

THE COURT REPORTERS' COLLEGE, 2007-2008, 7/00

1166 STAFF HOUSE

APPROX 1166

TEACHERS' RETIREMENT BOARD

(as of June 30, 2004)



Charlie Arteaga, Chair

Term Expires: January 31, 2005

Charlie Arteaga has been an Alaskan resident for 33 years. He resides in Ketchikan. He received his Bachelor's in Education at Arizona State University and his Masters in Counseling at the University of Oregon. He was an educator with the Ketchikan Gateway Borough School District until 1996.

Mr. Arteaga was appointed to the Teachers' Retirement Board by Governor Tony Knowles. He is now employed in other sectors of public service and tourism. He intends to remain an active Alaskan citizen.



Gayle W. Harbo, Vice Chair

Term Expires: June 30, 2005

Gayle Harbo arrived in Alaska in 1957, married Sam Harbo in 1958, and lived in Cold Bay, Juneau and Nome before settling in Fairbanks in 1962. She graduated from North Carolina State University in Raleigh with a BS in Mathematics and earned a Master of Arts in Teaching at the University of Alaska-Fairbanks. She taught at Lathrop High School for most of her twenty-five years in the Fairbanks District and served as coordinator of the school's Advanced Placement Program and on the District's Curriculum Committee. She worked on committees which wrote the evaluation documents used by the district and served on several budget committees. Since retiring in 1993, she has enjoyed traveling with her husband and assisting him with several building projects for each of their four children. She loves her home and garden and the opportunity to take care of any or all of their seven grandchildren.



Richard J. Solie, Sr.

Term Expires: January 31, 2007

Richard Solie has been an Alaska resident for 33 years. He received his Bachelor's degree from the University of Wisconsin, Superior, and his Ph.D. degree in Economics from the University of Tennessee. After seven years of teaching in the "Lower 48", he served as Professor of Economics, Head of the Department of Economics, and Acting Dean of the School of Management at the University of Alaska, Fairbanks during the period from 1970-1986. Following his retirement from UAF, he was self-employed in his own economic consulting firm. He and his wife, Elsie, live in Fairbanks along with their four children and ten grandchildren.



Robert G. Boko

Term Expires: June 30, 2005

Robert Boko was born and educated in Bridgeport, Connecticut. He later moved to Washington State where he received a BA in Music & Music Education from Western Washington University. After volunteering for the draft, serving in the Korean war and receiving the Bronze Star Medal with the 7th Infantry Division, he returned to the U.S. and taught instrumental music in Seattle in 1954. He later earned a Master of Arts degree from Teachers College Columbia University in New York City. In 1956, Robert took a position in Kodiak teaching music to grades 7 through 12, then moved to Fairbanks in 1959. During his time in Fairbanks, Robert began an All-State Band, Orchestra and Choir. Today this program is one of the most successful events for students throughout the State. He has been a teacher and administrator in the Fairbanks North Star Borough School District. Upon retiring from the district, he worked as an adjunct staff member at UAF, supervising student teachers throughout the State. Robert has been a member of the Fairbanks School board and a board member for Mount Edgecumbe High School in Sitka. Over the past seven years, Robert has been working with students in festival and clinic settings in Western Alaska, South Central & the Interior. For the past six years, he has been a councilman for the City of Fairbanks. In his spare time, Robert is the music director & conductor of the Fairbanks Community Band in addition to serving on several local boards.



Dick Schulz

Term Expires: January 31, 2006

Dick Shultz moved to Alaska in 1970 from Anselmo, a small town in central Nebraska. He settled in Mentasta Lake, a remote native village southwest of Tok where he taught kindergarten through the eighth grade. Dick relocated to Northway and taught there for five years after which his career took him to Delta-Greely as a school guidance counselor. In 1978, Dick returned to rural teaching in Nabesna until 1980, when he returned to the Delta-Greely School District as the assistant superintendent.

Dick left his career in education in 1982 when he was elected to the House of Representatives for District 17. He served in the legislature for ten years, eight as a representative and two as a senator until he retired from public service in 1992. Dick and his wife live in a rustic setting near Tok, where he enjoys life as an avid outdoorsman.

