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DRAFT AGENDA – OPEN SESSION
FY26 BOARD OF GOVERNORS MEETING

Wednesday, January 21, 2026 – 12:30 pm – 3:00 pm (EST)
ASME Office – Livingston, New Jersey

Lunch will be served at 12:00 pm

1. Opening of the Meeting (Start Time 12:30 pm)

1.1. Call to Order
Lester Su

1.2. Adoption of the Agenda — ACTION

1.3. President's Remarks (10 minutes) — INFORMATION
Lester Su

1.4. Executive Director/CEO's Remarks (10 minutes) — INFORMATION
Tom Costabile

1.5. Consent Items for Action — ACTION

Identification of items to be removed from Consent Agenda
Consent Items for Action are matters that the Board is asked to act on as a group. Governors are encouraged to contact ASME Headquarters with their questions prior to the meeting as it is not expected that consent items will be removed from the agenda.

1.5.1. Appointments
1.5.2. Update to ASME Energy Policy Guiding Principles General Position Statement
1.5.3. Proposed Changes to By-Law B5.2.3 and B5.2.3.5

2. Open Session Agenda Items

2.1. FY26 YTD Financial Report (10 minutes) — INFORMATION
Bill Garofalo

2.2. ASME's Purpose Statement (15 minutes) — INFORMATION
Stephanie Viola

2.3. FY26 Enterprise Goals Update Through Q2 (10 minutes) — INFORMATION
Jeff Patterson

2.4. ASME Annual Meeting (10 minutes) — DISCUSSION
Tom Costabile

2.5. International Offices Update (10 minutes) — INFORMATION
Anand Sethupathy

BREAK (15 minutes)

2.6. Sector Reports (60 minutes) INFORMATION
Jen Jewers Bowlin, Rick Cowan, Tom Lavertu,
Pierre Larochelle, and Tom Vogan

3. New Business

4. Open Session Information Items

4.1. Dates of Future Meetings

DATE	DAY	TIME	LOCATION
April 20, 2026	Monday	9:00 am – 3:00 pm	Washington, DC
June 2026	TBD	9:00 am – 3:00 pm	TBD
June 2026*	TBD	9:00 am – 3:00 pm	TBD

*FY27 Board of Governors

5. Adjournment of Open Session

List of Appendices

1.5.1. Appointments
1.5.2. Update to ASME Energy Policy
1.5.3. Proposed Changes to By Law B5.2.3 and B5.2.3.5
2.2. ASME's Purpose Statement
2.6. Sector Reports

ASME Board of Governors
Agenda Item
Cover Memo

Date Submitted: January 6, 2026

BOG Meeting Date: January 21, 2026

To: Board of Governors

From: Committee on Organization and Rules (COR)

Presented by: Richard Marboe

Agenda Title: Proposed Appointments

Agenda Item Executive Summary:

Proposed appointments reviewed by the COR on January 6, 2026.

Proposed motion for BOG Action:

To approve the attached appointments.

Attachments: Document attached.

JANUARY 2026 PROPOSED APPOINTMENTS TO ASME UNITS

Internal Unit	Nominee	Appointment Position/Title	Appointment Term/Category	Appointment Type	History
Technical and Engineering Communities Council	Kieran Kavanagh	Interim Vice Chair	January 2026 – June 2026	Initial	Chair, Petroleum Division Executive Committee, Energy Sources and Processing Segment
VOLT Executive Committee	Johnny Murrell	Member-at-Large	January 2026 – June 2027	Initial	ECLIPSE Intern Nominating Committee Group Engagement Committee

JANUARY 2026 PROPOSED APPOINTMENT TO OUTSIDE ORGANIZATION

Outside Organization	Nominee	Appointment Position/Title	Appointment Term/Category	Appointment Type	History
Hoover Board of Award	Zubaer Hossain	Alternate	January 2026 – January 2032	Initial	Reviewer for journals and track organizer for conferences in mechanics, materials and nanotechnology

Board of Governors Meeting
Agenda Item
Cover Memo

Date Submitted:	1/07/26
BOG Meeting Date:	1/21/26
To:	Board of Governors
From:	Committee on Government Relations
Presented by:	Pierre Larochelle, Senior VP Public Affairs & Outreach
Agenda Title:	**Update to ASME Energy Policy Guiding Principles General Position Statement**

Agenda Item Executive Summary:

The Committee on Government Relations and its Energy Public Policy Task Force (EPPTF) has completed an update to the ASME General Position Paper of May 2020, "PS20-07 - Energy Policy Guiding Principles", refreshing events, facts, and figures within the paper as of December, 2025. This paper was also reviewed by the ASME Committee on Sustainability and Public Affairs and Outreach Council.

While significant updates to the text of the paper were made, the five guiding principles of the paper and overall messaging remain very similar to the principles endorsed by the BOG in 2020, including calling for national energy policies to promote "affordable, reliable, and sustainable energy".

Per ASME Society Policy 15.1, the Committee on Government Relations and the Senior Vice President of the PAO Council recommend this paper for release as a general position statement of the ASME.

Special thanks to EPPTF Members: John Leland, CGR Chair; Mindy Grinnan; immediate-past CGR Chair; Connie Lausten, past-CGR Chair; Frank Michell, CGR; Tony Licata, CGR; Michael Martin, EPPTF; Dick Bajura, EPPTF.

Proposed motion for BOG Action:

Authorize for release as an ASME General Position Paper.

Attachment(s):

ASME Energy Policy Guiding Principles (2026)

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www.asme.org

DRAFT – NOT FOR PUBLICATION

Energy Policy Guiding Principles

American Society of Mechanical Engineers

Introduction

Policymakers at every level of government have important responsibilities to ensure our national, economic, energy, and environmental security. The U.S. energy system is now stressed by rapidly increasing power demand to support emerging artificial intelligence applications and undergoing rapid technological changes which must be carefully managed to provide abundant, low-cost energy while supporting our national economic and environmental goals. Responsive energy policies are required to successfully integrate the use of low-emission electricity generation, transportation, and manufacturing; advance storage and distribution technologies; and manage greenhouse gas emissions. It is important that policymakers consider the long-term impacts of energy choices made, including their economic and societal costs. In this report, ASME recommends five principles for guiding policy decisions regarding energy systems and the use of our national energy resources, as well as recommendations to prepare the future energy workforce.

Principles for Guiding Energy Policy

The ASME recommends that the five following principles be applied to the development of U.S. energy policy:

1. ***The goal of the United States energy policy should be to provide energy that is affordable, reliable, and sustainable.***

2. ***All decisions regarding energy generation, distribution, and usage in the United States should be based on an integrated systems approach.***

3. ***Energy efficiency, and not just the generation and movement of energy, is part of a sound national energy policy.***

4. ***Federal, state, and private investments in energy technology should be complemented by policies that support the ability of these technologies to be deployed into the market.***

5. ***Substantial and sustained investments should be made to expand and diversify the STEM workforce to support existing and emerging technologies.***

(1) The goal of the United States energy policy should be to provide energy that is affordable, reliable, and sustainable.

Affordable Energy

The cost of energy impacts both U.S. economic competitiveness and standards of living. Energy costs cascade through all sectors of the economy. For example, approximately 40 percent of the operational costs of a data center are energy[i]. Similar numbers are seen in major industries classified as "energy-intensive": food, pulp and paper, basic chemicals, refining, iron and steel, and nonferrous metals (such as aluminum and nonmetallic minerals such as cement). In steelmaking, energy accounts for 27 percent of total costs[ii], while in cement-making, energy accounts for 40 percent of the total cost. Energy accounts for approximately 30 percent of the costs of many agricultural staples[iii].

The average U.S. household also faces significant energy costs - spending $1,623 on electricity[iv], $3,120 on gasoline[v], and $2,094 on heating fuel in 2022[vi]. Cost increases for essential commodities are particularly challenging for those living on fixed or lower incomes. In 2023, one out of four U.S. households reported experiencing energy insecurity, defined as difficulty paying energy bills, reduced spending on necessities such as food or medicine to pay energy bills, or keeping their homes at unsafe temperatures to reduce energy costs[vii].

Reliable Energy

Reliability is traditionally defined as the dependable delivery of electricity and other energy sources such as natural gas and gasoline to meet industrial and consumer demand. To be reliable, a system must not only be mechanically durable and dependable, but also be able to withstand extreme weather events, be shielded from both physical and cyber-attacks, and be able to withstand other potential disruptions. The complexity of energy systems means that they can never be failure-proof. Therefore, reliability must be complemented by resiliency, or the ability of an energy system to rapidly recover from events that may compromise power delivery. Recent extreme weather events demonstrate the challenges of quickly achieving the combination of mechanical reliability and resiliency needed to deliver electricity and the consequences of non-resilient systems.

The 2021 power outage in Texas demonstrated how near record low-temperature storms can stress-test large parts of a region's power generation infrastructure, resulting in 246 deaths and more than $130bn in direct economic damage. Similar challenges have been encountered after other extreme weather events, including the extended blackout in southern Louisiana after Hurricane Ida (2021) which caused 18 deaths[viii].

