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Final Program for 2nd Annual Conference on Technology and Standards Released

PESC, CBA, EFC, and NCHELP are pleased to release the final program for the 2nd Annual Conference on Technology and Standards to be held May 2-4, 2005 at the Wyndham Washington. General Sessions will target timely and strategic topics for higher education and will be provided by knowledgeable experts and leaders, including:

The Value of Standards keynote address to be provided by Delphi Group President and Founder Thomas Koulopoulos.

Evaluating Open Source to be provided by David Lambert, Vice President for Information Services and CIO, Georgetown University.

FSA ADVance, Katie Crowley, Deputy General Manager, Office of Federal Student Aid (FSA), US Department of Education.

e-Authentication: Creating an Environment of Trust, David Temoshok, Director of Identity Policy and Management, U.S. General Services Administration (GSA).

PKI and the Federal e-Authentication Architecture, Peter Alterman, Assistant Chief Information Officer, National Institutes of Health (NIH).

XML Launch of Admissions Application, Ed Hauser, General Manager, Sungard SCT; and, Graham Tracey, Product Manager, Datatel.

Georgetown University’s Implementation of Wireless Technology, Chuck Wolfe, Network Architect at Georgetown University.

Concurrent Sessions will discuss specific implementations of projects and pilots, including:

Public/Private Partnership to Enable Authentication and ID Management to be provided by Georgia Marsh, Deputy Program Manager, E-Authentication Initiative, U.S. General Services Administration (GSA); and, Scott Lowry, eAuthentication/Enspier.

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Data Transport, Nathan Chitty, Software Architect, Nelnet; and, Mark Malinoski, Technical Coordinator/Web Development, AES.

Open Source Discussion Group, Tim Cameron, Project Manager, Meteor; and, Mark Olson, Executive Vice President of Sales and Marketing, Campus Partners.

Common Record: CommonLine Implementation, Gary Allen, Product Manager, Oracle USA, Inc.; and, Dave Steiner, Project Manager, Foundation for Educational Services (FES).

Bridging the Gap – Secondary to Postsecondary, Bruce Marton, Associate Director of SIS, University of Texas @ Austin; and, George Hudachek, Associate Director of Admissions, University of Minnesota.

eOscar Credit Reporting Requirements, Gene Wendt, University Accounting Services/OSI.

Security and Privacy: Panel of Perspectives, Rick Skeel, Registrar, University of Oklahoma; Srinivasa Kankanahalli, Senior Manager, FSA; and, Jack Suess, CIO, University of Maryland – Baltimore County.

Designing a Security Program for Your Campus, Jacqueline Craig, Director of Security Policy, Office of the President, University of California System.

PKI and Electronic Forms, Scott Rea, Programmer, Dartmouth College.

Liberty Alliance, Dave Edstrom, Technical Director, Sun Microsystems.

Open EAI, Stephen Wheat, Director of Enterprise Architecture, Administrative IT Services, University of Illinois; and, Tod Jackson, Enterprise Architect, Administrative IT Services, University of Illinois.

Using Shibboleth at Your Organization, Melissa Kunes, Director of Federal and State Aid Programs, Pennsylvania State University; and, Steven Carmody, Brown University

Additional concurrent sessions will cover XML Parsers and XSLT, .NET and Java Interoperability, and Updates from AACRAO’s SPEEDE Committee and from NCHELP’s ESC Committee.

The final program listing all General and Concurrent Sessions is now available online. Members and/or Affiliates from any of the four associations are eligible for the discounted registration rate of $600. The non-Membership rate is $800. Hotel reservations can be made now by contacting the Wyndham Washington directly at 202-429-1700 or at 800-996-3426. The Wyndham Washington is located at 1400 M Street NW in Washington, D.C. Conference registration is also available online at http://www.PESC.org/Events/Tech-Conference-2.asp.

This conference includes the full support and participation of the US Department of Education’s Office of Federal Student Aid (FSA) and the National Association of Student Financial Aid Administrators (NASFAA) and is made possible by the generous sponsorship of Platinum Sponsors, The National Association of Student Loan Administrators (NASLA) and Sungard SCT; Gold Sponsors, AES, Nelnet, and Sallie Mae; Bronze Sponsors, ELM Resources, and The Student Loan Servicing Alliance (SLSA).

If you have any questions, please contact Michael Sessa, PESC Executive Director, at 202-293-7383 or at Sessa@PESC.org.

