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Chapter 1 : Project Documents

Home >> Technical Documentation >> ACE Ocean CAMIR Appendix F Schedule K. ACE Ocean CAMIR Appendix F Schedule K. Tags: Automated Commercial Environment (ACE) Trade.

This greatly restricts their use on individual circuits and on the Irish network as a whole. Consequently, kV AC cables may only be used sparingly, for example, when considering the partial undergrounding of a transmission project. We have continued to examine the performance of cables and their technical impact on the network. Our recent analysis has identified that, due to its relative size to other networks, Ireland is at greater risk of issues arising from the use of AC underground cables. We have concluded that a number of techniques exist that could reduce, but not avoid, these issues. We will continue to assess technological developments in this area to ensure the full capability of this technology is available for use on the Irish grid. Where power is to be transferred over long distances it may be cost effective and technically possible to do so using high voltage direct current HVDC. HVDC is a mature technology that is available for integration on the Irish transmission system. We have included this technology in a number of recent project evaluations and considers its use, where appropriate. In , we commissioned a separate investigation into the use of HVDC circuits in the Irish transmission network. It concluded that HVDC is used mainly in specialist applications. These include, for example, long transmission circuits or subsea links. At present the maturity of multi-terminal HVDC technology is such that this review has only considered point to point links. Series Compensation As the use of the existing network is maximised, power transfers and their associated losses will rise and become more frequent. Overhead lines and pylons in Ireland are physically designed and constructed to accommodate the typical power transfer that would be expected over the life of that line. However, if due to changes in the network the power transfer on the line becomes much higher the electrical performance will be impacted. Consequently although the lines are in principle rated for much higher power transfers, in practice, where these power transfers occur, the system cannot supply the necessary reactive power. We have investigated series compensation which is a mature technology that has been extensively used internationally in similar situations. Series compensation changes the electrical performance of a circuit on which it is installed. It compensates the need for the system to provide reactive power. Their use in Ireland would be a new application with the related challenges to a network of its size and strength. The need and benefit of this technology varies with each application but it can provide significant benefit by increasing the practical transfer capability of the system. To increase the transfer capacity further additional series compensation can be added to meet future needs. Dynamic Line Rating The rating of an overhead line is influenced by meteorological conditions such as ambient temperature, wind speed and wind direction etc. Dynamic Line Rating involves the installation of monitoring devices to examine meteorological conditions. By combining this local information with line design data, it is possible to derive a rating that varies in real time. Under certain conditions, it may then be possible to increase the line rating and to transfer additional power on the line. This technology can now be integrated onto the grid where conditions are suitable. However, as the variation in meteorological conditions is difficult to predict many years ahead, the enhanced ratings are not used for long-term system development. Instead, it is expected that the technology will be used in shorter operational timeframes to reduce potential network constraints while awaiting delivery of grid development projects. We will continue to monitor technological developments in this area. Reactive Power Management Devices Reactive power management technologies have been increasingly used in recent years to make better use of existing assets. These sources must not only provide the necessary scale of reactive power but must also be able to adjust this power provision adequately to maintain voltages within their limits. Many parts of the network are expected to simultaneously handle higher power transfers. Higher transfers increase losses and voltage drop along circuits. This creates new challenges in voltage and operational management. Due to the intermittent nature of power production and consumption, rapid changes to these

