



Testimony in Opposition to SB 534 - General Provisions - Standard Time - Year-Round Daylight Saving Time

March 9, 2022

Good Afternoon Chair Pinsky, Vice Chair Kagan, and Members of the Education, Health and Environmental Affairs Committee:

Thank you for the opportunity to **testify in opposition to SB 534, unless it is amended as described below**, for the third year in a row. I am Lisa VanBuskirk, the leader of Start School Later's Maryland and Anne Arundel County chapters. The goal of my all-volunteer organization is to educate communities and policy makers about the physical and mental health, safety, and academic benefits of age-appropriate school hours. My organization opposes permanent Daylight Saving Time (pDST) because of the safety concerns regarding morning winter darkness and the negative impact on the circadian rhythm and health of every Marylander.

What is the difference between permanent Daylight Saving Time vs the status quo or permanent Standard Time? It is the difference between sunrise on the opening day of the Maryland General Assembly being at 8:24 a.m. versus 7:24 a.m. If you came to Annapolis at 7:30 on the Opening Day under permanent DST, the State House would look like the photo on the left. If you came to Annapolis at 7:30 this year, the State House looked like the photo on the right. For the March 10th bill hearing, sunrise would be the difference of 6:24 vs 7:24. Think about that on Monday March 14, when over the weekend, sunrise shifted to 7:20 as we return to Daylight Saving Time. Will you feel jet lagged and groggy in the morning?



Photos taken by Lisa VanBusirk, March 1, 2022.

Our circadian rhythm is regulated by sunrise, not sunset. A permanent delay of sunrise time would put all of us on a perpetual “social jet lag”, which would be most noticeable in the winter (like next Monday morning). This would affect our physical and emotional health and well-being, but would be particularly exacerbated for adolescents, who already experience a well-documented delay in sleep and wake times. **Permanent Daylight Saving Time, combined with the current too-early school start times, would have an even greater negative impact on adolescent circadian rhythm, safety, health, and academics, and is contrary to the intent of previous state legislation regarding school bell times** (2014’s HB 883 and 2016’s HB39).

This bill is contingent upon neighboring states passing similar permanent Daylight Saving Time legislation, as well as changing federal law. Legislation is mixed in Pennsylvania where there are bills supporting permanent Standard Time and supporting permanent Daylight Saving Time. Delaware passed permanent Daylight Saving Time legislation in 2019. In West Virginia and Virginia there is legislation supporting permanent Standard Time.¹

I acknowledge the negative health and social impacts society bears when we switch from Standard Time (ST) to Daylight Saving Time (DST). The very day of the hearing for the 2020 Senate’s version of the bill, the newspapers published stories about the negative effects of switching back and forth and the call by circadian scientists to move to permanent Standard Time and do away with Daylight Savings Time altogether, the complete opposite of this proposed legislation.² In 2020, the Baltimore Sun Editorial Board opposed this bill.³

The latest sunrises of the year in Maryland occur in December through January, which would be at about 8:25-8:39 a.m. depending on where you are in the state, under permanent DST. Civil dawn, the 30 minutes or so before sunrise, when it is light enough to see without artificial illumination, would therefore begin at about 8 a.m.

In 1974, the entire nation tried permanent DST, but it was a disaster with the extra morning darkness. The deaths of eight children in Florida and one in Connecticut were blamed on unsafe DST morning darkness within the first month. Congress reversed its decision later that same year. Enclosure 1 and 2 are articles from the Baltimore Sun covering the 1974 DST fiasco. In 1974, Anne Arundel County Public Schools and Baltimore County Public Schools delayed their school start times by 30 minutes due to safety concerns and several “near-miss” accidents (Enclosure 3, 4, and 5).

