

**1999 DRAFTING REQUEST**

**Assembly Joint Resolution**

Received: 12/18/1998

Received By: **dykmapj**

Wanted: **As time permits**

Identical to LRB:

For: **Mary Panzer (608) 266-7513**

By/Representing: **George Hardy**

This file may be shown to any legislator: **NO**

Drafter: **dykmapj**

May Contact:

Alt. Drafters:

Subject: **Memorials - Congress to**

Extra Copies:

**Pre Topic:**

No specific pre topic given

**Topic:**

Year-round daylight savings time

**Instructions:**

See Attached

**Drafting History:**

<u>Vers.</u>	<u>Drafted</u>	<u>Reviewed</u>	<u>Typed</u>	<u>Proofed</u>	<u>Submitted</u>	<u>Jacketed</u>	<u>Required</u>
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Page 2

FE Sent For:

**<END>**

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12/21/99  
Per the  
request  
of Lisa  
@ Panzer's  
office

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*mrc/KJF 11/17*

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## HISTORICAL AND STATUTORY NOTES

**Change of Name**  
Act June 25, 1948, eff. Sept. 1, 1948, substituted "United States attorney" for "district attorney". See § 541 et seq., Title 28, Judiciary and Judicial Procedure.

## LIBRARY REFERENCES

## Administrative Law

Assistant attorney general, enforcement of this section, see 28 CFR § 6.55.  
Lime barrels and containers, see 15 CFR § 240.1 et seq.

## SUBCHAPTER VII—STANDARD BASKETS AND CONTAINERS

**§§ 251 to 256. Repealed.** Pub.L. 90-628, § 1(a) Oct. 22, 1968, 82 Stat. 1320

## HISTORICAL AND STATUTORY NOTES

Section 251, Acts Aug. 31, 1916, c. 426, § 1, 39 Stat. 673; June 11, 1934, c. 447, § 1, 48 Stat. 930, set the standards for Climax baskets for grapes and other fruits and vegetables and for mushrooms.

Section 252, Act Aug. 31, 1916, c. 426, § 2, 39 Stat. 673, set the standards for the standard basket or container for small fruits and vegetables.

Section 253, Acts Aug. 31, 1916, c. 426, § 3, 39 Stat. 674; June 11, 1934, c. 447, § 2, 48 Stat. 930, set the penalties for failure to conform to standards.

Section 254, Act Aug. 31, 1916, c. 426, § 4, 39 Stat. 674, provided for examinations and tests by the Department of Agriculture and for the promulgation of rules

and regulations covering allowable tolerances and variations.

Section 255, Acts Aug. 31, 1916, c. 426, § 5, 39 Stat. 674; June 25, 1948, c. 646, § 1, 62 Stat. 909, made the United States attorney responsible for commencing actions to enforce penalties.

Section 256, Act Aug. 31, 1916, c. 426, § 6, 39 Stat. 674, covered the guaranty given by manufacturers or sellers of baskets as to the correctness of such containers.

## Effective Date of Repeal

Section 3 of Pub.L. 90-628 provided that: "This Act [repealing 251 to 257] and amending section 1453(b)(3) of this title shall become effective 60 days after enactment [Oct 22, 1968]."

## SUBCHAPTER VIII—STANDARD HAMPERS, ROUND STAVE BASKETS, AND SPLINT BASKETS FOR FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

**§§ 257 to 257i. Repealed.** Pub.L. 90-628, § 1(b), Oct. 22, 1968, 82 Stat. 1320

## HISTORICAL AND STATUTORY NOTES

Section 257, Acts May 21, 1928, c. 664, § 1, 45 Stat. 685; June 28, 1954, c. 406, § 1, 68 Stat. 301; Aug. 30, 1964, Pub.L. 88-516, § 1, 78 Stat. 697, set the dimensions for standard hampers and round stave baskets.

Section 257a, Acts May 21, 1928, c. 664, § 2, 45 Stat. 685; Aug. 30, 1964,

Pub.L. 88-516, § 2, 78 Stat. 697, set the dimensions for standard splint baskets.

Section 257b, Act May 21, 1928, c. 664, § 3, 45 Stat. 686, provided for the promulgation of regulations allowing reasonable variations in hampers and baskets.

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the Secretary of Agriculture of the manufacturer's dimension specifications for hampers and baskets.

Section 257d, Acts May 21, 1928, c. 664, § 5, 45 Stat. 686; Aug. 30, 1964, Pub.L. 88-516, § 3, 78 Stat. 697, set out penalties for violations and covered the guaranty given by manufacturers and sellers of hampers and baskets as to their correctness.