The most extreme U.S. case of power failure after an extreme weather event occurred in Puerto Rico in 2017 after Hurricane Maria. Damage to power lines and other electrical infrastructure left large parts of the island without power for 11 months. Fully restoring power after storms in the continental US is also time consuming, especially as hurricanes impact locations not considered hurricane prone. For example, Hurricane Helene in 2024 caused six million customers across several

states to lose power[ix]. In many cases a full recovery was delayed by months due to damage not only to electrical lines but also flooding of substations. The delays in recovery reflect not only the physical effort required to repair infrastructure but also the long lead times and complex supply chains needed for critical components. As climate change leads to increased extreme weather events, the challenges of maintaining reliable and resilient energy systems are expected to increase and hardware, planning, workforce, and energy system improvements are necessary.

Sustainable Energy

The concept of sustainability requires addressing a broad range of environmental and resource challenges.

Greenhouse Gas Emissions: The largest concern is the global impact of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, especially CO2, from the use of fossil fuels in electricity generation, transportation, home, and industrial heating. In 2022, U.S. electricity generation caused 1.5 billion tons of CO2 emissions, while the transportation sector caused 1.78 billion tons of CO2 emissions. Other sectors, such as home heating, industrial processes, and agriculture account for another 2.9 billion tons of CO2 emissions. The well-documented greenhouse effect, where these gases contribute to the trapping of heat in the lower atmosphere, is rapidly changing the earth's climate. There is a scientific consensus that a global temperature rise of more than 1.5°C will lead to severe environmental, economic, and public health consequences. 2024 is the first calendar year with a global mean temperature of more than 1.5°C above the 1850-1900 average.

Meeting the current global target of keeping average temperature increase below 1.5°C will require significant changes in all economic sectors to minimize greenhouse gas emissions[x]. This includes not only CO2, but also methane, which is more potent as a GHG[xi], and accounts for 11 percent of global temperature change. This creates a two-fold challenge for the U.S. electricity system, as it must adopt low-GHG technologies such as renewable energy, nuclear power, and fossil-fuel consumption integrated with Carbon Capture, Utilization, and Storage (CCUS). At the same time, the U.S. electrical system must expand both to allow electrification of transportation, home heating, industrial processes, and to support economic and population growth.

Pollution: Reducing greenhouse gas emissions is not the only sustainability challenge encountered in energy systems. Air pollution from combustion gases, including particulates, organic compounds, carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides, and sulfur oxides, has substantial environmental and public health impacts. Energy production also contributes to water pollution and creates solid waste such as coal ash. The energy system depends on a range of extractive industries, including coal and uranium mining, production of oil and natural gas, and the production of rare earth metals used in energy storage. Extractive industries, such as heavy metals for batteries, have a significant impact on pollution, and in some countries have a long history of unsafe labor conditions, creating challenges for national energy infrastructure development requirements. Meeting these challenges in all forms of energy generation and use, including renewable, fossil, and nuclear energy requires the development of new policies and technologies.

Other Concerns: Energy production often requires water, putting it in direct competition with agriculture and even human consumption. Finally, energy production and transmission have

impacts on wildlife, such as loss of birds to wind turbines, above-ground pipelines interfering with migration routes, and the environmental damage associated with petroleum spills during extraction and transit. In this context, minimizing the impact of any energy technology over its life cycle – such as recycling of wind turbines, solar panels, and batteries - and not just the time and point of use, should be factored into new policies and regulations. Every energy technology has environmental and social impacts; while technological development can often reduce these, it cannot eliminate them entirely.

(2) All d*ecisions regarding energy generation, distribution and usage in the United States should be based on an integrated systems approach.*

Energy systems entail technological, organizational, and regulatory complexity. This complexity is most evident in the U.S. electrical grid, defined as the generation and transmission infrastructure for electricity[xii]. The grid uses a combination of fossil (natural gas and coal), nuclear, and renewable (wind, solar, hydro, geothermal, and biomass) sources to generate electricity. In 2024, 60 percent of U.S. electricity was generated by fossil energy (43.6 percent natural gas, 16.1 percent coal, with a small share from other fuels), 21 percent from renewables (10.1 percent wind, 5.7 percent hydroelectric, 7.3 percent solar, with the remainder biomass and geothermal), and 18.1 percent from nuclear[xiii]. The percentages differ locally based on both the availability of renewable energy resources, and policy decisions for infrastructure.

Each of these technologies has different operating characteristics and economic drives. Coal, geothermal, nuclear, and hydroelectric power can provide a stable and efficient "base load." Wind and solar are weather-dependent resources. Natural gas, biomass, and, to a lesser extent, hydroelectric can "load-match" to meet changing demands. A complex distribution system, with more than 11 million miles of transmission lines, seeks to match generation with demand at both local and national scales while maintaining a steady 120 volts and 60 Hz frequency.

U.S. electricity generation is equally complex organizationally, with more than 2,000 independent utilities. Of these, 168 are investor-owned for-profit entities, 812 are cooperatives, and 1,958 are publicly owned. However, more than two-thirds of U.S. electricity customers receive their electricity from investor-owned utilities[xiv]. While these utilities are responsible for both electricity generation and transmission, other companies, known as independent power producers (IPPs), often generate electricity that utilities purchase and distribute. In many areas, groups of utilities are coordinated through Independent System Operators (ISO) or Regional Transmission Organizations (RTO) that operate transmission systems or coordinate generation, distribution, and transmission over large geographical regions.

Finally, the U.S. electrical grid exists in a complex regulatory structure. In seventeen states, power generation is deregulated. At the federal level, the sale and transport of electricity and natural gas is regulated by the independent Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC). The U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) has limited regulatory responsibilities. The DOE's focus is on technology development and deployment, providing technical advice, and overseeing financial assistance programs. Due to the potential for pollutant formation in electricity generation, the

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) also has a large regulatory impact. Power generation and distribution are also regulated at the state and sometimes local level by industry and other environmental regulatory bodies.

This complexity is compounded by the fact that the electrical grid is only part of the U.S. energy system. The production, refining, transportation, and distribution of oil and natural gas for use in transportation, electricity generation, heating, and other uses are intertwined with the electricity system. As hydrogen becomes an increasing part of the U.S. energy system, its production and transportation will be similarly linked to the energy sector. As policy makers seek to create an affordable, reliable, and sustainable energy system, they must consider how this technical, organizational, and legal complexity impacts decisions. The growing adoption of wind and solar energy illustrates this complexity. These technologies become more accessible when increased transmission capabilities allow electricity to be moved to areas of higher demand, and when storage technologies allow electricity to be used when demand is higher. Lack of transmission, distribution, and energy storage has already resulted in load-balancing issues, forcing curtailment of solar deployments in California and wind turbines in the Midwest due to insufficient transmission capacity to deliver electricity to high-demand regions.

Despite the benefits to accessibility and reliability, there are significant organizational and regulatory challenges to expanding energy infrastructure for transmission, distribution, and storage due to the large costs for utilities and independent power producers. Addressing these complexities poses regulatory challenges across federal, state, and local levels.

A critical challenge at the local and state level is permitting. Adding additional electrical production and transmission, and adding supporting infrastructure such as pipelines, often requires approval from multiple levels of government and often from multiple states and municipalities. These approval processes often operate over a timeline beyond the terms of individual elected officials, meaning the pace of deployment of new energy technologies also stretches over years. Once deployed, these systems then have operational lifetimes that may outlast the careers of individual engineers. The result is that the U.S. energy system requires long-term stewardship from both engineers and regulators.

The adoption of new technologies exists alongside changes in electricity demand. Total electricity production in the U.S. has remained level for the past 20 years[xv]. Even as the U.S. has grown more energy-efficient on a per capita basis, a growing population and economy, and movement of population within the United States, has stressed this system. The growing adoption of electrical vehicles (EVs), the AI-driven growth of data centers, and increasing electrification of manufacturing all create increased demand.

The complex nature of these challenges requires policymakers to take a systems approach, where no aspect of electricity generation and use, or other consumption of energy, is considered in isolation. Instead, policy makers need to consider how changes will cascade across the energy system, and how to prepare not only for technological change, but organizational and regulatory change.

(3) Energy efficiency, and not just the generation and movement of energy, is part of a sound national energy policy.

Energy efficiency: Efficiency reduces the need for additional generation capacity and mitigates transmission needs. Energy efficiency can be viewed as getting more useful output from a process compared to the amount of energy invested in making the product.

Electricity: There is no "zero impact" environmental or safer technology for power generation. Every power generation technology has both negative and positive attributes and costs. Negative impacts include such aspects as the emissions from mining, manufacture, construction, transportation, maintaining and decommission of structures, systems, and components of the electrical generation facility, while some positive include "black start" power generation, backup power and storage battery manufacturing[xvi]. Power costs are a significant portion of both U.S. industrial and agricultural costs and thus a significant strain on household finances[xvii].

