



SAVE STANDARD TIME

The best clock for health, safety, education, economy, environment, civil liberties, and lasting public support.

2023 October 28

Committee on State and Local Government
The Ohio House of Representatives
Columbus, Ohio

Re: **No on HCR 7** – Ohio rejected permanent DST's 9am sunrises in 1974.

Dear Honorable Committee Members,

Please oppose HCR 7, permanent Daylight Saving Time (**DST, false time**), which has repeatedly failed with loss of money and lives. Please support new legislation for permanent Standard Time (**natural time, God's time**), in the interest of health, safety, education, economy, and civil liberties of schoolchildren, farmers, and commuters.

Scores of organizations—representing millions of researchers, physicians, teachers, parents, journalists, and community leaders—oppose permanent DST and endorse permanent Standard Time. Among these are the **American Medical Association**, American Academy of Neurology, American College of Chest Physicians, **National Safety Council**, American Academy of Sleep Medicine, National PTA, American College of Occupational & Environmental Medicine, Start School Later, Canadian Sleep Society, Association of Canadian Ergonomists, editorial boards of *Bloomberg*, *Star Tribune*, *Oregonian*, *Sun Sentinel*, writers from *Cato*, *Daily Wire*, *Breaking Points*, and many more.^{[AASM][AMA][Bloomberg][CSS][Enjeti][Lincicome][Meads][Oregonian][SRBR][Star Tribune][Sun Sentinel]}

Permanent DST is prohibited by the Uniform Time Act (15 USC §260a); it **cannot end clock change quickly**, as most voters wish. It would **delay sunrise** in Ohio past **8am** (when most school/work begins)^{[CDC][Silver]} for **over four months** (as late as **9:06am**). It increased **deaths and injuries**, especially of children, when last attempted in the US.^{[Ripley][Sehlstedt]} It would force constituents to wake an hour early relative to solar time every weekday all winter. Ohio rejected permanent DST in 1974, and it failed in several other years and places.^{[BBC][Congress][Ripley][Yorkshire]} It would deprive morning light needed by **farmers, construction workers**, and other outdoor laborers.^[Schlanger] It would revert benefits of starting school later.^{[Cell][Skeldon]} It would **delay radio broadcasts** of morning news until most people have begun work.^[Stine] It would increase need for **morning heat** and **evening air conditioning** in homes.^[Kotchen] It would disrupt worship for those who pray daily at sunrise.^[Agudath] Moving clocks to DST acutely deprives sleep; leaving clocks on DST **chronically deprives sleep** (average 19 minutes nightly).^{[Giuntella][Roenneberg]} DST's delayed sunrise significantly increases accidents, **disease** (cancer up 12–36%), and healthcare costs. It significantly decreases **learning, productivity, and earnings** (wages down 3–5%).^{[Gibson][Giuntella][Gu][Roenneberg]}

Permanent Standard Time instead is approved by the Uniform Time Act; it **can end clock change quickly**. It would **keep sunrise before 8am**, for health, safety, and prosperity. Permanent Standard Time has been observed for decades in **Arizona, Hawaii**, all five US territories, and most nations. Most of **Mexico** restored permanent Standard Time last year, and more states have permanent Standard Time bills than ever before. Permanent Standard Time would protect start times for **schoolchildren** and **essential workers** (farmers, police, firefighters, commercial drivers, transit operators, healthcare personnel, teachers) by letting most sleep naturally past dawn year-round.^{[Borisenkov][Cell][Schlanger][Skeldon]} Its benefits to circadian health would improve immunity, longevity, **mood**, alertness, and performance in **school, sports**, and work. It can **prevent traffic deaths, lower crime, and reduce chronic illnesses**.^{[AASM][Juda][SRBR]} Standard Time is the natural clock, set to the sun (also known for this reason as **God's time**).

Please hear the nonpartisan consensus of history and science. Save time, money, and lives. Please **oppose HCR 7** (permanent Daylight Saving Time) and support instead new legislation for permanent Standard Time.

Sincerely,



Jay Pea
President

jay@savestandardtime.com

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No on HCR 7 Permanent Daylight Saving Time

Permanent DST forces us to work/school in darkness. It increases accidents, illnesses, depression. It is federally prohibited. It has repeatedly failed. It disrupts business and costs lives.

Permanent Standard Time instead is federally approved and widely endorsed.

Amend to permanent Standard Time—for health, safety, education, economy.

"Far too long we've changed clocks in pursuit of daylight, while incurring health and safety risks..."

"Permanent Daylight Saving Time overlooks potential health risks that can be avoided by establishing permanent Standard Time instead."

It's time we wake up to the health implications of clock setting."

