

(b) With respect to a present employee of the Postal Service who had prior Federal civilian service with the Post Office Department or other Federal agency, annual leave which accrued after June 30, 1960, and before July 1, 1971, but, because of administrative error was lost by operation of section 6304 of title 5, United States Code, is subject to credit and liquidation by lump-sum payment only if a claim therefor is filed within three years immediately following the date of enactment of this Act with the Postal Service. Payment shall be by the Postal Service at the salary rate in effect on the date of enactment of this Act.

*Ante*, p. 705.

SEC. 7. (a) Section 5562(a) of title 5, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new sentences: "Notwithstanding any other provision of law, an employee in a missing status on or after January 1, 1965, is entitled—

Employees in missing status.  
80 Stat. 490.

"(1) to payment for annual leave which accrued to his account on or after January 1, 1965, but which was forfeited under section 6304 of this title because he was unable to use that leave by virtue of his missing status; or

"(2) to have all of that leave restored to him and credited to a separate leave account in accordance with the provisions of section 6304(d) (2) of this title.

An employee shall elect in writing, within 90 days immediately following the date of enactment of this sentence or within 90 days immediately following the termination of his missing status, whichever is later, whether he desires payment for the leave under clause (1) of this subsection or credit of the leave under clause (2) of this subsection. Payment under clause (1) of this subsection shall be at the employee's rate of basic pay in effect at the time the leave was forfeited."

Written request.

(b) The amendment made by subsection (a) of this section shall apply to former employees or their beneficiaries.

Applicability.

Approved December 14, 1973.

## Public Law 93-182

### AN ACT

December 15, 1973  
[H. R. 11324]

To provide for daylight saving time on a year-round basis for a two-year trial period, and to require the Federal Communications Commission to permit certain daytime broadcast stations to operate before local sunrise.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That this Act may be cited as the "Emergency Daylight Saving Time Energy Conservation Act of 1973".

Emergency Daylight Saving Time Energy Conservation Act of 1973.

SEC. 2. The Congress hereby finds and declares—

(1) that the United States faces severe energy shortages, especially in the winter of 1973-1974 and in the next several winters thereafter;

(2) that various studies of governmental and nongovernmental agencies indicate that year-round daylight saving time would produce an energy saving in electrical power consumption;

(3) that daylight saving time may yield energy savings in other areas besides electrical power consumption;

(4) that year-round daylight saving time could serve as an incentive for further energy conservation by individuals, companies, and the various governmental entities at all levels of government, and that such energy conservation efforts could lead

to greatly expanded energy savings and help meet the projected energy shortages, and that such energy conservation efforts could include but not be limited to such actions as—

(A) lowering office, home, and store thermostats several degrees;

(B) limiting unnecessary automobile travel and holding down the speed of necessary automobile travel;

(C) using energy efficient automobiles;

(D) using public transportation whenever possible;

(E) turning off office air-conditioners and heating plants an hour earlier in the afternoon; and

(F) limiting unnecessary use of electric lights;

(5) that the use of year-round daylight saving time could have other beneficial effects on the public interest, including the reduction of crime, improved traffic safety, more daylight outdoor playtime for the children and youth of our Nation, greater utilization of parks and recreation areas, expanded economic opportunity through extension of daylight hours to peak shopping hours and through extension of domestic office hours to periods of greater overlap with the European Economic Community; and

(6) that the emergency nature of an energy shortage require the temporary enactment of daylight saving time.

SEC. 3. (a) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 3(a) of the Uniform Time Act of 1966 (15 U.S.C. 260a(a)), the standard of time of each zone established by the Act of March 19, 1918 (15 U.S.C. 261-264), as modified by the Act of March 4, 1921 (15 U.S.C. 265), shall be advanced one hour and such time as so advanced shall for the purposes of such Act of March 19, 1918, as so modified, be the standard time of each such zone; except that any State with parts thereof in more than one time zone, and any State that lies entirely within one time zone and is not contiguous to any other State, may by law exempt the entire area of the State lying within one time zone from the provisions of this subsection.

(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, if a State, by proclamation of its Governor, makes a finding prior to the effective date of this Act, that an exemption from the operation of subsection (a) or a realignment of time zone limits is necessary to avoid undue hardship or to conserve fuel in such State or part thereof, the President or his designee may grant an exemption or realignment to such State.

(c) Any law in effect on October 27, 1973, adopted pursuant to section 3(a)(2) of the Uniform Time Act of 1966 by a State with parts thereof in more than one time zone, or adopted pursuant to section 3(a)(1) of such Act by a State that lies entirely within one time zone and is not contiguous to any other State, shall be held and considered to remain in effect as the exercise by that State of the exemption permitted by subsection (a) of this section unless that State, by law, provides that such exemption shall not apply during the effective period of this Act.

(d) The provisions of subsections (b) and (c) of section 3 and section 7 of the Uniform Time Act of 1966 shall apply to the provisions of this section.

80 Stat. 107.

40 Stat. 450;  
80 Stat. 108;  
41 Stat. 1446.

80 Stat. 107;  
86 Stat. 116.  
15 USC 260.

80 Stat. 109.  
15 USC 267.

SEC. 4. (a) The Secretary of Transportation shall, on or before June 30, 1974, submit an interim report, and on or before June 30, 1975, submit a final report, to the Congress on the operation and effects of this Act. Each such report shall give particular attention to such effects on the use of energy in the United States, traffic safety, including the safety of children traveling to and from school, and the effect on school hours. Each such report shall also include such recommendations for legislation or other action as the Secretary may determine. The final report shall include any recommendations of the Secretary with respect to time zone limits.

Reports to Congress.

(b) The Secretary of Transportation shall consult with the departments, agencies, and instrumentalities of the United States having information or expertise with respect to the operation and effects of this Act. Each such department, agency, and instrumentality shall exercise its powers, duties, and functions in such manner as will assist in carrying out the provisions of this section.

SEC. 5. The authority of the Secretary of Transportation, under the first section of the Act of March 19, 1918 (15 U.S.C. 261), to modify the limits of any time zone is suspended during the effective period of this Act.

40 Stat. 450;  
80 Stat. 108.

SEC. 6. Notwithstanding any other law or any regulation issued under any such law, the Federal Communication Commission shall, consistent with any existing treaty or other agreement, make such adjustment by general rules, or by interim action pending such general rules, with respect to hours of operation of daytime standard amplitude modulation broadcast stations, as may be consistent with the public interest, including the public's interest in receiving interference-free service. Such general rules, or interim action, may include variances with respect to operating power and other technical operating characteristics. Subsequent to the adoption of such general rules, they may be varied with respect to particular stations and areas because of the exigencies in each case.

SEC. 7. This Act shall take effect at 2 o'clock antemeridian on the fourth Sunday which occurs after the date of enactment of this Act and shall terminate at 2 o'clock antemeridian on the last Sunday of April 1975.

Effective date.

Approved December 15, 1973.

## Public Law 93-183

### AN ACT

To name the headquarters building in the Geological Survey National Center under construction in Reston, Virginia, as the "John Wesley Powell Federal Building".

December 15, 1973  
[S. 1618]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the headquarters building in the Department of Interior's Geological Survey National Center now under construction in Reston, Virginia, shall hereafter be known and designated as the "John Wesley Powell Federal Building". Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, record, or other paper of the United States to such building shall be held to be a reference to the "John Wesley Powell Federal Building".

John Wesley  
Powell Federal  
Building, Va.  
Designation.

Approved December 15, 1973.