Section 257e, Act May 21, 1928, c. 664, § 6, 45 Stat. 686, provided for the seizure of illegal hampers and baskets, and the procedure covering their condemnation.

Section 257f, Act May 21, 1928, c. 664, § 7, 45 Stat. 687, allowed manufacture of hampers and baskets for foreign sale in conformity with foreign specifications.

Section 257g, Acts May 21, 1928, c. 664, § 8, 45 Stat. 687; June 25, 1948, c. 646, § 1, 62 Stat. 909, placed upon the United States Attorney the duty to prosecute for violations of this subchapter.

Section 257h, Act May 21, 1928, c. 664, § 9, 45 Stat. 687, provided for the promulgation of regulations covering examinations and tests by the Secretary of Agriculture.

Section 257i, Act May 21, 1928, c. 664, § 10, 45 Stat. 687, authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with other agencies in carrying out the provisions of this subchapter.

## Effective Date of Repeal

Repeal of sections effective 60 days after Oct. 22, 1968, see § 3 of Pub.L. 90-628, set out as a note under former §§ 251 to 256 of this title.

## SUBCHAPTER IX—STANDARD TIME

## LIBRARY REFERENCES

## Administrative Law

Standard time zone boundaries, see 49 CFR § 71.1.

**§ 260. Congressional declaration of policy; adoption and observance of uniform standard of time; authority of Secretary of Transportation**

It is the policy of the United States to promote the adoption and observance of uniform time within the standard time zones prescribed by sections 261 to 264 of this title, as modified by section 265 of this title. To this end the Secretary of Transportation is authorized and directed to foster and promote widespread and uniform adoption and observance of the same standard of time within and throughout each such standard time zone.

(Pub.L. 89-387, § 2, Apr. 13, 1966, 80 Stat. 107; Pub.L. 97-449, § 2(c), Jan. 12, 1983, 96 Stat. 2439.)

## HISTORICAL AND STATUTORY NOTES

Revision Notes and Legislative Reports  
1966 Acts, House Report No. 1315 and Conference Report No. 1385, see 1966 U.S. Code Cong. and Adm. News, p. 2111.

House Report No. 1701 and Conference Report No. 2236, see 1966 U.S. Code Cong. and Adm. News, p. 3362.

1983 Acts. Detailed Explanation prepared by the Office of the Law Revision

Council, see 1982 U.S. Code Cong. and Adm. News, p. 4220.

Amendments  
1983 Amendments, Pub.L. 97-449, substituted "Secretary of Transportation" for "Intrastate Commerce Commissioner".

## Effective Dates

1966 Acts. Section 5 of Pub.L. 89-387 provided that "This act [which enacted

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## 15 § 260

sections 260, 260a, 266, and 267 of this title and amended sections 261 to 263 of this title shall take effect on April 1, 1967, except that if any State, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, or any political subdivision of the United States, or any political subdivision thereof, observes daylight saving time in the year 1966, such time shall advance the standard time otherwise applicable in such place by one hour and shall commence at 2 o'clock antemeridian on the last Sunday in April of the year 1966 and shall end at 2 o'clock antemeridian on the last Sunday in October of the year 1966."

**Short Title**  
1966 Acts, Section 1 of Pub. L. 89-387 provided "That this Act [which enacted sections 260, 260a, 266, and 267, and

**American Digest System**  
Time 14.

**Encyclopedias**  
C.J.S. Time § 7, 17.

### LIBRARY REFERENCES

### COMMERCE AND TRADE Ch. 6

amended sections 261 to 263 of this title may be cited as the "Uniform Time Act of 1966."

**Abolition of Interstate Commerce Commission and Transfer of Functions**  
Interstate Commerce Commission transferred and functions of Commission transferred, except as otherwise provided in Pub. L. 104-88, to Surface Transportation Board effective Jan. 1, 1996, by sections 702 of title 49, Transportation, and section 101 of Pub. L. '04-88, set out as a note under section 701 of title 49. References to Interstate Commerce Commission deemed to refer to Surface Transportation Board, a member or employee of the Board, or Secretary of Transportation, as appropriate, see section 205 of Pub. L. 104-88, set out as a note under section 701 of title 49.