Alexander Ding MD, American Medical Association

<https://www.ama-assn.org/press-center/press-releases/ama-calls-permanent-standard-time>

 **SAVE STANDARD TIME**

"Permanent Standard Time is more natural for internal biological rhythm..."

"Sleep professionals recommend not just an end to time change, but an end to Daylight Saving Time, which would put us all into a healthier biological rhythm permanently."

**Society of Behavioral Sleep Medicine
Lexington, Kentucky**

<https://www.behavioralsleep.org/index.php/society-of-behavioral-sleep-medicine-blog/sleep-blog/281-adjusting-to-daylight-saving-time>

 **SAVE STANDARD TIME**

"If Daylight Saving Time is made permanent, sunrise in December over Manhattan would be after 8am. In Michigan, it would after 9am.

In the 1970s, Congress haphazardly made DST permanent. Everybody hated it.

The first people to lose their lives were youngsters walking to school in the pitch black. Shops burned significantly more fuel to heat workplaces because sunrise was so late... Join me in fighting back against this ill-considered and foolish legislation. Your kids' lives could actually depend on it."

Saagar Enjeti, Author & Cohost of Breaking Points

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pshRaD2VFqo>

 **SAVE STANDARD TIME**

"We should abolish Daylight Saving and revert to Standard Time."

Standard Time more closely aligns with circadian rhythms and the sun. It's important for body and mind to have sunlight in the morning. It's not natural to have sunlight at night. That's how we're designed. Daylight Saving is unnatural. It's an attack on creation itself."

Matt Walsh, Writer & Speaker, Daily Wire

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QyY6K9QvuYY>

 **SAVE STANDARD TIME**

The US tried permanent DST in 1974.

Several children's lives were taken by sleep-deprived drivers.

<https://www.nytimes.com/1974/01/31/archives/schools-ask-end-to-daylight-time-pressure-follows-success-in-easing.html>

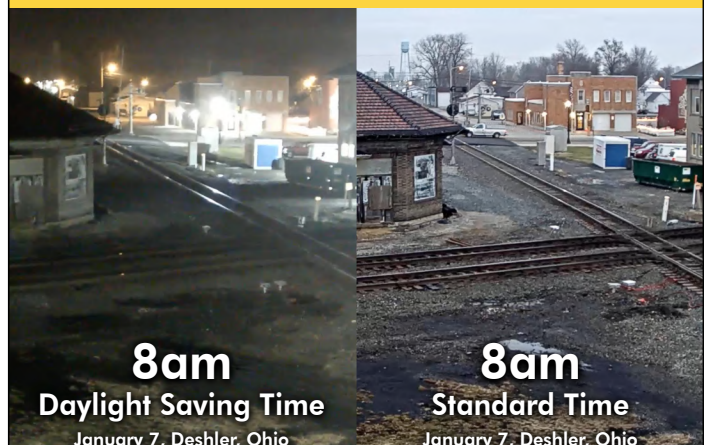


7:35am Daylight Saving Time, New York City
Photographer Unknown

Why repeat bad history? Permanent Standard Time is the safest and quickest way to end clock changes.

 **SAVE STANDARD TIME**

Most work/school starts at 8am.
How would you rather start your day half the year?



8am
Daylight Saving Time
January 7, Deshler, Ohio

8am
Standard Time
January 7, Deshler, Ohio

Permanent Standard Time is the safest, healthiest, quickest end to clock change.

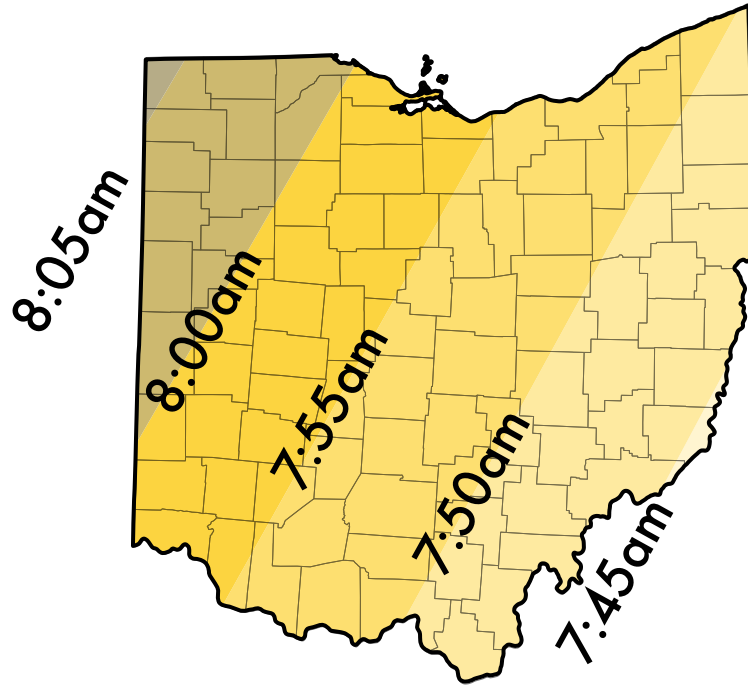
 **SAVE STANDARD TIME**

8:03am average school start in the US. CDC, US ED, SASS, 2015. <https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/mm6430a1.htm>
7:55am median work arrival in the US. 538, ACS, USCB, 2014. <https://fivehirtyeight.com/features/which-cities-sleep-in-and-which-get-to-work-early/>