New PESC Members

PESC Welcomes the following new organizations to its Membership:

Strategic Explorers
PESC contact is Dave Moldoff
www.StrategicExplorers.com

Sungard BiTech
PESC contact is James Bennett.
www.SungardBi-Tech.com
Tell us a little about Oracle, including what the company’s mission is within education and how that fits into Oracle as a whole.

Oracle is the world’s largest enterprise software company as well as the leading developer of service database and infrastructure software, application servers, and collaborative software and development tools that help our education customers manage the businesses of learning. We also offer an integrated suite of business applications software, as well as support, consulting, hosting and education services. With the combination of Oracle and PeopleSoft, we employ nearly 50,000 workers and support more than 23,000 applications customers worldwide.

Oracle’s Higher Education mission is to provide solutions that allow institutions to transform into a student-centric model. Through these solutions, we enable institutions to improve constituent loyalty through enhanced service delivery, increased ability to recruit and retain the best students, and deploy resources to concentrate efforts on student-centered and faculty interaction and services rather than administrative tasks.

When was the company founded and where is it headquartered? Are there national and international offices?

Oracle was founded in 1977. We are headquartered in Redwood Shores, Calif. We have operations in more than 70 countries.

Approximately how many clients does Oracle serve? What percentage
of these is in higher education?

With our combined companies, Oracle now serves more than 23,000 applications customers. Oracle does not break out customer numbers specific to an industry but education is a strategic focus for our company and we continue to invest a significant amount of R&D, service and support resources to serve this important customer base.

How many people does Oracle employ?

We employ approximately 50,000 worldwide.

Does Oracle have partners? If so, how many, and what methods does it use to communicate with its partners?

The Oracle PartnerNetwork is a global business network of more than 14,000 companies that deliver innovative enterprise software solutions based on Oracle software. Through access to Oracle’s premier products, education, technical services, marketing and sales support, the Oracle PartnerNetwork provides partners with the resources they need to be successful in today’s Internet economy. Oracle partners are able to offer customers leading-edge solutions backed by Oracle’s position as the world’s largest enterprise software company.

In your opinion, what are the biggest technological concerns we face in higher education?

I think there are two different areas in our industry that face technological challenges. The first is the teaching/learning environment. While we have made great progress during the last 10 years, I think many institutions still face hurdles in what technologies should be deployed, in which formats, and in what circumstances to really facilitate learning. The challenges are compounded by many different styles of instruction and different learning modalities.

The second area is customer service, or if you like, constituent service. The big concerns are what technologies should be deployed to improve service to students, faculty, staff, alumni, governing boards, vendors, corporate partners, etc.

What’s interesting is in the Fifth Annual EDUCAUSE Survey, four of the top 10 institutional strategic success issues are security and identity management, E-learning, enterprise portals, and web systems and services. Clearly, all these are big technology concerns in the industry.

How does Oracle deal with privacy and security?

First of all, Oracle evolved from a project for U.S. intelligence agencies, called Project Oracle, resulting in the first commercial SQL relational database management system. Today, Oracle is synonymous with scalability, reliability and security. In an era when security is at the forefront of the minds of citizens and politicians alike, Oracle has met more independent worldwide government security criteria than any other database platform in the world. In addition, in 2001, we established the position of Chief Security Officer, filled by Mary Ann Davidson, who is responsible for product security, security evaluations and security assessments.

Oracle has formal coding standards and development processes for product security, which helps enable privacy. We also have 20 independent evaluations of our products, meeting international standards such as the Common Criteria.

Do you feel interoperability is achievable?

Absolutely, and Oracle believes one of the keys to achieving interoperability is having standards and developing standards-based solutions. That’s why we think PESC’s role is so important in working with its members and vendors on standards.

For example, we recently announced a new software development project, called Project Fusion. The goal of this project is to deliver new applications based on...
an open standards environment. Oracle intends to blend the Oracle, PeopleSoft and JD Edwards applications and use standards-based technology to ultimately allow easy integration with other applications.

**How does Oracle support standards?**

We support standards in many ways. First and foremost we actively participate in standard-setting bodies such as PESC. Over the years we have been involved with dozens of standards and organizations such as HL7, IMS, ISO, JCP, RosettaNet, WS-I, OASIS, W3C and XML. As a direct result of our involvement, our technologies and applications support these standards.

I’d like to add we are proud to have been integral part of PESC’s XML transcript standard.

