

NAT'L INST. OF STAND & TECH
A11105 973266

REFERENCE

NIST
PUBLICATIONS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Bureau of Standards

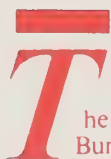
NBS Special Publication 714

Federal Government Certification Programs for Products and Services

Robert B. Toth, Editor

QC
100
US7
#714
1986

National Bureau of Standards



The National Bureau of Standards¹ was established by an act of Congress on March 3, 1901. The Bureau's overall goal is to strengthen and advance the nation's science and technology and facilitate their effective application for public benefit. To this end, the Bureau conducts research and provides: (1) a basis for the nation's physical measurement system, (2) scientific and technological services for industry and government, (3) a technical basis for equity in trade, and (4) technical services to promote public safety. The Bureau's technical work is performed by the National Measurement Laboratory, the National Engineering Laboratory, the Institute for Computer Sciences and Technology, and the Institute for Materials Science and Engineering.

The National Measurement Laboratory

Provides the national system of physical and chemical measurement; coordinates the system with measurement systems of other nations and furnishes essential services leading to accurate and uniform physical and chemical measurement throughout the Nation's scientific community, industry, and commerce; provides advisory and research services to other Government agencies; conducts physical and chemical research; develops, produces, and distributes Standard Reference Materials; and provides calibration services. The Laboratory consists of the following centers:

- Basic Standards²
- Radiation Research
- Chemical Physics
- Analytical Chemistry

The National Engineering Laboratory

Provides technology and technical services to the public and private sectors to address national needs and to solve national problems; conducts research in engineering and applied science in support of these efforts; builds and maintains competence in the necessary disciplines required to carry out this research and technical service; develops engineering data and measurement capabilities; provides engineering measurement traceability services; develops test methods and proposes engineering standards and code changes; develops and proposes new engineering practices; and develops and improves mechanisms to transfer results of its research to the ultimate user. The Laboratory consists of the following centers:

- Applied Mathematics
- Electronics and Electrical Engineering²
- Manufacturing Engineering
- Building Technology
- Fire Research
- Chemical Engineering²

The Institute for Computer Sciences and Technology

Conducts research and provides scientific and technical services to aid Federal agencies in the selection, acquisition, application, and use of computer technology to improve effectiveness and economy in Government operations in accordance with Public Law 89-306 (40 U.S.C. 759), relevant Executive Orders, and other directives; carries out this mission by managing the Federal Information Processing Standards Program, developing Federal ADP standards guidelines, and managing Federal participation in ADP voluntary standardization activities; provides scientific and technological advisory services and assistance to Federal agencies; and provides the technical foundation for computer-related policies of the Federal Government. The Institute consists of the following centers:

- Programming Science and Technology
- Computer Systems Engineering

The Institute for Materials Science and Engineering

Conducts research and provides measurements, data, standards, reference materials, quantitative understanding and other technical information fundamental to the processing, structure, properties and performance of materials; addresses the scientific basis for new advanced materials technologies; plans research around cross-country scientific themes such as nondestructive evaluation and phase diagram development; oversees Bureau-wide technical programs in nuclear reactor radiation research and nondestructive evaluation; and broadly disseminates generic technical information resulting from its programs. The Institute consists of the following Divisions:

- Ceramics
- Fracture and Deformation³
- Polymers
- Metallurgy
- Reactor Radiation

¹Headquarters and Laboratories at Gaithersburg, MD, unless otherwise noted; mailing address Gaithersburg, MD 20899.

²Some divisions within the center are located at Boulder, CO 80303

³Located at Boulder, CO, with some elements at Gaithersburg, MD

NBS Special Publication 714

Federal Government Certification Programs for Products and Services

Prepared for:
Office of Product Standards Policy
National Bureau of Standards
Gaithersburg, MD 20899

Robert B. Toth, Editor
R. B. Toth Associates

Issued April 1986



U.S. Department of Commerce
Malcolm Baldrige, Secretary
National Bureau of Standards
Ernest Ambler, Director

Library of Congress
Catalog Card Number: 86-600516
National Bureau of Standards
Special Publication 714
Natl. Bur. Stand. (U.S.),
Spec. Publ. 714
157 pages (Apr. 1986)
CODEN: XNBSAV

U.S. Government Printing Office
Washington: 1986

For sale by the Superintendent
of Documents,
U.S. Government Printing Office,
Washington, DC 20402

Foreword

This volume is the second of three listings of certification programs in the United States. NBS Special Publication 703, published in August 1985, provided information on private sector programs; the current work is devoted to Federal government programs; and a compilation of state programs is under way. These databases will combine to furnish a comprehensive source of information to respond to the needs of a vast and broad array of public and private sector organizations.

Interest in product certification stems from any of a number of economic, procurement, health and safety, equity, or other considerations. Federal agencies, manufacturers, distributors, state government officials, and others may find this directory to be of value for identifying pertinent programs, the nature of the certification activities, program requirements, standards used, and other relevant information.

Dr. Stanley I. Warshaw, Director
Office of Product Standards Policy

Acknowledgements

This directory could not have been compiled without the contributions and cooperation of many key people responsible for standardization and certification programs at Government agencies. They deserve the thanks of those who worked on this project and all who use the directory. Walter Leight, NBS Office of Product Standards Policy, provided guidance and direction and Maureen Breitenberg contributed her expertise and experience. Norman W. Lemley, U.S. Coast Guard, was most generous in providing information on the Government's earliest certification program.

Special thanks are due the staff of R. B. Toth Associates who acquired and organized this volume for publication.

Robert B. Toth
Editor

Abstract

This directory presents information on 61 U.S. Government certification programs for products and services. Entries describe the scope and nature of each certification program, testing and inspection practices, standards used, methods of identification and enforcement, reciprocal recognition or acceptance of certification, and other relevant details.

This directory is part of an ongoing NBS effort to establish and maintain a comprehensive database on standards, regulations, certification programs and related information. This material has been compiled to meet the needs of government, industry, and the public for information on U.S. Government certification programs in accordance with the requirements of the U.S. Trade Agreements Act of 1979.

Key Words: approved products; certification; certifiers; grading; inspection; listing; premarket evaluation; qualification; qualified products; specifications; standards; testing

CONTENTS

	Page
Foreword	iii
Acknowledgements	iv
Abstract	v
Introduction	1
Alphabetic Listing of Government Departments and Agencies...	9
Index By Product or Service Certified.....	141

Introduction

Classifying Certification Programs

The public has traditionally looked to government to provide protection and prevent hazardous conditions. In many areas the U.S. Federal Government accomplishes this through laws that establish regulations and standards. In some instances, users need assurance that products or services comply with the regulations or standards. This need usually arises because only sophisticated or expensive assessments - design analysis and/or testing - can provide each user with the necessary level of assurance that a product or service will not harm the user nor the public at large. The process of assessment, then marking or listing the product or service so as to indicate compliance, is generally termed certification.

Federal Government certification programs can be classified into three general categories:

1. Certification of products or services which directly affect the health or safety of the user or the public;
2. Programs to avoid extensive product testing to demonstrate conformance at each procurement;
3. Programs to provide a uniform basis for trade by objective evaluation of the quality and condition of products.

Of the 61 Federal Government certification programs described in this directory, many include elements of more than one category. As listed on the following page, 19 can be classified as Category 2 or 3 programs; the remaining 42 Category 1 programs directly affect health and safety.

Nearly all Category 1 certification programs are mandatory. Affected products cannot be sold or used, except for carefully restricted experimental purposes, until they have been judged safe. In some cases, such as drugs and medical devices, products must not only be harmless, but they must also be effective. Except for eggs and tobacco, Category 3 programs are voluntary. Producers and distributors participate in these certification programs because their products have wider customer acceptance or can command better prices when marked "choice" or "Grade A".

Nearly all Category 2 programs are basically voluntary in that producers or distributors can sell their products in the open market without Government certification. However, if these products are to be

Category 2 Certification Programs

Avoiding Repetitive Extensive Conformance Demonstration

- Department of Defense
 - Qualified Products Lists
- General Services Administration
 - Qualified Products Lists
- Rural Electrification Administration
 - Approved Products Lists
- Department of Commerce
 - Measuring Instruments
 - Input/Output Channel Interfaces
- Environmental Protection Agency
 - Automotive Aftermarket Parts
- Department of Housing and Urban Development
 - Building Products
- Department of Transportation
 - Breath Alcohol Testers
- Department of the Treasury
 - Electronic Fund Transfer Authentication Devices
- Veterans Administration
 - Self Propelled and Motorized Wheelchairs

Category 3 Certification Programs

Uniform Grading of Quality and Conditions

- Department of Agriculture
 - Eggs and Dairy Products
 - Fresh and Processed Fruits and Vegetables
 - Poultry and Meats
 - Turpentine and Rosin
 - Tobacco
- Department of Commerce
 - Processed Fish and Shellfish

bought by Government agencies or with funds provided or guaranteed by the Government, certification is mandatory. The largest program of this type is operated by the Department of Defense. Its Qualified Products Lists (QPL's) are used throughout the world not only by U.S. and foreign military agencies, but many commercial organizations such as aircraft and electronic equipment manufacturers and their customers. Of the more than 38,000 military specifications and standards, fewer than 1300 (3.4%) require qualification testing and establishment of a QPL.

The Department of Defense has strict criteria for its QPL's. One or more of the following must apply:

- (a) Tests to determine compliance with the specification exceed 30 days (720 hours).
- (b) Quality conformance inspection requires special equipment not commonly available.
- (c) The products are emergency life saving equipment or are critical to life survival.

General Services Administration has a similar program, with 80 QPL's (1.3%) among its 6000 Federal specifications, standards, and product descriptions.

While the private sector often uses these QPL's merely as buyer's guides, for a variety of reasons (including product liability) many buyers will purchase products only from sources that have demonstrated their military specification requirements and being listed on the pertinent QPL. Small businesses have found this technique to be particularly cost-effective to gain entry into a market.

Certification for Safety and Health

Category 1 certification programs are the most visible and pervasive. With few exceptions, nearly every certification program in this category has been mandated by Congress in reaction to major disasters or to protect the public from unhealthy or hazardous conditions that could not be controlled adequately by traditional market factors. The oldest Federal certification program illustrates the relationship between legislation and certification.

In the early nineteenth century steamboats were a major, easily observed indicator of America's growing industrial and commercial strength. However, boiler explosions were common occurrences and took many lives. These disasters made a real impression on the public since they occurred not on the high seas, or in remote areas, but on heavily trafficked rivers and harbors, often near cities and towns. Harrowing descriptions by spectators and survivors spread throughout the country. Congress was reluctant to act because it would be "...adverse to fetter or discourage the ingenuity and skill for which the artists of this country are so distinguished...." In many circles, including Congress, it was felt that the prudent businessman would see to it that his equipment was properly designed and operated because of the tremendous loss he would incur should there be an accident. Nevertheless, boiler explosions continued at a disastrous rate. In 1832 alone, fourteen percent of this country's steam vessels were destroyed by such occurrences, and over one thousand people were killed. Between 1830

and 1838, Presidents Jackson and Van Buren periodically requested Congress to take action.

In the Spring of 1838 explosions on three steamboats killed more than a thousand. That year Congress enacted legislation which required periodic regulatory inspection and certification of ship boilers and machinery. Subsequent legislation in 1852 and 1871 provided a system of requirements including establishment of maximum permitted steam pressure, instituting hydrostatic overpressure testing, and extending inspection from boiler fabricators to also include boiler materials suppliers. Certification was a basic element of this system.

While steamboat boiler explosions fell off markedly, boilers continued to explode ashore with considerable frequency, but the effects were usually confined to factory sites. The general public was not affected directly as in the case of steamboats, so public clamor for legislation was not raised until 1907, when a catastrophic boiler explosion in a shoe factory in Brockton, Mass. led to legislation by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. This was the first legal code for steam boiler construction by a state and other states soon followed suit. The American Society of Mechanical Engineers then undertook development of its Boiler Code, which was first published in 1914. This Code has since been adopted by most states, and in 1969 selected sections were adopted by the Coast Guard for application on steamboats. Self-certification by equipment manufacturers and government certification either by a government agency or a designated third-party inspection agency, are basic elements of boiler safety assurance on land and sea.

The most comprehensive Federal certification program is unique in that it was not established as a result of public clamor but at the instigation of the industry that would be regulated. Immediately after World War I, the nascent aircraft manufacturing industry recognized that the public would more likely have sufficient confidence to fly regularly if their airplanes had been tested and certified safe for flying by the Federal Government. A certification program was proposed by industry that included assessment and certification of the detailed design; certification of the production process with special emphasis on quality assurance; and an airworthiness certificate for each aircraft, engine and propeller produced by the certified facility. The first aircraft was certified in 1926. Interestingly, in these early years, the Government delegated certification of airworthiness for production aircraft to Underwriters Laboratories.

The rigorous testing and subsequent certification by the U.S. Government resulted in a level of assurance and confidence which became recognized throughout the world. This product certification program contributed in no small measure to the sales of American aircraft. The preeminent position earned by American aircraft manufacturers in the world market continues to this day. Since those days, the aircraft certification program has encompassed nearly every critical aspect of

aviation. In addition to certification of aviation products, the Federal Aviation Administration certifies pilots and mechanics, their instructors, and their schools, the airlines, airports, repair facilities, and many other elements. This comprehensive approach has been adopted by most countries that manufacture or operate aircraft.

The U.S. Department of Transportation is responsible for the widest range of Federal certification programs. These programs also probably have the largest actual or potential monetary impact. In addition to certifying ships, recreational boats, and aircraft, the Department of Transportation has certification programs for automobiles, all types of containers for shipping hazardous materials, as well as pipelines.

Food and Drug Administration (FDA) no doubt has responsibility for protecting the greatest number of lives. Its certification programs include not only foods and drugs for human consumption, but also those for animals with special attention to those elements that affect the food chain. Medical devices of all kinds require FDA certification. Unlike the FAA, which implements its comprehensive certification program on the basis of a single, all-inclusive law, FDA is responsible for enforcing a variety of individual programs defined by Congress in a half dozen laws.

Interrelationships and International Developments

The specialized responsibilities of Federal agencies and the mandates of Congress may confuse those who are not familiar with Federal certification programs. An importer of television sets, for example, requires not only Federal Communications Commission certification, but FDA certification that viewers' eyes will not be exposed to harmful radiation from the cathode ray tube. A wholesaler of seafood products needs to be aware of grading programs of the Department of Commerce's National Marine Fisheries Service, the special requirements of FDA's Shellfish Sanitation Branch, and the general requirements for sanitation, labelling and plant identification set by FDA's Bureau of Foods. This directory is intended to assist in identifying pertinent and related certification programs.

Most Federal certification programs have in the past been established to meet domestic needs. Recently, however, the U.S. has originated certification programs in response to international initiatives. International organizations established by treaties to which the United States is signatory set product standards and regulations to alleviate specific problems, usually affecting safety or health, encountered in international trade. Certification is a common technique to assure compliance. The establishment of a U.S. Government certification program enables U.S. companies to comply and continue to engage in international trade.

As a result of the International Convention for Safe Containers, the U.S. Coast Guard has been designated this nation's Certifying Authority. A certification program has been established complying with requirements of the Convention for design approval, testing and certification, including affixing a safety approval plate to each container. Without this plate, a container cannot be entered into international traffic. If the container is refrigerated, or if it is a refrigerated trailer, another certification program applies. The United Nations Economic Commission for Europe has set requirements for transporting perishable food which include design approval, testing, inspection and certification. To enable U.S. exporters to continue to use U.S.-made refrigerated containers and vehicles, the Department of Agriculture's Office of Transportation has been designated the U.S. certifying authority and has established a certification program in accordance with United Nations criteria. The U.S. Department of Labor certifies maritime cargo handling equipment as complying with the International Labor Organization Convention for cranes, derricks, wire rope and other equipment used to load and unload ships. Standards and certification requirements set by the United Nations for packing hazardous materials resulted in the Department of Transportation's Materials Transportation Bureau being designated the "National Competent Authority" to evaluate and issue approval and conformance certificates for a wide variety of tanks and other types of packaging.

Few (if any) new Federal Certification programs are expected in the foreseeable future except those mandated by international requirements. In these cases, the Federal Government probably will participate only at the urging of industrial sectors which would be adversely affected if the certification process were not available to them.

Certification and the National Bureau of Standards

The U.S. Trade Agreements Act of 1979 implemented U.S. acceptance of the Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade (also known as the "Standards Code") of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). The Act assigned to the Department of Commerce responsibility to maintain an information center for standards and standards-related subjects, such as certification. The National Bureau of Standards Office of Product Standards Policy carries out this departmental responsibility through its National Center for Standards and Certification Information (NCSCI), which maintains a reference collection consisting of data on 240,000 standards, specifications, and related materials. NCSCI exchanges standards information with similar national centers in other countries and responds to requests for information from governmental and private sector organizations, as well as individuals. Besides specifications and standards, NCSCI seeks, maintains, and disseminates information on certification programs and activities as they relate to the application and use of specifications and standards.

In the area of certification, the Office of Product Standards Policy aims to improve the accessibility, understanding, and acceptability of certification programs. Specific objectives include help for interested parties in acquiring information on certification activities and facilitating the acceptance of U.S. based certification data by both domestic and foreign jurisdictions.

This directory is the result of one phase of the efforts initiated by NBS's Office of Product Standards Policy to accomplish its certification-related objectives. It is a companion volume to NBS SP 703 which lists private sector certification programs, and a third volume on state programs, currently under development. It will aid in recognizing the diversity and therefore the complexity of U.S. certification activities, and will serve as a useful reference for finding out about specific programs operated by U.S. Government agencies.

Organization of the Directory

Sixty-one certification programs are arranged in alphabetic order by department or agency name and, where there is more than one certification program, in alphabetic order by name of the product or service. The index provides the quickest route to identify responsible agencies. Numerous synonyms and cross-references are provided. Each entry includes a block of keywords. These synopses the scope of each certification program and, as such, assist the directory user to find pertinent information. These keywords provide the capability for simple computer search at some time in the future, and for that reason are separated by semicolons - the convention that is utilized in most search software.

Considerable effort was made to be comprehensive. More than 100 U.S. Government organizations were invited to provide information and documentation relevant to their certification programs. Information for the entries was voluntarily provided by the respondents. Other Federal organizations concerned with certification activities that are not included in this directory are invited to send pertinent information to:

National Center for Standards and Certification
Information (NCSCI)
Office of Product Standards Policy
National Bureau of Standards
Administration Building, Room A629
Gaithersburg, MD 20899

U.S. Government agencies are also encouraged to keep NBS informed of changes in name or address, or in the nature of their programs. In addition to this directory, NCSCI maintains a publicly accessible reference collection of current materials on U.S. Government certification programs.

