INTERACTION POINT

SLAC

July 18, 2003

The SLAC Guest House is Open For Business

By Neil Calder

"SLAC used to stand out as the only big physics lab in the world without accommodations for scientists on site," said SLUO Chairman Eli Rosenberg (Iowa State U), "but now it stands out because it has the best on-site accommodations in the world!"

On June 19 the new SLAC Guest House was officially opened when SLAC Director Jonathan Dorfan and Shirley Everett, Associate Vice Provost of Residential Dining and Residential Services at Stanford University, sliced through the ceremonial ribbon.

The afternoon included speeches by both Dorfan and Everett, as well as representatives of the users organizations, the DOE Stanford Site Office and Stanford.

Guest House management threw open the doors for an Open House. Hundreds of visitors from SLAC and Stanford strolled through the facility looking through the rooms, prodding the beds, even trying out the fitness center. While most of the rooms have a double bed, there are a number of room configurations with slightly different nightly rates. Each room contains an Internet connection, cable TV, dresser, armoire, a desk and chair.

Over 3,000 scientists visit SLAC each year and about 80 percent of the rooms are reserved for them. Stanford has priority access to the remaining rooms.

Construction on the three-story, 112-room Guest House, began in April 2002, and was completed on schedule. Stanford put up the $10.7 million to build the facility and will be repaid from Guest House revenues.

"I really, really liked the Guest House," said Vicky White, visiting from Fermilab. "The whole visit was a delightful experience. Comfort, location and a T1 Internet connection right there in my room!"

Photo by Diana Rogers

Lab Director Jonathan Dorfan (left) and Shirley Everett, Stanford Associate Vice Provost of Residential Dining and Residential Services, cut the ceremonial ribbon to commemorate the opening

For more information on the Guest House or to make a reservation, see: http://www.stanford.edu/dept/hds/SLAC/index.html

Summer Institute Explores Cosmic Connections

By Heather Rock Woods

The 31st Annual SLAC Summer Institute (SSI) will take on the very big (the universe) and the very small (sub-atomic particles) from July 28 to August 8.

SSI's theme, Cosmic Connections, reflects the growing links between cosmology, astrophysics and particle physics—exemplified by the new Kavli Institute for Particle Astrophysics and Cosmology being built here at the Lab.

"I think it's a spectacular opportunity for SLAC people. A lot of big names and talented people are coming here," said SSI Program Director John Jaros (EA). The other program directors are Charles Prescott (EA), JoAnne Hewett (Theory) and Tune Kamae (GLAST). Everyone from advanced graduate students to Nobel laureates are welcome to participate in SSI, which aims to bring people up to speed on the basics as well as the latest experimental results, and to strengthen ties between the various physics fields being discussed. Afternoons are reserved for discussions and socializing to get participants actively involved.

"This program is an excellent doorway for people who would like to go into this new emerging area," said Kamae. "There will be time to get to know the important people and learn what training you need to go through."

Amazing discoveries in the last decade point to a universe far different than previously imagined or depicted in textbooks. "It's a radical change of view. It's getting even more Copernican – we keep getting smaller and less significant," Jaros said.

Particle physics appears close to discovering answers to some of the biggest questions in cosmology. Big machines meant to create and detect tiny particles will shine a light upon the entire universe.

One pressing question is: What makes up the universe? The building blocks of matter—sub-atomic particles discovered at SLAC and elsewhere—only account for some three to four percent of the entire universe's mass-energy. Nearly 25 percent is attributed to dark matter—all the matter we can't see or detect—and the rest is mysterious 'dark energy.'

Particle physics supplies a leading candidate for dark matter, Supersymmetry, which might be found at the Large Hadron Collider—a collider under construction at

(See SSI, page 2)

Signatures of the Invisible Connects Physics and Art

By Neil Calder

The most popular exhibit at the opening of the Summer Exhibition at New York's P.S.1, one of the world's most prestigious contemporary art centers, was a surprise. Not a sculpture nor a video installation, but a cloud chamber from SLAC.