power transfers can be expected and this will increase real-time operational management issues. Together, these needs require a new generation of fast acting flexible reactive power management devices for use in Ireland. The manner of their application will, in some instances, be unique internationally. Consequently, besides the use of fixed permanent reactive power compensation typical in long-term network development, the need for temporary devices to defer longer term reinforcement mainly new circuits is expected to increase. A new need is also envisaged for very short-term devices covering a period of a few weeks to months to assist maintenance and construction activities, as the scale of network development increases and outages become more difficult to schedule. Fixed Reactive Power Management Devices We are currently considering the introduction of statcom devices, but with new technological characteristics providing higher short-term operational voltage ranges. These devices will be necessary to cover the greater volatility in system voltage from high levels of renewables in weaker parts of the network. Demand Side Management and Response Demand Side Management and Response has been used in Ireland for many years, primarily at the larger industrial level. It works when customers reduce their electricity consumption on request. This helps us to operate the grid more securely. In the future it is expected that residential customers will also take part in Demand Side Management and Response, through initiatives such as Power Off and Save, and the RealValue Project. This is expected to help us to maximise the use of the existing grid and potentially delay or avoid investment in the grid. Details on our innovation programme, including the Power Off and Save, and the RealValue projects are available on our website. Two types of modular power flow controller are under investigation, the Power Line Guardian and the Router. A pilot trial is currently underway for the Power Line Guardian. Power Line Guardians can be rapidly deployed onto existing overhead line conductors. Individually, they provide a small change to the reactive inductance of a line. These devices can easily be fitted or removed to change the degree of power flow management. This provides a high level of flexibility. They can also be individually controlled, allowing for a range of responses which would enhance both voltage and power flow control. They offer a rapid, low cost, replacement for both fixed and temporary reactive compensation or power flow control for long-term network reinforcement. Their speed of deployment also makes them an option to assist in reactive power management in facilitating network outages for development and maintenance. If the trial is successful it may be adopted as a mature technology. We started a trial of the Router technology in This technology builds on the capabilities of the Power Line Guardian, adding further flexibility to make better use of existing network capacity. The Router may also be adopted as a mature technology if the trial is successful. Power Line Guardians Voltage Uprating Voltage uprating offers a rapid increase of power transfer capacity, whilst simultaneously reducing associated losses by using the existing overhead line route. In , the lengthy outages of key transmission circuits and the negative impact on system security that would be required for uprating, was considered to make this technique impractical and unfeasible. Since then, new developments in electrical composite insulators have introduced the possibility of converting some existing kV pylons to kV pylons. This is achieved by replacing the head of the kV pylon with that of a kV design. It would incorporate specialised composite insulators, but retain the existing foundations and base of the pylon. Consequently, this would permit a lower cost and faster conversion of an existing kV circuit to kV while retaining the existing infrastructure. However, if there is a requirement for an additional circuit to allow for circuit outages this approach would not be a solution. This technology is currently in the development phase and has passed initial modelling tests for the latest generation of pylons. It now requires rigorous physical examination and trials to refine and test performance, before adopting it as a mature technology option. The goal is to use less visually intrusive overhead line pylons, particularly in sensitive areas. We will also take the National Landscape Strategy into account. However, large scale meshed use of HVDC requires significant advances in technology to enable more advanced control strategies and the effective isolation of faults before it can become commonplace in network development. As power electronic devices become more cost effective and more devices utilise power electronics the need to understand these interactions increases. We will continue to monitor developments in this area, which is attracting significant

international interest. New Voltage Uprating Strategies The technologies available to uprate overhead lines and equipment are constantly developing. We have investigated and identified technological solutions which may avoid the need for complete replacement of the existing structures for the higher voltage kV and kV overhead lines. These technologies are progressing towards trials. However, for the lower voltage kV lines, due to the existing non-metallic support structures these technologies are not likely to prove successful. We therefore are continuing to investigate other techniques and more conceptual technologies that may provide a more viable solution for these circuits. Transmission and distribution equipment has become progressively more intelligent and responsive. As ICT development continues, and more data can be communicated on the status and needs of the network and its users, the influence Smart Grids will have on both market and network operation and development will increase. The move to a Smart Grid is driven by the changing needs of network users. The Smart Grid is the network that enables such changes to happen. From a user perspective, the continued introduction of renewable generation, and the uncertainty in the location and size of these individual generators, will be mitigated by advances in Smart Grid to some degree. Increasing ICT will make the control of these smaller generators more practical and cost effective. To plan new grid development projects, we first have to understand what the future usage of the grid may look like. To do this, we think about changes in the way people and businesses use electricity and changes in the way in which electricity is produced. For example, we know that in response to a global commitment to tackle climate change, the energy industry is moving towards a low carbon energy future. This will lead to changes in the type, size and location of power stations connecting to the grid. It may also lead to more community-based power and heating systems being built which would mean greater efficiency in how electricity is used in the home and in business. It is important that we look at all the factors that influence changes in the usage of the grid in the future. Government and EU policy are key influences but social trends, changes in technology, changes in the economy, changes in agricultural and industrial development all have a role to play. Over the past ten years, we have learned that the level of uncertainty over the future usage of the grid is increasing. To cater for this, we are changing how we plan the grid. Our new approach involves developing a range of future scenarios. We will test whether the grid of today can support these future scenarios or if further development of the grid is required. These future scenarios will reinforce our grid development plans.

