

within the United States standard central-time zone.

The Secretary of Transportation is authorized and directed to issue an order placing the western boundary line of the United States standard central-time zone insofar as the same affect Texas and Oklahoma as follows:

Beginning at a point where such western boundary time zone line crosses the State boundary line between Kansas and Oklahoma; thence westerly along said State boundary line to the northwest corner of the State of Oklahoma; thence in a southerly direction along the west State boundary line of Oklahoma and the west State boundary line of Texas to the southeastern corner of the State of New Mexico; thence in a westerly direction along the State boundary line between the States of Texas and New Mexico to the Rio Grande River; thence down the Rio Grande River as the boundary line between the United States and Mexico: *Provided*, That the Chicago, Rock Island and Gulf Railway Company and the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company may use Tucumcari, New Mexico, as the point at which they change from central to mountain time and vice versa; the Colorado Southern and Fort Worth and Denver City Railway Companies may use Sixela, New Mexico, as such changing point; the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company and other branches of the Santa Fe system may use Clovis, New Mexico, as such changing point, and those railways running into or through El Paso may use El Paso as such point: *Provided further*, That this section shall not, except as herein provided, interfere with the adjustment of time zones as established by the Secretary of Transportation.

(Mar. 4, 1921, ch. 173, §1, 41 Stat. 1446; Jan. 12, 1983, Pub. L. 97-449, §2(c), 96 Stat. 2439.)

AMENDMENTS

1983—Pub. L. 97-449 substituted “Secretary of Transportation” for “Interstate Commerce Commission”.

REPEALS

Section 2 of act Mar. 4, 1921, repealed all conflicting laws and parts of laws.

TRANSFER OF EL PASO AND HUDSPETH COUNTIES, TEXAS, TO MOUNTAIN STANDARD TIME ZONE

Pub. L. 91-228, Apr. 10, 1970, 84 Stat. 119, provided: “That, notwithstanding the first section of the Act of March 4, 1921 (15 U.S.C. 265), the Secretary of Transportation may, upon the written request of the County Commissioners Court of El Paso County, Texas, change the boundary line between the central standard time zone and the mountain standard time zone, so as to place El Paso County in the mountain standard time zone, in the manner prescribed in section 1 of the Act of March 19, 1918, as amended (15 U.S.C. 261), and section 5 of the Act of April 13, 1966 (15 U.S.C. 266). In the same manner, the Secretary of Transportation may also place Hudspeth County, Texas, in the mountain standard time zone, if the Hudspeth County Commissioners Court so requests in writing and if El Paso County is to be placed in that time zone.”

SECTION REFERRED TO IN OTHER SECTIONS

This section is referred to in sections 260, 260a, 266 of this title.

§ 266. Applicability of administrative procedure provisions

Subchapter II of chapter 5, and chapter 7, of title 5 shall apply to all proceedings under this Act, sections 261 to 264 of this title, and section 265 of this title.

(Pub. L. 89-387, §5, Apr. 13, 1966, 80 Stat. 108.)

REFERENCES IN TEXT

This Act, referred to in text, is Pub. L. 89-387, Apr. 13, 1966, 80 Stat. 107, as amended, known as the “Uniform Time Act of 1966”. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title note set out under section 260 of this title and Tables.

CODIFICATION

“Subchapter II of chapter 5, and chapter 7, of title 5” substituted in text for “The Administrative Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. 1001-1011)” on authority of Pub. L. 89-554, §7(b), Sept. 6, 1966, 80 Stat. 631, the first section of which enacted Title 5, Government Organization and Employees.

SECTION REFERRED TO IN OTHER SECTIONS

This section is referred to in section 267 of this title.

§ 267. “State” defined

As used in this Act, the term “State” includes the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, or any possession of the United States.

(Pub. L. 89-387, §7, Apr. 13, 1966, 80 Stat. 109.)

REFERENCES IN TEXT

This Act, referred to in text, is Pub. L. 89-387, Apr. 13, 1966, 80 Stat. 107, known as the “Uniform Time Act of 1966”. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title note set out under section 260 of this title and Tables.

SECTION REFERRED TO IN OTHER SECTIONS

This section is referred to in section 266 of this title.

