

PART 1823—ENVIRONMENT, ENERGY AND WATER EFFICIENCY, RENEWABLE ENERGY TECHNOLOGIES, OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY, AND DRUG-FREE WORKPLACE

■ 4. Add sections 1823.270 and 1823.271 to read as follows:

1823.270 Federal fleet and transportation efficiency.

Responsibility, policy and procedures for NASA's implementation of Executive Order 13149, "Greening the Government through Federal Fleet and Transportation Efficiency", including cost-effectiveness, are described in NPG 6200.1, "NASA Transportation and General Traffic Management."

1823.271 NASA Solicitation provision and contract clause.

Insert the clause at 1852.223-76, Federal Automotive Statistical Tool Reporting, in solicitations and contracts requiring contractor operation of Government-owned or -leased motor vehicles, including, but not limited to, interagency fleet management system (IFMS) vehicles authorized in accordance with FAR 51.2.

PART 1851—USE OF GOVERNMENT SOURCES BY CONTRACTORS

■ 5. Revise section 1851.202 to read as follows:

1851.202 Authorization.

(a) In accordance with NPG 6200.1, "NASA Transportation and General Traffic Management", the contracting officer shall obtain concurrence from the Transportation Officer before authorizing a contractor to obtain Government-owned or -leased vehicles and related services.

■ 6. Add section 1851.205 to read as follows:

1851.205 Contract clause.

When the clause at FAR 52.251-2 is included in a solicitation or contract, also include the clause set forth at 1852.223-76.

PART 1852—SOLICITATION PROVISIONS AND CONTRACT CLAUSES

■ 8. Add section 1852.223-76 to read as follows:

1852.223-76 Federal Automotive Statistical Tool Reporting.

As prescribed at 1823.271 and 1851.205, insert the following clause:

FEDERAL AUTOMOTIVE STATISTICAL TOOL REPORTING

JULY 2003

If authorized to operate Government-owned or -leased vehicles, including interagency fleet management system (IFMS) vehicles or related services in performance of this contract, the Contractor shall report the data describing vehicle usage required by the Federal Automotive Statistical Tool (FAST) by October 15 of each year. FAST is accessed through <http://fastweb.inel.gov/>. (End of clause)

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DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Office of the Secretary

49 CFR Part 71

[OST Docket No. OST-2002-13361]

RIN 2105-AD17

Standard Time Zone Boundary in the State of North Dakota: Relocation of Sioux County

AGENCY: Department of Transportation (DOT), Office of the Secretary (OST).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: At the request of the Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners for Sioux County, ND, DOT is relocating the boundary between mountain time and central time in the State of North Dakota. DOT is moving all of the county east of State Highway 31 into the central time zone.

EFFECTIVE DATE: 2 a.m. MDT Sunday, October 26, 2003, which is the changeover from daylight saving to standard time.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Joanne Petrie, Office of the Assistant General Counsel for Regulation and Enforcement, U.S. Department of Transportation, Room 10424, 400 Seventh Street, SW., Washington, DC 20590, (202) 366-9315, or by e-mail at joanne.petrie@ost.dot.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Under the Standard Time Act of 1918, as amended by the Uniform Time Act of 1966 (15 U.S.C. 260-64), the Secretary of Transportation has authority to issue regulations modifying the boundaries between time zones in the United States in order to move an area from one time zone to another. The standard in the statute for such decisions is "regard for the convenience of commerce and the existing junction points and division points of common carriers engaged in interstate or foreign commerce."

Time zone boundaries are set by regulation (49 CFR part 71). Currently,

under regulation, the southeastern part of the county around Fort Yates is in the central time zone and the remainder of the county is in the mountain time zone. The area near Fort Yates has the greatest population, is the county seat, and has the greatest concentration of schools, businesses, medical facilities, houses of worship and recreational facilities. Areas to the south and east of the county observe central time. Morton County, which is north of Sioux County, is currently split between central and mountain time. Morton County has asked to be changed to central time and that request is currently pending before the Department. Grant County, which lies to the northwest and Adams County, which lies to the west, both observe mountain time.