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Chapter 2 : New substances notification reporting form - racedaydvl.com

Greater Toronto Area 3Rs analysis - Social Environment Technical Appendix. [8] Social environment technical appendix, schedule F -- [9] Natural environment.

Organizations providing Type I certification only may choose either an on-site format or a mail-in format similar to what is permitted under the MVACs program. Technicians must pass a closed-book, proctored test or series of tests , administered in a secure environment, by an EPA-approved certifying program to be certified as a Universal technician. Mail-in format Type I tests cannot be used toward a Universal certification. Each certifying program must assemble tests by choosing a prescribed subset from the EPA test bank. EPA will have a test bank with more questions than are needed for an individual test, which will enable the certifying program to generate multiple tests in order to discourage cheating. Each test must include 25 questions drawn from Group 1 and 25 questions drawn from each relevant technical Group. Tests for Universal technicians will include questions 25 from Group 1 and 25 from each relevant technical Group. Questions should be divided in order to sufficiently cover each topic within the Group. Certifying programs must provide a paper hand-out or electronic form of communication to technicians after they have completed their certification test that contains the following information: Each certifying program must show a method of randomly choosing which questions will be on the tests. Multiple versions of the test must be used during each testing event. Test answer sheets must include the name and address of the applicant, the name and address of the certifying program, and the date and location at which the test was administered. Training material accompanying mail-in Type I tests must not include sample test questions mimicking the language of the certification test. All mail-in material will be subject to review by EPA. Certifying programs may charge individuals reasonable fees for the administration of the tests. EPA will publish a list of all approved certifying programs. A certifying program for Type I if in-person , Type II, Type III, and Universal technicians must designate at least one proctor registered for every 50 people taking tests at the same time at a given site. The proctors must ensure that the applicants for certification do not use any notes or training materials during testing. Desks or work space must be placed in a way that discourages cheating. The space and physical facilities are to be conducive to continuous surveillance by the proctors and monitors during testing. The proctor may not receive any benefit from the outcome of the testing other than a fee for proctoring. Proctors cannot know in advance which questions are on the tests they are proctoring. Proctors are required to verify the identity of individuals taking the test by examining photo identification. Certifying programs for Type I technicians using the mail-in format, must take sufficient measures at the test site to ensure that tests are completed honestly by each technician. Each test for Type I certification must provide a means of verifying the identification of the individual taking the test. A certifying program must demonstrate the ability to ensure the confidentiality and security of the test questions and answer keys through strict accountability procedures. An organization interested in developing a technician certification program will be required to describe these test security procedures to EPA. After the completion of a test, proctors must collect all test forms, answer sheets, scratch paper and notes. These items are to be placed in a sealed envelope. Universal certification tests will include 25 questions from Group I and 75 questions from Group II with 25 from each of the three sector-specific areas. Group I will ask questions in the following areas: Laws and regulations 3. Changing industry outlook Group II will ask questions covering sector-specific i.

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Chapter 3 : FEIS Document - Maryland Purple Line

Full text of "Greater Toronto Area 3Rs analysis: social environment technical appendix, schedule F [final - May]" See other formats.