Forty-eight years later, Maryland’s schools start even earlier and many Maryland students of all ages already have bus pick-ups well before Civil Dawn. The average middle school start time is now 8:11 and the average high school start time is 7:54 a.m. Both levels have schools that start between 7:00 a.m. and 9:30 a.m. Most elementary schools start later in the morning, but there are elementary schools that start as early

¹ <https://savestandardtime.com/bills>

² https://www.wsj.com/articles/heres-why-health-experts-want-to-stop-daylight-saving-time-11583340645?fbclid=IwAR0YLjCfiS_D7RMQi55jqaXYUuKUORnk-o5GmmiQCgdOKbzAkLJyijB1Wmc

³ <https://www.baltimoresun.com/opinion/editorial/bs-ed-0309-daylight-savings-blues-20200306-o3dst4scwzchhgu7ywtuzpdk4-story.html>

as 7:30 a.m. and as late as 9:45 a.m.⁴ I took the liberty of comparing winter sunrise to school start times across Maryland. You can see the chart in Enclosure 6, **nearly all middle and high schools, plus a fair number of elementary schools would start before sunrise under permanent DST.**

It is not just the school bell time we ought to consider, but the fact that **so many more Maryland students will be picked up by a bus or walk to school in the dark during the winter. This is a safety issue.**

When Massachusetts studied the permanent DST issue in 2017, their report made two caveats to the implementation of what they called Atlantic Time; community education and later school start times. As the Massachusetts report acknowledges “One way to avoid the downsides of year-round DST for school-aged children would be to delay school start-times until after there is sufficient daylight for safe travel.”⁵ Many Maryland students ride buses for an hour, coupled with having to be at the bus stop 10 minutes early and arriving 15-30 minutes before the bell. We must take into account the impact of permanent DST on their safety during their dark commute before their pre-sunrise school start time.

Next school year (2022-2023), Arundel County Public Schools will move to new bell times that meet the 2016 Orange Ribbon for Health School Hours law passed by this committee and the entire legislation. The following school year (2023-2024), Howard County Public Schools intends to follow in their footsteps. Permanent Daylight Saving Time would negate these local efforts that are two decades in the making. If we cannot mandate age-appropriate school hours because of the false flag of “local control”, **could you consider permanent Standard Time, which would actually be better for every Marylander’s circadian rhythm, but especially for our adolescent students?**

Just as the list of groups that support age-appropriate start times continues to grow, so does the list of groups opposed to permanent DST. They include the American Academy of Sleep Medicine, National Safety Council, and the National PTA which “... is opposed to daylight saving time during the winter months because of the safety factor.”^{6 7}

Please **vote for an Unfavorable Report on SB 543, amend the bill to Permanent Standard Time, or amend the bill to include a mandate for a minimum safe, healthy, and age-appropriate start time for all schools.**

Thank you,



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Enclosure (1) – *The Baltimore Sun*, January 29, 1974

⁴ <https://www.startschoollater.net/md---statewide.html> see multiple graphics with list of all middle and high school start times and bell times relative to Orange Ribbon criteria.

⁵ https://www.ctnewsjunkie.com/upload/2017/11/Special_Commission_Commonwealths_Time_Zone.pdf

⁶ https://www.washingtonpost.com/lifestyle/wellness/sleep-daylight-saving-time-end/2020/08/28/213d3a0c-e8b8-11ea-bc79-834454439a44_story.html

⁷ <https://www.washingtonpost.com/science/2019/03/08/springing-forward-daylight-saving-time-is-obsolete-confusing-unhealthy-critics-say/>

Enclosure (2) – *The Baltimore Sun*, October 29, 1981

Enclosure (3) – *The Baltimore Sun*, January 5, 1974

Enclosure (4) – *The Baltimore Sun*, January 8, 1974

Enclosure (5) – *The Baltimore Sun*, January 8, 1974

Enclosure (6) – Permanent Daylight Saving Time vs Maryland Public School Start Times

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The Baltimore Sun, January 29, 1974

A mere three weeks after permanent Daylight Saving Time began, "...the small savings in energy that we will make do not justify the loss of lives of our children, nor the hardship placed upon our children and their parents...the lives of our children should receive first consideration."