Energy efficiency concepts need to be applied to overall life-cycle analyses of all products, not just the generation and movement of energy. Expanding efficiency through heat pump technology, advances in insulation, architectural designs, and cogeneration (production of electricity or mechanical power and useful thermal energy [heating and/or cooling]) from a single source of energy is achieved with the continued advancement of technology, from fundamental research through the demonstration of new technologies. Advanced metering systems can help us understand energy usage and employ distributed energy systems for balancing loads.

Energy efficiency savings are being offset by new sources of energy demand. Residential, commercial, and industrial sectors have implemented energy efficiency programs. However, bitcoin mining, growth in electric vehicles, and artificial intelligence data centers have outpaced the savings[xviii]. An integrated approach is required to reduce energy consumption while expanding energy storage capacity and new sources of energy generation. Systems designed to maximize cooling efficiency through technologies such as liquid cooling and waste heat recovery have demonstrated the potential for reducing energy consumption. Systems engineering and consideration of life-cycle costs can reduce the amount of wasted energy in data centers by a factor of six in existing commercial systems, and as much as a factor of 30 in next-generation systems as a metric for data center energy efficiency. The Power Usage Efficiency, or PUE, allows for the direct comparison of data center efficiency.

Increased use of combined heat and power technologies are one way to improve energy efficiency and reduce air pollution in lieu of peaking plants that ramp on and off but are not as efficient. Base-load power plants, such as large cogeneration and nuclear power plants, operate more efficiently and reliably when operated at a steady state. Cogeneration facilities improve energy efficiency and plant reliability and improve economics when used to meet off-peak demand. Some potential uses of heat recovery technologies and co-generation are desalination, hydrogen production, and district heating systems.

While not every technology offers opportunities for improved energy efficiency, the basic principles of clear metrics for energy efficiency as well as consideration of life cycle energy impacts can be applied across the entire range of economic sectors that use energy. This includes home energy efficiency, the efficiency of private and commercial vehicles, and industrial processes.

(4) Federal, state, and private investments in energy technology should be complemented by policies that allow these technologies to reach the market and support the development of a robust energy economy.

Need for transformative energy systems: Technology support should include investments in fundamental research, improvement in existing technologies, and exploration of new generation and enabling technologies such as smart grids, energy transportation, and energy storage. New transformative energy systems are needed to reach the goal of reliable, affordable, and sustainable energy to support the needs of the global market. These goals require energy research and development programs that progress from the fundamental research led by agencies such as the National Science Foundation (NSF) and the Department of Energy's Office of Science, as well as through applied research led by the Department of Energy's technology-focused programs and adopted into regulatory systems. The Advanced Research Project Agency-Energy (ARPA-E) supports high-risk/high-reward technology investments that may not fit into these conventional categories.

Significant research and funding in renewable and clean energy technologies have been the most publicized successes of energy programs. Technology investments in fossil fuels and nuclear power generation have also led to improvements in efficiency, reliability, and sustainability. For example, unconventional oil and gas exploration technologies resulted in a massive switch from coal to gas energy applications, resulting in lower energy costs and lower emissions. Pollutant removal technologies such as carbon capture storage and use (CCS/CCU) also help reduce greenhouse gas emissions but have not yet reached commercial scale deployment. The Regional Hydrogen Hubs, funded through the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA) in 2021, will help accelerate large-scale production and use of hydrogen, and continued research investments in renewables, fossil energy, nuclear energy, fusion, and hydrogen will lead to additional efficiency and production gains. There is a significant return on investment for this type of research, which also supports workforce development for existing and emerging energy industry applications.

Cost of getting new technologies to market: Innovative ideas for new or improved energy technologies can be readily studied at laboratory and bench scales to evaluate their promise for further development into a deployable energy system - equipment and financial support needs are small at these scales. Practice has shown that a prototype at a scale representative of a commercial system must be built and operated successfully to further advance the technology toward deployment in the marketplace. Development costs and technical risks are large for demonstrating advanced energy technologies. Private investors will not usually fully fund such endeavors. Aggressive federal, state, and private investments, complemented by policies that reduce investment and deployment risks, are needed to enable new technologies to successfully pass through the demonstration phases to reach the market.

Permitting new technologies: Challenges remain with permitting new energy technologies. A study[xix] by Lawrence Berkeley Laboratories (LBL) on renewable energy project development showed that local ordinances, interconnection to the electric grid, and local opposition were the leading causes of project cancelations. The study also reported that project developers who engaged with local communities before finalizing project plans were more likely to complete an installation and avoid local opposition.

Infrastructure: Permitting and regulatory reforms are needed to help remove barriers of entry for new energy technologies and infrastructure. The permitting process is lengthy, expensive, and often requires approvals at the federal, state, and local levels. Energy planning for the future requires a portfolio approach to investments that enhances all energy technologies and is sometimes referred to as an "all of the above" strategy.

A key example underscoring the need for permitting reform is the persistent challenge of advancing carbon capture, storage, and utilization (CCS/CCUS) technologies. Despite federal grants and tax incentives supporting maturation of CCS/CCUS technologies, it continues to encounter significant permitting obstacles. Developing a carbon capture facility typically necessitates securing multiple permits and requires twice the physical footprint of a conventional power plant. The storage of the carbon requires either a Class VI permit from the EPA which takes at least four years, or a state may acquire "Primacy approval" and be able to issue Class VI permits itself. As of January 2025, only North Dakota, Wyoming, and West Virginia had primacy. The CO2 pipelines needed to transport the captured carbon have yet to be permitted and installed. In October 2023, after two years of pursuing permits across five states, the Heartland Greenway pipeline project was cancelled due to opposition at local and state jurisdictions. Given the project's breadth, it required permits in each state and from every local jurisdiction and private landholders to transport the carbon to a storage facility in Illinois. At the Federal level, there is not a lead agency responsible for carbon pipelines, and projects could require permits from 11 different agencies. Other infrastructure for energy transportation such as electric transmission or hydrogen face similar permitting and regulatory approval challenges.

(5) Substantial and sustained investments should be made to expand and diversify the STEM workforce to support existing and emerging technologies.

The U.S. economy depends on an internationally competitive work force to maintain energy and economic security. The design, deployment, and maintenance of energy technologies in the future will require a highly trained workforce. Half a million energy sector workers may retire in the next 10 years. If personnel with power plant and energy distribution experience retire and leave the workforce without having qualified successors, our nation's ability to design, construct, operate, and maintain our energy systems will be compromised. For instance, the more than 30-year hiatus in constructing new nuclear power plants led to a significant loss of construction expertise and disrupted the development of a workforce pipeline for emerging professionals in nuclear energy.

Personnel needed for the present and future energy workforce include engineering and science disciplines, trades skilled in manufacturing and erecting large pieces of equipment, managers skilled in planning and delivering energy on a national scale, economic and planning

experts, and communicators who can assist in negotiating and completing the many agreements needed to deploy new technologies across the U.S.

Strategies for educating and preparing the future workforce are needed throughout the U.S. The rapid rate of technology change makes the energy industry an appealing area to the current generation of people entering the workforce[xx]. Unless older workers currently employed are updated to fit into the new technology sectors, they may lose their employment due to outdated skills or the closing of their current industry site. The loss of their spending power will lead to lay-offs in non-energy sectors, causing an additional drag on the economy.

Many stakeholders such as federal, state, and local governments, businesses and industries, educational and private sector organizations, and technical societies, are involved in workforce initiatives. These stakeholders should all work together to address the workforce issue. The federal government should provide leadership in the workforce sector given the funding support discussed above. In addition to educational policy, a review of the federal government's policies on trade, taxation, regulation, and fiscal and monetary policy should be undertaken to support the workforce and economic development initiatives.

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Conclusion: Modernizing our national energy strategy requires a balanced focus on affordability, reliability, and sustainability, while embracing the principles of energy efficiency and integrated systems approaches. Policymakers must invest in innovative technologies, streamline regulatory frameworks, and address critical workforce challenges to ensure a resilient and secure energy future. By fostering collaboration among stakeholders and advancing sustainable practices, the United States can be a global energy leader, meeting the economic, environmental, and societal demands of the 21st century.

This report was developed by the Energy Public Policy Task Force of the ASME Committee on Government Relations.
For more information, visit: https://www.asme.org/government-relations

References

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Board of Governors Meeting
Agenda Item
Cover Memo

Date Submitted:	January 6, 2026
BOG Meeting Date:	January 21, 2026
To:	Board of Governors
From:	Committee on Organization and Rules
Presented by:	Richard Marboe
Agenda Title:	Proposed Changes to By-Law B5.2.3 and B5.2.3.5

Agenda Item Executive Summary:

The Diversity, Equity and Inclusion Strategy Committee has requested changing its name to the Inclusion Strategy Committee in By-Laws B5.2.3 and B5.2.3.5 and to add the concept of “promoting access within ASME and mechanical engineering” in B5.2.3.5.

There are Society Policies related to this that will be on the April 20 BOG agenda, when By-Laws B5.2.3 and B5.2.3.5 will be included for adoption.