Dick was appointed to serve on the Teachers' Retirement Board by Governor Murkowski and he is looking forward to serving. He says, "I have always been concerned about maintaining the integrity of the fund to insure future retirees that their system will be able to provide stable retirement benefits."

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
2005 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Fiscal Note Number: _____
 Bill Version: HB 170
 () Publish Date: _____

Revision Date/Time (Note if correction): _____ Dept. Affected: OOG
 Title: An Act relating to the qualifications RDU: Executive Operations
of public members of the PERS and TERS Boards Component: Executive Office
 Sponsor: Representative Kelly
 Requester: House State Affairs Committee Component No.: 6

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

Note: Amounts do not include inflation unless otherwise noted below.

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011
Personal Services						
Travel						
Contractual						
Supplies						
Equipment						
Land & Structures						
Grants & Claims						
Miscellaneous						
TOTAL OPERATING	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES						
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CHANGE IN REVENUES ()						
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FUND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF						
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1037 GF/Mental Health						
Other (Specify Type--Do not abbreviate)						
TOTAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Estimate of any current year (FY2005) cost: 0.0

Mark this box (X) if funding for this bill is included in the Governor's FY 2006 budget proposal:

POSITIONS

Full-time						
Part-time						
Temporary						

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

This legislation has no fiscal impact on the Office of the Governor.

Prepared by: Gail Fenumai, Asst. Administrative Director
 Division: Division of Administrative Services, Office of the Governor
 Approved by: Linda J. Perez, Administrative Director
 Agency: Division of Administrative Services, Office of the Governor

Phone: 465-3895
 Date/Time: 3/21/05 10:56 AM
 Date: 3/21/2005

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Sec. 2 - APRIS

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Paul — all members present

Let's call the meeting to order

open 9:35
close 11:40

Let the record reflect that it is 9:30 a.m. on Saturday April 23rd, 2005.

Present are:

Representative Elkins

Representative Ramras

Representative Gruenberg

Representative Gardner

Representative Lynn

And myself, Representative Gatto

Representative Seaton is on an excused absence

At this time I would like to remind everyone to turn off their cell phones and address questions through the chair.

Today we will hear:

- ✓ =+ HB 48 EXPENDITURE FOR CAPITOL CONSTRUCTION
- ✓ + HB 176 ELIMINATE DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME
- and
- ✓ *+ HB 23 CONSTRUCTION OF LEGISLATIVE HALL

WE WILL MEET AGAIN ON TUESDAY AT 8:00 IN THE MORNING.

CLOSED PUBLIC TESTIMONY
OW ALL 3

Gatto

ATTACHMENT A

15 U.S.C.S., Sec. 260-267, Standard Time

UNITED
STATES
CODE
SERVICE

Lawyers Edition

☆☆☆

Title
15

Common
and
Trade

§§ 80-1-650

SCS

YES

§ 257b provided for the promulgation of regulations allowing reasonable variations in hampers and baskets; § 257c required approval by the Secretary of Agriculture of the manufacture's dimension specifications for hampers and baskets; § 257d set out penalties for violations and covered the guaranty given by manufacturers and sellers of hampers and baskets as to their correctness; § 257e provided for the seizure of illegal hampers and baskets, and the procedure covering their condemnation; § 257f allowed manufacture of hampers and baskets for foreign sale in conformity with foreign specifications; § 257g placed upon the United States Attorney the duty to prosecute for violations; § 257h provided for the promulgation of regulations covering examinations and tests by the Secretary of Agriculture; and § 257i authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with other agencies.

mentioned in this
909, which
see 28 USCS

STANDARD TIME

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

YES

It is the policy of the United States to promote the adoption and observance of uniform time within the standard time zones prescribed by the Act entitled "An Act to save daylight and to provide standard time for the United States", approved March 19, 1918 (40 Stat. 450; 15 U.S.C. 261-264) [15 USCS §§ 261 et seq.], as modified by the Act entitled "An Act to transfer the Panhandle and Plains section of Texas and Oklahoma to the United States standard central time zone", approved March 4, 1921 (41 Stat. 1446; 15 U.S.C. 265) [15 USCS § 265]. 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.
(Apr. 13, 1966, P. L. 89-387, § 2, 80 Stat. 107; Jan. 12, 1983, P. L. 97-449, § 2(c) in part, 96 Stat. 2439.)