Page Share Cite Suggested Citation: Charge to the Committee. The Nuclear Weapons Complex: Management for Health, Safety, and the Environment. The National Academies Press. Each of the two reviews should yield reports that include the following: Of the two reports are December 1, and December 1, , respectively. I have asked Mr. We look forward to working with the Academy or. Salgado under Secretary cc: Honorable Sa;; Nunn Chairman. In our request to the Academy, we asked for two reports that addressed the follower;: The due dates requested for the Swo reports were December 1, , and December 1, , respectively, as outlined in Section The letter is attached as Appendix I. The committee has been asked to examine safety and environmental issues at a variety of facilities, but will not consider the defense production reactors safe handling of nuclear weapons: The final report, scheduled for December 1. Plans for additional meetings and site visits are currently under consideration. Mindful of this, we will make a determined effort to provide a thorough and timely report by December 1, , that will be useful to the Executive and Legislative branch policy makers of the government, and to the permanent oversight board. Honorable John Glenn Mr. Troy Wade CC,? Copies of both my November letter and my January testimony are enclosed. This schedule is driven by the large scope of the assignment -- the examination of safety and environmental issues at the defense weapons complex -- and by the deadline for our final report of December Watkins February 27, Page 2 continued Although the Committee will visit only nine of the fourteen major facilities in the nuclear weapons complex that are encompassed by our charge, we are seeking, within the constraints of available time and resources, to examine a representative cross section of the complex. We believe our examination of a subset of the facilities will provide an adequate foundation for our report.

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Chapter 4 : King of Prussia Rail

SCHEDULE F (Form) Department of the Treasury Internal Revenue Service (99) Profit or Loss From Farming Attach to Form , Form NR, Form , Form , or Form B.

Hominids started using primitive stone tools millions of years ago. The earliest stone tools were little more than a fractured rock, but approximately 75, years ago, [24] pressure flaking provided a way to make much finer work. Control of fire by early humans The discovery and utilization of fire , a simple energy source with many profound uses, was a turning point in the technological evolution of humankind. As the Paleolithic era progressed, dwellings became more sophisticated and more elaborate; as early as ka, humans were constructing temporary wood huts. The invention of polished stone axes was a major advance that allowed forest clearance on a large scale to create farms. This use of polished stone axes increased greatly in the Neolithic, but were originally used in the preceding Mesolithic in some areas such as Ireland. Additionally, children could contribute labor to the raising of crops more readily than they could to the hunter-gatherer economy. Eventually, the working of metals led to the discovery of alloys such as bronze and brass about BCE. The first uses of iron alloys such as steel dates to around BCE. History of transport Meanwhile, humans were learning to harness other forms of energy. The earliest known use of wind power is the sailing ship ; the earliest record of a ship under sail is that of a Nile boat dating to the 8th millennium BCE. The ancient Sumerians in Mesopotamia used a complex system of canals and levees to divert water from the Tigris and Euphrates rivers for irrigation. More recently, the oldest-known wooden wheel in the world was found in the Ljubljana marshes of Slovenia. It did not take long to discover that wheeled wagons could be used to carry heavy loads. The first two-wheeled carts were derived from travois [50] and were first used in Mesopotamia and Iran in around BCE. Medieval technology , Renaissance technology , Industrial Revolution , Second Industrial Revolution , Information Technology , and Productivity improving technologies economic history Innovations continued through the Middle Ages with innovations such as silk , the horse collar and horseshoes in the first few hundred years after the fall of the Roman Empire. Medieval technology saw the use of simple machines such as the lever , the screw , and the pulley being combined to form more complicated tools, such as the wheelbarrow , windmills and clocks. The Renaissance brought forth many of these innovations, including the printing press which facilitated the greater communication of knowledge , and technology became increasingly associated with science , beginning a cycle of mutual advancement. The advancements in technology in this era allowed a more steady supply of food, followed by the wider availability of consumer goods. The automobile revolutionized personal transportation. Starting in the United Kingdom in the 18th century, the Industrial Revolution was a period of great technological discovery, particularly in the areas of agriculture , manufacturing , mining , metallurgy , and transport , driven by the discovery of steam power. Technology took another step in a second industrial revolution with the harnessing of electricity to create such innovations as the electric motor , light bulb , and countless others. Scientific advancement and the discovery of new concepts later allowed for powered flight and advancements in medicine , chemistry , physics , and engineering. The rise in technology has led to skyscrapers and broad urban areas whose inhabitants rely on motors to transport them and their food supply. Communication was also greatly improved with the invention of the telegraph , telephone , radio and television. The late 19th and early 20th centuries saw a revolution in transportation with the invention of the airplane and automobile. F and F flying over Kuwaiti oil fires during the Gulf War in The 20th century brought a host of innovations. In physics , the discovery of nuclear fission has led to both nuclear weapons and nuclear power. Computers were also invented and later miniaturized utilizing transistors and integrated circuits. Information technology subsequently led to the creation of the Internet , which ushered in the current Information Age. Humans have also been able to explore space with satellites later used for telecommunication and in manned missions going all the way to the moon. In medicine, this era brought innovations such as open-heart surgery and later stem cell therapy along with new