Proposed motion for BOG Action:

To approve for first reading changes to By-Law B5.2.3 and B5.2.3.5.

Attachment(s):

Document attached

B5.2 SECTORS AND COMMITTEES REPORTING TO THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS OR EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

B5.2.1 The sectors reporting to the Board of Governors shall be the Section Engagement Sector, the Standards and Certification Sector, the Technical and Engineering Communities Sector, the Public Affairs and Outreach Sector and the Student and Early Career Development Sector.

Each sector shall be led by a council. The council of each sector shall consist of such voting members as specified in the sector By-Laws. Individuals, as may be required or designated pursuant to any statute, regulation, or court order or consent decree may also be voting or non-voting members of a sector council. A member of the senior staff of the sector, if any, may be a voting member of the sector council. The sector council may designate both volunteer and staff non-voting members.

The duties and responsibilities of the sectors shall be as designated from time to time by the Board of Governors. Each sector shall maintain its own operation guide as prescribed by Society Policy. Each sector shall be chaired by a senior vice president who shall serve a term of three years. Additional service as the same senior vice president may occur after an interruption of one or more years or following a partial term. Senior Vice Presidents shall attend meetings of the Board of Governors without vote.

B5.2.2 The Board of Governors has established the following committees of the Board, each of which shall consist of three or more Governors and which shall report directly to the Board of Governors: Executive Committee, Committee on Finance and Investment, Audit Committee, and Committee on Executive Director/CEO Evaluation and Staff Compensation. Each committee of the Board shall have such power and authority as the Board of Governors shall specify in these By-Laws or a Board resolution and as permitted by law, except that no such committee shall have authority as to the following matters: (i) the submission to members of any action requiring members' approval under New York law or these By-Laws; (ii) the filling of vacancies in the Board or in any committee; (iii) the fixing of compensation of the Governors for serving on the Board or on any committee; (iv) the amendment or repeal of the By-Laws or the adoption of new By-Laws; (v) the amendment or repeal of any resolution of the Board which by its terms cannot be so amended or repealed; (vi) the election or removal of Governors and officers; (vii) the approval of a merger or plan of dissolution; (viii) the adoption of a resolution recommending to the members action on the sale, lease, exchange or other disposition of all or substantially all of the Society's assets; (ix) the purchase, sale, mortgage or lease of real property of the Society if the property constitutes, or would constitute, all or substantially all of the assets of the Society; or (x) the approval of amendments to the Society's certificate of incorporation. The Board shall appoint, by majority vote at a meeting at which a quorum is present, the members of all Board committees, except for the Executive Committee, whose members must be appointed by a majority vote of the Entire Board of Governors. All committees of the Board shall consist exclusively of Governors; provided, however, that the Board or a committee of the Board may designate one or more members of the Society's management and/or other individuals to serve in an advisory capacity to such committee and who may attend and participate in meetings of the committee (if invited by the committee) but who shall not have the right to vote or deliberate on matters before the committee.

B5.2.2.1 The Executive Committee shall act on behalf of the Board of Governors between Board of Governors meetings, its authority limited to those matters specifically provided for in these By-Laws and specifically delegated to it, consistent with applicable law, by the Board of Governors from time to time. All such actions shall be ratified by the Board of Governors at its next scheduled meeting. The Executive Committee shall have

responsibility to accept grants, gifts or bequests in accordance with By-Law B4.4.4. The Executive Committee shall meet from time to time as deemed necessary by the Committee. The Executive Committee shall have responsibility for overseeing the Scholarship Committee and Old Guard Committee.

The President will serve as Chair of the Executive Committee. One Elected Governor from each class, who is selected by closed written ballot by the Board of Governors at the Board's first meeting of the fiscal year, shall constitute the remaining voting members of the Executive Committee. If a round of closed written balloting shall fail to produce a majority vote of those present and constituting a quorum in support of a Governor, the lowest vote-getter shall be removed from the ballot for one or more subsequent rounds of closed written balloting until a single candidate shall receive a majority vote of those present and constituting a quorum. If a round of closed written balloting shall produce a tie, the tie shall be broken by a drawing of straws by the tied candidates, and the candidate who draws the shorter or shortest straw shall be removed from the ballot for one or more subsequent rounds of closed written balloting until a single candidate shall receive a majority vote of those present and constituting a quorum. The Executive Director/CEO is a non-voting member of the Executive Committee.

B5.2.2.2 The Committee on Finance and Investment, under the direction of the Board of Governors, shall have responsibility for oversight of the financial and investment affairs of the Society, including: (1) reviewing and recommending for Board approval policies related to the Society's financial condition, budget, investments, and reserves; (2) reviewing regular financial reports from management to assess the financial status of the Society; (3) reviewing and monitoring annual operating budgets for the current fiscal year, and recommending an annual operating budget to the Board of Governors for approval for the following fiscal year; (4) overseeing the administration of the Society's real property; (5) overseeing the investment of monies, securities and other assets of the Society, with the authority to invest and re-invest the same, in accordance with the Investment Policy of the Society; and (6) reviewing and recommending for board approval significant capital expenditures and asset acquisitions and dispositions. In discharging its role, the Committee is empowered to inquire into any matter it considers appropriate to carry out its responsibilities with access to the books and records of the Society. Subject to the direction of the Board of Governors, the Committee is authorized and delegated the authority to act on behalf of the Board with respect to the management of the Society's investments in accordance with the Investment Policy of the Society.

The Committee on Finance and Investment shall consist of at least three Elected Governors annually selected by the Board of Governors. Such Governors shall be selected by the Board of Governors at the first meeting of the fiscal year and shall consist solely of "independent" members of the Board as defined under Section 102 (a) (21) of the New York Not-for-Profit Corporation Law. The Chair of the Committee shall be appointed by the Board from among the Committee members and shall preside at meetings of the Committee and shall have authority to convene meetings, set agendas for meetings, and determine the Committee's information needs, except as otherwise provided by the Board or the Committee. The Treasurer, Assistant Treasurer and Chief Financial Officer may participate in meetings of the Committee on Finance and Investment at the request of the Chair of the Committee but shall not be counted towards the presence of a quorum and shall not have the right to vote on any matter before the Committee.

B5.2.2.3 The Audit Committee, under the direction of the Board of Governors, shall have responsibility for overseeing the accounting and financial reporting process of the Society and the audit of its financial statements and report its activities to the Board. The Committee will be responsible for overseeing the adoption and implementation of, and compliance with, the Society Policies on whistleblowers and conflicts of interest. The Committee will annually

consider the performance and independence of the independent auditor and recommend retaining or renewing the retention of the independent auditor to the Board. The Committee will liaise with the independent auditor prior to the commencement of the audit and upon completion of the audit, review and discuss the audit results and any related management letter with the auditor, including:

(a) any material risks and weaknesses in internal controls identified by the auditor;

(b) any restrictions on the scope of the auditor's activities or access to requested information;

(c) any significant disagreements between the auditor and management; and

(d) the adequacy of the Society's accounting and financial reporting processes.

The Audit Committee shall consist of three Elected Governors (serving staggered terms on the Board). The Committee membership is determined by the Board of Governors and consists solely of "independent" members of the Board as defined under Section 102(a) (21) of the New York Not-for-Profit Corporation Law. The Chair shall be the senior Governor, and the Vice Chair shall be the second-most senior Governor.

The Treasurer, Assistant Treasurer and Chief Financial Officer may participate in meetings of the Audit Committee at the request of the Chair of the Committee but shall not be counted towards the presence of a quorum and shall not have the right to vote on any matter before the Committee. The Audit Committee shall meet in executive session, including with the independent auditor, as the Audit Committee deems necessary or appropriate. The President shall nominate an incoming first-year Elected Governor for appointment by the Board. Audit Committee members shall serve a three-year term unless their term on the Board of Governors expires earlier than three years.

B5.2.2.4 The Committee on Executive Director/CEO Evaluation and Staff Compensation, under the direction of the Board of Governors, shall have responsibility for making recommendations to the Board regarding the Executive Director/CEO's performance planning and evaluation and for making recommendations to the Board regarding the Executive Director/CEO's compensation, including salary and bonus recommendations.

The Committee shall also have the responsibility to advise the Board of Governors on activities of the Society's staff regarding staff compensation, including bonus programs; and staff and retiree benefit programs. The Committee will also be responsible for staff related Society Policies P-7.1, (Recognition of Staff Members - Years of Service) and P-7.2, (Staff Employment Guidelines).

In addition, the Committee has oversight responsibilities for the Retirement Plan Committee.

The Committee on Executive Director/CEO Evaluation and Staff Compensation shall consist of the President, and three Elected Governors (serving staggered terms on the Board). The President shall nominate an incoming first year Elected Governor for appointment by the Board. The Chair of the Committee shall be the senior Governor, and the Vice Chair shall be the second-most senior Governor. The Elected Governors shall serve a three-year term unless their term on the Board of Governors expires earlier than three years.

