

LEGISLATIVE INTENT ON DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

Phone: (517) 373-8080
<http://www.house.mi.gov/hfa>

House Bill 4303 (H-2) as referred to second committee

Sponsor: Rep. Michele Hoytenga

1st Committee: Commerce and Tourism

2nd Committee: Ways and Means

Complete to 2-29-20

Analysis available at
<http://www.legislature.mi.gov>

SUMMARY:

House Bill 4303 would create a new act to express legislative intent regarding daylight saving time.

The bill would provide that, if the United States Congress authorized states to observe daylight saving time year-round, the intent of the legislature would be for daylight saving time to be the year-round standard time of the state and all of its political subdivisions, including both the part of the state that is in the Eastern Standard Time Zone and the part that is in the Central Standard Time Zone.

The bill would add that it is the intent of the legislature for this time change to take effect only if Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin also all observed daylight saving time year-round.

The bill would take effect 90 days after its enactment.

BACKGROUND:

Time Zones

Four counties in Michigan's Upper Peninsula—Gogebic, Iron, Dickinson, and Menominee—share their southern border with Wisconsin and observe Central Time. The remainder of Michigan observes Eastern Time.

The U.S. Secretary of Transportation has statutory authority to issue regulations modifying the boundaries between time zones in the United States for the purpose of moving an area from one time zone to another. The U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) uses a set of procedures to address time zone issues, and the process starts with a request from the highest elected official in an area submitting a petition requesting a change and providing data to support the change. The standard for a time zone change is one that serves the "convenience of commerce." Most recently, the DOT granted a time zone relocation request in 2010 to a county in North Dakota.¹

Daylight Saving Time

Over the years, the United States Congress has established, repealed, re-established, and ultimately mandated standards for the observance of daylight saving time (DST). Most recently, the Energy Policy Act of 2005 amended the Uniform Time Act of 1966 to provide

¹ <https://www.transportation.gov/regulations/recent-time-zone-proceedings>

that DST begins at 2 a.m. on the second Sunday in March and ends at 2 a.m. on the first Sunday in November.

According to testimony provided in 2001 to the Committee of Science Subcommittee on Energy in the U.S. House of Representatives, DST emerged as an energy-saving strategy during World War I, was implemented again during World War II (when the nation went on “war time”), and was used extensively during the energy crisis of the 1970s. The rationale was that, with an hour of sunlight transferred from the morning to the evening, individuals would consume less energy (specifically energy for lighting) in the evenings.² Currently, the DOT website says that DST is observed because it saves energy, saves lives and prevents traffic injuries (because it isn’t dark when people are out and about), and reduces crime (because it’s still light when people are away from home and more crime is committed at night).³

However, a 2008 study by the National Bureau of Economic Research found that the adoption of DST in Indiana in 2006 increased residential electricity demand (while reducing demand for lighting, it increased demand for heating and cooling). Various other studies have indicated that there may be an increase in strokes, heart attacks, and traffic or workplace accidents in the days that follow the “spring forward” transition.

Under the Uniform Time Act, states cannot observe DST year-round. A state can opt out of observing DST, but if it chooses to observe DST, it must begin and end on the federally mandated dates. According to the DOT, Hawaii, American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and most of Arizona do not observe DST.

In 2018, Florida enacted legislation to observe DST permanently if allowed to do so by Congress, and California voters authorized their legislature to make the same change. In 2019, six more states (Arkansas, Delaware, Maine, Oregon, Tennessee, and Washington) passed legislation to move to DST year-round, pending federal approval. Some of these bills also conditioned the switch on neighboring states doing the same.⁴

FISCAL IMPACT:

The bill would have no fiscal impact on state or local government.

Legislative Analyst: Rick Yuille
Fiscal Analyst: Ben Gielczyk

■ This analysis was prepared by nonpartisan House Fiscal Agency staff for use by House members in their deliberations and does not constitute an official statement of legislative intent.

² http://commdocs.house.gov/committees/science/hsy73325.000/hsy73325_0.htm

³ <https://www.transportation.gov/regulations/daylight-saving-time>

⁴ <https://www.ncsl.org/blog/2019/10/31/time-passages-could-clock-switching-be-on-the-way-out.aspx>