many exporters are unable to obtain sufficient, timely information on them. This problem compounds the difficulties created by disparities among national or regional standards and conformity assessment rules.

The major goals of the Technology Services (TS) Standards in Trade program are:

- 1. Reduce differences between U.S. standards on specific products and those of our NAFTA and other major trading partners, especially in primary and development export areas.
- 2. Promote the incorporation of U.S. standards and technology into international standards.
- 3. Maximize adoption by developing countries of U.S. standards and technology.
- 4. Provide the technical underpinning and develop the contacts necessary for recognition of U.S.-based conformity assessment practices by foreign regulatory authorities and support U.S. negotiators in developing and implementing mutual recognition agreements.
- 5. Raise awareness by industry and the federal government of the importance of standards, testing and certification practices, especially in international arenas.
- 6. Develop an automated standards data network relying on all available sources of information to support the information needs of industry and government.

These goals will be achieved through strong support to the Departments of State and Commerce, and the U.S. Trade Representative in international negotiations to secure foreign acceptance of U.S. tests, certificates, quality systems, and registrations, and through the following seven complementary programs and initiatives:

Standards in Trade Programs and Initiatives

I. Support for ISO/IEC and other International Standards Committees and Subcommittees

Assign NIST technical staff to provide technical support to specific committees and subcommittees, whose deliberations may result in standards, guides or recommendations that will affect U.S. trade. Provide coordination and contribute to the necessary resources.

Work with U.S. industry and standards writing organizations to achieve consistent, professional representation on all important international committees and subcommittees.

II. Implementation of NAFTA: Trilateral Committee

Plan the harmonization of measurement services (calibrations, Standard Reference Material, and Standard Reference Data); provide extensive training to participants; compare national measurement standards. Draft test protocols; define areas for mutual recognition of calibration and conformance testing services; define information needs.

III. Implementation of NAFTA: Standards Information

Organize the continuous acquisition of the broad range of information required by NAFTA: federal, state, local and private standards, rules and regulations—both current and planned—that affect trade. Make that information available to U.S. industry and disseminate it automatically to predetermined target groups.

IV. Overcoming Technical Trade Barriers in the European Union

Establish permanent representation at the USEC Mission by resident, professional NIST staff who will (1) work with national and international standards committees to facilitate recognition of U.S. technology and test methods in new standards; (2) review existing foreign or international standards in key U.S. export sectors and, based on private sector input, advocate modifications to remove or reduce technical barriers to trade; (3) support negotiations of mutual recognition agreements for conformance testing; (4) facilitate U.S. input to the development of standards, test methods, and certification procedures supporting regulatory requirements; and (5) provide technical advice and support to commercial and economic staffs in U.S. embassies in Europe for the identification and resolution of trade issues involving technical barriers.

V. Overcoming Technical Barriers to Trade in Major Emerging Markets

Place NIST standards experts with the same tasks described in Section IV in three or four major (BEM) markets (e.g., Argentina, Brazil, Mexico), and in Russia, Saudi Arabia, and the European Union. Establish U.S. standards support offices with local administrative staff in six or seven major (BEM) markets (E.g., Turkey, South Africa, Chile, India, Indonesia, South Korea). Develop programs for metrology and testing laboratories with Russia and the BEMs to provide for recognition of U.S. test results by foreign regulatory authorities. This is an efficient means to remove measurement-related trade barriers

where warranted in specific situations. Arrange and support consistent representation of U.S. industry on international standards writing committees.

VI. Training

Provide training and familiarization for metrologists and standards writers from Canada and Mexico as part of the implementation of NAFTA.

Provide training in metrology, conformance testing, and standards writing to representatives of Russia and the BEM governments. The purpose is to familiarize them with U.S. Technology and to lay the groundwork for helping the host country to re-write standards to reflect the use of U.S. technology and of performance versus design standards.

VII. Acquisition and Dissemination of Information

Design, create, and install an on-line database system for standards-related information.

Establish a central NIST inquiry point as part of the database but with access to human experts. Technology Services currently answers about 170,000 inquiries on standards per year mostly by letter, phone, or personal contact. Database access will be able to answer the bulk of these inquiries more efficiently.

(15 U.S.C. 272)

Dated: January 31, 1995.

Samuel Kramer,

Associate Director.

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COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION

Kansas City Board of Trade Application for Designation as a Contract Market in Western Natural Gas Futures and Option Contracts

AGENCY: Commodity Futures Trading Commission.

ACTION: Notice of availability of the terms and conditions of proposed commodity futures and option contracts.

SUMMARY: The Kansas City Board of Trade (KCBT or Exchange) has applied for designation as a contract market in western natural gas futures and option contracts. The Director of the Division of Economic Analysis (Division) of the Commission, acting pursuant to the authority delegated by Commission Regulation 140.96, has determined that publication of the proposals for comment is in the public interest, will