Other NCSCI Documents of Possible Interest

In addition to this directory, NCSCI has published three related directories:

- NBS SP 649 Directory of International and Regional Organizations Conducting Standards-Related Activities, April, 1983,
- NBS SP 681 Standards Activities of Organizations in the United States, August 1984, and
- NBS SP 703 Private Sector Product Certification Programs in the United States, August, 1985.

A new microfiche revision of

- NBS SP 329 Index of U.S. Voluntary Engineering Standards, May, 1975

lists U.S. Voluntary Standards by key words in the titles.

NCSCI is also preparing a directory of State certification programs. Further information on these publications and activities can be obtained from NCSCI at the address listed above.

ALPHABETIC LISTING OF GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES

Products or Services	Dairy Products
Department/Agency	U.S. Department of Agriculture Agricultural Marketing Service Dairy Division, Room 2750-S Washington, D.C. 20250 (202) 382-9382
Initiated	1925
Compliance	Voluntary
Authority	CFR Title 7 Part 58 and Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946
Aim	Orderly trade in processed dairy products and assurance of consistent quality of such commodities
Benefits	Identification of qualified producers. Grading of selected dairy products. Consistent nomenclature for buying and selling processed dairy products.
Agency Function	Certifier and program administrator
Type of Program	Pre-marketing evaluation Assessment prior to government purchase
Methodology	Government agency provides testing, inspection, audit, and site approval. State governments cooperate in some phases.
Testing	Government labs Government accredited labs
Inspection	Government State government
Conformity Identification	List of approved dairy plants. Authorized grading marks are applied on products for which grading standards are established.

Availability
of Documentation

List of approved dairy plants is
updated quarterly; available from above
address.

Obligations of
Manufacturer/Vendor

Approved dairy plants must maintain
quality control.

Enforcement

Delisting
Product recall

Term

Dairy plants are reinspected two to four times
per year.

Reciprocity

Other Federal agencies
State agencies

Standards, Codes,
or Regulations

Agency prepares all criteria documents

Keywords

grading; dairy products; butter; cheese; food
quality;

Products or Services	Fresh Fruits, Vegetables, Nuts, and Related Products
Department/Agency	U.S. Department of Agriculture Agricultural Marketing Service Fruits and Vegetables Division, Room 2056-S Washington, D.C. 20250 (202) 447-5697
Initiated	1917
Compliance	Voluntary
Authority	Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946
Aim	Orderly trade in fresh fruits and vegetables based on standard nomenclature. Common basis for settling market disputes over quality of products.
Benefits	Improve efficiency in buying and selling produce based on official and standardized grading which is consistent throughout the nation. Inspection certificates are accepted in court as prima facie evidence of produce condition at the time of inspection.
Agency Function	Both certifier and program administrator
Type of Program	Voluntary premarketing evaluation Voluntary post marketing assessment Assessment prior to government purchase
Methodology	Third party certification
Inspection	Federal Government inspection Inspection by State government inspectors trained by the USDA
Conformity Identification	Certificate of Inspection
Availability of Documentation	There are no lists of participating producers.
Obligations of Manufacturer/Vendor	Must have a financial interest in the product. Pay assessed fee for service rendered.

Enforcement

Although nearly all aspects of this program are voluntary, a full range of enforcement options apply to shippers who practice fraud.

Term

Certification made on lot by lot basis.

**Standards, Codes,
or Regulations**

Grading criteria are established by Agricultural Marketing Service. USDA grade marking is recognized nation-wide and world-wide in both private and public sectors.

Keywords

grading; fruits; vegetable; nuts; food quality;

Products or Services	Meats, Prepared Meats, and Meat Products (beef, lamb, veal, calf, and pork)
Department Agency	U.S. Department of Agriculture Agricultural Marketing Service Livestock Seed Division Meat Grading and Certification Branch, Room 2638-S Washington, DC 20250 (202) 382-1246 Telex: 89491
Initiated	1946
Compliance	Voluntary
Authority	Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 (as amended).
Aim	To facilitate the marketing of livestock and meat.
Benefits	In FY 1982, the Meat Grading and Certification (MGC) Branch graded an estimated 11.9 billion pounds of beef, 271.5 million pounds of lamb, and 38.3 million pounds of veal and calf. This represents approximately 53 percent of the commercial beef slaughter or two-thirds of the steers and heifers slaughtered under Federal inspection. These figures also represent 76 percent of the commercial lamb slaughter and 10 percent of the commercial veal and calf slaughter. Additionally, the MGC Branch certified approximately 2.0 billion pounds of meat and meat products in FY 1982 for buyers such as Department of Defense, Livestock Industry Promotion Corporation, and the Federal School Lunch Program.
Agency Function	The MGC Branch provides onsite certification of meats and meat products by the physical examination of product characteristics during the production process prior to the purchase.
Methodology	Inspection by MGC Branch personnel.
Testing	Required tests are performed in Government laboratories.

Inspection	MGC Branch personnel.
Conformity Identification	Approved U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) stamps and roller brands are applied in compliance with applicable standards or specifications.
Enforcement	USDA certification is withheld from products not complying with approved standards or speci- fications.
Term	Continuous inspection on a voluntary basis
Reciprocity	None
Standards, Codes, or Regulations	The agency develops and maintains its own USDA approved standards and specifications for the various meat items.
Keywords	meat; meat products; grading;

Products or Services	Parts, Materials and Equipment for Rural Electric and Telephone Systems
Department/Agency	U.S. Department of Agriculture Rural Electrification Administration (REA) 14th and Independence Avenue, NW. Washington, DC 20250 (202) 382-9082, Electric (202) 382-8663, Telephone
Initiated	About 1938
Authority	7 CFR 1701
Aim	To minimize capital requirements and control the quality of materials and equipment incorporated into rural electric and telephone systems. The evaluation and listing of material and equipment insures the availability of suitable products at reasonable costs and, together with REA standards for construction and installation, provides an important element of loan security.
Benefits	The standardization and product evaluation program yields many economies in the construction, operation, and maintenance of rural electric and telephone systems thus assuring dependable service at affordable rates.
Agency Function	Certifier
Type of Program	Electric and telephone systems receiving financing administered by REA shall use materials and equipment evaluated and listed by REA.
Methodology	Government design review and testing
Testing	Government lab Manufacturers' labs
Conformity Identification	Approved manufacturers and suppliers for rural electric systems are included in REA Bulletin 43-5, "List of Materials Acceptable for Use on Systems of REA Electrification Borrowers". The 1985 issue contains over 185 categories of material and equipment from over 200 manufacturers.

	Approved manufacturers and suppliers for rural telephone systems are listed in REA Bulletin 344-2, "List of Materials Acceptable for Use on Telephone Systems of REA Borrowers".
Availability of Documentation	Bulletin 43-5 and 344-2 are available on a subscription basis from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402
Enforcement	Delisting
Term	Indefinite; Bulletin 43-5 is published yearly and supplements are issued quarterly. Bulletin 344-2 is printed on a two-year basis followed by eleven supplements.
Standards, Codes, or Regulations	REA prepares product standards which define performance and design requirements together with acceptance criteria.
Keywords	approved products lists; acceptable materials; components; electric systems; distribution; transmission; telephone; electronic; microwave; telecommunications; radio-telephone; central office equipment; private branch exchanges;

Products or Services	Poultry, Shell Eggs, Egg Products, and Rabbits
Department/Agency	U.S. Department of Agriculture Agricultural Marketing Service Poultry Division Grading Branch, Room 3938-S Washington, DC 20250 (202) 447-3271 Telex: 89-491 TWX; 710-822-9424 and 710-822-1104
Initiated	1917
Compliance	Mandatory for all products cited if service is rendered. However, grading of poultry, shell eggs, and rabbits is not mandatory and is provided only to plants requesting the service.
Authority	<p>Laws:</p> <p>Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 as amended (60 Stat. 1087-1091; U.S.C. 1621-1627) Egg Products Inspection Act (84 Stat. 1620-1635; 21 U.S.C. 1031-1056)</p> <p>Regulations:</p> <p>Poultry and rabbit grading - Regulations Governing the Voluntary Grading of Poultry Products and Rabbit Products and U.S. Classes, Standards, and Grades (7 CFR Part 70)</p> <p>Voluntary egg products inspection - Regulations Governing the Voluntary Inspection and Grading of Egg Products (7 CFR Part 55)</p> <p>Shell egg grading - Regulations Governing the Grading of Shell Eggs and United States Standards, Grades, and Weight Classes for Shell Eggs (7 CFR Part 56)</p> <p>Mandatory egg products inspection - Regulations Governing the Inspection of Eggs and Egg Products (7 CFR Part 59)</p>

Aim

Voluntary:

To develop and improve standards of quality, condition, quantity, grade, and packaging, and recommend and demonstrate such standards in order to encourage uniformity and consistency in commercial practices and enhance the orderly and efficient marketing of poultry and poultry products.

Mandatory:

To assure that the health and welfare of consumers is protected by adoption of measures for assuring that eggs and egg products distributed to them and used in products consumed by them are wholesome and labeled properly.

Benefits

Third party evaluation
Easier dispute settlement
More accurate market price reporting
More equitable competition
Fewer rejections at destination
Established buying guides (specifications)
Reduced illness
Upgraded product quality

Agency Function

Certifier and regulator

Type of Program

Pre-market evaluation
Post-market evaluation
Assessment prior to Government purchase
Specification development
Inspection
Grading

Methodology

Government
Sampling
Organoleptic laboratory testing
Evaluation against standard
Inspection
Audits

Certification by third party certifiers

Testing	Government laboratories Approved State laboratories Third party laboratories Manufacturer's laboratories
Inspection	Government Approved State government agencies
Conformity Identification	Stamps (authorized marks) Certificates Labeling Seals
Availability of Documentation	Single copies of regulations may be obtained from the Agency. Multiple copies may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Govern- ment Printing Office.
Obligations of Manufacturer/ Vendor	Operate in sanitary manner Maintain volume records Comply with regulations Perform required laboratory tests Reimburse Government for cost of voluntary inspections and gradings Provide access to products Provide access to equipment and facili- ties necessary for accomplishing official duties.
Enforcement	Product retention Product recall Withdrawal of service Laboratory comparison samples Removal/withhold official identifi- cation Reinspection/regrading Interruption of operations (mandatory only) Judicial system
Term	Continuous mandatory inspection Continuous or intermittent voluntary inspection

Reciprocity

Use of licensed State employees
Recognition of certification of ingredients by manufacturer
Recognition of certification by approved Government laboratory
Recognition of certification of ingredients by other Government agencies
Recognition of inspection stamp of "Agriculture Canada" for egg products produced in specifically approved Canadian plants

Standards, Codes, or Regulations

See "Authority"

Keywords

contract acceptance; egg products; grading; grading branch; poultry; grading; grading branch; poultry; rabbits; shell; eggs; USDA;

Products or Services	Processed Fruits and Vegetables
Department/Agency	U.S. Department of Agriculture Agricultural Marketing Service Fruit and Vegetable Division Processed Products Branch, Room 0709-S Washington, D.C. 20250 (202) 447-4693
Initiated	1931
Compliance	Voluntary except for products covered by Federal or State marketing orders.
Authority	CFR Title 7 Part 52 and Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946
Aim	Provide an objective evaluation of quality and condition of various processed food products and conditions under which they are produced.
Benefits	Provide a uniform basis for nation-wide trade in processed fruits and vegetables. As of 1984, over 300 plants participated with more than 10.5 million tons of commodities in 150 categories subject to inspection.
Agency Function	Certifier
Type of Program	Pre-marketing evaluation Post-marketing assessment Assessment prior to Government procurement
Methodology	Government, testing, inspection, audit, site approval, compliance with good manufacturing practices.
Testing	Government's lab Manufacturer's lab used under view of Government inspection State labs if state is cooperating in program Third party labs may be used by manufacturer for quality control

Inspection	Inspection by Government personnel, or cooperating State representatives.
Conformity Identification	Authorized grade and/or inspection marks applied by manufacturer. Government applied mark is restricted to officially sampled lots.
Availability of Documentation	List of processing plants under contract is published annually; available from the above address.
Obligations of Manufacturer	Manufacturer must submit to plant inspection and provision of samples at request of agency.
Enforcement	Since bulk of program is voluntary, means of enforcement is withdrawal of labelling privilege or withdrawal of service. When Marketing Orders are in effect, agency sponsoring the order, has authority for product recall or marketing ban.
Term	Term is set by contract; activity may be renewed and/or may provide for continuous inspection.
Reciprocity	Certificates are recognized by other Federal agencies for procurement. Certificates of Sampling from States are recognized by Agency under certain cooperative agreements.
Standards, Codes, or Regulations	Most acceptance criteria are based on requirements or specifications developed by Federal or State agencies; however, sometimes buyer specifications are used.
Keywords	fruits; vegetables; processed foods; in-plant inspection; sanitation; good manufacturing practices; agricultural marketing orders; food quality;

Products or Services	Refrigerated Vehicles
Department/Agency	U.S. Department of Agriculture Office of Transportation 1405 Auditor's Building 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, NW. Washington, DC 20250 (202) 447-3963
Initiated	Being established
Compliance	Mandatory for manufacturers of refrigerated containers intended to be used in Europe.
Authority	International Carriage of Foodstuffs Act of 1982.
Aim	The program is responsive to an international agreement on the transport of perishable food which aims to promote public health and consumer values by assuring that transport equipment is initially capable of performing in a safe and effective manner.
Benefits	Technical requirements are based on transport refrigeration practices in countries which have successful records in commercial transport of perishable food.
Agency Function	Certifier
Type of Program	Pre-market evaluation
Methodology	Government design approval, testing, inspection.
Testing	Government lab Government accredited lab
Inspection	Government
Conformity Identification	Lists of approved suppliers and certified products An internationally-recognized mark may be instituted at some time in the future.
Availability of Documentation	Lists available from Office of Transportation, the Department of Agriculture

Obligations of Manufacturer	Subject a sample container to specified tests
Enforcement	Delisting
Term	Indefinite
Reciprocity	Recognition by foreign government agencies and international organizations (For the present, U.S. participation will be limited to certification for U.S. exporters).
Standards, Codes, or Regulations	U.S Department of Agriculture adopts test requirements agreed to in the international program sponsored by the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe.
Keywords	refrigerated trucks; refrigerated rail cars; perishable foodstuffs; international agreement; frozen food;

Products or Services	Tobacco, and Naval Stores
Department/Agency	U.S. Department of Agriculture Agricultural Marketing Service Tobacco Division Room 502 Annex Building 300 12th Street, SW. Washington, DC 20250 (202) 447-2567
Initiated	Tobacco - 1935 Naval Stores - 1923
Compliance	Tobacco: Mandatory only for domestic tobacco sold on designated auction markets and all imported tobacco, except cigar and oriental, offered for importation into the United States. Naval Stores: Voluntary
Authority	The Tobacco Inspection Act The Dairy and Tobacco Adjustment Act The Naval Stores Act
Aim	Protection of producers and others against speculation, manipulation, control and unreasonable price fluctuations.
Benefits	Helps producers move commodities to consumers quickly, fairly and efficiently.
Agency Function	Certifier and program administrator
Type of Program	Pre-marketing evaluation
Methodology	Government grading in accordance with U.S. Official Standard Grades and Specifications.

Testing	Naval Stores: Government lab certifies results of manufacturer's lab.
Inspection	Tobacco: Government Naval Stores: Licensed company inspectors Federal accepted appointees
Conformity Identification	Tobacco: Government certificates Naval Stores: Government certificates and authorized mark by manufacturer
Availability of Documentation	Documentation is confidential.
Obligations of Manufacturer/Vendor	Proper lighting and adequate space
Enforcement •	Tobacco: Reduction of sales opportunity or withdrawal of inspection. Naval Stores: Withdrawal of inspection.
Term	Continuous inspection
Reciprocity	Recognition of certification by other Federal agencies and international organizations.
Standards, Codes, or Regulations	7 CFR Part 29, Subpart C - Standards 7 CFR Part 160, Regulations and Standards for Naval Stores American Society for Testing and Materials, Designation D 233, Sampling and Testing Turpentine
Keywords	tobacco; naval stores; turpentine; rosin;

Products or Services	Evaluation of Measuring Instruments
Department/Agency	U.S. Department of Commerce National Bureau of Standards (NBS) Office of Weights and Measures Gaithersburg, MD 20899 (301) 921-2401
Initiated	1984
Compliance	Voluntary
Authority	Resolution of the National Conference on Weights and Measures (NCWM) and NBS Organic Act (PL 81-619)
Aim	Provide an evaluation service for producers of specified kinds of measuring instruments used in commercial trade prior to acceptance for sale or use within the U.S.
Benefits	Provides a uniform means of recognizing the measurement quality of specific models of measuring instrument and the ability of their producers to manufacture instruments of consistent quality.
Agency Function	Certifier and program administrator
Type of Program	Pre-market evaluation
Methodology	NBS provides design approval, testing, inspection, auditing, and site approval either directly or jointly with an authorized laboratory.
Testing	Government approved laboratory (Authorized laboratory indicated above is most likely to be a certified State measurement laboratory).
Inspection	State government
Conformity Identification	Certificates of conformance issued to manufacturer. List of qualified manufacturers

Availability
of Documentation

List published by NBS.

Obligations of
Manufacturer/Vendor

Manufacturer must mark instruments marketed under the Certificate of Conformance exactly as specified and provide installation, maintenance, and operating instructions consistent with the evaluation report.

Enforcement

Delisting. States may require Certificate of Conformance before allowing device to be marketed in the State.

Term

Certificate is valid as long as the type and model of instrument is produced consistent with the evaluation report.

Reciprocity

Other Federal agencies and State agencies. This program is the U.S. basis for recognition of approved measuring instruments within an international system currently being established.

Standards, Codes
or Regulations

NBS prepares acceptance criteria, taking advice from NCWM, device manufacturers and participating laboratories and international organizations. The NCWM adopts these criteria by consensus vote.

Keywords

commercial measuring devices; measurement instruments; state laboratories; legal metrology; type evaluation; prototype; production control;

Products or Services	Input/Output Channel Level Interfaces for Information Processing Equipment
Department Agency	U.S. Department of Commerce National Bureau of Standards (NBS) Institute for Computer Sciences and Technology System Components Division Gaithersburg, MD 20899 (301) 921-3723
Initiated	1979
Compliance	Mandatory for applicable information processing equipment to be purchased by Federal agencies.
Authority	Title 15, CFR Part 200
Aim	To verify the ability of information processing equipment from one manufacturer to function successfully with equipment of other manufacturers.
Benefits	Federal agencies are able to purchase information processing equipment that has the necessary level of compatibility. This enables systems to be assembled or expanded more-readily and with considerably less time for troubleshooting. This program also enables all suppliers to compete on an equitable basis.
Agency Function	Certifier and program administrator
Methodology	NBS verification of compliance to specified standards by review of documentation, or demonstrated use with verified equipment.
Type of Program	Verification of compliance prior to consideration for purchase by Government.
Testing	Any testing is ordinarily accomplished by the manufacturer to fulfill requirements of the applicable standards or the NBS Verification Checklist.
Inspection	By purchasing agency
Conformity Identification	A verification certificate is issued for equipment having no significant deviations from the applicable standard. A Verification List of equipment conforming to standards is published and maintained by NBS.

