org

BSR/CSA HGV 4.6-202x, Manually operated valves for use in gaseous hydrogen vehicle fueling stations (revision of ANSI/CSA HGV 4.6-2013 (R2018))

Inquiries may be directed to David Zimmerman: (216) 524-4990; ansi.contact@csagroup.org

CSA (CSA America Standards Inc.)

8501 E. Pleasant Valley Road, Cleveland, OH 44131 ph: (216) 524-4990 www.csagroup.org

BSR/CSA HGV 4.7-202x, Automatic valves for use in gaseous hydrogen vehicle fueling stations (revision of ANSI/CSA HGV 4.7-2013 (R2018))

Inquiries may be directed to David Zimmerman: (216) 524-4990; ansi.contact@csagroup.org

In accordance with clause 4.2.1.3.3 Discontinuance of a standards project of the ANSI Essential Requirements, an accredited standards developer may abandon the processing of a proposed new or revised American National Standard or portion thereof if it has followed its accredited procedures. The following projects have been withdrawn accordingly:

NENA (National Emergency Number Association)

1700 Diagonal Road, Suite 500, Alexandria, VA 22314 ph: (727) 312-3230 www.nena.org

BSR/NENA STA-022.1-201X, NENA Standard for 9-1-1 Reliability (new standard)

Inquiries may be directed to Delaine Arnold: (727) 312-3230; darnold@nena.org

Notice of Withdrawn ANS by an ANSI-Accredited Standards Developer

In accordance with clause 4.2.1.3.2 Withdrawal by ANSI-Accredited Standards Developer of the ANSI Essential Requirements, the following American National Standards have been withdrawn as an ANS.

AAMI (Association for the Advancement of Medical Instrumentation)

901 N. Glebe Road, Suite 300, Arlington, VA 22203 ph: (703) 253-8263 www.aami.org

ANSI/AAMI AT6-2013, Autologous transfusion devices

Questions may be directed to: Cliff Bernier, (703) 253-8263, cbernier@aami.org

AAMI (Association for the Advancement of Medical Instrumentation)

901 N. Glebe Road, Suite 300, Arlington, VA 22203 ph: (703) 253-8263 www.aami.org

ANSI/AAMI BF7-2012, Blood transfusion microfilters

Questions may be directed to: Cliff Bernier, (703) 253-8263, cbernier@aami.org

AAMI (Association for the Advancement of Medical Instrumentation)

901 N. Glebe Road, Suite 300, Arlington, VA 22203 ph: (703) 253-8263 www.aami.org

ANSI/AAMI BF64-2012, Leukocyte reduction filters

Questions may be directed to: Cliff Bernier, (703) 253-8263, cbernier@aami.org

Notice of Withdrawn ANS by an ANSI-Accredited Standards Developer

AAMI (Association for the Advancement of Medical Instrumentation)

901 N. Glebe Road, Suite 300, Arlington, VA 22203 ph: (703) 253-8263 www.aami.org

ANSI/AAMI/ISO 12417-1-2015, Cardiovascular implants and extracorporeal systems - Vascular device-drug combination products - Part 1: General requirements

Questions may be directed to: Cliff Bernier, (703) 253-8263, cbernier@aami.org

AHRI (Air-Conditioning, Heating, and Refrigeration Institute)

2311 Wilson Boulevard, Suite 400, Arlington, VA 22201-3001 ph: (703) 293-4887 www.ahrinet.org

ANSI/AHRI Standard 700 with Addenda 1 and 2-2011, Specification for Fluorocarbon Refrigerants

Questions may be directed to: Karl Best, (703) 293-4887, kbest@ahrinet.org

API (American Petroleum Institute)

200 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20001 ph: (202) 682-8507 www.api.org

ANSI/API Specification 19V/ISO 28781-2013, Subsurface Barrier Valves and Related Equipment

Questions may be directed to: Katie Burkle, (202) 682-8507, burklek@api.org

Correction

Call-for-Comment Correction

BSR/ASA S1.13-202x

A notice of approval for BSR/ASA S1.13-202x, Measurement of Sound Pressure Levels in the Air was mistakenly listed in the June 6, 2020 Final Actions section of Standards Action. This proposal is currently out for public review and comment until July 6, 2020. Those wishing to obtain a copy of the changes to the original draft and submit comments may do so via: standards@acousticalsociety.org.

Call for Members (ANS Consensus Bodies)

Directly and materially affected parties who are interested in participating as a member of an ANS consensus body for the standards listed below are requested to contact the sponsoring standards developer directly and in a timely manner.

AGMA (American Gear Manufacturers Association)

Contact: Amir Aboutaleb
1001 N Fairfax Street, 5th Floor
Alexandria, VA 22314-1587
p: (703) 684-0211
e: tech@agma.org

BSR/AGMA 2111-A98 (R202x), Cylindrical Wormgearing Tolerance and Inspection - Methods (Metric) (reaffirmation of ANSI/AGMA 2111-A98)

ASABE (American Society of Agricultural and Biological Engineers)

Contact: Carla VanGilder
2950 Niles Road
Saint Joseph, MI 49085
p: (269) 932-7015
e: vangilder@asabe.org

BSR/ASABE AD4254-11-JAN2012 (R202x), Agricultural machinery - Safety - Part 11: Pick-up balers (reaffirm a national adoption ANSI/ASABE AD4254-11-JAN2012 (R2017))

Contact: Jean Walsh
2950 Niles Road
Saint Joseph, MI 49085
p: (269) 757-1213
e: walsh@asabe.org

BSR/ASABE D606 MONYear-202x, Properties and Relationships for Distillers Dried Grains with Solubles (DDGS) (new standard)

ASME (American Society of Mechanical Engineers)

Contact: Terrell Henry
Two Park Avenue, M/S 6-2B
New York, NY 10016-5990
p: (212) 591-8489
e: ansibox@asme.org

BSR/ASME A90.1-202x, Safety Standard for Belt Manlifts (revision of ANSI/ASME A90.1-2015)

BSR/ASME B16.5-202x, Pipe Flanges and Flanged Fittings NPS through NPS 24 Metric/Inch Standard (revision of ANSI/ASME B16.5-2017)

BSR/ASME B16.34-202x, Valves - Flanged, Threaded, and Welding End (revision of ANSI/ASME B16.34-2017)

EOS/ESD (ESD Association, Inc.)

Contact: Christina Earl
7900 Turin Rd., Bldg. 3
Rome, NY 13440
p: (315) 339-6937
e: cearl@esda.org

BSR/ESD STM7.1-202x, ESD Association Standard Test Method for the Protection of Electrostatic Discharge Susceptible Items - Flooring Systems - Resistive Characterization (revision of ANSI/ESD STM7.1-2013)

NSF (NSF International)

Contact: Monica Leslie
789 N. Dixboro Road
Ann Arbor, MI 48105-9723
p: (734) 827-5643
e: mleslie@nsf.org

BSR/NSF 53-202x (i121r1), Drinking Water Treatment Units - Health Effects (revision of ANSI/NSF 53-2019)

BSR/NSF 53-202x (i125r1), Drinking Water Treatment Units - Health Effects (revision of ANSI/NSF 53-2019)

BSR/NSF 58-202x (i90r1), Reverse Osmosis Drinking Water Treatment Systems (revision of ANSI/NSF 58-2019)

Call for Members (ANS Consensus Bodies)

Directly and materially affected parties who are interested in participating as a member of an ANS consensus body for the standards listed below are requested to contact the sponsoring standards developer directly and in a timely manner.

TAPPI (Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry)

Contact: Priscila Briggs
15 Technology Parkway South, Suite 115
Peachtree Corners, GA 30092
p: (770) 209-7249
e: standards@tappi.org

BSR/TAPPI T 441 om-202x, Water absorptiveness of sized (non-bibulous) paper, paperboard, and corrugated fiberboard (Cobb test) (revision of ANSI/TAPPI T 441 om-2013)

BSR/TAPPI T 515 om-202x, Visual grading and color matching of paper (revision of ANSI/TAPPI T 515 om-2014)

UL (Underwriters Laboratories)

Contact: Wathma Jayathilake
12 Laboratory Drive
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709-3995
p: (613) 368-4432
e: Wathma.Jayathilake@ul.org

BSR/UL 1076-202X, Standard for Safety for Proprietary Burglar Alarm Units and Systems (revision of ANSI/UL 1076-2018)

Call for Members (ANS Consensus Bodies)

Call for Members

Accredited Standards Committee X9

Expanded Scope for the X9C Corporate Banking Committee

Response Deadline: July 17, 2020

The Accredited Standards Committee X9 has expanded the scope of its X9C Corporate Banking Committee to include faster/real-time payments. The committee will track all faster payments activity in the financial industry and is X9's point of contact for industry standards related to faster/real-time payments. ASC X9 is seeking subject matter experts and those interested in this area. The committee will be having their next meeting on July 21st. If you are interested in participating, **please contact ASC X9 at admin@x9.org by July 17, 2020** so that you may have an opportunity to participate in this meeting. ASC X9 develops American National Standards for the U.S. financial services industry as well as international standards.

Call for Members (ANS Consensus Bodies)

Call for Committee Members

ASC O1 – Safety Requirements for Woodworking Machinery

Are you interested in contributing to the development and maintenance of valuable industry safety standards? The ASC O1 is currently looking for members in the following categories:

- General Interest
- Government
- Producer
- User

If you are interested in joining the ASC O1, contact WMMA Associate Director Jennifer Miller at jennifer@wmma.org.

Final Actions on American National Standards

The standards actions listed below have been approved by the ANSI Board of Standards Review (BSR) or by an ANSI-Audited Designator, as applicable.

AAFS (American Academy of Forensic Sciences)

New Standard

ANSI/AAFS ASB Std 111-2020, Standard for Training in Mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA) Analysis for Taxonomic Identification (new standard): 6/22/2020

ANSI/ASB Std 023-2020, Standard for Training in Forensic DNA Isolation and Purification Methods (new standard): 6/22/2020

ANSI/ASB Std 031-2020, Guidelines for Report Writing in Bloodstain Pattern Analysis (new standard): 6/24/2020

APTech (ASC CGATS) (Association for Print Technologies)

Reaffirmation

ANSI CGATS 12642-1 (IT8.7/3)-2015 (R2020), Graphic technology - Input data for characterization of four-colour process printing - Part 1: Initial data set (reaffirm a national adoption ANSI CGATS 12642-1 (IT8.7/3)-2015): 6/23/2020

ANSI CGATS.17-2009 (R2020), Graphic Technology - Exchange Format for Colour and Process Control Data Using XML or ASCII Text (reaffirm a national adoption ANSI CGATS.17-2009 (R2015)): 6/19/2020

ASA (ASC S12) (Acoustical Society of America)

Reaffirmation

ANSI ASA S12.5-2016/ISO 6926-2016 (R2020), Acoustics - Requirements for the Performance and Calibration of Reference Sound Sources Used for the Determination of Sound Power Levels (reaffirm a national adoption ANSI ASA S12.5-2016/ISO 6926-2016): 6/19/2020

ANSI ASA S12.51-2012/ISO 3741-2010 (R2020), Acoustics - Determination of sound power levels and sound energy levels of noise sources using sound pressure - Precision methods for reverberation test rooms (reaffirm a national adoption ANSI ASA S12.51-2012/ISO 3741-2010 (R2017)): 6/19/2020

ANSI ASA S12.75-2012 (R2020), Methods for the Measurement of Noise Emissions from High Performance Military Jet Aircraft (reaffirmation of ANSI ASA S12.75-2012): 6/22/2020

ANSI ASA S12.9-2016/Part 7 (R2020), Quantities and Procedures for Description and Measurement of Environmental Sound - Part 7: Measurement of Low Frequency Noise and Infrasound Outdoors in the Presence of Wind and Indoors in Occupied Spaces (reaffirmation of ANSI ASA S12.9-2016/Part 7): 6/19/2020

ANSI/ASA S12.1-1983 (R2020), Guidelines for the Preparation of Standard Procedures to Determine the Noise Emission from Sources (reaffirmation of ANSI/ASA S12.1-1983 (R2016)): 6/19/2020

ANSI/ASA S12.3-1985 (R2020), Statistical Methods for Determining and Verifying Stated Noise Emission Values of Machinery and Equipment (reaffirmation of ANSI/ASA S12.3-1985 (R2016)): 6/19/2020

ANSI/ASA S12.6-2016 (R2020), Methods for Measuring the Real-Ear Attenuation of Hearing Protectors (reaffirmation of ANSI/ASA S12.6 -2016): 6/19/2020

ANSI/ASA S12.7-1986 (R2020), Methods for Measurement of Impulse Noise (reaffirmation of ANSI/ASA S12.7-1986 (R2015)): 6/19/2020

ANSI/ASA S12.8-1998 (R2020), Standard Methods for Determining the Insertion Loss of Outdoor Noise Barriers (reaffirmation of ANSI/ASA S12.8 -1998 (R2013)): 6/19/2020

ANSI/ASA S12.9-2005/Part 4 (R2020), Quantities and Procedures for Description and Measurement of Environmental Sound - Part 4: Noise Assessment and Prediction of Long-Term Community Response (reaffirmation of ANSI/ASA S12.9-2005/Part 4 (R2015)): 6/19/2020

ANSI/ASA S12.9-2007/Part 5 (R2020), Quantities and Procedures for Description and Measurement of Environmental Sound - Part 5: Sound Level Descriptors for Determination of Compatible Land Use (reaffirmation of ANSI/ASA S12.9-2007/Part 5 (R2017)): 6/19/2020

ANSI/ASA S12.10-2010/Part 1 (R2020), Acoustics - Measurement of Airborne Noise Emitted by Information Technology and Telecommunications Equipment - Part 1: Determination of Sound Power Level and Emission Sound Pressure Level (reaffirmation of ANSI/ASA S12.10-2010/Part 1): 6/19/2020

ANSI/ASA S12.10-2011/Part 2 (R2020), Acoustics - Measurement of Airborne Noise Emitted by Information Technology and Telecommunications Equipment - Part 2: Declaration of Noise Emission Levels (reaffirmation of ANSI/ASA S12.10-2011/Part 2): 6/19/2020

ANSI/ASA S12.12-1992 (R2020), Engineering Method for the Determination of Sound Power Levels of Noise Sources Using Sound Intensity (reaffirmation of ANSI/ASA S12.12-1992 (R2017)): 6/19/2020

ANSI/ASA S12.14-1992 (R2020), Methods for the Field Measurement of the Sound Output of Audible Public Warning Devices Installed at Fixed Locations Outdoors (reaffirmation of ANSI/ASA S12.14-1992 (R2012)): 6/19/2020

ANSI/ASA S12.15-1992 (2016) (R2020), Acoustics - Portable Electric Power Tools, Stationary and Fixed Electric Power Tools, and Gardening Appliances - Measurement of Sound Emitted (reaffirmation of ANSI/ASA S12.15-1992 (2016)): 6/19/2020

ANSI/ASA S12.17-1996 (R2020), Impulse Sound Propagation for Environmental Noise Assessment (reaffirmation of ANSI/ASA S12.17-1996 (R2016)): 6/19/2020

ANSI/ASA S12.19-1996 (R2020), Measurement of Occupational Noise Exposure (reaffirmation of ANSI/ASA S12.19-1996 (R2016)): 6/19/2020

ANSI/ASA S12.23-1989 (R2020), Method for the Designation of Sound Power Emitted by Machinery and Equipment (reaffirmation of ANSI/ASA S12.23 -1989 (R2016)): 6/19/2020

ANSI/ASA S12.43-1997 (R2020), Methods for Measurement of Sound Emitted by Machinery and Equipment at Workstations and Other Specified Positions (reaffirmation of ANSI/ASA S12.43-1997 (R2017)): 6/19/2020

ANSI/ASA S12.44-1997 (R2020), Standard Methods for Calculation of Sound Emitted by Machinery and Equipment at Workstations and Other Specified Positions from Sound Power Level (reaffirmation of ANSI/ASA S12.44-1997 (R2017)): 6/19/2020

ANSI/ASA S12.50-2002/ISO 3740-2000 (R2020), Acoustics - Determination of sound power levels of noise sources - Guidelines for the use of basic standards (reaffirm a national adoption ANSI/ASA S12.50-2002/ISO 3740 -2000 (R2017)): 6/19/2020

ANSI/ASA S12.53-1999/Part 2/ISO 3743-2-1994 (R2020), Acoustics - Determination of sound power levels of noise sources using sound pressure - Engineering methods for small, movable sources in reverberant fields - Part 2: Methods for special reverberation test rooms. (reaffirm a national adoption ANSI/ASA S12.53-1999/Part 2/ISO 3743-2-1994 (R2015)): 6/19/2020

ANSI/ASA S12.53-2011/Part 1/ISO 3743-1:2010 (R2020), Acoustics - Determination of sound power levels and sound energy levels of noise sources using sound pressure - Engineering methods for small movable sources in reverberant fields - Part 1: Comparison method for a hard-walled test room (reaffirm a national adoption ANSI/ASA S12.53 -2011/Part 1/ISO 3743-1:2010 (R2016)): 6/19/2020

ANSI/ASA S12.54-2011/ISO 3744-2010 (R2020), Acoustics - Determination of sound power levels and sound energy levels of noise sources using sound pressure - Engineering methods for an essentially free field over a reflecting plane (reaffirm a national adoption ANSI/ASA S12.54-2011/ISO 3744-2010 (R2016)): 6/19/2020

ANSI/ASA S12.56-2011/ISO 3746:2010 (R2020), Acoustics - Determination of sound power levels and sound energy levels of noise sources using sound pressure - Survey method using an enveloping measurement surface over a reflecting plane (reaffirm a national adoption ANSI/ASA S12.56-2011/ISO 3746:2010 (R2016)): 6/19/2020

ANSI/ASA S12.57-2011/ISO 3747-2010 (R2020), Acoustics - Determination of sound power levels and sound energy levels of noise sources using sound pressure - Engineering/survey methods for use in situ in a reverberant environment (reaffirm a national adoption ANSI/ASA S12.57-2011/ISO 3747-2010 (R2016)): 6/19/2020

ANSI/ASA S12.62-2012/ISO 9613-2:1996 (MOD) (R2020), Acoustics - Attenuation of sound during propagation outdoors - Part 2: General method of calculation (a modified nationally adopted international standard) (reaffirm a national adoption ANSI/ASA S12.62-2012/ISO 9613 -2:1996 (MOD) (R2017)): 6/22/2020

ANSI/ASA S12.65-2006 (R2020), Rating Noise with Respect to Speech Interference (reaffirmation of ANSI/ASA S12.65-2006 (R2011)): 6/18/2020

ANSI/ASA S12.67-2008 (R2020), Pre-Installation Airborne Sound Measurements and Acceptance Criteria of Shipboard Equipment (reaffirmation of ANSI/ASA S12.67-2008 (R2013)): 6/19/2020

ANSI/ASA S12.68-2007 (R2020), Methods of Estimating Effective A-Weighted Sound Pressure Levels When Hearing Protectors Are Worn (reaffirmation of ANSI/ASA S12.68-2007 (R2017)): 6/22/2020

ANSI/ASA S12.69-2010 (R2020), Procedure for Testing Railroad Horns ex situ (reaffirmation of ANSI/ASA S12.69-2010 (R2015)): 6/22/2020

ANSI/ASA S12.70-2016 (R2020), Criteria for Evaluating Speech Privacy in Health Care Facilities (reaffirmation of ANSI/ASA S12.70-2016): 6/19/2020

ANSI/ASA S12.72-2015 (R2020), Procedure for Measuring the Ambient Noise Level in a Room (reaffirmation of ANSI/ASA S12.72-2015): 6/19/2020

ANSI/ASA S12.76-2017 (R2020), Methods for Measurement of Supersonic Jet Noise from Uninstalled Military Aircraft Engines (reaffirmation of ANSI/ASA S12.76-2017): 6/19/2020

ANSI/ASA S12.60/Part 1-2010 (R2020), Standard Acoustical Performance Criteria, Design Requirements, and Guidelines for Schools - Part 1: Permanent Schools (reaffirmation of ANSI/ASA S12.60/Part 1-2010 (R2015)): 6/19/2020

ASA (ASC S2) (Acoustical Society of America)

Reaffirmation

ANSI ASA S2.21-1998 (R2020), Method for Preparation of a Standard Material for Dynamic Mechanical Measurements (reaffirmation of ANSI ASA S2.21-1998 (R2017)): 6/19/2020

ANSI ASA S2.22-1998 (R2020), Resonance Method for Measuring the Dynamic Mechanical Properties of Viscoelastic Materials (reaffirmation of ANSI ASA S2.22-1998 (R2017)): 6/19/2020

ANSI ASA S2.23-1998 (R2020), Single Cantilever Beam Method for Measuring the Dynamic Mechanical Properties of Viscoelastic Materials (reaffirmation of ANSI ASA S2.23-1998 (R2017)): 6/19/2020

ANSI ASA S2.75-2017/Part 1 (R2020), Shaft Alignment Methodology, Part 1: General Principles, Methods, Practices, and Tolerances (reaffirmation of ANSI ASA S2.75-2017/Part 1): 6/19/2020

ANSI/ASA S2.2-1959 (R2020), Methods for the Calibration of Shock and Vibration Pickups (reaffirmation of ANSI/ASA S2.2-1959 (R2016)): 6/19/2020

ANSI/ASA S2.4-1976 (R2020), Method for Specifying the Characteristics of Auxiliary Analog Equipment for Shock and Vibration Measurements (reaffirmation of ANSI/ASA S2.4-1976 (R2014)): 6/19/2020

ANSI/ASA S2.8-2007 (R2020), Technical Information Used for Resilient Mounting Applications (reaffirmation of ANSI/ASA S2.8-2007 (R2017)): 6/19/2020

ANSI/ASA S2.16-1997 (R2020), Vibratory Noise Measurements and Acceptance Requirements for Shipboard Equipment (reaffirmation of ANSI/ASA S2.16-1997 (R2016)): 6/19/2020

ANSI/ASA S2.20-1983 (R2020), Estimating Air Blast Characteristics for Single Point Explosions in Air, with a Guide to Evaluation of Atmospheric Propagation and Effects (reaffirmation of ANSI/ASA S2.20-1983 (R2011)): 6/19/2020

ANSI/ASA S2.24-2001 (R2020), Graphical Presentation of the Complex Modulus of Viscoelastic Materials (reaffirmation of ANSI/ASA S2.24-2001 (R2016)): 6/19/2020

ANSI/ASA S2.25-2004 (R2020), Guide for the Measurement, Reporting, and Evaluation of Hull and Superstructure Vibration in Ships (reaffirmation of ANSI/ASA S2.25-2004 (R2014)): 6/19/2020

ANSI/ASA S2.26-2001 (R2020), Vibration Testing Requirements and Acceptance Criteria for Shipboard Equipment (reaffirmation of ANSI/ASA S2.26-2001 (R2016)): 6/19/2020

ANSI/ASA S2.27-2002 (R2020), Guidelines for the Measurement and Evaluation of Vibration of Ship Propulsion Machinery (reaffirmation of ANSI/ASA S2.27-2002 (R2014)): 6/19/2020

ANSI/ASA S2.31-1979 (R2020), Standard Methods for the Experimental Determination of Mechanical Mobility, Part 1: Basic Definitions and Transducers (reaffirmation of ANSI/ASA S2.31-1979 (R2020)): 6/19/2020

ANSI/ASA S2.32-1982 (R2020), Standard Methods for the Experimental Determination of Mechanical Mobility, Part 2: Measurements Using Single-Point Translational Excitation (reaffirmation of ANSI/ASA S2.32 -1982 (R2020)): 6/19/2020

ANSI/ASA S2.34-1984 (R2020), Standard Guide to the Experimental Determination of Rotational Mobility Properties and the Complete Mobility Matrix (reaffirmation of ANSI/ASA S2.34-1984 (R2015)): 6/19/2020

ANSI/ASA S2.46-1989 (R2020), Standard Characteristics to be Specified for Seismic Transducers (reaffirmation of ANSI/ASA S2.46-1989 (R2015)): 6/19/2020

ANSI/ASA S2.61-1989 (R2020), Guide to Mechanical Mounting of Accelerometers (reaffirmation of ANSI/ASA S2.61-1989 (R2015)): 6/19/2020

ANSI/ASA S2.70-2006 (R2020), Guide for the Measurement and Evaluation of Human Exposure to Vibration Transmitted to the Hand (reaffirmation of ANSI/ASA S2.70-2006 (R2016)): 6/19/2020