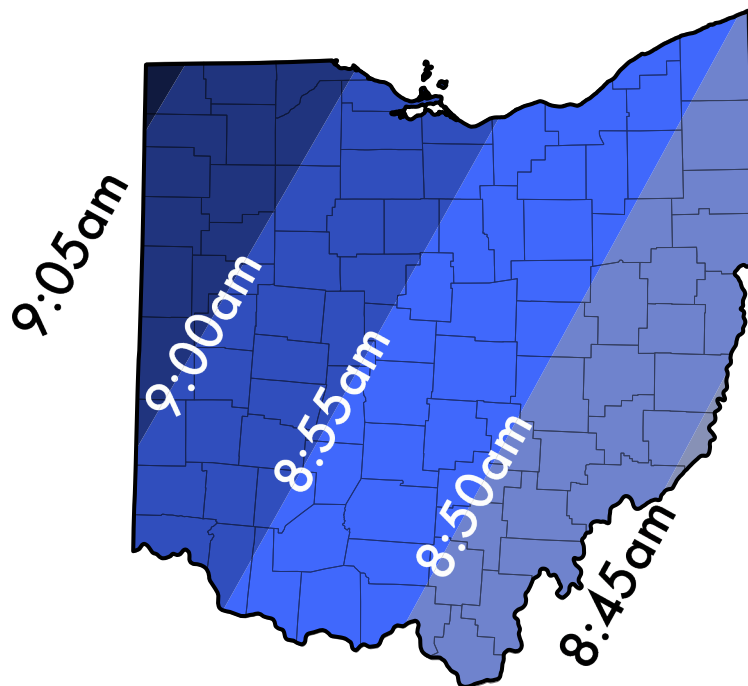
LATEST SUNRISES

Latest sunrises occur between the last week of December and first two weeks of January. Morning sunlight is most essential to health, mood, safety, education, and productivity.

Permanent Standard Time



Permanent Daylight Saving Time



SAVE STANDARD TIME



No on HCR 7 Permanent Daylight Saving Time

Support Instead Permanent Standard Time

Ohio rejected permanent DST when it was implemented by Congress in 1974. Permanent DST delayed Ohio sunrise past 8am for over four months, as late as 9:06am. Its dark mornings threatened lives and disrupted business. Congress reverted the nation to biannual clock change (summer DST, winter Standard Time) later that year.

Health and safety need morning sunlight, which only Standard Time can provide in winter.

US Senator from Ohio Led Repeal of Permanent DST in 1974

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — January 29, 1974

By Mr. TAFT:

S. 2909. A bill to amend the Emergency Daylight Saving Time Energy Conservation Act of 1973 in order to extend and revise the authorization to exempt individual States from the provisions of such act. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, the bill I am offering today will make it possible for any State to become exempt from daylight savings time in the winter. The effect of my amendment is to provide a procedure whereby Ohio or any other State could once again become subject to the provisions of the Uniform Time Act of 1966. The legislation which I am proposing would amend section 3(b) of the 1973 Emergency Daylight Saving Time Energy Conservation Act to allow the Governor of a State by proclamation, or in the absence of such a proclamation, the State legislature of any State to make a finding that the newly required all-year daylight saving time creates undue hardship or that it causes increased fuel consumption. Should such a proclamation be made, the President or his designee could be petitioned for an exemption from the provisions of the new act. If the State is exempted from the provisions of the new act, then it would automatically be subject to the provisions of section 260 a(a) of the Uniform Time Act of 1966 which required changeover to daylight saving time on the last Sunday of April of each year and ending on the last Sunday of October of each year. My amendment would provide a procedure for exemption of a State from the provisions of section 3(a) of the 1973 act which is the section that supercedes sections 260a(a) of the 1966 Uniform Time Act.

While I favor the complete repeal of

the daylight saving time in the winter and have cosponsored legislation to accomplish this, I also feel that each State should be given the opportunity to judge the effect of year around DST on its own economy. The State of Ohio, lying on the western edge of the eastern standard time zone, has found it unsatisfactory, however, another State may feel that winter daylight saving time does save energy and proves to be no inconvenience to its citizens. My legislation will give the States an alternative to study the possibility of repeal and take that step if they feel it will be beneficial.