Availability
of Documentation

Verification List and Checklist, are available from the agency. Applicable standards are available through the National Technical information Service, Springfield VA, 22161.

Obligations of
Manufacturer/
Vendor

Suppliers desiring a verification review must make a request to NBS, identify the make and model, provide required documentation, and reimburse the agency for costs incurred.

Enforcement

Delisting

Term

Indefinite

Reciprocity

Some States have used the Verification List in their procurement process.

Standards, Codes,
Regulations

Federal Information Processing Standards Publications (FIPS PUBs) 60-1, I/O Channel Interface; 61 Channel level Power Control Interfacel 62, Operational Specifications for Magnetic Tape Subsystems; 63, Operational Specifications for Rotating Mass Storage Subsystems.

Keywords

I/O; ADP; data processing; verification; computer systems;

Products or Services	Measurement Calibration Services
Department/Agency	U.S. Department of Commerce National Bureau of Standards (NBS) Office of Weights and Measures Gaithersburg, MD 20899 (301) 921-2401
Initiated	1965
Compliance	Voluntary
Authority	PL 81-619 (NBS Organic Act).
Aim	Provide certification of state measurement laboratory capabilities to calibrate standards and equipment for measuring mass, length, volume, temperature, and frequency-based devices.
Benefits	Provides basis for consistent results in calibration and tolerance testing among States and between States and NBS. Provides measurement equivalency in regulation of interstate commerce.
Agency Function	Program administrator
Type of Program	A joint on-going activity between Federal and State Governments to evaluate, up-grade, and train measurement technicians in official State weights and measures laboratories.
Methodology	Government inspection and site approval. Installation and maintenance of measurement control programs. Program Requirements in NBS Handbook 143.
Testing	All delivery of services within this program is performed by state laboratories accredited by a Federal agency.
Inspection	Government

**Conformity
Identification**

States receive certificates of accreditation and are identified in a list, NBS SP686. Instruments and standards certified by State laboratories may be identified by a government-applied mark.

**Availability
of Documentation**

NBS SP686 is available from NBS.

**Obligations of
Manufacturer/Vendor**

State laboratories are obligated to participate in external control programs based on geographical regions which include controlled sample testing, round-robin experiments, and continuing education for technicians.

Enforcement

NBS exercises influence over State laboratories through provision of traceability to NBS standards, provision of training and by sponsoring the Regional Measurement Management Programs. State programs may ban the use of uncalibrated measurement equipment in their regulatory programs.

Term

Indefinite term. Certificates of accreditation are valid for up to 3 years.

Reciprocity

NBS certification of a State laboratory carries recognition within that State and among the states and by private organizations.

**Standards, Codes,
or Regulations**

Criteria documents are developed by NBS. See NBS Handbook 143 available from NBS.

Keywords

measurement instruments; mass; length; state laboratories; volume; quality control; temperature; frequency;

Products or Services	Processed Fish and Shellfish
Department/Agency	U.S. Department of Commerce National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration National Marine Fisheries Service National Seafood Inspection Program Washington, DC 20235 (202) 634-7058
Initiated	1958
Compliance	Voluntary
Authority	Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 (as amended) 50 CFR Parts 260-266
Aim	Increase consumer confidence in products which bear inspection marks and grade shields and provide technical services to the participating industry.
Benefits	Established quality control for seafood processing operations has improved the wholesomeness of fishery products. The quality and value of these products is communicated to consumers through the grading of major types of seafood sold for human consumption. The program also helps processors prepare processing specifications for non-standard fishery products and provides mechanisms for settling trade disputes.
Agency Function	Certifier and program administrator
Type of Program	Pre-marketing evaluation of both processing plant and processed products. Entire program is operated on a fee-for-service basis.
Methodology	Government inspection of plant and product, testing, and certification.
Testing	Testing in government labs, recognized state labs, and accredited private labs.
Inspection	Inspection by licensed government agents and state agents operating with a license agreement.

**Conformity
Identification**

Lists of approved suppliers and certified products
Government applied mark

**Availability
of Documentation**

Lists of Sanitary Inspected Fish Establishments (SIFE) and seafood Packed Under Federal Inspection (PUFI) or which participate in grade marking. Lists of seafood products covered by these services. Lists may be obtained from:

U.S. Department of Commerce, NOAA
National Marine Fisheries Service
National Seafood Inspection Laboratory
P.O. Drawer 1207
Pascagoula, MS 39567-0112
(601) 762-4591

**Obligations of
Manufacturer/
Vendor**

Producers must comply with sanitary, quality control, and inspection requirements in addition to providing office, laundry, and temporary lab space.

Enforcement

Delisting

Term

Indefinite term

Reciprocity

Certification is recognized by:
other Federal and State agencies,
private organizations,
foreign government agencies (inspection service available for both import and export),
international organizations.

At present no reciprocity exists with similar agencies in any other country.

**Standards, Codes,
or regulations**

Agency prepares all criteria documents including the Fishery Products Inspection Manual.

Keywords

fish; fishery products; seafood; quality standards; fish quality; seafood specifications; plant inspection; sanitation; SIFE; PUFI;

Products or Services	Weather Observation
Department/Agency	U.S. Department of Commerce National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration National Weather Service Basic Observations Branch 8060 13th Street, NW. Silver Spring, MD 20910 (301) 427-7792
Initiated	May 1983
Compliance	Mandatory
Authority	Organic Act of the National Weather Service, 15 USC 311.
Aim	Codify the basis for training, examination, and certification of human weather observers. Benefits Assures consistent, minimum performance expectations for manual weather observations used for the preparation of forecasts and warnings and the support of aviation operations.
Agency Function	Certifier and program administrator
Type of Program	Pre-performance assessment
Methodology	Government testing, inspection, and audit
Testing	Government
Inspection	Government
Conformity Identification	Government-issued certificates and master list of validated observers
Availability of Documentation	Master List is maintained at the FAA Academy, Oklahoma City, OK.

Obligations of Manufacturer/Vendor	Certificate holder is required to maintain experience and participate in annual training.
Enforcement	Certificate suspension
Term	Audit testing keyed to individual performance, eyesight, and current experience.
Reciprocity	Other Federal agencies State agencies Private organizations Canadian government agencies
Standards, Codes, or Regulations	Agency prepares examination and performance criteria and incorporates related criteria prepared by DOD, FAA, and Canadian Atmospheric Environmental Service.
Keywords	weather observation; eyesight examination; vision standards; snellen test; laequer test; radar observation; aviation weather; radiosonde observation; computer data entry; self-study; personnel;

Products or Services	Consumer Products (personal use devices intended for household, school, or recreational use)
Department/Agency	Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) Office of the General Counsel 1111 18th Street, NW. Washington, DC 20207 (202) 492-6980
Initiated	October 1972
Compliance	Mandatory
Authority	Public Law 92-573 as amended by PL 94-284, 95-319, 95-631-, 96373, 97-35
Aim	Reduce the number of consumer products which present unreasonable risks.
Benefits	Specific products covered by CPSC Standards are now certified by manufacturers to conform with legal requirements.
Agency Function	Program administrator
Type of Program	Post-marketing assessment
Methodology	Manufacturer's self-certification Government audit
Testing	Manufacturer's lab Third-party labs
Inspection	Government
Conformity Identification	Government authorized mark or label by manufacturer or private brander
Availability of Documentation	Lists of manufacturers or private branders subject to certification rules or banning orders can be obtained from CPSC.
Obligations of Manufacturer/Vendor	Manufacturers, private branders, and distributors shall keep such records as the Commission directs to assist in the enforcement of the Act, such as known non-conformance to applicable standards or known defects which could present an unreasonable risk of injury whether or not covered by a standard.

Enforcement	Marketing ban Product recall
Term	Periodic retesting in a testing program acceptable to the Commission is usually required.
Reciprocity	None
Standards, Codes, or Regulations	Criteria for standards are cited in the Act; agency itself prepares Consumer Product Safety Standards; Commission recognizes the use of voluntary standards to reduce risks of injury.
Keywords	consumer products; audit testing; mandatory standards; product recall; banned products; imminent hazard;

Products or Services	Fabrics Used in Wearing Apparel and Interior Furnishings
Department/Agency	Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) Office of the General Counsel 1111 18th Street, NW. Washington, DC 20207 (202) 492-6980
Initiated	June 1953
Compliance	Mandatory
Authority	Public Law 83-88 as amended
Aim	Reduce risk of fire and injury or death related to fire, in or on fabric articles.
Benefits	Compliance with applicable standards and associated labelling have reduced the covered risks.
Agency/Function	Program administrator
Type of Program	Post-marketing assessment
Methodology	Manufacturer's self-certification Government audit inspection/testing
Testing	Government labs Government approved labs Third-party labs Manufacturers' labs
Inspection	Government State/local government Third party
Conformity Identification	Authorized label by manufacturer
Availability of Documentation	No list of certified suppliers or products is prepared.
Obligations of Manufacturer/Vendor	Manufacturer may comply with the Act by guaranteeing conformance with applicable standards based on test data.

Enforcement	Product condemnation and destruction
Term	Periodic audit testing/inspection is required to maintain certification.
Reciprocity	Conformity is recognized by other Federal agencies, State governments, and private organizations.
Standards, Codes, or Regulations	Criteria for standards are cited in the Act; Commission recognizes the use of voluntary standards to accomplish the purpose of the Act.
Keywords	fabrics; wearing apparel; interior furnishings; voluntary standards; flammability; product testing;

Products or Services	Hazardous Substances (chemicals which are toxic, corrosive, flammable, irritating, radioactive or pressure-generating, and devices including these chemicals, or which may injure intended users)
Department/Agency	Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) Office of the General Counsel 1111 18th Street, NW. Washington, DC 20207 (202) 492-6980
Initiated	July 1960
Compliance	Mandatory
Authority	Public Law 86-613 as amended by the Poison Prevention Packaging Act P.L. 91-601
Aim	Reduce risk of injury to all intended users of designated substances and devices.
Benefits	Informative labelling is now in effect and selected products have been banned.
Agency Function	Program administrator
Type of Program	Pre-market evaluation
Methodology	Government approval of labelling information to be provided with designated hazardous substances.
Testing	Manufacturers' labs Government labs
Inspection	Government
Conformity Identification	Authorized label by manufacturer
Availability of Documentation	List of banned hazardous substances may be obtained from CPSC.
Obligations of Manufacturer/Vendor	Carriers must keep records of interstate shipment of designated hazardous substances.

Enforcement	Marketing ban Product recall
Term	Indefinite term
Reciprocity	Approved labelling is recognized by other Federal agencies, State governments, and private organizations.
Standards, Codes, or Regulations	Criteria for designating substances as hazardous are prepared by CPSC.
Keywords	hazardous substances; flammability; corrosive; toxicity; irritant; radioactivity; banned products; misbranded substances;

Products or Services	Parts, Materials and Components Used in Military Systems
Department/Agency	U.S. Department of Defense Director of Standardization and Acquisition Support The Pentagon, Room 2A-318 Washington, DC 20301
Initiated	1949
Compliance	Mandatory for those products defined by specifications having qualification requirements. Equipment supplied to the Department of Defense may not contain products from other than qualified sources for those commodities for which Qualified Products Lists (QPL's) have been developed.
Authority	Federal Acquisition Regulations, General Provisions, Part 9; Defense Standardization Manual, DOD 4120,3-M; Defense Standardization Document SD-6.
Aim	Maintain a high level of quality for critical products through pre-procurement evaluation of prospective vendors.
Benefits	The QPL Program normalizes the selection of possible vendors in several hundred critical technical commodities which are sufficiently standardized to permit a stringent, common, advance assessment of supplier capability. At the end of 1984 1300 QPL's existed listing more than 3000 manufacturers. Approximately 50 percent of these are U.S. small business manufacturers.
Agency Function	Program administrator
Methodology	Pretesting prior to purchase by Government or its contractors.
Testing	Any type of laboratory acceptable to DOD sponsoring activity may be used; labs are not formally accredited by DOD.

Inspection	Periodic follow-up inspection. Plant visits are part of the overall management of the program. Listing on a QPL does not waive requirements for either in-process or other inspection by the manufacturer, or receiving inspection by the buyer.
Conformity Identification	Listing on Qualified Products Lists (QPL's) Authorized designation (JAN Mark) applied by manufacturer/distributor to qualified semiconductors, microelectronic, and established reliability products.
Availability of Documentation	DOD specifications and QPLs are distributed by: Naval Publications and Forms Center 5801 Tabor Avenue Philadelphia, PA 19120
Obligations of Manufacturer/Vendor	Manufacturer/distributor must supply test samples, ordinarily bear the cost of testing, maintain quality, notify of design or process changes, and mark only approved types. Advertising and publicity may refer to listing on QPL's provided there is no claim or implication of Government preference or endorsement or that the product is the only one of its type that has passed the prescribed tests.
Enforcement	Delisting
Term	Indefinite for most products; most critical components require retesting at periodic intervals.
Reciprocity	There is limited reciprocity with counterpart agencies in Canada, Australia, and Ireland as well as specific procedures for products complying with QPL's of NATO. Ministries of Defense
Standards, Codes or Regulations	Program is based on qualification requirements specified in Military Specifications.
Keywords	quality control; procurement; qualification; testing; military; QPL;

Products or Services	Air and Water Treatment Facilities
Department/Agency	Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Office of Air Quality Programs, and Office of Water Quality Programs 401 M Street, SW. Washington, DC 20460 (202) 382-5575, Air (202) 382-5400, Water
Initiated	1976
Compliance	Voluntary
Authority	40 CFR 20
Aim	Identify facilities which reduce air or water pollution for the purpose of qualifying for investment tax credit.
Benefits	Increased investment by industries in pollution abatement equipment and facilities.
Agency Function	Certifier; some States also perform a parallel function for local tax purposes.
Type of Program	Tax incentive program
Methodology	Government design approval
Testing	No testing
Inspection	No inspection
Conformity Identification	Lists of certified facilities maintained by State certifying agencies and EPA.
Availability of Documentation	Lists available from States and EPA.
Obligations of Manufacturer/Vendor	Facilities must submit plans for review whenever modifications are made.
Enforcement	Delisting
Term	Indefinite

Reciprocity

No reciprocity

Standards, Codes,

EPA defines acceptance criteria.

Keywords

air quality; water quality; pollution
control; waste water treatment; waste heat
removal; investment tax credit; depreciation;
pollution control;

Products or Services	Automotive Aftermarket Parts
Department/Agency	Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Manufacturers Operations Division (EN-340F) 401 M Street, SW. Washington, DC 20460 (202) 382-2515
Initiated	1980 (Modifications to current procedures are expected to be proposed in late 1985)
Compliance	Voluntary
Authority	Section 207 (a) of the Clean Air Act, 42 U.S.C. 7541; 40 CFR Part 85
Aim	To enable vehicle owners to identify replacement parts that would not void the vehicle's emission warranty.
Benefits	Vehicle owners have benefited from the availability of parts from competitive sources. Parts suppliers are able to compete with original equipment and vehicle manufacturers for aftermarket sales by being able to assure vehicle owners that their products are in compliance with EPA standards and the vehicle manufacturer's warranty for emissions applies.
Agency Function	Program administrator
Type of Program	Self-certification by supplier
Methodology	Testing and self-certification by supplier after notifying EPA of intent to certify.
Testing	By supplier
Conformity Identification	The part or its packaging shall bear the statement "Certified by (name of manufacturer or warranter) to EPA Emission Standards".
Availability of Documentation	Requirements are set forth in 40 CFR Part 85.
Obligation of Manufacturer/Vendor	Suppliers are required to establish and maintain records containing descriptions and results of all certification tests as well

as other information related to the integrity of the parts and the certification procedures.

Enforcement

Decertification

Term

Indefinite term

**Standards, Codes,
or Regulations**

Test procedures and criteria for certification of catalytic converters, positive crankcase ventilation valves, air filters, spark plugs, distributors and other ignition and carburetor components are specified in 40 CFR Part 85.

Keywords

automotive parts; vehicle emissions; air pollution; replacement; aftermarket; warranty; environment;

Products or Services	Drinking Water
Department Agency	Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Office of Drinking Water (WH550) 401 M Street, SW. Washington, DC 20460 (202) 382-3040
Initiated	1974
Compliance	Mandatory Act requires States seeking primacy to implement a certification program based on federal standards; otherwise EPA will certify laboratories in remaining areas.
Authority	Safe Drinking Water Act (42 USC 300) National Interim Primary Drinking Water Regulations (40 CFR 141 and 142)
Aim	Broaden the base of testing facilities competent to analyze drinking water in disciplines of chemistry, microbiology, and radiochemistry.
Benefits	Easier access to competent testing facilities for all regulated and interested parties.
Agency Function	Certifier (in nonprimacy states, territories, and Indian reservations) Program administrator elsewhere.
Type of Program	Premarket evaluation (Act requires that data from a laboratory be acceptable only after laboratory is certified; however, laboratory must be in operation before it can be certified).
Methodology	Government design of certification program testing, inspection, audit, and site approval plus compliance with Good Laboratory Practice Regulations.
Testing	Government labs State labs
Inspection	Government State government

Conformity	Certified labs are issued certificates identifying areas of competency. Certifying authorities maintain list of labs which have been issued certificates.
Availability of Documentation	Lists are available from certifying authorities and EPA Regional Office.
Obligations of Manufacturer/Vendor	Certified labs must complete periodic performance evaluations satisfactorily, maintain competency in approved method, notify certifier of changes in staff or equipment and submit to periodic onsite evaluations.
Enforcement	Delisting
Term	Three years if certified by EPA or most States; some States recertify more frequently.
Reciprocity	Direct EPA certification is recognized by other Federal agencies and some States. States on expected to develop procedures for recognizing certifications among themselves.
Standards, Codes, or Regulations	EPA develops standard methods. Agency recognizes methods prepared by others.
Keywords	drinking water; chemistry; microbiology; radiochemistry; quality assurance; performance evaluation; onsite evaluation;

Products or Services	Motor Vehicle Engines, Gasoline and Diesel
Agency Function	Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Office of Mobile Sources 2565 Plymouth Road Ann Arbor, MI 48105 (313) 668-4200
Initiated	1972
Compliance	Mandatory for producers and distributors of motor vehicle engines, automobiles, light duty trucks, and motorcycles.
Authority	Clean Air Act as amended in 1977, 42 USC 1857
Aim	To control emissions from motor vehicles and engines in the interest of public health.
Benefits	The atmospheric environment has become cleaner though progressively more restrictive emissions of carbon monoxide, hydrocarbons, oxides of nitrogen, and particulates from internal combustion engines.
Agency Function	Both certifier and program administrator
Type of Program	Premarket evaluation; regulations provide for design evaluation, pre-production testing, and production auditing.
Methodology	Governmental design approval, testing, and audit in conjunction with manufacturer self-certification.
Testing	Government lab Government accredited labs Manufacturers' labs
Inspection	Government Third party
Conformity Identification	Authorized label by manufacturer List of certified products
Availability of Documentation	Lists available from EPA

Obligations of Manufacturer/ Vendor	Manufacturer must qualify new engine designs, new emission control system designs, and existing engine and emission control system designs when emission regulations change.
Enforcement	Marketing ban Product recall
Term	Annual with audit testing
Reciprocity	Federal certification is recognized in all States except California.
Standards, Codes of Regulations	EPA prepares all criteria documents; some test methods prepared by others are referenced.
Keywords	motor vehicles; light duty trucks; motor-cycles; exhaust emissions; hydrocarbons; oxides of nitrogen; carbon monoxide; diesel engines; evaporative emissions;

Products or Services	Private and Commercial Applicators of Restricted Use Pesticides
Department/Agency	Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Office of Pesticide Programs 401 M Street, SW. Washington, DC 20460 (703) 557-7096
Initiated	1972
Compliance	Mandatory Act requires States to perform certification to Federal guidelines, but permits EPA to perform the function if State is unable to do so.
Authority	Federal Fungicide, Insecticide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) PL 94140 and PL 95 396 40 CFR 171.1171.11; and various State laws and regulations
Aim	To minimize misuse of pesticides by both private and commercial applicators.
Benefits	Greater awareness by regulated community of hazards associated with pesticide misuse.
Agency Function	Certifier in Colorado and Nebraska program. Administrator in all other States and territories in which the local program is approved.
Type of Program	Premarket evaluation Applicator may not offer services for hire until competency is demonstrated by examination or attendance at an approved training program.
Methodology	Government facilities in Colorado and Nebraska; State facilities in all other States and territories.
Testing	Personnel testing is conducted by the certifying agency.
Inspection	Same basis as testing
Conformity Identification	Certifying States issue identification numbers to individual certified applicators.