The exhibition 'Signatures of the Invisible' opened on June 29, presenting the work of leading European and American contemporary artists as they respond to new concepts of reality generated by particle physics research. The exhibition will tour the U.S., with stops planned in Chicago and the Bay Area.

Five thousand visitors who came on the opening day were fascinated by the equipment on display—a drift chamber, a klystron, klystron collectors, an element from the D0 detector, a cosmic ray counter and films of SLAC and Fermilab. But the star of the show was the cloud chamber, perfectly mounted in a dark room. The "wows!" "oohs!" and "aaahs!" from the crowd showed their fascination of the trails left by cosmic rays passing through the chamber.

Photo by Elizabeth Clements (Fermilab)

Neil Calder (COM) stands next to the SLAC drift chamber, talking with a guest at the exhibit opening

Congratulations to Chip Dalby from Scientific Arts. The exhibition curator was so impressed by a short film that Chip had prepared that it was mounted as one of the art works.

Thanks to Mo Olsen (EFD), Chris Pearson (KM), Joseph Perl (SCS), Chip Dalby (TIS), Norman Graf (SLD), Joni White (COM) and Terry Anderson (TIS) for their outstanding contributions.

The exhibition runs through September.

Inspections and their Outcomes

By Mike Grissom

In SLAC's Integrated Safety Management System (ISMS), Guiding Principle 6, Core Functions 2 and 3 refer to hazard controls. Specifically:

- Guiding Principle 6: Hazard Controls Tailored to Work Being Performed
- Core Function 2: Analyze the Hazards
- Core Function 3: Develop and Implement Hazard Controls

These sections state: Administrative and engineering controls to prevent and mitigate hazards shall be tailored to the work being performed and associated hazards.

To verify that the hazards' control process is functioning properly, a variety of inspection programs exist:

- Self-assessments by staff
- Peer reviews by technical experts
- Compliance audits by regulators

Depending on who is performing an inspection, inspections also may be called audits, self-assessments or operational awareness activities. These inspection programs have staff involved in an assessment of some part of SLAC's ISMS program throughout the year. Examples of activities conducted in a typical year are shown below. Findings from these inspections have led to enhancements of the ISMS system and to fixing specific problems that have led to an enhanced control of hazards at SLAC.

Self-Assessments by Staff

On a continuing basis, safety inspections are made by Building Managers who are appointed by, and report to, their Division's Associate Director (AD). The Building Manager program is described at http://www-project.slac.stanford.edu/bldgmgr/.

Periodically each AD makes a safety inspection of the areas for which s/he is responsible. These inspections are reported in the quarterly report of each AD to the ES&H Coordinating Council (ES&HCC). See: http://www.slac.stanford.edu/esh/committees/eshcccha.html

(See INSPECTIONS, page 2)

SSI

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CERN—or at the Next Linear Collider, currently under design by physicists worldwide. For every known particle, there is a supersymmetric cousin, similar to the way each matter particle is related to an antimatter particle. Supersymmetric particles feel the same forces as their counterparts, but their spins differ by one-half unit, and their masses are much greater.

Particle physicists "could create what the rest of the universe is made of for the first time on earth and know it and measure it," said Jaros.

SLAC is also searching in space for dark matter and dark energy. SLAC heads an international collaboration of particle physicists and astrophysicists designing GLAST, a gamma-ray telescope that will be launched into space in 2006.

Using detector technology similar to SLAC's, GLAST will measure the extremely energetic gamma rays generated by massive black holes, supernovae and colliding galaxies which cannot themselves be directly measured. Scientists believe these extreme astronomical objects are some of the major players that determined the evolution of the universe from a homogeneous soup of matter (like chicken broth) to stars and galaxies (more like a chunky stew), according to Kamae.

There are other intriguing connections between particle physics and cosmology. The BABAR detector is looking for clues about why the universe ended up being virtually all matter and no antimatter. Recent data from supernovae show evidence for a 'dark energy' that pushes out everything in the universe faster than gravity pulls it together. The nature of dark energy is completely unknown, and therefore attracting a lot of experimental and theoretical attention. "This dark energy could point towards exciting discoveries in quantum gravity," said Hewett.