I voted against the daylight saving time bill in the Senate on December 4. At that time, in my remarks on the Senate floor, I stated that because I live on the western edge of a time zone, many schoolchildren in my area of Ohio would have to get up earlier in the morning and would have to go to school in the dark or take buses in the dark. In addition, I stated my doubts, insofar as the economy of the State of Ohio is concerned, as to whether there would really be any material savings in the actual energy used because of the change to daylight saving time.

Since the changeover, on January 6, stories of horror and loss of work hours due to later daylight have come in from all over the Nation. In my hometown of Cincinnati, construction workers cannot do their work or must work inefficiently because of the dark during early hours. Many housewives also would prefer not having meter readers and servicemen coming into their homes before daylight. The DST has forced predawn calls by these employees. Highway maintenance crews are seriously affected by the DST. They must wait for daylight before starting their jobs, so they will

be more visible to passing motorists.

The most obvious problems, of course, have been the worry of mothers whose children must go to school before daylight.

Pictures of children waiting on corners, crossing streets and vacant lots in the darkness have appeared in major newspapers and magazines. Children who would not be roaming the streets after dark in the evening, are now doing the same thing during darkness, sometimes as late as 9 a.m., on their way to school.

While I do not believe we are saving a substantial amount of energy by switching to daylight saving time in the winter, we may save some lives and much inconvenience if we are able to exempt our States from this law. This bill does not automatically exempt every State, but it makes exemption possible, if the State agrees that there are other, safer ways to conserve fuel or that winter DST creates an undue hardship for its people.

I ask unanimous consent that the bill be printed in the Record.

There being no objection, the bill was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

S. 2909

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 3(b) of the Emergency Daylight Saving Time Energy Conservation Act of 1973 is amended to read as follows:

"(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, if a State, by proclamation of its Governor or in the absence thereof by Act of its State legislature, makes a finding 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."

<https://www.congress.gov/bound-congressional-record/1974/01/29>



SAVE STANDARD TIME



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The best clock for health, safety, education, economy, environment, civil liberties, and lasting public support.

	Permanent Daylight Saving Time	Permanent Standard Time
Morning Sunlight	Forces most people to start school or work before sunrise in winter.	Lets most people see light in morning (when biology needs it most) year-round.
Circadian Alignment	Misaligns clocks from circadian rhythms.	Aligns clocks to circadian rhythms.
Sleep Health	Forces most people to wake by alarm before dawn in autumn, winter, and spring. Dark mornings make waking harder. Light at night makes sleep harder.	Lets most people sleep naturally past dawn year-round. Bright mornings make waking easier. Darkness at night makes sleep easier.
Mental & Physical Health	Increases depression, substance abuse, obesity, high blood pressure, stroke, heart disease, diabetes, and cancer.	Improves mood, neurology, stress resilience, weight, heart health, immunity, and longevity.
Safety & Crime	Increases accidents and injury recovery times.	Improves alertness and decision-making.
Education & Economy	Impairs school performance. Decreases workplace productivity and wages.	Improves school performance. Increases workplace productivity and wages.
Farmers & Other Essential Workers	Shortens morning light needed for outdoor labor and all-day alertness.	Preserves morning light needed for outdoor labor and all-day alertness.
Energy & Environment	Darker mornings increase demand for morning heat. Brighter evenings increase demand for evening A/C.	Balances the sun's light and heat between morning and evening, for less demand, less expense, and less waste.
Radio Broadcasts	Dark mornings impair radio. News broadcasts would be delayed until most people have begun work.	Preserves morning light needed for radio broadcasts of morning news and traffic reports.
Civil Liberties	Overlaps work hours with morning prayer times of observant Jews and Muslims.	Respects natural balance of morning and evening sunlight to permit morning prayer.
Federal Law	Prohibited by the Uniform Time Act (15 USC §260a).	Approved for states by the Uniform Time Act (15 USC §260a).
Lasting Public Support	Repeatedly tried and reverted after winter is experienced in the US and other nations.	Observed in Arizona, Hawaii, all five US territories, and most nations for many decades.



SAVE STANDARD TIME

The best clock for health, safety, education, economy, environment, civil liberties, and lasting public support.

Endorsements of Permanent Standard Time as the Better Year-Round Clock

The following parties reject permanent Daylight Saving Time and endorse permanent Standard Time as the better year-round clock. These are not implied to be endorsements of the Save Standard Time entity. This list is non-comprehensive.