CHAPTER 7—NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STANDARDS AND TECHNOLOGY

| | |
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| Sec. | Findings and purposes. |
| 271. | Establishment, functions, and activities. |
| 272. | (a) Establishment of National Institute of Standards and Technology. |
| | (b) Functions of Secretary and Institute. |
| | (c) Implementation activities. |
| | (d) Management costs. |
| 272a. | Technology services. |
| 272b. | Annual budget submission. |
| 273. | Functions; for whom exercised. |
| 274. | Director; powers and duties; report; compensation. |
| 275. | Appointment of officers and employees. |
| 275a. | Service charges. |
| 275b. | Charges for activities performed for other agencies. |
| 275c. | Cost recovery authority. |
| 276. | Ownership of facilities. |
| 277. | Regulations. |
| 278. | Visiting Committee on Advanced Technology. |
| | (a) Establishment; appointment; membership and composition; review and recommendations. |
| | (b) Qualifications; recommendations for appointment. |
| | (c) Terms of office; eligibility. |
| | (d) Meetings; quorum; notice. |

- Sec.
- (e) Appointment by Committee of executive and other committees.
 - (f) Chairman; Vice Chairman.
 - (g) Professional and clerical staff.
 - (h) Annual and other reports to Secretary and Congress.
- 278a. Repealed.
- 278b. Working Capital Fund.
- (a) Utilization.
 - (b) Availability of Fund.
 - (c) Reimbursements.
 - (d) Credits.
 - (e) "Cost" defined.
 - (f) Distribution of earnings; restoration of prior impairment.
- 278c. Acquisition of land for field sites.
- 278d. Construction and improvement of buildings and facilities.
- 278e. Functions and activities.
- 278f. Fire Research Center.
- (a) Establishment; programs of research; functions of Secretary; dissemination of information.
 - (b) Authorization of appropriations.
- 278g. International activities.
- (a) Financial assistance to foreign nationals.
 - (b) Foreign assistance and compensation to Institute employees.
 - (c) Prohibition on use of appropriations inapplicable.
 - (d) Recruitment and employment of resident aliens.
- 278g-1. Research fellowships and other financial assistance to students at institutes of higher education.
- 278g-2. Post-doctoral fellowship program.
- 278g-3. Computer standards program.
- (a) Development of standards, guidelines, methods, and techniques for computer systems.
 - (b) Technical assistance and implementation of standards developed.
 - (c) Protection of sensitive information.
 - (d) Definitions.
- 278g-4. Computer System Security and Privacy Advisory Board.
- (a) Establishment and composition.
 - (b) Duties.
 - (c) Term of office.
 - (d) Quorum.
 - (e) Allowance for travel expenses.
 - (f) Staff services and utilization of Federal personnel.
 - (g) Definitions.
- 278h. Appropriations; availability.
- 278i. Reports to Congress.
- 278j. Studies by National Research Council.
- 278k. Regional Centers for the Transfer of Manufacturing Technology.
- (a) Creation and support of Centers; affiliations; merit review in determining awards; objectives.
 - (b) Activities of Centers.
 - (c) Duration and amount of support; program descriptions; applications; merit review; evaluations of assistance; applicability of patent law.
 - (d) Acceptance of funds from other Federal departments and agencies.
- 278l. Assistance to State technology programs.
- 278m. Non-energy inventions program.
- 278n. Advanced Technology Program.
- (a) Establishment; purpose; focus; guidance.
 - (b) Authority of Secretary; research and development; contracts and cooperative agreements; Federal laboratories; other activities with joint ventures.

- Sec.
- (c) Authority of Secretary; selection criteria; monitoring use of technologies; overseas transfer; annual report to Congress; financial reporting and auditing; routine consideration of Committee advice; dissemination of research results.
 - (d) Contracts or awards; criteria; restrictions.
 - (e) Suspension for failure to satisfy eligibility criteria.
 - (f) Coordination with other Federal technology programs.
 - (g) Meetings with industry sources.
 - (h) Standards development.
 - (i) Acceptance of funds from other Federal departments and agencies.
 - (j) Definitions.
- 278o. User fees.
279. Absence of Director.
- 280, 281. Repealed.
- 281a. Structural failures.
282. Repealed.
- 282a. Assessment of emerging technologies requiring research in metrology.
- 283 to 286. Repealed or Omitted.

CHAPTER REFERRED TO IN OTHER SECTIONS

This chapter is referred to in section 290d of this title.

§ 271. Findings and purposes

(a) The Congress finds and declares the following:

(1) The future well-being of the United States economy depends on a strong manufacturing base and requires continual improvements in manufacturing technology, quality control, and techniques for ensuring product reliability and cost-effectiveness.

(2) Precise measurements, calibrations, and standards help United States industry and manufacturing concerns compete strongly in world markets.

(3) Improvements in manufacturing and product technology depend on fundamental scientific and engineering research to develop (A) the precise and accurate measurement methods and measurement standards needed to improve quality and reliability, and (B) new technological processes by which such improved methods may be used in practice to improve manufacturing and to assist industry to transfer important laboratory discoveries into commercial products.

(4) Scientific progress, public safety, and product compatibility and standardization also depend on the development of precise measurement methods, standards, and related basic technologies.

(5) The National Bureau of Standards since its establishment has served as the Federal focal point in developing basic measurement standards and related technologies, has taken a lead role in stimulating cooperative work among private industrial organizations in efforts to surmount technological hurdles, and otherwise has been responsible for assisting in the improvement of industrial technology.

(6) The Federal Government should maintain a national science, engineering, and technology laboratory which provides measurement methods, standards, and associated tech-