### NOTES OF DECISIONS

#### 2. Retroactive effect

The Uniform Time Act of 1966, which enacted this section and amended §§ 260, 266, and 267 of this title and amended §§ 261 to 263 of this title, could not be given retroactive effect to nullify resolutions of board of county commissioners and governing board of second-class city located in the county which had been adopted several months before passage of the Act, and more than a year prior to its effective date, even if such resolutions were to be considered in violation of the Act. *Whitmer v. House*, Kan.1967, 426 P.2d 100, 198 Kan. 629.

## § 260a. Advancement of time or changeover dates

### (a) Duration of period; State exemption

During the period commencing at 2 o'clock antemeridian on the first Sunday of April of each year and ending at 2 o'clock antemeridian on the last Sunday of October of each year, the standard time of each zone established by sections 261 to 264 of this title, as modified by section 265 of this title, shall be advanced one hour and such time as so advanced shall for the purposes of such sections 261 to 264, as

### Ch. 6 WEIGHTS, MEASURES, STANDARD TIME

## 15 § 260a

so modified, be the standard time of such zone during such period; however, (1) any State that lies entirely within one time zone may by law exempt itself from the provisions of this subsection providing for the advancement of time, but only if that law provides that the entire State (including all political subdivisions thereof) shall observe the standard time otherwise applicable during that period, and (2) any State with parts thereof in more than one time zone may by law exempt either the entire State as provided in (1) or may exempt the entire area of the State lying within any time zone.

### (b) State laws superseded

It is hereby declared that it is the express intent of Congress by this section to supersede any and all laws of the States or political subdivisions thereof insofar as they may now or hereafter provide for advances in time or changeover dates different from those specified in this section.

### (c) Violations; enforcement

For any violation of the provisions of this section the Secretary of Transportation or his duly authorized agent may apply to the district court of the United States for the district in which such violation occurs for the enforcement of this section; and such court shall have jurisdiction to enforce obedience thereto by writ of injunction or by other process, mandatory or otherwise, restraining against further violations of this section and enjoining obedience thereto.

(Pub. L. 89-387, § 3, Apr. 13, 1966, 80 Stat. 107; Pub. L. 97-267, Mar. 30, 1972, 86 Stat. 116; Pub. L. 97-449, § 2(c), Jan. 12, 1983, 96 Stat. 2439; Pub. L. 99-359, § 2(b), July 8, 1986, 100 Stat. 764.)

### HISTORICAL AND STATUTORY NOTES

#### Revision Notes and Legislative Reports

1966 Acts, House Report No. 1315 and Conference Report No. 1385, see 1966 U.S. Code Cong. and Adm. News, p. 2111.

House Report No. 1701 and Conference Report No. 2236, see 1966 U.S. Code Cong. and Adm. News, p. 3362.

1972 Acts, House Report No. 92-915, see 1972 U.S. Code Cong. and Adm. News, p. 2201.

1983 Acts, Detailed Explanation prepared by the Office of the Law Revision Counsel, see 1982 U.S. Code Cong. and Adm. News, p. 4220.

1986 Acts, Senate Report No. 99-267 and House Report No. 99-185, see 1986 U.S. Code Cong. and Adm. News, p. 1739.

#### Amendments

1986 Amendments, Subsec. (a), Pub. L. 99-359 substituted "first Sunday in April" for "last Sunday in April".

1983 Amendments, Subsec. (c), Pub. L. 97-449 substituted "Secretary of Transportation" for "Interstate Commerce Commission".

1972 Amendments, subsec. (a), Pub. L. 92-267 authorized any State with parts thereof lying in more than one time zone to exempt by law that part of such State lying within any time zone from the provisions of this subsection providing for the advancement of time.

#### Effective Dates

1986 Acts, Section 2(c) of Pub. L. 99-359 provided that: "This section [amending this section and enacting fro-



visors set out as notes under this section] shall take effect 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act [July 8, 1986], except that if such effective date occurs in any calendar year after March 1, this section shall take effect on the first day of the following calendar year."

**Abolition of Interstate Commerce Commission and Transfer of Functions**

Interstate Commerce Commission abolished and functions of Commission transferred, except as otherwise provided in Pub. L. 104-88, to Surface Transportation Board effective Jan. 1, 1996, by sections 702 of Title 49, Transportation, and section 101 of Pub. L. 104-88, set out as a note under section 701 of title 49. Reference to Interstate Commerce Commission deemed to refer to Surface Transportation Board, a member or employee of the Board, or Secretary of Transportation as appropriate, see section 205 of Pub. L. 104-88, set out as a note under section 701 of Title 49.