Health

Alabama Board of Med Examiners/Licensure Commission	American Academy of Cardiovascular Sleep
American Academy of Dental Sleep Medicine	American Academy of Neurology
American Academy of Sleep Medicine	American Association of Public Health Physicians
American College of Chest Physicians	American Medical Association
California Sleep Society	Canadian Sleep Society
Canadian Society for Chronobiology	Capitol Neurology
Dakota Sleep Society	Hampden District Medical Society
Indiana State Medical Association	Kentucky Sleep Society
Massachusetts Medical Society	Michigan Academy of Sleep Medicine
Missouri Sleep Society	National Sleep Foundation
Northwest Noggin Neuroscience	San Diego Academy of Child/Adolescent Psychiatry
San Diego Psychiatric Society	Sleep Research Society
Society for Light Treatment & Biological Rhythms	Society for Research on Biological Rhythms
Society of Anesthesia & Sleep Medicine	Society of Behavioral Sleep Medicine
Southern Sleep Society	Tennessee Sleep Society
Wisconsin Sleep Society	World Sleep Society

Education & Families

Anne Arundel County Public Schools	Colorado PTA
Florida PTA	League of Women Voters of Delaware County
Maryland Association of Boards of Education	National PTA
Regional Adolescent Sleep Needs Coalition	Start School Later

Safety & Labor

American College of Occupation & Environment	Association of Canadian Ergonomists
B-Society	Daylight Academy
Good Light Group	National Safety Council
Solaris Fatigue Management	USA Weather, Dallas–Fort Worth, Texas

News Editorial Boards

<i>Bloomberg Opinion</i>	<i>The Daytona Beach News-Journal</i>
<i>Minneapolis Star Tribune</i>	<i>The Oregonian</i>
<i>South Florida Sun Sentinel</i>	

Religious Rights

Adath Israel San Francisco	Agudath Israel of America
Agudath Israel of California	Agudath Israel of Chicago
Agudath Israel of Florida	Agudath Israel of Maryland
California Islamic University	Rabbinical Council of America
Rabbinical Council of California	

Doctors

Raúl Aguilar-Roblero MD PhD, Mexico
Shimon Amir PhD, Montreal, Quebec
Michael Antle PhD, Calgary, Alberta
Mariah Baughn MD, San Diego, California
Joseph Boyd PhD, Temecula, California
Hugo Calligaro PhD, San Diego, California
Jonathan Charest PhD, Calgary, Alberta
Joanna C Chiu PhD, Davis, California
Steven M Croft MD FAAN, Houston, Texas
Joseph De Konick PhD, Ottawa, Ontario
Grant Denn PhD, Colorado
Mona Ezzat MD, San Diego, California
Susan S Golden PhD, San Diego, California
John F Gottlieb MD, Chicago, Illinois
Chelsea Gustafson PhD, Portland, Oregon
Liz Harrison PhD, San Diego, California
Myriam Juda PhD, Vancouver, British Columbia
Elizabeth B Klerman MD PhD, Boston, Massachusetts
Jack Kruse DMD MD, New Orleans, Louisiana
Katja Lamia PhD, San Diego, California
Andy LiWang PhD, Merced, California
Beth Malow MD MS, Brentwood, Tennessee
Peter Mansbach PhD, Bethesda, Maryland
Melody T McCloud MD, Atlanta, Georgia
Matt Metzgar PhD, Charlotte, North Carolina
Thomas E Nordahl MD PhD, Davis, California
Ketema Paul PhD, Los Angeles, California
Frank Powell PhD, San Diego, California
Dorothy D Sears PhD, San Diego, California
Abhinav Singh MD MPH FAASM, Indiana
Andrea Smit PhD, Vancouver, British Columbia
Andrew Spector MD, Durham, North Carolina
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Tessa Sugarbaker MD MFT, San Francisco, California
Jennifer Thomas PhD, San Diego, California
Roger Tseng PhD, Ames, Iowa
Nathaniel F Watson MD MSc, Washington
Daniel S Whittaker PhD, Los Angeles, California
Amir Zarrinpar MD PhD, San Diego, California
Ying Zhang PhD, Indianapolis, Indiana

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Beverly Feldman RN MSN, Houston, Texas
Betty C Jung MPH RN MCHES, Connecticut
Aleta March RPSGT, Pilot Hill, California
Peter Varfalvy MSc, Quebec
Elizabeth Wellburn MA, Victoria, British Columbia