Bids to kill daylight time heard

By ALBERT SEHLSTEDT, JR.
Washington Bureau of The Sun

Washington—There were serious moves in Congress yesterday to repeal year-around daylight saving time, which went into effect only three weeks ago as an energy-saving measure.

Congressmen in both houses expressed concern over schoolchildren who have been endangered on roads and highways during the dark morning hours of winter.

In Florida, a special session of the state legislature was scheduled for today so that clocks could be turned back an hour. Eight schoolchildren have been killed in pre-dawn accidents there.

"The inescapable conclusion to be reached is that darkness had a great deal to do with the pre-dawn deaths," said Gov. Reubin Askew, who called the
See DAYLIGHT, A4, Col. 1

Children's deaths spur bid to repeal daylight saving

DAYLIGHT, from A1
one-day session solely to deal with the daylight saving time issue.

In the United States Senate, Marlow W. Cook (R., Ky.) rose in support of repealing the year-round daylight saving plan, cleared by Congress December 14, and cited the Florida deaths, plus a reported increase in sexual assaults on youngsters in Minnesota and problems in other states.

Senator Dick Clark (D., Iowa), sponsor of one of the bills to repeal the daylight measure, said it was the No. 1 issue he confronted when traveling in his home state during the Christmas recess.

"I think it's time we recognize we may well have made a mistake," Senator Clark told his colleagues.

8 bills in House

Senator Robert Dole (R., Kan.), also sponsoring a repealer, said the daylight bill passed in December had little in-depth study.

The majority leader, Senator Mike Mansfield (D., Mont.), said he was appalled by the Florida deaths and urged the Senate Commerce Committee to give repeal legislation its immediate consideration.

On the House side of the Capitol, there are eight bills before the Commerce Committee calling for the repeal of winter daylight saving time. All have been introduced since congressmen returned from their home districts to Washington January 21.

Representative Claude Pepper (D., Fla.), who, along with most of the Florida delegation, is supporting repeal, said last week that "the small savings in energy that we will make do not justify the loss of lives of our children nor the hardship placed upon our children and their parents."

"I regret for others their loss of benefit from energy that would be saved in the country and from extra time at the end of the day, but the lives of our children should receive first consideration."

Forecasts of energy savings with daylight time appear to have been exaggerated, according to Senator Clark. He said in a floor speech on the subject yesterday that the Federal Power Commission has estimated that only two-tenths of 1 per cent of this month's fuel savings could be attributed to daylight time. Savings of from 1 to 3 per cent had been hoped for.

If Congress does, indeed, conclude that it made a mistake in enacting daylight time for the winter months, much of the problem that the new law created is already behind the nation.

The sun is rising earlier each day and light could be over most of the country in the morning before the repealers are approved by the appropriate congressional committees and transportation agencies are given adequate advance warning to change their schedules, and the legislation is finally enacted into law.

The Baltimore Sun, October 29, 1981.

Two months were added to Daylight Saving Time. Regarding the 1974 permanent DST, "Mr. Ottinger acknowledged there was an increase in child fatalities during the winter months through February..."

More daylight time voted

Washington (AP)—The House voted yesterday to extend daylight saving time from six to eight months a year over objections that the time change would jeopardize the safety of tens of thousands of school children.

The 243-165 vote came as supporters said the change, adding March and April to the daylight saving time months, would save energy because there would be more daylight during the time people are awake and need it.

Critics, especially rural congressmen, challenged that, saying more, not less, energy would be used. That plus the fear that school children would be forced to go to school in the dark could force many rural states to drop daylight saving time altogether, they argued.

The action by the House, which still must be approved by the Senate, reverses a decision the House made in 1976 when it rejected a similar proposal.

Under the plan, daylight saving time would be initiated on the first weekend in March rather than the last weekend in

April. At that time clocks would be moved ahead one hour, yielding more daylight in the evening and less in the morning. Clocks would be turned back an hour on the last weekend of October, the same time they are adjusted under the current law.

Representative Richard L. Ottinger (D, N.Y.), who sponsored the bill, said government studies of the 1974-1975 period, when the United States had year-round daylight saving time, showed energy savings of 100,000 barrels of oil a day in March and April and no increase in child fatalities.