B5.2.3 The Board of Governors has established the following "committees of the corporation" in accordance with Section 712(e) of the New York Not-for-Profit Corporation Law to carry out such advisory functions as the Board shall specify in these By-Laws or a Board resolution and as permitted by law: Committee on Organization and Rules, Committee of Past

Presidents, Philanthropy Committee, ~~Diversity, Equity and~~ Inclusion Strategy Committee, Industry Advisory Board, Volunteer Orientation and Leadership Training Academy, History and Heritage Committee, Committee on Sustainability, Committee on Honors, Scholarship Committee and Old Guard Committee. Each committee of the corporation shall maintain its own operation guide as prescribed by Society Policy or by the Board of Governors. The Board of Governors shall designate the members of each committee of the corporation. The members of a committee of the corporation need not be Governors or officers of the Society. A committee of the corporation will not have the authority to bind the Board of Governors or the Society.

B5.2.3.1 The Committee on Organization and Rules, under the direction of the Board of Governors, shall have responsibility for ensuring that the Society is organized and supplied with qualified leadership to serve the current and anticipated future needs of the membership, and shall reexamine regularly the Constitution, By-Laws and Policies of the Society. The Committee on Organization and Rules shall select its own Chair and Vice Chair. Its membership shall be determined by the Board of Governors. The President may select a Governor to serve as Liaison to the Committee during their Presidential term.

B5.2.3.2 The Committee of Past Presidents, under the direction of the Board of Governors, shall have responsibility for electing Fellows, overseeing the ethical practice of engineering, and providing guidance on matters where its experience may be useful, upon request by the President, Board of Governors, and other units of the Society. The Committee of Past Presidents shall select its own Chair and Vice Chair. Its membership shall consist of all living Past Presidents, unless the Board of Governors, Executive Committee or Ethics Committee makes a finding that results in the censure, expulsion, suspension or other disciplinary action of a Past President involving the following conduct:

(a) violation or attempted violation of the Society Policies with respect to Ethics, Code of Conduct or Discrimination and Discriminatory Harassment, knowingly assisting or inducing another to violate or attempt to violate the Society Policies with respect to Ethics, Code of Conduct, or Discrimination and Discriminatory Harassment, or doing so through the acts of another;

(b) illegal conduct that adversely reflects on the Past President's honesty, trustworthiness or fitness to serve ASME in a position of trust;

(c) conduct involving breach of fiduciary duty, dishonesty, fraud, deceit or misrepresentation; or

(d) other conduct that is or reasonably could be harmful to the reputation and administration of the Society.

Disciplinary action for conduct described in B5.2.3.2 (a) through (d) shall render a Past President ineligible for membership on the Committee of Past Presidents and shall result in the expulsion from the Committee of any current member of the Committee of Past Presidents.

B5.2.3.3 The Committee on Sustainability, under the direction of the Board of Governors, shall have responsibility for recommending to the Board of Governors a climate and sustainability strategy for the Society. The Committee on Sustainability shall select its own Chair and Vice Chair. Its membership shall be determined annually by the Board of Governors. The President may select a Governor to serve as Liaison to the Board during their Presidential term.

B5.2.3.4 The Philanthropy Committee, under the direction of the Board of Governors, shall have responsibility for advising the Board of Governors and assisting the Society in connection with fundraising activities and philanthropic programs carried out using the Society's name

or other resources. The Philanthropy Committee shall select its own Chair and Vice Chair. The ASME Executive Director/CEO, the ASME Managing Director of Philanthropy and the ASME Managing Director of Programs shall be ex officio members of the Committee without vote. Other members shall be determined by the Board of Governors. The President may select a Governor to serve as Liaison to the Committee during their Presidential term.

B5.2.3.5 The ~~Diversity, Equity and~~ Inclusion Strategy Committee, under the direction of the Board of Governors, shall have responsibility for providing insight and advice into promoting ~~diversity, equity and~~ inclusion and access within ASME and mechanical engineering. The ~~Diversity, Equity and~~ Inclusion Strategy Committee shall select its own Chair and Vice Chair. Its membership shall be determined annually by the Board of Governors. The President may select a Governor to serve as Liaison to the Committee during their Presidential term.

B5.2.3.6 The Industry Advisory Board, under the direction of the Board of Governors, shall have responsibility for providing a voice for industry within ASME through the communication of the needs of engineers that are engaged in industry. The Industry Advisory Board shall select its own Chair and Vice Chair. Its membership shall be determined annually by the Board of Governors. The President may select a Governor to serve as Liaison to the Board during their Presidential term.

B5.2.3.7 The Volunteer Orientation and Leadership Training Academy, under the direction of the Board of Governors, shall have responsibility for developing ASME's volunteer leadership. VOLT's programmatic offerings extend to volunteers serving throughout the Society at all levels. The Volunteer Orientation and Leadership Training Academy shall select its own Chair and Vice Chair. Its membership shall be determined by the Board of Governors. The President may select a Governor to serve as Liaison to the Academy during their Presidential term.

B5.2.3.8 The History and Heritage Committee, under the direction of the Board of Governors, shall have responsibility for the Historic Mechanical Engineering Landmark Program, maintaining records of notable mechanical engineering achievements and personalities, and other history and heritage activities within ASME and mechanical engineering. The History and Heritage Committee shall select its own Chair and Vice Chair. Its membership shall be determined annually by the Board of Governors. The President may select a Governor to serve as Liaison to the Board during their Presidential term.

B5.2.3.9 The Committee on Honors, under the direction of the Board of Governors, shall have responsibility for recommending properly selected candidates for honors, medals, Honorary Members, and awards, and as required shall recommend recipients of joint awards, all subject to approval by the Board of Governors. However, the Board may delegate to the Committee on Honors the power to approve candidates for any honor, medal or award other than Honorary Member or ASME Medalist. The Committee on Honors shall select its own Chair and Vice Chair. Its membership shall be determined by the Board of Governors. The Chair of the General Awards Committee shall be an ex officio member with vote. The President may select a Governor to serve as Liaison to the Committee during their Presidential term. The General Awards Committee, under the direction of the Committee on Honors, shall seek candidates for all honors and awards except Honorary Members, the ASME Medal, and group-level awards, and shall screen nominations and make recommendations to the Committee on Honors. The General Awards Committee shall consist of a Chair, a Vice Chair and a membership as determined by the Committee on Honors. Other Society award committees, including special award committees, shall in accordance with the policies and procedures administered by the Committee on Honors, seek nominees for honors in their several areas of interest, shall screen nominations, and make recommendations to the Committee on Honors.

B5.2.3.10 The Scholarship Committee, under the direction of the Executive Committee, shall have responsibility for selecting recipients of ASME scholarships, approving the establishment of new scholarships, and other activities related to ASME scholarships. The Scholarship Committee shall consist of a Chair, a Vice Chair, and a membership as determined by the Executive Committee.

B5.2.3.11 The Old Guard Committee, under the direction of the Executive Committee, shall have responsibility for administration of its competitions and awards. The Old Guard Committee shall consist of a Chair, a Vice Chair, and a membership as determined by the Executive Committee.

B5.2.4 The Retirement Plan Committee, under the direction of the Committee on Executive Director/CEO Evaluation and Staff Compensation, shall have responsibility, as specified in the ASME Thrift Plan, the ASME Defined Contribution (DC) Plan, the ASME 457(b) Plan, and the ASME 401(k) Plan documents, including to act as Plan Administrator and Named Fiduciary for such plans and assume such responsibilities as developing investment policy statements, selecting and monitoring investment choices, benchmarking Plan administration expenses and investment plan administrators performance and selecting, appointing and retaining plan investment, governance and plan administration compliance advisors, as well as having the power to make ministerial and technically required plan amendments.

The Retirement Plan Committee shall consist of four members: two members of the Executive Team, the Chief Human Resources Officer and one Volunteer member selected by the EDESC. The three staff members will be nominated by the Executive Director/CEO and appointed at the discretion of the EDESC.

The ASME Staff members of the Committee may be members with vote for as long as they hold the positions described in this By-Law B5.2.4.

Board of Governors Meeting
Agenda Item
Cover Memo

Date Submitted:	January 8, 2026
BOG Meeting Date:	January 21, 2026
To:	Board of Governors
From:	William Garofalo, Chief Financial Officer
Presented by:	William Garofalo
Agenda Title:	FY26 YTD Financial Report

Agenda Item Executive Summary:

A FY26 YTD financial report will be provided.

Proposed motion for BOG Action:

None

Attachment(s):

None

Board of Governors Meeting
Agenda Item
Cover Memo

Date Submitted:	January 7, 2026
BOG Meeting Date:	January 21, 2026
To:	Board of Governors
From:	Anand Sethupathy, Chief Strategy Officer
Presented by:	Stephanie Viola, Managing Director, Programs and Philanthropy
Agenda Title:	Purpose Statement

Agenda Item Executive Summary:

Presentation and discussion of a draft Purpose Statement for ASME. The discussion will also include suggestions for updating the language for the Vision and Tagline.