ANSI/ASA S2.71-1983 (R2020), Standards Guide to the Evaluation of Human Exposure to Vibration in Buildings (reaffirmation of ANSI/ASA S2.71-1983 (R2012)): 6/19/2020

ANSI/ASA S2.75-2017/Part 2 (R2020), Shaft Alignment Methodology, Part 2: Vocabulary (reaffirmation of ANSI/ASA S2.75-2017/Part 2): 6/19/2020

ANSI/ASA S2.1-2009 (R2020), ISO 2041-2009 (R2020), Standard Mechanical vibration, shock and condition monitoring -Vocabulary (reaffirm a national adoption ANSI/ASA S2.1-2009 (R2014), ISO 2041-2009 (R2014)): 6/19/2020

ASC X9 (Accredited Standards Committee X9, Incorporated)

Revision

ANSI X9.129-2020, Electronic File Format Standards for Presentment and Remittance of Legal Orders, Version 3 (revision of ANSI X9.129-2020): 6/23/2020

ASME (American Society of Mechanical Engineers)

Reaffirmation

ANSI/ASME B5.54-2010 (R2020), Methods for Performance Evaluation of Computer Numerically Controlled Machining Centers (reaffirmation of ANSI/ASME B5.54-2010 (R2015)): 6/18/2020

ANSI/ASME B94.2-1995 (R2020), Reamers (reaffirmation of ANSI/ASME B94.2-1995 (R2015)): 6/18/2020

ANSI/ASME B94.35-1972 (R2020), Drill Drivers, Split-Sleeve, Collet Type (reaffirmation of ANSI/ASME B94.35-1972 (R2015)): 6/18/2020

ANSI/ASME B94.49-1975 (R2020), Spade Drill Blades and Spade Drill Holders (reaffirmation of ANSI/ASME B94.49-1975 (R2010)): 6/18/2020

ANSI/ASME B94.54-1999 (R2020), Specifications for Hole Saws, Hole Saw Arbors, and Hole Saw Accessories (reaffirmation of ANSI/ASME B94.54 -1999 (R2015)): 6/18/2020

Revision

ANSI/ASME A18.1-2020, Safety Standard for Platform Lifts and Stairway Chairlifts (revision of ANSI/ASME A18.1 2017): 6/18/2020

ANSI/ASME B18.6.2-2020, Square Head Set Screws, and Slotted Headless Set Screws (Inch Series) (revision of ANSI/ASME B18.6.2-1998 (R2010)): 6/19/2020

AWS (American Welding Society)

Revision

ANSI/AWS A5.34/A5.34M-2020, Specification for Nickel-Alloy Flux Cored and Metal Cored Welding Electrodes (revision of ANSI/AWS A5.34/A5.34M -2018): 6/16/2020

CTA (Consumer Technology Association)

Reaffirmation

* ANSI/CTA 709.3-1999 (R2020), Free-Topology Twisted-Pair Channel Specification (reaffirmation of ANSI/CTA 709.3-1999 (R2015)): 6/18/2020

* ANSI/CTA 709.5-2015 (R2020), Control Networking Protocol Specification - Part 5: Implementation Application Layer Guidelines (reaffirmation of ANSI/CTA 709.5-2015): 6/18/2020

ESTA (Entertainment Services and Technology Association)

Revision

ANSI/E1.47-2020, Recommended Guidelines for Entertainment Rigging System Inspections (revision of ANSI E1.47-2017): 6/18/2020

HL7 (Health Level Seven)

Revision

ANSI/HL7 IG UDI, R2-2020, HL7 Cross Paradigm Implementation Guide: UDI Pattern, Release 2 (revision and redesignation of ANSI/HL7 IG UDI, R1 -2019): 6/24/2020

IES (Illuminating Engineering Society)

New Standard

ANSI/IES LM-90-2020, IES Approved Method: Measuring and Quantifying Temporal Light Artifacts (TLA) (new standard): 6/18/2020

ITI (INCITS) (InterNational Committee for Information Technology Standards)

New National Adoption

INCITS/ISO 19116:2019 [2020], Geographic information - Positioning services (identical national adoption of ISO 19116:2019 and revision of INCITS/ISO 19116:2004 [R2015]): 6/22/2020

INCITS/ISO/IEC 2382-36:2019 [2020], Information technology - Vocabulary - Part 36: Learning, education and training (identical national adoption of ISO/IEC 2382-36:2019 and revision of INCITS/ISO/IEC 2382-36:2013 [2015]): 6/22/2020

INCITS/ISO/IEC 7811-1:2018 [2020], Identification cards - Recording technique - Part 1: Embossing (identical national adoption of ISO/IEC 7811 -1:2018 and revision of INCITS/ISO/IEC 7811-1:2014 [2015]): 6/22/2020

INCITS/ISO/IEC 7811-6:2018 [2020], Identification cards - Recording technique - Part 6: Magnetic stripe: High coercivity (identical national adoption of ISO/IEC 7811-6:2018 and revision of INCITS/ISO/IEC 7811 -6:2014 [2015]): 6/22/2020

INCITS/ISO/IEC 9798-2:2019 [2020], IT Security techniques - Entity authentication - Part 2: Mechanisms using authenticated encryption (identical national adoption of ISO/IEC 9798-2:2019 and revision of INCITS/ISO/IEC 9798-2:2008 [R2015]): 6/22/2020

INCITS/ISO/IEC 11179-1:2015 [2020], Information technology - Metadata registries (MDR) - Part 1: Framework (identical national adoption of ISO/IEC 11179-1:2015 and revision of INCITS/ISO/IEC 11179-1:2004 [R2015]): 6/22/2020

INCITS/ISO/IEC 11179-6:2015 [2020], Information technology - Metadata registries (MDR) - Part 6: Registration (identical national adoption of ISO/IEC 11179-6:2015 and revision of INCITS/ISO/IEC 11179-6:2005 [R2015]): 6/22/2020

INCITS/ISO/IEC 14443-1:2018 [2020], Cards and security devices for personal identification - Contactless proximity objects - Part 1: Physical characteristics (identical national adoption of ISO/IEC 14443-1:2018 and revision of INCITS/ISO/IEC 14443-1:2008 [R2015]): 6/22/2020

INCITS/ISO/IEC 15444-1:2019 [2020], Information technology - JPEG 2000 image coding system - Part 1: Core coding system (identical national adoption of ISO/IEC 15444-1:2019 and revision of INCITS/ISO/IEC 15444 -1:2016 [2019]): 6/22/2020

INCITS/ISO/IEC 19778-1:2015 [2020], Information technology - Learning, education and training - Collaborative technology - Collaborative workplace - Part 1: Collaborative workplace data model (identical national adoption of ISO/IEC 19778-1:2015 and revision of INCITS/ISO/IEC 19778 -1:2008 [R2015]): 6/22/2020

INCITS/ISO/IEC 19778-2:2015 [2020], Information technology - Learning, education and training - Collaborative technology - Collaborative workplace - Part 2: Collaborative environment data model (identical national adoption of ISO/IEC 19778-2:2015 and revision of INCITS/ISO/IEC 19778-2:2008 [R2015]): 6/22/2020

INCITS/ISO/IEC 19778-3:2015 [2020], Information technology - Learning, education and training - Collaborative technology - Collaborative workplace - Part 3: Collaborative group data model (identical national adoption of ISO/IEC 19778-3:2015 and revision of INCITS/ISO/IEC 19778 -3:2008 [R2015]): 6/22/2020

INCITS/ISO/IEC 29794-1:2016 [2020], Information technology - Biometric sample quality - Part 1: Framework (identical national adoption of ISO/IEC 29794-1:2016 and revision of INCITS/ISO/IEC 29794-1:2009 [R2015]): 6/22/2020

INCITS/ISO/IEC 29112:2018 [2020], Information technology - Office equipment - Test pages and methods for measuring monochrome printer resolution (identical national adoption of ISO/IEC 29112:2018): 6/22/2020

NEMA (ASC C12) (National Electrical Manufacturers Association)

Reaffirmation

ANSI C12.22-2012 (R2020), Protocol Specification for Interfacing to Data Communication Networks (reaffirmation of ANSI C12.22-2012): 6/18/2020

NEMA (ASC C37) (National Electrical Manufacturers Association)

Revision

ANSI C37.85-2020, Alternating-Current High-Voltage Power Vacuum Interrupters Safety Requirements for X-Radiation Limits (revision of ANSI C37.85-2002 (R2010)): 6/22/2020

NFPA (National Fire Protection Association)

Revision

ANSI/NFPA 17-2021, Standard for Dry Chemical Extinguishing Systems (revision of ANSI/NFPA 17-2017): 6/21/2020

ANSI/NFPA 30A-2021, Code for Motor Fuel Dispensing Facilities and Repair Garages (revision of ANSI/NFPA 30A-2018): 6/21/2020

ANSI/NFPA 70E-2021, Standard for Electrical Safety in the Workplace® (revision of ANSI/NFPA 70E-2018): 6/21/2020

ANSI/NFPA 90A-2021, Standard for the Installation of Air-Conditioning and Ventilating Systems (revision of ANSI/NFPA 90A-2018): 6/21/2020

ANSI/NFPA 220-2021, Standard on Types of Building Construction (revision of ANSI/NFPA 220-2018): 6/21/2020

ANSI/NFPA 1194-2021, Standard for Recreational Vehicle Parks and Campgrounds (revision of ANSI/NFPA 1194-2017): 6/21/2020

NSF (NSF International)

Revision

ANSI/NSF 14-2020 (i109r2), Plastics Piping System Components and Related Materials (revision of ANSI/NSF 14-2019): 6/22/2020

ANSI/NSF 350-2020 (i47r1), Onsite Residential and Commercial Water Reuse Treatment Systems (revision of ANSI/NSF 350-2019): 6/27/2020

ANSI/NSF/CAN 60-2020 (i91r1), Drinking Water Treatment Chemicals - Health Effects (revision of ANSI/NSF/CAN 60-2019): 6/16/2020

ANSI/NSF/CAN 61-2020 (i156r1), Drinking Water System Components - Health Effects (revision of ANSI/NSF/CAN 61-2019): 6/17/2020

PLASTICS (Plastics Industry Association)

Reaffirmation

ANSI/PLASTICS B151.31-2014 (R2020), Safety Requirements for the Manufacture and Use of Blow Molding Machines (reaffirmation and redesignation of ANSI/SPI B151.31-2014): 6/18/2020

RESNET (Residential Energy Services Network, Inc.)

New Standard

ANSI/RESNET/ACCA 310-2020, Standard for Grading the Installation of HVAC Systems (new standard): 6/23/2020

SDI (ASC A250) (Steel Door Institute)

Revision

ANSI A250.10-2020, Test Procedure and Acceptance Criteria for Prime Painted Steel Surfaces for Steel Doors and Frames (revision of ANSI A250.10-2011): 6/24/2020

UL (Underwriters Laboratories)

New Standard

ANSI/UL 62841-4-1000-2020, Standard for Safety for Electric Motor-Operated Hand-Held Tools, Transportable Tools and Lawn and Garden Machinery - Safety - UL 4-1000: Particular Requirements for Utility Machines (new standard): 6/19/2020

Reaffirmation

ANSI/UL 1022-2012 (R2020), Standard for Safety for Line Isolation Monitors (reaffirmation of ANSI/UL 1022-2012 (R2016)): 6/23/2020

ANSI/UL 1047-2010 (R2020), Standard for Safety for Isolated Power Systems Equipment (reaffirmation of ANSI/UL 1047-2010 (R2015)): 6/23/2020

ANSI/UL 1567-2012 (R2020), Standard for Safety for Receptacles and Switches Intended for Use with Aluminum Wire (reaffirmation of ANSI/UL 1567-2012 (R2016)): 6/23/2020

ANSI/UL 1655-2009a (R2020), Standard for Community-Antenna Television Cables (reaffirmation of ANSI/UL 1655-2009a (R2014)): 3/11/2020

ANSI/UL 1681-2012 (R2020), Standard for Safety for Wiring Device Configurations (reaffirmation of ANSI/UL 1681-2012 (R2016)): 6/23/2020

ANSI/UL 1994-2010 (R2020), Standard for Safety for Luminous Egress Path Marking Systems (reaffirmation of ANSI/UL 1994-2010): 6/19/2020

ANSI/UL 60065-2015a (R2020), UL Standard for Safety for Audio, Video and Similar Electronic Apparatus - Safety Requirements, UL 60065 (reaffirmation of ANSI/UL 60065-2015a): 6/19/2020

ANSI/UL 60745-2-14-2011 (R2020), Standard for Safety for Hand-Held Motor-Operated Electric Tools - Safety - Part 2-14: Particular Requirements for Planers (reaffirmation of ANSI/UL 60745-2-14-2011 (R2015)): 6/17/2020

Revision

ANSI/UL 773A-2020, Standard for Safety for Nonindustrial Photoelectric Switches for Lighting Control (revision of ANSI/UL 773A-2018): 6/26/2020

ANSI/UL 778-2020, Standard for Safety for Motor-Operated Water Pumps (revision of ANSI/UL 778-2019): 6/18/2020

Project Initiation Notification System (PINS)

ANSI Procedures require notification of ANSI by ANSI-accredited standards developers (ASD) of the initiation and scope of activities expected to result in new or revised American National Standards (ANS). Early notification of activity intended to reaffirm or withdraw an ANS and in some instances a PINS related to a national adoption is optional. The mechanism by which such notification is given is referred to as the PINS process. For additional information, see clause 2.4 of the ANSI Essential Requirements: Due Process Requirements for American National Standards.

Following is a list of proposed actions and new ANS that have been received recently from ASDs. Please also review the section in Standards Action entitled "American National Standards Maintained Under Continuous Maintenance" for additional or comparable information with regard to standards maintained under the continuous maintenance option. Use the following Public Document Library url to access PDF & EXCEL reports of approved & proposed ANS: List of Approved and Proposed ANS

Directly and materially affected interests wishing to receive more information or to submit comments are requested to contact the standards developer directly within 30 days of the publication of this announcement.

ASC X9 (Accredited Standards Committee X9, Incorporated)

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275 West Street, Suite 107, Annapolis, MD 21401 www.x9.org

New National Adoption

BSR X9.134-4-202X, Mobile Payments-to-Persons (national adoption with modifications of ISO 12812 Part 4)

Stakeholders: Card schemes, financial institutions, application developers, MFS hosts, card issuers, acquirers, merchants, and others.
Project Need: As X9.134 – Part 4 is intended to adopt and adapt ISO 12812-4; it will address the following considerations: User considerations, Portability of MFS services across compliant devices, Trusted user interface, Traceability of transactions, Transaction notifications MFSP and third party considerations, Functional and security requirements, Interoperability between MFS services, Implementation models, Compliance.
Part 4 of the suite of standards for mobile banking/payments will include specific requirements applicable to all mobile financial service providers (“MFSPs”) detailing requirements, recommendations, and guidance for offering MFSs for mobile payments to persons.

ASME (American Society of Mechanical Engineers)

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Revision

BSR/ASME A17.4-202x, Guide for Emergency Personnel (revision of ANSI/ASME A17.4-2015)

Stakeholders: Manufacturers, equipment owners, and regulatory authorities.
Project Need: To provide an update to the guidelines with regard to changes made from A17.1-2013 through the A17.1-2019 Safety Code for Elevators and escalators which were made after the last publication of this standard. Guide for emergency personnel (fire, police, etc.), building owners, lessees, and building operating managers explaining the proper procedures to be used for the safe removal of passengers from stalled elevators, as well as providing information with regard to elevator firefighters' service procedures.

ASME (American Society of Mechanical Engineers)

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Revision

BSR/ASME A90.1-202x, Safety Standard for Belt Manlifts (revision of ANSI/ASME A90.1-2015)

Stakeholders: Manufacturers, equipment owners, inspectors, and regulatory authorities.
Project Need: To provide an update to the A90.1-2015 edition with additions to include maintenance, repair, and replacement criteria as well as an update to inspections requirements.
This Standard applies to the manufacture, installation, maintenance, inspection, and operation of belt manlifts. Belt manlifts covered by this scope consist of steps (platforms) and accompanying handholds mounted on, or attached to, an endless belt operating vertically in one direction only and being supported by, and driven through, pulleys at the top and bottom. These belt manlifts are intended for conveyance of persons only.

ASTM (ASTM International)

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100 Barr Harbor Drive, West Conshohocken, PA 19428-2959 www.astm.org

New Standard

BSR/ASTM WK73271-202x, New Test Method for Full Depth Field Sampling of Synthetic Turf Infill Materials (new standard)

Stakeholders: Artificial Turf Surfaces and Systems industry.
Project Need: Currently, methods of infill sampling procedures differ from vendor to vendor and from technical agent to technical agent. Providing a uniform procedure for sampling will allow for more consistent evaluation in the laboratory of samples taken in the field.
This test method provides a consistent sampling apparatus and procedure for obtaining measurable infill samples of synthetic turf infill materials and calculating material volumes and application rates in the field. It includes a standard diameter apparatus which allows for uniform and thorough removal of infill materials over a constant area, and a battery-powered scale of size suitable for measuring the weight of the obtained sample, while in the field.

IEEE (Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers)

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New Standard

BSR/IEEE 4.1-202x, Guide for the Practical Implementation of IEEE Standard 4 on High-Voltage and High-Current Measurement Systems (new standard)

Stakeholders: All TC's for HV apparatus that involve high-voltage testing.
Project Need: The current revision of IEEE Std 4-2013 has introduced new methods for determining the accuracy of HV measurement systems. This guide provides tutorial information to assist other IEEE TC's to use this referenced standard.
This guide provides practical examples and tutorials for the implementation of IEEE Standard 4. Topics addressed include:
- Use of the Test Voltage Factor method for determination of lightning impulse parameters;
- Evaluation of measurement uncertainty;
- Evaluation of the step response of impulse measurement systems; and
- AC voltage measurement for distorted waveforms.

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New Standard

BSR/IEEE 82-202x, Standard Test Procedure for Impulse Voltage Tests on Insulated Conductors (new standard)

Stakeholders: Manufacturers and users of insulated power cables.
Project Need: This is a legacy standard that has not otherwise been covered by another standard and therefore, needs to be updated in order to keep it from expiring.
This test procedure applies to both switching impulse and lightning impulse tests on cables or cable systems incorporating laminated or extruded insulations. The term “laminated cable”, as used in this procedure, includes: high-pressure pipe cable, low-pressure gas-filled cable, self-contained liquid-filled cable, solid-paper cable, and other taped cable designs. A cable system is a cable with one or more accessories attached. This test procedure is intent is to indicate specific procedures for a specific type of cable system or cable system component. This test procedure does not apply to cables or cable systems that utilize gas or gas spacers as the sole insulating medium. This test procedure applies to individual cable accessories only when referenced by the specific accessory standard.

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New Standard

BSR/IEEE 95-202x, Recommended Practice for Insulation Testing of AC Electric Machinery with High Direct Voltage (new standard)

Stakeholders: Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEMs), test equipment manufacturers, technicians, service providers, and users of ac electric machines with form-wound windings typically rated 2300 V or higher.
Project Need: The recommended practice should be updated to agree with modern practice and technologies, and to reflect and reference updated practices found in other standards and the literature.
This recommended practice provides uniform methods for testing insulation with high direct voltage, specifically form-wound windings of ac electric machines typically rated 2300 V or higher. Recommendations for both (a) routine maintenance or repair testing of a machine that has been in service and (b) acceptance testing of new equipment in the factory or in the field after installation where DC testing is selected are defined.

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New Standard

BSR/IEEE 145-202x, Standard for Definitions of Terms for Antennas (new standard)

Stakeholders: Designers, users, and those who measure antenna properties including universities, manufacturers, laboratories, and government agencies.
Project Need: During the past few years, new antenna terms have become common use and some terms have become obsolete. The antenna terminology standard needs to be updated to incorporate these changes. It also needs to be harmonized with the recently approved standard on radio wave propagation terminology, Std. 211 -2018, IEEE Standard Definitions of Terms for Radio Wave Propagation, which shares some common terms with Std. 145-2013, IEEE Standard Definitions of Terms for Antennas.
This standard establishes definitions for antennas and for systems that incorporate an antenna as a component of the system.

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New Standard

BSR/IEEE 286-202x, Recommended Practice for Measurement of Power Factor Tip-Up of Electric Machinery Stator Coil Insulation (new standard)

Stakeholders: OEM, equipment manufacturers, utilities, machine designers, specification authors.
Project Need: Update the standard to reflect new test methods and add necessary theory of test. Update and improve terminology.
This recommended practice applies to stator coils or bars (half coils) of electric machinery operating at any voltage level. It usually applies to machines with a voltage rating of 6 kV and higher. Individual stator coils outside a core (uninstalled), individual stator coils installed in a core, and completely wound stators are covered in this recommended practice. The tests apply to all coil insulation systems: pre-impregnated coils, post-impregnated coils (global impregnation), and fully loaded (resin-rich) taped coils. This recommended practice is not applicable to non-impregnated individual coils. The coil insulation under test is the major groundwall insulation that is external to the conductor structure. Only that part of the strand and turn insulation that is dielectrically in series with the groundwall insulation enters into the measurements. When testing individual coils and utilizing guard electrodes, only that part of the groundwall insulation under the low-voltage electrode (outer electrode) enters into the measurement.

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New Standard

BSR/IEEE 287.1-202x, Standard for Precision Coaxial Connectors at RF, Microwave and Millimeter-Wave Frequencies - Part 1: General Requirements, Definitions, and Detailed Specifications (new standard)

Stakeholders: Defense, communications, homeland security, automotive, astronomy, wireless testing, communication, telecom, instrumentation manufacturers, test and measurement organizations
Project Need: The present version of the standard is over 12 years old. There have been significant changes in coaxial connectors that need to be addressed. New types have been added and others are seeing little to no usage. The standard needs to be upgraded to reflect the current state-of-the-art. To better fit all of the users of the standard, a new structure is being developed which contains the standard portion (P287.1) and two recommended practice parts (P287.2 and P287.3).
The scope of this standard is to specify coaxial connectors for precision electrical measurements for use at RF, microwave, and millimeter-wave frequencies. Current state-of-the-art coaxial connectors are covered by this standard.

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New Standard

BSR/IEEE 387-202x, Standard for Criteria for Diesel Generator Units Applied as Standby Power Supplies for Nuclear Power Generating Stations (new standard)

Stakeholders: Nuclear industry (utilities, regulators, consultants, manufacturers and architect/engineering design firms)
Project Need: The need for this project is to join the IEC in developing a joint standard on Diesel Generator Units Applied as Standby Power Supplies.
This standard defines the criteria for the application and testing of diesel-generator units used as Class 1E standby power supplies in nuclear power generating stations.

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New Standard

BSR/IEEE 535-202x, Standard for Qualification of Class 1E Vented Lead Acid Storage Batteries for Nuclear Power Generating Stations (new standard)

Stakeholders: Utilities, engineers, and consultants that qualify batteries for use in Nuclear Power Stations. In addition, the NRC references this standard in Regulatory Guide 1.158 and uses this standard when reviewing licensee submittals regarding safety-related batteries. Groups within the IEEE interested in this standard would be the Nuclear Power engineering committee (NPEC), specifically the group responsible for the environmental qualification (addressed in IEEE 323) and the seismic qualification (addressed in IEEE 344).
Project Need: The standard is coming up on the ten-year revision requirement. This revision will incorporate the corrigendum.
This standard describes qualification methods for Class 1E vented lead-acid batteries and racks to be used in nuclear power generating stations outside primary containment. Qualifications required by IEEE Std 308(TM) can be demonstrated by using the procedures in this standard in accordance with IEEE Std 323(TM). Application of batteries in nuclear power generating stations can be divided into two sections: duty cycles equal to or less than 8 h and duty cycles greater than 8 h. This standard provides a process to demonstrate qualification for both applications. This standard is based on the user demonstrating that the predominant failure mechanism is positive plate grid corrosion. The following technologies have been demonstrated to meet this criterion for full float service: (a) Lead-calcium, (b) Lead-antimony, and (c) Lead-selenium low-antimony. To apply this standard to vented lead-acid technologies other than those listed above, the user is required to demonstrate the following for full float service: (a) The predominant failure mechanism is positive plate grid corrosion; (b) The accelerated aging factors shall be determined in 8.3.2 e. Battery sizing, maintenance, capacity testing, installation, charging equipment, and consideration of other type batteries are beyond the scope of this standard.