**How does your company support PESC?**

Oracle supports PESC in a number of ways; first and foremost as an active member of PESC and participating in workgroups. Oracle support includes not only selling the industry on the benefits of PESC and helping to recruit new members but also developing our applications to support the approved standards.

Another example in which we support PESC is how Oracle provided XML technical expertise to assist with the definition of the XML transcript standard.

**To what should we all be paying more attention?**

Standards. Through standards, we can achieve better integration, enhanced security, reduced costs and improved service levels.

**With regard to PeopleSoft, what should the community know at this time?**

That Oracle is committed to serving its customers and the entire education community as a whole. Oracle will continue to deliver first-class solutions to this industry and a roadmap to even more interoperable, standards-based systems.

**What can the community look forward to from Oracle?**

Continued leadership in the development of adaptive, open, standards-based systems, and solutions that enable education customers to focus on their core business of learning.

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**XML Development and Interoperability—On the Move**

As the need for interoperability grows within higher education, the community continues to propose new standards. Two new transactions have been proposed for standardization (as these transactions are not yet standards, they are officially referred to as “candidates”). On behalf of the Meteor Advisory Team, Brett Lief, President of the National Council of Higher Education Loan Programs (NCHELP), proposed a Student Aid Inquiry standard; and, on behalf of AACRAO’s SPEEDE Committee, Bruce Marton, Associate Director of Student Information Systems at the University of Texas @ Austin, proposed a High School Transcript standard. Preparations are being made to launch formal, community-wide workgroups over the next few months that will work to develop actual XML schemas for these transactions for consideration by the PESC Membership as community-based standards.

Stakeholders are also actively organizing to propose an XML standard for the Admission Application and a community-wide launch of this development work is being planned. A complete overview of all development work will be provided at the upcoming 2nd Annual Conference on Technology and Standards to be held May 2-4, 2005 in Washington DC. Registration and conference information is still available at www.PESC.org.
In its “Third Report to Congress on the Distance Education Demonstration Program” the Department of Education recommends that Congress eliminate the 50 percent rule, expand the demonstration program and require substantial interaction between faculty members and students in defining a “telecommunications course.” The elimination of the 50 percent rule, which requires institutions to offer less than half of their classes at a distance to be eligible for federal financial aid, has been debated at the Department and on the hill several times before. However, a renewed push to eliminate the rule has emerged as reauthorization of the Higher Education Act, takes center stage in Senate and House education committees.

When it comes to protecting personal information “colleges and universities may be earning a failing grade,” according to a recent New York Times article. The article noted that the University of California, Berkeley, Northwestern University, and California State University, Chico all have had their systems compromised in the past month, resulting in more than 150,000 records being accessed among the schools.

The Open Source Initiative board recently announced that it has adopted a new way of approving open-source licenses, as well as a new classification system for existing licensees. From now on, the group says, “Approved licenses must meet three new criteria of being: a) nonduplicative, b) clear and understandable, and c) reusable,” according to an eWeek article. OSI says it is implementing the changes to break down legal barriers to open-source projects. For more information, visit http://www.eweek.com/article2/0,1759,1783791,00.asp
A recent XML.com article “discusses the use of XML schemas with XSLT 2.0 — that is, XSLT 2.0’s ability to read a W3C schema to discover additional information about a source tree, result tree, or interim temporary tree, and to use that information when processing a document.” To access the article, visit http://www.xml.com/pub/a/2005/04/06/tr-xml.html

Data security concerns were quashed by the Department of Education in a report it submitted to Congress last month about the federal government’s collection of Social Security numbers and other individually-identifiable information for a proposed data-collection or “unit record” system, according to a Chronicle of Higher Education article. The Department indicates that the unit record system “would allow it to measure a college’s performance more accurately by generating better information about retention and graduation rates and by enabling it to track transfer students. It would also allow the department, for the first time, to calculate an institution’s net price, or what students actually pay after financial aid is taken into account,” according to the article. While the Department indicated that there were adequate systems in place to protect the data, “There is a clear precedent for federal databases being used for purposes for which they were not originally intended,” said David L. Warren, president of the National Association of Independent Colleges and Universities. In a follow up article, Terry W. Hartle, senior vice president for government and public affairs at the American Council on Education urged members of the education to consider the benefits of such a system. Citing the Bush administration’s push for greater accountability, he said, it’s in the best interest of higher-education officials to work with policy makers and provide them with the most accurate data possible.