SSI attendance "appears to be greater than in recent years because there is a broad interest in the topic," said organizer Eileen Brennan.

Everyone at SLAC is welcome to come to the reception on Monday, July 28 at 6 p.m. outside the Research Office Building, and to the dinners on July 29, August 4 and August 7 outside the Auditorium. "Great food and entertainment will be provided, so bring the whole family," Brennan said. Dinner tickets are $7 or $4 for students and children, and will be sold in the Auditorium Breezeway.

To register for the SLAC Summer Institute, see: http://www-conf.slac.stanford.edu/ssi/2003.

For more information contact Eileen Brennan (Ext. 2043, ssi@slac.stanford.edu).

California: Living on Shaky Ground

By Steve Mahaley

Despite the challenges we faced, many of us breathed a little easier after the Loma Prieta Earthquake on October 17, 1989. The big earthquake that everyone talked about for decades had happened. But don't be deceived. Loma Prieta was not the big one. It was nowhere near the size of the 1906 earthquake.

The inevitability of an earthquake still confronts everyone in the Bay Area. A new study released in May 2003 by the US Geological Survey (USGS) estimates a 62 percent chance of a magnitude 6.7 or greater quake occurring in the Bay Area sometime during the next 30 years. The Peninsula Section of the San Andreas Fault has a 21 percent chance.

Before an Earthquake

Be prepared to be self-sufficient for up to 72 hours after an earthquake, since that's how long it can take for emergency response agencies to set up recovery centers. Have one gallon of water per day per family member. Keep non-perishable food products on hand. Maintain flashlights and an AM radio with extra batteries. Know where the utility shut-offs are for your home. Even if your home survives an earthquake, a gas leak can still destroy it. Know that fire and police departments will be overwhelmed and will only respond to the most significant incidents. After Loma Prieta, the Palo Alto Fire Department had some 300 calls backed up at the 911 dispatch center.

During an Earthquake

Take cover under a desk or table. Avoid windows. Do not rush for the door. Falling debris will be evident. Wait until the shaking stops and then find the nearest exit.

After an Earthquake

Provide first aid to those in need and check buildings for damage. Turn off utilities if they are damaged. Be prepared for aftershocks. Listen to the radio for instructions. Check for gas leaks and downed power lines and warn others to stay away.

Most communities in the Bay Area offer community Emergency Response Team training. Contact your local fire or police department for details and for class schedules in your area. SLAC has a volunteer emergency response team which has a seven-session course and holds quarterly meetings.

To find out more about earthquakes, visit the USGS Earthquake Hazards Program: http://earthquake.usgs.gov/

For more information, contact Steve Mahaley (FSH), the SLAC Emergency Management Coordinator (Ext. 2095, smahaley@slac.stanford.edu).

Inspections

(continued from page 1)

Since 1996, all staff members have participated in the site-wide standdowns (referred to as Safety and Environmental Discussions and later as 'Talk Walk Clean' events). The self-assessment function of the standdowns was emphasized in recent years with the offering of a 'Walk' option (see https://www-internal.slac.stanford.edu/esh/vpp-isms/historical/).

Findings identified by standdown activities are analyzed, appropriate corrective actions determined and responsible persons identified to complete the corrective action by specified dates. The online system for viewing the status of items identified is called the 'Self-Assessment Tracking System' (SATS), which may be accessed from the standdown program Web site.

Peer Reviews by Technical Experts

Once a year, some aspect of the SLAC ISMS program is reviewed by the ES&H Sub-committee of the Scientific Policy Committee (SPC). The ES&H Sub-committee is composed of two members of the SPC (one of whom serves as the subcommittee Chairperson) and outside technical experts from sister DOE laboratories. For the May 2002 review, 'ISMS: Line Management Responsibility,' the outside experts were the ES&H Managers for LBNL, FNAL and TJNAF. The reports of this subcommittee are provided to the President of Stanford University for review and determination, with the SLAC Directorate, of appropriate corrective action.