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New Standard

BSR/IEEE 691-202x, Guide for Transmission Structure Foundation Design and Testing (new standard)

Stakeholders: Utilities, design consultants, construction contractors.
Project Need: The guide is necessary for utiities, consultants, and foundation construction contractors to use for the design and construction of foundations. The need for the PAR is to update this standard.
The material presented in this design guide pertains to the design of foundations for conventional transmission line structures, which include lattice towers, single or multiple shaft poles, H-frame structures, and anchors for guyed structures. It discusses the mode of loads that those structures impose on their foundations and applicable foundation performance criteria. The design guide addresses subsurface investigations and the design of foundations, such as spread foundations (footings), drilled shafts, direct embedded poles, driven piles, and anchors. The full-scale load testing of the above-listed foundation types is also presented. This design guide does not include the structural design of the foundations nor the design of the structure. The foundation engineer should have an understanding of the magnitudes and time-history of various loading conditions imposed on the foundations in order to provide a suitable foundation to support the transmission line structures under the actual loading conditions that may be reasonably expected in actual service.

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New Standard

BSR/IEEE 751-202x, Guide for Wood Structures Used for Overhead Electric Transmission Lines (new standard)

Stakeholders: Utilities, consultants, manufacturers.
Project Need: To provide a consolidated design guide and list of references in use of the design of wood transmission structures.
This guide consolidates useful information, methods, and reference materials that define the state of the art in the design of wood pole transmission structures, commonly in the 69 kV through 345 kV range, into one document. This guide addresses application of wood in transmission structures, characteristics of wood, methods of analysis, loadings, connections, non-wood members, erection and framing, quality assurance, electrical considerations, testing, and maintenance.

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New Standard

BSR/IEEE 802.1AB-202x, Standard for Local and Metropolitan Area Networks - Station and Media Access Control Connectivity Discovery (new standard)

Stakeholders: This standard will be of interest to all current 802 LAN users as well as new use cases such as consumer electronics, telecom, and data center networking.
Project Need: There is one published corrigendum to the standard, and a second is under development; it is desirable to revise the standard to incorporate both corrigenda. This revision is being performed solely in order to merge the two corrigenda with the base document; the project will not include any new functionality in the revised standard.
The scope of this standard is to define a protocol and management elements, suitable for advertising information to stations attached to the same IEEE 802 LAN, for the purpose of populating physical topology and device discovery management information databases.

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New Standard

BSR/IEEE 802f-202x, Standard for Local and Metropolitan Area Networks - Overview and Architecture - Amendment: YANG Data Model for EtherTypes (new standard)

Stakeholders: Developers, providers, and users of networking services and equipment.
Project Need: The IEEE Registration Authority EtherTypes public listing may be misleading because assignees, whose contact information is often unreliable, have not updated the information provided on their application for the EtherType. This project is the most efficient way to create an accurate listing of the common names and descriptions used within the industry for the protocols identified by a particular EtherType. YANG (Request for Comment (RFC) 7950) is a formalized data modeling language that is widely accepted and can be used to simplify network configuration. A YANG module with an authoritative list of EtherTypes enhances compatibility of modern networks and aids in the efficiency of managing them.
This amendment specifies YANG modules that contain the EtherType information, including a compact human-readable name and description. The name and description for an initial set of EtherTypes are defined for inclusion in the IEEE Registration Authority EtherType public listing. This amendment also addresses errors and omissions in IEEE Std 802 description of existing functionality.

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New Standard

BSR/IEEE 1003.1-202x, Standard for Information Technology - Portable Operating System Interface (POSIX(R)) Base Specifications, Issue 8 (new standard)

Stakeholders: The stakeholders are the IT industry at large, as these are foundation standards for many operating systems.
Project Need: This document is supported widely in the industry.
IEEE Std 1003.1-202x defines a standard operating system interface and environment, including a command interpreter (or "shell"), and common utility programs to support applications portability at the source code level. IEEE Std 1003.1-202x comprises four major components (each in an associated volume): (1) General terms, concepts, and interfaces common to all volumes of IEEE Std 1003.1-202x, including utility conventions and C-language header definitions, are included in the Base Definitions volume of IEEE Std 1003.1-202x; (2) Definitions for system service functions and subroutines, language-specific system services for the C programming language, function issues, including portability, error handling, and error recovery, are included in the System Interfaces volume of IEEE Std 1003.1-202x; (3) Definitions for a standard source code-level interface to command interpretation services (a "shell") and common utility programs for application programs are included in the Shell and Utilities volume of IEEE Std 1003.1-202x; and (4) Extended rationale that did not fit well into the rest of the document structure, containing historical information concerning the contents of IEEE Std 1003.1-202x and why features were included or discarded by the standard developers, is included in the Rationale (Informative) volume of IEEE Std 1003.1-202x.

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New Standard

BSR/IEEE 1095-202x, Guide for the Installation of Vertical Generators and Generator/Motors for Hydroelectric Applications (new standard)

Stakeholders: The stakeholders for this project are owners, erectors, and suppliers of vertical generators and generator/motors for hydroelectric applications.
Project Need: This revision addresses significant technology changes impacting the installation of vertical generators and generator/motors for hydroelectric applications that have occurred since this guide was originally prepared. Guidelines contained in this document are harmonized with current international practices. This guide provides a standard method and language for use in the erection of vertical generators and generator/motors. The procedures for installation described in this guide apply to all types of synchronous generators and generator/motors rated 5 MVA and above to be coupled to hydraulic turbines or hydraulic pump/turbines having vertical shafts.

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New Standard

BSR/IEEE 1149.7-202x, Standard for Reduced-Pin and Enhanced-Functionality Test Access Port and Boundary-Scan Architecture (new standard)

Stakeholders: Stakeholders include semiconductor manufacturers, debug and test system manufacturers, system designers, and OEMs in nearly every segment of the electronics market (especially consumer electronics and mobile communications).
Project Need: Increased integration levels, the consolidation of systems into fewer chips, and the increased focus on low-power operation and single-chip system solutions have created testing and debugging challenges that did not exist when the IEEE Std 1149.1 standard was developed. Some of the problems facing the industry include: Expanding interconnect requirements and shrinking die sizes have produced severe pressure to reduce pins allocated for any given purpose; Expanding system complexity is driving higher and higher expectations for the performance and functionality of debug, test and trace systems; Sophisticated power management techniques, both at PCB level and systems-on-a-chip (SOC), face increasing obstacles from IEEE Std 1149.1 which did not anticipate these requirements; Broad deployment of IP cores using different debug/test methodologies are increasingly difficult to support with a single, standard external debug and test interface; Extraordinarily broad adoption of IEEE Std 1149.1 has produced an environment intolerant of discontinuities in debug and test systems, inhibiting the introduction of new technologies. The goal of this project is to enable existing IEEE Std 1149.1-based systems to be easily upgraded to meet these challenges without creating discontinuities with legacy systems.
The standard will define a link between IEEE Std 1149.1, IEEE Standard Test Access Port and Boundary Scan Architecture interfaces in Debug and Test Systems (DTS), and IEEE 1149.1 (JTAG) interfaces in Target Systems (TS). The link defined by this standard introduces an additional layer between these legacy interfaces. This layer may be viewed as an adapter that provides new functionality and features while preserving all elements of the original IEEE 1149.1 (JTAG) interfaces. The standard will define the link behavior (including timing characteristics of signals), protocols, and functionality of the adapters deployed within the DTS and TS. The standard will not modify or create inconsistencies with IEEE 1149.1 (JTAG). The standard will define a superset of the IEEE 1149.1 specification and achieve compliance with the IEEE 1149.1 standard.

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New Standard

BSR/IEEE 1215-202x, Guide for the Application of Separable Insulated Connectors (new standard)

Stakeholders: This guide will be used by utility engineers, contractors, and linemen for both educational and operational purposes.
Project Need: This revision will address changes made to separable connectors since the last issue and it will also expand on existing topics. Users will benefit from updates reflecting current technologies and operating practices. This guide provides general information on the application and operation of shielded separable connectors. It is intended to be basic, and supplement the manufacturer's specific recommendations and established user practices.

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New Standard

BSR/IEEE 1450.6.2-202x, Standard for Memory Modeling in Core Test Language (new standard)

Stakeholders: The stakeholders for this project are: electronic design automation industry, telecom industry, medical industry, memory design and manufacturing industry, instrumentation industry, automobile industry, manufacturing automation, and any industry that requires an electronic integrated circuit.
Project Need: The existing IEEE 1450.6.2-2014 (Memory CTL) standard does not address new memory-specific characteristics and structural information required to create memory test patterns and sequences. Users of the standard experienced inconsistencies and inadequacies in describing some of the memory features which might lead to ambiguity in implementing the correct memory test. In addition, the standard does not describe the memory layout information that is necessary to fail bit mapping and debugging.
System on Chip (SoC) test requires reuse of test data and test structures developed for individual cores (designs) when integrated into larger integrated circuits. This standard defines language constructs sufficient to represent the context of a memory core and of the integration of that memory core into an SoC. This facilitates the development and reuse of test and repair mechanisms for memories. This standard also defines constructs that represent the test structures internal to the memory core for reuse in the creation of the tests for the logic outside the memory core. Semantic rules are defined for the language to facilitate interoperability between different entities (the memory core provider, the system integrator, and the automation tool developer) involved in the creation of an SoC. The capabilities are an extension of IEEE Std 1450.6(TM)-2005. As a result of this extension, CTL's limitations of handling memories are addressed.

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New Standard

BSR/IEEE 1451.9-202x, Standard for Tidal Turbine Health Monitoring System (HMS) with Communication Protocols and Transducer Electronic Data Sheet (TEDS) Formats (new standard)

Stakeholders: This standard can be adopted by the international ocean marine renewable energy industry globally, including tidal turbine manufacturers, tidal power farm owners, marine renewable energy service companies, and other interested parties.
Project Need: Water is 815 times denser than air, thus tidal energy is more powerful than wind energy and presently one of the more favored forms of marine renewable energy. Unlike wind, tides are predictable and stable; therefore, tidal generators are steady and produce a reliable stream of electricity. Tidal turbines are very much like underwater wind turbines, except the rotors are driven by consistent, fast-moving tidal currents. Since tidal turbines operate in complex ocean underwater environments, it is critical to deploy reliable smart remote tidal turbine health monitoring systems for reliable operation and maintenance. It is projected that tidal energy will be commercially profitable by 2020 at scale with better technology. However, currently there is no guideline or standard on turbine health monitoring systems to help manufacturers and users to ensure reliable operations of tidal turbine systems. Therefore, there is a strong need for a standardized data acquisition system and communication protocol to facilitate remote tidal turbine health monitoring. The communication (wired and wireless) process and techniques specified in the standard can effectively improve health monitoring of tidal turbine rotor blades, and determine unhealthy signal mechanisms, including damage and abnormal blade pitching/yaw control or current turbulence behaviors.
This standard establishes communication protocols and Transducer Electronic Data Sheet (TEDS) formats for tidal turbine Health Monitoring Systems (HMS). The standard can be also utilized for other ocean power generation systems, such as wave energy conversion systems.

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New Standard

BSR/IEEE 1500-202x, Standard Testability Method for Embedded Core-Based Integrated Circuits (new standard)

Stakeholders: IP and core providers, core users and SoC integrators, design automation providers, manufacturing and test engineers, and test equipment providers.
Project Need: IEEE Std 1500 provides a bridge between core providers and core users and also facilitates the automation of test data transfer and reuse between these two entities. This automation relies on information requirements (the information model) placed on the core provider to ensure that the core can be successfully integrated by the core user. The result is shorter time-to-market for core providers and core users. The data transfer and reuse from the core provider to the core user are based on the premise that the core test data are left unchanged, while the test protocol is adapted from the IEEE 1500 hardware interface to the SoC.
IEEE Std 1500 is a standard design-for-testability method for integrated circuits (ICs) containing embedded nonmergeable cores. This method is independent of the underlying functionality of the IC or its individual embedded cores. The method supports the necessary requirements for the test of such ICs, while allowing for ease of interoperability of cores that may have originated from different sources. This method is usable for all classes of digital cores, including hierarchical cores.

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New Standard

BSR/IEEE 1559-202x, Standard for Inertial Systems Terminology (new standard)

Stakeholders: Users, producers, and those with general interest in inertial system.
Project Need: Standard 1559 would have been moved to inactive-reserved status at the end of 2019. A few of the existing definitions need to be updated and additional definitions need to be added.
This standard provides a source of definitions of terminology used in the development, manufacture, and test of aided and unaided inertial systems used for navigation, guidance, orientation, stabilization, and related applications. This is a companion document to IEEE Std 528(TM).

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New Standard

BSR/IEEE 1609.13-202x, Wireless Access in Vehicular Environments - Reliable Data Transport Mechanisms for Multiple Receivers (new standard)

Stakeholders: Automotive, roadside infrastructure, state and local transportation officials, security management service providers.
Project Need: In the Wireless Access in Vehicular Environments (WAVE) setting, WAVE system activities might only operate correctly or produce good outcomes if the preponderance of system participants have access to up-to-date system information such as security management, regulations, road conditions, evacuation routes, etc. This data is larger than a single packet, important, and of interest to many participants. Although system participants can, in principle, obtain this data by connecting over a Wide Area Network (WAN) to a service that provides it, for system robustness it would be prudent to provide a mechanism for distributing this data that is effective even in the absence of WAN connectivity. This standard provides that mechanism, along with guidelines for the specification of application interactions with that mechanism.
This standard provides mechanisms for distribution of data within the Wireless Access in Vehicular Environments (WAVE) system. These mechanisms are optimized for use in the vehicular environment, where connectivity may be intermittent; for large data transfers; and for data which is of interest to a large number of system participants. Considerations addressed by the standard include image identification and versioning, discovery, distribution, error correction, and security.

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New Standard

BSR/IEEE 1623-202x, Guide for the Functional Specification of Medium Voltage (1 kV - 35 kV) Electronic Shunt Devices for Dynamic Voltage Compensation (new standard)

Stakeholders: Electric utility engineers.
Project Need: A revision is needed to update IEEE 1623 to IEEE SA format, with minor edits as required, prior to the December 2020 expiration date of the guide.
This project provides guidelines on the preparation of a functional specification for a solid-state shunt device used to compensate voltage fluctuation. The guide covers devices rated to medium voltage (1-35kV). The device contains in general: an inverter, rectifier or DC converter, energy storage device, and coupling transformer connected in parallel. The guide also covers the following equipment to assure proper interface with the electric network, including but not limited to voltage and current transformers, disconnect switches, circuit breakers and three-phase low-voltage service for auxiliary power.

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New Standard

BSR/IEEE 1637-202x, Guide for Selection and Application of Terminations for Shielded Alternating-Current Power Cable Rated 5 kV - 46 kV (new standard)

Stakeholders: Users and installers of medium voltage power cables and accessories.
Project Need: The selection guide already exists and we are modifying it to include application information. This is to capture knowledge for newer engineers before many of us older engineers retire.
This guide discusses the reasons why a termination is necessary on a shielded power cable. The guide includes a short tutorial on termination theory, a general discussion of design and materials, and a selection flow chart and an application spacing guide.

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New Standard

BSR/IEEE 1719-202x, Guide for Evaluating Stator Cores of AC Electric Machines Rated 1 MVA and Higher (new standard)

Stakeholders: Utilities, independent producers, OEMs, repair facilities.
Project Need: There is no current standard published to assist a generator owner in determining the need for stator core replacement. There is also no standard published to assess the condition of a stator core.
This guide describes methods which may be used to evaluate the condition of stator cores of AC electric machines including generators, motors, and synchronous condensers, and summarizes background information relevant for the informed application of these methods. This guide is not intended to provide detailed inspection, testing, and maintenance procedures. Other IEEE standards and references related to stator core evaluations and repairs are listed in Clause 2, "Normative References". The methods outlined in this standard are generally applicable to machines rated 1 MVA (1340 HP) and higher. However, these methods may be applicable to units of lower rating.

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New Standard

BSR/IEEE 1799-202x, Recommended Practice for Quality Control Testing of External Discharges on Stator Coils, Bars, and Windings (new standard)

Stakeholders: The stakeholders for this project are manufacturers and users of large (form wound) electric motors and generators.
Project Need: This recommended practice provides essential information for quality control of external discharges of stator windings. This recommended practice needs to be revised before it expires, since it has been in use for 7 years.
This recommended practice provides a procedure to detect external discharges in form-wound bars and coils and complete stator windings of rotating machines operating in air with a rated line-to-line voltage greater than 2300 V at power frequency. The recommended practice is applicable to bars, coils, and complete stator windings. The recommended practice covers two inspection methods: the visual blackout test, and the use of corona imaging instruments.

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New Standard

BSR/IEEE 1912-202x, Standard for Privacy and Security Framework for Consumer Wireless Devices (new standard)

Stakeholders: Stakeholders for this standard include communication technology manufacturers, service providers, application developers, end users, researchers, and policy makers and administrators.
Project Need: The project develops a standard to define a privacy scale for businesses or organizations seeking to avoid the pitfall of failing to provide adequate privacy protection for consumer data. On May 25, 2018, the EU General Data Protection Regulation went into effect, marking a dramatic shift in the regulatory obligations of digital technology manufacturers and data managers as it relates to the protection of consumer privacy. The cost to an entity for non-compliance can be €20 million or four percent of annual turnover, whichever is greater. Following the actions taken by the EU, the State of California, on June 28, 2018, passed the California Consumer Privacy Act, which went into effect on January 1, 2020. This law protects the privacy of California residents by giving them the right to know what personal data companies collect on them, their consumer devices, and their children, the right to opt-out of the sale of personal data, and the right to sue companies for data breaches. Californians can also request that a business delete their personal information. To manage the new privacy legal landscape, companies and organizations will need the standard developed by this project to help them to determine how to view consumer data practices and develop strategies to avoid costly privacy regulatory violations.
This standard defines a privacy scale that shall be applied to data that is defined as personal identifiable information that is being collected, retained, processed, or shared by or among applications implemented on networked edge, fog, or cloud computing devices. This privacy scale data provides input to assessment tools that developers or users of these applications use to develop, discover, recognize, or implement appropriate privacy settings for types or levels of personal data resident on these devices.

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New Standard

BSR/IEEE 2040.1-202x, Taxonomy and Definitions for Connected and Automated Vehicles (new standard)

Stakeholders: Consumers; manufacturers; service providers; technology developers; government agencies; and other parties in transportation, automotive, communications, electronics, and other related industries.
Project Need: Connected and automated vehicles have the potential to not only significantly decrease accidents and fatalities on roads, but also improve the time efficiency and energy efficiency of traffic flows due to higher synchronization of vehicle movements, which may help avoid extending the existing infrastructure. However, there are hypes, confusions, and misunderstandings about the state-of-the-art vehicle functionalities in the market as well as the laboratories. The lack of taxonomy and definitions for connected and automated vehicles is not only misleading consumers but also risking the safety of the public including passengers, pedestrians, and other traffic participants. This project is needed to set the grounds for discussions on connected and automated vehicles, clarify the necessary functionalities, and help consumers make choices and stay safe. "Autonomous" and "automated" are distinguished terms in the context of vehicle driving functions. This standard focuses on "automated vehicles" since "autonomous vehicles" involve more complex technologies and may delay the implementation on public roads.
This standard specifies the taxonomy and definitions for connected and automated vehicles.

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New Standard

BSR/IEEE 2040.2-202x, Recommended Practice for Multi-Input Based Decision Making of Automated Vehicles Driving on Public Roads (new standard)

Stakeholders: Consumers; manufacturers; service providers; technology developers; government agencies; and other parties in transportation, automotive, communications, electronics, and other related industries.
Project Need: Automated vehicles have the potential to not only significantly decrease accidents and fatalities on roads, but also improve the time efficiency and energy efficiency of traffic flows due to higher synchronization of vehicle movements, which may help avoid extending the existing infrastructure. Multiple inputs including but not limited to sensors on this vehicle, inputs from other vehicles, and inputs from the infrastructure need to be considered in the decision making of automated vehicles. It will be a challenge when different inputs suggest different actions for the vehicle to decide. This project is needed to recommend solutions to overcome such situations in order to maximize the safe driving and avoid negative impact on the traffic flow.
This document provides the recommended practice for an automated vehicle driving on public roads to decide the next action based on multiple inputs including but not limited to sensors on this vehicle, inputs from other vehicles, and inputs from the infrastructure. This document itemizes the cases when different inputs suggest different actions and recommends solutions in these cases.

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New Standard

BSR/IEEE 2040.3-202x, Recommended Practice for Permitting Automated Vehicles to Drive on Public Roads (new standard)

Stakeholders: Consumers; manufacturers; service providers; technology developers; government agencies; and other parties in transportation, automotive, communications, electronics, and other related industries.
Project Need: Automated vehicles have the potential to not only significantly decrease accidents and fatalities on roads, but also improve the time efficiency and energy efficiency of traffic flows due to higher synchronization of vehicle movements, which may help avoid extending the existing infrastructure. However, the state-of-the-art vehicle functionalities are not able to address all the circumstances on roads to drive safely. The aim of this project is to facilitate the adoption of automated vehicle technologies while ensuring the safety and efficiency in traffic flows. This standard will be updated along with the evolution of automated vehicle technologies and technical progresses into the infrastructure.
This document provides the recommended practice for a regulator to permit automated vehicles to drive on public roads when specific conditions are met. This document itemizes the combinations of vehicle capabilities and different situations on public roads.

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New Standard

BSR/IEEE 2040-202x, Standard for General Requirements for Fully Automated Vehicles Driving on Public Roads (new standard)

Stakeholders: Consumers; manufacturers; service providers; technology developers; government agencies; and other parties in transportation, automotive, communications, electronics, and other related industries.
Project Need: Automated vehicles have the potential to not only significantly decrease accidents and fatalities on roads, but also improve the time efficiency and energy efficiency of traffic flows due to higher synchronization of vehicle movements, which may help avoid extending the existing infrastructure. However, there are hypes, confusions, and misunderstandings about the state-of-the-art vehicle functionalities in the market as well as the laboratories. The lack of general requirements for fully automated vehicles is misleading consumers and risking the safety of the public including passengers, pedestrians, and other traffic participants. This project is needed to clarify what a fully automated vehicle is supposed to be capable of, point out the direction and the ultimate goal of automated driving technology evolution, and provide a reference for the public body to certify and regulate automated vehicles on public roads.
This standard specifies the general requirements that a fully automated vehicle shall meet in order to drive on public roads. This standard serves as a comprehensive checklist of all the use cases, scenarios, and worst conditions that a fully automated vehicle certified by the public body shall address on public roads in order to protect the safety of the public including passengers, pedestrians, and other traffic participants.

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New Standard

BSR/IEEE 2067-202x, Fiber Optic Sensors - Fiber Bragg Grating Interrogator Standard - Terminology and Definitions (new standard)

Stakeholders: Consumers; manufacturers; service providers; technology developers; government agencies; and other parties in transportation, automotive, communications, electronics, and other related industries.
Project Need: In performing a gap analysis on commercial Bragg-grating fiber-optic sensor interrogators, it became clear that there was confusion on how to interpret performance specifications. This creates problems and barriers for end users to implement this technology. Therefore, clear definitions that properly define the performance specifications are needed.
The scope of this standard is to provide definitions and explanations of terms relating to the use of fiber Bragg grating interrogators. It also defines a list of the key performance parameters needed to describe fully a Bragg grating-based sensor system and to allow the end user readily to compare systems from different suppliers.

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New Standard

BSR/IEEE 2141.2-202x, Standard for Transforming Enterprise Information Systems from Centralized Architecture into Blockchain-Based Decentralized Architecture (new standard)

Stakeholders: Large enterprises (especially global ones), research institutes, government agencies, international organizations, NGOs, IT service providers.
Project Need: Enterprise information systems, such as ERP (Enterprise Resource Planning), MRP (Material Requirements Planning), CRM (Customer Relationship Management), and MIS (Management Information System), have been widely adopted by today's enterprises and become the essential infrastructure in their daily business. Many of these systems have a legacy-centralized architecture which is vulnerable to falsification, tampering, and other malicious damage from technically authorized users. Along with the emergence of blockchain technology, there is a rising need for replacing these systems with blockchain-based tamperproof systems. This project is needed to specify the requirements, systems, methods, testing, and verification for the transformation from a legacy-centralized architecture into a blockchain-based decentralized architecture while minimizing the transformation cost.
This standard specifies the requirements, systems, methods, testing, and verification for transforming enterprise information systems from a legacy centralized architecture into a blockchain-based decentralized architecture in order to improve the trust among multiple parties and participants while minimizing the transformation cost.