The National Center for Education Statistics has released a report describing the feasibility of collecting individual enrollment and financial aid information for each student in postsecondary education. The report is based on three public meetings held by NCES in an attempt to get input on issues such as burden, cost, and privacy, and to solicit information on other technical aspects of developing such a unit record system. To access the report, visit http://nces.ed.gov/pubsearch/pubsinfo.asp?pubid=2005160

The Department of Education ruled that FERPA does not bar California’s university systems from sharing records of individual students with a state agency, according to a Chronicle of Higher Education article. Cal State wants further clarification from the Department before it turns over its records, because Cal State officials are concerned that the ruling, as it stands, allows a state educational agency to gain access to the records simply by saying it was conducting
W3C is getting closer to speeding up XML-based software, according to ZDNet News article. If it does go ahead with an effort to speed up XML, the W3C will seek to create a single group-sanctioned binary format, rather than have several formats for specific purposes, said W3C’s Liam Quin. If the W3C votes in favor of pursuing a binary XML standard, a working group could be formed as early as this summer and take up to three years to complete a specification. In the meantime, programmers are looking to the XML appliance, a relatively new combination of hardware and software designed to crank up the speed of XML document processing and/or secure XML-based communications. According to analysts XML appliances perform a range of tasks, including inspecting XML docs for viruses, transforming XML into other formats (such as HTML for Web browsers), routing XML to make sure it’s from a trusted source, and encrypting XML to keep data from unintended recipients. For more information on the W3C initiative, visit http://news.zdnet.com/2100-3513_22-5630957.html or to learn more about XML appliances, seehttp://www.adtmag.com/article.asp?id=10806

Microsoft Australia has come under fire from rival vendors and open-source advocates for keeping its Office document standards proprietary. Greg Stone, Microsoft’s national technology officer for Australia and New Zealand, said open and proprietary standards could co-exist, arguing Microsoft promoted common development of standards by sitting on all of the representative bodies working on them.

The advent of web services and Service-Oriented Architecture offers potential for lower integration costs and greater flexibility. An important aspect of SOA is the separation of the service interface (the what) from its implementation (the how). Such services are consumed by clients that are not concerned with how these services will execute their requests. Web services are the next step in the Web’s evolution, since they promise the infrastructure and tools for automation of business-to-business relationships over the Internet. To read the

- In a case which, over the course of several years, has spiralled to encompass some of the biggest names in computing, a Utah federal court has finally ordered IBM to turn over the code-base of its AIX and Dynic operating systems for scrutiny by SCO, according to a ComputerWeekly article. The action against IBM is the latest step in a lengthy campaign by SCO to enforce intellectual property rights over code allegedly misappropriated and redistributed worldwide as part of the Linux open source operating system, from which AIX and Dynic are derived. For more information, http://www.computerweekly.com/articles/article.asp?liArticleID=137180

- The same open source licensing that gives developers the freedom to deploy software for any reason they choose, can be a hindrance when it comes to enterprise-wide deployment, according to an InfoWorld article. For more information about the problems associated with the proliferation of open source licenses, visit http://www.infoworld.com/article/05/03/04/10OOpenent_1.html

- “SOA is not just a services architecture seen from a technology perspective; it’s the policies, practices and frameworks by which we ensure the right services are provided and consumed to provide business value,” according to a NET Developer’s Journal article. There are four tenets of SOA that have been generally accepted by the developer community: (1) Boundaries are explicit; (2) Services are autonomous; (3) Services share schema and contract, not class; (4) Compatibility is based on policy. To access the article, visit http://www.sys-con.com/story/?storyid=48814&DE=1

- Native XML databases are most frequently used in storing and
querying document-centric XML, integrating data, and storing and querying semi-structured data. The argument for using the Native XML database in these cases is that the data involved does not easily fit the relational data model, while it does fit the XML data model. Other common use cases for native XML databases include managing long-running transactions, handling rapidly evolving schemas, working with very large documents, querying hierarchical data, and running Web sites. The article found at http://www.xml.com/pub/a/2005/03/30/native.html discusses use cases in three parts. Part one discusses document-centric XML, part two discusses data integration and semi-structured data, and part three discusses the remaining cases.