Mr. Ottinger acknowledged that there was an increase in child fatalities during the winter months through February, but not in March or April.

The House plan would retain provisions for any state entirely within one time zone to opt out of the entire daylight saving system, as Arizona has. But the House rejected a proposal that would have let any state avoid going onto daylight saving time for only the two additional spring months.

The Baltimore Sun, January 5, 1974

Anne Arundel County Public Schools delays all opening and closing times of schools 30 minutes to recoup savings in electricity, as a result of the shift to permanent Daylight Saving Time.

"The AAA said millions of pedestrians will be on the streets in partial or total darkness during morning hours, including children on their way to school."

Daylight saving prompts Arundel school shift

Only one county in the Baltimore metropolitan area has announced it will alter schedules significantly as the nation turns its clocks ahead an hour tomorrow in converting to Daylight Saving Time.

Anne Arundel officials said yesterday that all opening and closing times of schools, school offices and school-related activities would be rescheduled one-half hour later than normal, beginning Monday.

Schools in Baltimore city and county, and in Howard and Harford counties said there were no changes planned in any scheduled-times.

Daylight time will remain in effect throughout most of the nation through October, 1975.

The White House has said

the switch could cut back the demand for heating and electricity by as much as 3 per cent—particularly in the northern regions of the country—because people will not need to turn on their lights as early at night.

The change over at 2 A.M. tomorrow will mark the first time the nation has gone on year-round Daylight Saving time since World War II.

The switch to daylight time could create some problems for drivers, the American Automobile Association said. The AAA said millions of pedestrians will be on the streets in partial or total darkness during the morning hours, including children on their way to school.

Enclosure (4)

The Baltimore Sun January 8, 1974

Cover Photo

"Going to school in darkness, pupils board their bus on Frederick Road, Catonsville. 7:40 A.M."

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Going to school in darkness, pupils board their bus on Frederick road, Catonsville, at 7:40 A.M.

Readers note—Linda Pearson

The Baltimore Sun January 8, 1974

"No injuries were reported in the Baltimore area, although county police advised school authorities that there had been some "close shaves" at school crossings."

"...most calls came from parents of high school and junior high school girls...Dundalk Senior High and Delaney Senior High, for example begin classes at 8 A.M. and 8:05 A.M. about a half hour before sunrise at 8:30 A.M."

*These two high schools now start at 7:45 a.m.

The Baltimore Sun (Baltimore, Maryland) • 8 Jan 1974, Tue • Page 1

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County schools to start later as protests swell

BY MIKE BOWLER

Flooded with calls from anxious parents and harried school crossing guards, Baltimore county school officials yesterday delayed morning bus and class schedules one-half hour.

The new schedule, effective tomorrow morning through Friday, February 15, was announced yesterday afternoon after officials said they received hundreds of calls from concerned and angry parents who saw their children set out for school in darkness on the first day of year-round Daylight Saving Time.

A spokesman for the Baltimore Archdiocese said yesterday there were no plans to alter the schedules of parochial schools in the area.

Anne Arundel county yesterday began a one-half hour

later starting time. City school officials, who checked with other urban districts on the East Coast, said they would stick with regular schedules. Almost all city schoolbus riders use Mass Transit Administration buses.

After receiving a call from a Baltimore county motorist who said he had narrowly missed hitting a group of students waiting for a bus before dawn yesterday, James A. Sensenbaugh, the state school superintendent, urged Maryland drivers to "drive with extreme caution during the morning pre-school hours."

In Maryland and across the nation, school switchboards were buzzing as the energy-saving measure went into effect. See DAYLIGHT, A5, Col. 1

County schools to start later in wake of protests

DAYLIGHT, from A1
fect about two weeks after the shortest day of the winter.

No injuries were reported in the Baltimore area, although county police advised school authorities that there had been some "close shaves" at school crossings. A teen-aged girl in Seymour, Conn., was struck and killed by a car as she walked to school shortly after 7 A.M.