**Adjustment by General Rules or Interim Action With Respect to Hours of Operation of Daytime Standard Amplitude Modulation Broadcast Stations**

Section 2(d) of Pub. L. 99-359 provided that:

"(1) Notwithstanding any other law or any regulation issued under any such law, the Federal Communications Commission shall, consistent with any existing treaty or other agreement, make such adjustment by general rules, or by interim action pending such general rules, with respect to hours of operation of daytime standard amplitude modulation broadcast stations, as may be consistent with the public interest, including the public's interest in receiving interference-free service.

"(2) Such general rules, or interim action, may include variances with respect to operating power and other technical operating characteristics.

"(3) Subsequent to the adoption of such general rules, they may be varied with respect to particular stations and areas because of the exigencies in each case."

**Congressional Findings: Expansion of Daylight Saving Time**  
Section 2(a) of Pub. L. 99-359 provided that:  
"The Congress finds—

"(1) that various studies of governmental and nongovernmental agencies indicate that daylight saving time over an expanded period would produce a significant energy savings in electrical power consumption;

"(2) that daylight saving time may yield energy savings in other areas besides electrical power consumption;

"(3) that daylight saving time over an expanded period could serve as an incentive for further energy conservation by individuals, companies, and various governmental entities at all levels of government, and that such energy conservation efforts could lead to greatly expanded energy savings; and

"(4) that the use of daylight saving time over an expanded period could have other beneficial effects on the public interest, including the reduction of crime, improved traffic safety, more daylight outdoor playtime for the children and youth of our Nation greater utilization of parks and recreation areas, expanded economic opportunity through extension of daylight hours to peak shopping hours and through extension of domestic office hours to periods of greater overlap with the European Economic Community."

**Effectiveness of State Exemption in Effect on July 8, 1986**

Section 2(c) of Pub. L. 99-359 provided that:

"Any law in effect on the date of the enactment of this Act [July 8, 1986]—

"(1) adopted pursuant to section 3(a)(3) of the Uniform Time Act of 1966 [subsec. (a)(2) of this section] by a State with parts thereof in more than one time zone, or

"(2) adopted pursuant to section 3(a)(1) of such Act [subsec. (a)(1) of this section] by a State that lies entirely within one time zone,

shall be held and considered to remain in effect as the exercise by that State of the exemption permitted by such Act [15 U.S.C.A. 260a(a)] unless that State, by law, provides that such exemption shall not apply."

**Emergency Daylight Saving Time Energy Conservation**  
Pub. L. 93-182, Dec. 15, 1973, 87 Stat. 707, as amended by Pub. L. 93-434, Oct. 5, 1974, 88 Stat. 1209, enact the Emergency Daylight Saving Time Energy Con-

Ch. 6 WEIGHTS, MEASURES, STANDARD TIME

Section Act of 1973, which extended daylight saving time. The act was enacted at 2 a.m. on the fourth Sunday which occurred after Dec. 15, 1973 and terminated at 2 a.m. on the last Sunday of April 1975.

**EXECUTIVE ORDERS**

**EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 11751**

Dec. 15, 1973, 38 F.R. 34725

**EXEMPTIONS FROM DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME AND REALIGNMENTS OF TIME ZONE LIMITS**

By virtue of the authority vested in me by section 3(b) of the Emergency Daylight Saving Time Energy Conservation Act of 1973 (Public Law 93-182) (hereinafter "the Act") [set out as a note under this section], section 301 of title 3 of the United States Code, and as President of the United States, it is hereby ordered as follows:

**Section 1.** The Secretary of Transportation (hereinafter "the Secretary") is hereby designated and empowered to exercise the authority vested in me by section 3(b) of the Act [set out as a note under this section] to grant an exemption from section 3(a) of the Act (which establishes daylight saving time as standard time) [set out as a note under section], or a realignment of a time zone limit, pursuant to a proclamation of a Governor of a State finding that the exemption or realignment is necessary to avoid undue hardship or to conserve fuel in the State or a part thereof.

**Sec. 2.** In deciding to grant or deny an exemption or realignment, the Secretary shall consider, among other things,

**LIBRARY REFERENCES**

- Administrative Law  
Daylight savings time, see 49 CFR § 71.2
- American Digest System  
Time § 14.
- Encyclopedias  
C.J.S. Time §§ 7, 17.