medications and treatments. Complex manufacturing and construction techniques and organizations are needed to make and maintain these new technologies, and entire industries have arisen to support and develop succeeding generations of increasingly more complex tools. Moreover, these technologies have become so complex that entire fields have been created to support them, including engineering , medicine , and computer science , and other fields have been made more complex, such as construction , transportation , and architecture. Philosophy Technicism Generally, technicism is the belief in the utility of technology for improving human societies. Some, such as Stephen V. Monsma, [57] connect these ideas to the abdication of religion as a higher moral authority. Extropianism Optimistic assumptions are made by proponents of ideologies such as transhumanism and singularitarianism , which view technological development as generally having beneficial effects for the society and the human condition. In these ideologies, technological development is morally good. Transhumanists generally believe that the point of technology is to overcome barriers, and that what we commonly refer to as the human condition is just another barrier to be surpassed. Singularitarians believe in some sort of " accelerating change "; that the rate of technological progress accelerates as we obtain more technology, and that this will culminate in a " Singularity " after artificial general intelligence is invented in which progress is nearly infinite; hence the term. Estimates for the date of this Singularity vary, [58] but prominent futurist Ray Kurzweil estimates the Singularity will occur in Kurzweil is also known for his history of the universe in six epochs: Going from one epoch to the next is a Singularity in its own right, and a period of speeding up precedes it. Each epoch takes a shorter time, which means the whole history of the universe is one giant Singularity event. Some have described Karl Marx as a techno-optimist. Luddite , Neo-Luddism , Anarcho-primitivism , and Bioconservatism Luddites smashing a power loom in On the somewhat skeptical side are certain philosophers like Herbert Marcuse and John Zerzan , who believe that technological societies are inherently flawed. They suggest that the inevitable result of such a society is to become evermore technological at the cost of freedom and psychological health. Many, such as the Luddites and prominent philosopher Martin Heidegger , hold serious, although not entirely, deterministic reservations about technology see " The Question Concerning Technology " [61]. More recently, modern works of science fiction such as those by Philip K. The late cultural critic Neil Postman distinguished tool-using societies from technological societies and from what he called "technopolies," societies that are dominated by the ideology of technological and scientific progress to the exclusion or harm of other cultural practices, values, and world-views. As a setting for democratic culture, Barney suggests that technology tends to make ethical questions, including the question of what a good life consists in, nearly impossible because they already give an answer to the question: He warns that these technologies introduce unprecedented new challenges to human beings, including the possibility of the permanent alteration of our biological nature. These concerns are shared by other philosophers, scientists and public intellectuals who have written about similar issues e. A more infamous anti-technological treatise is Industrial Society and Its Future , written by the Unabomber Ted Kaczynski and printed in several major newspapers and later books as part of an effort to end his bombing campaign of the techno-industrial infrastructure. There are also subcultures that disapprove of some or most technology, such as self-identified off-gridders. Technocriticism and Technorealism The notion of appropriate technology was developed in the 20th century by thinkers such as E. Schumacher and Jacques Ellul to describe situations where it was not desirable to use very new technologies or those that required access to some centralized infrastructure or parts or skills imported from elsewhere. The ecovillage movement emerged in part due to this concern. The inadequate quantity and quality of American jobs is one of the most fundamental economic challenges we face. His thesis appears to be a third way between optimism and skepticism. Essentially, he stands for a neutral approach of the linkage between technology and American issues concerning unemployment and declining wages. He uses two main arguments to defend his point. First, because of recent technological advances, an increasing number of workers are losing their jobs. Yet, scientific evidence fails to clearly demonstrate that technology has displaced so many workers that it has created more problems than it has solved. Indeed, automation threatens repetitive jobs but higher-end jobs are