Salman Ahsan PhD, San Jose, California
Sonia Ancoli Israel PhD, San Diego, California
Susanna Barry PsyD, Medford, Massachusetts
William Bechtel PhD, San Diego, California
Maja J Buj MD, New York, New York
Oscar Castanon-Cervantes PhD, Atlanta, Georgia
Archana G Chavan PhD, Merced, California
Scott Cookson PhD, San Diego, California
Richard E Cytowic MD, Washington, DC
Jason DeBruyne PhD, Atlanta, Georgia
Jaime K Devine PhD, Baltimore, Maryland
Karen L Gamble PhD, Birmingham, Alabama
Cathy Goldstein MD MS, Ann Arbor, Michigan
Bill Griesar PhD, Portland, Oregon
Stacey Harmer PhD, Davis, California
Erik Herzog PhD, St Louis, Missouri
Royan Kamyar MD, La Mesa, California
Alison Kole MD MPH FCCP FAASM, New Jersey
Michael T Lam MD PhD, San Diego, California
Irving Lebovics DDS, Los Angeles, California
Travis Longcore PhD, Los Angeles, California
Emily Manoogian PhD, San Diego, California
Michael McCarthy MD PhD, San Diego, California
Girish Melkani MS PhD, San Diego, California
Ralph Mistlberger PhD, Vancouver, British Columbia
Marie Pariollaud PhD, La Jolla, California
Linda Petzold PhD, Santa Barbara, California
Kendall Satterfield PhD, San Diego, California
Lori L Shemek PhD, Dallas–Fort Worth, Texas
Benjamin Smarr PhD, San Diego, California
Barbara Sorg PhD, Portland, Oregon
Heather R Spence PhD, Arlington, Virginia
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Gayle Kahn Friedman LCSW, Studio City, California
Angela Miller MA BSEd, Springfield, Missouri
Jennifer Viau CNA, Washington
Ellen Wermter NP DBSM, Virginia

Individuals represent personal views in endorsement of permanent Standard Time policy; they do not endorse as representatives of their employers.



AMA calls for permanent standard time

NOV 15, 2022

HONOLULU – At its Interim Meeting, the American Medical Association (AMA) House of Delegates on Monday supported ending daylight saving time and move permanently to standard time.

The American Academy of Sleep Medicine and others pointed to the potential health benefits of the move.

“For far too long, we’ve changed our clocks in pursuit of daylight, while incurring public health and safety risks in the process. Committing to standard time has health benefits and allows us to end the biannual tug of war between our biological and alarm clocks,” said AMA Trustee Alexander Ding, M.D., M.A, MBA.

Although the chronic effects of remaining year-round in daylight saving time (which shifts daylight hours later in the evening) have not been well studied, sleep experts say that standard time (which shifts daylight hours earlier in the morning) aligns best with human circadian biology. Data show that the sudden change from standard time to daylight saving time in March is associated with significant public health and safety risks, including increased risk of adverse cardiovascular events, mood disorders, and motor vehicle crashes. Some studies suggest that the body clock does not adjust to daylight saving time even after a few months.

This year, the U.S. Senate passed a bill to establish permanent daylight saving time, but there is a lot of daylight between that version and the AMA-endorsed approach. The House has not taken up a bill on the issue. Twenty states have endorsed year-round daylight saving time, but Congress must act for the changes to take effect.

“Eliminating the time changes in March and November would be a welcome change. But research shows permanent daylight saving time overlooks potential health risks that can be avoided by establishing permanent standard time instead,” Ding said. “Sleep experts are alarmed. Issues other than patient health are driving this debate. It’s time that we wake up to the health implications of clock setting.”

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SRBR Talking Points about Daylight Saving Time (DST)

The talking points are meant to briefly address some key points raised by the media and laymen responses per Public Outreach Committee (POC) of the Society for Research on Biological Rhythms (SRBR). This is by no means the full scope of references, but we do have the key references, as well as the SRBR Position Paper on DST enclosed in this press kit to support our responses to the media. Please feel free to reach out to a SRBR POC at srbroureach@gmail.com in case you have any suggestions or comments.

Why do we care about Daylight Saving Time (DST)?

Approximately 1.6 billion people worldwide change their clocks twice a year to and from DST. This one-hour change in clock time to DST leads to decreased exposure to morning sunlight for some individuals (while DST is in place during the summer months in the US). Our body's internal biological clock needs exposure to morning sunlight to adjust to local time. When the exposure to sunlight in the morning is reduced, our biological clocks will drift later and later, making it harder to wake up. The one-hour shift in clock time during DST also exposes people to more evening light, which further pushes the biological clock to a later time and makes it more difficult to fall asleep. Because of the effect of reduced morning light and increased evening light on the biological clock, DST leads to sleep loss and a mismatch between the body clock and local time (also called social jetlag). Both sleep deprivation and social jetlag have negative effects on physical and mental health, including increased risks for diabetes, obesity, heart disease, depression, and some forms of cancer. Therefore, keeping DST during summer or all year round in the US, will have serious implications for public health and safety. These negative effects can be prevented by not switching to DST.

Why is permanent DST worse than permanent standard time?