Availability of Documentation	Each State maintains a controlled list of certified applicators. Contacts in States are available from EPA. Lists of certified applicators in Colorado and Nebraska are available directly from EPA.
Obligations of Manufacturer/Vendor	Certified applicators and/or their employees are obligated to limit applications to those restricted pesticides for which they have been certified.
Enforcement	Delisting or limitation of certification by certifying agency.
Term	State certification terms vary from one to six years; the term for Federal certification is four years for private applicators and three years for commercial applicators.
Reciprocity	Reciprocity among States is based on State agreements which are on file with EPA. No formal list of reciprocal relations is available.
Standards, Codes, or Regulations	Certifications standards are promulgated by States and must be as stringent as required by FIFRA.
Keywords	pesticides, fungicides, rodenticides; insecticides; registered chemicals; restricted use; environmental hazards; personnel;

Products or Services	Electrical and Electronic Devices that Generate Radio Frequency Energy
Department/Agency	Federal Communications Commission (FCC) Authorization and Standards Division Columbia, MD 21045 (301) 725-1585
Initiated	1940 (Marine equipment was the earliest type approved).
Compliance	Mandatory
Authority	Federal Communications Act of 1934 as amended CFR 47 Part 2, Subpart J
Aim	Reduce uncontrolled radio frequency interference first observed in connection with medical diathermy equipment in the 1940's.
Benefits	Broad decrease in spurious radio frequency energy in the environment in spite of tremendous increase in the types and quantity of devices in general use that have the potential for creating radio frequency interference.
Agency Function	Certifier and program administrator
Type of Program	Generally FCC procedures provide for pre-marketing evaluation and/or post-marketing assessment. Authorization procedures reflect the requirements of particular categories of equipment which are summarized here:
	Type Approval
	-Applies to some compulsory installed marine safety-of-life equipment, and to some nonlicensed devices, including certain industrial, scientific, and medical devices.
	-Testing of sample by FCC prior to issuance of grant is mandated by FCC Rules.

-Grant of authorization is issued by FCC.

Type Acceptance

-Applies to transmitting equipment used under a radio station license issued by the FCC in many of the radio services.

-Based on desk review and evaluation of written application and test report submitted by applicant.

-Testing of samples at FCC Laboratory is not required by FCC Rules, but FCC has authority to request samples for testing either before or after issuance of grant.

-Grant of authorization is issued by FCC.

Certification

-Applies to nonlicensed devices, mostly low power radio frequency devices and, in addition, to certain categories of receivers which tune anywhere in the band 30 to 890 MHz, personal computers and peripherals, citizen band receivers, and some other kinds of industrial, scientific and medical equipment.

-Based on desk review and evaluation of written application and test report submitted by applicant.

-Testing of samples at FCC Laboratory is not required by FCC Rules, but FCC has authority to request samples for testing either before or after issuance of grant.

-Grant of authorization is issued by FCC.

Notification

-A newly established procedure. (Report and Order - Docket No. 82-242 - released January 21, 1983.)

- Applicability to particular categories of equipment has been established in the Report and Order - Docket No. 83-10, released Jan. 26, 1984.
- Manufacturer submits brief application for authorization of device. Application is not required to include test data.
- FCC may sample device or review the manufacturer's test data at its option, before or after issuance of grant.
- Grant of authorization is issued by FCC.

Verification

- Applies to all computing devices except personal computers, personal peripherals and exempt computing devices (Section 15.801(e)); also applies to FM broadcast and television broadcast receivers.
- Manufacturer tests device prior to marketing, for compliance with applicable FCC regulations, and retains test data.
- No filing with FCC is required. However, manufacturer's test data may be required by FCC for subsequent review.
- FCC may sample device, at its option.
- No grant of authorization is issued by FCC.

Registration

- Applies to subscriber owned and common carrier owned telephone devices interconnected to the public telephone network. Objective of registration is to assure that device will not cause "harm" (as defined in FCC Rules) to telephone network. Radio frequency devices which connect to the public

telephone network may be subject to registration as well as to one or more of the other procedures.

-Based on desk review and evaluation of written application and test report submitted by applicant. Administrative review is done by FCC Laboratory. Other aspects of application are handled by FCC Common Carrier Bureau, including issuance of grant.

-Grant of authorization is issued by FCC.

-Subpart L of Part 2, and Part 68 of FCC Rules provides further information on this procedure.

Methodology

Program uses:

- Government lab for testing, inspection, audit
- manufacturer and third party labs
- Government recognition of private labs.

Testing

Testing may be performed by:

- FCC lab
- manufacturer's lab
- third-party lab.

Inspection

Agency accredits independent labs, but does not inspect production facilities.

Conformity Identification

Agency maintains lists of producers of approved products, but lists are not published.

Producers are licensed to apply approval markings in accord with regulations.

Availability of Documentation

Above lists must be requested from FCC through Freedom of Information procedures.

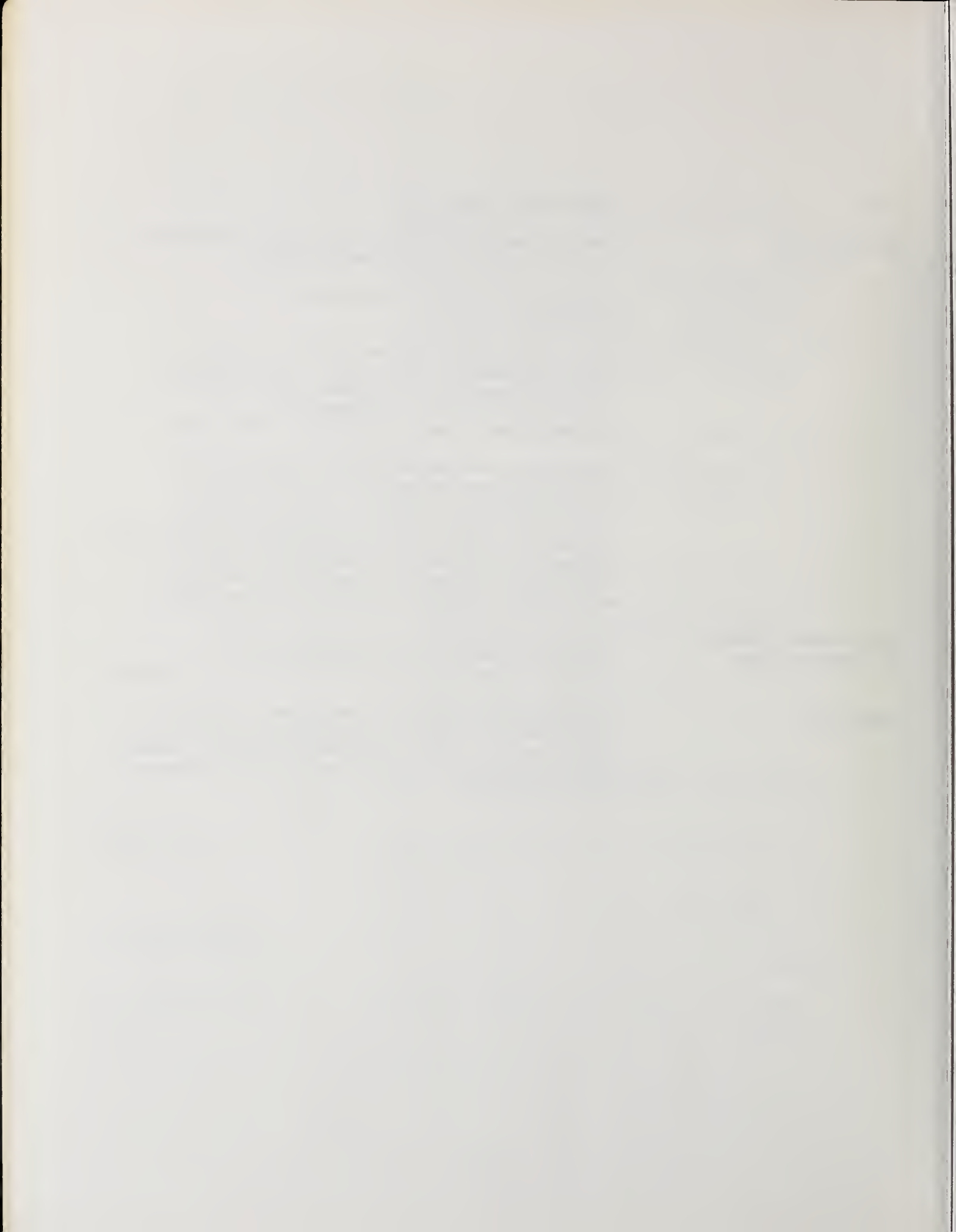
Obligations of Manufacturer/ Vendor

Maintain design of approved equipment. State maintenance requirements to users.

Enforcement

Marketing ban and product recall

Term	Indefinite term
Reciprocity	<p>None. Test data from counterpart agencies is taken into consideration but no reduction of test requirements is provided.</p> <p>Radio frequency devices must have the required form of equipment authorization before being imported into the United States and must be accompanied by a properly executed copy of FCC Form 740.</p> <p>There are some specified exceptions to this requirement as given in Part 2 of the FCC rules, Sections 2.806, 2.809, 2.811 and 2.813. Also, there are a few categories of devices which are not subject to technical standards in the FCC rules. These devices must meet the applicable standards before importation.</p>
Standards, Codes, or Regulations	Criteria promulgated by FCC; private sector standards are considered in preparing rules.
Keywords	transmitters; cable TV equipment; broadcast equipment; computer peripherals; medical electronics, radio frequency energy; communications equipment; type approval; computers; certification;



Products or Services	Parts, Materials, and Equipment
Department/Agency	General Services Administration (GSA) Office of Federal Supply Services Commodity Management Division (FCM) Washington, DC 20406 (703) 557-1001
Initiated	1944
Compliance	Mandatory for those products defined by Federal Specifications which have been designated for the Qualified Products List (QPL) certification program because conformance demonstration at each procurement would necessitate extensive testing.
Authority	Armed Services Property Regulations of 1944 Federal Property Management Regulations, (FPMR) 101-29
Aim	As a means of expediting contract awards and deliveries of designated products, manufacturers are required to have these products pre-tested to determine if the products conform to all specified requirements. Subsequently, assurance that proper quality is being maintained is achieved by normal acceptance inspection of selected samples of a shipment, rather than a detailed inspection of each lot.
Benefits	The availability of products known to be qualified reduces the costs and time to select products for inclusion in equipment and systems that must perform reliably. Ready availability of qualified products reduces purchase lead times and increases quality of the equipment using these products. At the end of 1984, approximately 80 Federal Qualified Products Lists (QPL's) existed listing more than 450 manufacturers. The majority of these QPL's are for adhesives, paint, safety equipment, and security office equipment - safes, vault doors, filing cabinets, and padlocks.
Agency Function	Program administrator
Type of Program	Pretesting prior to Government purchase

Testing	Government or private laboratories, including the manufacturer's lab, may be used if acceptable to General Services Administration (GSA) and the designated preparing activity. Labs are not formally accredited by GSA.
Inspection	Follow-up inspection is not an integral part of this program. Listing on a QPL does not waive requirements for either in-process or other inspection by the manufacturer, or inspection by the buyer.
Conformity Identification	Listing on Qualified Products Lists (QPL's)
Availability of Documentation	Federal QPL's and specifications are distributed by: General Services Administration Specification Unit (WFSIS) 7th and D Streets, SW. Washington, DC 20406
Obligations of Manufacturer/Vendor	Manufacturers and distributors must supply test samples, ordinarily bear the cost of testing, maintain quality and notify of design changes. Reference may be made to listing on QPL's in advertising and publicity provided there is no claim or implication of Government preference or endorsement, or that the product is the only one of its type that has passed the prescribed tests.
Enforcement	Delisting
Term	Indefinite for most products; certain products may require retesting at periodic intervals.
Reciprocity	Federal and State agencies recognize and use Federal QPL's. There are no bilateral or multilateral arrangements with other countries.
Standards, Codes, or Regulations	Program is based on qualification requirements specified in Federal specifications.
Keywords	quality control; procurement; testing; Federal; QPL;

Products or Services	Color Additives
Department/Agency	U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Food and Drug Administration (FDA) Center for Food Safety and Nutrition Division of Color Technology (HFF-430) 200 C Street, SW. Washington, DC 20204 (202) 245-1141
Initiated	1977 (latest authority)
Compliance	Mandatory
Authority	P.L. 94-295, 21 CFR 70 through 82
Aim	To assure public health and safety in use and consumption of foods, drugs, and cosmetics to which specified colors have been added.
Benefits	As an ongoing program, color additive certification monitors conformance of additives to existing requirements and identifies need for new limitations.
Agency Function	Certifier
Type of Program	Pre-marketing evaluation
Methodology	Government testing
Testing	Government labs
Inspection	Government
Conformity Identification	List of approved colors and certified products
Availability of Documentation	Lists available from FDA.
Obligations of Manufacturer/Vendor	Manufacturers must conform with Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP) and report any known ill effects associated with certified additives.
Enforcement	Marketing ban Product recall Delisting

Term	Certification is provided on a batch basis.
Reciprocity	Certification is recognized by other Federal agencies, State agencies, and private sector organizations.
Standards, Codes, or Regulations	Agency prepares criteria for certification. Agency adopts test methods prepared by others such as the Association of Official Analytic Chemists.
Keywords	color additives; foods; drugs; cosmetics; certification; adulteration; misbranding; carcinogens;

Products or Services	Electronic Products
Department/Agency	U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Food and Drug Administration (FDA) Center for Devices and Radiological Health 5600 Fishers Lane Rockville, MD 20857 (301) 443-4690
Initiated	1968
Compliance	Mandatory
Authority	Radiation Control for Health and Safety Act 42 USC 2636; 21 CFR 1000-1050
Aim	To protect the public from unnecessary exposure to radiation from electronic products.
Benefits	Through enforcement, as well as product improvement and user education, public exposure to ionizing and nonionizing radiation has been reduced significantly.
Agency Function	Program administrator
Type of Program	Pre-marketing evaluation
Methodology	Manufacturer self-certification
Testing	Manufacturer's lab Third party lab Government lab
Inspection	Government
Conformity Identification	Manufacturer applied label
Availability of Documentation	No lists are published or maintained in this program.
Obligations of Manufacturer/Vendor	Manufacturer must keep production and distribution records; notify buyers of nonconforming equipment and recall such equipment for repair.

Enforcement	Marketing ban
Term	Certification applies for the life of each distinctive model.
Reciprocity	No effective reciprocity
Standards, Codes, or Regulations	Agency sets criteria and publishes performance standards.
Keywords	electronic radiation; microwave ovens; lasers; sunlamps; ultrasonic therapy equipment; x-ray equipment; mercury vapor lamps; television receivers; product labelling;

Products or Services	Drugs Containing Insulin
Department/Agency	U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Food and Drug Administration (FDA) Center for Drugs and Biologics 5600 Fishers Lane Rockville, MD 20857 (301) 443-1016
Initiated	1969
Compliance	Voluntary
Authority	21 CFR Part 429
Aim	Provide insulin users with assurance of a uniform quality drug.
Benefits	Virtually all producers participate in this certification program.
Agency Function	Certifier
Type of Program	Pre-market evaluation
Methodology	Compliance with Good Manufacturing Practices Government inspection
Testing	Government lab Manufacturer's lab
Inspection	Government
Conformity Identification	Lists of qualified suppliers and certified products
Availability of Documentation	Lists available from FDA.
Obligations of Manufacturer/Vendor	Producer must keep production records for two years after batch shipment.
Enforcement	Marketing ban (under the requirement that any misbranded drug is banned by law).