The Standing Rock Indian Reservation is geographically located in both North and South Dakota and covers approximately 2.3 million acres. All of Sioux County is part of the reservation. The Standing Rock Sioux observe central time. Under the Uniform Time Act, as amended, the county is currently divided between central and mountain time for federal, state and county purposes.

Request for a Change

In 2000, the Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners for Sioux County asked the Department of Transportation to place the entire county on central time. A DOT representative informed the Standing Rock Sioux of this request by telephone and sent a letter to the Chairman of the Tribal Council. On September 27, 2000, a representative of DOT visited the county and met with a representative of the Standing Rock Sioux Tribal Council to ascertain the Council's views on this request. The Tribal Representative explained that the tribe observed central time, had no plans to change that observance, and had no objection to the request of the Sioux County Board of County Commissioners.

On September 27, 2000, the DOT representative also held an informal public hearing at the Sioux County Courthouse to gather public views on this request. The hearing was widely advertised through local newspapers and radio and television stations. In addition, the public was invited to submit written comments to the Department on this possible change.

In addition to the County Commissioners and staff, one member of the public attended and presented testimony. The County Commissioners explained the inconvenience and confusion that resulted from the current time zone boundary. They outlined

geographic and economic conditions in the area and explained how people and businesses in the county interacted with neighboring areas.

Frank Tomac, a resident living in western Sioux County, concurred with most of the arguments presented by the County Commissioners. He suggested, however, that the time zone boundary be placed at State Highway 31, rather than the western border of the county. Mr. Tomac noted that the western part of the county is rural and very sparsely populated. He noted that there is no road going east to west in this part of the county. Residents must either go into South Dakota or drive a considerable distance into Grant County to get to the eastern part of the county. Because of the proximity with the South Dakota border, Mr. Tomac noted that many of the public services in this area are provided in South Dakota. Other services are provided in Grant County, which is on mountain time. In response to his comments, the Commissioners decided to amend their request.

In a petition dated November 1, 2001, the Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners for Sioux County asked the Department of Transportation to move the central portion of Sioux County, North Dakota, from the mountain time zone to the central time zone. In the petition, the Chairman asked:

“That the U.S. Department of Transportation move the time zone line separating central time and mountain time in Sioux County, North Dakota, west to Highway 31, so that all land in Sioux County east of Highway 31 would be in Central Time and all land west of Highway 31 would remain in Mountain Time.

This request is made for the following reasons:

1. Sioux County is currently one of the few counties in North Dakota that is divided in two as far as time zones go. A small area in the southeast corner of the county, including Fort Yates (the county seat) is already in the central time zone, and the entire rest of the county is in the mountain time zone.

2. That while Fort Yates operates on central time, a large part of the northern area of Sioux County, while technically being in the mountain time zone, already operates incorrectly on central time anyway.

3. That Fort Yates is the county seat and main center of commerce for the entire county, being the only town larger than five hundred people, and moving the entire eastern half of the county, where 95 percent of the population resides, to central time would eliminate confusion.

4. That virtually all television and radio broadcasts come out of Bismarck, ND, which is also on central time.

5. That virtually all supplies bought in Sioux County come out of Bismarck, ND, also.

6. That Sioux County residents regularly travel to Bismarck, ND, for shopping and recreational purposes.

7. That while the voters of Sioux County voted on June 13, 2000, to move Sioux County to the central time zone, the inhabitants of western Sioux County almost unanimously wish to remain on mountain time. This action would facilitate the wishes of all involved.”

In response to the Board's action, Mr. Tomac sent written comments reiterating his position and urging the Department to set the boundary at Highway 31. No other written comments have been filed to date in response to our invitation.