still necessary because they complement technology and manual jobs that "requires flexibility judgment and common sense" [70] remain hard to replace with machines. Second, studies have not shown clear links between recent technology advances and the wage trends of the last decades. Therefore, according to Bernstein, instead of focusing on technology and its hypothetical influences on current American increasing unemployment and declining wages, one needs to worry more about "bad policy that fails to offset the imbalances in demand, trade, income, and opportunity. Continuous studies have shown that increased BMI and weight gain are associated with people who spend long hours online and not exercising frequently. Complex technological systems Thomas P. Hughes stated that because technology has been considered as a key way to solve problems, we need to be aware of its complex and varied characters to use it more efficiently. Can we consider all of them, only a part of them, or none of them as technologies? Technology is often considered too narrowly; according to Hughes, "Technology is a creative process involving human ingenuity". Yet, because technology is everywhere and has dramatically changed landscapes and societies, Hughes argues that engineers , scientists , and managers have often believed that they can use technology to shape the world as they want. They have often supposed that technology is easily controllable and this assumption has to be thoroughly questioned. Solutionism is the ideology that every social issue can be solved thanks to technology and especially thanks to the internet. In fact, technology intrinsically contains uncertainties and limitations. Cohen and Gwen Ottinger also discussed the multivalent effects of technology. Such an approach of technology and science "[require] technical professionals to conceive of their roles in the process differently. The science can be leading edge or well established and the function can have high visibility or be significantly more mundane, but it is all technology, and its exploitation is the foundation of all competitive advantage. It was not economic-based planning. Other animal species See also: The use of basic technology is also a feature of other animal species apart from humans. These include primates such as chimpanzees , [80] some dolphin communities, [81] and crows. The ability to make and use tools was once considered a defining characteristic of the genus Homo. For example, researchers have observed wild chimpanzees utilising tools for foraging: Emerging technologies Theories of technology often attempt to predict the future of technology based on the high technology and science of the time. In , futurist Ray Kurzweil predicted that the future of technology would mainly consist of an overlapping "GNR Revolution" of genetics , nanotechnology and robotics , with robotics being the most important of the three.

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Chapter 5 : Alberhill System Project: Home

T.F. Green Airport Improvement Program Environmental Impact Statement and Final Section 4(f) Evaluation Appendix G Social and Socioeconomic, Environmental Justice, and.