Term	Certification is provided on a batch basis.
Reciprocity	Certification recognized by other Federal agencies, State agencies, and private sector organizations.
Standards, Codes, or Regulations	Agency prepares certification criteria. Agency adopts test methods of the United States Pharmacopeial Convention and the National Formulary.
Keywords	insulin; packaging; labelling; color coding; distribution; records;

Products or Services	Drugs for Human Use
Department/Agency	U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Food and Drug Administration (FDA) Center for Drugs and Biologics 5600 Fishers Lane Rockville, MD 20857 (301) 443-1016
Compliance	Mandatory
Authority	Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, Title 21 USC 21 CFR Parts 200-212 and 300-315
Aim	To assure that drugs and antibiotics are both safe and effective for intended use.
Benefits	Virtually all covered products consumed in the U.S. are made in registered establishments and produced under Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP).
Agency Function	Certifier
Type of Program	Pre-market evaluation
Methodology	Government design approval, inspection, site approval and compliance with GMP.
Testing	Manufacturer's lab Third party lab
Inspection	Government
Conformity Identification	Lists of qualified producers and approved products are maintained by FDA.
Availability of Documentation	Official lists may be obtained from the Drug Listing Branch (HFN-315) of the FDA.
Obligations of Manufacturer/Vendor	Producers are required to register establishments, maintain sanitary conditions, provide substantial clinical evidence of safety and effectiveness, prepare adequate labelling and instructions for use, submit advertising for approval, comply with Good Manufacturing Practices, use approved packaging, and advise FDA of known adverse reactions.
Enforcement	Marketing ban and product recall

Term	No specific term; retesting is based on changes in product characteristics, composition, or intended use. A major consideration is any misbranding or adulteration.
Reciprocity	Certification is recognized widely in U.S. but no foreign reciprocity.
Standards, Codes, or Regulations	FDA prepares all standard requirements including GMP rules, except that specifications of official drug components are prepared by private organizations, i.e., U.S. Pharmacopeia, Homeopathic Pharmacopeia, or National Formulary.
Keywords	drugs; antibiotics; registration; labelling; good manufacturing practices; sanitation; misbranding; adulteration; recall; packaging; premarket evaluation;

Products or Services	Food and Drugs for Animals
Department/Agency	U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Food and Drug Administration (FDA) Center for Veterinary Medicine (HFV-1) Rockville, MD 20857 (301) 443-3450
Initiated	1938
Compliance	Mandatory
Authority	Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, Title 21 USC, as amended by P.L. 90-399
Aim	To assure that foods, feeds, additives and medicines intended for animal use are safe and effective for intended use.
Benefits	Low-risk preparations with uniform quality and predictable performance have been developed for animal use.
Agency Function	For new animal drugs (NAD): certifier For all other products: program administrator
Type of Program	Pre-market evaluation
Methodology	For NAD, Government design approval, inspection, site approval. For other products, manufacturer self- certification. For all products, compliance with Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP).
Testing	Manufacturer's lab Third-party lab
Inspection	Government
Conformity Identification	Lists of approved products and qualified producers are maintained by FDA.
Availability of Documentation	Official lists may be obtained from the FDA Center for Veterinary Medicine.

Obligations of
Manufacturer/
Vendor

For all products, producers are required to register establishments annually, maintain sanitary conditions, provide adequate labeling, and comply with Good Manufacturing Practices. For NDA substantial evidence to demonstrate safety and effectiveness must be provided. Proof that residues unsafe for human consumption are not left over specified time periods is required for drugs or medicated feeds intended for animals which are used as human food.

Enforcement

Marketing ban and product recall

Term

No specific term; testing is based on changes in product characteristics composition or intended use. A major consideration is any misbranding or adulteration.

Reciprocity

Certification recognized widely in the U.S. Many states require a "Guaranteed Analysis" for minimum protein, fat, fiber, and moisture content. There is no reciprocity among countries for these products.

Standards, Codes,
or Regulations

FDA prepares the regulatory requirements including the GMP, but draws some technical input from the National Academy of Sciences.

Keywords

animal feed; pet food; food additives; veterinary medicines; animal drugs; misbranding; adulteration; good manufacturing practices; registration;

Products or Services	Food for Humans
Department/Agency	U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Food and Drug Administration (FDA) Bureau of Foods 5600 Fishers Lane Rockville, MD 20857 (301) 443-1544
Initiated	1938
Compliance	Mandatory
Authority	Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act of 1938, as amended
Aim	Assure that foods are pure and wholesome, safe to eat, and produced under sanitary conditions.
Benefits	The appearance of adulterated and misbranded products in the market has been minimized.
Agency Function	Program administrator
Type of Program	Pre-market evaluation
Methodology	Government inspection
Testing	Government labs Manufacturers' labs Third party labs State/local government labs
Inspection	Government State/local government
Conformity Identification	Proper informative labelling; identification of processing plant where such are specifically inspected, such as shellfish packers.
Availability of Documentation	FDA publicizes only firms known to be not complying with required standards.
Obligations of Manufacturer/Vendor	Producers must advise FDA any time a violation of good manufacturing practices occurs. Misbranded adulterated products should be destroyed, but may be seized by government agents.

Enforcement	Marketing ban Product recall
Term	Continuous inspection
Reciprocity	Other Federal agencies State agencies Private sector organizations
Standards, Codes, or Regulations	Agency prepares all criteria document.
Keywords	adulterated product; misbranded product; dietary foods; infant foods; nutrition labelling; good manufacturing practices; standard of quality; sanitation; standard of identity; fill of container standard;

Products or Services	Food Inspection Personnel
Department/Agency	U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Food and Drug Administration (FDA) 5600 Fishers Lane Rockville, MD 20857 (301) 443-1544
Initiated	1976
Compliance	Voluntary
Authority	Public Health Service Act, as amended
Aim	Achieve a high degree of uniformity throughout the nation in the inspection of sanitation for the selling of food.
Benefits	Program has provided uniform methods of training, examination, and review of food inspection personnel.
Agency Function	Certifier
Type of Program	Evaluation of individual's competence.
Methodology	Government testing and audit
Testing	Federal and State examination and training facilities
Inspection	Federal and State Governments
Conformity Identification	Lists of certified inspectors are kept by participating State health departments.
Availability of Documentation	Lists must be obtained at the State level.
Term	Retesting every three years.
Reciprocity	Recognition by: other Federal agencies, State agencies, private organizations.

Standards, Codes, Agency prepares criteria documents.
or Regulations

Keywords food; retail sales; sanitation; program
 evaluation; model ordinance; training; person-
 nel certification;

Products or Services	Fresh and Frozen Molluscan Bivalves (oysters, clams and mussels)
Department/Agency	U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Food and Drug Administration (FDA) Shellfish Sanitation Branch, HFF-344 200 C Street, SW. Washington, DC 20204 (202) 485-0149
Initiated	1925
Compliance	Voluntary/cooperative
Authority	Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act (Secs. 402, 403, 701(a) as amended Public Health Service Act (Secs. 301, 308, 311, 361) as amended
Aim	To identify actual or potential sources of pollution that may contaminate shellfish growing areas; prevent the harvesting of shellfish from contaminated waters; and main tain sanitary conditions during the handling and processing of shellfish.
Benefits	Shellfish products marketed in interstate commerce are safe for human consumption.
Agency Functions	Administers program, evaluates State shellfish control programs, and develops program guidelines and standards.
Type of Program	Pre-marketing control of product through classification of shellfish growing areas, prevention of illegal harvesting, and inspection of harvesting and processing operations.
Methodology	State shellfish agencies have the responsibility for classifying growing waters and assuring industry maintains adequate sanitary operating procedures. FDA evaluates State programs to determine program compliance through field visits and office file reviews.

Testing	FDA evaluates State and local laboratories used for the examination of sea water and shellfish. The laboratories are only evaluated for compliance with American Public Health Association (APHA) procedures for the examination of sea water and shellfish, not approved or certified.
Inspection	State shellfish control officials conduct all shellfish activities through field surveys and inspection of harvesting and processing operations. State programs are evaluated by FDA shellfish specialists.
Conformity Identification	FDA publishes monthly the "Interstate Certified Shellfish Shippers List" (ICSSL) containing the names and certification numbers of State certified shellfish firms.
Availability of Documentation	The ICSS is provided free to all States, shellfish industry, and other interested individuals upon request.
Obligations of Manufacturer/ Vendor	Shellfish industry is required to meet state shellfish sanitary requirements for harvesting, handling and processing operations, conform to National Shellfish Sanitation Program (NSSP) criteria and Good Manufacturing Practice Regulations.
Enforcement	State decertifies firm; FDA is notified and removes firm from the ICSSL.
Term	Indefinite term; reinspection after correction of deficiencies.
Reciprocity	FDA certification is recognized by other Federal agencies, States and foreign government agencies.
Standards, Codes, or Regulations	NSSP Manual of Operations Part I and II; Laboratory Procedures for the Examination of Seawater and Shellfish, Fifth Edition, 1985 APHA. FDA develops and revises manual of operations. Manual revisions are approved by state shellfish control agencies.
Keywords	oysters; clams; mussels; shellfish; National Shellfish Sanitation Program; NSSP; interstate; seafood;

Products or Services	Infant Formula
Department/Agency	U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Food and Drug Administration (FDA) Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition Division of Regulatory Guidance (HFF-310) 200 C Street, SW. Washington, DC 20204 (202) 245-3117
Initiated	1980
Compliance	Mandatory
Authority	Infant Formula Act of 1980 21 USC 412, 21 CFR Chapter 1, Subchapters A and B
Aim	To establish minimum nutrition requirements for infant formula.
Benefits	Virtually all domestically produced infant formula now complies with this rule.
Agency Function	Program administrator
Type of Program	Pre-marketing evaluation
Methodology	Manufacturer self-certification Compliance with Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP).
Testing	Manufacturers lab
Inspection	Government
Conformity Identification	Lists of approved suppliers and certified products
Availability of Documentation	Lists available from FDA.
Obligations of Manufacturer/Vendor	Quarterly recertification by each producer. Prompt notification to FDA of any suspected batch noncompliance, adulteration, or misbranding.
Enforcement	Marketing ban Product recall by agency or producer

Term	Audit testing/inspection to assure conformance with quality control requirements prescribed by agency.
Reciprocity	Certification recognized by other Federal agencies, State agencies, and private sector organizations.
Standards, Codes, or Regulations	Technical requirements specified in the Act.
Keywords	infant formula; nutrition requirements; good manufacturing practices; quality control; adulteration; misbranding; product recall;

Products or Services	Medical Devices
Department/Agency	U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Food and Drug Administration (FDA) Center for Devices and Radiological Health (HFZ-1) 5600 Fishers Lane Rockville, MD 20857 (301) 443-4690
Initiated	1976
Compliance	Mandatory
Authority	Medical Device Amendments P.L. 94-295 to Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act, Title 21 USC
Aim	To assure that medical devices are both safe and efficacious in their intended use.
Benefits	For Class III devices, the program provides a more thorough design review. For Classes I and II devices, the program provides clear public expectations.
Agency Function	For Class III devices, certifier. For Classes I and II devices, program administrator.
Type of Program	Pre-market evaluation
Methodology	For Class III, Government design approval, audit inspection, and site approval; manufacturers supply test data. For Classes I and II, manufacturer self-certification and compliance with Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP).
Testing	Manufacturer's lab or third party lab. Audit testing may be done by labs under contract to Government.
Inspection	Government
Conformity Identification	For Class III devices only, list of approved products maintained by FDA. For Classes I and II, manufacturer self-certification is evidenced through information required in product labelling.

Availability
of Documentation

Official lists are available from FDA Center
for Devices and Radiologic Health.

Obligations of
Manufacturer/
Vendor

Manufacturers of all classes of medical
devices are required to be registered and to
collect data on patient/practitioner expe-
rience and report any hazardous events or non-
compliances with Class III or Class II certi-
fication.

Enforcement

Marketing ban, product recall, delisting are
all applicable to medical devices.

Term

No specific term; retesting is based on
changes in product characteristics or use.
A major consideration is any misbranding or
adulteration.

Reciprocity

Certifications recognized widely in U.S., but
no foreign reciprocity.

Standards, Codes,
or Regulations

FDA prepares requirements for Class III;
standards for Class II may be from private
sector; FDA develops and maintains GMP rules.

Keywords

medical devices; classification; misbranding;
adulteration; good manufacturing practices;
investigation use; recall; premarket notifi-
cation;

Products or Services	Respirators and other Breathing Apparatus; Personal Coal Dust Samplers
Department/Agency	U.S. Department of Health and Human Services National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health Certification Branch 944 Chestnut Ridge Road Morgantown, WV 26505-2888 (304) 291-4331
Initiated	1972
Compliance	Voluntary
Authority	CFR Title 30 Part 11 CFR Title 30 Part 74
Aim	To assure a minimum level of performance and quality for respiratory protective devices in the marketplace and provide an independent review of manufacturer's designs.
Benefits	There are 21 domestic manufacturers and five importers. The certifying laboratory evaluates approximately 2000 samples of respiratory protective devices. These evaluations combined with an extensive defect notification program, including both users and manufacturers, assures that nearly all potentially life-threatening problems with respiratory protective equipment are detected and corrected before equipment-related injuries occur.
Agency Function	Certifier
Type of Program	Pre-marketing evaluation and post-marketing assessment, in the form of defect investigation.
Methodology	Federal agency design approval and testing
Testing	Government laboratory and manufacturers labs

Inspection	Federal agency representatives only
Conformity Identification	Approved products lists and government- approved labels applied by manufacturer.
Availability of Documentation	Approved products lists available to equipment users at above address.
Obligations of Manufacturer	Manufacturer must conduct pre-submittal tests; establish a quality control plan for agency approval; notify agency of possible or actual equipment or component defects; participate in agency-sponsored investigations; and cease labelling if approval is suspended.
Enforcement	Delisting Product recall (voluntary by manufacturer) Notification to users
Term	Indefinite term
Reciprocity	Other Federal agencies (e.g. NRC) State agencies Government of Canada (counterpart agencies)
Standards, Codes, or Regulations	Agency prepares criteria documents. Agency adopts standards prepared by others for quality plans and respirator maintenance.
Keywords	respirators; air samplers; gas masks; breathing apparatus; face pieces; coal mine dust; pesticides; design approval;

Products or Services	Building Products for Construction
Department/Agency	U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Office of Manufactured Housing and Construction Standards 451 Seventh Street SW. Washington, DC 20410 (202) 755-5929
Initiated	1965
Compliance	Voluntary
Authority	CFR Title 24 Part 200.935
Aim	Prevent product failures and misrepresentations of products. Expedite introduction of new or innovative building materials. Alleviate safety hazards associated with building materials, long term durability problems, and misleading test results.
Benefits	Better assurance that the building products arriving at the job site comply with the designated standard.
Agency Function	Program administrator
Type of Program	Ongoing validation of private certification of products included under a HUD mortgage insurance program.
Methodology	Third-party certification Manufacturer's self-certification
Testing	Government-accredited labs Third-party validating labs Manufacturer's labs State/local government labs Agency-accredited labs

Inspection	Third party
Conformity Identification	Authorized mark or label by manufacturer or third-party validator. More than seventy third-party validators participate in the HUD Building Products Certification Program for approximately twenty products ranging from carpeting to plywood.
Availability of Documentation	All documentation is published in the Federal Register.
Obligations of Manufacturer/Vendor	Manufacturers are obligated to cease marking products which do not meet required standards.
Enforcement	The principal means of enforcement is delisting of manufacturers. Laboratories whose quality control is inadequate may be disapproved. Administrators may be suspended under rules in 24 CFR Part 24.
Term	All parties may operate indefinitely in these programs. Laboratories are subject to periodic reaccreditation.
Reciprocity	Products in these programs enjoy a wide degree of reciprocal recognition including; other Federal agencies, State agencies, private sector organizations, foreign governments, and international organizations. There are participating organizations in Canada for certain building products.
Standards, Codes, or Regulations	HUD adopts standards prepared by others, and prepares criteria documents where necessary. Documents defining acceptance are in 24 CFR 200.935.
Keywords	building products; certification; third-party validation; mortgage insurance; housing; administrators; acceptance criteria;

Products or Services	Manufactured Housing
Department/Agency	U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Manufactured Housing Standards Division 451 Seventh Street, SW. Washington, DC 20410 (202) 755-6590
Initiated	1976
Compliance	Mandatory
Authority	National Manufactured Housing Construction and Safety Standards Act, PL 93-382, 42 U.S.C 5407; 24 CFR Part 3280
Aim	To reduce the number of personal injuries and deaths, cost of insurance, and property damage resulting from manufactured home accidents and to improve the quality and durability of manufactured homes.
Benefits	Uniform nationwide certification program has accomplished the stated purposes of the Act as well as improved interstate commerce in manufactured housing.
Agency Function	Program administrator
Type of Program	Pre-emptive, mandatory, national regulation
Methodology	Third-party certification of building plans and in-factory enforcement for compliance.
Testing	Third-party labs Manufacturer's lab
Inspection	Third-party State government
Conformity Identification	Authorized label by manufacturer Lists of approved manufacturers
Availability of Documentation	Lists are maintained by the agency and the State Approved Administrators.

Obligations of
Manufacturer/
Vendor

Manufacturers must keep sufficiently accurate component data by finished unit serial number so that purchasers can be notified if an imminent safety hazard is alleged.

Enforcement

Marketing ban on unlabelled homes; product recall on defective units; removal of third-party inspection agencies for repeated inadequate performance.

Term

Indefinite term

Reciprocity

Other Federal agencies
State agencies

Standards, Codes,
or Regulations

Agency adopts standards prepared by others and provides necessary integrating requirements.

Keywords

inspection; product safety; design approval;

Products or Services	Surface and Subsurface Safety Valves
Department/Agency	U.S. Department of the Interior Minerals Management Service 12203 Sunrise Valley Drive, Reston, VA 22091 (703) 860-7506
Initiated	1980
Compliance	Mandatory
Authority	CFR Title 30, Part 250.11 Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) Orders
Aim	Prevention of major oil spills that cause pollution.
Benefits	Decreased pollution and accidents and improved consistency of manufacturing and testing.
Agency Function	Program administrator
Type of Program	Pre-marketing evaluation
Methodology	Third-party certification
Testing	Third-party accredited laboratories
Inspection	Third-party
Conformity Identification	Authorized mark or label by manufacturer
Availability of Documentation	Available from ASME at 345 E. 47th Street, New York, New York 10017.
Obligations of Manufacturer/Vendor	Traceability.
Enforcement	Delisting.
Term	3 years.
Reciprocity	None.

**Standards, Codes, or
Regulations**

ANSI/ASME - SPPE-1, Quality Assurance
and Certification of Safety and Pollu-
tion Prevention Equipment Used in
Offshore Oil and Gas Operations

ANSI/ASME - SPPE-2, Accreditation of
Testing Laboratories for Safety and
Pollution Prevention Equipment Used in
Offshore Oil and Gas Operations

Keywords

safety valves; oil; gas; petroleum;
pollution-prevention; offshore; OCS;

Products or Services	Diesel-Powered Equipment for Gassy Mines
Department/Agency	U.S. Department of Labor Mine Safety and Health Administration Approval and Certification Center, Box 251 Triadelphia, WV 26059 (304) 547-0400
Initiated	1977
Compliance	Mandatory for certain areas of non-coal mines where methane gas may be present.
Authority	PL 91-173; 30 U.S.C. 957 PL 95-164; 30 U.S.C. 961, 951; 30 CFR 36
Aim	To provide a uniform means for evaluating diesel-powered equipment used in non-coal mines for mining and transportation.
Benefits	Accidents and deaths related to diesel-powered mine machinery have been minimized.
Agency Function	Certifier
Type of Program	Pre-market evaluation
Methodology	Government design approval, testing, inspection
Testing	Government labs or other labs under government monitoring
Inspection	Government
Conformity Identification	Agency designated and issued mark
Availability of Documentation	Agency publishes lists of certified and approved equipment.
Obligations of Manufacturer/Vendor	Manufacturer must maintain production according to type-approved drawings, including modifications to design required for approval, and employ acceptable quality control plan.

