

traversing the State from east to west near forty-five degrees thirty minutes latitude, shall be embraced in the fourth zone: *Provided*, That common carriers within such portion of the State of Idaho may conduct their operations on Pacific time.

(Mar. 19, 1918, ch. 24, §3, as added Mar. 3, 1923, ch. 216, 42 Stat. 1434; amended June 24, 1948, ch. 631, §1, 62 Stat. 646; Pub. L. 110-69, title III, §3013(c)(4), Aug. 9, 2007, 121 Stat. 599.)

PRIOR PROVISIONS

The original section 3 of act Mar. 19, 1918, providing for daylight-savings, was repealed by act Aug. 20, 1919, ch. 51, 41 Stat. 280.

AMENDMENTS

2007—Pub. L. 110-69 substituted “fourth zone” for “third zone”.

1948—Act June 24, 1948, inserted proviso relating to common carriers.

EFFECTIVE DATE OF 1948 AMENDMENT

Section 2 of act June 24, 1948, provided that: “This Act [amending this section] shall take effect at 2 o'clock antemeridian of the second Monday following the date of its enactment.”

§ 265. Transfer of certain territory to standard central-time zone

The Panhandle and Plains sections of Texas and Oklahoma are transferred to and placed 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; Pub. L. 97-449, §2(c), Jan. 12, 1983, 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.”

§ 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.

§ 267. “State” defined

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

(Pub. L. 89-387, §7, Apr. 13, 1966, 80 Stat. 109; Pub. L. 106-564, §1(c), Dec. 23, 2000, 114 Stat. 2811.)

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.

AMENDMENTS

2000—Pub. L. 106-564 inserted “Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands,” after “Puerto Rico.”.

CHAPTER 7—NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STANDARDS AND TECHNOLOGY

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§ 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 technologies and which aids United States companies in using new technologies to improve products and manufacturing processes.

(7) Such national laboratory also should serve industry, trade associations, State technology programs, labor organizations, professional societies, and educational institutions by disseminating information on new basic technologies including automated manufacturing processes.

(b) It is the purpose of this chapter—

(1) to rename the National Bureau of Standards as the National Institute of Standards and Technology and to modernize and restructure that agency to augment its unique ability to enhance the competitiveness of American industry while maintaining its traditional function as lead national laboratory for providing the measurements, calibrations, and quality assurance techniques which underpin United States commerce, technological progress, improved product reliability and manufacturing processes, and public safety;

(2) to assist private sector initiatives to capitalize on advanced technology;

(3) to advance, through cooperative efforts among industries, universities, and government laboratories, promising research and development projects, which can be optimized by the private sector for commercial and industrial applications; and

(4) to promote shared risks, accelerated development, and pooling of skills which will be necessary to strengthen America's manufacturing industries.

(Mar. 3, 1901, ch. 872, §1, 31 Stat. 1449; Pub. L. 100-418, title V, §5111, Aug. 23, 1988, 102 Stat. 1427.)

REFERENCES IN TEXT

This chapter, referred to in subsec. (b), was in the original "this Act" meaning act Mar. 3, 1901, ch. 872, 31 Stat. 1449, as amended, known as the National Institute of Standards and Technology Act, which is classified generally to this chapter. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title note below and Tables.