Under DOT procedures to change a time zone boundary, the Department will generally begin a rulemaking proceeding if the highest elected officials in the area make a *prima facie* case for the proposed change. DOT determined that the Resolution of the Chairman of the County Commissioners of Sioux County, ND made a *prima facie* case that warranted opening a proceeding to determine whether the change should be made. On September 17, 2002, DOT issued a notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM) proposing to make the requested change and inviting additional public comment. No comments were filed. We are, therefore, adopting the proposal without change.

As proposed in the NPRM, this change will go into effect during the next changeover from daylight saving time to standard time, which is on October 26, 2003.

Impact on Observance of Daylight Saving Time

This time zone proposal does not directly affect the observance of daylight saving time. Under the Uniform Time Act of 1966, as amended, the standard time of each time zone in the United States is advanced one hour from 2 a.m. on the first Sunday in April until 2:00 a.m. on the last Sunday in October, except in any State that has, by law, exempted itself from this observance.

Regulatory Analysis & Notices

This final rule is not a “significant regulatory action” under section 3(f) of Executive Order 12866 and does not require an assessment of potential costs and benefits under section 6(a)(3) of that Order. It has not been reviewed by the Office of Management and Budget under that Order. It is not “significant” under the regulatory policies and procedures of the Department of Transportation (44 FR 11040; February 26, 1979). We expect the economic impact of this proposed rule to be so minimal that a full Regulatory Evaluation under paragraph

10e of the regulatory policies and procedures of DOT is unnecessary. The rule primarily affects the convenience of individuals in scheduling activities. By itself, it imposes no direct costs. Its impact is localized in nature.

Small Entities

Under the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601–612), we considered whether this proposed rule would have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. The term “small entities” comprises small businesses, not-for-profit organizations, and governmental jurisdictions with populations of less than 50,000. This rule will primarily affect individuals and their scheduling of activities. Although it will affect some small businesses, not-for-profits and, perhaps, several small governmental jurisdictions, it will not be a substantial number. In addition, the change should have little, if any, economic impact.

Therefore, the Office of the Secretary certifies under 5 U.S.C. 605(b) that this final rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities.

Collection of Information

This final rule would call for no new collection of information under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501–3520).

Federalism

We have analyzed this proposed rule under E.O. 12612 and have determined that this rule does not have sufficient implications for federalism to warrant the preparation of a Federalism Assessment.

Unfunded Mandates

The Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (2 U.S.C. 1531–1538) and E.O. 12875, Enhancing the Intergovernmental Partnership, (58 FR 58093; October 28, 1993) govern the issuance of Federal regulations that require unfunded mandates. An unfunded mandate is a regulation that requires a State, local, or tribal government or the private sector to incur direct costs without the Federal Government's having first provided the funds to pay those costs. This final rule would not impose an unfunded mandate.

Taking of Private Property

This final rule would not affect a taking of private property or otherwise have taking implications under E.O. 12630, Governmental Actions and Interference with Constitutionally Protected Property Rights.

Civil Justice Reform

This final rule meets applicable standards in sections 3(a) and 3(b)(2) of E.O. 12988, Civil Justice Reform, to minimize litigation, eliminate ambiguity, and reduce burden.

Protection of Children

We have analyzed this proposed rule under E.O. 13045, Protection of Children from Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks. This rule is not an economically significant rule and does not concern an environmental risk to health or risk to safety that may disproportionately affect children.

Environment

This rulemaking is not a major Federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment under the National Environmental Policy Act and, therefore, an environmental impact statement is not required.

Consultation and Coordination With Indian Tribal Governments

E.O. 13175 provides that government agencies consult with tribes on issues that impact the Indian community. The Department consulted with the Standing Rock Sioux before issuing the NPRM and during the comment period. We will notify the Tribe of this final rule.

List of Subjects in 49 CFR Part 71

Time zones.