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HISTORY; ANCILLARY LAWS AND DIRECTIVES

Effective date of section:

This section is effective Apr. 1, 1967, as provided by Act Apr. 13, 1966, P. L. 89-387, § 6, 80 Stat. 108, which appears as an Other provisions note to this section.

Amendments:

1983. Act. Jan. 12, 1983, substituted "Secretary of Transportation" for "Interstate Commerce Commission".

Short titles:

Act Apr. 13, 1966, P. L. 89-387, § 1, 80 Stat. 107, provided: "This Act may be cited as the 'Uniform Time Act of 1966'.". For full classification of this Act, consult USCS Tables volumes.

YES

at. 685-687;
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P. L. 90-628,
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hour and such time as so advanced shall for the purposes of such Act of March 19, 1918 [15 USCS §§ 261 et seq.], as 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 its [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.

(Apr. 13, 1966, P. L. 89-387, § 3, 80 Stat. 107; Mar. 30, 1972, P. L. 92-267, 86 Stat. 116; Jan. 12, 1983, P. L. 97-449, § 2(c) in part, 96 Stat. 2439.)

HISTORY; ANCILLARY LAWS AND DIRECTIVES

Explanatory notes:

The bracketed word "his" is inserted in subsec. (c) as the word probably intended by Congress

Effective date of section:

This section is effective Apr. 1, 1967, as provided by Act Apr. 13, 1966, P. L. 89-387, § 6, 80 Stat. 108, which appears as 15 USCS § 260 note.

Amendments:

1972. Act March 30, 1972, in subsec. (a), substituted "however, (1) any State that lies entirely within one time zone may be 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," for "except that any State may by law exempt itself from the provisions of this subsection providing for the advancement of time, but only if such law provides that the entire State (including all political subdivisions thereof) shall observe the standard time otherwise applicable under such Act of March 19, 1918, as so modified during such period.", and added para. (2).

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CORRECTION

THE FOLLOWING DOCUMENT(S)
HAVE BEEN REFILMED TO
ASSURE LEGIBILITY OR PAGINATION



Central Microfilm Services
Department of Education & Early Development
State of Alaska

YES

mentioned in this section, which is amended by section 28 USCS

§ 257b provided for the promulgation of regulations allowing reasonable variations in hampers and baskets; § 257c required approval by the Secretary of Agriculture of the manufacturer's dimension specifications for hampers and baskets; § 257d set out penalties for violations and covered the guaranty given by manufacturers and sellers of hampers and baskets as to their correctness; § 257e provided for the seizure of illegal hampers and baskets, and the procedure covering their condemnation; § 257f allowed manufacture of hampers and baskets for foreign sale in conformity with foreign specifications; § 257g placed upon the United States Attorney the duty to prosecute for violations; § 257h provided for the promulgation of regulations covering examinations and tests by the Secretary of Agriculture; and § 257i authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with other agencies.

STANDARD TIME

YES

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

YES

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It is the policy of the United States to promote the adoption and observance of uniform time within the standard time zones prescribed by the Act entitled "An Act to save daylight and to provide standard time for the United States", approved March 19, 1918 (40 Stat. 450; 15 U.S.C. 261-264) [15 USCS §§ 261 et seq.], as modified by the Act entitled "An Act to transfer the Panhandle and Plains section of Texas and Oklahoma to the United States standard central time zone", approved March 4, 1921 (41 Stat. 1446; 15 U.S.C. 265) [15 USCS § 265]. 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.

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

HISTORY; ANCILLARY LAWS AND DIRECTIVES

Effective date of section:

This section is effective Apr. 1, 1967, as provided by Act Apr. 13, 1966, P. L. 89-387, § 6, 80 Stat. 108, which appears as an Other provisions note to this section.