Proposed motion for BOG Action: **Discussion and Feedback**

Attachment(s): Purpose Statement Draft – January 2026.pdf

DRAFT New Purpose Framework

Tagline

By Engineers. For Everyone.

Mission

Advance engineering for the benefit of humanity

Vision

A future where engineering drives human-centered innovation, enhancing quality of life for everyone.

Purpose

Inspire, train, and convene changemakers and innovators to reimagine engineering for a safer, healthier and more sustainable world.

Existing Language

Tagline

Setting the Standard.

Mission

Advancing engineering for the benefit of humanity

Vision

The premier resource for the engineering community globally.

Purpose (doesn't currently exist)

Board of Governors Meeting
Agenda Item
Cover Memo

Date Submitted:	1/9/26
BOG Meeting Date:	1/21/26 – Open Session
To:	Board of Governors
From:	Jeff Patterson
Presented by:	Jeff Patterson
Agenda Title:	Item 2.3 FY26 Enterprise Goals Update Through Q2

Agenda Item Executive Summary:

Jeff Patterson will present an update on progress through Q2 on each of the FY26 Enterprise Goals.

Attachment(s):

None

Board of Governors Meeting
Agenda Item
Cover Memo

Date Submitted:	January 12, 2026
BOG Meeting Date:	January 21, 2026
To:	Board of Governors
From:	Tom Costabile, Executive Director/CEO
Presented by:	Tom Costabile
Agenda Title:	ASME Annual Meeting

Agenda Item Executive Summary:

Tom Costabile will provide an update on the ASME Annual Meeting.

Proposed motion for BOG Action: None

Attachment(s): None

Board of Governors Meeting
Agenda Item
Cover Memo

Date Submitted:	January 7, 2026
BOG Meeting Date:	January 21, 2026
To:	Board of Governors
From:	Anand Sethupathy, Chief Strategy Officer
Presented by:	Anand Sethupathy, Chief Strategy Officer
Agenda Title:	Updates on ASME's International Operations

Agenda Item Executive Summary:

ASME continues to make great progress in international markets. Over the past few years, ASME has significantly grown our membership, sections, and engagement footprint in India. We have also continued to grow our revenues from China and are working to establish Singapore as a regional hub for our operations across ASEAN. This update will cover our international progress to date and provide a high-level overview of the roadmap moving forward.

Proposed motion for BOG Action: **Information Only**

Attachment(s): None

Board of Governors Meeting
Agenda Item
Cover Memo

Date Submitted:	January 6, 2026
BOG Meeting Date:	January 21, 2026
To:	Board of Governors
From:	Senior Vice Presidents
Presented by:	Jen Jewers Bowlin, Rick Cowan, Tom Lavertu, Pierre Larochelle and Tom Vogan
Agenda Title:	Sector Reports

Agenda Item Executive Summary:

Each Senior Vice President will give a short presentation during the open session of the BOG meeting providing an update on sector activities.

Proposed motion for BOG Action: **none**

Attachment(s): **PowerPoint**

Student & Early Career Development

Update to the ASME Board of Governors

January 2026

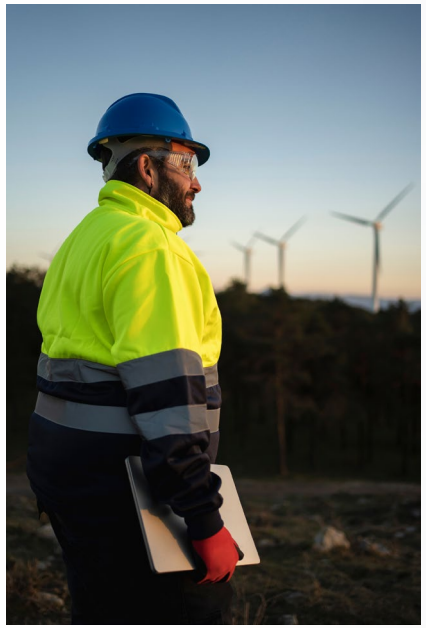
Jennifer Jewers Bowlin, P.E.
SECD Senior Vice President

E-Fest: A Global, Digital Brand

E-Fest Careers: Reimagined and piloted as four regional events to streamline to local timing, content and reduce overall platform expenses.

October 22-25: LATAM, MENA and N. America Editions hosted
November 21-22: APAC Edition hosted

Program Highlights:
- Industry 4.0
- Engineering for Sustainability
- Climate Change Mitigation
- Career Preparation, Job Searching Tips
- AI & the Job Market
- Early Career Panel Session



Challenges & Opportunities

Certificates
- Certificates of Participation continue to be a strong driver for attendees.

Session Content
- Offered in Spanish for LATAM Edition; other content based on regional feedback and local timing preferences.

Overall Reassessment of E-Fest Careers:
- Although the E-Fest Careers Editions delivered strong satisfaction ratings, attendance remained low across the four regional events. We will re-evaluate the structure and identify a sustainable path forward for this program.

E-Fest: A Global, Digital Brand

E-Fest Tech Connect remains a strong platform for showcasing innovation through digital engineering competitions

E-Fest Tech Connect – March 28, 2026
Theme: *Intelligent Engineering: Digital Twins and Machine Learning in Action*

Program Highlights:
- ASME leadership opportunities for students and beyond
- Second year of the Graduate Student Video Competition
- Technical Digital Poster Competition
- Extended Reality Competition: Autonomous Vehicles
- Ongoing collaboration with the ASME History & Heritage Committee to present a series of Digital Landmarks

Challenges & Opportunities

Streamlined Digital Competitions:
- The transition from four to three digital competitions for E-Fest Tech Connect 2026 presents an opportunity to sharpen program focus and enhance the overall participant experience.

Strong Engagement Through Digital Badges:
- Digital badges continue to serve as an effective motivator, consistently driving engagement and participation.

EFx: In-Person Student-Led Global Events

Completed / Upcoming Pending EFx Events in FY26:

- Vasavi College of Engineering – Hyderabad, INDIA
- KLS GIT – Karnataka, INDIA
- NUST H-12 – Islamabad, PAKISTAN
- LNMIIT – Jaipur, INDIA
- LPU – Punjab, INDIA
- NDU Louaize – Beirut, LEBANON
- Assiut – Assiut, EGYPT
- SRIT – Tamil Nadu, INDIA
- DTU – Delhi, INDIA
- SJCET – Kerala, INDIA
- USFQ – Quito, ECUADOR
- Dallas College (CCEP member) – TX, USA
- NUST CEME – Islamabad, PAKISTAN
- UET Lahore KSK – Lahore, PAKISTAN
- UCF – FL, USA
- Uninorte – Baranquilla, COLOMBIA

EFx: In-Person Student-Led Global Events

Challenges & Opportunities

Expanding Regional Reach:

- Strong growth potential continues to exist in India and Pakistan, presenting an opportunity to deepen engagement and strengthen the program's global footprint.

New Impromptu Competition Pilot:

- Introducing an impromptu competition at Dallas College for community college students offers a promising model that could become a recurring feature at U.S.-based events.

Strengthening Host Evaluation:

- There is a clear need to enhance the vetting process for repeat hosts to ensure consistent quality, alignment, and participant experience.

Early Career Portfolio — Pause & Path Forward

Why the Portfolio Was Paused

- A 2025 Programs Review & Optimization Study (PROS) assessed ASME's program effectiveness, efficiency, and impact.
- Activities had become fragmented across initiatives and committees, making them resource-intensive to manage and difficult to evaluate consistently.
- ASME therefore made a strategic decision to pause the portfolio as a deliberate reset — to ensure future investments are more focused, effective, and sustainable.

What ASME Is Doing During the Pause

- Analyze the Early Career engineering landscape to identify the most pressing needs and gaps.
- Assess ASME's internal capabilities, partnerships, and resource capacity.
- Review best-practice and high-impact models in early career development.
- Clarify ASME's unique value proposition in this space.

Implications for Volunteers & Governance

- Some Early Career committees and subgroups may be paused, merged, or re-scoped.
- Volunteer engagement will shift from program delivery toward strategic input and advisory roles.
- Governance structures will be reviewed to ensure future efforts are streamlined, clearly defined, and sustainable.

What Comes Next

- Decisions on whether and how to re-engage in Early Career programming will be informed by this analysis.
- Future efforts will focus on fewer, higher-impact initiatives with clear goals, appropriate resourcing, strong governance, and measurable outcomes.

Section Engagement Sector

The Section Engagement Sector (SES), under the direction of the Board of Governors, is responsible for providing resources, support and governance to our Professional Sections and Student Sections, thereby helping to enable our ASME members to engage within their local communities through rich and meaningful experiences.