■ For the reasons discussed above, the Office of the Secretary revises Title 49 CFR part 71 to read as follows:

■ 1. The authority citation for part 71 continues to read:

Authority: Secs. 1–4, 40 Stat. 450, as amended; sec. 1, 41 Stat. 1446, as amended; secs. 2–7, 80 Stat. 107, as amended; 100 Stat. 764; Act of Mar. 19, 1918, as amended by the Uniform Time Act of 1966 and Pub. L. 97–449, 15 U.S.C. 260–267; Pub. L. 99–359; Pub. L. 106–564, 15 U.S.C. 263, 114 Stat. 2811; 49 CFR 159(a), unless otherwise noted.

■ 2. Paragraph (a) of § 71.7, Boundary line between central and mountain zones, is revised to read as follows:

§ 71.7 Boundary line between central and mountain zones.

(a) *Montana-North Dakota.* Beginning at the junction of the Montana-North Dakota boundary with the boundary of the United States and Canada southerly along the Montana-North Dakota boundary to the Missouri River; thence southerly and easterly along the middle of that river to the midpoint of the confluence of the Missouri and Yellowstone Rivers; thence southerly and easterly along the middle of the Yellowstone River to the north boundary of T. 150 N., R. 104 W.; thence

east to the northwest corner of T. 150 N., R. 102 W.; thence south to the southwest corner of T. 149 N., R. 102 W.; thence east to the northwest corner of T. 148 N., R. 102 W.; thence south to the northwest corner of 147 N., R. 102 W.; thence east to the southwest corner of T. 148 N., R. 101 W., thence south to the middle of the Little Missouri; thence easterly and northerly along the middle of that river to the midpoint of its confluence with the Missouri River; thence southerly and easterly along the middle of the Missouri River to the midpoint of its confluence with the northern land boundary of Oliver County; thence west along the northern county line to the northwest boundary; thence south along the western county line to the southwest boundary; thence east along the southern county line to the northwest corner of T. 140 N., R. 83 W.; thence south to the southwest corner of T. 140 N., R. 82 W.; thence east to the southeast corner of T. 140 N., R. 83 W.; thence south to the middle of the Heart River; thence easterly and northerly along the middle of that river to the southern boundary of T. 139 N., R. 82 W.; thence east to the middle of the Heart River; thence southerly and easterly along the middle of that river to the northeast boundary of Sioux County; thence west and south along the northern boundary of Sioux County to the center of State Highway 31; thence south along the center of State Highway 31 to the state border with South Dakota; thence east along the southern boundary of Sioux County to the middle of the Missouri River.

* * * * *

Issued in Washington, DC, on July 11, 2003.

Norman Y. Mineta,
Secretary.

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DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Office of the Secretary

49 CFR Part 71

[OST Docket No. OST–2001–10287]

RIN 2105–AD03

Relocation of Standard Time Zone Boundary in the State of North Dakota: Morton County

AGENCY: Office of the Secretary, DOT.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Department of Transportation (DOT) is moving all of Morton County, North Dakota to the central time zone. Prior to this action,

the eastern portion of the county was in central time and the western portion was in mountain time. This action is taken in response to a petition filed by the Board of County Commissioners and based on extensive comments made at a public hearing and filed in the docket.

DATES: The effective date of this rule is 2 a.m. MDT Sunday, October 26, 2003.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Joanne Petrie, Office of the Assistant General Counsel for Regulation and Enforcement, U.S. Department of Transportation, Room 10424, 400 Seventh Street, SW., Washington, DC 20590, (202) 366–9315 or by e-mail at joanne.petrie@ost.dot.gov.

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SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

Legal Requirements

Under the Uniform Time Act of 1918, as amended, (15 U.S.C. 260–264), either the Secretary of Transportation or Congress may move a time zone boundary in the United States. The current boundaries are set forth in regulations that are found in 49 CFR part 71.

DOT has issued guidance to communities concerning how to begin a rulemaking proceeding to change a time zone boundary. This guidance, which is non-binding, recommends that the highest governmental body representing the area affirmatively ask DOT to make the change. Depending on the area in question, the highest governmental body may be the town or county representatives, or the Governor or State legislature. We presume that this group represents the views of the community. We do not require that the community conduct a vote or referendum on this