Amendments:

1983. Act. Jan. 12, 1983, substituted "Secretary of Transportation" for "Interstate Commerce Commission".

Short titles:

Act Apr. 13, 1966, P. L. 89-387, § 1, 80 Stat. 107, provided: "This Act may be cited as the 'Uniform Time Act of 1966'." For full classification of this Act, consult USCS Tables volumes.

YES

YES

stat. 685-687; F. L. 88-516, P. L. 90-628, on Oct. 22, rs and round blint baskets;

Other provisions:

Effective date and application of Act Apr. 13, 1966.

Act Apr. 13, 1966, P. L. 89-387, § 6, 80 Stat. 108, provided: "This Act [15 USCS §§ 260 et seq., generally; for full classification, consult USCS Tables volumes.] shall take effect on April 1, 1967; except that if any State, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, or any possession of the United States, or any political subdivision thereof, observed 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."

CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS

Standard time zone boundaries, 49 CFR Part 71.

CROSS REFERENCES

This section is referred to in 15 USCS §§ 266, 267.

RESEARCH GUIDE**Federal Procedure L Ed:**

Economic Development and Stabilization, Fed Proc, L Ed, § 27:216.

Am Jur:

74 Am Jur 2d, Time § 3.

Annotations:

Construction and application of Federal Uniform Time Act of 1966 (15 USCS §§ 260-267). 34 ALR3d 1148.

Law Review Articles:

Redish & Muench, Adjudication of Federal Causes of Action in State Court. 75 Mich L Rev 311.

INTERPRETIVE NOTES AND DECISIONS

Provisions of 15 USCS § 260 required observance of central standard time by owners of retail liquor establishments in opening and closing hours, where statute prescribing hours did

not specify time to be used. State ex rel. Schrader v Frye (1968, ND) 157 NW2d 830, 34 ALR3d 1143.

§ 260a. Advancement of time or changeover dates

(a) **Duration of period; State exemption.** During the period commencing at 2 o'clock antemeridian on the last 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 the Act of March 19, 1918 (15 U.S.C. 261-264) [15 USCS §§ 261 et seq.], as modified by the Act of March 4, 1921 (15 U.S.C. 255) [15 USCS § 265], shall be advanced one

hour and such time as so advanced shall for the purposes of such Act of March 19, 1918 [15 USCS §§ 261 et seq.], as 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 its [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.

(Apr. 13, 1966, P. L. 89-387, § 3, 80 Stat. 107; Mar. 30, 1972, P. L. 92-267, 86 Stat. 116; Jan. 12, 1983, P. L. 97-449, § 2(c) in part, 96 Stat. 2439.)

HISTORY; ANCILLARY LAWS AND DIRECTIVES

Explanatory notes:

The bracketed word "his" is inserted in subsec. (c) as the word probably intended by Congress

Effective date of section:

This section is effective Apr. 1, 1967, as provided by Act Apr. 13, 1966, P. L. 89-387, § 6, 80 Stat. 108, which appears as 15 USCS § 260 note.

Amendments:

1972. Act March 30, 1972, in subsec. (a), substituted "however, (1) any State that lies entirely within one time zone may be 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," for "except that any State may by law exempt itself from the provisions of this subsection providing for the advancement of time, but only if such law provides that the entire State (including all political subdivisions thereof) shall observe the standard time otherwise applicable under such Act of March 19, 1918, as so modified during such period.", and added para. (2).

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1983. Act Jan. 12, 1983, in subsec. (c), substituted "Secretary of Transportation" for "Interstate Commerce Commission".

Other provisions:

Application of section. For the application of this section as enacted by Act Apr. 13, 1966, P. L. 89-387, § 3, 80 Stat. 107, see § 6 of such Act, which appears as 15 USCS § 260 note.

Emergency daylight savings time energy conservation. Act Dec. 15, 1973, P. L. 93-182, §§ 1-7, 87 Stat. 707-709, as amended Oct. 5, 1974, P. L. 93-434, 88 Stat. 1209, enacted the Emergency Daylight Saving Time Energy Conservation Act of 1973, which extended daylight saving time. The act was effective 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.