**NOTES OF DECISIONS**

- Generally 1
- Enforcement 4
- Local ordinances 2
- Review 5

**State exemptions 3**

1. **Generally**  
Where the Uniform Time Act of 1966, which enacted this section and §§ 260, 266, and 267 of this title and amended

Note 1

§ 261 to 263 of this title, was lawfully applicable to State of Indiana, daylight savings time was lawful time between last Sunday in April and last Sunday in October of each year in respect to time zones into which State of Indiana was officially divided. Time Life Broadcast Co. v. Boyd, S.D.Ind.1968, 289 F.Supp. 219.

2. Local ordinances

Observance of mountain standard time by owners of retail liquor establishments, to determine opening and closing hours of their establishments, in area where central standard time was prescribed by the Uniform Time Act of 1966, which enacted this section and amended §§ 261 to 263 of this title, was inconsistent therewith and was in violation of North Dakota statute limiting sale of alcoholic beverages to certain hours. State ex rel. Schrodo v. Fyfe, N.D.1968 157 N.W.2d 830

Decree enjoining use of lighted recreational area prior to 7 a.m. and after 10 p.m. should refer to prevailing mountain time rather than mountain standard time, so as to be applicable when daylight saving time is in effect. Corporation of Presiding Bishop of Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints v. Ashton, Idaho 1968, 448 P.2d 185, 92 Idaho 571.

Resolutions of board of county commissioners and governing board of second class city located in the county insular as they changed from mountain standard time to central standard time hours for employees of the county and city respectively was within scope of lawful authority of those bodies and not in conflict with any state or federal law. Whitmer v. House, Kan.1967, 426 P.2c 100, 198 Kan. 629.

3. State exemptions

That mountain standard time was in prevailing use in particular county would not preempt enforcement, throughout state, of statewide policy favoring central standard time, in absence of statutory provision applicable to individual county. State ex rel. Schirado v. Fyfe, N.D.1968, 157 N.W.2d 830.

Under provision of Michigan Constitution that power of referendum must be invoked within 90 days following final adjournment of legislative session at which law was enacted, such reserved power could properly be invoked, con-

cerning exemption from this section prior to end of legislative session at which exemption was given immediate effect. Michigan Farm Bureau v. Hare, Mich. 1967, 151 N.W.2d 797, 379 Mich. 387.

Under this section extended power of exemption need not be exercised prior to the Sunday in April which precedes the intended period of exemption, and this section does not forestall exemptive action covering all or any portion of the Sunday to Sunday period ahead should the legislative assembly of the state fail for any reason, to act prior to the first of the two Sundays. Michigan Farm Bureau v. Hare, Mich.1967, 151 N.W.2d 797, 379 Mich. 387.

Under this section awarding exemptive right to "any state", acceptance or rejection of the exemption may be accomplished by law effected by people of state, as well as by Legislature of that state. Michigan Farm Bureau v. Hare, Mich. 1967, 151 N.W.2d 797, 379 Mich. 387.

4. Enforcement

Pendency of administrative proceeding to determine whether official boundary line between eastern and central standard time zones of State of Indiana should be adjusted did not justify adoption by Secretary and General Council of United States Department of Transportation of a general policy of not enforcing provisions of the Uniform Time Act of 1966, which enacted this section and §§ 260, 266, and 267 of this title and amended §§ 261 to 263 of this title, particularly in respect to daylight savings time for period from August 28, 1968 to October 31, 1968 and did not justify their communicating policy of nonenforcement to citizens of Indiana, thus encouraging them to disobey the law. Time Life Broadcast Co. v. Boyd, S.D.Ind.1968, 289 F.Supp. 219.

In view of specific designation of federal district courts as the proper forum for enforcement of the Uniform Time Act of 1966, which enacted this section and §§ 260, 266, and 267 of this title and amended §§ 261 to 263 of this title, and the express declaration of governing procedure in such proceedings, state courts are excluded from any jurisdiction in connection therewith. Whitmer v. House, Kan.1967, 426 P.2d 100, 198 Kan. 629.

5. Review  
Where there was as yet no authoritative federal precedent concerning question of interpretation and application of this section it became original duty of state Supreme Court to interpret and apply such section. Michigan Farm Bureau v. Hare, Mich. 1967, 151 N.W.2d 797, 379 Mich. 387.