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New Standard

BSR/IEEE 2141.3-202x, Standard for Transforming Enterprise Information Systems from Distributed Architecture into Blockchain-Based Decentralized Architecture (new standard)

Stakeholders: Large enterprises (especially global ones), research institutes, government agencies, international organizations, NGOs, IT service providers.
Project Need: Enterprise information systems, such as ERP (Enterprise Resource Planning), MRP (Material Requirements Planning), CRM (Customer Relationship Management), and MIS (Management Information System), have been widely adopted by today's enterprises and become the essential infrastructure in their daily business. Many of these systems have a legacy distributed architecture which is vulnerable to falsification, tampering, and other malicious damage from technically authorized users. Along with the emergence of blockchain technology, there is a rising need for replacing these systems with blockchain-based tamperproof systems. This project is needed to specify the requirements, systems, methods, testing, and verification for the transformation from a legacy-distributed architecture into a blockchain-based decentralized architecture while minimizing the transformation cost.
This standard specifies the requirements, systems, methods, testing, and verification for transforming enterprise information systems from a legacy distributed architecture into a blockchain-based decentralized architecture in order to improve the trust among multiple parties and participants while minimizing the transformation cost.

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New Standard

BSR/IEEE 2145-202x, Standard for Framework and Definitions for Blockchain Governance (new standard)

Stakeholders: Protocol developers, token holders, operators of nodes (including miners, validators, supernodes and other operators), developers, and users of software systems that integrate with blockchain technology, and all others interfacing with this technology.
Project Need: In the fast moving field of blockchain and distributed ledger technology, the topic of blockchain governance has emerged as a constraint on adoption and wider use of the technology. Governance conversations are hampered by a lack of an agreed lexicon. By creating such an agreed lexicon, the standard shall reduce misunderstandings and speed critique and learning, and improve designs of specific systems.
This standard provides a common nomenclature and framework for describing blockchain governance across all use cases and contexts, including public, private, permissioned, permissionless, and hybrid. The standard is only normative regarding terminology. It is non-normative with respect to the design of particular blockchain protocols and systems. Where two terms are in common use for one concept, the standard shall define both terms and elaborate on any meaningful distinctions between them.

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New Standard

BSR/IEEE 2410-202x, Standard for Biometric Privacy (new standard)

Stakeholders: Consumer electronic and mobile product developers, banking, including ATMs, point of sale, automotive. Basically, any system needing identity or end-to-end security.
Project Need: With the increasing need to secure user access to their footprints of personally identifiable information (PII) in the Internet (e.g., financial and health records) and enterprise assets, the Standard for Biometric Privacy is designed to control communication with its clients via a two-way SSL/TLS homomorphic interface. Before users are granted access, users must authenticate their identity with an enterprise system that controls access to resources and assets. If authentication is successful, the user is authorized to access resources or assets (i.e., they are "granted access"). Otherwise, they are denied access. Identity must be established at some prior phase via registration of information (e.g., username, token, or biometric) that identifies the user with an account in the system. Biometrics have a long-held hope of replacing usernames, passwords, and tokens by establishing non-repudiable identity and providing authentication with convenience. Biometrics include a wide range of information taken from a person, for example, fingerprints, face, voice, and iris pattern; and his/her behavioral properties, for example, gait, date, time, and location. Convenience is driving industry and consumers toward the biometrics-based access management solutions, say studies from Ericsson, PayPal, IBM, and Microsoft. The Standard for Biometric Privacy provides a biometric-agnostic security protocol for private authentication, identification, and liveness.

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New Standard

BSR/IEEE 2416-202x, Standard for Power Modeling to Enable System-Level Analysis (new standard)

Stakeholders: Electronics systems designers (e.g., networking and mobile communications), embedded software and firmware developers, software application developers, system architects, reliability engineers, device integrators, processor providers (e.g., servers and laptops), silicon vendors and manufacturers, providers of semiconductor intellectual property (pre-designed blocks), and vendors of electronic design automation software. All of the above stakeholders have a vested interest in the development of industry standard power modeling approaches to enable system, software and hardware IP centric power analysis and optimization.
Project Need: The increasing importance of power issues has spawned an interest in power-aware design flows. The problem of energy-efficient system design cannot be solved in isolation, and needs to be addressed holistically. All use contexts--as seen from the point of view of software developers, system architects, and reliability engineers--must be considered. Parameterized power models are a key piece of enabling such comprehensive, energy-efficient systems. These models should accurately reflect power dependence on workload and be usable for early power estimation. In particular, using existing modeling capabilities, it is very difficult to create accurate (good predictability of the amount and type of power consumed) and complete (all power events represented) power models for IP block designs which exhibit more than simple power behavior. Besides the needs of accuracy, completeness, and conciseness, for any power model to be effective, it must be transportable between applications that operate at different levels of abstraction (such as software programming, pre-design estimation, TLM simulation, RTL simulation, etc.), and it must address power variability issues by supporting PVT independence and power contributor segregation. Finally, the modeling techniques should be usable across different types of semiconductor IP. While some power-modeling capabilities exist today, they are mainly geared for modeling low-level primitives, and are insufficient for modeling more complex objects...
This standard describes a parameterized and abstracted power model enabling system, software, and hardware intellectual property (IP)-centric power analysis and optimization. It defines concepts for the development of parameterized, accurate, efficient, and complete power models for systems and hardware IP blocks usable for system power analysis and optimization. These concepts include, but are not limited to, process, voltage, and temperature (PVT) independence; power and thermal management interface; and workload and architecture parameterization. Such models are suitable for use in software development flows and hardware design flows, as well as for representing both pre-silicon-estimated and post-silicon-measured data. This standard also defines the necessary requirements for the information content of parameterized, accurate, efficient, and complete power models to help guide development and usage of other related power, workload, and functional modeling standards, such as UPF. IEEE Std 1801(TM)-2018; System C, IEEE Std 1666(TM)-2016; and SystemVerilog, IEEE Std 1800 (TM) -2017. Beyond defining the concepts and related standard requirements, this standard also recommends the use of other relevant design flow standards (e.g., IP-XACT IEEE Std 1685(TM)-2014 [B2]2), with the objective of enabling more complete and usable power-aware design flows.

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New Standard

BSR/IEEE 2621.1-202x, Standard for Wireless Diabetes Device Security Assurance: Product Security Evaluation Program (new standard)

Stakeholders: Device manufacturers, clinicians, regulators, certification bodies, independent cybersecurity/privacy experts, healthcare facilitators, test labs, software developers, and patients/consumers.
Project Need: Medical devices used for monitoring and managing diabetes provide life-saving benefits to patients and effective implementation options to healthcare providers. These devices include blood and continuous glucose monitors, insulin pumps, pens, and other insulin-delivery devices, and closed-loop artificial pancreas systems and others. With ever-increasing connectivity and data exchange between these diabetes devices, other devices (such as smartphones), and the Internet, there is an increased risk to the safety and privacy of the patient and to the integrity of the healthcare provider. This standard, therefore, is needed to aid medical manufacturers in the development of more secure, and therefore safer, products as well as to provide the framework for enhancing assurance across the relevant stakeholder community, as described in Section 5.6.
This standard defines a framework for a connected electronic product security evaluation program, which includes: (1) How to apply the ISO/IEC 15408 security evaluation framework in a security evaluation program defined by this standard; (2) Framework for authorizing independent testing labs to be used in the security evaluation program; (3) Framework for certifying results from authorized labs; (4) Framework for defining and approving new security requirements and changes to security requirements, via protection profiles and security targets, to be used in the security evaluation program; and (5) Framework for assuring continued maintenance of assurance post-certification.

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New Standard

BSR/IEEE 2621.2-202x, Standard for Wireless Diabetes Device Security Assurance: Protection Profile for Connected Diabetes Devices (new standard)

Stakeholders: Device manufacturers, clinicians, regulators, certification bodies, independent cybersecurity/privacy experts, healthcare facilitators, test labs, software developers, and patients/consumers.
Project Need: This standard specifies information security requirements for Connected Diabetes Devices (CDD). The standard describes these essential security services provided by the CDD and serves as a foundation for a secure CDD architecture. This standard is needed to aid medical manufacturers in the development of more secure, and therefore safer, products as well as to provide the framework for enhancing assurance across the relevant stakeholder community, as described in Section 5.6.
This standard describes the security requirements, which compose a Protection Profile, for connected diabetes devices (CDDs). This standard includes: (1) Identification of relevant threats to CDDs and derivation of security objectives that counter those threats; (2) Derivation, from the security objectives, of security requirements for CDDs, taking into account the need to balance security and safe clinical application; (3) As part of that balance, differentiation between mandatory and optional requirements and specification of objectives that must be handled by the CDDs deployment environment rather than the CDD itself; (4) As part of that balance, definition of multiple levels of assurance requirements, enabling certification bodies and other stakeholders to apply a level of independent evaluation rigor that meets the collective and often varying needs across disparate situations, deployments, treatment criticality, and device type; and (5) In order to be most useful for a broad audience of stakeholders, an informative layperson's explanation of CDD security requirements, in addition to the formal, normative requirements that follow the standardized requirements definition framework of ISO/IEC 15408.

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New Standard

BSR/IEEE 2621.3-202x, Standard for Wireless Diabetes Device Security Assurance: Guidance for Mobile Devices (new standard)

Stakeholders: Device manufacturers, clinicians, regulators, certification bodies, independent cybersecurity/privacy experts, healthcare facilitators, test labs, software developers, and patients/consumers.
Project Need: The need to assure medical device functionality and safety has become more challenging with the growing use of wireless and Internet-connected devices. There is significantly increased use of off-the-shelf consumer mobile devices (CMDs), (e.g., smartphones) in medical contexts. In order to realize the potential beneficial uses of consumer digital technology, the medical community, including device manufacturers, regulators, caregivers, and patients must be aware of the risks associated with the use of CMDs and apps in these contexts and follow appropriate regulatory, developmental, lifecycle management, and usage guidelines to ensure that proper functionality and safety are maintained.
This standard provides instruction for the safe use of consumer mobile devices (CMDs) in the control of diabetes-related medical devices, including: (1) The safe use of CMDs in both "open loop" and "closed loop" diabetes control solutions; (2) Instruction for the creation of security targets that leverage CMDs, with differentiated emphasis for security targets intended to meet the enhanced-basic and moderate assurance levels, as defined in other parts of this standard; and (3) Instruction for leveraging CMDs in control solutions that have stringent real-time and high-availability (of the connected diabetes device (CDD) solution and/or its enclosing personal area network) requirements.

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New Standard

BSR/IEEE 2818-202x, Reliability Component Stress Analysis and Derating Specification (new standard)

Stakeholders: The stakeholders for the standard are Aerospace, Industrial, and Electronic Module and Device manufacturers.
Project Need: There are many industry and military standards for component derating, but current practice remains ad-hoc and non-scientific. Derating levels are chosen based on historical practice and rules of thumb rather than chosen based on the reliability outcome that is desired for the product or required for the application environment. This standard will establish uniform methods to strategically select and apply derating factors for reliable electronic system design.
This specification establishes uniform methods to increase electronic, electrical, or electromechanical product reliability by decreasing the amount of applied stress (i.e., voltage, current, temperature, power, etc.) to components within the system.

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New Standard

BSR/IEEE 2824-202x, Guide for Testing Mechanical Acoustic Imaging of High Voltage Reactors (new standard)

Stakeholders: Electric power companies, control and test equipment manufacturers, electric power research institutes, universities, laboratories, and other interested entities.
Project Need: Both the number of high-voltage reactors running on the grid and their failure rates are increasing, leading to the need for improved fault detection mechanisms. Traditional detection methods have limitations in detection volume and fault detection rate. Acoustic imaging technology based on microphone arrays can provide higher detection efficiency and accuracy than the traditional detection methods. However, this new method is greatly affected by the testing process. Incorrect results would be received by improper selection of equipment and setting of test parameters. Therefore, it is necessary to establish unified standards for the industry to use in equipment selection, test location, test environment, analysis methods, and other aspects for testing mechanical acoustic imaging of high-voltage reactors.
This guide defines test methodologies and technologies for mechanical acoustic imaging. Acoustic fault recognition mechanisms using acoustic imaging technology are described, enabling, for high-voltage reactors, the identification and diagnosis of abnormal radiated noise in a reactor structure caused by mechanical structural abnormalities such as loose structural parts, metal foreign bodies, and loose leads. Additional use cases and test considerations are described, to support fault-acoustic signal testing of power transformers, switchers, and gas-insulated substation (GIS).

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New Standard

BSR/IEEE 2825-202x, Guide for Static Synchronous Series Compensator (SSSC) General Requirements and Test Methods (new standard)

Stakeholders: Manufacturers, utilities, energy service companies, and other interested entities.
Project Need: Currently, there is no international standard related to SSSCs. An SSSC has the flexibility to control the power flow and suppress sub-synchronous oscillation, which has broad application prospects in the power grid. Scholars from all over the world have carried out in-depth research on SSSC in terms of working principles, key technologies, research, and development of equipment. Availability of a standard guide enables common industry practice and understanding of these systems.
This guide defines composition, function, performance, and testing requirements and test methods for a static synchronous series compensator with the grid voltage level of 220 kV and above. References to documents describing corresponding work for compensators with grid voltage level of 110 kV and below are also provided.

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New Standard

BSR/IEEE 2828-202x, Guide for Measuring Method of Overhead Power Transmission Line Galloping Based on Monocular Video (new standard)

Stakeholders: Utilities, grid operation and maintenance organizations, electric power research institutes, device suppliers, and other interested entities.
Project Need: Overhead power transmission line galloping accidents have occurred in many countries. Anti-galloping is a non-linear problem, and research on the problem relies heavily on effective data obtained on site. At present, these data are few and the quality is poor. The main reason is that present measuring methods are not uniform, and there are few related standards. As this guide defines basic requirements for observation equipment, specifications for measuring parameters, measuring processes, and image processing, it can help obtain sufficient effective data to support research into anti-galloping problems. Standardized requirements can also reduce operational difficulties of maintenance personnel, improve work efficiency, and enhance the scientific study of anti-galloping.
This guide applies to overhead power transmission lines which use split conductors. This guide specifies the main measurement methods, the arrangement of measuring points, data analysis, and processing methods for the observation of transmission-line galloping based on monocular video.

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New Standard

BSR/IEEE 2829-202x, Guide for Handling Non-Sulphur Hexafluoride (SF6) Gas Mixtures for High Voltage Equipment (new standard)

Stakeholders: Manufacturers and users of gas-insulated equipment; insulating gas-processing equipment manufacturers.
Project Need: To provide guidance for users of gas-insulated equipment on handling procedures related to the application of alternative gases and gas mixtures in gas-insulated equipment. This guide will be a companion guide to C37.122.3, Guide for Sulphur Hexafluoride (SF6) Gas Handling for High-Voltage (over 1000 Vac) Equipment.
This guide describes the on-site handling of non-SF6 gases and their gas mixtures used in electric power equipment. This includes gas mixing, filling, analysis, recovery, reclamation, and recycling.

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New Standard

BSR/IEEE 2831-202x, Recommended Practice for Distributed Traveling Wave Fault Location Device for High Voltage Direct Current (HVDC) Transmission Lines (new standard)

Stakeholders: Power grid, electric equipment manufacturers, utilities, energy service companies, and other interested entities.
Project Need: In the case of aspects such as traveling wave data acquisition method, installation method, operation and maintenance, and performance index, different manufacturers have very different approaches. These different approaches impact the performance of fault location devices, and may cause them to be unstable, inaccurate, unreliable, or not maintainable. Therefore, a new protocol for a distributed traveling wave fault location device is necessary and possible due to the numerous applications on HVDC transmission lines, to ensure the effect of fault location.
This recommended practice defines the classification and composition, technical requirements, test methods, inspection rules, marking, packing, transportation, storage, and installation of a distributed traveling wave-fault location device for an HVDC transmission line. This recommended practice can apply to a distributed traveling wave-fault location device for HVDC transmission line, and can be a reference for Alternating Current (AC) transmission lines.

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New Standard

BSR/IEEE 2832-202x, Guide for Control and Protection System test of Hybrid Multi-Terminal High Voltage Direct Current (HVDC) Systems (new standard)

Stakeholders: Construction and operation companies of hybrid multi-terminal hybrid HVDC systems, researchers of C&P functions and characteristics of hybrid multi-terminal hybrid HVDC systems, manufacturers and grid companies to model and test C&P of hybrid multi-terminal HVDC systems.
Project Need: Because of the economic efficiency of Line Commutated Converter HVDC (LCC-HVDC) and better control characteristics of Voltage Source Converter HVDC (VSC-HVDC), multi-terminal hybrid HVDC is quite valuable a development direction. Tests for special functions and characteristics of hybrid multi-terminal hybrid HVDC C&P system are needed. The proposed guide could provide a guide for C&P system tests of Hybrid Multi-terminal High Voltage Direct Current project, which is still absent nowadays.
This document provides general guidance on the control and protection (C&P) tests of Hybrid Multi-terminal High Voltage Direct Current (HVDC) systems which consists of line-commutated converter-based sending terminals and voltage-source converter-based receiving terminals. It concerns preconditions; composition of the test system, test contents, and boundaries; test items and design principles; organization; and quality control requirements. Tests include the stages of factory test, acceptance test, and site commissioning test and trial operation.

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New Standard

BSR/IEEE 2833-202x, Guide for Overhead Transmission Lines with Composite-Insulated-Crossarm Supports (new standard)

Stakeholders: Transmission line designers, insulator string manufacturers, grid operators, grid construction companies, and other interested entities.
Project Need: At the present stage, CICA transmission lines have been built in several countries, but due to a series of reasons such as the difficulty in design and the long tower-type test cycles, they have not been widely popularized. CICA overhead transmission lines enable grid investors and operators to construct and operate the grid more economically and environmentally. CICA overhead transmission lines can solve problems seen with existing overhead transmission lines listed below: (a) route selection in areas with tight transmission corridors where it is difficult to acquire land - environmental damage caused by large area of tower foundation - conductor wind deflection; (b) icing flashover; (c) cleaning, testing, and replacement of conventional insulators; and (d) large-scale use of steel towers, resulting in environmental pollution problems. Currently, there are no relevant technical standards for CICA overhead transmission lines in IEC and IEEE. Based on the concept of building more safe, reliable, economical, and environmentally friendly overhead transmission lines, it is necessary to formulate standards for CICA overhead transmission lines.
This guide specifies the technical requirements for overhead transmission lines with composite insulator crossarm (CICA) support, which includes design requirements, component technology, test technology, construction and acceptance, and operation and maintenance specifications.

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New Standard

BSR/IEEE 2841-202x, Framework and Process for Deep Learning Evaluation (new standard)

Stakeholders: Companies and researchers who use or rely on deep learning algorithms; software engineers and data scientists involved implementing deep learning; consumers of products backed by deep learning.
Project Need: Deep learning algorithms have an extensive range of applications including image classification, object detection, speech recognition, and natural language processing. Deep learning technologies and applications are widely used and often rapidly developed by enterprises and academic institutions, which makes them particularly vulnerable to flaws that could lead to erroneous results and failures. This document responds by helping producers and users efficiently develop quality deep learning algorithms and evaluate the algorithms or software they use. This document addresses ways to assess the scope, terms and definitions, assessment index system, assessment process, requirements phase, design phase, implementation phase, and operation phase. It will help improve algorithm reliability and examine the correctness of algorithms, implementation of code, the influence of objective function, the influence of training data, the influence of adversarial examples, the influence of hardware and software platform dependence and the influence of environmental data. Issues addressed includes task metrics, response time, code normalization, and code vulnerability.
This document defines best practices for developing and implementing deep learning algorithms and defines a framework and criteria for evaluating algorithm reliability and quality of the resulting software systems.

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New Standard

BSR/IEEE 2842-202x, Recommended Practice for Secure Multi-Party Computation (new standard)

Stakeholders: Stakeholders for the standard include: Product or service providers, research institutes engaged in Secure Multi-Party Computation, Internet companies, telecom companies, security technology companies, etc.
Project Need: No standard exists today that systematically defines the Multi-Party Computation framework and recommended Multi-Party Computation practices. With the rapid development of mobile Internet, Internet of Things, cloud computing, and other information technologies, data has become a new valuable resource. Different organizations often have different dimensions of data, which can only be fully utilized through collaboratively analysis and integration. However, data collaboration will increase the risk of information leakage. Several ad hoc solutions try to solve the problem but they either require a trusted third party, or lack an intensive security analysis, thus cannot guarantee full protection of sensitive data. Secure Multi-Party Computation is a technology that allows a set of parties to jointly perform computations on their data without any information leakage beyond the computation result. An example of such a scenario is elections via secret ballot. Another is the millionaires' problem, in which two millionaires, Alice and Bob, who are interested in knowing which of them is richer without revealing their actual wealth. Promising as Multi-Party Computation is, many organizations have spent efforts on implementing and deploying Multi-Party Computation. But a lack of consensus on Multi-Party Computation frameworks often leads to usage obstacles.
This standard provides a technical framework for Secure Multi-Party Computation, including specifying: An overview of Secure Multi-Party Computation, a technical framework of Secure Multi-Party Computation, security levels of Secure Multi-Party Computation, and use cases based on Secure Multi-Party Computation.

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New Standard

BSR/IEEE 2844-202x, Recommended Practice for Limiting Voltage Imbalance in Electric Power Systems (new standard)

Stakeholders: Power suppliers, consumers, and manufacturers of three-phase equipment.
Project Need: There is significantly more material in IEEE Standard 1250 regarding voltage imbalance than any other voltage quality topic. IEEE Standard 1250 collects and summarizes voltage quality recommendations from other standards such as harmonic distortion recommendations from IEEE Standard 519, but at present there is not a separate IEEE standard devoted to voltage imbalance. This standard will provide more thorough coverage of this voltage quality topic than is intended in IEEE 1250.
This recommended practice includes recommended voltage imbalance limits, the determination of the level of voltage imbalance, and the expected voltage imbalance following the connection of new unbalanced loads. This recommended practice also includes information on the impact of unbalanced supply voltage on common end-user and supplier equipment.

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New Standard

BSR/IEEE 2845-202x, Trial Use Standard for Testing and Evaluating the Dielectric Performance of Celebratory Balloons in Contact with Overhead Power Distribution Lines Rated up to 38 kV System Voltage (new standard)

Stakeholders: Utility engineers, manufacturers, general public, and environmental and safety advocates
Project Need: At present, there are no test protocols to ensure new celebratory balloon designs have sufficient dielectric strength to avoid causing power outages, customer service interruptions, and harm to the distribution power lines and equipment.
This standard is applicable to celebratory balloons that are comparable in size and shape to what are commonly referred to as gas-filled foil balloons, which are available on the market and ionize when in close proximity to energized distribution power lines. The test procedures evaluate the dielectric performance of celebratory balloons in close proximity to energized distribution power lines with the intent of minimizing balloon caused power system interruptions (faults). The scope is limited to distribution system voltages of 38 kV or less. The effects of moisture and contaminants are not investigated under this procedure.

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New Standard

BSR/IEEE 2846-202x, Formal Model for Safety Considerations in Automated Vehicle Decision Making (new standard)

Stakeholders: Automotive OEMs, Tier1 suppliers, automated driving system developers, 3rd-party test and assessment centers, Mobility-as-a-Service (MaaS) providers.
Project Need: Government and Industry alike are in need of an open, transparent, and technology-neutral standard that formalizes a machine-interpretable definition of automated driving safety. Industry implementers creating "Safe By Design" automated vehicles as well as government and independent assessors need a metric to assess whether an automated vehicle is driving safely according to the agreed-upon balance between safety and practicability that is at the heart of driving in the real world. Without a formal model for automated vehicle decision-making, industry will not know how safe is safe enough, and government will not have a tool to define what safe driving means. Absolute safety in all scenarios at all times is not possible, and so just like with human drivers, there is a balance between safety and utility in the decision-making capabilities of automated vehicles. This standard defines a technology neutral formal model, parameterized so that the balance between safety and utility of automated vehicle decision making may be adjusted to reflect different cultural and other differences in what it means to "drive safely". The value of a technology neutral model is that it is compatible with not only any kind of planning function (rules based or Machine Learning), but is flexible enough to be integrated into any Automated Driving System (ADS) architecture.
This standard defines a formal rules-based mathematical model for automated vehicle decision making using discrete mathematics and logic. The model applies to the planning and decision-making functions of an SAE Level 3 -5 automated vehicle. The model is formally verifiable, technology neutral, and parameterized to allow for regional customization by governments as desired. The standard applies to specified driving scenarios and cases, which do not eliminate all hazards but balance safety with practicability. For example, some scenarios include highway driving and potentially full urban driving. The standard also describes a test methodology and tools necessary to perform verification of an automated vehicle to assess conformance with the standard. The proposed standard does not address the host vehicle navigation system implementing the logic or anything relating to perception, object detection, recognition, verification and/or classification, free space detection, etc.