Notifiers may reproduce this form, or portions thereof, for notification purposes. The form is also available electronically from the New Substances website. Additional explanations necessary for fulfilling prescribed information requirements and completing this notification form are included in the Guidelines for the Notification and Testing of New Substances: Hard copies of the Guidelines may be obtained from Environment Canada, for a fee, by contacting the Substances Management Information Line at toll free in Canada , or for callers outside of Canada; or via Substances ec. This form is divided into four sections: Part A is used for administrative and substance identity information while Part B and Part C are for technical information. Part D is used for any additional information that may be provided with the notification. Before completing Part B or Part C of the form, you should ensure that you are providing information appropriate for the quantity and category of substance you intend to manufacture or import refer to section 3. Part B contains four sections: Part C contains one section: Biochemical or Biopolymer Information Requirements. Part B contains five columns and Part C contains four columns which consist of: Explanations of the use of these columns are provided on page 2 of this form. Part D contains two sections: Also included are two appendices. Le formulaire est aussi disponible en ligne sur le Site Web des substances nouvelles. Data Codes, Attachments and Confidential Information In addition to the list of information requirements, Part B contains five columns and Part C contains four columns which consist of: The following explains the use for each of these columns. This is a quick reference column that allows you to determine, at a glance, which schedule requires the information to be provided. Take note of the footnotes for certain exceptions and conditions associated with certain data elements. It is important to note that if lower schedule notifications are not submitted, the information prescribed in them is still required to be submitted with the higher schedule notification. A Data Code is a reference to indicate: The Data Codes with explanatory notes are: This code is to be used even if the information is provided under the Additional Information Requirements of the schedules refer to section 6. Requests for a waiver of prescribed information must be accompanied by justifications that satisfy any of the waiver criteria listed in subsection 81 8 of the Act refer to section 8. This code cannot be used as an abbreviation for "not available. Although complete physical-chemical data must be submitted in test reports physical state and whether the notified substance is formulated for dispersal in water excepted , the notifier must enter the value and conditions in the appropriate space provided. This information will assist the notifier in organizing data for use; in requesting waivers of information; in justifying cases when data are not applicable; and in discussing notifications with New Substances program officials. Physical-chemical values and corresponding conditions may be expressed in units cited within the laboratory report. The notifier must clearly indicate a reference for accompanying documents e. Notifiers must check the appropriate box to indicate that the information provided is considered confidential i. If the information provided is considered confidential, the notifier must provide, in the NSN package, the supplementary information detailed in section 7. Name and title of the person authorized to act on behalf of the corporation of block A.

Chapter 6 : Eirgrid - Technical Appendix to Grid Development Strategy by DesignTactics - Issuu

technical agencies may request the Minister of the Environment and Climate Change to issue a Part II Order (i.e. bump-up) for the project, thereby requiring an elevated scope of study. A Part II Order request.

History[edit] The GS was enacted into law by the Classification Act of , which replaced a similar act of the same name except for the part enacted in The pay scale was originally created with the purpose of keeping federal salaries in line with equivalent private sector jobs. Although never the intent, the GS pay scale does a good job of ensuring equal pay for equal work by reducing pay gaps between men, women, and minorities, in accordance with another, separate law, the Equal Pay Act of This system ignored the growing reality of regional differences in salaries and wages across the United States, and this led to a perception that in many locations federal civil service salaries were increasingly uncompetitive with those in the private sector, thus affecting recruiting and retention efforts by federal agencies. Both Republican and Democratic administrations have complained about the methodology used to compute locality adjustments and the projected cost of closing the pay gap as determined by FEPCA between federal salaries and those in the private sector. By comparison, in calendar year , the average locality pay adjustment actually authorized was Changes to the GS must normally be authorized by either the president via Executive Order or by Congress via legislation. Normally, the President directs annual across-the-board pay adjustments at the beginning of a calendar year after Congress has passed the annual appropriations legislation for the federal government. Under FEPCA, the Bureau of Labor Statistics conducts annual surveys of wages and salaries paid to non-federal workers in designated locality pay areas. Surveys are used to determine the disparity, if any, between federal and non-federal pay in a given locality pay area. The Federal Salary Council created by FEPCA prepares recommendations concerning the composition of the designated locality pay areas and the annual comparability adjustment for each area, as well as an adjustment for all other workers outside these areas, referred to as "Rest of U. A common misconception is that the annual federal pay adjustments are determined according to cost of living fluctuations and other regional considerations. Most positions in the competitive service are paid according to the GS. In addition, many positions in the excepted service use the GS as a basis for setting pay rates. The GG pay rates are generally identical to published GS pay rates. The GS-1 through GS-7 range generally marks entry-level positions, while mid-level positions are in the GS-8 to GS range and top-level positions senior managers, high-level technical specialists, or physicians are in the GS to GS range. A new GS employee is normally employed in the first step of their assigned GS grade, although the employer has discretion to, as a recruiting incentive, authorize initial appointment at a higher step other agencies may place the employee at a higher grade. In most professional occupations, entry to mid-level positions are classified at two-grade intervalsâ€”that is, an employee would advance from GS-5 to GS-7, then to GS-9 and finally to GS, skipping grades 6, 8 and Advancement between steps within the same grade[edit] Permanent employees below step 10 in their grade normally earn step increases after serving a prescribed period of service in at least a satisfactory manner. The normal progression is 52 weeks one year between steps 1â€”2, 2â€”3, and 3â€”4, then weeks two years between steps 4â€”5, 5â€”6, and 6â€”7, and finally weeks three years between steps 7â€”8, 8â€—9, and 9â€— Advancement between grades[edit] Depending on the agency and the work description, a GS position may provide for advancement within a "career ladder," meaning that an employee performing satisfactorily will advance between GS grades, normally on an annual basis, until he she has reached the top GS grade for that job which represents full performance. Advancement beyond the top grade to either a specialized technical position or to a managerial position would be subject to competitive selection. Not all positions, however, provide for such a "career ladder," thus requiring employees who seek advancement to consider other career paths, either within their agency or outside it. Beyond the GS level, advancements to the higher levels GS, GS, and GS, most of which are managerial positions are based on competitive selections.