Enforcement	Marketing ban; removal from mine use of non-conforming equipment; legal action.
Term	Indefinite
Reciprocity	Other international, Federal and State agencies Private organizations
Standards, Codes, or Regulations	Agency prepares criteria documents.
Keywords	non-coal mines; diesel-powered equipment; mining machines; transporters; exhaust gases; flammable atmospheres; dust collectors; electrical components; ventilators; safety;

Products or Services	Electrical Equipment for Mines
Department/Agency	U.S. Department of Labor Mine Safety and Health Administration Approval and Certification center, Box 251 Triadelphia, WV 26059 (304) 547-0400
Initiated	1977
Compliance	Mandatory
Authority	PL 95-164; 30 U.S.C. 961, 951; 30 CFR 18 PL 91-173; 30 U.S.C. 957
Aim	To provide uniform means for evaluating electrical equipment used in gassy mines for mining, illuminating, and measuring in order to reduce workplace hazards.
Benefits	Accidents and deaths related to electrically-powered mine machinery have been minimized.
Agency Function	Certifier
Type of Program	Pre-market evaluation
Methodology	Government design approval, testing, and inspection
Testing	Government labs or other labs under government monitoring
Inspection	Government
Conformity Identification	Agency designated and issued mark
Availability of Documentation	Agency publishes lists of certified and approved equipment.
Obligations of Manufacturer/Vendor	Manufacturer must maintain production according to type-approved drawings, including modifications to design required for approval and employ acceptable quality control plan.
Enforcement	Marketing ban; removal, from mine use, of non-conforming equipment; legal action.

Term	Indefinite
Reciprocity	Other international, Federal and State agencies, private organizations
Standards, Codes, or Regulations	Agency prepares criteria documents.
Keywords	coal mines; electrical equipment; illumination; intrinsically-safe equipment; signalling devices; pumps; fans; compressors; battery powered equipment; instruments; shuttle cars; safety;

Products or Services	Equipment and Materials Used in the Workplace
Department/Agency	U.S. Department of Labor Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Directorate of Safety Standards Programs 200 Constitution Avenue, NW. Washington, DC 20210 (202) 523-8061
Initiated	1971
Compliance	Mandatory
Authority	Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970, PL 91-596; 29 CFR Part 1910 -- Occupational Safety & Health Standards for General industry; 29 CFR, Part 1915 -- Occupational Safety & Health Standards for Shipyard Employments; 29 CFR, Part 1917-1918 -- Occupational Safety and Health Standards for Marine Terminals; Longshoring; 29 CFR, Part 1926 -- Construction Safety & Health Standards; 29 CFR, Part 1928 -- Occupational Safety & Health Standards for Agricultural Employments.
Aim	To provide protection to the nation's workers on their job by reducing or eliminating the various hazards to which workers may be exposed. Certain equipment because of its nature or the types of hazards that may develop is required to be listed, labelled, or approved by third-party laboratories.
Benefits	The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) certification program enables employers to install equipment which has demonstrated compliance with applicable standards and regulations. OSHA workplace inspections can be expedited when certified equipment is used.
Agency Function	Program administrator
Type of Program	Post-marketing assessment

Methodology	Third-party certification
Testing	Third-party test labs Accreditation of laboratories proposed in Federal Register Notice of March 6, 1984.
Inspection	OSHA inspectors can inspect equipment in the workplace.
Obligations of Manufacturer/ Vendor	Comply with applicable standards
Enforcement	Ban from the workplace.
Term	Indefinite term
Reciprocity	Listing, labelling, or approval by foreign certification agencies is recognized by OSHA so long as evaluation criteria are equal or more stringent than the applicable OSHA standards and regulations.
Standards, Codes, or Regulations	OSHA standards include extensions of Federal standards and Federal and non-government standards incorporated by reference. These include numerous standards of American National Standards Institute, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, National Fire Protection Association, Underwriters Laboratories and others.
Keywords	safety; health; job safety; machinery; equipment; construction; agriculture; diving; fire protection; medical services; ventilation; hazardous materials; personal protective equipment; material handling; tools; welding; electrical;

Products or Services	Maritime Cargo Handling Equipment
Department/Agency	U.S. Department of Labor Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Division of Maritime Compliance Assistance 200 Constitution Avenue, NW. Washington, DC 20210 (202) 523-8133
Initiated	1971
Compliance	Mandatory
Authority	29 CFR 1915-1919
Aim	Assure that all covered equipment complies with regulatory requirements. Most of the equipment is at marine terminals and ship-yards. Cargo gear on board U.S. inspected vessels is under the jurisdiction of the United States Coast Guard.
Benefits	Safety of longshoremen, seamen, and dock workers has been improved by this program which fullfills U.S. responsibilities for International Labor Organization (ILO) Convention No. 32.
Agency Function	Program Administrator
Type of Program	Post-marketing assessment
Methodology	Third party certification
Testing	Government accredited lab
Inspection	Third party
Conformity	List of certified products made on OSHA official forms.
Availability of Documentation	Agency maintains a list of accredited inspectors. Such firms are not required to publicize a list of their clients.
Obligations of Manufacturer/Vendor	Cooperate with a specific third-party certifier regarding design, fabrication, and installation data and maintenance requirements.

Enforcement	Delisting or ban on usage.
Term	Annual retesting
Reciprocity	Other Federal and State agencies
Standards, Codes, or Regulations	Agency adopts standards prepared by others.
Keywords	accreditation; cranes; derricks; materials handling equipment; wire rope; safe working loads;

Products or Services	Packages and Containers for Radioactive Material
Department/Agency	Nuclear Regulatory Commission Office of Nuclear Material Safety and Safeguards Washington, DC 20555 (301) 427-4122
Initiated	1974
Compliance	Mandatory
Authority	Title 10, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 71
Aim/Benefits	Protection of public health and safety and the environment.
Agency Function	Program administrator or and certifier
Type of Program	Review and assessment of package designs prior to approval and grant of certificate of compliance. Approximately 220 different designs have been certified.
Methodology	Government design approval, inspection, and audit inspection/testing
Testing	Applicant/Government
Inspection	Applicant/Government
Conformity Identification	Approved packages are assigned an indent- ification number.
Availability of Documentation	Part 71 Docket Files United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission Public Document Room Washington, DC 20555 (202) 634-3273
Obligations of Manufacturer/Vendor	Report defects or noncompliance. Report significant reduction of effective- ness during use.

Enforcement	Order, denial, fine.
Term	5 year renewable Inspection prior to each use
Reciprocity	Recognition of certification by: <ul style="list-style-type: none">-Department of Transportation (DOT)-Foreign governments upon issuance of DOT Competent Authority Certificate.
Standards, Codes, or Regulations	U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission Regulatory Guides (Division 7)
Keywords	packaging, radioactive material; nuclear; safety; environment;

Products or Services	Breath Alcohol Testers and Their Calibration Units
Department/Agency	U.S. Department of Transportation (DoT) National Highway Traffic Safety Administration Office of Alcohol Countermeasures, NTS-21, 400 Seventh Street, SW. Washington, DC 20590 (202) 426-9581
Initiated	1984
Compliance	Voluntarily adopted by States and local jurisdictions. Manufacturers voluntarily submit testers for evaluation and listing.
Authority	23 U.S.C. 402 and 49 CFR 1.50
Aim	Assist States and local communities by providing a centralized qualification test program for breath-testing devices designed to collect evidence in law enforcement programs.
Benefits	States have adopted the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) model specification for evidential breath testers and a calibration unit developed by the National Bureau of Standards (NBS). This qualification program enables States and local jurisdictions to buy equipment that has demonstrated compliance with these model specifications. They avoid the cost of individual tests and use equipment that is rugged and reliable and bears the scrutiny of challenges in court cases. Manufacturers benefit in not having to arrange for individual tests in numerous jurisdictions.
Agency Function	Certifier
Type of Program	Qualification testing
Methodology	Government testing
Testing	Testing is accomplished by the Department of Transportation Systems Center.

Conformity Identification	Qualified manufacturers are listed on a Conforming Products List (CPL).
Availability of Documentation	Model specifications and CPL's are published in the Federal Register; 49 FR 48854. Currently thirteen manufacturers of breath measurement devices are listed. Four of these are foreign suppliers.
Obligations of Manufacturer/Vendor	Manufacturer must submit a unit for test.
Term	Indefinite
Standards, Codes, or Regulations	Acceptance criteria have been developed by NHTSA in collaboration with NBS.
Keywords	alcohol; highway safety; legal evidence; blood alcohol; breath alcohol; tester; calibration; analysis; law enforcement;

Products or Services	Cylinders for Transportation of Hazardous Materials
Department/Agency	U.S. Department of Transportation (DoT) Research and Special Programs Administration Office of Hazardous Materials Regulation 400 7th St., NW. Washington, DC 20590 (202) 426-2075
Initiated	1964
Compliance	Mandatory
Authority	49 CFR 178.36-178.68
Aim	To provide a uniform testing program for cylinders made from a variety of metals and used for many kinds of hazardous materials.
Benefits	Consistent safety and durability of cylinders for intended use.
Agency Function	Program administrator
Type of Program	Pre-market evaluation
Methodology	Third-party certification or manufacturer self-certification
Testing	Third-party lab Manufacturer's lab
Inspection	Third-party
Conformity Identification	Authorized identity by manufacturer
Availability of Documentation	No central registry of manufacturers; all cylinders legal for service are marked.
Obligations of Manufacturer/Vendor	Manufacturers must maintain quality control. Vendors must cycle inventory. Users must not use out-of-date cylinders.

Enforcement	Product recall
Term	15-year term; regulation has no specific provision for retesting, but tanks in sound physical condition may be tested and recertified.
Reciprocity	Marked cylinders are accepted throughout U.S.A.
Standards, Codes, or Regulations	Agency has integrated product requirements based on industry test methods.
Keywords	cylinders; hazardous materials; hydrotest; quality control; inspection; maintenance; safety;

**Products or
Services**

Civilian Aircraft, Aircraft Engines,
Propellers, and their Components and
Parts

In addition to these products, the comprehensive FAA system provides for certification of pilots, flight instructors, crew members, mechanics, parachute riggers, control tower operators, dispatchers, air carriers in interstate or overseas air transportation, air taxi operators, agricultural aircraft operators, navigational facilities, airports and heliports serving certificated air carriers, repair stations, parachute lofts and schools for pilots and mechanics. Certificates of designation and certificates of authority are issued to aviation medical examiners, examiners of pilots and technical personnel, designated engineering representatives, and designated manufacturing inspection representatives.

Department/Agency

U.S. Department of Transportation (DoT)
Federal Aviation Administration (FAA)
Office of the Associate Administrator
for Aviation Standards
800 Independence Avenue, SW.
Washington, DC 20591
(202) 426-3131

Initiated

1926

Compliance

Mandatory

Authority

Federal Aviation Act of 1958 (49 U.S.C.),
CFR 14, Parts 1 to 199

Aim

Promote, regulate, and encourage the development of civil aviation in such a manner as to promote its development and provide for the safe and efficient use of the airspace.

Benefits

The FAA certification system has helped produce one of the safest and most efficient air transportation systems in the world.

National Transportation Safety Board data demonstrate that surface travel results in approximately 170 times more fatalities than air travel not only in total but in rate per passenger miles traveled.

Agency Function

Program administrator and certifier.

Type of Program

The comprehensive FAA product certification program includes assessment of the initial design; evaluation of the initial products; compliance with demonstrated design, manufacturing, and quality control practices; approval of maintenance periods; and monitoring of all service discrepancy reports.

Methodology

A Type Certificate is granted by the FAA after an applicant has identified and demonstrated compliance with applicable regulations. A Type Certificate is issued for a specific make and model (type) of aircraft, engine, or propeller. Special Conditions may be issued for novel or unusual design features.

A Production Certificate is issued to holders of type certificates upon demonstration that their quality control system assures that products conform to the type certificate.

An Airworthiness Certificate is granted for a specific aircraft that meets the approved type design and is in condition for safe operation. Airworthiness certificates are also issued for engines that are exported.

Parts Manufacturer Approval (PMA) is required for the manufacture of parts, materials, processes and equipment to be installed on a type certificated product. This requires demonstration of compliance with applicable regulations, directives, and standards, and operation of an effective quality control system.

Authorization to manufacture and designate products, in accordance with FAA Technical Standard Orders (TSO's), requires demonstration of compliance with performance and quality control requirements specified in the respective TSO's.

Testing

Compliance with the applicable requirements is usually accomplished by the applicant and the FAA will review, witness and test as appropriate, prior to approval of the design. Certain flight testing is performed by FAA personnel. Test data for PMA and TSO's are submitted to the FAA for review and approval. The FAA does not approve or accredit test laboratories; however, a manufacturer must possess, or have access to facilities that will enable it to test and inspect products to the requisite levels.

Inspection

Inspection is accomplished by FAA specialists and designated representatives.

Conformity Identification

Airworthiness Certificates are issued for each approved aircraft. Engines and propellers must list the Type Certificate and Production Certificate numbers on their data plates. Products conforming to Parts Manufacturer Approval are marked "FAA-PMA". Those manufactured in accordance with a TSO authorization are marked with applicable TSO number.

Availability of Documentation

No lists of approved or qualified products or suppliers are published for general distribution by the FAA.

Obligations of Manufacturer/ Vendor

Each manufacturer or user of certified products, including TSO items, shall report any accident, failure, malfunction, or defect that could result in fire, engine failure, primary structural defect, loss of more than one electrical or hydraulic power generating system, and similar critical occurrences. FAA personnel shall be provided access to inspect any

products manufactured under authorization, and to inspect the manufacturing facilities, quality control inspection and tests, and technical data files.

Enforcement

Various civil penalties are provided for under section 901 of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958. Under section 903 a State or Federal law enforcement officer, or an FAA safety inspector may summarily seize an aircraft involved in a violation. If it is determined that the public interest and safety requires it, the FAA may issue an order amending, suspending or revoking, all or part of any Type Certificate, Production Certificate, Airworthiness Certificate, Air Carrier Operating Certificate, or Air Navigation Facility Certificate. Other enforcement options include cease and desist orders, orders of denial and injunctions.

Term

Type Certificates and Production Certificates are effective until surrendered, suspended, revoked, or a termination date is otherwise established. Airworthiness Certificates are effective as long as maintenance, and alterations are performed in accordance with established regulations and procedures, and the aircraft are registered in the United States. A PMA or TSO authorization is not transferable and is effective until surrendered or withdrawn.

Reciprocity

The International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) sets general guidelines for airworthiness certification systems in Annex 8 to the Chicago Convention. The Federal Aviation Regulations implement the ICAO guidelines in the United States. The U.S. Department of Defense and the Coast Guard require that certain of their aircraft and equipment be FAA certified.

A Type Certificate may be issued for a product manufactured in a foreign country with which the United States has

a bilateral agreement for acceptance of these products for export and import if the country in which the product was manufactured certifies that the product has been examined, tested, and found to meet applicable FAA requirements and the manuals, placards, and instrument markings are in English. Depending on the design and any unique features, Special Conditions may be identified for approval.

An Airworthiness Certificate is granted to imported aircraft for which a Type Certificate has been issued if the country in which the aircraft was manufactured certifies, and the FAA finds, that the aircraft conforms to the type design and is in condition for safe operation.

The FAA need not issue Production Certificates, PMA's or TSO authorizations if the manufacturing facilities are located outside the United States, unless there is no undue burden in administering the applicable requirements of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958.

Standards, Codes, or Regulations

Applicable design, performance, and quality requirements are specified in CFR Part 14, Parts 1 to 199. Approximately 60 nongovernment standards are incorporated in TSO's. These are primarily standards developed by the Society of Automotive Engineers, Radio Technical Commission for Aeronautics, and Aerospace Industries Association.

Keywords

type certificate; production certificate; airworthiness; PMA; TSO; aircraft; engines; propellers; avionics; parts; materials; processes; bilateral agreements; safety; quality; performance;



Products or Services	Lifesaving, Engineering, Fire Protection, and Pollution Prevention Equipment for Recreational Boats and Commercial Vessels
Department/Agency	U.S. Department of Transportation (DoT) Coast Guard Washington, DC 20593 Telex: 892427 For electrical, pneumatic, and hydraulic equipment: Engineering Branch, G-MTH-2 (202)426-2160 All other equipment: Survival Systems Branch, G-MVI-3 (202)426-1444
Initiated	1946
Compliance	Mandatory for equipment required to be used on recreational boats and commercial vessels.
Authority	33 CFR 159; 46 CFR 2, 159-164
Aim	Approve equipment which meets minimum safety and performance standards.
Benefits	Approved equipment is intended to reduce the loss of life in marine accidents, and to prevent oil and sewage pollution of waterways by ships and boats.
Agency Function	Program administrator and certifier
Type of Program	Pre-marketing evaluation, inspection, and testing
Methodology	Government design approval, and audit of testing and inspection Third-party pre-approval testing, and production testing and inspection

	Manufacturer self-certification and/or production testing and inspection on selected items
Testing	Coast Guard accredited laboratory Manufacturer testing on selected items
Inspection	Coast Guard accredited laboratory Manufacturer inspection on selected items
Conformity Identification	List of approved/certified products and suppliers Items are marked with Coast Guard approval number. Laboratory listing or classification marking required on some items.
Availability of Documentation	Publication "Equipment Lists" (U.S. Coast Guard COMDTINST M16714.3A) available for sale through Government Printing Office, order number 050-012-00212-6.
Obligations of Manufacturer/Vendor	Manufacturer is required to produce approved item exactly as described in approved plans. Some recordkeeping required.
Enforcement	Delisting. Civil and criminal penalties are also available in certain cases.
Term	Five years. Renewal generally available on request.
Reciprocity	None
Standards, Codes, or Regulations	33 CFR 159.15 and 46CFR 160-164 define applicable requirements and criteria.
Keywords	marine safety; marine pollution prevention; recreational boats; commercial vessels; equipment;

Products or Services	Motor Vehicle Safety
Department/Agency	U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) National Highway Traffic Safety Administration 400 Seventh St. SW., Washington, D.C. 20590 (202) 426-2829
Initiated	1966
Compliance	Mandatory
Authority	National Traffic and Motor Vehicle Safety Act of 1966 as amended
Aim	Regulate design, construction, and performance of motor vehicles to protect the public against unreasonable risk of injury in accidents.
Benefits	Reduction of traffic accidents, and deaths and injuries resulting from traffic accidents.
Agency Function	Program administrator
Type of Program	Pre-market evaluation
Methodology	Government audit Manufacturer self-certification
Testing	Government laboratories
Inspection	Government
Conformity Identification	Authorized label by manufacturer
Availability of Documentation	The agency maintains lists of vehicle and equipment manufacturers who have undertaken product recalls for the purpose of achieving compliance with Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards.