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New Standard

BSR/IEEE 2847-202x, Standard for DC Power Transmission and Communication to DC Loads (new standard)

Stakeholders:
Planners/developers/testers/integrators/vendors/suppliers/installers/maintainers/users/standardization and industrial organizations in the business fields of HEMS (Home Energy Management Systems), Smart Home, Smart Farm, Smart Factory, Traffic Lightings, Electric Vehicle, and DC Home Electric Appliances.
Architects/Designers/Operators/Planners/Developers/Testers/Integrators/Vendors/Suppliers/Installers in the business fields of LED System Lightings, BEMS (Building Energy Management Systems), Distributed Power Generation Systems. Smart Grid Energy Management, DC Micro grid, Demand Response Systems, and Power Demand Management.
Project Need: The project will provide a new solution for combining communication and DC power supply over power lines. This standard can be utilized in the system control business and indoor electric power distribution business, which uses existing indoor wiring to transfer DC power to the loads from a centralized DC power source such as an AC-to-DC power conversion device, battery, ESS/UPS, or distributed power generation system such as a solar panel and which remotely control the DC loads such as LED lighting, electric appliances, DC motors, and DC actuators. The use of this standard is as follows: Energy control communication for DC loads; DC power supply and control of the DC electric appliances and DC electric devices for user convenience; Energy management communication for BEMS (Building Energy Management Systems); smart home; HEMS (Home Energy Management Systems); smart energy for living; Terminal loads control in smart grid; demand response; DC loads control communication in the High Voltage Direct Current transmission and distribution (HVDC) or DC micro-grid environment; Communication and power supply to vehicle electric appliances (electric car); LED system lightings; Battery information/control communication; Traffic lights, guidance light control; Valves for agriculture or actuator control in the smart farm; Actuator control for machine tools in the smart factory; and DC power supply and DC loads control with the DC wiring and renewable energy generation.
This standard defines Physical Layer and Medium Access Control specifications for power supply and communication (at 9,600 bps or lower) over power lines from a DC (Direct Current) Power Source (50V or less) to multiple DC loads (more than 10 W and less than 2 KW for each load and supply capacity more than 100 W of one Power transmitter). Each receiver has its own physical address (4 bits or more) and is connected to the transmitter through a pair of power lines (1 km or less) in a 1: n multi-drop bus or tree topology. The transmitter transmits the DC Power and the electric signals corresponding to the communication packets including the control command/data for controlling the DC loads and the target address through the power line by electrically changing the voltage of the wires. Each receiver supplies power to the DC load with the transmitted and voltage-flattened DC power. Each receiver decodes the control command/data and address from electric signals on the power line and uses them for the connected DC load control if the addresses match. The standard considers compliance to Electro Magnetic Compatibility (EMC) regulations.

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New Standard

BSR/IEEE 2848-202x, Standard for Prognostics and Health Management in Automatic Test Systems (new standard)

Stakeholders: Anyone involved in the testing, maintenance, and support of systems utilizing ATS. This includes the aerospace industry, defense industry, automotive industry, semi-conductor industry, telecommunications industry, etc.
Project Need: As electronic systems become more complex, it is essential that system support and maintenance be proactive rather than reactive. Current approaches to automated testing of complex systems employ reactive practices, focused on verifying current functionality or detecting and isolating existing failures. Current methods in condition-based maintenance (CBM) and prognostics and health management (PHM) tend to be focused on monitoring the condition of on-platform equipment, yet critical data and information can be gleaned from off-platform testing to assess degradation and emergence of failure conditions within a unit under test. Currently, these approaches tend to be isolated, and no standards exist focusing on how best to integrate automated off-platform testing approaches in the CBM or PHM context.
The Prognostics and Health Management - Automatic Test Systems (PHM-ATS) standard provides formal specifications supporting prognostics and health management of automatic test systems as well as units tested by ATS. These specifications focus on the data, services, and processes for determining current and emerging state of health of electronic components and systems in the ATS and units under test (UUTs). Where applicable, this standard utilizes existing condition-based maintenance and PHM-related standards as well as existing UUT- and ATS-related information exchange standards.

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New Standard

BSR/IEEE 2851-202x, Standard for Exchange/Interoperability Format for Functional Safety Analysis and Functional Safety Verification of IP, SoC and Mixed Signal ICs (new standard)

Stakeholders: Automotive OEMs (Original Equipment Manufacturer), Tier1 semiconductor suppliers, IP and SoC providers, EDA vendors,
Project Need: The development of IPs and SoCs for functional safety critical applications is rapidly emerging due to the growth of applications such as automated driving or robotics. Standards such as ISO 26262 (automotive https: //www.iso.org/standard/68383.html), IEC 61508 (industrial https://www.iec.ch/functionalsafety/), and many others are requiring IP vendors and SoC providers in executing functional safety analyses (such as FMEA, FMEDA, FMECA, FTA) and related functional safety verification activities - such as fault injection - and deliver results to system integrators. EDA vendors are also starting to provide tools to automate those activities. However, at this time, there is not a common language or format to provide those results. In the end, system integrators are struggling with many different types of data, so spending a huge amount of effort to reconsolidate, compare, integrate, and combine the data. For that reason, the functional safety critical community is strongly asking for a solution to accelerate the functional safety engineering process while reducing risks and costs.
This standard defines a data format with which results of functional safety analyses (such as FMEA (Failure Mode and Effects Analysis), FMEDA (Failure Modes, Effects and Diagnostic Analysis), FMECA (Failure Mode, Effects and Criticality Analysis), FTA (Fault Tree Analysis) and related functional safety verification activities - such as fault injection - executed for IPs (Intellectual Property - See note in Section 8.1), SoCs (System on Chip), and mixed signal ICs (Integrated Circuit) can be exchanged and made available to system integrators. The format will define languages, data fields, and parameters with which the result of those analyses and verification activities can be represented, in a technology independent way. The goal of the standard is to provide a common ground for EDA (Electronic Design Automation), SoC and IP vendors in needs of developing tools, and SoC and IP for functional safety critical applications.

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New Standard

BSR/IEEE 2852-202x, Intelligent Assessment of Safety Risk for Overhead Transmission Lines Under Multiple Operating Conditions (new standard)

Stakeholders: Engineers, utility owners, transmission grid operators, distribution system operators, and technicians.
Project Need: There is no specification on the line ontology, line environment, meteorological data acquisition method, data processing, analysis method and accuracy requirement, which affect the effectiveness and application of intelligent assessment for safety risk of multi-operating conditions for transmission lines. This standard is helpful to guide power utilities to carry out transmission line risk assessment and check the carrying capacity. By tapping into the transmission potential of the existing transmission lines, reducing the pressure on power construction and dispatch, reducing off-peak outage time and losses, improving service quality; this will provide significant economic benefits and market demand.
This standard applies artificial intelligence techniques, three-dimensional model of overhead Transmission Line and Geographic Environment, for accurate detection of overhead conductors to the ground and adjacent buildings, trees, and so on. The safety risk information, namely, distance, for overhead transmission lines under different working conditions is established, and the intelligent security evaluation method is established. This standard is suitable for intelligent assessment and control of safety risk of overhead transmission lines under icing, typhoon, high temperature, and other working conditions.

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New Standard

BSR/IEEE 2855-202x, Recommended Practice for the Electromagnetic Characterization of Cable/Connector Assembly Shielding Effectiveness in Frequency Range of Direct Current to 40 GHz (new standard)

Stakeholders: Any electrical companies using or manufacturing cables and connectors for data, signal, and power transmission.
Project Need: There is a need to harmonize methods for characterizing cable/connector assemblies in regard to their shielding effectiveness to facilitate EMC test.
This standard provides recommended measurement techniques for evaluating, and methods for specifying, the capabilities or effectiveness of shielding on cable/connector assemblies for the control of Electromagnetic Interference (EMI) to allow product compliance to common government, regulatory, and customer requirements, and for achieving system Electromagnetic Compatibility (EMC). This standard also provides measurement techniques to evaluate, and methods to specify, cable/connector assemblies shielding capabilities for reducing the coupling of electromagnetic energy between cable/connector assemblies. Emphasis is placed on measurement techniques that have been adopted through incorporation into standards, both commercial and military, or that have been used extensively.

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New Standard

BSR/IEEE 2857-202x, Standard for Wireless Smart Utility Network Field Area Network (FAN) (new standard)

Stakeholders: Cisco, NICT, Wi-SUN, Itron, Landis and Gyr, ARM and others.
Project Need: The role of the Field Area Network (FAN) is to provide a networking infrastructure based on standards-based technologies that supports some utility and Smart City applications to address the world's growing energy and IoT connectivity. This standard serves as a framework for providing an adaptable and sustainable experience by linking new and useful digital technologies to the needs of large utility and government based entities, by empowering these entities with near real-time information from their end devices. Future revisions of this standard will leverage enhancements made to the specification as additional standards are developed. The standard will serve as a specification that can be used by utilities, government, silicon makers, module makers and unit product manufacturers.
This document describes a complete communications specification, encompassing layers 1 to 4 of the Open Systems Integration (OSI) network model, for a secure, wireless mesh communications network, using open standards communications and cybersecurity standards from standards organizations including Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) and Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF). The specification describes the functionality of the physical (PHY layer), medium access control (MAC layer), network layer, transport layer, and security parameters, including certificate format for a highly scaleable and secure wireless mesh network for critical infrastructure ipv6 wireless communications networks.

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New Standard

BSR/IEEE 2864-202x, Guide for a Software Change Control System for Three-Dimensional (3D) Bioprinting of Tissue-Engineered Medical Products (TEMPs) (new standard)

Stakeholders: Medical practitioners, health care managers, medical researchers, TEMP developers, technical experts, 3D bioprinting companies, medical imaging equipment manufacturers, 3D biomaterials and ink manufacturers, 3D devices manufacturers, including 3D monitor and 3D display panel manufacturers.
Project Need: Bioprinting has technological challenges that do not exist in other industries, such as the use of living cells during printing, which necessitates manufacturing materials and resources that are biocompatible and non-toxic. A software change control system is needed to improve the safety and quality of the printed medical product by minimizing unnecessary changes and documenting all changes, so that product manufacturing is not unnecessarily disrupted and materials are used efficiently.
This document provides guidelines for how to develop and implement a software change control system to manage all changes made during three-dimensional (3D) printing of medical products to create tissues or tissue-like structures (bioprinting) for transplantation into an animal or human, and/or anatomic modeling purposes. The change control system will provide a process to ensure that the changes made to the product are introduced in a controlled manner.

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New Standard

BSR/IEEE 2866.1-202x, Standard for Device Trusted Extension: Software Architecture (new standard)

Stakeholders: DTX module providers, consumer electronic device vendors, application developers, security solution providers, and test & certificate organizations.
Project Need: Smart devices are widely used in numerous applications including mobile payments, e-business, mobile medical care services. Although smart devices provide convenient and efficient lifestyles for customers, they also provide a path for security threats on customer assets. As more and more applications provided by various vendors are integrated into smart devices, the consistency and completeness in terms of security between different applications are often neglected, resulting in security risks. A mechanism is needed to provide consistency and completeness of security between different applications. This is critically important for continued consumer trust and industry growth. Device Trusted Extension (DTX) technology is an effective way to improve the security level of smart devices. DTX ensures the consistency and completeness of the whole system by decomposing the system requirements into a set of exclusive and atomic security functional requirements. Each functional requirement is equipped with one or more formal specifications and application programming interfaces (APIs) in accordance with the specifications, so that the basic security functions, such as data protection, key management, identity authentication, communication service, communication protection, data audit, memory management, system service, are formally defined. In addition, DTX technology also provides high level specifications and APIs in a hierarchical structure based on the basic security functions described above, so that various security strategies are formally defined. Through the approaches listed above, DTX technology provides a secure, trusted and extended way to ensure the security of application services on smart devices.
This standard describes the software architecture of a Device Trusted Extension system in a hierarchical way, maps the security components to different abstract layers, and defines the security components. This standard is applicable to the design, development, and testing of a Device Trusted Extension system.

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New Standard

BSR/IEEE 2869-202x, Guide for the Synchronous Monitoring of Direct Current (DC) Bias Magnetic Current Distribution in Power Grid (new standard)

Stakeholders: Transmission equipment manufacturers, utilities, energy service companies, and other interested entities.
Project Need: Today, no relevant standard exists for synchronous monitoring of DC magnetic bias current in regional power grids. With the increased global use of DC transmission, more mixed AC and DC systems are present, and DC magnetic bias has an increasing influence on the safe and stable operation of AC systems and equipment. A standard is needed to define unified synchronous monitoring methods, device-monitoring requirements, an effective quantitative basis for the development of DC magnetic bias defense measures from the perspective of the whole network and comprehensive measurement and analysis and an in-depth understanding of the DC magnetic bias current distribution law of the power grid.
This guide specifies the synchronous monitoring method, the layout principle, and the analysis of monitoring results of direct current (DC) magnetic bias current distribution on transmission networks 110 kV and above from transformers (including converter transformers). This guide does not discuss the effect of DC or geomagnetically induced current (GIC) on transformers.

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New Standard

BSR/IEEE 2870-202x, Grip Test Method Guide for Fittings of High-Temperature, Low-Sag Overhead Conductor Under Tension and Electric Current Co-effect (new standard)

Stakeholders: Technical service companies, manufacturers, utilities, energy service companies, and other interested entities.
Project Need: Increased demand for electric energy and the corresponding transmission line capacity expansion is resulting in use of new types of thermal-resistant conductors in overhead transmission lines. Today, no guidelines exist for grip tests for thermal-resistant conductors. Guidelines are needed to provide a common reference for manufacturers and installers which describes technical requirements and inspection methods, so as to keep pace with technological progress and enable increased use and application of thermal-resistant conductors.
This guide introduces the grip test method for fittings of high-temperature, low-sag overhead conductor with long-term operating temperature of between 90° and 250° in the co-effect of the tension and the current

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New Standard

BSR/IEEE 2871-202x, Standard for Wedge-Shaped Groove Clamps (new standard)

Stakeholders: Technical service companies, manufacturers, utilities, energy service companies, and other interested entities.
Project Need: The wedge-shaped groove clamp is a kind of parallel groove clamps that connect the conductors via a tight press of wedge. The wedge-shaped groove clamp has little influence of human factors on its installation quality and has the advantages of convenient construction, high installation reliability, stable operation, and maintenance-free. Many countries select the wedge-shaped groove clamp as the connection tool of aerial conductors in distribution networks. However, in the global market, various wedge-shaped groove clamps with different types, specifications, and quality cannot meet the requirements of safe and stable operation of the distribution network. If the wedge-shaped groove clamps are not standardized, numerous problems will arise. For example, the disunity of technical requirements and tests may lead to an embarrassing situation that the products cannot be recognized by the other countries, even may cause trade friction among countries. Therefore, it is urgently needed to formulate such a standard to realize unified technical requirement and test, in order to keep in step with the technological advance and lay the foundation for a unified product quality and technology of wedge-shaped groove clamps in the future.
This standard defines and describes the technical requirements, tests, inspection rules, marking, package, transportation, and storage of wedge-shaped groove clamps which are used in connections and branches of aerial conductors in distribution networks.

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New Standard

BSR/IEEE 2872-202x, Standard for Interoperable and Secure Wireless Local Area Network (WLAN) Infrastructure and Architecture (new standard)

Stakeholders: Network operators, Internet and telecom service providers, Original Equipment Manufacturers, application providers and aggregators, researchers and academia, users, and general interests.
Project Need: WLANs based on IEEE 802.11 standards are scalable and affordable technologies to provide connectivity. Due to their operation in unlicensed spectrum and their low-cost, scalable architecture, backward compatibility, their richer user-device ecosystem, among other attributes, countries are expanding their public WLAN infrastructures to proliferate broadband and expedite the bringing of citizens to the digital economy. Countries such as India have defined a goal of having 5 million Public WLAN deployed by 2020 and 10 million by 2022. There is a pressing need of a well-defined standard which can be adopted to deploy interoperable and secure Public WLAN Infrastructure for a seamless user experience.
This standard specifies an architecture for an interoperable and secure public WLAN network infrastructure to provide seamless connectivity for users of IEEE 802.11 networks. The network infrastructure shall consist of IEEE 802.11 Wireless Access Points (WAPs) of different makes or models and from different vendors, backhaul connectivity provided by different service providers, authentication and policy infrastructures, and services (such as voice, data, and video) offered by different application service providers through subscription plans. The network infrastructure elements shall interwork with each other in a secure manner, and the infrastructure shall support discovery and inclusion of compliant WAPs to provide a seamless service for its subscribers.

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New Standard

BSR/IEEE 2876-202x, Recommended Practice for Inclusion, Dignity and Privacy in Online Gaming (new standard)

Stakeholders: Game players, independent game developers, game development studios, game publishers, providers of gaming platforms (Apple, Google, Microsoft, Nintendo, Sony, Valve, etc.), providers of game development toolkits (Epic, Unity3D, etc.).
Project Need: In the past decade, playing video games has evolved from a niche hobby to a broad societal norm. The industry has grown to billions of diverse players and more than $100B in annual revenue, with ~$70B generated by “Free to Play” games (F2P). This growth has been accompanied by a dramatic increase in harassment, “trolling”, and other disruptive behavior. Such behavior is now a common online experience, especially for members of under-represented and minority groups. Fully 65% of 18-29 year old Internet users have been targets of online harassment, with 1 in 5 victims left “scared to leave my house” (Rad Campaign et al, 2014). Furthermore, disruptive behavior impacts the financial success of online games. The free-to-play business model relies on engaging players for an extended period of time. Multiple studies have shown that disruptive behavior negatively impacts player retention, and, therefore, revenue. This recommended practice is a critical step in enabling inclusion, dignity and privacy for all. Disruptive behavior in online gaming disproportionally impacts members of under-represented and minority groups. It also impacts the financial success of online games. As the gaming industry continues to grow, disruptive behavior is an ever-increasing threat. The lack of recommended practices and a common taxonomy has been highly detrimental to industry efforts to address the problem.
This standard defines a set of recommended practices for inclusion, dignity, and privacy in online gaming. It includes a descriptive taxonomy to ensure clear and concise communication between stakeholders, and a set of best practices designed to help game developers build more inclusive online communities. A reference model defining common concerns, challenges, and remediation methods across all online games is also included.

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New Standard

BSR/IEEE 3333.1.4-202x, Standard for the Quality Assessment of Light Field Imaging (new standard)

Stakeholders: Manufacturers of light field displays, light field content generators, 3D games industry, medical imaging industry; Developers of 3D signal processing engines; Service providers of 3D display contents such as movies, TV shows, games, etc.
Project Need: Light field technology can be considered one of the hottest topics in the research area of future content visualization and has a very high potential in a number of application areas. Although Light Field displays are not yet in the consumer market, they are indeed commercially available, as horizontal-only parallax (HOP) displays can be purchased, and their usage is spreading in the industry. No additional viewing equipment is required in order to experience the immersive visual content in 3D, a feature that makes them desirable from the perspective of the users. The assessment of the Quality of Experience (QoE) of the glasses-free light field visualization is a challenge mainly for two reasons: (a) specific visual phenomena that do not apply to other forms of visualization; in particular, horizontal motion parallax is affected by reduced angular resolution that can result in a crosstalk effect (when adjacent source views interfere with each other) or discrete view jumps (when there is a perceivable sudden shift between source views, without proper transition). Insufficient spatial resolution results in blur that is not uniform across the screen of the display, as light rays hit irregular positions; (c) the corresponding subjective quality evaluation techniques are not yet standardized. There is hence a need for extensive efforts in developing, on the one hand, objective light field imaging quality metrics to evaluate the visual quality in agreement with subjective human judgment.
This standard establishes methods of quality assessment of Light Field imaging based on psychophysical studies. This standard also defines metrics for the quality assessment and establishes criteria for subjective assessment of Light Field imaging, including human factors and judgments, and identifies and quantifies quality degradation including the impact of visual contents, camera settings, compression distortion, interpolation distortion by intermediate view rendering, and structural distortion. The standard addresses a series of visual phenomena that can degrade visualization specifically for Light Field imaging. Visual environment characteristics and viewing conditions are also part of the scope of the standard, including viewing distance, viewer position, viewing freedom, and display characteristics.

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New Standard

BSR/IEEE 4005-202x, Standard Protocol and Scheme for Measuring Soil Spectroscopy (new standard)

Stakeholders: Environmental, governmental, agricultural, scientists, private sector.
Project Need: As many SSLs are being generated today worldwide and others are in preparation, merging them is highly important for their implementation into worldwide HSI data. Another important need for this project is to join the SSL databases into a large homogeneous database that will cover all soil types worldwide and can be used by anyone at any time. Additionally using this SSLs for HSI remote sensing data is needed the efficient scheme to combine field and laboratory spectral reflectance measurements.
This Standard defines protocols and schemes for sensors and measurement methods when merging, comparing and utilizing Soil Spectral Libraries (SSLs) from many sources, including LUCAS SSL, GEO-CRADEL SSL, BRAZILAN SSL, and GLOBAL SSL, as well as monitoring their measurement scheme before performing data manipulation or quantitative analyses. Using the standard SSLs is an important stage while utilizing Hyperspectral (HSI) data for monitoring and mapping soils.

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New Standard

BSR/IEEE 11073-40101-202x, Health Informatics - Device Interoperability - Part 40101: Foundational - Cybersecurity - Processes for Vulnerability Assessment (new standard)

Stakeholders: Medical and health device manufacturers, system integrators, healthcare facilitators, researchers, and software developers.
Project Need: Manufacturers of regulated personal health devices are required to address cybersecurity vulnerabilities through a detailed risk analysis of use cases specific to the device. Currently, there are various approaches to vulnerability assessment, some of which are not repeatable, scalable, systematic, and auditable. Both manufacturers and regulatory bodies could benefit from a common approach to vulnerability assessment based on threat modeling capable of analyzing all types of PHDs/PoCDs across domains and described in trusted open consensus recommendations. Likewise, patients, providers, and payers should benefit from consistent and sufficient information provided in device labeling.
This standard specifies an iterative, systematic, scalable, and auditable approach to identification of cybersecurity vulnerabilities and estimation of risk. The standard presents one approach to iterative vulnerability assessment using the Spoofing, Tampering, Repudiation, Information Disclosure (STRIDE) classification scheme and embedded Common Vulnerability Scoring System (eCVSS) scoring system. The assessment includes system context, system decomposition, pre-mitigation scoring, mitigation, post-mitigation score and iterates until the remaining vulnerabilities are reduced to an acceptable level of risk.

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New Standard

BSR/IEEE 11073-40102-202x, Health Informatics - Device Interoperability - Part 40102: Foundational - Cybersecurity - Capabilities for Mitigation (new standard)

Stakeholders: Medical and health device manufacturers, system integrators, healthcare facilitators, researchers, and software developers.
Project Need: Manufacturers of personal health devices may be required to support application layer end-to-end information security. PHD/PoCD data exchange may be conducted over an untrusted transport. Also, there may be a requirement to support multiple access control levels (e.g., restricted read access, restricted write access, full read access, full write access, full control access). Most PHDs/PoCDs have limited resources (e.g., processing power, memory, energy). Current standardized PHD/PoCD data exchange assumes that the exchange is secured by other means, for example, a secure transport channel. This requires that manufacturers define solutions by extensions or using mechanisms on the transport layer for example. This limits the usage of PHD/PoCD data exchange standards and restricts interoperability. Manufacturers of regulated medical devices are required to address cybersecurity, which may inhibit interoperability.
This standard defines application layer mitigation techniques for use within personal health devices for certain use cases or when certain criteria are met. The mitigation techniques are based on the extended Confidentiality, Integrity and Availability (CIA) triad and are described generally to allow manufacturers to determine the most appropriate algorithms and implementations. Generic recommendations for a scalable information security toolbox appropriate for Personal Health Devices (PHDs)/Point-of-Care Devices (PoCDs) interfaces are specified. A mapping of this standard to the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) Cybersecurity framework and ISO/IEC 80001-2-2 is defined.

