

**CONFORMS CALIFORNIA DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME TO FEDERAL LAW.
ALLOWS LEGISLATURE TO CHANGE DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME PERIOD.
LEGISLATIVE STATUTE.**

OFFICIAL TITLE AND SUMMARY

PREPARED BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

The text of this measure can be found on the Secretary of State's website at <http://voterguide.sos.ca.gov>.

- Establishes the time zone designated by federal law as “Pacific standard time” as the standard time within California.
- Provides that California daylight saving time begins at 2 a.m. on the second Sunday of March and ends at 2 a.m. on the first Sunday of November, consistent with current federal law.
- Permits the Legislature by two-thirds vote to make future changes to California's daylight saving

time period, including for its year-round application, if changes are consistent with federal law.

SUMMARY OF LEGISLATIVE ANALYST'S ESTIMATE OF NET STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT FISCAL IMPACT:

- This measure has no direct fiscal effect because changes to daylight saving time would depend on future actions by the Legislature and potentially the federal government.

FINAL VOTES CAST BY THE LEGISLATURE ON AB 807 (PROPOSITION 7)
(CHAPTER 60, STATUTES OF 2018)

Senate:	Ayes 26	Noes 9
Assembly:	Ayes 68	Noes 6

ANALYSIS BY THE LEGISLATIVE ANALYST

BACKGROUND

Federal Law Establishes Daylight Saving Time for Part of the Year. Federal law establishes a standard time zone for each area of the U.S. For example, California and other western states are in the Pacific standard time zone. Federal law requires the standard time of each zone to advance by one hour from early March to early November—a period known as Daylight Saving Time (DST). During

DST, sunrises and sunsets occur one hour later than they otherwise would. Currently, federal law does not allow states to adopt year-round DST. However, federal law allows states to opt out of DST and remain on standard time all year, as is currently the case in Arizona and Hawaii.

California Voted on DST About 70 Years Ago. In 1949, California voters approved an initiative measure which established DST in California. The

ANALYSIS BY THE LEGISLATIVE ANALYST

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Legislature can only make changes to that initiative measure by submitting those changes to the voters for their approval.

PROPOSAL

Proposition 7 allows the Legislature with a two-thirds vote to change DST (such as by remaining on DST year-round), as long as the change is allowed under federal law. Until any such change, California would maintain the current DST period.

FISCAL EFFECTS

No Direct Fiscal Effects on State and Local Governments. The measure would have no direct effect on state and local government costs or revenues. This is because any impacts would depend on future actions by the Legislature—and potentially the federal government—to change DST.

Potential Impacts of Changes to DST. If the Legislature changed DST, there could be a variety of effects. For

example, if the Legislature approved year-round DST, sunrises and sunsets would occur one hour later between November and March. Such a change could affect the net amount of energy used for lighting, heating, and cooling during those months. In addition, the current system of DST during part of the year likely affects the amount of sleep some people get when switching between standard time and DST twice a year. This potentially affects such things as worker productivity and the number of accidents. Year-round DST would eliminate these effects. The net effect of such changes on state and local government finances is unclear, but would likely be minor.

Visit <http://www.sos.ca.gov/campaign-lobbying/cal-access-resources/measure-contributions/2018-ballot-measure-contribution-totals/> for a list of committees primarily formed to support or oppose this measure. Visit <http://www.fppc.ca.gov/transparency/top-contributors/nov-18-gen.html> to access the committee's top 10 contributors.

If you desire a copy of the full text of the state measure, please call the Secretary of State at (800) 345-VOTE (8683) or you can email vigfeedback@sos.ca.gov and a copy will be mailed at no cost to you.

★ ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION 7 ★

What does it cost us to change our clocks twice a year? Here are some facts to consider.

University medical studies in 2012 found that the risk of heart attacks increases by 10% in the two days following a time change.

In 2016, further research revealed that stroke risks increase 8% when we change our clocks. For cancer patients the stroke risk increases 25% and for people over age 65 stroke risk goes up 20%. All because we disrupt sleep patterns.

And every parent knows what it means when our children's sleep patterns are disrupted twice a year.

Now consider money. Changing our clocks twice a year increases our use of electricity 4% in many parts of the world, increases the amount of fuel we use in our cars, and comes with a cost of \$434 million. That's money we can save.

Changing our clocks doesn't change when the sun rises or sets. Nature does that. Summer days will always be longer. Winter days will stay shorter.

Since 2000, 14 countries have stopped changing their clocks. And now 68% of all the countries don't do it. They allow nature to determine time, not their governments.

Lowering health risk. Reducing energy consumption. Saving money.

A YES vote on Proposition 7 allows California to consider making Daylight Saving Time or Standard Time our year-round time—changing things that are more important than changing our clocks.