Twice a year, outside technical experts are contracted to inspect SLAC facilities with an eye on the general topic areas of worker protection (safety and health) and environmental protection (including management of hazardous and radioactive material). In recent years, the URS Corporation, Inc. has provided this service. During these inspections, experts such as industrial hygienists and environmental engineers, visit buildings and projects throughout the site. Results of the inspections are collated by finding type and location, corrective action determined, and assignments made to a person or organization (such as the ES&H CC, for site-wide items) responsible for completing the corrective action by a specified date. The online system for viewing the status of items identified is called the 'Quality-Assurance Tracking System' (QATS), which may be accessed from the the standdown program Web site.

Compliance Audits by Regulators

The principal regulator for SLAC is the DOE. Staff from the DOE Stanford Site Office (SSO) and Oakland Operations Office (OAK) conduct informal inspections, called operational awareness reviews, periodically throughout the year. If a finding warrants immediate action under the expectations of the SLAC ISMS program, corrective action may be required by the Director of the SSO. Special inspections, such as the DOE Type B Accident Investigation Board Review activity in February 2003, are done on an 'as needed' or 'for cause' basis. Corrective action for findings from DOE inspections is normally managed by the SLAC organizational element where the finding occurred. The ES&H Division provides a review of ES&H items, including adequacy of corrective action.

For environmental programs, SLAC is regulated by a number of external (that is, non-DOE) regulators who visit the SLAC site at various intervals during a typical year. For example, hazardous material and waste management is inspected annually by the San Mateo Department of Environmental Health Services. Findings from these compliance audits must be dealt with on a timely basis (specified by the regulatory body) and, if the finding is considered serious enough, a 'notice-of-violation' (NOV) or similar order directing correction of the non-compliance item may be issued, and may include the imposition of a monetary penalty. Similar regulatory functions are provided by inspections from the Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD) and the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) for air and water programs.

Later this year SLAC will likely experience two special inspections related to a Congressional initiative to evaluate the costs of externally regulating worker protection and radiation protection activities at the Office of Science laboratories. The Federal Occupational Safety and Health Administration (FedOSHA) and the US Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) will be performing these inspections. FedOSHA is expected to be on site for 1-2 weeks with a team of about 10 inspectors. The NRC is expected to be on site for 1-2 weeks with a team of about five inspectors. Both of these inspections will be conducted as 'compliance audits' with the findings reported to the Office of Science to assist in evaluating the costs of external regulation. For this special process, no NOVs or fines will be imposed. More information on this important inspection activity will be provided in future issues of TIP detailing how individuals and managers can more fully participate in the ISMS process.

You or Your Work May be Impacted

An effort is made to minimize the impact of the many inspections on SLAC staff and operations by coordinators, often ES&H Division subject matter experts or Divisional ES&H Coordinators. To facilitate this process, a staff person is normally designated to serve as the principal SLAC point-of-contact for the inspection. Efforts are and will be made to:

- Determine as completely as possible the scope of the inspection.
- Ensure inspectors are properly trained and escorted.
- Contact residents of buildings to be inspected as far in advance as practicable.
- Document findings in inspected areas with photographs where appropriate.
- Report summaries of inspections to the responsible persons on as timely a basis as possible.

Details about the SLAC ISMS program, including the Safety Management System document, are available on the Web at: http://www.slac.stanford.edu/esh/isms/

SLAC Fire Station Always Ready

By Linda DuShane White

To adhere with Department of Energy (DOE) requirements, SLAC has its own fire station. Station 7 of the City of Palo Alto Fire Department (PAFD) provides fire services under a Stanford University contract. Captain Rocky Hull, a firefighter for 26 years, is a fervent advocate for safety. Enthusiasm for his profession shines through as he speaks of the high level of skill required of firefighters and the continuous training they must undergo.