Authorizing the Secretary of Transportation to grant exemptions from Daylight Saving Time and realignments of Time Zone limits. Ex. Or. No. 11751 of Dec. 15, 1973, 38 Fed. Reg. 34725, provided:

"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) [former note to this section] (hereinafter "the Act"), section 301 of title 3 of the United States Code [3 USCS § 301], 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 [former note to this section] to grant an exemption from section 3(a) of the Act [former note to this section] (which establishes daylight saving time as standard time), 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, the policy of the United States, as expressed in sections 2 and 4 of the Uniform Time Act of 1966 (80 Stat. 107, 108; 15 U.S.C. 260, 261) [15 USCS §§ 260, 261], to promote the adoption and observance of uniform time within the standard time zones of the United States and the convenience of commerce, as well as possible energy savings, undue hardship to large segments of the population, and the possible impact on the success of and cooperation with the national energy conservation program.

"SEC. 3. In carrying out his responsibilities under this order [this note], the Secretary shall, as he deems necessary, consult with the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare [Department of Health and Human Services], the Federal Energy Office (or any agency which hereafter may succeed to its functions), and any other interested agency and he may call upon those agencies for information and advice. Each interested department or agency shall assist the Secretary, as necessary, to carry out the provisions of this order [this note]."

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WEIGHTS, MEASURES; TIME

15 USCS § 260a, n 4

CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS

Standard time zone boundaries, 49 CFR Part 71.

CROSS REFERENCES

This section is referred to in 15 USCS § 261.

RESEARCH GUIDE

Federal Procedure L Ed:

Economic Development and Stabilization, Fed Proc, L Ed, § 27:216.

Am Jur:

74 Am Jur 2d, Time § 3.

Annotations:

Construction and application of Federal Uniform Time Act of 1966 (15 USCS §§ 260-267). 34 ALR3d 1148.

INTERPRETIVE NOTES AND DECISIONS

1. State exemptions
2. Changeover date
3. Authority of Secretary
4. Enforcement
5. Jurisdiction

1. State exemptions

Uniform Time Act of 1965 did not pre-empt Michigan constitutional referendum provision, as applied to proposed Michigan statute which apparently would have made Eastern Standard Time legal time throughout Michigan and which would have apparently exempted all of Michigan from Act; since referendum process of state was properly invoked, exemption statute was not effective until approved by state electorate at next general election. *Kanagur v Hare* (1968, WD Mich) 284 F Supp 426.

People of Michigan, by referendary power granted by their constitution, may effect or reject exemption, and power of exemption need not be exercised prior to Sunday in April which precedes intended period; state may take exemptive action covering all or any part of specified period. *Michigan Farm Bureau v Hare* (1967) 379 Mich 387, 151 NW2d 797.

Annotations:

Construction and application of Federal Uniform Time Act of 1966 (15 USCS §§ 260-267). 34 ALR3d 1148.

2. Changeover date

Uniform Time Act of 1966 does not establish only one "changeover date" for daylight saving time, so that where state statute, apparently

exempting state from Act, became effective on March 24, 1967, and referendum on state statute would not occur until after last Sunday in April, 1967, Board of State Canvassers was not precluded from making any determination of time other than that specifically authorized by state statute; Act does not forestall exemptive action covering all or any portion of Sunday-to-Sunday period ahead should legislative assembly of state fail, for any reason, to act prior to first of 2 Sundays. *Michigan Farm Bureau v Hare* (1967) 379 Mich 387, 151 NW2d 797.

3. Authority of Secretary

Secretary of Transportation's establishment of new time boundary for Indiana, placing 13 counties in Central Time Zone and remainder of state in Eastern Time Zone, was not arbitrary, capricious or abuse of power provided by Uniform Time Act of 1956. *Allied Theatre Owners, Inc. v Volpe* (1970, CA7 Ind) 427 F2d 1002, cert den 400 US 941, 27 L Ed 2d 245, 91 S Ct 238.