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New Standard

BSR/IEEE 63184-202x, Assessment methods of the human exposure to electric and magnetic fields from wireless power transfer systems - Models, instrumentation, measurement and numerical methods and procedures (Frequency range of 1 kHz to 30 MHz) (new standard)

Stakeholders: Automotive industry, manufacturers, regulatory agencies.
Project Need: This project addresses issues related to new wireless technologies, i.e., Wireless Power Transfer (WPT) up to 30 MHz. There is no standard focusing on WPT.
This standard specifies the assessment methods to evaluate compliance of stationary and dynamic wireless power transfer systems with electromagnetic human exposure guidelines (external electric and magnetic fields, internal specific absorption rate (SAR), induced electric fields or current density including contact currents). The frequency range of this document is from 1 kHz to 30 MHz.

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New Standard

BSR/IEEE C37.016-2018/Cor 1-202x, Standard for AC High Voltage Circuit Switchers Rated 15.5 kV through 245 kV - Corrigendum 1 (new standard)

Stakeholders: Stakeholders are electric utilities, manufacturers, test labs, and consultants.
Project Need: This is necessary because the errors in the document will cause users to test at incorrect voltages. There is a small error in 7.14.1 that was in the final draft sent to IEEE. The three equations for E should be the same as in C37.09-2018. In C37.016-2018, one of the equations is correct, one is wrong, and one is missing. The corrigenda will revise the document to match C37.09-2018. An additional task is to make sure that the references to C37.04, C37.09, C37.100.1, and C37.100.2 are all correct. Since all of these standards were released in the same year, we should be sure the references match.

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New Standard

BSR/IEEE C37.100.1-202x, Standard of Common Requirements for High Voltage Power Switchgear Rated Above 1000 V (new standard)

Stakeholders: Utility and industrial users and manufacturers of high-voltage switchgear equipment.
Project Need: The reason for this project is to collect and publish in one document the clauses that are common in Switchgear Standards. There are many common requirements, such as service conditions and temperature rises, that are found in each of the individual C37 switchgear standards. In many instances, they do not agree with each other, which is technically incorrect. All of these common requirements should be contained in one technical document. The expected benefits of this standard will be to reduce the minor inconsistencies among the various switchgear standards and, where differences must remain, to have them highlighted by exception to these common requirements. The expected result is to improve the process of developing and revising these standards. This will be a horizontal standard that will not take effect until adopted by the relevant equipment standards. Stakeholders are all the users of the IEEE Switchgear standards.
This standard applies to alternating current (ac) switchgear, designed for both indoor and outdoor installation and for operation at service frequencies up to and including 60 Hz on systems having voltages above 1000 V. This standard is applied in relevant equipment standards by a normative reference to this standard, IEEE Std C37.100.1, on a section or clause-by-clause basis. Annex A of this standard provides recommendations for its application. The inclusion of this standard as a normative reference shall not imply that all of the requirements contained in this standard apply as a default. In the absence of a normative reference, this standard shall be considered informative only. In case of a conflict in requirements, the requirements of the relevant equipment standard shall prevail.

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New Standard

BSR/IEEE C37.109-202x, Guide for the Protection of Shunt Reactors (new standard)

Stakeholders: Utility, manufacturers, consultants.
Project Need: Revise C37.109 2006, IEEE Guide for the Protection of Shunt Reactors. The revised document will update the protection schemes and add informative annexes with examples.
This guide includes description of acceptable protective relay practices applied to power system shunt reactors. The guide covers protection for dry-type (air-core) and oil-immersed-type reactors connected to power system buses and lines. Also included in this guide is the protection of oil-immersed reactors equipped with auxiliary power windings.

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New Standard

BSR/IEEE C57.12.28-202x, Standard for Pad-Mounted Equipment - Enclosure Integrity (new standard)

Stakeholders: Electrical Utility industry, and manufacturers of electrical distribution equipment.
Project Need: The standard needs to be revised to update the coating system corrosion tests.
This standard covers conformance tests and requirements for the integrity of above-grade pad-mounted enclosures containing apparatus energized in excess of 600 V that may be exposed to the public including, but not limited to, the following types of equipment enclosures:
- Pad-mounted distribution transformers;
- Pad-mounted capacitors or inductors;
- Pad-mounted junction enclosures;
- Pad-mounted metering equipment;
- Pad-mounted switchgear; and
- Pad-mounted voltage regulators.

This standard does not cover installations that are under the exclusive control of electric utilities and that are located in such a manner that access to the equipment is controlled exclusively by the utility.

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New Standard

BSR/IEEE C57.12.29-202x, Standard for Pad-Mounted Equipment - Enclosure Integrity for Coastal Environments (new standard)

Stakeholders: Electrical Utility industry, and manufacturers of electrical distribution equipment.
Project Need: The standard needs to be revised to update the coating system corrosion tests.
This standard covers conformance tests and requirements for the integrity of above-grade pad-mounted enclosures intended for installation in coastal environments containing apparatus energized in excess of 600 V that may be exposed to the public including, but not limited to, the following types of equipment enclosures: Pad-mounted distribution transformers; Pad-mounted capacitors or inductors; Pad-mounted junction enclosures; Pad-mounted metering equipment; Pad-mounted switchgear; Pad-mounted voltage regulators. This standard does not cover installations that are under the exclusive control of electric utilities and that are located in such a manner that access to the equipment is controlled exclusively by the utility.

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New Standard

BSR/IEEE C57.12.52-202x, Standard for Sealed Dry-Type Distribution and Power Transformers (new standard)

Stakeholders: The stakeholders for this project are consultants and engineers preparing specifications for end users and equipment manufacturers.
Project Need: This standard is being revised to follow the prevailing style used in other dry-type transformers subcomittee standards, as well as to update sections, headings, references, and cited editions. This revision will ensure that information specified within the standard remains consistent with similar information that is presented in C57.12.01. Furthermore, with the last edition published in 2012, it is time to begin revision of the standard, per the policy that all standards and guides be opened for revision once every ten years.
This standard describes electrical and mechanical requirements of single and polyphase sealed dry-type distribution and power transformers or autotransformers, with a voltage of 601 V or higher in the highest voltage winding. This standard applies to all sealed dry-type transformers, including those with solid cast and/or resin-encapsulated windings except as follows: (a) Transformers described as exceptions in IEEE Std C57.12.01, (b) Ventilated transformers, (c) Nonventilated transformers, (d) Pad-mounted transformers, and (e) Liquid-immersed transformers.

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New Standard

BSR/IEEE C57.116-202x, Guide for Transformers Directly Connected to Generators (new standard)

Stakeholders: Stakeholders include electric utilities such as certain government-owned utilities; cooperatives; investor-owned utilities, non-regulated power producers and industrial firms capable of generating power; and manufacturers of power transformers, substation class circuit breakers, load-interrupting switches, generators, and iso-phase ducts. Specifiers and designers of the above are also stakeholders.
Project Need: C57.116 has been proven to be a useful document to the producers and users of the material contained therein. It has been decided by the Transformers Committee that the document be be reviewed and revised after receiving comments from a reaffirmation ballot. The reaffirmation was withdrawn and hence this project is thereby requested.
This guide describes selection and application considerations for the unit power transformer and unit auxiliary power transformer. Consideration is given to connections that include direct connection and connections through generator circuit breakers and load-break switches. The considerations referred to in this guide apply to hydroelectric and thermal electric generating stations. Various power transformer connections and possible operating problems under normal and abnormal conditions are treated. Phasing procedures, basic impulse insulation level selection, and loading practices are not covered.

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New Standard

BSR/IEEE C57.146-202x, Guide for Interpretation of Gases Generated in Silicone-Immersed Transformers (new standard)

Stakeholders: Owners, operators, and manufacturers of silicone-immersed transformers; test laboratories.
Project Need: The guide is going to expire at the end of 2021, but is still used by owners, operators, and manufacturers of silicone-immersed transformers as well as test laboratories to review, interpret, and understand results of dissolved gas testing for this type of equipment.
This guide applies to silicone-immersed transformers in which the silicone fluid was the fluid supplied when the transformer was originally manufactured. This guide also addresses the following: (a) The theory of combustible gas generation in a silicone-immersed transformer; (b) Recommended procedures for sampling and analysis; (c) The interpretation of Gas Analysis; (d) Recommended actions based on the interpretation of the results; and (e) A bibliography of related literature.

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New Standard

BSR/IEEE C57.170-202x, Guide for the Condition Assessment of Liquid Immersed Transformers, Reactors and Their Components (new standard)

Stakeholders: Utlities and other end users of liquid-immersed transformers and reactors.
Project Need: There is no guide presently available in the C57 standards that covers condition assessment of transformers.
To present existing condition assessment methodologies that quantify the current condition of liquid immersed transformers, reactors and their components.

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New Standard

BSR/IEEE C62.38-202x, Test methods and preferred values for hybrid integrated circuit components containing gas discharge tube and metal oxide varistor technologies (new standard)

Stakeholders: Manufacturers, designers, and users of low-voltage power, data, communications, and signalling circuits or components.
Project Need: Manufacturers are now producing gas discharge tube (GDT) and metal oxide varistor (MOV) hybrid integrated circuit components where it is not possible to use standard GDT (C62.31) or MOV (C62.33) test circuits to measure and verify the combined protective function of the hybrid. The intent of PC62.38 is to define test circuits that will simultaneously operate the GDT and MOV functions to measure and verify the required component parameters.
This standard sets terms, test methods, test circuits, measurement procedures, and preferred result values for two-terminal hybrid integrated circuit surge protective components (SPCs) containing gas discharge tube and metal oxide varistor technologies connected either in series or parallel. These SPCs are used in the construction of surge protective devices (SPDs) and equipment used in Information & Communications Technologies (ICT) networks with voltages up to AC 1000 V and DC 1500 V, to mitigate overvoltage surges. Series connected gas discharge tube and metal oxide varistor configurations are applicable for AC mains surge protection and the tests reflect this use. Parallel connected gas discharge tube and metal oxide varistor configurations are suited to communications line surge protection and the tests reflect this use. This standard contains information on:
- terminology;
- letter symbols;
- graphical symbols;
- environments;
- essential ratings and characteristics;
- rating verification and characteristic measurement;
- mechanical requirements and identification;
- preferred values; and
- qualification.

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New Standard

BSR/IEEE C135.62-202x, Standard for Zinc-Coated Forged Anchor Shackles (new standard)

Stakeholders: The stakeholders are pole-line hardware manufacturers and power-industry material specifiers for overhead power-line hardware.
Project Need: This standard provides essential information necessary to procure and manufacture standard anchor shackles for use in Overhead Transmission and Distribution Hardware.
This standard covers dimensions and strength requirements for anchor shackles used in overhead transmission and distribution line hardware.

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New Standard

BSR/IEEE C135.90-202x, Standard for Pole Line Hardware for Overhead Line Construction (new standard)

Stakeholders: Electric utility (transmission and distribution) engineers, and pole-line hardware manufacturers.
Project Need: The industry is using several archived standards for production of pole line hardware. These standards need to be reviewed and kept up to date. This combine standard will efficiently accomplish this.
This standard covers the requirements of inch-based hardware commonly used in wood pole overhead line construction. Metric hardware is not covered by this standard.

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Revision

BSR/IEEE 383-202x, Standard for Qualifying Electric Cables and Splices for Nuclear Facilities (revision of ANSI/IEEE 383-2015)

Stakeholders: Nuclear engineers, nuclear utilities, and Department of Energy.
Project Need: Update IEEE 383 with current Industry experience including updates to IEC/IEEE 60780-323 and review latest information on condition monitoring.
This standard provides general requirements and methods for qualifying electric cables, and splices for nuclear facilities. Cable and splices within or integral to other devices (e.g., instruments, panels, motors) should be qualified using the requirements in the applicable device standard or IEC/IEEE Std 60780-323(TM)-2016. However, this standard's requirements may be applied to the cable and splices within these devices. For qualification of fiber optic cable, refer to IEEE Std 1682(TM).

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Revision

BSR/IEEE 802.15.9-202x, Standard for Transport of Key Management Protocol (KMP) Datagrams (revision of ANSI/IEEE 802.15.9-2016)

Stakeholders: The stakeholders include silicon vendors, manufacturers, and users of telecom, medical, environmental, energy, and consumer electronics equipment, and manufacturers and users of equipment involving the use of wireless sensor and control networks.
Project Need: The IEEE Std 802.15.9 Recommended Practice has been useful for the current user community, but converting it to a standard will improve the consistency of how it is used, facilitate compliance verification/certification, expand the community of users, and facilitate its reference and use in other Standards such as IEEE P802.15.12 for an intelligent upper layer interface (ULI) for IEEE Std 802.15.4. In addition, the IEEE P802.15.4y for Security Next Generation is adding support for 256-bit key lengths and the ability to select other Authenticated Encryption with Associated Data (AEAD) ciphers. For this to be accomplished, supporting capability needs to be added to IEEE Std 802.15.9. Further, current implementers of IEEE Std 802.15.9 have created their own specifications on how key material should be used to create session keys, since these are not currently covered in IEEE Std 802.15.9, and the Recommended Practice does not include some of the KMPs emerging in the Internet of Things (IoT) market, for example, (Datagram) Transport Layer Security (D)TLS 1.3 or Ephemeral Diffie-Hellman Over Concise Binary Object Representing Objects Signing and Encryption (EDHOC). This deficiency is yet another driver pushing adopting Alliances to create their own specifications. This is counter to the goal of achieving broad scale interoperability. This standard addresses the above deficiencies.
This standard defines security key management extensions to address session key generation (both 128-bit and 256-bit key lengths), the creation and/or transport of broadcast/multicast keys, and security algorithm agility. This standard maintains backwards compatibility with IEEE Std 802.15.9-2016.

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Revision

BSR/IEEE 824-202x, Standard for Series Capacitor Banks in Power Systems (revision of ANSI/IEEE 824-2004 (R2011))

Stakeholders: Utilities and manufacturers.
Project Need: A revision is needed to include additional approaches for capacitor unit fusing, add references to new IEEE and IEC standards for related equipment and to increase the precision and clarity of the wording to make it more consistent with actual industry practice.
The scope is a standard for series capacitor banks that are connected in series with the utility transmission system. The banks include capacitors and all the accessory equipment necessary to form a complete equipment. The scope is the same as the existing standard, however it is requested that the word "bank" be included in the title to clarify that the standard includes all of the associated equipment.

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Revision

BSR/IEEE 1017.1-202x, Recommended Practice for Field Testing Electric Submersible Pump Cable (revision of ANSI/IEEE 1017-2013)

Stakeholders: Oil and gas, cable manufacturing, cable testing.
Project Need: Advancements in downhole cable technology and testing techniques require consistent industry practices.
Procedures and test voltage values for acceptance and maintenance testing of Electric Submersible Pump cable systems are presented. Installation and handling practices are also covered. This procedure applies to cable systems rated 3 kV and 5 kV (phase-to-phase).

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Revision

BSR/IEEE 1017.2-202x, Recommended Practice for Specifying Electric Submersible Pump Cable - Ethylene-Propylene Rubber Insulation (revision of ANSI/IEEE 1018-2013)

Stakeholders: Oil and gas, cable manufacturing, cable testing.
Project Need: Advances in downhole cable technology and testing techniques require consistent industry practices.
This recommended practice establishes recommendations for three-conductor round and flat oil-well cables used in supplying three-phase ac electric power to submersible pump motors. The three major cables by components are as follows: (a) Cables with copper conductors, ethylene-propylene diene monomer (EPDM) insulation, nitrile jacket, and metallic armor; (b) Cables with copper conductors, EPDM insulation, EPDM jacket, and metallic armor; and (c) Cables with copper conductors, EPDM insulation, lead sheath, and metallic armor.

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Revision

BSR/IEEE 1017.3-202x, Recommended Practice for Specifying Electric Submersible Pump Cable - Polypropylene Insulation (revision of ANSI/IEEE 1019-2013)

Stakeholders: Oil and gas, cable manufacturing, cable testing.
Project Need: Advances in downhole cable technology require consistent industry practices.
This recommended practice establishes requirements for three-conductor round-and-flat-type oil-well cable used in supplying three-phase ac electric power to submersible pump motors. The major cable components are copper conductors, polypropylene insulation, polymeric jacket, and galvanized metallic armor.

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Revision

BSR/IEEE 1682-202x, Standard for Qualifying Fiber Optic Cables, Connections, and Optical Fiber Splices for Use in Safety Systems in Nuclear Power Generating Stations (revision of ANSI/IEEE 1682-2011)

Stakeholders: Utilities, nuclear power plant owners, regulators.
Project Need: Fiber optic cables are currently used in nuclear power plants and the usage is expected to increase in the future. There is currently no standard which provides specific guidance for qualification of fiber optic cables and associated connections. The stakeholders are the nuclear industry and the public in general.
This standard provides requirements, directions, and methods for qualifying fiber optic cables, connections, and optical fiber splices for use in safety systems of nuclear power generating stations. Cables, connections, optical fibers, and splices within or integral to other devices (e.g., sensors, instruments, panels, etc.) shall be qualified using the requirements in the applicable device standard or IEEE Std 323TM-2003, as appropriate. However, this standard's requirements may be applied to the fiber optic cable, connections, and optical fiber splices within these devices.

IEEE (Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers)

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Revision

BSR/IEEE 1800-202x, Standard for System Verilog - Unified Hardware Design, Specification, and Verification Language (revision of ANSI/IEEE 1800-2012)

Stakeholders: VLSI design and verification engineers and the Electronic Design Automation and Semiconductor Intellectual Property industry.
Project Need: With the ever-increasing complexity of Very Large Scale Integrated Circuit design (VLSI) in the industry as driven by performance, functionality, and power trade-offs, the requirements for an enhanced, more powerful and extensive design language is also increasing. New designs include deeper pipelines, increased logic functionality, complexity, and power issues as well as an explosion in the number of lines of Register Transfer Level (RTL) code as a result of the low abstraction level of the design supported by the existing languages. This has caused an increase, not only in design complexity, but also in the verification problem. Verification efforts are consuming 60% of the total design cycle and verification gets more challenging when multiple disciplines are used at different stages of the design. Examples of these disciplines are design specification, assertion-based design, test-bench-based validation, coverage-based specifications, and more. SystemVerilog was developed to enable the use of a unified language for abstract and detailed specification of the design, specification of assertions, coverage, and test bench verification that is based on manual or automatic methodologies. It also offers Application Programming Interfaces to provide access to information covered by the language. This standardization project will further develop the current IEEE standard for SystemVerilog in order to meet the increasing usage of the language as well as enabling consistent tool behavior.
This standard provides the definition of the language syntax and semantics for the IEEE 1800(tm)-2017, Standard for System Verilog - Unified Hardware Design, Specification, and Verification Language, which is a unified hardware design, specification, and verification language. The standard includes support for behavioral, register transfer level (RTL), and gate-level hardware descriptions; testbench, coverage, assertion, object-oriented, and constrained random constructs; and also provides application programming interfaces (APIs) to foreign programming languages.

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Revision

BSR/IEEE 3007.2-202x, Recommended Practice for the Maintenance of Industrial and Commercial Power Systems (revision of ANSI/IEEE 3007.2-2010)

Stakeholders: Those responsible for the maintenance of industrial and commercial power systems.
Project Need: This standard is part of a larger project to revise and reorganize the technical content of the 13 existing IEEE Color Books. Benefits of the project include, but are not limited to: (1) the elimination of duplicate material that now exists in the various color books, (2) the speeding up of the revision process by allowing Color Book content to be reviewed, edited and balloted in smaller segments, and 3) to accommodate more modern, efficient and cost effective physical publishing/distribution methodologies (i.e., the elimination of large and expensive to produce books). This recommended practice is likely to be of greatest value to the power-oriented engineer with limited experience with such requirements. It can also be an aid to all engineers responsible for the electrical design of industrial and commercial power systems. This standard expires at the end of 2020. This PAR request is being submitted to start the revision process prior to expiration of the standard.
This recommended practice covers the maintenance of industrial and commercial power systems. It covers the fundamentals of electrical equipment maintenance, how to develop successful maintenance strategies, and the common testing methods used as part of an electrical equipment maintenance program.

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Revision

BSR/IEEE 41062-202x, Software Engineering - Life Cycle Processes - Software Acquisition (revision of ANSI/IEEE 1062 -2015)

Stakeholders: The acquisition community, commercial software vendors, open-source software providers, custom application developers, and integrators.
Project Need: The document will change from a recommended practice to a standard. The revised standard will be updated for consistency with the current software engineering life cycle process standard, ISO/IEC/IEEE 12207:2017 - Systems and software engineering - Software life cycle processes.
This standard describes a set of useful activities, tasks and methods that can be selected and applied during the acquisition of software or software services. The standard can be applied to software that runs on any computer system regardless of the size, complexity, or criticality of the software. The software supply chain may include integration of commercial-off-the-shelf (COTS), custom, or open source software. Software services can include software development and sustainment, software integration, and software verification and validation. Security is included as a quality attribute considered during the acquisition. However, specific requirements for acquisition of information assurance (security) services and cloud services are not included.

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Revision

BSR/IEEE C37.13-202x, Standard for Low-Voltage AC (1058 V and Below) Power Circuit Breakers Used in Enclosures (revision of ANSI/IEEE C37.13-2015)

Stakeholders: The stakeholders include users, manufacturers, purchasers, and those performing maintenance on low-voltage power circuit breakers.
Project Need: This standard, as currently published, only contains construction requirements, preferred ratings, and some testing requirements for ac power circuit breakers. Users of this document are required to go to other documents to determine additional testing requirements. Additionally, this standard only considers "general-purpose" requirements, and does not take into unique applications, often resultants of emerging power generation technologies. The working group will consider these special applications, and determine if additional preferred ratings and/or testing requirements are suitable.
This standard covers the following types and preferred ratings for enclosed low-voltage ac power circuit breakers: (a) Stationary or drawout type of two-, three-, or four-pole construction with one or more rated maximum voltages of 1058 V, 730 V, 635 V (600 V for units incorporating fuses), 508 V, or 254 V for application on systems having nominal voltages of 1000 V, 690 V, 600 V, 480 V, or 240 V, respectively; (b) Unfused or fused type; (c) Manually operated or power operated, with or without a trip system; (d) Fused drawout assemblies consisting of current-limiting fuses in a drawout assembly intended to be connected in series with a low-voltage ac power circuit breaker to form a nonintegrally fused circuit breaker. In this standard, the term “circuit breaker” shall mean enclosed low-voltage ac power circuit breaker, either fused or unfused. The term “unfused circuit breaker” shall mean a circuit breaker without either integrally or nonintegrally mounted fuses, and the term “fused circuit breaker” shall mean a circuit breaker incorporating current-limiting fuses, whether integrally mounted or nonintegrally mounted.

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Revision

BSR/IEEE C37.41-202x, Standard for Design Tests and Specifications for High-Voltage (1000 V) Fuses and Accessories (revision of ANSI/IEEE C37.41-2016)

Stakeholders: Electrical Utilities, industrial power users, and original equipment manufacturers catering to these markets.
Project Need: It is proposed that existing information in IEEE Std C37.41(TM):2016 "IEEE Standard Design Tests for High-Voltage (> 1000 V) Fuses and Accessories" and IEEE Std C37.41(TM)-2016/Cor 1-2017 be combined with that in IEEE Std C37.42(TM)-2016, "IEEE Standard Specifications for High-Voltage (> 1000 V) Fuses and Accessories" in a single document C37.41 to increase "user friendliness". All of the information necessary to conduct testing will be contained in the same document and C37.42-2016 will become obsolete. The revision will incorporate the latest thinking in fuse testing requirements together with coordination with IEC fuse testing requirements. Target users are those manufacturing, using, or testing the products covered by the standard.
This standard establishes design tests and specifications for high-voltage (above 1000 V) fuses and accessories for use on alternating current (ac) electrical distribution systems. Devices with rated maximum voltages to 170 kV are covered. The devices to which this standard applies are as follows: (a) Expulsion fuses (including fuse cutouts); (b) Current-limiting fuses; (c) Items (a) and (b) used in fuse-enclosure packages; (d) Fuse supports of the type intended for use with fuses and fuse disconnecting switches; (e) Disconnecting devices (fuse disconnecting switches, disconnecting switches, and disconnecting cutouts) created by the use of a removable fuse unit or switch blade in a fuse support; (f) Expulsion, current-limiting, and combination types of external capacitor fuses used with a capacitor unit, a group of units, or capacitor banks; (g) Backup current-limiting fuses ("motor-starter fuses") used in conjunction with high-voltage motor starters; (h) Fuse links when used exclusively with expulsion fuses and fuse disconnecting switches; (i) Items (a) through (f) having integral load-break means; and (j) accessories including mounting brackets and switch sticks (switch hooks).

