

**Second Regular Session
Seventy-third General Assembly
STATE OF COLORADO**

REREVISED

*This Version Includes All Amendments
Adopted in the Second House*

LLS NO. 22-0919.01 Megan Waples x4348

HOUSE BILL 22-1297

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A BILL FOR AN ACT

101 **CONCERNING THE DESIGNATION OF DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME AS THE**
102 **STANDARD YEAR-ROUND TIME WITHIN THE STATE WHEN**
103 **ALLOWED BY FEDERAL LAW.**

Bill Summary

(Note: This summary applies to this bill as introduced and does not reflect any amendments that may be subsequently adopted. If this bill passes third reading in the house of introduction, a bill summary that applies to the reengrossed version of this bill will be available at <http://leg.colorado.gov>.)

Currently, "United States Mountain Standard Time" (MST), defined in federal law as coordinated universal time minus 7 hours, is the standard time within Colorado. During the period of daylight saving time (i.e., the second Sunday in March to the first Sunday in November) time is advanced one hour. Federal law allows a state to stay on standard time

Shading denotes HOUSE amendment. Double underlining denotes SENATE amendment.
*Capital letters or bold & italic numbers indicate new material to be added to existing statute.
Dashes through the words indicate deletions from existing statute.*

SENATE
3rd Reading Unamended
April 19, 2022

SENATE
2nd Reading Unamended
April 18, 2022

HOUSE
3rd Reading Unamended
April 1, 2022

HOUSE
Amended 2nd Reading
March 31, 2022

year round, but does not currently allow a state to adopt daylight saving time year round.

The bill makes daylight saving time, defined as coordinated universal time minus 6 hours, the year-round standard time within the state, but takes effect only if a federal law is enacted to allow states to remain on daylight saving time year round.

1 *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Colorado:*

2 **SECTION 1. Legislative declaration.** (1) The general assembly
3 hereby finds and declares that:

4 (a) The federal "Uniform Time Act of 1966" was enacted to
5 promote the observance of a uniform system of time throughout the
6 United States;

7 (b) The "Uniform Time Act of 1966" requires the standard time
8 in each time zone to be advanced by one hour beginning on the second
9 Sunday in March and ending on the first Sunday in November, commonly
10 known as daylight saving time;

11 (c) Under current federal law, states may exempt themselves from
12 observing daylight saving time, but are prohibited from enacting
13 year-round daylight saving time;

14 (d) Research shows that changing the clocks in accordance with
15 the "Uniform Time Act of 1966" has negative impacts on businesses,
16 individuals, and families;

17 (e) The decrease in workplace productivity resulting from
18 changing the clocks has a negative impact on the businesses of Colorado;

19 (f) The increase in heart attacks, strokes, and traffic accidents
20 resulting from changing the clocks has a negative impact on the health of
21 the residents of Colorado;

22 (g) The worsened sleep of the residents of Colorado, particularly

1 infants, resulting from changing the clocks has a negative impact on
2 individuals in Colorado and young families in particular;

3 (h) Changing the time, even if it is only by one hour, disrupts our
4 body clocks or circadian rhythm. For most people, the resulting tiredness
5 is simply an inconvenience. For some, however, the time change can have
6 more serious consequences to their health.

7 (i) The mental effects of changing time have been noted to
8 increase depression while the change also compromises sleep duration
9 and efficiency;

10 (j) Crime rates, including homicides, go down during daylight
11 saving time;

12 (k) Many people prefer daylight saving time to standard time
13 because it allows for more daylight hours in the evening when most
14 people are able to better utilize it for enjoying the outdoors, exercise,
15 shopping, and dining out;

16 (l) Eighteen states, including Colorado's neighboring states of
17 Utah and Wyoming, have already enacted laws to permanently stay on
18 daylight saving time year-round when federal law changes to allow states
19 to move to permanent daylight saving time; and

20 (m) Consequently, the residents and businesses of Colorado would
21 benefit from not changing the clocks and staying on daylight saving time
22 year round when federal law allows.