DST means that we wake up in darkness and are exposed to more evening light, especially in the western parts of each of the time zones. Adhering to DST throughout the year would result in even more hours of morning darkness during winter for many people. This makes waking up more difficult for everyone, from school kids to adults, and is likely to worsen conditions such as seasonal affective disorders. Darker mornings and brighter evenings will push the circadian system later, and thus lead to later sleep timing. However, work and school hours do not change, so these later sleep times will result in more sleep deprivation and social jetlag (internal misalignment). As already mentioned, sleep deprivation and social jetlag have negative effects on physical and mental health, including increased risks for diabetes, obesity, heart disease, depression, and some forms of cancer. Brighter days and darker nights are critical for a healthier population year round. Thus, DST should be abolished, and we as biological rhythms experts clearly favor permanent Standard Time (when the clock times matches sun times).

Have we done permanent DST before?

In 1974, the United States decided to try permanent DST for two years, in order to save energy. At first, people were optimistic, with 79% in favor of the change. However, by February, after the first winter, support had dropped to 42%. This change of mind is likely due to the fact that waking up in the dark is harder. Keeping DST year-round also increases the duration of dark mornings in the winter! Most notably, energy savings were not seen under this permanent DST in 1974. In fact, permanent DST in 1974 in the US didn't make it for full two years: Congress rolled back the measure in a 383-to-16 vote, clearly demonstrating that this was a bad idea. Let's not replicate the errors of the past!

Is an increase in exercise during DST a good reason to stick to permanent DST?

Currently, DST occurs in spring, and ends after the summer. Those times of year are typically associated with more outdoor activities because of warmer temperatures. Although it has been argued that DST is associated with more physical activity during the summer months, it is more likely that the change in season is responsible for changes in physical activity patterns. It is also noteworthy that there is no direct evidence suggesting that permanent DST would be beneficial for physical activity during the winter months. Conversely, keeping Standard Time throughout the year (rather than DST) will not affect the seasonality of warmer temperatures and longer evening light in summer. Thus, it is unlikely that locking into Standard Time instead of DST will abolish the positive effects of exercise during the summer months.



End the Switch and Support **PERMANENT STANDARD TIME**

Every year, we make the switch between standard time and daylight saving time (DST) when we “fall back” to standard time in November and “spring forward” to DST in March. This annual switch is quite simply not good for our health. [Data clearly shows](#) that the **abrupt change from standard time to DST in March is associated with significant public health and safety risks**, including increased risk of adverse cardiovascular events, mood disorders, and motor vehicle crashes.

It's critical that we enact legislation to get rid of the switch between standard time and DST. **However, permanent DST is not the answer. Instead, we should move to permanent standard time.** [Current evidence](#) supports the adoption of year-round standard time, which aligns best with human circadian biology and provides distinct benefits for public health and safety. This position is shared by more than 20 medical, scientific, and civic organizations, including the American Academy of Sleep Medicine, American Academy of Neurology, American College of Chest Physicians, American College of Occupational and Environmental Medicine, National PTA, National Safety Council, Society for Research on Biological Rhythms, and World Sleep Society.

DST has been shown to lead to chronic sleep deprivation amongst adults and adolescents. [Research has found](#) that adolescents get less sleep and had longer reaction times, increased lapses in vigilance, and increased daytime sleepiness following the switch to DST. These effects are especially pronounced in children with autism who are especially susceptible to chronic sleep issues. Permanent standard time is the best option for health.

DST also leads to circadian misalignment - a mismatch in the timing between our biological clocks and our work, school, and sleep routines. This misalignment happens

when we are waking up in the dark to go to work or school or getting late evening light that can adversely affect the body's ability to fall asleep by suppressing melatonin. Circadian misalignment has been correlated with detrimental health effects, including cancer, cardiovascular disease, Type 2 diabetes, and neurodegenerative disease.

Congress previously enacted legislation to make DST permanent and repealed it less than a year later. During the 1974 energy crisis, permanent DST was thought to save energy by decreasing the need for electric lighting in the evening. However, energy savings from DST appear negligible, as air conditioning needs often increase in the late afternoon in the summer and heating needs often increase in the morning in the winter. In addition, the dark mornings were very unpopular, with sunrise arriving in DC and New York around 8:30am and not until around 9am in Detroit and Indianapolis. Moreover, a number of children were fatally struck by cars as they made their way to school in the dark. Permanent DST was repealed by Congress less than a year after its implementation. The House vote to end permanent DST was 383-16 and the Senate agreed in a voice vote.

AASM supports elimination of seasonal time changes in favor of a fixed, national, year-round standard time, which aligns best with human circadian biology and provides distinct benefits for public health and safety. For additional information contact Eric Albrecht at ealbrecht@aasm.org or AASM Washington Representatives Amy Kelbick at akelbick@mcdermottplus.com.

Just Say No to Permanent Daylight Saving

Congress is once again toying with an idea that will likely make everyone miserable. There's a better way.