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Revision

BSR/IEEE C37.99-202x, Guide for the Protection of Shunt Capacitor Banks (revision of ANSI/IEEE C37.99-2012)

Stakeholders: The stakeholders are the Electric Utility industry.
Project Need: To bring IEEE C37.99-2012 up to date with regard to bank protection schemes.
This guide applies to the protection of shunt power capacitor banks and filter capacitor banks. Included are guidelines for reliable applications of protection methods intended for use in many shunt capacitor applications and designs. The guide does not include the protection of pole-mounted capacitor banks on distribution circuits or capacitors connected to the terminals of rotating machines.

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Revision

BSR/IEEE C37.122.3-202x, Guide for Sulphur Hexafluoride (SF6) Gas Handling for High-Voltage (over 1000 Vac) Equipment (revision of ANSI/IEEE C37.122.3-2011)

Stakeholders: The stakeholders are utility engineers, consulting, power equipment manufacturers, etc.
Project Need: The document is being updated to include new information based on the processes that currently do not exist in a standard format. There is no such guide available to U.S. users at this time, other than the guidelines provided by individual manufacturers on project-by-project basis.
This guide describes aspects of the handling of SF6 gas used in electric power equipment, such as gas filling, recovery, reclamation, testing, quality analysis and recycling, in order to keep the gas permanently in a closed loop system and to avoid any release into the environment.

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Revision

BSR/IEEE C37.123-202x, Guide for Specifications for High-Voltage Gas-Insulated Substations Rated Above 52 kV (revision of ANSI/IEEE C37.123-2016)

Stakeholders: The stakeholders are the users, the engineering firms, and the manufacturers of high-voltage gas-insulated electric-power substation equipment.
Project Need: The existing guide needs to be updated in view of current user requirements and changes in technology, within the parameters of manufacturing capability and where feasible, in alignment with international norms and standards, recognizing international practices used outside North America.
This guide is for the development of specifications for the technical requirements for the design, fabrication, testing, installation and in-service performance of high-voltage gas insulated substations (GIS) for alternating current applications rated above 52 kV.

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Supplement

BSR/IEEE 802.1ABdh-202x, Standard for Local and Metropolitan Area Networks - Station and Media Access Control Connectivity Discovery - Amendment: Support for Multiframe Protocol Data Units (supplement to BSR/IEEE 802.1AB -202x)

Stakeholders: Developers and users of networking environments including integrated circuit developers, operating system software developers, bridge and end-node adaptor vendors, network operators, and users.
Project Need: The set of TLVs that an LLDP agent exchanges with a peer must fit into a single LLDPDU. The size of the LLDPDU is restricted by the maximum size of the information field for the particular link technology. In some cases, the size of the LLDPDU must be further reduced to meet timing constraints on the network. IEEE Std 802.1AB is widely supported and used in several different environments. Many of these environments have the need to transmit and receive more TLVs than can fit into a single frame. In addition, the number of unique TLVs in use continues to grow. Standards organizations and vendors can define their own sets of TLVs. Environments that need to advertise more information than can fit into a single LLDPDU currently have no solution other than defining a new and incompatible protocol. Given the popularity and wide deployment of LLDP, there is a need to allow a migration to a version of the LLDP protocol that supports the transmission and reception of sets of TLVs that exceed the space provided by a single frame.
This amendment specifies protocols, procedures, and managed objects that support the transmission and reception of a set of Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP) Type Length Values (TLVs) that exceed the space available in a single frame. This amendment defines the transmission of multiple frames, additional TLVs, and the procedures needed to support the transmission of those TLVs across multiple frames. This amendment maintains existing functionality while communicating with a peer that supports updated functionality. This amendment defines a method to further restrict the size of the LLDP Data Unit (LLDPDU) and extensions in order to meet timing constraints in the network. This amendment also addresses errors and omissions in the description of existing functionality.

TAPPI (Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry)

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Revision

BSR/TAPPI T 441 om-202x, Water absorptiveness of sized (non-bibulous) paper, paperboard, and corrugated fiberboard (Cobb test) (revision of ANSI/TAPPI T 441 om-2013)

Stakeholders: Manufacturers of pulp, paper, packaging, or related products; consumers or converters of such products; and suppliers of equipment, supplies, or raw materials for the manufacture of such products.
Project Need: To revise existing TAPPI/ANSI Standard based on comments received on Draft 1 ballot.
This method describes a procedure for determining the quantity of water absorbed by nonbibulous paper, paperboard, and corrugated fiberboard in a specified time under standardized conditions. It is based on studies by Cobb and Lowe, Cobb, and other investigators. For testing unsized and absorbent paper or paperboard, see TAPPI T 432 “Water Absorbency of Bibulous Paper.”

TAPPI (Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry)

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Revision

BSR/TAPPI T 515 om-202x, Visual grading and color matching of paper (revision of ANSI/TAPPI T 515 om-2014)

Stakeholders: Manufacturers of pulp, paper, packaging, or related products; consumers or converters of such products; and suppliers of equipment, supplies, or raw materials for the manufacture of such products.
Project Need: To revise existing TAPPI/ANSI Standard based on comments received on Draft 1 ballot.
This method describes the spectral, photometric, and geometric characteristics of a light source, the illuminating and viewing conditions, and the procedures to be used for the visual evaluation of color differences of paper, including those containing fluorescent whitening agents. This method specifies light sources which are selected to accomplish three objectives: (a) simulation of the actual and illuminating conditions of ultimate use, (b) employment of two light sources which are spectrally very different in order to exaggerate observable differences between sample and standard if any difference exists, and (c) employment of a UV radiator to detect the presence of fluorescent whitening agents (FWA) and assess their impact on final appearance. This method is applicable when the testers have normal color vision.

American National Standards Maintained Under Continuous Maintenance

The ANSI Essential Requirements: Due Process Requirements for American National Standards provides two options for the maintenance of American National Standards (ANS): periodic maintenance (see clause 4.7.1) and continuous maintenance (see clause 4.7.2). Continuous maintenance is defined as follows:

The standard shall be maintained by an accredited standards developer. A documented program for periodic publication of revisions shall be established by the standards developer. Processing of these revisions shall be in accordance with these procedures. The published standard shall include a clear statement of the intent to consider requests for change and information on the submittal of such requests. Procedures shall be established for timely, documented consensus action on each request for change and no portion of the standard shall be excluded from the revision process. In the event that no revisions are issued for a period of four years, action to reaffirm or withdraw the standard shall be taken in accordance with the procedures contained in the ANSI Essential Requirements.

The Executive Standards Council (ExSC) has determined that for standards maintained under the Continuous Maintenance option, separate PINS announcements are not required. The following ANSI Accredited Standards Developers have formally registered standards under the Continuous Maintenance option.

- **AAMI (Association for the Advancement of Medical Instrumentation)**
- **AARST (American Association of Radon Scientists and Technologists)**
- **AGA (American Gas Association)**
- **AGSC (Auto Glass Safety Council)**
- **ASC X9 (Accredited Standards Committee X9, Incorporated)**
- **ASHRAE (American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers, Inc.)**
- **ASME (American Society of Mechanical Engineers)**
- **ASTM (ASTM International)**
- **GBI (Green Building Initiative)**
- **HL7 (Health Level Seven)**
- **IES (Illuminating Engineering Society)**
- **ITI (InterNational Committee for Information Technology Standards)**
- **MHI (Material Handling Industry)**
- **NAHBRC (NAHB Research Center, Inc.)**
- **NBBPVI (National Board of Boiler and Pressure Vessel Inspectors)**
- **NCPDP (National Council for Prescription Drug Programs)**
- **NEMA (National Electrical Manufacturers Association)**
- **NISO (National Information Standards Organization)**
- **NSF (NSF International)**
- **PRCA (Professional Ropes Course Association)**
- **RESNET (Residential Energy Services Network, Inc.)**
- **SAE (SAE International)**
- **TCNA (Tile Council of North America)**
- **TIA (Telecommunications Industry Association)**
- **UL (Underwriters Laboratories)**

To obtain additional information with regard to these standards, including contact information at the ANSI Accredited Standards Developer, please visit ANSI Online at www.ansi.org/asd, select “American National Standards Maintained Under Continuous Maintenance.” Questions? psa@ansi.org.

ANSI-Accredited Standards Developers Contact Information

The addresses listed in this section are to be used in conjunction with standards listed in PINS, Call for Comment and Final Actions. This section is a list of developers who have submitted standards for this issue of *Standards Action* – it is not intended to be a list of all ANSI-Accredited Standards Developers. Please send all address corrections to Standards Action Editor at standact@ansi.org.

AAFS
American Academy of Forensic Sciences
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Colorado Springs, CO 80904
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AGMA
American Gear Manufacturers Association
1001 N Fairfax Street
5th Floor
Alexandria, VA 22314-1587
Phone: (703) 684-0211
Web: www.agma.org

API
American Petroleum Institute
200 Massachusetts Avenue NW
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Phone: (202) 682-8571
Web: www.api.org

APTech (ASC CGATS)
Association for Print Technologies
1896 Preston White Drive
Reston, VA 20191
Phone: (703) 264-7220
Web: www.printtechnologies.org

ASA (ASC S12)
Acoustical Society of America
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Web: www.acousticalsociety.org

ASA (ASC S2)
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Melville, NY 11747
Phone: (516) 576-2341
Web: www.acousticalsociety.org

ASABE
American Society of Agricultural and Biological Engineers
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Phone: (269) 757-1213
Web: https://www.asabe.org/

ASC X9
Accredited Standards Committee X9, Incorporated
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Web: www.x9.org

ASME
American Society of Mechanical Engineers
Two Park Avenue
M/S 6-2B
New York, NY 10016-5990
Phone: (212) 591-8489
Web: www.asme.org

ASSP (Safety)
American Society of Safety Professionals
520 N. Northwest Highway
Park Ridge, IL 60068
Phone: (847) 699-2929
Web: www.assp.org

ASTM
ASTM International
100 Barr Harbor Drive
West Conshohocken, PA 19428 -2959
Phone: (610) 832-9744
Web: www.astm.org

AWS
American Welding Society
8669 Doral Blvd
Suite 130
Doral, FL 33166
Phone: (305) 443-9353
Web: www.aws.org

AWWA
American Water Works Association
6666 W. Quincy Ave.
Denver, CO 80235
Phone: (303) 347-6178
Web: www.awwa.org

BHCOE
Behavioral Health Center of Excellence
7083 Hollywood Boulevard
#565
Los Angeles, CA 90028
Phone: (310) 627-2746
Web: www.bhcoe.org

CTA
Consumer Technology Association
1919 South Eads Street
Arlington, VA 22202
Phone: (703) 907-7697
Web: www.cta.tech

EOS/ESD
ESD Association, Inc.
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ESTA
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New York, NY 10036-3748
Phone: (212) 244-1505
Web: www.esta.org

HL7
Health Level Seven
3300 Washtenaw Avenue
Suite 227
Ann Arbor, MI 48104
Phone: (313) 550-2073
Web: www.hl7.org

IEEE
Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers
445 Hoes Lane
Piscataway, NJ 08854-4141
Phone: (732) 981-2864
Web: www.ieee.org

IES
Illuminating Engineering Society
120 Wall Street, Floor 17
New York, NY 10005
Phone: (917) 913-0027
Web: www.ies.org

ITI (INCITS)
InterNational Committee for Information Technology Standards
700 K Street NW
Suite 600
Washington, DC 20001
Phone: (202) 737-8888
Web: www.incits.org

NEMA (ASC C12)
National Electrical Manufacturers Association
1300 North 17th Street
Suite 900
Rosslyn, VA 22209
Phone: (703) 477-9997
Web: www.nema.org

NEMA (ASC C37)
National Electrical Manufacturers Association
1300 North 17th Street
Suite 900
Rosslyn, VA 22209
Phone: (703) 841-3231
Web: www.nema.org

NFPA
National Fire Protection Association
One Batterymarch Park
Quincy, MA 02269-9101
Phone: (617) 984-7248
Web: www.nfpa.org

NSF
NSF International
789 N. Dixboro Road
Ann Arbor, MI 48105-9723
Phone: (734) 827-5643
Web: www.nsf.org

PLASTICS
Plastics Industry Association
1425 K Street, NW
Suite 500
Washington, DC 20005
Phone: (202) 974-5217
Web: www.plasticsindustry.org

RESNET
Residential Energy Services Network, Inc.
4867 Patina Court
Oceanside, CA 92057
Phone: (760) 408-5860
Web: www.resnet.us.com

SDI (ASC A250)
Steel Door Institute
30200 Detroit Road
Westlake, OH 44145
Phone: (440) 899-0010
Web: www.wherryassocsteeldoor.org

TAPPI
Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry
15 Technology Parkway South
Suite 115
Peachtree Corners, GA 30092
Phone: (770) 209-7249
Web: www.tappi.org

UL
Underwriters Laboratories
12 Laboratory Drive
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709-3995
Phone: (919) 549-1054
Web: https://ul.org/

ISO & IEC Draft International Standards

This section lists proposed standards that the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) are considering for approval. The proposals have received substantial support within the technical committees or subcommittees that developed them and are now being circulated to ISO and IEC members for comment and vote. Standards Action readers interested in reviewing and commenting on these documents should order copies from ANSI.

Comments

Comments regarding ISO documents should be sent to ANSI's ISO Team (isot@ansi.org); comments on ISO documents must be submitted electronically in the approved ISO template and as a Word document as other formats will not be accepted.

Those regarding IEC documents should be sent to Tony Zertuche, General Secretary, USNC/IEC, at ANSI's New York offices (tzertuche@ansi.org). The final date for offering comments is listed after each draft.

Ordering Instructions

ISO and IEC Drafts can be made available by contacting ANSI's Customer Service department. Please e-mail your request for an ISO or IEC Draft to Customer Service at sales@ansi.org. When making your request, please provide the date of the Standards Action issue in which the draft document you are requesting appears.

ISO Standards

AIR QUALITY (TC 146)

ISO/DIS 12219-10, Interior air of road vehicles - Part 10: Whole vehicle test chamber - Specification and methods for the determination of volatile organic compounds in cabin interiors - Trucks and buses - 9/13/2020, $77.00

AIRCRAFT AND SPACE VEHICLES (TC 20)

ISO/DIS 15864, Space systems - General test methods for space craft, subsystems and units - 9/14/2020, $98.00

COPPER, LEAD AND ZINC ORES AND CONCENTRATES (TC 183)

ISO/DIS 13546, Copper concentrates - Determination of mercury content - Hydride generation atomic absorption spectrometric method - 9/14/2020, $58.00

EXCELLENCE IN SERVICE (TC 312)

ISO/DIS 23592, Service excellence - Principles and model - 9/12/2020, $82.00

JEWELLERY (TC 174)

ISO/DIS 11426, Jewellery and precious metals - Determination of gold - Cupellation method (fire assay) - 9/8/2020, $53.00

ISO/DIS 23345, Jewellery and precious metals - Non destructive precious metal fineness confirmation by ED-XRF - 9/18/2020, $46.00

MECHANICAL VIBRATION AND SHOCK (TC 108)

ISO 16063-21/DAmd2, Methods for the calibration of vibration and shock transducers - Part 21: Vibration calibration by comparison to a reference transducer - Amendment 2 - 9/14/2020, $33.00

PAINTS AND VARNISHES (TC 35)

ISO/DIS 11125-9, Preparation of steel substrates before application of paints and related products - Test methods for metallic blast-cleaning abrasives - Part 9: Wear testing and performance - 9/14/2020, $62.00

ROAD VEHICLES (TC 22)

ISO/DIS 22733-1, Road vehicles - Test method to evaluate the performance of autonomous emergency braking systems - Part 1: Car-to-car - 9/18/2020, $77.00

SHIPS AND MARINE TECHNOLOGY (TC 8)

ISO/DIS 23731, Marine technology - Marine environment impact assessment (MEIA) - Performance specifications for in situ image-based surveys in deep seafloor environments - 9/18/2020, $58.00

ISO/DIS 23732, Marine technology - Marine environment impact assessment (MEIA) - General protocol for observation of meiofaunal community - 9/18/2020, $71.00

ISO/DIS 23734, Marine technology - Marine environment impact assessment (MEIA) - On-board bioassay to monitor seawater quality using delayed fluorescence of microalga - 9/18/2020, $71.00

TRADITIONAL CHINESE MEDICINE (TC 249)

ISO/DIS 22466, Traditional Chinese medicine- Laser acupoint device - 9/13/2020, $40.00

ISO/IEC JTC 1, Information Technology

ISO/IEC DIS 23544, Information technology - Data centres - Application Platform Energy Effectiveness (APEE) - 9/12/2020, $82.00

ISO/IEC DIS 22237-1, Information technology - Data centre facilities and infrastructures - Part 1: General concepts - 9/18/2020, $93.00

ISO/IEC DIS 22237-3, Information technology - Data centre facilities and infrastructures - Part 3: Power distribution - 9/18/2020, $102.00

ISO/IEC DIS 22237-4, Information technology - Data centre facilities and infrastructures - Part 4: Environmental control - 9/18/2020, $88.00

ISO/IEC DIS 24775-1, Information technology - Storage management - Part 1: Overview - 9/18/2020, $107.00

ISO/IEC DIS 24775-2, Information technology - Storage management - Part 2: Common Architecture - 9/18/2020, $194.00

ISO/IEC DIS 24775-3, Information technology - Storage management - Part 3: Common profiles - 9/18/2020, $258.00

ISO/IEC DIS 24775-4, Information technology - Storage management - Part 4: Block devices - 9/18/2020, $323.00

ISO/IEC DIS 24775-5, Information technology - Storage management - Part 5: File systems - 9/18/2020, $258.00

ISO/IEC DIS 24775-6, Information technology - Storage management - Part 6: Fabric - 9/18/2020, $194.00

ISO/IEC DIS 24775-7, Information technology - Storage management - Part 7: Host elements - 9/18/2020, $185.00

ISO/IEC DIS 24775-8, Information technology - Storage management - Part 8: Media libraries - 9/18/2020, $134.00

IEC Standards

2/2007/DTS, IEC TS 60034-31 ED2: Rotating electrical machines - Part 31: Selection of energy-efficient motors including variable speed applications - Application guide, 2020/9/18

17C/751(F)/CDV, IEC 62271-213 ED1: High-voltage switchgear and controlgear - Part 213: Voltage detecting and indicating system, 020/9/4/

32C/588/CD, IEC 60127-1 ED3: Miniature fuses - Part 1: Definitions for miniature fuses and general requirements for miniature fuse-links, 2020/9/18

32C/587(F)/FDIS, IEC 60127-2/AMD1 ED3: Miniature fuses - Part 2: Cartridge fuse-links, 2020/7/31

34D/1559/CD, IEC 60598-1/FRAG6 ED10: Fragment 6 - Luminaires - Part 1: General requirements and tests, 2020/9/18

45A/1346/FDIS, IEC 63096 ED1: Nuclear power plants - Instrumentation, control and electrical power systems - Security controls, 020/8/7/

45B/968/CD, IEC 61098 ED3: Radiation protection instrumentation - Installed personnel surface contamination monitoring assemblies, 2020/9/18

48B/2829/CD, IEC 63171-4/ED.1: Connectors for electrical and electronic equipment - Part 4: Detail specification for 2-way, shielded or unshielded, free and fixed connectors: mechanical mating information, pin assignment and additional requirements for type 4, 2020/8/21

51/1344/CD, IEC 63182-4 ED1: Magnetic powder cores - Guidelines on dimensions and the limits of surface irregularities - Part 4: Block-cores, 2020/9/18

51/1345/CD, IEC 63182-5 ED1: Magnetic powder cores - Guidelines on dimensions and the limits of surface irregularities - Part 5: Cylinder-cores, 2020/9/18

80/965/CD, IEC 63269 ED1: Maritime navigation and radiocommunication equipment and systems - Maritime survivor locating devices (Man Overboard Devices) - Minimum requirements, methods of testing and required test results, 2020/9/18

80/962/CDV, IEC 63154 ED1: Maritime navigation and radiocommunication equipment and systems - Cybersecurity - General requirements, methods of testing and required test results, 2020/9/18

82/1759/FDIS, IEC 60904-10 ED3: Photovoltaic devices - Part 10: Methods of linear dependence and linearity measurements, 020/8/7/

86A/2009/CDV, IEC 60794-1-2 ED5: Optical fibre cables - Part 1-2: Generic specification - Basic optical cable test procedures - General guidance, 2020/9/18

86B/4292/CDV, IEC 61753-111-8 ED2: Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components - Performance standard - Part 111 -8: Sealed closures for Category G - Ground, 2020/9/18

86B/4294/CDV, IEC 61300-2-10 ED3: Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components - Basic test and measurement procedures - Part 2-10: Tests - Crush and load resistance, 2020/9/18

86C/1673(F)/FDIS, IEC 61290-1-1 ED4: Optical amplifiers - Test methods - Part 1-1: Power and gain parameters - Optical spectrum analyzer method, 2020/7/24

94/478/CD, IEC 61812-1 ED3: Time relays for industrial and residential use - Part 1: Requirements and tests, 2020/8/21

94/477/CD, IEC 62246-4 ED1: Reed switches - Part 4: Application in conjunction with magnetic-actuator used for Magnetic Sensing Protective Equipment (MSPE), 2020/8/21

110/1213/FDIS, IEC 62977-2-2 ED1: Electronic displays - Part 2-2: Measurements of optical characteristics - Ambient performance, 020/8/7/

110/1214/CD, IEC 62906-5-5 ED1: Laser displays - Part 5-5: Optical measuring methods of raster-scanning retina direct projection laser displays, 2020/8/21

120/186/CD, IEC TS 62933-3-3 ED1: Electrical Energy Storage (EES) systems - Part 3-3: Planning and performance assessment of electrical energy storage systems - Additional requirements for energy intensive and backup power applications, 2020/8/21

120/185/CD, IEC TS 62933-3-2 ED1: Electric Energy Storage Systems: Part 3-2: Planning and performance assessment of electrical energy storage systems - Additional requirements for power intensive and for renewable energy sources integration related applications, 2020/8/21

CIS/D/467/CD, CISPR 12 ED7: Vehicles, boats and devices with internal combustion engines or traction batteries - Radio disturbance characteristics - Limits and methods of measurement for the protection of off-board receivers, 2020/9/18

SyCAAL/186/CD, IEC 63168-4 ED1: Cooperative multiple systems in connected home environments - AAL functional safety requirements of electronic safety-related systems - Part 4: Production, operation, modification and supporting process, 2020/9/18

SyCAAL/185/CD, IEC 63168-3 ED1: Cooperative multiple systems in connected home environments - AAL functional safety requirements of electronic safety-related systems - Part 3: Product development, 2020/9/18

SyCAAL/183/CD, IEC 63168-1 ED1: Cooperative multiple systems in connected home environments - AAL functional safety requirements of electronic safety-related systems - Part 1: General requirements for design and development, 2020/9/18

Newly Published ISO & IEC Standards

Listed here are new and revised standards recently approved and promulgated by ISO - the International Organization for Standardization – and IEC – the International Electrotechnical Commission. Most are available at the ANSI Electronic Standards Store (ESS) at www.ansi.org. All paper copies are available from Standards resellers (http://webstore.ansi.org/faq.aspx#resellers)..

