Transportation of the Northern Mariana Islands. This zone. Geographically this time zone established the Chamorro standard time zone.


This final rule is ministerial in nature and is meant to incorporate the statutory change into the Department’s regulations for reader convenience. As such, notice and comment are unnecessary and contrary to the public interest. Further, because this rule does not impose substantive requirements on the public, the Department finds that there is good cause to make this rule effective on the date of publication in the Federal Register because it is merely referencing a statutory change that is already in effect.

Regulatory Analysis and Notices

A. Executive Order 12866 and DOT Regulatory Policies and Procedures

This rule is not a “significant regulatory action” under section 3(f) of Executive Order 12866 and was not reviewed by the Office of Management and Budget. Similarly, the rule is not significant under the criteria of the Regulatory Policies and Procedures of the Department of Transportation (44 FR 11034). There are no costs associated with this rule.

B. Federalism

This action has been analyzed in accordance with the principles and criteria contained in Executive Order 13132, dated August 4, 1999. This final rule does not have a substantial direct effect on States.

C. Indian Tribal Governments

This final rule has been analyzed in accordance with the principles and criteria contained in Executive Order 13084 (“Consultation with Indian Tribal Governments”). Because this final rule does not significantly or uniquely affect the communities of the Indian tribal governments and does not impose substantial direct compliance costs, the funding and consultation requirements of Executive Order 13084 do not apply.

D. Regulatory Flexibility Act

The Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601 et seq.) requires an agency to review regulations to assess their impact on small entities unless the agency determines that a rule is not expected to have a significant impact on a substantial number of small entities. The Department of Transportation hereby certifies that this final rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities.

E. Paperwork Reduction Act

This rule contains no information collection requirements under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501–3520).

F. Unfunded Mandates Reform Act

The Department has determined that the requirements of Title II of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (2 U.S.C. 1531–1538) do not apply to this rulemaking.

G. Environment

We considered the environmental impact of this final rule and have determined that this rule has no environmental implications.

Final Rule

List of Subjects in 49 CFR Part 71

Time zones.

I. For the reasons discussed in the preamble, the Department of Transportation amends 49 CFR part 71 as follows:

PART 71—STANDARD TIME ZONE BOUNDARIES

1. The authority citation for part 71 is revised to read as follows:


2. Add § 71.14 to read as follows:

§ 71.14 Chamorro Zone.

The ninth zone, the Chamorro standard time zone, includes the Island of Guam and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
Federal Railroad Administration

49 CFR Part 229

[DOCKET NO. FRA–2003–14217; NOTICE NO. 1]

RIN 2130–AB58

Railroad Locomotive Safety Standards:
Clariﬁying Amendments; Headlights
and Auxiliary Lights

AGENCY: Federal RailroadAdministration (FRA), DOT.

ACTION: Interim ﬁnal rule; request for comments.

SUMMARY: This rulemaking action makes a technical clariﬁcation to certain locomotive headlight and auxiliary light provisions. The purpose of this modiﬁcation is to codify FRA’s longstanding acceptance of lamps used in locomotive headlights and auxiliary lights. FRA believes that the clariﬁcations being made in this document are consistent with both FRA’s intent when issuing the requirements related to locomotive headlights and auxiliary lights and FRA’s enforcement policies related to those provisions. FRA also believes that the clariﬁcations contained in this document further FRA’s goal of facilitating the use of advanced technologies and enhance FRA’s safety enforcement program by recognizing speciﬁc types of lamps it considers acceptable for use in headlights and auxiliary lights.

DATES: This interim ﬁnal rule is effective August 19, 2003; written comments must be received on or before September 18, 2003. Comments received after that date will be considered to the extent possible without incurring additional expense or delay.

ADDRESSES: Comments: Any comments or petitions for reconsideration related to Docket No. FRA–2003–14217, may be submitted by any of the following methods:


Follow the instructions for submitting comments on the DOT electronic docket site.

• Fax: 1–202–493–2251.

• Mail: Docket Management Facility; U.S. Department of Transportation, 400 Seventh Street, SW, Nassif Building, Room PL–401, Washington, DC 20590–001.

Hand Delivery: Room PL–401 on the plaza level of the Nassif Building, 400 Seventh Street, SW, Washington, DC between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. Monday through Friday, except Federal Holidays.

Federal eRulemaking Portal: Go to http://www.regulations.gov. Follow the online instructions for submitting comments.

Instructions: All submissions must include the agency name and docket number or Regulatory Identiﬁcation Number (RIN) for this rulemaking. Note that all comments received will be posted without change to http://dms.dot.gov including any personal information. Please see the General Information heading in the SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION section of this document for Privacy Act information related to any submitted comments or materials.

Public Hearing: Due to the extremely limited scope of this interim ﬁnal rule, FRA does not believe that a public hearing is necessary at this time. However, FRA will consider any request for an opportunity to make an oral presentation that is ﬁled as noted above by the deadline for written comments.

Docket: For access to the docket to read background documents or comments received, go to http://dms.dot.gov at any time or to PL–401 on the plaza level of the Nassif Building, 400 Seventh Street, SW, Washington, DC between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. Monday through Friday, except Federal Holidays.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

Based on new technologies and designs related to the lamps utilized in road locomotive headlights and auxiliary lights over the last decade, FRA believes the federal regulations governing these components need to be modiﬁed to be consistent with FRA’s intent when it issued those regulations and to incorporate FRA’s enforcement policies developed over the intervening years. Currently, there are two types of lamps primarily utilized in locomotive headlight and auxiliary light ﬁxtures. These include a Parabolic Allumination Reﬂection (PAR)–56, 200-watt, 30-volt lamp (200-watt lamp) and a PAR–56, 350-watt, 75-volt lamp (350-watt lamp).

Prior to the mid-1990s, the primary lamp used in road locomotive headlights throughout the industry was the 200-watt lamp, which produces a mean luminous intensity that is well in excess of 200,000 candela at the center of its beam, with all production samples having a minimum luminous intensity of 200,000 candela. In the early to mid-1990s, with the advent of auxiliary lights, the industry began using the 350-watt lamp in both headlight and auxiliary light ﬁxtures. Controlled testing of auxiliary lights performed for FRA by the Volpe National Transportation Systems Center (Volpe) in 1995 used regular production 350-watt lamps. A single 350-watt lamp tested by the U.S. Coast Guard for the Volpe test, as well as data supplied by the lamp vendor, showed a center beam luminous intensity well in excess of 250,000 candela, but it has since been determined that this data was not representative of typical lamp production. At present, most new locomotives are equipped with the 350-watt lamps in both the headlight and auxiliary light ﬁxture. Due to normal variations in production processes, the vast majority of 350-watt lamps produced since 1994 do not produce 200,000 candela. The current production (2001 through mid-2003) of the 350-watt lamps is centered at approximately 160,000 candela.

Although most 350-watt lamps do not meet the 200,000 candela requirements related to headlights and auxiliary lights contained in 49 CFR 229.125(a) and (d), FRA has accepted and will continue to accept their use in both headlight and auxiliary light ﬁxtures for the reasons discussed below. Hence forth, reference to a section or numbered part are to sections and numbered parts in title 49 of the CFR. In order to clarify FRA’s continued acceptance of the use of these lamps and to incorporate existing enforcement guidance, FRA is amending the regulatory provisions contained in part 229 to speciﬁcally address the use of these types of lamps in both headlight and auxiliary light locations.

Section Analysis

A. Headlights: § 229.125(a)

The regulatory provisions related to locomotive headlights are contained at § 229.125(a) through (c). These requirements were included in the CFR in 1980.