Hull has worked as a firefighter, engineer and captain with the PAFD for over 22 years. After being at SLAC for two years, he will tell anyone who will listen that he is impressed with how the people at SLAC work to have a safe environment. "They take the time to make sure things are put away, that hazardous materials are stored properly, that their machinery is off when they're gone, that they wear their safety equipment, and this all adds up to fewer accidents," Hull said. "It's not the same in the rest of the world." In the last two years there have been 250-300 inspections at SLAC with almost no violations. "I would like to personally compliment everyone here at SLAC for making my job safer," he added.

Learn How to Use a Fire Extinguisher

On the first Wednesday of each month fire extinguisher demonstrations are held at the Fire Station at 1:30 p.m.

(Sign up through the ES&H Web site.)

Firefighters are on duty 24 hours a day, seven days a week through three eight-hour shifts. Duties comprise emergency medical services, working with the SLAC medical office, handling hazardous material spills as well as fire suppression. At the station, a 3-bed dormitory accommodates duty staff.

Scheduling is done at Station 7 daily for the entire PAFD Suppression Division. A report is generated delineating drills, training, assignments, vacation and sick leave schedules. A thorough equipment check is carried out and, on most days, there is training on topics such as fire suppression, confined space rescue techniques (used if a person is caught in a tunnel, for example), and medical techniques including triage training for major emergencies.

There are two vehicles at Station 7. Engine 7 is a Class A Triple Combination Pumper—a fire engine, not a fire truck. Fire trucks have ladders while fire engines have hoses and spray water. Engine 7 is prepared for almost any emergency. It has several compartments carrying items including protective gear, air packs, maps, pump, hoses, water, a high voltage protection wand (to make sure power is off), a radiological monitor, rope harnesses, anchors, air bags, special lifting equipment, medical supplies, air monitoring systems, defibrillators, C-spine equipment and a medical bag.

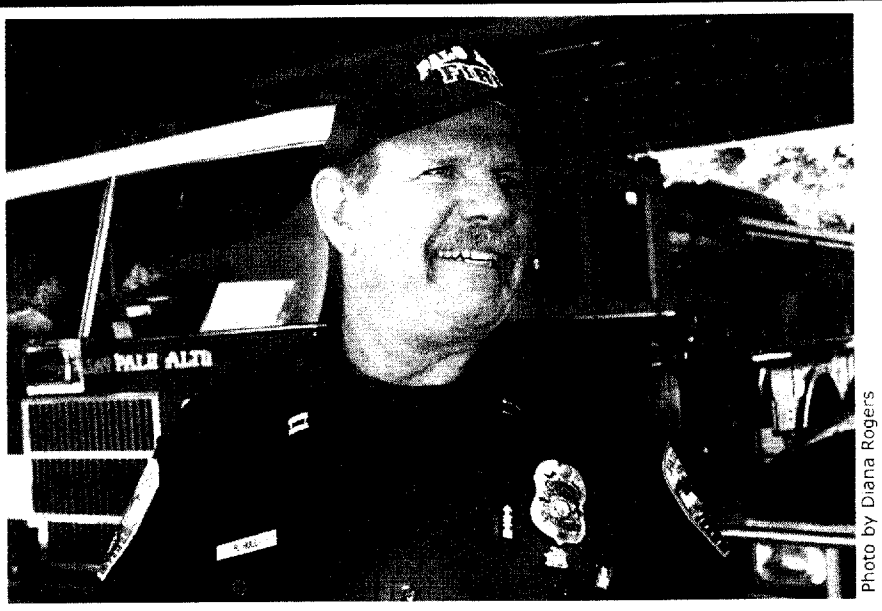

Photo by Diana Rogers

PAFD Captain Rocky Hull at the SLAC Fire Station

The second truck is a Wild Land Engine Type 4 Patrol Unit, special to SLAC, which can go off-road. It is used on the often rugged grassy areas on and around SLAC.

The Fire Department works closely with SLAC fire alarm techs. "I really can't say enough about them," says Hull. "They are a real asset to us. They do an excellent job." Any alarm from SLAC comes directly to the Fire Station and, for backup, to PADF Communications. There is a screen in Station 7 showing exactly where the alarm is coming from. Response time is about 4 minutes. Hull says, "Our priorities are life safety first, and then property conservation." They also interact frequently with SLAC's Safety and Security, MCC and the Medical Department.

