

SB 320 -1, -2, -3 STAFF MEASURE SUMMARY

Senate Committee On Business and General Government

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Meeting Dates: 3/12, 3/26

WHAT THE MEASURE DOES:

Ceases annual one-hour change in time from standard time to daylight saving time and maintains Oregon on daylight saving time. Becomes operative at 2 AM on November 7, 2021. Refers Act to the people for their approval or rejection at next regular general election.

ISSUES DISCUSSED:

- Benefits of removing twice-annual time change
- Relative benefits and risks of regular versus daylight saving time
- Status of measures in the California and Washington state legislatures to maintain those states on permanent daylight saving time
- Benefits of keeping Oregon time aligned with neighboring west-coast states
- Challenges of programming software to account for time change

EFFECT OF AMENDMENT:

- 1 Exempts portion of state in Mountain Time Zone from permanent daylight time. Makes change to permanent daylight time in first November after California and Washington elect to maintain permanent daylight time. Repeals proposed time change if not operative by December 1, 2029.
- 2 Removes referral to voters.
- 3 Replaces referral to voters at next regular statewide general election with referral to voters at special statewide election held on same date as next primary election.

BACKGROUND:

Daylight saving time is the practice of setting the clock one hour forward for 34 weeks of the year, allowing for more daylight in the evening hours. The United States used daylight saving time at times during World War I and II, with some state and local governments persisting in the practice. The Uniform Time Act of 1966 standardized the practice nationwide, and allowed states to exempt themselves. Hawaii and Arizona, with the exception of the Navajo Nation, do not observe daylight saving time. Measures introduced in Congress, California, and Washington would end the twice-yearly time change and permanently maintain daylight saving time. According to the National Conference of State Legislatures, 26 states have introduced measures ending the practice of twice-yearly time changes.

A 2008 study concluded that the time spent changing clocks represented a \$1.7 billion opportunity cost to the U.S. population. Another study found that daylight saving time costs the U.S. economy more than \$433 million each year in the form of cardiac incidents, workplace injuries in the mining and construction sectors, and "cyberloafing" in office settings. A 2014 study found a 6.3 percent increase in fatal automobile accidents over the six days following the time change.

Senate Bill 320 ceases the one-hour time change and places Oregon permanently on daylight saving time. The measure is referred to voters for their approval or rejection the next regular general election. Senate Joint Memorial 6 urges Congress to allow states to permanently maintain themselves on daylight saving time.

PRELIMINARY