Obligations of Manufacturer/ Vendor	Manufacturers must inform the Agency, owners, purchasers, and dealers of known defects and the plans to correct the defect(s).
Enforcement	Marketing ban Product recall
Term	Indefinite
Reciprocity	Other Federal agencies State agencies Private sector organizations may be paid contractors to the agency for detection of of defects or compliance research
Standards, Codes, or Regulations	Agency prepares criteria documents.
Keywords	automobiles; trucks; shoolbuses; motor vehicle equipment; used vehicles; compliance; safety; product recall; labelling;

Products or Services	Packaging of Hazardous Materials for Export
Department/Agency	U.S. Department of Transportation (DoT) Research and Special Programs Administration Office of Hazardous Materials Regulation Materials Transportation Bureau Washington, DC 20590 (202) 426-2075
Initiated	March 13, 1985
Compliance	Voluntary
Authority	49 U.S.C. 1804, 1805, 1808; 49 CFR 1.53; Appendix A to Part 1
Aim	Designate third-party testing agencies through which shippers and container manufacturers may demonstrate conformance of packaging designs with United Nations (U.N.) standards.
Benefits	Enhance the use of U.S. packaging in international transportation and facilitate the ability of U.S. companies to compete in export markets.
Agency Function	Program administrator and National Competent Authority in accordance with U.N. Recommendations
Type of Program	Pre-marketing evaluation
Methodology	Materials Transportation Bureau (MTB) designates third-party approval agencies to evaluate and issue approval certificates for intermodal portable tanks and certifications of conformance for other types of packaging.
Testing	Testing by third-party, manufacturers, and shippers labs is permitted if acceptable to the approval agencies.
Inspection	Subsequent inspection of packaging is not part of this program.
Conformity Identification	Certificates are provided to shippers and/or manufacturers by approval agencies.

Enforcement	Designation of an approval agency to issue certificates may be withdrawn for failure to abide by requirements of the program.
Term	Indefinite
Reciprocity	Certification in accordance with U.N. Recommendations is intended to avoid acceptance testing and packaging approval in each country which might have such requirements.
Standards, Codes, or Regulations	Standards set forth in the U.N. Recommendations (Transport of Dangerous Goods), and Department of Transportation requirements listed as 49 CFR, Part 171, Subchapter C.
Keywords	transportation; hazardous materials; packaging; containers; export; international; approval agencies; United Nations; National Competent Authority;

Products or Services	Packaging of Radioactive Materials for Transport
Department/Agency	U.S. Department of Transportation (DoT) Research and Special Programs Administration Office of Hazardous Materials Regulation 400 7th St., NW. Washington, DC 20590 (202) 436-2311
Initiated	1975
Compliance	49 U.S.C. 1803, 1808 as amended 49 CFR 173.465-.469
Authority	Mandatory
Aim	To provide packaging for radioactive materials which maintains integrity under mild (Type A) or severe (Type B) fault conditions.
Benefits	Transport of radioactive materials is accomplished with minimum radiation exposure to personnel.
Agency Function	Certifier
Type of Program	Pre-market evaluation
Methodology	Government design approval, inspection, and validation of test data submitted by manufacturer based on own or third-party tests.
Testing	Third-party or manufacturer's lab
Inspection	Government or third-party
Conformity Identification	Mark on packaging authorized by agency, known as Competent Authority within International Atomic Energy Agency acceptance scheme.
Availability of Documentation	Lists of approved manufacturers maintained in each country. Packaging of certain radioactive materials requires acceptance by Competent Authority in both shipping and receiving countries.

Obligations of Manufacturer/ Vendor	Maintain specified quality control records, cooperate in investigation of any package failures.
Enforcement	Marketing ban Product recall
Term	Indefinite. Certification is based on prototype acceptance.
Reciprocity	Type A packaging for domestic use accepted by other Federal, State, and private organizations. Type B packaging for international use subtype U (unilateral) accepted with mark from one country. Subtype M (multilateral) requires mark from sending and receiving countries and transit countries for certain materials.
Standards, Codes, or Regulations	Agency establishes requirements and procedures.
Keywords	fissile material; packaging; radioactive material; package approval; quality assurance; transportation; domestic; international; IAEA; safety;

Products or Services	Pipelines for Hazardous Fluids
Department/Agency	U.S. Department of Transportation (DoT) Research and Special Programs Administration Office of Hazardous Materials Regulation 400 7th Street, NW. Washington, DC 20590 (202) 426-2392
Initiated	1968
Compliance	Mandatory
Authority	49 U.S.C. 1803-1809
Aim	To provide a mechanism for regulating the installation and maintenance of pipelines for the transportation of hazardous materials.
Benefits	Safety record of such pipelines in the United States meets expectations.
Agency Function	Program administrator
Type of Program	Pre-installation review with periodic test on safety equipment throughout the useful life of the pipeline.
Methodology	Third-party certification: welder and plastic pipe assemblers. Manufacturer self-certification: valves, pressure-limiting devices, and overall installation to specified standards.
Testing	Manufacturer or third-party
Inspection	Third-party
Conformity Identification	Lists of qualified welders/installers and approved installations are published.
Availability of Documentation	Certification of Welders by American Welding Society; comparable program by installing contractor may be acceptable to DoT. List of approved pipelines kept by DoT.
Obligations of Manufacturer/Vendor	Owner of pipeline is responsible for annual tests of pressure limiting devices and for reports on all accidents related to the use of the pipeline. Accidents involving deaths are investigated by the National Transportation Safety Board.

Enforcement	Delisting; individual welders or installers may be required to undergo additional training; faulty valves or limiting devices may have to be replaced; pipeline could be decommissioned temporarily.
Term	Pressure limiting devices must be inspected on an approximate annual cycle, not to exceed 17 month intervals.
Reciprocity	Approved pipelines are not regulated by any other Federal or State agency or private organization.
Standards, Codes, or Regulations	Agency mainly adopts standards of other organizations.
Keywords	pipelines; hazardous materials; certified welder; qualified plastic pipe assembler; pressure-limiting devices; maintenance; safety;

Products or Services	Railway Tank Cars (includes pressurized, non-pressurized, multi unit, and cryogenic types)
Department/Agency	U.S. Department of Transportation (DoT) Research and Special Programs Administration Office of Hazardous Materials Regulation 400 Seventh Street, SW. Washington, DC 20590 (202) 426-2075
Initiated	1965 (couplers subject to approval after 1977)
Compliance	Mandatory
Authority	49 CFR 179.100-400
Aim	To provide safe and reliable tank cars for transport of hazardous materials.
Benefits	Certification minimizes the risk of leakage or rupture of tanks, inadequacy of couplers, and the improper use of tanks for designated materials.
Agency Function	Program administrator
Type of Program	Pre-market evaluation
Methodology	Third-party certification; Association of American Railroads (AAR) provides design approval of couplers which is accepted by DoT under this regulation.
Testing	Third-party lab
Inspection	Third-party
Conformity Identification	Direct marking on tanks Certificates of construction issued by Agency.
Availability of Documentation	Certificates of construction are kept by Agency and AAR.
Obligations of Manufacturer/Vendor	Manufacturer is obligated to use approved welders during construction.

Enforcement	Delisting or product recall if defects can be repaired.
Term	Certification is essentially indefinite.
Reciprocity	Other Federal agencies State agencies Private sector organizations Canadian government
Standards, Codes, or Regulations	Agency adopts standards of other organizations and provides integrating requirements.
Keywords	railroads; hazardous materials; design approval; witness testing; welder certification; railway car couplers;

Products or Services	Rear End Marking Devices for Passenger, Commuter and Freight Trains
Department/Agency	U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) Federal Railroad Administration (FRA) Office of Standards and Procedures 400 Seventh Street, SW. Washington, DC 20590 (202) 426-0897
Initiated	1978
Compliance	Mandatory
Authority	Sec. 202, 84 Stat. 971, 45 U.S.C. 431 and 49 CFR 1.49(n)
Aim	To alleviate the potential for rear end collisions by requiring use of marking devices which have characteristics that assure visibility under adverse conditions encountered in service.
Benefits	Rear end collisions have decreased since implementation of this certification program.
Agency Function	Program administrator and certifier
Type of Program	Review of self-certification submitted by railways. Review of test data submitted by device manufacturers or railways. Publication of Lists of Approved Rear End Marking Devices. Currently twenty devices produced by six manufacturers are listed.
Methodology	Testing to demonstrate compliance is accomplished by manufacturers and railways in their labs or independent labs that meet specified qualifications. Railways submit a certificate signed by the chief operating officer that devices used on the railway system have been tested and comply with the FRA standard or are devices included in FRA's list of approved devices.
Conformity Identification	Inclusion on FRA list of approved devices
Availability of	49 CFR, Part 221, Appendix B

Obligation of Manufacturer	Produce devices that are the same as samples tested for original approval.
Enforcement	Civil penalties ranging from \$250 to \$2500 for each violation. Each day of each violation constitutes a separate offense.
Term	Indefinite
Reciprocity	Recognition by State regulators as minimum requirements.
Standards, Codes, or Regulations	Guidelines for Testing of FRA Rear End Marking Devices.
Keywords	lights; reflectors; strobe; photometric; colorimetric; qualified laboratory; railroad; railway; transportation; safety;

Products or Services	Shipboard Navigational Aides
Department/Agency	U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) Coast Guard Waterways Safety Branch (G-WWM-1) Washington, D.C. 20593 (202) 426-1940
Initiated	January 1985
Compliance	Mandatory
Authority	CFR Title 33 Chapter 164 Port and Tanker Safety Act of 1978
Aim	To improve the standard of collision avoidance at sea.
Benefits	Awareness and performance of observers is enhanced through automatically acquired information.
Agency Function	Program administrator
Type of Program	Pre-market evaluation
Methodology	Manufacturer self-certification
Testing	Manufacturer's laboratory
Inspection	Government
Conformity	Authorized label by manufacturer
Availability of Documentation	No lists of conforming products are published.
Obligations of Manufacturer/	Conformity obligations rest on the equipment user who must perform and document tests specified in Coast Guard regulations.
Enforcement	Product recall (i.e. user would be required to replace equipment not in compliance)

Term	Indefinite term
Reciprocity	Other Federal agencies Foreign government agencies International organizations
Standards, Codes, or Regulations	Agency adopts standards prepared by the International Maritime Organization and the U.S. Maritime Administration.
Keywords	automatic radar plotting aids; speed indicators; gyro compasses; bearing encoders; collision avoidance systems; steering gear; alarms; loran receivers; depth sounding devices;

Products or Services	Shipping Containers
Department/Agency	U.S. Department of Transportation (DoT) Coast Guard Merchant Vessel Inspection Division Office of Merchant Marine Safety Washington, DC 20593 (202) 426-4431
Initiated	1977
Compliance	Mandatory
Authority	International Safe Container Act
Aim	Provide procedures to certify containers as conforming to the International Convention for Safe Containers.
Benefits	International transport of containers is safer.
Agency Function	Program administrator and enforcement agency
Type of Program	Container must be certified before it can be entered into international traffic.
Methodology	Third-party certification
Testing	Manufacturer or owner and Certifying Authority witness tests for container design type approval.
Conformity Identification	Containers must display a safety approval plate from the Certifying Authority in the country of registry.
Availability of Documentation	List of approved manufacturers may be obtained from the Certifying Authority in each signatory country. Coast Guard can identify Certifying Authorities.
Obligations of Manufacturer/Vendor	Owner and lessees are responsible for maintaining each container in a safe condition.
Enforcement	Detention of unsafe and noncomplying containers.

Term	Individual containers and vehicles are subject to re-inspection every 30 months.
Reciprocity	Certification is recognized by foreign governments and international organizations.
Standards, Codes, or Regulations	Standards are included in the International Convention for Safe Containers, regulations in 49 CFR Parts 450-453.
Keywords	cargo container; design approval; international; Convention for Safe Containers; CSC; Approved Continuous Examination; ACEP;

Products or Services	Special Tanks for Transportation of Hazardous Materials
Department/Agency	U.S. Department of Transportation (DoT) Research and Special Programs Administration Office of Hazardous Materials Regulation 400 7th Street, NW. Washington, DC 20590 (202) 426-2075
Initiated	1964
Compliance	Mandatory
Authority	49 CFR 178.270-272 (special category reauthorized by PL 93-633)
Aim	To provide a uniform means for assuring the reliability of containers for shipping designated hazardous materials.
Benefits	Materials are transported safely and efficiently and personal injuries due to container failure are minimized.
Agency Function	Program administrator
Type of Program	Pre-market evaluation
Methodology	Government design approval Third-party certification
Testing	Third-party or manufacturer's lab
Inspection	Third-party
Conformity Identification	Authorized mark applied by manufacturer
Availability of Documentation	Agency maintains list of firms authorized to manufacture such tanks.
Obligations of Manufacturer/Vendor	Manufacturer must maintain integrity of design, quality control, and cooperate in investigation of suspected faults.

Enforcement

Product recall
Delisting

Term

Retest: user/owner to arrange for documented visual inspection at 2 1/2 year intervals; valves and pressure relief devices must be retested at 2 1/2 year intervals; and complete tank must be hydrotested every 5 years.

Reciprocity

Other Federal and State agencies, private organizations; Canadian government.

**Standards, Codes,
or Regulations**

Agency integrates standards from other sources into program.

Keywords

tanks; hazardous materials; transportation; hydrotesting; quality control; safety;

Products or Services	Tanks for Transport of Hazardous Materials
Department/Agency	U.S. Department of Transportation (DoT) Research and Special Programs Administration Office of Hazardous Materials Regulation 400 Seventh St., NW. Washington, DC 20590 (202) 755-2075
Initiated	1964
Compliance	Mandatory
Authority	49 U.S.C. 1803-1809 49 CFR 173.32-34
Aim	To provide safe and reliable containers for domestic shipment of hazardous materials.
Benefits	Certification minimizes the risk of leakage or rupture of tanks and the improper use of tanks for designated materials.
Agency Function	Program administrator
Type of Program	Pre-market evaluation (Certain types of tanks in use at time regulation went into effect which were made to specific standards of the Association of American Railroads were approved).
Methodology	Manufacturer self-certification
Testing	Manufacturer or third-party lab
Inspection	Periodic inspection is performed by owner.
Conformity Identification	Certified tanks are identified by marking as specified in the regulation.
Availability of Documentation	Agency maintains lists of manufacturers of certified tanks by type.
Obligations of Manufacturer/Vendor	Manufacturer must maintain design control and submit design changes for approval.

Enforcement	Marketing ban (also extends to distributors).
Term	Tanks must be hydrotested every five years and documented inspection performed every 2 1/2 years; safety relief valves must be tested at 2 1/2-year intervals to maintain certification.
Reciprocity	Other Federal agencies and State agencies, private organizations and Canada.
Standards, Codes, or Regulations	Agency adopts standards from other organizations and provides integrating material.
Keywords	portable tanks; hazardous materials; design approval; hydrotesting; witness testing;

Products or Services	Electronic Fund Transfer Authentication Devices
Department/Agency	U.S. Department of the Treasury Assistant Secretary for Electronic Systems and Information Technology 15th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue NW. Washington, DC 20220 (202) 566-2200
Initiated	1984
Compliance	Mandatory for all Government bureaus that receive or send funds or securities electronically through the U.S. Treasury.
Authority	U.S. Treasury Directive 81-80
Aim	Assure that equipment which authenticates electronic fund transfers complies with designated standards to minimize exploitation of Electronic Fund Transfer (EFT) Systems.
Benefits	It is a major milestone toward unifying the protection and audit of the billions of dollars transferred electronically every day.
Agency Function	Program Administrator and certifier: Treasury Standard compliance: National Bureau of Standards (NBS), Institute for Computer Sciences and Technology. Security evaluation guidance: National Security Agency (NSA).
Type of Program	Pre-market evaluation Assessment prior to government purchase
Methodology	Testing by NBS and NSA
Testing	NBS Institute for Computer Sciences and Technology and NSA
Inspection	Treasury
Conformity Identification	A list of certified equipment and software is maintained by Department of the Treasury.

Availability of Documentation	List and other technical documentation available from Department of Treasury Assistant Secretary, Electronic Systems and Information Technology.
Obligations of Manufacturer/ Vendor	Comply with criteria.
Enforcement	Delisting
Term	Indefinite term
Reciprocity	None
Standards, Codes, or Regulations	Federal Information Processing Standard (FIPS) 46, Fed Std 1027, ANSI X9.9 and X9.17. Criteria documents are coordinated by Treasury.
Keywords	communications security; electronic fund transfer; EFT; encryption standard; vali- dation; interface requirements; computer security; cryptography; authentication devices; financial;

Products	Automotive Driving Aids and Automatic Wheelchair Lifts
Department/Agency	Veterans Administration Prosthetic & Sensory Aids Service (121) 810 Vermont Avenue, NW. Washington, DC 20420 (202) 389-2011
Initiated	Driving aids, March 27, 1975; wheelchair lifts May 10, 1978.
Compliance	Mandatory only for purchases funded by the Veterans Administration (VA).
Authority	Public Law 91-666
Aim	Provide quality equipment and assure safety of veteran passengers and drivers as well as the general public.
Benefits	Since developing the Quality Products List for hand controls and van lifts, 27 out of 36 manufacturers of these units have been assisted by the VA in improving the quality of their products. Establishment of standards has fostered competition.
Agency Function	Certification is made by the VA sponsored Automobile Adaptive Equipment Committee.
Type of Program	Assessment prior to government purchase
Methodology	Compliance is assured by Government testing/inspection or third-party Government approved certification, and manufacturers' self-certification.
Testing	Testing results are accepted from Government laboratories, Government approved labs, third-party labs and manufacturers' labs.

Inspection	Government
Conformity Identification	Listing in VA Circular 10-84-214. Currently, 15 wheelchair lift companies and 12 hand control suppliers are certi- fied.
Availability of Documentation	The VA Quality Products List, DM&S Cir- cular 10-84-214, dated December 17, 1984 lists certified suppliers of wheelchair lift sytems. Hand control suppliers are included in the January 1985 compliance list.
Term	Testing of new products is on-going. Listings are updated annually.
Reciprocity	Certification by other agencies is accepted when current standards are applied.
Standards, Codes, or Regulations	Federal Register, Vol. 40, No. 65 - April 3, 1975, defines standards for driving aides. Requirements for wheelchair lifts are specified in Federal Register, Vol. 43, No. 96 - May 17, 1978.
Keywords	adaptive equipment; hand controls; prosthetic aids, driving aids; automo- tive; wheelchair lifts; safety; quality;

Products	Self Propelled and Motorized Wheelchairs
Department/Agency	Veterans Administration Prosthetic & Sensory Aids Service (121) 810 Vermont Avenue, NW. Washington, DC 20420 (202) 389-2011
Initiated	Self propelled wheelchairs, December 7, 1977; motorized wheelchairs, December 15, 1981.
Compliance	Mandatory only for purchases funded by the Veterans Administration (VA).
Authority	Title 38 USC 4101(c)(2)
Aim	Avoid hazardous conditions for disabled persons caused by inferior products.
Benefits	Product quality and safety has improved and competition has increased. Federal Supply Schedule Contracts have been established to enforce compliance.
Agency Function	Certification is made by the VA sponsored Prosthetic Technology Equipment Committee.
Type of Program	Assessment prior to Government purchase
Methodology	Compliance is assured when made by Government testing/inspection or third-party Government approved certification, and manufacturers' self-certification.
Testing	Testing results are accepted from Government laboratories, Government approved labs, third-party labs and manufacturers' labs.