Hull appreciates being at SLAC. "This is a really great place. When I came up here I didn't know what to expect. There is a lot of cool stuff that happens at SLAC, a lot of great stuff that goes on that you never really hear about unless you have this contact. You walk in there and see this accelerator, it's a pretty amazing thing."

"There's no other place like it. It's nice to feel that we are a part of the SLAC community," Hull added.

Beating the Heat

By John Shepardson and Maria Gherman

Summer is here, meaning it is time to watch for symptoms of heat stress and related heat stroke, sunstroke, heat exhaustion, heat rash and heat fatigue.

Heat stress results from exposure to high temperatures, lack of fluids, restrictive clothing, and heavy workloads.

Preventing Heat Stress

• Proper hydration: Drink plenty of water throughout the day.

• Proper clothing: Choose clothing that allows cooling while protecting you from the sun.

• Your specific health needs: Schedule work according to how your specific health needs may be at issue during hot weather.

Employees are in the best position to know the early warning signs of heat stress and take appropriate action. Supervisors should also be alert to the signs of heat stress affecting employees and take action before a problem develops.

Our bodies cool through the natural process of sweating, causing water loss that we must replace throughout the day. Adults should drink at least a half-gallon of water each day. If you're working outside during hot weather, you may easily need to double that amount.

Physical fitness and health are important personal factors in heat exposure. Workers with disorders of the heart, circulatory system, lungs or skin usually do worse in the heat.

When planning your work consider that you must acclimatize to heat, gradually gaining increased tolerance to higher temperatures.

For a heat stress survey that will help raise your awareness about heat stress and how it may affect you, contact Industrial Hygienist John Shepardson (ESH), Ext. 4105.

Tips for Beating the Heat

• Plan your activities: Perform the most strenuous work during the cooler parts of the day.

• Drink plenty of fluids: Cool water is best. Avoid carbonated drinks as they can cause cramps. Do not use salt tablets.

• Avoid alcohol: It can dehydrate your body.

• Stay cool: Take breaks in a shaded area or an air-conditioned room.

• Dress cool: Wear loose-weave, cotton fabrics that allow your body to breathe.

• Rest often and lead a healthy lifestyle: Get sufficient rest, sleep and good nutrition. Get regular, moderate exercise to stay in the best shape for any working conditions.

• Cover your head: Wear a hat or cap in the sun.

• Know your limits: If you have any medical problems (such as history of high blood pressure, heart disease or stroke), consult with your physician about heat exposure and plan your work according to your doctor's recommendations.

Identifying and Responding to Heat Exhaustion

Symptoms: Headaches; dizziness or lightheadedness; weakness; mood changes such as irritability, confusion or an inability to think straight; upset stomach; vomiting; decreased or dark-colored urine; fainting or passing out; pale, clammy skin.

What Should You Do?

• Act immediately. If not treated, heat exhaustion may advance to heat stroke or death.

• Move the victim to a cool, shaded area to rest. Don't leave the person alone. If symptoms include dizziness or lightheadedness, lay the victim on his or her back and raise the legs 6 to 8 inches. If symptoms include nausea or upset stomach, lay the victim on his or her side.

• Loosen and remove heavy clothing.

• Have the person drink cool water (about a cup every 15 minutes) unless s/he is nauseous.

• Cool the person's body by fanning and spraying with a cool mist of water or applying a wet cloth to the skin.

• Call 911 for emergency help if the person does not feel better in a few minutes.

Identifying and Responding to Heat Stroke – A Medical Emergency

Symptoms: Dry, pale skin with no sweating; hot, red skin that looks sunburned; mood changes such as irritability, confusion or an inability to think straight; seizures or fits; unconsciousness with no response.

What Should You Do?

• Call 9-911 for emergency help immediately.

• Move the victim to a cool, shaded area. Don't leave the person alone. Lay the victim on his or her back. Move any nearby objects away if symptoms include seizures or fits. If symptoms include nausea or upset stomach, lay the victim on his or her side.