ISO Standards

ISO/IEC JTC 1 Technical Reports

ISO/IEC TR 23951:2020, Information technology - Cloud computing - Guidance for using the cloud SLA metric model, $162.00

ISO/IEC TR 11801-9909:2020, Information technology - Generic cabling systems for customer premises - Part 9909: Evaluation of balanced cabling in support of 25 Gbit/s for reach greater than 30 metres, $138.00

ACOUSTICS (TC 43)

ISO 12999-2:2020, Acoustics - Determination and application of measurement uncertainties in building acoustics - Part 2: Sound absorption, $68.00

AIR QUALITY (TC 146)

ISO 15202-1:2020, Workplace air - Determination of metals and metalloids in airborne particulate matter by inductively coupled plasma atomic emission spectrometry - Part 1: Sampling, $103.00

AIRCRAFT AND SPACE VEHICLES (TC 20)

ISO 2026:2020, Aircraft - Connections for starting engines by air, $45.00

CORROSION OF METALS AND ALLOYS (TC 156)

ISO 22410:2020, Corrosion of metals and alloys - Electrochemical measurement of ion transfer resistance to characterize the protective rust layer on weathering steel, $103.00

DENTISTRY (TC 106)

ISO 22052:2020, Dentistry - Central compressed air source equipment, $138.00

ISO 23325:2020, Dentistry - Corrosion resistance of dental amalgam, $103.00

FERROUS METAL PIPES AND METALLIC FITTINGS (TC 5)

ISO 8180:2020, Ductile iron pipelines - Polyethylene sleeving for site application, $103.00

FLUID POWER SYSTEMS (TC 131)

ISO 10763:2020, Hydraulic fluid power - Plain-end, seamless and welded precision steel tubes - Dimensions and nominal working pressures, $45.00

GEOTECHNICS (TC 182)

ISO 18674-4:2020, Geotechnical investigation and testing - Geotechnical monitoring by field instrumentation - Part 4: Measurement of pore water pressure: Piezometers, $209.00

IMPLANTS FOR SURGERY (TC 150)

ISO 7207-2/Amd2:2020, Implants for surgery - Components for partial and total knee joint prostheses - Part 2: Articulating surfaces made of metal, ceramic and plastics materials - Amendment 2, $19.00

INDUSTRIAL AUTOMATION SYSTEMS AND INTEGRATION (TC 184)

ISO 20242-5:2020, Industrial automation systems and integration - Service interface for testing applications - Part 5: Application program service interface, $232.00

INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINES (TC 70)

ISO 8178-1:2020, Reciprocating internal combustion engines - Exhaust emission measurement - Part 1: Test-bed measurement systems of gaseous and particulate emissions, $232.00

ISO 8178-4:2020, Reciprocating internal combustion engines - Exhaust emission measurement - Part 4: Steady-state and transient test cycles for different engine applications, $232.00

NANOTECHNOLOGIES (TC 229)

ISO 21363:2020, Nanotechnologies - Measurements of particle size and shape distributions by transmission electron microscopy, $232.00

NUCLEAR ENERGY (TC 85)

ISO 8769:2020, Measurement of radioactivity - Alpha-, beta- and photon emitting radionuclides - Reference measurement standard specifications for the calibration of surface contamination monitors, $103.00

OPTICS AND OPTICAL INSTRUMENTS (TC 172)

ISO 8624:2020, Ophthalmic optics - Spectacle frames - Measuring system and vocabulary, $103.00

ISO 16672:2020, Ophthalmic implants - Ocular endotamponades, $103.00

ISO 12858-2:2020, Optics and optical instruments - Ancillary devices for geodetic instruments - Part 2: Tripods, $68.00

OTHER

ISO 20136:2020, Leather - Determination of degradability by micro-organisms, $138.00

PAINTS AND VARNISHES (TC 35)

ISO 1524:2020, Paints, varnishes and printing inks - Determination of fineness of grind, $45.00

ISO 11890-2:2020, Paints and varnishes - Determination of volatile organic compounds (VOC) and/or semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOC) content - Part 2: Gas-chromatographic method, $185.00

PAPER, BOARD AND PULPS (TC 6)

ISO 13821:2020, Corrugated fibreboard - Determination of edgewise crush resistance - Waxed edge method, $45.00

PHOTOGRAPHY (TC 42)

ISO 12232/Amd1:2020, Photography - Digital still cameras - Determination of exposure index, ISO speed ratings, standard output sensitivity, and recommended exposure index - Amendment 1: Determination of encoding-relative sensitivity (ERS), $19.00

PLASTICS (TC 61)

ISO 294-3:2020, Plastics - Injection moulding of test specimens of thermoplastic materials - Part 3: Small plates, $68.00

ISO 10119:2020, Carbon fibre - Determination of density, $103.00

ISO 1628-2:2020, Plastics - Determination of the viscosity of polymers in dilute solution using capillary viscometers - Part 2: Poly(vinyl chloride) resins, $103.00

REFRIGERATION (TC 86)

ISO 5149-2/Amd1:2020, Refrigerating systems and heat pumps - Safety and environmental requirements - Part 2: Design, construction, testing, marking and documentation - Amendment 1, $19.00

SHIPS AND MARINE TECHNOLOGY (TC 8)

ISO 21195:2020, Ships and marine technology - Systems for the detection of persons while going overboard from ships (man overboard detection), $103.00

SOIL QUALITY (TC 190)

ISO 16751:2020, Soil quality - Environmental availability of non-polar organic compounds - Determination of the potentially bioavailable fraction and the non-bioavailable fraction using a strong adsorbent or complexing agent, $138.00

STEEL (TC 17)

ISO 4947:2020, Steel and cast iron - Determination of vanadium content - Potentiometric titration method, $68.00

TOBACCO AND TOBACCO PRODUCTS (TC 126)

ISO 22980:2020, Tobacco - Determination of the content of total alkaloids as nicotine - Continuous-flow analysis method using KSCN/DCIC, $68.00

WATER RE-USE (TC 282)

ISO 20468-3:2020, Guidelines for performance evaluation of treatment technologies for water reuse systems - Part 3: Ozone treatment technology, $138.00

ISO Technical Reports

HEALTH INFORMATICS (TC 215)

ISO/TR 21835:2020, Health informatics - Personal health data generated on a daily basis, $138.00

INFORMATION AND DOCUMENTATION (TC 46)

ISO/TR 22038:2020, Information and documentation - Description and presentation of rights information, $68.00

PETROLEUM PRODUCTS AND LUBRICANTS (TC 28)

ISO/TR 29662:2020, Petroleum products and other liquids - Guidance for flash point and combustibility testing, $103.00

ISO Technical Specifications

INDUSTRIAL AUTOMATION SYSTEMS AND INTEGRATION (TC 184)

ISO/TS 8000-65:2020, Data quality - Part 65: Data quality management: Process measurement questionnaire, $162.00

NANOTECHNOLOGIES (TC 229)

ISO/TS 21975:2020, Nanotechnologies - Polymeric nanocomposite films for food packaging with barrier properties - Specification of characteristics and measurement methods, $138.00

PLAIN BEARINGS (TC 123)

ISO/TS 31657-3:2020, Plain bearings - Hydrodynamic plain journal bearings under steady-state conditions - Part 3: Functions for calculation of tilting pad journal bearings, $209.00

ISO/IEC JTC 1, Information Technology

ISO/IEC 30142:2020, Information technology - Underwater acoustic sensor network (UWASN) - Network management system overview and requirements, $185.00

ISO/IEC 30143:2020, Information technology - Underwater acoustic sensor network (UWASN) - Application profiles, $185.00

ISO/IEC 18013-2:2020, Personal identification - ISO-compliant driving licence - Part 2: Machine-readable technologies, $209.00

ISO/IEC 23003-3:2020, Information technology - MPEG audio technologies - Part 3: Unified speech and audio coding, $232.00

ISO/IEC 11801-9910:2020, Information technology - Generic cabling for customer premises - Part 9910: Specifications for modular plug terminated link cabling, $68.00

IEC Standards

AUTOMATIC CONTROLS FOR HOUSEHOLD USE (TC 72)

IEC 60730-2-5 Ed. 4.1 b:2017, Automatic electrical controls - Part 2-5: Particular requirements for automatic electrical burner control systems, $645.00

IEC 60730-2-5 Amd.1 Ed. 4.0 b:2017, Amendment 1 - Automatic electrical controls - Part 2-5: Particular requirements for automatic electrical burner control systems, $164.00

IEC 60730-2-9 Ed. 4.1 b:2018, Automatic electrical controls - Part 2-9: Particular requirements for temperature sensing controls, $586.00

IEC 60730-2-9 Amd.1 Ed. 4.0 b:2018, Amendment 1 - Automatic electrical controls - Part 2-9: Particular requirements for temperature sensing controls, $82.00

ELECTRICAL APPARATUS FOR EXPLOSIVE ATMOSPHERES (TC 31)

IEC 60079-25 Ed. 3.0 b:2020, Explosive atmospheres - Part 25: Intrinsically safe electrical systems, $317.00

ELECTROACOUSTICS (TC 29)

IEC 60263 Ed. 4.0 b:2020, Scales and sizes for plotting frequency characteristics and polar diagrams, $82.00

EQUIPMENT FOR ELECTRICAL ENERGY MEASUREMENT AND LOAD CONTROL (TC 13)

IEC 62052-11 Ed. 2.0 en:2020, Electricity metering equipment - General requirements, tests and test conditions - Part 11: Metering equipment, $375.00

FIBRE OPTICS (TC 86)

IEC 60794-1-215 Ed. 1.0 b:2020, Optical fibre cables - Part 1-215: Generic specification - Basic optical cable test procedures - Environmental test methods - Cable external freezing test, Method F15, $82.00

FLUIDS FOR ELECTROTECHNICAL APPLICATIONS (TC 10)

IEC 60296 Ed. 5.0 b:2020, Fluids for electrotechnical applications - Mineral insulating oils for electrical equipment, $281.00

INDUSTRIAL-PROCESS MEASUREMENT AND CONTROL (TC 65)

IEC 62264-6 Ed. 1.0 en:2020, Enterprise-control system integration - Part 6: Messaging service model, $281.00

POWER SYSTEM CONTROL AND ASSOCIATED COMMUNICATIONS (TC 57)

IEC 61970-301 Ed. 7.0 en:2020, Energy management system application program interface (EMS-API) - Part 301: Common information model (CIM) base, $410.00

SURGE ARRESTERS (TC 37)

IEC 61643-331 Ed. 3.0 b:2020, Components for low-voltage surge protection - Part 331: Performance requirements and test methods for metal oxide varistors (MOV), $281.00

SWITCHGEAR AND CONTROLGEAR AND THEIR ASSEMBLIES FOR LOW VOLTAGE (TC 121)

IEC 60947-4-2 Ed. 4.0 b:2020, Low-voltage switchgear and controlgear - Part 4-2: Contactors and motor-starters - Semiconductor motor controllers, starters and soft-starters, $375.00

IEC Technical Reports

ELECTROMAGNETIC COMPATIBILITY (TC 77)

IEC/TR 61000-2-3 Ed. 1.0 b:1992, Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) - Part 2: Environment - Section 3: Description of the environment - Radiated and non-network-frequency-related conducted phenomena, $352.00

SOLAR PHOTOVOLTAIC ENERGY SYSTEMS (TC 82)

IEC/TR 63292 Ed. 1.0 en:2020, Photovoltaic power systems (PVPSs) - Roadmap for robust reliability, $235.00

Registration of Organization Names in the United States

The Procedures for Registration of Organization Names in the United States of America (document ISSB 989) require that alphanumeric organization names be subject to a 90-day Public Review period prior to registration. For further information, please contact the Registration Coordinator at (212) 642-4975.

The following is a list of alphanumeric organization names that have been submitted to ANSI for registration. Alphanumeric names appearing for the first time are printed in bold type. Names with confidential contact information, as requested by the organization, list only public review dates.

PUBLIC REVIEW

Southern California Edison (SCE)

Public Review Ends: August 28, 2020

NOTE: Challenged alphanumeric names are underlined. The Procedures for Registration provide for a challenge process, which follows in brief. For complete details, see Section 6.4 of the Procedures.

A challenge is initiated when a letter from an interested entity is received by the Registration Coordinator. The letter shall identify the alphanumeric organization name being challenged and state the rationale supporting the challenge. A challenge fee shall accompany the letter. After receipt of the challenge, the alphanumeric organization name shall be marked as challenged in the Public Review list. The Registration Coordinator shall take no further action to register the challenged name until the challenge is resolved among the disputing parties.

Proposed Foreign Government Regulations

Call for Comment

U.S. manufacturers, exporters, regulatory agencies and standards developing organizations may be interested in proposed foreign technical regulations notified by Member countries of the World Trade Organization (WTO). In accordance with the WTO Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT Agreement), Members are required to notify proposed technical regulations that may significantly affect trade to the WTO Secretariat in Geneva, Switzerland. In turn, the Secretariat issues and makes available these notifications. The purpose of the notification requirement is to provide global trading partners with an opportunity to review and comment on the regulations before they become final.

The USA Inquiry Point for the WTO TBT Agreement is located at the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) in the Standards Coordination Office (SCO). The Inquiry Point distributes the notified proposed foreign technical regulations (notifications) and makes the associated full-texts available to U.S. stakeholders via its online service, Notify U.S. Interested U.S. parties can register with Notify U.S. to receive e-mail alerts when notifications are added from countries and industry sectors of interest to them.

To register for Notify U.S., please visit http://www.nist.gov/notifyus/.

The USA WTO TBT Inquiry Point is the official channel for distributing U.S. comments to the network of WTO TBT Enquiry Points around the world. U.S. business contacts interested in commenting on the notifications are asked to review the comment guidance available on Notify U.S. at https://tsapps.nist.gov/notifyus/data/guidance/guidance.cfm prior to submitting comments.

For further information about the USA TBT Inquiry Point, please visit: https://www.nist.gov/standardsgov/what-we-do/trade-regulatory-programs/usa-wto-tbt-inquiry-point

Contact the USA TBT Inquiry Point at:(301) 975-2918; Fax: (301) 926-1559; E-mail: usatbtep@nist.gov or notifyus@nist.gov.

Information Concerning

American National Standards

Call for Members

INCITS Executive Board – ANSI Accredited SDO and US TAG to ISO/IEC JTC 1, Information Technology

The InterNational Committee for Information Technology Standards (INCITS), an ANSI accredited SDO, is the forum of choice for information technology developers, producers and users for the creation and maintenance of formal de jure IT standards. INCITS' mission is to promote the effective use of Information and Communication Technology through standardization in a way that balances the interests of all stakeholders and increases the global competitiveness of the member organizations.

The INCITS Executive Board serves as the consensus body with oversight of its 40+ Technical Committees. Additionally, the INCITS Executive Board has the international leadership role as the US Technical Advisory Group (TAG) to ISO/IEC JTC 1, Information Technology.

Membership in the INCITS Executive Board is open to all directly and materially affected parties in accordance with INCITS membership rules. To find out more about participating on the INCITS Executive Board, contact Jennifer Garner at jgarner@itic.org or visit http://www.incits.org/participation/membership-info for more information.

Membership in all interest categories is always welcome; however, the INCITS Executive Board seeks to broaden its membership base in the following categories:

- Service Providers
- Users
- Standards Development Organizations and Consortia
- Academic Institutions

Society of Cable Telecommunications

ANSI Accredited Standards Developer

SCTE, an ANSI-accredited SDO, is the primary organization for the creation and maintenance of standards for the cable telecommunications industry. SCTE's standards mission is to develop standards that meet the needs of cable system operators, content providers, network and customer premises equipment manufacturers, and all others who have an interest in the industry through a fair, balanced and transparent process.

SCTE is currently seeking to broaden the membership base of its consensus bodies and is interested in new members in all membership categories to participate in new work in fiber-optic networks, advanced advertising, 3D television, and other important topics. Of particular interest is membership from the content (program and advertising) provider and user communities.

Membership in the SCTE Standards Program is open to all directly a materially affected parties as defined in SCTE's membership rules and operating procedures. More information is available at www.scte.org or by e-mail from standards@scte.org.

ANSI Accredited Standards Developers

Reaccreditation

Institute of Inspection, Cleaning and Restoration Certification (IICRC)

Comment Deadline: August 3, 2020

The Institute of Inspection, Cleaning and Restoration Certification (IICRC), an ANSI member and Accredited Standards Developer (ASD), has submitted a limited revision to its currently accredited operating procedures for documenting consensus on IICRC-sponsored American National Standards, under which it was last reaccredited in 2019. As the revision appear to be substantive in nature, the reaccreditation process is initiated.

To obtain a copy of the revised procedures or to offer comments, please contact: Ms. Mili Washington, Standards Director, IICRC, Global Resource Center, 4043 S. Eastern Avenue, Las Vegas, NV 89119; phone: 702.430.9829; e-mail: mwashington@iicrcnet.org. You may view/download a copy of the revisions during the public review period at the following URL: www.ansi.org/accredPR. Please submit any public comments on the revised procedures to IICRC by August 3, 2020, with a copy to the ExSC Recording Secretary in ANSI's New York Office (e-mail: Jthompso@ANSI.org).

Correction

U.S. TAG Announcement for U.S. TAG to ISO/PC 308

In the June 26, 2020 issue of Standards Action, the announcement for U.S. TAG to ISO/PC 308 had an error in the title of the TAG. The correct title is: U.S. TAG to ISO/PC 308, Chain of Custody

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American National Standards (ANS) – Where to find Procedures, Guidance, Interpretations and More…

Please visit ANSI's website (www.ansi.org) for resources that will help you to understand, administer and participate in the American National Standards (ANS) process. Documents posted at these links are updated periodically as new documents and guidance are developed, whenever ANS-related procedures are revised, and routinely with respect to lists of proposed and approved ANS. The main ANS-related link is www.ansi.org/asd and here are some direct links as well as highlights of information that is available:

- *ANSI Essential Requirements: Due process requirements for American National Standards* (always current edition): www.ansi.org/essentialrequirements
- ANSI Standards Action (weekly public review announcements of proposed ANS and standards developer accreditation applications, listing of recently approved ANS, and proposed revisions to ANS-related procedures): www.ansi.org/standardsaction
- Accreditation information – for potential developers of American National Standards (ANS): www.ansi.org/sdoaccreditation
- ANS Procedures, ExSC Interpretations and Guidance (including a slide deck on how to participate in the ANS process and the BSR-9 form): www.ansi.org/asd
- Lists of ANSI-Accredited Standards Developers (ASDs), Proposed ANS and Approved ANS: www.ansi.org/asd
- American National Standards Key Steps: www.ansi.org/anskeysteps
- American National Standards Value: www.ansi.org/ansvalue
- ANS Web Forms for ANSI-Accredited Standards Developers - PINS, BSR8|108, BSR11, Technical Report: www.ansi.org/PSAWebForms
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If you have a question about the ANS process and cannot find the answer quickly, please send an email to psa@ansi.org .

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Tracking number 53i121r1 **Revision to NSF/ANSI 53-2019**
 Issue 121 Revision 1 (June 2020)

[Note – the recommended changes to the standard which include the current text of the relevant section(s) indicate deletions by use of ~~strikeout~~ and additions by gray highlighting. Rationale statements are in *italics* and only used to add clarity; these statements will NOT be in the finished publication.]

NSF/ANSI Standard
for Drinking Water Treatment Units –

Drinking Water Treatment Units – Health Effects

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7.5 Microcystins reduction claims

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7.5.6 Cycle time

The systems shall be operated on a 50%-on / 50%-off cycle basis with a 15 to 40 min cycle, up to 16 h per 24 h period, followed by a minimum 8 h rest under pressure (a 10%-on / 90%-off cycle may be used if requested by the manufacturer).

7.5.7 Methods

Systems shall be conditioned using the test contaminant specified in Table 7.12 and test water in Section 7.5.5. The conditioning volume shall be excluded from the volume measured as the influent challenge volume for capacity and sample point determination.

7.5.7.1 Plumbed-in systems without reservoirs and all faucet-mounted systems

Two systems shall be conditioned in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions using the appropriate general test water specified in Section 7.5.5. The systems shall be tested using the appropriate influent challenge water at the maximum flow rate attainable by setting an initial dynamic pressure of 410 ± 20 kPa (60 ± 3 psi). The pressure shall not be readjusted although the system may experience some change in dynamic pressure. The operating cycle specified in Section 7.5.6 shall be used.

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Rationale: Section 7.5.7 lacks requirements for conditioning and conditioning volumes. The microcystin reduction claim should have the same statement for methods as other reduction claims in this Standard. Added language per 2020 DWTU JC meeting discussion (May 13, 2020).

BSR/UL 1076-202X, Standard for Safety for Proprietary Burglar Alarm Units and Systems

1. *For Ballot and Comment Only: Expansion of Electronic Media (including websites) for Installation Instructions*

7 Installation and Operating Instructions

7.4 The installation and operating instructions containing the information required in 7.2 shall be made available by one or more of the following means:

a) Printed hardcopy format;
b) Installation wiring diagram/instructions attached to the product;
c) Electronic instructions within the basic product software; or
d) Electronic media such as CD, DVD, thumb drive, website, or equivalent.

7.5 When the installation and operating instructions are included as described in 7.4 (a), (c), or (d), they shall be referenced in the product marking by document number and issue date and/or revision level. Products utilizing electronic media as described in 7.4 (c) or (d) shall include information on how to receive a printed copy of the installation and operating

~~8 Installation and Operating Instructions Physical Media~~

~~8.1 The installation diagram(s) and any special field installation instructions shall be attached to the unit or, when separate, shall be provided in printed hardcopy format. A copy shall be supplied with each individual product or with each single shipment when multiples of the same products are shipped directly (to an end customer) in a single shipment.~~

~~8.2 The following sections contain information that shall be provided in printed hardcopy format and supplied with the unit(s):~~

~~a) 7.2(a);~~
~~b) 16.2.2.1(b);~~
~~c) 16.2.2.2(a);~~
~~d) 16.2.2.2(b);~~
~~e) 16.2.2.2(c);~~
~~f) 16.3;~~
~~g) 91.1, Exception No. 1;~~
~~h) 91.3;~~
~~i) 91.4;~~
~~j) 94.3;~~
~~k) 94.4; and~~
~~l) 96.3.~~

~~8.3 Other installation instructions, operating and test instructions shall be made available by printed hardcopy or by electronic media such as a CD, DVD, website, or equivalent. Optionally, a copy may be supplied with each individual product or with each single shipment when multiples of the same products are shipped directly (to an end customer) in a single shipment.~~

BSR/UL 1563, Standard for Safety for Electric Spas, Equipment Assemblies, and Associated Equipment

1. Addition of reference to UL 61800-5-1 as a replacement to UL 508C

29.2.1 A unit employing a motor shall incorporate thermal or overcurrent protection that consists of one of the following:

a) Thermal protection complying with the applicable requirements in the Standard for Overheating Protection for Motors, UL 2111; the Standard for Impedance Protected Motors, UL 1004-2; or the Standard for Thermally Protected Motors, UL 1004-3.

Exception No. 1: For a motor that includes a control that limits the length of time the motor can be operated, such as a timer, the duration of the temperature test and the endurance test (both under locked rotor conditions) may be less than that specified but shall be no less than the period of operation permitted by the control.

Exception No. 2: When the time required to operate a manually reset protective device through 10 cycles of operation is longer than the time that the motor is likely to be operated during each use, the number of operations of the device for the temperature test under locked-rotor conditions may be less than 10 cycles but no less than 4 cycles.

Exception No. 3: A motor intended to move air only, by means of an air-moving fan that is integrally attached, keyed, or otherwise fixed to the motor, is not required to have running-overload protection.

b) *Deleted.*

c) *Deleted.*

d) Electronic protection that complies with the requirements of the Standard for Electronically Protected Motors, UL 1004-7;

e) Electronic overcurrent protection provided as part of a motor-drive complying with the ~~Standard for Power Conversion Equipment, UL 508C~~ Standard for Adjustable Speed Electrical Power Drive Systems – Part 5-1: Safety Requirements – Electrical, Thermal, and Energy, UL 61800-5-1. The combination of the motor and the motor drive shall comply with the running overcurrent and locked rotor protection requirements specified in the Standard for Electronically Protected Motors, UL 1004-7;

f) Electronic protection complying with Standard for Automatic Electrical Controls - Part 1: General Requirements, UL 60730-1 and the tests of the Standard for Thermally Protected Motors, UL 1004-3;

g) Electronic circuits complying with Supplement SB and the tests of the Standard for Thermally Protected Motors, UL 1004-3;

h) Impedance protection complying with the applicable requirements in the Standard for Overheating Protection for Motors, UL 2111, the Standard for Impedance Protected Motors, UL 1004-2, or the Standard for Thermally Protected Motors, UL 1004-3, when the motor is tested as used in the product; or,

i) Other protection that is shown by test to be equivalent to the protection mentioned in (a).

32.1.2 Electronic motor drives shall be suitable for the pump voltage and current rating ~~and shall comply with the Standard for Power Conversion Equipment, UL 508C,~~ and shall comply with one of the following:

a) The ~~Standard for Power Conversion Equipment, UL 508C~~ Standard for Adjustable Speed Electrical Power Drive Systems – Part 5-1: Safety Requirements – Electrical, Thermal, and Energy, UL 61800-5-1; or

b) The Standard for Automatic Electrical Controls - Part 1: General Requirements, UL 60730-1; or

c) The circuit requirements in Supplement SB.