Arts and Humanities Data Service has released an Information Paper aimed at providing an introduction to different features XML editors can have and the extent to which these features are implemented in various editors. It also presents the result of an evaluation exercise where different user groups tried a number of the editors. The paper first outlines the different types of XML editors that are available and their main characteristics. The paper may be accessed at http://ahds.ac.uk/creating/information-papers/xml-editors/

Officials at the Liberty Alliance are set to include Security Assertion Markup Language (SAML) 2.0 standard in its interoperability test bed. The Liberty Interoperable Logo Program certifies software developers which create products that interoperate with products from other vendors using a variety of specified profiles and schema. Several vendors have already included SAML 2.0 in their product line or are in the process of rolling out a version in the near future. For more information, visit http://www.internetnews.com/dev-news/article.php/3498166

According to an InfoWorld report titled Enterprise Architecture Now, debate continues about how to use XML as data representation. The report indicates that whether a programmer should consider strict formal data definitions or a little more “fuzziness” depends on what needs are being fulfilled by the architecture. For more information, visit www.infoworld.com/article/05/03/11/11FEstatepracrcj5_1.html.
April 18, 2005

Re: Letter of Intent

Dear Michael Sessa:

I am pleased to submit this letter to notify PESC that the AACRAO SPEEDE Committee intends to work collaboratively with the higher education community to develop the following standard XML High School Transcript.

A high-level description of the proposed standard is as follows:

We intend to develop and eventually submit for approval a national standard format for a high school or school district to use to send an XML version of a high school student’s educational record (transcript) to a postsecondary educational institution or to a state or other approved agency.

Please see the attached Business Case which discusses the historical overview, justification, description of the planned collaboration, and other information.

I am excited and pleased to be a part of this initiative and look forward to our continuing collaboration in pursuit of higher education standards.

Sincerely,

Bruce R. Marton
The Business Case for the development of a PESC Standard for an XML format for the High School Educational Record (Transcript)

In the early 1990’s, the United States Department of Education’s National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) funded the development of a national standard format for the electronic exchange of the student educational record (transcript) among the K12 and postsecondary education communities.

The postsecondary community was represented by the AACRAO SPEEDE Committee. The K12 community was primarily represented by the Council of Chief State School Officers (CCSSO).

Although the initial intent was to have two standard formats (one for the K12 transcript and one for the postsecondary transcript), when we sought approval for the standard from the American National Standards Institute’s (ANSI) Accredited Standards Committee (ASC) X12, they would only approve a single standard for all of the education community (K12 through postsecondary). This combined standard Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) format was approved in the early 1990’s and is known as ASC X12 EDI Transaction Set 130, or TS130 for brevity.

This standard is now in use by a significant number of postsecondary institutions in the United States and Canada. Approximately 700,000 postsecondary transcripts are exchanged electronically in this format through the University of Texas at Austin Internet Server in the ASC X12 EDI format each year.

However, the number of high school transcripts exchanged in the ASC X12 EDI format is only a very small percentage of the postsecondary transcript volume.

Although the number of transcripts exchanged electronically is growing significantly each year, it was felt by the community that an alternative format should be explored.

PESC commissioned this exploration by creating the XML Forum to determine if an XML standard format might result in significantly increased use of an electronic exchange of student educational records.

It was felt that the perceived complexity of the process of implementation of the EDI standards was one of the reasons that the EDI format was not being used by many schools. The wide and inexpensive availability of XML software tools and the already existing and pervasive use of XML by many schools’ information technology staffs made the XML process appear to have a much better chance of rapid acceptance and implementation.
The early efforts of the XML Forum emphasized the creation of standard core components. Once this work was significantly accomplished, PESC agreed to develop an XML Standard Format for the College Transcript to demonstrate that this could be done. However, no attempt was made at that time to expand the scope to include the K12 educational record.

Once the XML College Transcript was approved, the need for an XML High School Transcript was soon recognized by the postsecondary community as well as several vendors who serve the entire K12 through postsecondary communities.

Since the experience of the AACRAO SPEEDE committee showed that there were far more similarities than differences between the high school educational record and the postsecondary record, it was agreed to ask PESC to form a work group of interested parties from both communities to work on the creation of the XML High School Transcript. It was agreed at the outset that the scope would be limited primarily to the academic high school record that was needed by the postsecondary community. Those portions of the records maintained by high schools or school districts for internal use or for exchanging with other high schools or districts would not normally be included in this format.

The work group is to be composed of the AACRAO SPEEDE Committee, representatives of educational software vendors, representatives of state agencies interested in the electronic exchange of educational records, and others who may be interested in the project.
April 12, 2005

Michael Sessa
Executive Director
Postsecondary Electronic Standards Council
One DuPont Circle – Suite 520
Washington, DC 20036

Dear Michael,

I am pleased to submit this letter that NCHELP, on behalf of the Meteor Advisory Team intends to work collaboratively with the higher education community to develop the following standard: Common Record: Student Aid Inquiry.