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Chapter 7 : Environmental assessment

COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER (Hybrid) APPENDIX A Orientation to the Work Environment Review schedule of regular and specialized social and.

It includes information about the Z environment and how it helps integrate data and transactions more securely, and can infuse insight for faster and more accurate business decisions. The z14 ZR1 is a state-of-the-art data and transaction system that delivers advanced capabilities, which are vital to any digital transformation. The z14 ZR1 is designed for enhanced modularity, in an industry standard footprint. A data-centric infrastructure must always be available with a It also must be an integrated infrastructure that can support new applications. Finally, it must have integrated capabilities that can provide new mobile capabilities with real-time analytics that are delivered by a secure cloud infrastructure. IBM z14 ZR1 servers are designed with improved scalability, performance, security, resiliency, availability, and virtualization. The superscalar design allows z14 ZR1 servers to deliver a record level of capacity over the previous IBM Z platforms. In its maximum configuration, z14 ZR1 is powered by up to 30 client characterizable microprocessors cores running at 4. This Redbooks publication provides information about IBM z14 ZR1 and its functions, features, and associated software support. More information is offered in areas that are relevant to technical planning. It is intended for systems engineers, consultants, planners, and anyone who wants to understand the IBM Z servers functions and plan for their usage. It is intended as an introduction to mainframes. Readers are expected to be generally familiar with IBM Z technology and terminology. Table of contents Chapter 1. Introducing the new IBM Z family member: Central processor complex hardware components Chapter 3. Central processor complex system design Chapter 4. Central processor complex channel subsystem Chapter 6. Cryptographic features Chapter 7. Operating system support Chapter 8. System upgrades Chapter 9. Reliability, availability, and serviceability Chapter Environmental requirements Chapter Channel options Appendix C. Shared Memory Communications Appendix E.

Chapter 8 : IBM z14 ZR1 Technical Guide | IBM Redbooks

"Services" means, collectively, the Cloud Services and Technical Cloud Services ordered by You under this Schedule C. " Services Environment " refers to the combination of hardware and software components owned, licensed or managed by.

Chapter 9 : EES documentation | Environment Effects Statement | Planning | Metro Tunnel

and technical information available that is applicable to the issues of concern. Second, Master Program provisions must be based on an analysis of that scientific or technical information.