SES programs support Professional and Student Sections

- Provide operational support to ensure that the professional and student sections **thrive**.
- Manage the Ambassador program and Volunteer Portal, equipped with the section playbook and leadership directory.
- Hold monthly leadership calls.
- Develop impactful programming; communicate best practices.
- Coordinate **Student Leader Weekends** & **Leadership Training Seminars.**

Student Leader Weekends (SLW)

- Exceptionally strong first half of FY26;
  Record student engagement.
  - 5 SLWs hosted nationwide]
    (Orlando, Philadelphia, Indianapolis, Dallas, LA).
  - 400 total attendees (students and advisors).
  - First international student participation (Mexico).
- Growth in participation, leadership development, and activities.
- Expanded digital reach and the re-engagement of professional leaders.

Leadership Weekend Impact

- **945 care kits** assembled for local community charities through service projects.
- Participant feedback was welcomed and influenced the agenda, including:
  - Advanced group learning.
  - Peer-to-peer collaboration.
  - Networking and team-based growth activities.
- Net Promoter Score (NPS): 71
- Satisfaction: 99%

Result: stronger, more confident student leadership teams.

Leadership in Training (LIT) Seminars

Hosted alongside SLWs

- Pilot Program for Professional Section Leaders.
- 3 one-day seminars (Indianapolis, Dallas/Fort Worth, Los Angeles).
- Designed for professional-student leader interaction.
- 35 leaders from 20 professional sections.
- Key Topics
  - Elevator pitches.
  - Planning & marketing.
  - Succession planning.
- Net Promoter Score (NPS): 82
- Satisfaction: 99%

Opportunities

- Have launched 6 self-paced training videos, focused on the operations, forms, and the onboarding of our members.
- Planning additional trainings for Q3.
- Continuing to support leadership continuity.
- Began collecting data with the new registration system so as to enable effective communication with all members about our local events. (About 40% of actual members currently receive notices through our ASME system.)
- Developing regional get-togethers with professional members.
  (The Leadership in Training Seminars indicate that our members will absorb travel costs for meaningful programming and time with other members.)

SE Sector Metrics

- Student sections: +31 (754 → 785)
- Professional sections stable at 160
- Professional events: +39
- Student activities: +195
- Grant requests: +27
  (Funding approved increased by $1,533.78)

- Digital Engagement
  - Page views: +7,351
  - Instagram reach: +45,700
  - Discord growth across students & young professionals
- Member Contributions
  - Total contributions up to $43.1K
  - Strong growth across both Student & Professional Sections

Looking Forward

- The ROI from section engagement investments is strong.
- Gains in leadership, activity, and giving are significant.
- Communication through digital platforms continues to be critical.

- With continued Board support:
  - Momentum can be sustained.
  - Leadership programs can be expanded.
  - Local engineering communities can make an impact.

Thank You

The Section Engagement Sector of ASME is excited to build on the foundation of what has been reported, and expand our impact even further in FY26.

Staff Lead:
Evelyn Taylor

Senior Vice President:
Richard Cowan

SVP Elect:
Bryan Lewis

Technical & Engineering Communities (TEC) Sector

BOARD OF GOVERNORS MEETING

January 2026

TEC Consolidation Strategy

- TEC continues to execute the consolidation strategy:
  - Optimize and strengthen the TEC portfolio
  - Effectively use resources to deliver value
  - Position TEC as a leader in emerging technologies
  - Increase engagement with our technical communities

Executing on TEC strategy will enable TEC to achieve its vision of being the preeminent technical community

TEC Sector Consolidation Journey

2024

State of the Sector prior to consolidation

- 36 Divisions
- 8 Technology Groups
- 4 Research Committees
- 30+ Conferences

2025

Implementation of the Consolidation Strategy – current state

- 30 Divisions
- 0 Technology Groups
- 0 Research Committees
- 23 conferences
- More to come in 2026

2026 +

Future State - streamlined TEC portfolio

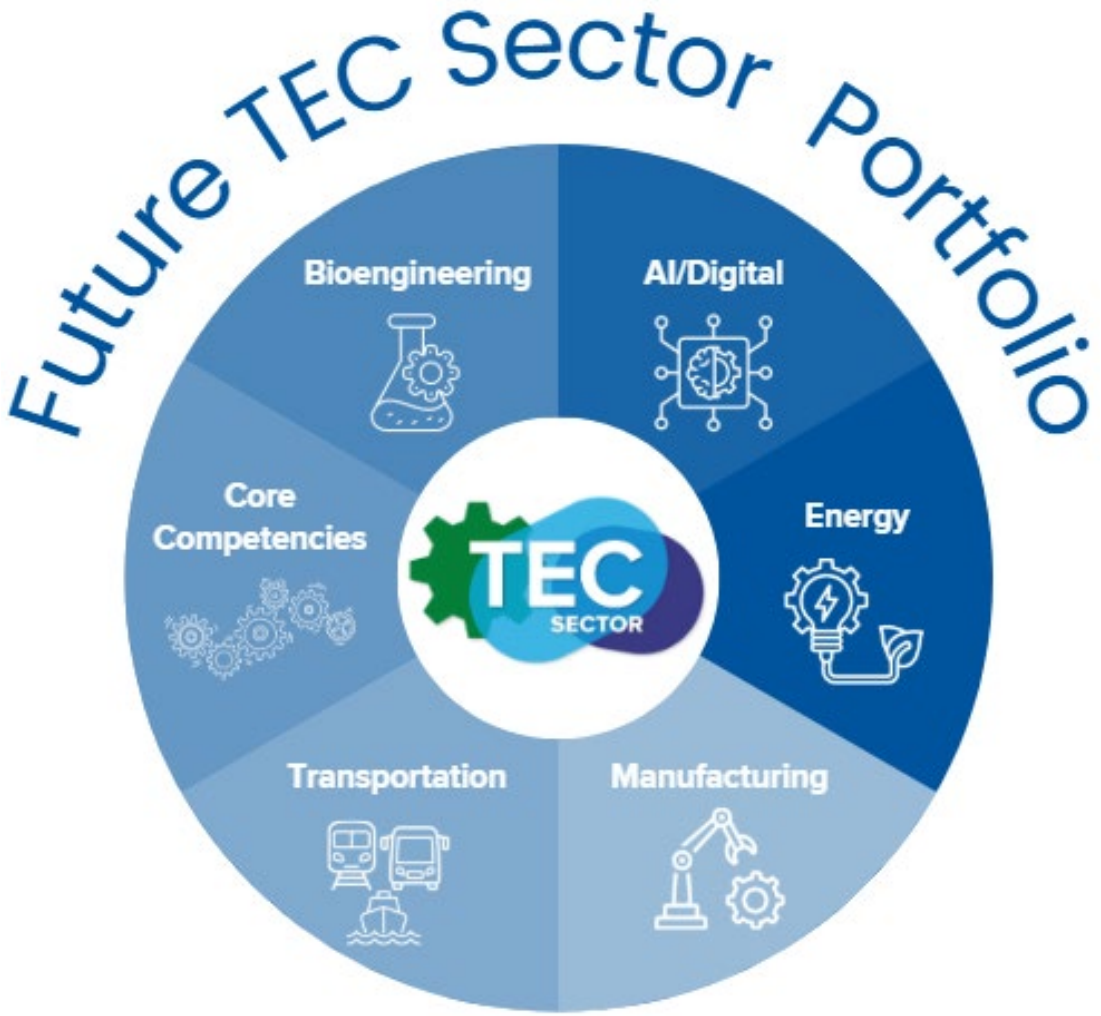
- Divisions and Conferences aligned under technical domains
- Pathway for new content and communities
- Improved operations
- New focus areas

Striving toward cohesive content and operations to provide maximum value to the TEC community and increase engagement

Key Accomplishments

Domains

Focused Growth Areas
Space
Circular Engineering
Fusion
Water Resources
Robotics



Professional Skills
Management*
Ethics
Communication
Entrepreneurship

*Management Division currently working on developing programming in these areas

TEC Energy Strategy Roundtable October 2-3, 2025

- 9 Divisions plus invited guests, TEC Council, Staff
- Day 1—Finding synergies among the energy divisions and aligning on the future TEC Portfolio
- Day 2—Developing a new energy event – ASME Energy Week
  - Proposed Theme – Engineering Energy Resilience for Today and Tomorrow
  - Spring 2027 event

Nuclear & Advanced Reactor Technology Division

- Mission
  - To serve as a dynamic hub for mechanical engineers working in the nuclear and advanced reactor industries
- Executive Committee Member Makeup
  - Industry, academia, and government
  - Reviewing applications for additional members at large
  - Received over 40 applications to join the EC
- Technical Areas
  - Nuclear Engineering Technology
  - Advanced Reactor Technologies
  - Other related innovations
- Scope
  - Light-water reactors
  - Small modular reactors (SMRs)
  - Advanced fission designs
  - Safety and materials engineering
  - Digital innovation