§ 261. Zones for standard time; interstate or foreign commerce

For the purpose of establishing the standard time of the United States, the territory of the United States shall be divided into eight zones in the manner provided in this section. Except as provided in section 260a(a) of this title, the standard time of the first zone shall be based on the mean solar time of the sixtieth degree of longitude west from Greenwich; that of the second zone on the seventy-fifth degree; that of the third zone on the ninetieth degree; that of the fourth zone on the one hundred and twentieth degree; that of the fifth zone on the one hundred and thirty-fifth degree; that of the sixth zone on the one hundred and fiftieth degree; and that of the eighth zone on the one hundred and sixty-fifth degree. The limits of each zone shall be defined by an order of the Secretary of Transportation, having regard for the convenience of commerce and the existing junction points and division points of common carriers engaged in interstate or foreign commerce, and any such order may be modified from time to time. As used in sections 261 to 264 of this title, the term "interstate or foreign commerce" means commerce between a State, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, or any possession of the United States and any place outside thereof. (Mar. 19, 1918, c. 24 § 1, 40 Stat. 450; Apr. 13, 1966, Pub.L. 89-387, § 4(a), 80 Stat. 108; Jan. 12, 1983, Pub.L. 97-449, § 2(c), 96 Stat. 2439.)

HISTORICAL AND STATUTORY NOTES

Revision Notes and Legislative Reports  
1966 Acts: House Report No. 1315 and Conference Report No. 1385, see 1966 U.S. Code Cong. and Adm. News, p. 2111.  
House Report No. 1701 and Conference Report No. 2236, see 1966 U.S. Code Cong. and Adm. News, p. 3362.  
1983 Acts: Detailed Explanation prepared by the Office of the Law Revision Counsel, see 1982 U.S. Code Cong. and Adm. News, p. 4220.

Amendments  
1983 Amendments: Pub.L. 97-449 substituted "Secretary of Transportation" for "Interstate Commerce Commission."  
1966 Amendments: Pub.L. 89-387 increased the number of time zones from

LRB-137111

DD:Kmg

Preliminary Draft

1999

WISCONSIN ASSEMBLY JOINT RESOLUTION

Fix Request Ref sheet

Relating to memorializing Congress to make daylight savings time permanent throughout the United States.

Whereas, many persons enjoy daylight savings time during part of the year; and

Whereas, daylight savings time accords better with the rhythms of human life and allows people to spend more time in outdoor activities in the evening; and

Whereas, daylight savings time increases productivity, improves health, increases recreational activities, and reduces auto accidents, crime and energy consumption; and

Whereas, during World Wars I and II and during the oil crisis of 1974 and 1975, our nation turned to year-round daylight savings time as an economy measure to conserve energy and improve the quality of life; and

Whereas, arguments against daylight savings time, such as the claim that it is dangerous in the morning, are not supported by statistics; and

Whereas, the department of transportation has found a significant decrease in traffic accidents and fatalities during extended periods of evening daylight; and

Whereas, changing clocks and schedules twice a year is considered a burden by many citizens and businesses; and

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Whereas, twice a year dairy farmers adjust their milking schedules ~~five~~ minutes each day to conform to the time changes, even though farm animals have no concept of time so their biological clocks must be adjusted twice a year; and

Whereas, under current federal law the states may not have permanent daylight savings time throughout the year; now, therefore, be it

~~the state of~~

the state of

Resolved by the assembly, the senate concurring, That the Legislature of Wisconsin hereby memorializes Congress to pass legislation that would establish daylight savings time year-round in the United States; and, be it further

shall

Resolved, That the assembly chief clerk provide a copy of this joint resolution to the Governor of Wisconsin, to each member of the Wisconsin congressional delegation, to the President and Vice President of the United States, to each member of the President's cabinet and to the chief clerks of the U.S. Senate and U.S. House of Representatives.

(End)

(B)(I); no scoring



State of Wisconsin  
1999 - 2000 LEGISLATURE

LRB-1371/2  
PJD:kmg:jf

*W. J. ...*  
*...*

**1999 ASSEMBLY JOINT RESOLUTION**

1     **Relating to:** memorializing Congress to make daylight savings time permanent  
2             throughout the United States.  
3             Whereas, many persons enjoy daylight savings time during part of the year;  
4     and  
5             Whereas, daylight savings time accords better with the rhythms of human life  
6     and allows people to spend more time in outdoor activities in the evening; and  
7             Whereas, daylight savings time increases productivity, improves health,  
8     increases recreational activities and reduces auto accidents, crime and energy  
9     consumption; and  
10            Whereas, during World Wars I and II and during the oil crises of 1974 and 1975,  
11     our nation turned to yearround daylight savings time as an economy measure to  
12     conserve energy and improve the quality of life; and  
13            Whereas, arguments against daylight savings time, such as the claim that it is  
14     dangerous in the morning, are not supported by statistics; and





Thurs a.m.

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