The **Editors** are members of the Bloomberg Opinion editorial board.

When has the U.S. Senate ever moved faster?

In less than 30 seconds Tuesday afternoon, lawmakers unanimously consented to make daylight saving time permanent. The legislation never even came up for debate. Senators were apparently cranky enough about losing an hour of sleep last weekend to basically say they'd had enough.

In one sense, reform is welcome. Changing clocks twice a year – a policy adopted during World War I to conserve electricity – is disruptive to people's sleep and health. It's been associated with a rise in heart attacks, strokes and mood disorders; a spike in morning car crashes; and widespread discomfort, whining and unhappiness. By one estimate, the time shift costs the economy some \$434 million annually.

Sticking with the same time all year, then, would surely make sense. But why choose daylight saving time without a moment's consideration of the alternative?

Standard time is better aligned with the position of the sun and human nature. It generally synchronizes people's waking with sunrise and bedtime with darkness, in accordance with circadian rhythms. It also enables children and adults to go to school and work in daylight.

DST effectively does the reverse. By increasing exposure to morning darkness and evening light, it shifts body clocks later in the day and makes it difficult to fully wake up or easily fall asleep, a particular hazard for children. Having to be at school or work unnaturally early leads to "social jet lag," which is associated with a higher risk of obesity, heart disease and depression. As for conserving energy, the original rationale? Studies suggest DST may in fact do the opposite.

Of course, DST has its benefits. Some businesses – such as golf course operators and retail stores – may prefer giving customers an extra hour of sunlight on their way home from work. (Coffee shops might feel differently.) Added daylight also seems to be associated with a decrease in robberies and in evening car crashes. And many people simply prefer the extra afternoon light: In fact, a solid plurality of Americans now say they want to make DST permanent.

Perhaps they don't remember how unhappy everyone was the last time Congress imposed year-round DST, during the oil embargo of the early 1970s. Although the change was popular at first, late sunrises in the dead of winter soon weighed on people's minds. Energy savings proved negligible. Stories about children being injured or killed in accidents while walking to school in the dark gained national attention. Support for the initiative plunged by 37 percentage points in just three months. Congress soon reversed course entirely.

It will now fall to House lawmakers to once again determine the fate of daylight saving time. Before repeating a failed experiment, they should slow down and shed some more sunlight on this debate.

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Mexico falls back but won't spring forward as summer time abolished

Congress votes to scrap daylight saving and just keep standard time, meaning end to changing clocks twice a year

Lillian Perlmutter in Mexico City

Thu 27 Oct 2022 05.30 EDT

Pedro López, an office worker in the Mexican state of Veracruz, gets up before dawn, and drives in the moonlight an hour and a half to his job. “Leaving my house in the dark every single day and driving under the moon is horrible, especially in a landscape as beautiful as Veracruz,” he said.

But, for half a year at least, he'll be driving in the sunlight. **Mexico's** congress voted on Wednesday to abolish summer time, and when Mexicans set their clocks back this weekend, it will be for the last time. In March, they will not be turned forward.

López is among the 40% of Mexicans who recent polls suggest support the change; 35% oppose the shift. “I assume it depends on what kind of work schedule you have, but I think for the majority of us in the middle class, returning to God's schedule will be magnificent,” López said. (In the winter months, shorter days mean he'll still have to make his commute in the dark.)

Mexico is just the latest in a string of countries, states and territories **contemplating an end to the annual round** of “spring forward, fall back”.

One study, published by the National Autonomous University of **Mexico**, found that summer time only saved the country 0.16% in energy costs per year, and led to various negative side effects among the population, such as difficulty paying attention at work and school.

While American summer time, called daylight saving time, runs from March to November, Mexico has held summer time from March to October since 1996. This creates an odd purgatory for several weeks every six months when Mexico City does not align with the Central Time Zone.

The outliers to Mexico's schedule are the northern state of Sonora, which follows Arizona's specific schedule, and Quintana Roo, which keeps American daylight saving time to ease the experience of tourists at Cancun resorts. These states will continue their current practices under the new law.

Adding another element of confusion into the new regulations, large cities that border the United States, such as Juárez, Tijuana and Mexicali, will continue to use American daylight saving time to ease commerce. Driving just several kilometers outside the city will set the clocks back an hour for half the year.

Martha García, a massage therapist in Nuevo Laredo, one of the affected cities, said the exception makes sense, despite the inconvenient divide between urban and rural areas. “Of course it will affect us, keeping a different time than the interior of the country, but it's important to understand that our everyday lives and work are already more connected to the United States.”

Bety Beza, an administrative worker in Monterrey, Nuevo León, said she thought summer time brought zero advantages with its promise of more light. “It only made it so I had to wake up even earlier to work. The new law won't just affect my life, it will benefit my life,” she said.