• Loosen and remove heavy clothing.

• Have the person drink cool water (about a cup every 15 minutes) if alert enough to drink something, unless nauseated.

• Cool the person's body by fanning and spraying with a cool mist of water, applying a wet cloth or covering with a wet sheet.

• Place ice packs under the armpits and groin area.

WIS is pleased to present:

Breaking Out of Gridlock: Tackling 'Unsolvable' Problems In Your Relationship

Tuesday, July 22,
Noon
Panofsky Auditorium

Rosan Gomperts and Susan Owicki, Stanford
Help Center Counselors

Sometimes people in relationships encounter areas of disagreement, where they feel stuck and unable to reach a resolution. We will look at how to identify, understand and work with these difficult issues. The talk will include an approach to creating the right kind of conversation, to help in dealing with these 'unsolvable' problems. The presentation will include role playing and time for questions.

New Vendor for SLAC Café

Over the past few weeks Purchasing has gone through the process of selecting a new food vendor to service SLAC. The Purchasing Department is happy to announce that **Eurest Dining Services**, a division of the Compass Group, has been awarded the contract.

This company has extensive experience in the operation of food services and its clients include Microsoft and Cisco in Silicon Valley. Operation under the new management started on Monday, July 14.

Due to the last minute takeover of operations from Guckenheimer, Eurest will be transitioning the first few weeks, with a limited but phased-in service level approach.

Transition Plan:

July 14–18: 'Out-Takes' breakfast and lunch program
- Gourmet packaged Deli Sandwiches and Salads
- Fresh Fruits
- Coffee and Beverages
- Desserts and Pastries

July 21-25: Fresh Grille will be added to the menu offerings

July 28–August 12: Hot Food Entrees will be added to the menu offerings

GRAND OPENING
Wednesday, August 13
Special foods, fun, and raffles
Don't miss it!

For catering, please continue to use the current contact: catering@slac.stanford.edu or Ext. 2615.

Contact: Bob Todaro, Purchasing Office Manager, Ext. 2425, rocker@slac.stanford.edu

Update on Windows Migration Status

By Andrea Chan

SLAC has relied on the Windows NT 4.0 operating system for several years, both for the Windows server infrastructure and for the operating system of Windows client computers. Unfortunately, Microsoft has ended support for Windows NT 4.0 Workstations as of June 30. SLAC has therefore been in the process of migrating to Windows 2000 Server for Windows infrastructure and Windows XP Professional for client computers.

The SCS Windows Infrastructure Group, which provides support for central servers and services, completed the migration of SCS servers to Windows 2000 Server in December 2002.

Although there is a lot of work involved in moving to a new version of an operating system, there are also many benefits offered by Windows XP:

- Better software and hardware compatibility
- Improved reliability
- Better support for mobile users
- Better security
- Improved management of resources for central and local administrators

Since Windows XP is a more robust operating system, it has higher hardware requirements than Windows NT 4. The minimum hardware recommendation is a Pentium II with 400 MHz, 256 MB RAM and 5 GB hard drive. While systems with less than the minimum requirements can still run Windows XP, performance may be slow if the hardware does not meet these minimum requirements.

What Happens to Systems that are not Migrated?

Now that Microsoft has ended support for Windows NT 4 Workstation, new security patches will no longer be available. If serious security vulnerabilities occur, there is a risk that these systems will need to be disconnected from the network.

Microsoft support for the Windows 95/98 and Windows NT 3.51 operating systems has also ended. In addition, Windows ME and Windows XP Home Edition are not secure. Therefore none of these operating systems are allowed on the SLAC network.

Status of the Migration

Local administrators are in the midst of migrating their department's computers to Windows XP. As of the end of June 2003, about half of SLAC's 1,800 Windows client computers have been migrated. Therefore, with the cooperation of the user community, the Lab should be able to finish the migration by the December 2003 target date. (See: http://www2.slac.stanford.edu/comp/winnt/local-administrators.html)

If your computer has not yet been migrated, your local administrator will arrange with you to do this at a mutually convenient time. Since this requires a reformat of the hard drive, your local administrator will go through a checklist with you to note the local settings from the existing system (many of which can be restored after the migration).