Transportation Systems Division

asme.org/tsd

ASME TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS DIVISION

- Mission
  - Dedicated to serving as a platform for emerging and diverse technologies across land and sea transportation
  - Driving innovation, sustainability, and transformative solutions in the mobility sector
- Executive Committee
  - Industry, academia, government
  - US and European representation
  - Received several applications to join the EC and Conference Committee
- Technical Areas
  - Powertrain technologies
  - Transportation energy (fuels, LCA, etc.)
  - Logistics
  - Infrastructure
  - Safety
  - Controls, autonomous driving
  - Types of transportation include passenger cars, trucking, rail, marine
  - TSD video
- New Conference
  - **DRIVN**: The Global Mobility and Power Systems Summit
  - September 14 – 16, 2026

ASME IMECE® 2025
International Mechanical Engineering Congress & Exposition®

By the Numbers

145th Conference	1800+ People Registered	**1164 Presentations**	292 Sessions
743 Tech Publications	**598 Presentation Only**	**323 Posters**	**3 Keynotes**
40% Students	**46 Exhibitors**	**10 Sponsors**	**29 Plenaries & Panels**

Akin Keskin

(Rolls Royce)
Conference Chair,
TEC Council MAL

TEC Operations

Challenges & Improvements

- Division Operation Guide
  - Drafted and finalized, with input from the Division volunteers
  - Establishes best practices for all Divisions
  - Maintains uniformity in structure and operations
- Division & Conference Metrics
  - Ensures divisions and conferences are operating at a high level and serving their respective technical communities
  - Divisions are currently evaluating and applying these metrics to their operations
- Conference Budgeting
  - Revised budgeting guidelines for FY27 based on learnings from this year

New Opportunities

- TEC Sector is adopting a purpose-driven approach to engage all technical communities and drive sustainable growth
- Collaboration with other Sectors is in progress
- New Fusion Technology Division is being established
- Energy Week event planning will begin in January
- TEC Council will continue to evolve and evaluate our strategy ensuring we are effectively positioned for the future

Thank You

Public Affairs & Outreach (PAO)

Pierre Larochelle, Senior Vice President

Sector Update to the Board of Governors

January 21, 2026

Agenda

- Realignment Updates
- Committee Updates
  - Engineering Education (CEE)
  - Engineering for Sustainable Development (ESD)
  - Government Relations (CGR)

Realignment Updates

Changes made in 2025:

- Pre-College Education (K-12 STEM) Committee moved to SECD
- Engineering for Sustainable Development (ESD) Committee moving to combine with Committee on Sustainability (COS)
- Edits to the PAO and its subcommittees' Ops Guides to engage Council/Committee members in succession planning and working across PAO and other sectors to develop/incubate new programs/committees.

Committee on Engineering Education (CEE)

Dr. Leigh McCue, Chair

- Committee on Engineering Technology Accreditation (CETA)
- Committee on Engineering Accreditation (CEA)
- ME Department Heads Committee (MEDHC)
- MET Leadership Committee (METLC)

Committee on Engineering Education (CEE)

Dr. Leigh McCue, Chair

- Benchmarking Survey of ME/MET Leaders
- Planning for MEEd 2026
  - George Mason Univ. March 29-31
- Exploring what a CEE India would look like
- Discussing if/how AI should be addressed in ME/MET ABET Program Criteria
- Updating ASME Vision 2030
- Discussing writing an article to explain ASME's role in ABET accreditation of ME & MET programs, as IEEE has done.

Committee on Engineering Education (CEE)
Dr. Leigh McCue, Chair

- ME Department Heads Committee (MEDHC)
  - Focus on officer succession planning
  - 2025-26 Program Evaluator Candidate (PEVC) training & recruitment (5 applicants; 3 trainings completed)
  - Planning for July ABET meeting
- MET Leadership Committee (METLC)
  - Nominated ASME representatives to the Engineering Accreditation Commission (EAC); Engineering Area Delegation; and Board of Delegates
  - ASME now co-chair for new Mechatronics Program Criteria

Committee on Engineering for Sustainable Development (ESD)

Dr. Chris Mattson, Chair

- Working on Task Force with COE to plan for ESD and COS merger
- Engineering for Change (E4C)
  - 64,337 members across 210 countries & territories
- ISHOW
  - What is ISHOW? Innovation Showcase is ASME's accelerator for hardware-led social ventures. We help entrepreneurs refine prototypes, validate designs, and scale solutions that address pressing global challenges.
  - ISHOWS 2025- India (April), Africa (June), Americas (July)

Committee on Government Relations (CGR)
Dr. John Leland, Chair

- Updated ASME Position Statement- Energy Policy Guiding Principles
- Working on Future Engineering Workforce Position Paper with CEE
  - Submitted RFI comments to White House OSTP RFI on Strengthening the U.S. Scientific Enterprise
- Gathering member feedback on U.S. National Manufacturing Strategy RFI
- New Federal Fellow Matthew Trone, Ph.D. working in the office of Sen. Ron Wyden (OR)
- Pro Codes Act: Productive talks with bill sponsors to narrow scope of mandatory disclosures with Codes & Standards and SDO Allies
- Continuing efforts re: Open Access Publishing; Space Policy; AI

Thank You!

Pierre Larochelle
Senior Vice President, PAO Sector

ASME Board of Governors Meeting

Standards & Certification Sector
January 21, 2026

The Standards and Certification (S&C) Sector is responsible for the activities of the Society relating to Standards and Certification, including related conformity assessment programs, new code identification and development, and serving as a neutral convener on an international basis.

Senior Vice President:
Thomas Vogan, P.E., ASME Fellow

Standards & Certification Sector Demographics

- Council Voting Members: Currently 21,
- Volunteer Membership: ~6,000–6,500 (Standards), ~300 (Conformity)
- Standards Documents: 500+; Development Groups: ~850
- Certificate Holders: Approximately 7,000

S&C Sector: Top Accomplishments – FY 2026 Board on Nuclear, Clean Energy, Power & Facilities Codes & Standards (BNCS)

Activities

- Published major code editions and new standards
  - BPVC 2025 Edition published July 1
  - PSD-1, 2025 published
- Advanced reactor and decarbonization standards in progress
  - EA-10, Decarbonization Assessment

Board on Nuclear, Clean Energy, Power & Facilities Codes & Standards (BNCS) Continued

Activities

- Joint BNCS/BPTCS meeting in Salt Lake City. Plan to continue to schedule biennial meetings.
- Continuing to partner with Academic Institutions to conduct meetings and recruit
  - BNCS met with University of Utah nuclear engineering faculty and students. This was the tenth BNCS university meeting.
- Increased BNCS member participation in CARD 2025.

BNCS: SMR Example - Kemmerer Unit 1

TerraPower Natrium Liquid Sodium Fast Reactor – 345 MWe Kemmerer Unit 1

- Issued ASME O Certificate to TerraPower in June 2025
- Final Environmental Impact Statement Issued
- Design Being Completed
- Non-nuclear Construction Underway in Kemmerer, Wyoming

Board on Pressure Technology Codes & Standards (BPTCS)

Activities

- B31 consolidation of hydrogen rules into B31.3 and B31.8 / sunsetting of B31.12
- Creation of "Standards Committee on Qualification of Additive Manufacturing Processes for Construction of Pressure Retaining Equipment"
- Aligned material toughness rules within all non-nuclear standards.

Board on Standardization and Testing & Standards (BS&T)

Activities

- 2 New Standards Issued
- 3 Major Revisions Approved for Publication
- Moved 13 BS&T Standards to Stabilized Maintenance (10-year)
- Reaffirmed 22 BS&T Standards

Board on Safety Codes & Standards (BCSC)

Activities

- ASME A17.7/B44.7, *Performance-Based Safety Code for Elevators and Escalators:*
  - *Expanded* coverage of the standard to include additional equipment (escalators, moving walks, and wind turbine tower elevators)
- 80 technical revisions to the ASME A17.1, *Safety Codes for Elevators and Escalators* are in progress
- ASME B20.2, Conveyor Safety Standard: Revision was developed using S&C Sector ECLIPSE member – Richard Hollenbach

Board on Conformity Assessment (BCA)

Activities

- Rewrite of QAI-1, Qualifications for Authorized Inspection.
- Revision to CA-1, Conformity Assessment Requirements issued in CY25.
- QAI task group formed to develop a more efficient path for new ASME nuclear inspectors.
- Exploring Additive Manufacturing Certifications.

S&C Sector
Technical and Strategic Advisory Board (TSAB)

- Strategic Planning Initiative Underway
  - Documenting and assessing the current strategic planning practices of each Standards Development Board
  - TSAB and ASME staff will develop recommendations to the Boards for advancing consistent strategic planning across the standards and certification ecosystem.
  - Strategic planning and roadmaps will be based on ASME's purpose, customer needs, and advancement of setting within ASME's standards development.
  - Expected short-term outcome is a Strategic Plan template for use by each Supervisory Board.

Standards & Certification Sector Challenges FY 2026 and Beyond

- Exploring AI integration and IP protection
- Improving volunteer engagement and leadership pipeline
- Increasing ASME membership in the S&C Volunteer Community from 40%
- Developing a robust leadership pipeline
- Revising/modernizing standards development procedures to allow ASME to respond to industry needs more rapidly


DISCUSSION AND QUESTIONS