Crossing guards in Salt Lake City, where sunrise was at 8:52 A.M., were issued flashlights.

A Baltimore county school spokesman said most calls came from the parents of high school and junior high school girls. Bus routes in the county are designed so that high school students are picked up first, then elementary students, most of whom begin school at 9 A.M.

Dundalk Senior High and Delaney Senior High, for example, began classes at 8 A.M. and 8:05 A.M., about a half-hour before sunrise at about 8:30 A.M.

Afternoon schedules in the county are not affected, meaning that students will get a half-hour "vacation" each day until February 15. This comes on top of five energy-saving and snow days that had been included in the schedule and will not be made up, said Robert Y. Dubel, deputy superintendent.

Mr. Dubel said the afternoon schedule was not changed because many bus drivers have other jobs that could be disrupted by an extension of school hours.

"We made the change for

two reasons," he said. "The police department formally requested it. They said some crossing guards had had a tough time and some close shaves. We also got an unbelievable reaction in terms of concerned parents. The phone's been ringing all day."

Schoolchildren, of course, were not the only ones affected by the time change. Adults had to leave for work in the dark, and the traffic jam on the Jones Falls expressway occurred on schedule—in the dawn's early light.

A few parents who remembered long, early morning walks to class in their own school days, scoffed at the delayed openings. "I caught the bus in the dark when I was growing up, and I didn't mind," said Robin Poling of Clarksburg, W.Va., where school hours were moved ahead a full hour.

Other parents noted that their teen-agers had never had trouble in the darkness at the other end of the day. "I know I could never keep mine home at night," said Mr. Dubel.

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Permanent Daylight Saving Time vs Public School Hours in **Maryland***

Under permanent Daylight Saving Time, the latest winter sunrise in Maryland, would be between 8:25 - 8:35 a.m., depending on location.

Civil Dawn is the approximately 30 minutes before sunrise, when it is possible to see without artificial illumination

How much earlier before sunrise or civil dawn, are students waiting for buses or walking to school?

RED = School starts before winter sunrise. **GREEN** = Start times after winter sunrise.

<u>County/School District</u>	HS start time or start ranges	MS start time or start ranges	ES start time or start ranges
Allegany County	7:40	7:40	8:00 to 8:45
Anne Arundel County	7:30	8:10 to 9:10	8:10 to 9:45
Baltimore City	7:45 to 9:00	7:45 to 9:00	7:45 to 9:00
Baltimore County	7:10 to 7:45	7:40 to 8:30	8:35 to 9:20
Calvert County	7:25 to 7:40	7:22 to 8:25	8:30
Caroline County	7:50	7:40	9:00
Carroll County	7:30	8:25 to 8:35	7:45 to 9:30
Cecil County	7:40	7:50-8:10	9:00
Charles County	7:25 to 8:05	7:45 to 8:50	8:30 to 9:30
Dorchester County	7:50 to 8:15	7:55 to 8:05	8:30 to 9:00
Frederick County	7:30	8:00	8:20 to 9:00
Garrett County	8:25	8:30	8:15 to 8:40
Harford County	7:30	8:15	9 to 9:30
Howard County	7:25	7:40 to 8:25	8:35 to 9:25
Kent County	7:45	8:40	8:00 to 9:00
Montgomery County	7:45	7:55 to 8:15	9:00 to 9:25
Prince George's County	7:45 to 9:30	7:45 to 9:30	7:45 to 9:15
Queen Anne's County	7:35	7:45	7:30 to 8:55
Somerset County	7:30	7:20	8:00
St Mary's County	8:00	7:05 to 7:55	8:25 to 9:00
Talbot County	7:45 to 7:50	7:45 to 7:50	8:40
Washington County	8:45	7:20 to 8:45	7:30 to 9:15
Wicomico County	7:45	7:45 to 9:15	8:15 to 9:15
Worcester County	7:48 to 8:07	7:30 to 8:00	7:45 to 8:30

* based on 2017-2018 school start time data collected by SSL Maryland

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