Proposition 7 will require a two-thirds vote of the Legislature before any final decision is made.

ASSEMBLYMEMBER KANSEN CHU

California Assembly District 25

ASSEMBLYWOMAN LORENA GONZALEZ

California Assembly District 80

DR. SION ROY, M.D., Cardiologist

★ REBUTTAL TO ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION 7 ★

The proponents of permanent Daylight Saving insist it will save us energy. It will not. Many studies have been conducted on this topic and there is no conclusive evidence that full-time daylight saving will save us a dime. Any brief potential increase in certain medical conditions needs to be weighed against the dangers of it being dark later in the morning in the winter.

Changing our clocks twice a year may be inconvenient. But requiring days to start in the dark during winter is more than inconvenient—it's dangerous. It's dangerous for children heading to school or waiting for the bus in the dark and for adults who have to start their commutes in darkness as well. The same failed experiment in 1974 to have Daylight Saving Time year-round confirmed this dangerous reality.

The advantages of maintaining the present system of Daylight Saving Time in the spring, summer, and fall with Standard Time in the winter are clear:

- daylight into the evening in the summer
- daylight in the morning in the winter
- avoids putting us an hour ahead of neighboring western states and Mexico four months of the year

Increased danger for children and adults in winter, different time than the states around us. It's not worth it. Vote No on Prop. 7.

SENATOR HANNAH-BETH JACKSON

19th Senate District

★ ARGUMENT AGAINST PROPOSITION 7 ★

Please vote “No” on Proposition 7. Proposition 7 will result in California switching to permanent Daylight Saving Time. We’ve tried this before and it was a disaster. In 1974, an energy crisis led President Nixon to declare emergency full-time Daylight Saving Time. It was supposed to last 16 months but was stopped after 10 months because people hated the fact that in the morning, the sun rose too late. Daylight Saving Time does not create more hours of daylight. It just changes when those daylight hours occur. If you live in Anaheim, the sun will rise at 6:55 a.m. on Christmas morning this year. With Daylight Saving Time, it would be 7:55 a.m. We have Daylight Saving Time in the summer so it is light after we get home from work. And we switch to Standard Time in the winter so it’s light in the morning. What will it mean to have permanent Daylight Saving Time? The sun will rise an hour later than if we were on Standard Time. If you live in Eureka or Susanville, it would still be dark at 8 a.m. on New Year’s Day. If you live in Los Angeles or Twentynine Palms, the sun won’t rise until 7:30 a.m. or later from November to February. Those of you who like to wake up with the sun will wake up in the dark. You’ll be getting your family ready for the day in the dark; your kids will be walking to school or waiting for the school bus before the sun rises. For those of

you who get your exercise or attend religious services before work, you’ll be doing it in darkness. Some make the argument that Daylight Saving Time saves us energy or makes us safer. But there’s no scientific evidence of that. It’s just a question of convenience. We now have Daylight Saving Time in the summer so we can have extra light in the evening, when we can enjoy it, rather than having that daylight between 5 and 6 in the morning when we’d prefer it were dark. And then in the winter we switch back to Standard Time so it’s not so dark in the morning. Being on permanent Daylight Saving Time will put us out of sync with our neighbors. While we’ll always have the same time as Arizona, part of the year we’ll have the same time as the other Mountain Time states and the rest of the year we’ll be in line with Nevada, Oregon, Washington, and Mexico. Yes, it’s a minor inconvenience when we “Spring ahead” and we lose that hour (even though it’s great to get that extra hour when we “Fall back”). But avoiding these transitions is not worth the confusion with other states’ times, and the months of dark mornings we’ll have to endure if we have permanent Daylight Saving Time.
SENATOR HANNAH-BETH JACKSON
19th Senate District
PHILLIP CHEN, Assemblymember
55th District

★ REBUTTAL TO ARGUMENT AGAINST PROPOSITION 7 ★

Opponents of Proposition 7 can’t dispute the scientific and economic facts showing that the changing of clocks twice a year is hazardous to our health and our economy. Proposition 7 is about keeping our communities, workplaces, schools and roadways safe and productive. Whenever there’s a time change, studies show that heart attacks and strokes are more likely to occur. Children are knocked off their usual sleep pattern and become more unfocused in the classroom. Traffic accidents and workplace injuries increase significantly after we change our clocks.

Not to mention, our economy takes a \$434 million hit in lost productivity when clocks are set an hour forward and back every year. California can unwind the dangerous time switch by voting Yes on Proposition 7. Please join parents, medical professionals, and workplace safety advocates by voting Yes on Proposition 7.
www.YesProp7.info.
ASSEMBLYMEMBER KANSEN CHU
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