It is recommended that user files be stored on the network drives. If you have files that exist only on your local computer, this is a good time to work with your local administrator to store them in the proper locations (either your group directory on the 'V drive' or your home directory on the 'Z drive').

Since there are higher security risks in using a Windows NT 4 Workstation now that Microsoft has ended its support, we would like to ask users who still need to be migrated to give some priority to working with their local administrators. If you have questions about the schedule for migrating your Windows NT 4 client computer, please contact your local administrator.

For those who wish to learn more about the capabilities of Windows XP, classes are being offered by SCS, see: http://www.slac.stanford.edu/comp/edu/calendar.html

A list of frequently asked questions has been prepared. For further information, see: http://www2.slac.stanford.edu/comp/winnt/faq/faq.htm

Upcoming Events

Tues., July 22, Noon
SLAC, Panofsky Auditorium
SLAC WOMEN'S INTERCHANGE SEMINAR
Susan Owicki Rosan Gomperts, Stanford Help Center
"Breaking Out of Gridlock: Tackling 'Unsolvable' Problems in Your Relationships"

Wed., July 23, 8:00 a.m. - 3:00 p.m.
SLAC, Panofsky Auditorium Lobby
SLAC/STANFORD BLOOD DRIVE
Linda Ahlf, SLAC
Call x2354 for appointment - Drop-ins Welcome!
(http://www-group.slac.stanford.edu/hr/d/Blooddrive.html)

Wed., July 23, 1:30 p.m.
SLAC, Green Room
SLAC THEORY SEMINAR
John Ellis, CERN
"Road (W)map to Supersymmetry"

Wed., July 23, 4:15 p.m.
SLAC, Orange Room,
(Refreshments 4:00)
SLAC ASTROPHYSICS SEMINAR
Igor Novikov, NORDITA
"Internal Structure of Black Holes"

July 28 - Aug 8
SLAC, Panofsky Auditorium
SLAC PHYSICS MEETING
Maura Chatwell, Coordinator
SLAC Summer Institute on Particle Physics: Cosmic Connection to Particle Physics
(http://www-conf.slac.stanford.edu/ssi/2003/)

October 13 - 16
SLAC, Redwood Room
SLAC PHYSICS MEETING
John Seeman/Regina Matter, SLAC
ICFA Beam Dynamics Workshop on High Luminosity e+e- Collisions
(http://www-conf.slac.stanfo rd.edu/icfa03/)

October 19 - 25
Doubletree Hotel, Portland, Oregon
SLAC/IEEE/NSS PHYSICS MEETING
Ralph James, BNL
IEEE Nuclear Science Symposium
(http://www.nss-mic.org/2003/nss2003.html)

Please send additions to: seminars@slac.stanford.edu

For complete event listings, see: http://www.slac.stanford.edu/grp/pao/seminar.html

MILESTONES

Service Awards

5 Years
Cornuelle, John (NLC), 7/27
Longa, Victor (SEM), 7/27
Ng, Johnny (ARDA), 7/01

10 Years
Anthony, Perry (EFD), 7/01

15 Years
Clay, Edward (SEM), 7/18
Lyon, Lee (HR), 7/11
Ratcliffe, Kathleen (NLC), 7/06
Robertson, Michael (MFD), 7/11

20 Years
Cassel, Richard (ESD), 7/11
Chang, Mimi (BSD), 7/25
Fryer, Carolyn (PUR), 7/18
Pearson, Chris (KLY), 7/05
Taylor, Von (KLY), 7/19

25 Years
Ratkovsky, Serge (ESD), 7/05

30 Years
Crume, Mary (SCS), 7/18

35 Years
Bangali, Margie (ARDA), 7/01
Crane, George (SCS), 7/08
Halperin, John (SCS), 7/01
Nelson, David (RFG), 7/08

40 Years
Loens, Edmund (SEM), 7/18
Walz, Dieter, EFD, 07/24

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