This collaboration would result in the development an XML standard to be used to allow organizations the ability to respond to any type of student aid inquiry. The standard would be built on the existing PESC Core Components and would include application, origination, disbursement, repayment, default and any other related student aid data that the participants would require.

Please see the attached Business Case which includes a historical overview, justification, and a description of the planned collaboration.

The Meteor Advisory Team looks forward to working with the community to develop this standard. We believe that this is the next step for the Financial Aid Community in our move toward implementation of XML standards. If you have any questions, please contact Tim Cameron, Meteor Project Manager at meteor@nchelp.org or Judy Martin, AVP Technology Operations, at jmartin@nchelp.org.

Sincerely,

Brett E. Lief
President
National Council of Higher Education Loan Programs, Inc.

cc: Mark Putman, AVP Technology Relations
The Financial Aid community has realized the necessity of providing real-time inquiry access to student aid data. At the time the Meteor Project was started, an industry XML standard was just starting to emerge and Meteor used the standard as it existed at that time. Although collaboratively developed, the XML standard for real-time inquiry of student aid data as used by Meteor is not a fully accepted industry standard. It would be beneficial to the financial aid community to collaboratively develop a student aid data inquiry XML standard.

Currently, student aid data is exchanged in a variety of proprietary formats. These include both XML and flat files. Some of the current processes include Meteor, NSLDS, ELMNet, and other proprietary processes implemented between business partners. It is costly for organizations who participate in several of these processes to maintain each of these proprietary formats. By developing a student aid data inquiry XML standard, organizations will have the ability to leverage the development of common modules to support multiple processes. These types of standards also allow organizations to implement changes more efficiently and cost effectively.

The Meteor Advisory Team anticipates that this new standard would be developed as follows:

- PESC would assist with community notification of the project to ensure wide community support and participation. This participation could include FSA, software vendors, schools, guarantors, lenders, loan servicers and other interested parties. The interested parties will determine what the business needs are and what schemas should be developed.
- Co-chairs will be selected from the group of interested community participants. The co-chairs will be responsible for scheduling the conference calls, laying out the project plan, following the project plan, and providing written reports to the PESC Standards Forum Steering Committee.
- All interested parties will work together to identify the necessary data elements and negotiate the definitions and facets of each of the components.
- Once the components are identified, they will be reviewed to determine if the components exist in the XML Registry and Repository for the Education Community. If the components exist, they will be reviewed to ensure that the purpose and usage is consistent with the current component. If the components do not exist or the purpose or usage is not consistent, then the community workgroup will recommend the definition of a new component.
- Once that phase is completed, the components will be submitted to the PESC Submission Advisory Board for review and approval. The PESC Submission Advisory Board will then submit the components to the PESC Change Control Board for review and approval.
- After the submission is approved, technical representatives from the community will build the schema.
- The schema will be submitted to the PESC Submission Advisory Board for review and approval. The PESC Submission Advisory Board will then submit the components to the PESC Change Control Board for review and approval.
- After the schema is approved, the new schema will undergo a 30-day community comment period. Community comments will be reviewed and changes made as necessary.
- Following the community review, the PESC membership will vote to accept the new standard.
- If the PESC membership votes to accept the new standard, then the PESC Board of Directors will ratify the vote and release the necessary related documentation.
Election of Officers
The Electronic Authentication Partnership (EAP) is pleased to announce that the Board of Directors elected officers during a meeting yesterday in Herndon, Virginia. With no dissenting votes, the following slate of officers was installed during the meeting:

Chair: Jane Hennessy, Senior Vice President
Wells Fargo

Vice Chair: David Temoshok, Director, Identity Policy/Management,
U.S. General Services Administration

Secretary: Michael Sessa, Executive Director,
Postsecondary Electronic Standards Council

Treasurer: Glen Gainer III, State Auditor, West Virginia, Representing the National Association of State Auditors, Comptrollers and Treasurers

The officers will serve a one-year term and may seek re-election.

Next EAP Meeting
Please mark your calendar for the next meeting of the EAP, which will be in Washington, DC on June 14. Details on the day-long meeting will be announced shortly. During the meeting, we will provide a roadmap for the EAP’s pilot projects and an update on other EAP developments. I hope to see you in June.