Inspection	Government
Conformity Identification	Ten VA propelled wheelchair suppliers and two motorized wheelchair suppliers are currently listed.
Availability of Documentation	The General Services Administration's (GSA) Federal Supply Schedule for wheelchairs provides particulars.
Term	Testing of new products is on-going. Listings are updated annually and GSA contracts are negotiated annually.
Reciprocity	Certification by other agencies is accepted when current standards are applied.
Standards, Codes, or Regulations	Federal Register, Vol. 42, No. 239 - December 13, 1977, defines standards for self propelled wheelchairs. Requirements for motorized wheelchairs are specified in Federal Register, Vol. 46, No. 240 - December 15, 1981.
Keywords	prosthetic aids; wheelchairs; safety; quality;

Products or Services	Tests and Procedures Performed by Veterans Administration Medical Center Laboratories
Department/Agency	Veterans Administration Pathology Service, Department of Medicine and Surgery 810 Vermont Avenue, NW. Washington, D.C. 20240 (202) 389-2348
Initiated	1970
Compliance	Voluntary
Aim	Standardization and uniformity in laboratory test performance throughout the 204 clinical laboratories, 44 nuclear medicine laboratories, 144 special purpose laboratories of the Veterans Administration system.
Benefits	Improved quality of care for patients. Peer-reviewed process provides cross- educational benefits for all laboratories.
Agency Function	Certifier and program administrator
Type of Program	Quality control Physician peer review
Methodology	Third-party certification - College of American Pathologists (CAP)
Inspection	Third-party
Conformity Identification	Authorized certificate by third-party - College of American Pathologists
Availability of Documentation	Maintained by Pathology Service and local laboratories, and at CAP.
Enforcement	Pathology Service, Veterans Administration Central Office

Term	Indefinite term
Reciprocity	Recognition of certification by Joint Council of American Hospitals.
Standards, Codes, or Regulations	College of American Pathologists Laboratory Accreditation Program (CAPLAP).
Keywords	pathology; clinical laboratories; nuclear medicine;

INDEX BY PRODUCT OR SERVICE CERTIFIED

<u>PRODUCT</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
ADDITIVES, COLOR.	63
ADHESIVES	61
AFTERMARKET PARTS	47
AGRICULTURAL SAFETY	95
AIR SAMPLERS.	83
AIR TREATMENT FACILITIES.	45
AIRCRAFT. . . . .	.105
AIRCRAFT ENGINES. . . . .	.105
ALCOHOL TESTERS, BREATH . . . . .	.101
ANIMAL FEED	71
ANTIBIOTICS	69
APPLICATORS OF PESTICIDE.	53
AUTHENTICATION DEVICES, ELECTRONIC FUND TRANSFER. . . . .	.133
AUTOMOBILE EMISSIONS.	47, 51
AUTOMOBILE ENGINES.	51
AUTOMOBILE PARTS & EQUIPMENT . . . . .	.47, 113
AUTOMOBILES . . . . .	.113
AUTOMOTIVE DRIVING AIDES. . . . .	.135
AUTOMOTIVE SAFETY . . . . .	.113
AVIATION WEATHER OBSERVERS.	35
AVIONICS. . . . .	.105
BEEF.	13

<u>PRODUCT</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
BOATS, RECREATIONAL . . . . .	.111
BREATH ALCOHOL TESTERS . . . . .	.101
BREATHING APPARATUS	83
BROADCAST EQUIPMENT	55
BUILDING PRODUCTS	85
BUTTER . . . . .	.9
CABINETS, FILING	61
CALIBRATION, INSTRUMENT. . . . .	.31, 101
CARGO HANDLING EQUIPMENT, MARITIME	95, 97
CARPET	85
CHEESE . . . . .	.9
CHEMICALS.	41, 53
CHICKENS	17
CLAMS.	33, 77
CLINICAL LABORATORY TESTS. . . . .	.139
CLOTHING	39
COAL DUST SAMPLERS	83
COLOR ADDITIVES.	63
COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT	15, 55
COMPUTER INTERFACES.	29
COMPUTERS.	55
CONSTRUCTION SAFETY.	95
CONSUMER PRODUCTS.	37
CONTAINERS, CARGO.	115, 127

<u>PRODUCT</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
CONTAINERS FOR RADIOACTIVE MATERIALS . . . . .	.99, 117
COUPLERS, RAILWAY TANK CARS. . . . .	.121
CRANES	97
CYLINDERS FOR HAZARDOUS MATERIALS. . . . .	.103
DAIRY PRODUCTS . . . . .	.9
DATA PROCESSING INTERFACES	29
DERRICKS	97
DENTAL INSTRUMENTS & DEVICES	81
DEVICES, MARINE SANITATION . . . . .	.111
DIVING SAFETY.	95
DOORS.	85
DOORS, VAULT. . . . .	.61
DRIVING AIDS, AUTOMOTIVE . . . . .	.135
DRINKING WATER	49
DRUGS FOR ANIMALS.	71
DRUGS FOR HUMANS	67, 69
EGGS & EGG PRODUCTS.	17
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT & COMPONENTS.	15, 43, 55, 91, 93
ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT & COMPONENTS.	15, 43, 55, 65, 105
ELECTRONIC FUND TRANSFER AUTHENTICATION DEVICES. . . . .	.133
ELECTRONIC RADIATION	55, 65
EMISSIONS, AUTO.	47, 51
ENGINES, AIRCRAFT	105

<u>PRODUCT</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
ENGINES, GASOLINE & DIESEL	51, 91
EQUIPMENT, AIRCRAFT. . . . .	.105
EQUIPMENT, CARGO HANDLING.	95, 97
EQUIPMENT, ELECTRIC.	15, 55, 93
EQUIPMENT, MOTOR VEHICLE.	113
EQUIPMENT FOR MINES.	83, 91, 93
EQUIPMENT, OFFICE.	55, 61
EQUIPMENT SAFETY . . . . .	.61, 83, 95, 111
EQUIPMENT, TELEPHONE	15, 55
EXHAUST EMISSIONS.	47, 51, 91
FABRICS.	39
FACTORY-BUILT HOUSING AND COMPONENTS	87
FILING CABINETS.	61
FIRE PROTECTION.	95
FISH, FRESH.	73
FISH, PROCESSED.	33
FISSILE MATERIAL PACKAGING . . . . .	.99, 117
FLAMMABILITY	39, 41
FOOD . . . . .	.9, 11, 13, 17, 21, 33, 63, 73, 77
FOOD FOR ANIMALS	71
FOOD FOR INFANTS. . . . .	.79
FOOD, FROZEN	23
FOOD INSPECTION PERSONNEL.	75
FOOD, PERISHABLE	23

<u>PRODUCT</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
FOOD, TRANSPORTATION	23
FRESH FISH	73
FRESH FRUIT.	11
FRESH SEAFOOD.	73, 77
FRESH VEGETABLES	11
FROZEN SHELLFISH.	77
FRUIT, FRESH	11
FRUIT, PROCESSED	21
FURNISHINGS, INTERIOR.	37
GAS MASKS.	83
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS, CONTAINERS & PACKAGING	103, 115, 121, 129, 131
HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES	41, 53, 95
HOUSEHOLD PRODUCTS	37
HOUSING, MANUFACTURED.	87
INDUSTRIAL SAFETY.	95
INFANT FORMULA	79
INPUT/OUTPUT CHANNEL INTERFACES.	29
INSECTICIDE APPLICATORS.	53
INSTRUMENTS, MEASURING	27, 31
INSULIN.	67
INTERFACES, INFORMATION PROCESSING EQUIPMENT	29
JOB SAFETY	95
LAMPS, MERCURY VAPOR	65

<u>PRODUCT</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
LAMPS, SUN	65
LASERS	65
LEGAL METROLOGY.	27
LIFE SAVING EQUIPMENT. . . . .	.111
LIFTS, WHEELCHAIR. . . . .	.135
LIGHTS, REAR END, RAILWAY TRAINS . . . . .	.123
LIVESTOCK.	13
LONGSHORING SAFETY	95, 97
MACHINERY SAFETY	95
MANUFACTURED HOUSING & COMPONENTS.	87
MARINE POLLUTION EQUIPMENT . . . . .	.111
MARINE SAFETY EQUIPMENT. . . . .	.111
MARINE TERMINAL SAFETY	95, 97
MARITIME CARGO HANDLING EQUIPMENT.	95, 97
MATERIALS.	15, 43, 61, 105
MEASURING INSTRUMENT CALIBRATION	31
MEASURING INSTRUMENT EVALUATION.	27
MEDICAL DEVICES & EQUIPMENT.	81
MEDICAL LABORATORY TESTS . . . . .	.139
MEDICAL SERVICES	95
MEDICINE	67, 69
MICROWAVE COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT	15, 55
MICROWAVE OVENS.	65

<u>PRODUCT</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
MILITARY COMPONENTS.	43
MINING MACHINES.	91, 93
MOTOR VEHICLE ENGINES.	51
MOTOR VEHICLES . . . . .	.113
MOTORIZED WHEELCHAIRS. . . . .	.113
MUSSELS.	77
NAVAL STORES	25
NAVIGATION AIDES . . . . .	.125
NUCLEAR PACKAGES AND CONTAINERS. . . . .	.99, 117
NUTS	11
OBSERVER, WEATHER.	35
OYSTERS.	61
PACKAGES FOR RADIOACTIVE MATERIALS . . . . .	.99, 117
PACKAGING OF HAZARDOUS MATERIALS . . . . .	.103, 115, 121, 129, 131
PADLOCKS. . . . .	.61
PAINTS	61
PARTS. . . . .	.15, 43, 61, 105
PATHOLOGY TESTS. . . . .	.139
PERISHABLE FOOD TRANSPORTATION. . . . .	.23
PESTICIDE APPLICATORS.	53
PET FOOD	71
PIPE ASSEMBLERS. . . . .	.119

<u>PRODUCT</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
PIPELINES.	119
POLLUTION CONTROL.	45, 47, 51, 89, 111
PORK . . . . .	.13
POULTRY. . . . .	.17
PROCESSED FISH . . . . .	.33
PROCESSED FRUIT. . . . .	.21
PROCESSED SEAFOOD. . . . .	.33
PROCESSED VEGETABLES . . . . .	.21
PROSTHETIC AIDS.	135
PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT.	61, 83, 95
QUALIFIED PRODUCTS LISTS	43, 61
RABBITS.	17
RADAR OBSERVATION.	35
RADIO FREQUENCY GENERATORS	55, 65
RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL PACKAGES & CONTAINERS . . . . .	.99, 117
RADIOACTIVITY.	41, 99
RADIOS	55
RAILWAY CARS, REFRIGERATED. . . . .	.23
RAILWAY TANK CARS. . . . .	.121
RAILWAY TRAIN REAR END MARKING DEVICES . . . . .	.123
RECEIVERS, RADIO	55
RECEIVERS, TELEVISION.	55, 65
RECREATIONAL BOATS . . . . .	.111

<u>PRODUCT</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
RECREATIONAL PRODUCTS.	37
REFLECTORS, RAILWAY TRAINS . . . . .	.123
REFRIGERATED RAILWAY CARS.	23
REFRIGERATED VEHICLES.	23
RESPIRATORS.	83
ROSIN.	25
SAFES.	61
SAFETY & RELIEF VALVES	89
SAFETY EQUIPMENT.	61, 83, 111
SANITATION DEVICES, MARINE . . . . .	.111
SCHOOL PRODUCTS.	37
SCHOOLBUSES. . . . .	.113
SEAFOOD, FRESH	73
SEAFOOD, PROCESSED	33
SELF PROPELLED WHEELCHAIRS . . . . .	.137
SHELLFISH, FRESH	77
SHELLFISH, FROZEN.	77
SHELLFISH, PROCESSED	33
SHIP SAFETY. . . . .	.111
SHIPBOARD NAVIGATION AIDES . . . . .	.125
SHIPPING CONTAINERS.	115, 127
SHIPYARD SAFETY.	95
SUNLAMPS	65

<u>PRODUCT</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
VETERINARY MEDICINE. . . . .	.71
VISION . . . . .	.35
WATER QUALITY. . . . .	.45, 49
WATER TREATMENT FACILITIES . . . . .	.45
WEATHER OBSERVATION. . . . .	.35
WELDERS.	119
WHEELCHAIR LIFTS	135
WHEELCHAIRS, MOTORIZED & SELF PROPELLED	137
WIRE ROPE. . . . .	.97
X-RAY EQUIPMENT. . . . .	.65
YACHTS	111

☆U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1986-491-070-40052

U.S. DEPT. OF COMM. BIBLIOGRAPHIC DATA SHEET (See instructions)		1. PUBLICATION OR REPORT NO. NBS/SP-714	2. Performing Organ. Report No.	3. Publication Date April 1986
4. TITLE AND SUBTITLE Federal Government Certification Programs for Products and Services				
5. AUTHOR(S) Robert B. Toth, Editor				
6. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION (If joint or other than NBS, see instructions) R. B. Toth Associates McLean, VA 22101			7. Contract/Grant No.	8. Type of Report & Period Covered Final
9. SPONSORING ORGANIZATION NAME AND COMPLETE ADDRESS (Street, City, State, ZIP) National Bureau of Standards Department of Commerce Gaithersburg, MD 20899				
10. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES Library of Congress Catalog Card Number: 86-600516 <input type="checkbox"/> Document describes a computer program; SF-185, FIPS Software Summary, is attached.				
11. ABSTRACT (A 200-word or less factual summary of most significant information. If document includes a significant bibliography or literature survey, mention it here) This directory presents information on 61 U.S. Government certification programs for products and services. Entries describe the scope and nature of each certification program, testing and inspection practices, standards used, methods of identification and enforcement, reciprocal recognition or acceptance of certification, and other relevant details. This directory is part of an ongoing NBS effort to establish and maintain a comprehensive database on standards, regulations, certification programs and related information. This material has been compiled to meet the needs of government, industry, and the public for information on U.S. Government certification programs in accordance with the requirements of the U.S. Trade Agreements Act of 1979.				
12. KEY WORDS (Six to twelve entries; alphabetical order; capitalize only proper names; and separate key words by semicolons) approved products; certification; certifiers; grading; inspection; listing; premarket evaluation; qualification; qualified products; specifications; standards; testing				
13. AVAILABILITY <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unlimited <input type="checkbox"/> For Official Distribution. Do Not Release to NTIS <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Order From Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. <input type="checkbox"/> Order From National Technical Information Service (NTIS), Springfield, VA. 22161			14. NO. OF PRINTED PAGES 157 15. Price	





NBS *Technical Publications*

Periodical

Journal of Research—The Journal of Research of the National Bureau of Standards reports NBS research and development in those disciplines of the physical and engineering sciences in which the Bureau is active. These include physics, chemistry, engineering, mathematics, and computer sciences. Papers cover a broad range of subjects, with major emphasis on measurement methodology and the basic technology underlying standardization. Also included from time to time are survey articles on topics closely related to the Bureau's technical and scientific programs. Issued six times a year.

Nonperiodicals

Monographs—Major contributions to the technical literature on various subjects related to the Bureau's scientific and technical activities.

Handbooks—Recommended codes of engineering and industrial practice (including safety codes) developed in cooperation with interested industries, professional organizations, and regulatory bodies.

Special Publications—Include proceedings of conferences sponsored by NBS, NBS annual reports, and other special publications appropriate to this grouping such as wall charts, pocket cards, and bibliographies.

Applied Mathematics Series—Mathematical tables, manuals, and studies of special interest to physicists, engineers, chemists, biologists, mathematicians, computer programmers, and others engaged in scientific and technical work.

National Standard Reference Data Series—Provides quantitative data on the physical and chemical properties of materials, compiled from the world's literature and critically evaluated. Developed under a worldwide program coordinated by NBS under the authority of the National Standard Data Act (Public Law 90-396).

NOTE: The Journal of Physical and Chemical Reference Data (JPCRD) is published quarterly for NBS by the American Chemical Society (ACS) and the American Institute of Physics (AIP). Subscriptions, reprints, and supplements are available from ACS, 1155 Sixteenth St., NW, Washington, DC 20056.

Building Science Series—Disseminates technical information developed at the Bureau on building materials, components, systems, and whole structures. The series presents research results, test methods, and performance criteria related to the structural and environmental functions and the durability and safety characteristics of building elements and systems.

Technical Notes—Studies or reports which are complete in themselves but restrictive in their treatment of a subject. Analogous to monographs but not so comprehensive in scope or definitive in treatment of the subject area. Often serve as a vehicle for final reports of work performed at NBS under the sponsorship of other government agencies.

Voluntary Product Standards—Developed under procedures published by the Department of Commerce in Part 10, Title 15, of the Code of Federal Regulations. The standards establish nationally recognized requirements for products, and provide all concerned interests with a basis for common understanding of the characteristics of the products. NBS administers this program as a supplement to the activities of the private sector standardizing organizations.

Consumer Information Series—Practical information, based on NBS research and experience, covering areas of interest to the consumer. Easily understandable language and illustrations provide useful background knowledge for shopping in today's technological marketplace.

Order the **above** NBS publications from: Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402.

Order the **following** NBS publications—FIPS and NBSIR's—from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, VA 22161.

Federal Information Processing Standards Publications (FIPS PUB)—Publications in this series collectively constitute the Federal Information Processing Standards Register. The Register serves as the official source of information in the Federal Government regarding standards issued by NBS pursuant to the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 as amended, Public Law 89-306 (79 Stat. 1127), and as implemented by Executive Order 11717 (38 FR 12315, dated May 11, 1973) and Part 6 of Title 15 CFR (Code of Federal Regulations).

NBS Interagency Reports (NBSIR)—A special series of interim or final reports on work performed by NBS for outside sponsors (both government and non-government). In general, initial distribution is handled by the sponsor; public distribution is by the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, VA 22161, in paper copy or microfiche form.

U.S. Department of Commerce
National Bureau of Standards
Gaithersburg, MD 20899

Official Business
Penalty for Private Use \$300