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| BILL ANALYSIS |

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| H.B. 1393 |
| By: Metcalf |
| State Affairs |
| Committee Report (Unamended) |

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| **BACKGROUND AND PURPOSE**  The practice of "springing forward" and "falling back" through twice-a-year clock changes for daylight saving time (DST) can disrupt routines, cause frustration, and even pose risks to public health. According to the American Academy of Sleep Medicine, the disruption of our body's internal clocks can lead to serious health issues, including an increased risk for heart attacks and strokes. In 2022, the U.S. Senate passed the Sunshine Protection Act, which would make DST permanent in the United States for states who choose to observe DST year-round. H.B. 1393 seeks to address this issue by requiring the State of Texas to observe DST in this manner if the U.S. Congress enacts the appropriate legislation. |
| **CRIMINAL JUSTICE IMPACT**  It is the committee's opinion that this bill does not expressly create a criminal offense, increase the punishment for an existing criminal offense or category of offenses, or change the eligibility of a person for community supervision, parole, or mandatory supervision. |
| **RULEMAKING AUTHORITY**  It is the committee's opinion that this bill does not expressly grant any additional rulemaking authority to a state officer, department, agency, or institution. |
| **ANALYSIS**  H.B. 1393 amends the Government Code to require the State of Texas to observe daylight saving time (DST) year-round in the entirety of Texas, irrespective of time zone. The bill takes effect only if the U.S. Congress enacts legislation that becomes law authorizing the State of Texas to observe DST year-round. |
| **EFFECTIVE DATE**  Except as otherwise provided, September 1, 2025. |