23 **SECTION 2.** In Colorado Revised Statutes, 2-4-109, **amend** (1)
24 and (2); and **add** (2.5) as follows:

25 **2-4-109. Standard time - daylight saving time - definition -**
26 **repeal.** (1) (a) The standard time within the state, except as provided in
27 subsection (2) of this section, is that which is now known and designated

1 by act of congress as "United States Mountain Standard Time".

2 (b) THIS SUBSECTION (1) IS REPEALED, EFFECTIVE ON THE DATE
3 SUBSECTION (2.5) OF THIS SECTION TAKES EFFECT.

4 (2) (a) From two o'clock antemeridian on the second Sunday of
5 March, until two o'clock antemeridian on the first Sunday of November,
6 or such other times and days as may, from time to time, be designated by
7 act of congress, the standard time in this state so established shall be one
8 hour in advance of the standard time now known as "United States
9 Mountain Standard Time".

10 (b) THIS SUBSECTION (2) IS REPEALED, EFFECTIVE ON THE DATE
11 SUBSECTION (2.5) OF THIS SECTION TAKES EFFECT.

12 (2.5) (a) THE STANDARD TIME WITHIN THE STATE THROUGHOUT
13 THE YEAR IS COORDINATED UNIVERSAL TIME MINUS SIX HOURS. AS USED
14 IN THIS SECTION, "COORDINATED UNIVERSAL TIME" MEANS THE TIME
15 SCALE MAINTAINED THROUGH THE GENERAL CONFERENCE OF WEIGHTS
16 AND MEASURES AND INTERPRETED OR MODIFIED FOR THE UNITED STATES
17 BY THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE IN COORDINATION WITH THE
18 SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

19 (b) (I) THIS SUBSECTION (2.5) TAKES EFFECT AT TWO O'CLOCK
20 ANTEMERIDIAN ON THE FIRST SUNDAY OF NOVEMBER AFTER THE
21 GOVERNOR NOTIFIES THE REVISOR OF STATUTES THAT THE FOLLOWING
22 CONDITIONS HAVE OCCURRED:

23 (A) A FEDERAL LAW IS ENACTED AND TAKES EFFECT THAT
24 AUTHORIZES STATES TO ADOPT COORDINATED UNIVERSAL TIME MINUS SIX
25 HOURS, COMMONLY KNOWN AS "UNITED STATES MOUNTAIN DAYLIGHT
26 SAVING TIME", AS THE STANDARD TIME FOR THE STATE THROUGHOUT THE
27 YEAR; AND

1 (B) AT LEAST FOUR STATES IN THE MOUNTAIN STANDARD TIME
2 ZONE, IN ADDITION TO COLORADO, ENACT LEGISLATION THAT BECOMES
3 LAW MAKING COORDINATED UNIVERSAL TIME MINUS SIX HOURS,
4 COMMONLY KNOWN AS "UNITED STATES MOUNTAIN DAYLIGHT SAVING
5 TIME", THE STATES' STANDARD TIME THROUGHOUT THE YEAR.

6 (II) THE GOVERNOR SHALL NOTIFY THE REVISOR OF STATUTES IN
7 WRITING OF THE DATE ON WHICH THE CONDITIONS SPECIFIED IN
8 SUBSECTION (2.5)(b)(I) OF THIS SECTION HAVE OCCURRED BY E-MAILING
9 THE NOTICE TO REVISOROFSTATUTES.GA@STATE.CO.US.

10 (III) FOR PURPOSES OF THIS SUBSECTION (2.5)(b), THE MOUNTAIN
11 STANDARD TIME ZONE INCLUDES ARIZONA, NEW MEXICO, COLORADO,
12 UTAH, WYOMING, MONTANA, AND THE SOUTHERN PORTION OF IDAHO AS
13 DESCRIBED IN 15 U.S.C. SEC. 264.

14 **SECTION 3. Act subject to petition - effective date.** This act
15 takes effect at 12:01 a.m. on the day following the expiration of the
16 ninety-day period after final adjournment of the general assembly; except
17 that, if a referendum petition is filed pursuant to section 1 (3) of article V
18 of the state constitution against this act or an item, section, or part of this
19 act within such period, then the act, item, section, or part will not take
20 effect unless approved by the people at the general election to be held in
21 November 2022 and, in such case, will take effect on the date of the
22 official declaration of the vote thereon by the governor.