4. Enforcement

Secretary and General Council of United States Department of Transportation were compelled to enforce Uniform Time Act of 1966, particularly with respect to daylight saving time for period of April 28, 1968, through October 31, 1968, while administrative proceeding was pending, which proceeding had been instituted in 1967 to determine whether official boundary line between eastern and central standard time zones, which ran through approximately middle of Indiana, should be adjusted to western boundary of

state, except for 12 counties, where decision was not expected until after October 31, 1968; defendants' general policy of not enforcing Act was arbitrary and capricious in that it promoted confusion among citizens of Indiana and caused irreparable harm to plaintiffs and citizens and would continue to do so unless Act was enforced, particularly daylight saving time provisions until October 31, 1968; policy of non-enforcement was unreasonable, when applied to fact known to defendants that Act would not be changed by them until late 1968, after expiration of daylight saving time provisions. *Time Life Broadcast Co. v Boyd* (1968, SD Ind) 289 F Supp 219.

5. Jurisdiction

In view of specific designation of Federal District Courts as proper forum for enforcement of Uniform Time Act of 1966, state courts are excluded from any jurisdiction in connection therewith. *Whitmer v House* (1967) 198 Kan 629, 426 P2d 100.

There being as yet no authoritative federal precedent, it became original duty of state court to interpret and apply Uniform Time Act of 1966. *Michigan Farm Bureau v Hare* (1967) 379 Mich 387, 151 NW2d 797.

§ 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 3(a) of the Uniform Time Act of 1966 [15 USCS § 260a(a)], 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 fifth degree; that of the fifth zone on the one hundred and twentieth degree; that of the sixth zone on the one hundred and thirty-fifth degree; that of the seventh 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 this Act, 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, ch 24, § 1, 40 Stat. 450; Apr. 13, 1966, P. L. 89-387, § 4(a), 80 Stat. 108; Jan. 12, 1983, P. L. 97-449, § 2(c) in part, 96 Stat. 2439.)

HISTORY; ANCILLARY LAWS AND DIRECTIVES

References in text:

"This Act", referred to in this section, is Act Apr. 13, 1966, P. L. 89-387, 80 Stat. 107, which appears as 15 USCS §§ 260 et seq. For full classification of this Act, consult USCS Tables volumes.

Amendments:

1966. Act Apr. 13, 1966 (effective 4/1/67, as provided by § 6 of such Act, which appears as 15 USCS § 260 note), substituted this section for one which read: "For the purpose of establishing the standard time of

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the United States, the territory of continental United States shall be divided into five zones in the manner hereinafter provided. The standard time of the first zone shall be based on the mean astronomical time of the seventy-fifth degree of longitude west from Greenwich; that of the second zone of the ninetieth degree; that of the third zone on the one hundred and fifth degree; that of the fourth zone on the one hundred and twentieth degree; and that of the fifth zone, which shall include only Alaska, on the one hundred and fiftieth degree. The limits of each zone shall be defined by an order of the Interstate Commerce Commission, having regard for the convenience of commerce and the existing junction points and division points of common carriers engaged in commerce between the several States and with foreign nations, and such order may be modified from time to time."

1983. Act. Jan. 12, 1983, substituted "Secretary of Transportation" for "Interstate Commerce Commission".

Other provisions:

Scope of Act Mar. 19, 1918. Act Mar. 19, 1918, ch 24, § 5, 40 Stat. 451, repealed all conflicting acts and parts of acts.

Return to standard time. Act Sept. 25, 1945, ch 388, 59 Stat. 537, provided, that, notwithstanding the provisions of Act Jan. 20, 1942, ch 7, 56 Stat. 9, which provided for war time, the standard time for each zone as provided for in 15 USCS §§ 261-264 should again become effective as of Sept. 30, 1945, at 2:00 A. M.

District of Columbia; daylight-saving time. Act March 31, 1949, ch 43, 63 Stat. 29, authorized the Board of Commissioners [the Council of the District of Columbia] to establish daylight-saving time in the District of Columbia.

Application of 1966 amendment. For the application of the 1966 amendment to this section, see Act Apr. 13, 1966, P. L. 89-387, § 6, 80 Stat. 108, which appears as 15 USCS § 260 note.

CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS

Standard time zone boundaries, 49 CFR Part 71.

CROSS REFERENCES

This section is referred to in 15 USCS §§ 260, 260a, 262, 266, 267; 49 USCS § 1655.

RESEARCH GUIDE

Federal Procedure L Ed:

Economic Development and Stabilization, Fed Proc, L Ed, § 27:216.

Am Jur:

74 Am Jur 2d, Time §§ 2, 3.

Annotations:

Construction and application of Federal Uniform Time Act of 1966 (15 USCS §§ 260-267). 34 ALR3d 1148.

P.O. Box 111

INTERPRETIVE NOTES AND DECISIONS

1. Generally
2. Prohibition against local variations
3. Applicability to contracts
4. Applicability to criminal actions

1. Generally

Courts will take judicial notice of establishment and adoption of standard time and of its beneficial and necessary use in operation of railroad trains. *McFarlane v Whitney* (1940) 134 Tex 394, 134 SW2d 1047.

Congress enacted 15 USC §§ 261-264 to remove confusion and in interest of interstate trade and commerce. *State v Badolati* (1942) 241 Wis 496, 6 NW2d 220, 143 ALR 1234.

Annotations:

Construction and application of Federal Uniform Time Act of 1966 (15 USCS §§ 260-267). 34 ALR3d 1168.

2. Prohibition against local variations

Under state statute, city can not adopt daylight saving time while state at large remains on standard time. *Louisville v Louisville Livestock Exchange* (1946) 302 Ky 536, 195 SW2d 76.

State liquor commission did not have authority under state statute to establish daylight sav-

ing time in municipalities where merchants had decided to operate on time voluntarily, but where state legislature had not made legal change of time. *MacDonald v Sheriff* (1953) 138 Me 363, 94 A2d 555.

3. Applicability to contracts

Where contract to sell made time of essence and standard time was in use when contract was made, standard time must be used in fulfilling contract; when legislature changed to daylight saving time after contract was made, it would change condition of contract by acceleration by one hour if time of execution were to be daylight saving time. *Kilpatrick v Lefkowitz* (1947) 141 NJ Eq 18, 55 A2d 824.

4. Applicability to criminal actions

Where defendant, charged with violating state statute prohibiting premises licensed to sell liquor from remaining open between hours of 1 a. m. and 8 a. m., remained open until 1:55 a. m. central war time or 12:55 a. m. central standard time, judgment sustaining his plea in bar would be reversed, where Congress had enacted legislation establishing central war time for zone where state was located. *State v Bidolari* (1942) 241 Wis 496, 6 NW2d 220, 143 ALR 1234.

§ 262. Duty to observe standard time of zones

Within the respective zones created under the authority of this Act the standard time of the zone shall insofar as practicable (as determined by the Secretary of Transportation) govern the movement of all common carriers engaged in interstate or foreign commerce. In all statutes, orders, rules, and regulations relating to the time of performance of any act by any officer or department of the United States, whether in the legislative, executive, or judicial branches of the Government, or relating to the time within which any rights shall accrue or determine, or within which any act shall or shall not be performed by any person subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, it shall be understood and intended that the time shall insofar as practicable (as determined by the Secretary of Transportation) be the United States standard time of the zone within which the act is to be performed.

(Mar. 19, 1918, ch 24, § 2, 40 Stat. 451; Apr. 13, 1966, P. L. 89-387, § 4(b), 80 Stat. 108; Jan. 12, 1983, P. L. 97-449, § 2(c) in part, 96 Stat. 2439)

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WEIGHTS, MEASURES, TIME

15 USCS § 262, n 1

HISTORY; ANCILLARY LAWS AND DIRECTIVES

References in text:

"This Act", referred to in this section, is Act Apr. 13, 1966, P. L. 89-387, 80 Stat. 107, which appears as 15 USCS §§ 260 et seq. For full classification of this Act, consult USCS Tables volumes.

Amendments:

1966. Act Apr. 13, 1966, (effective 4/1/67, as provided by § 6 of such Act, which appears as 15 USCS § 260 note), substituted "of this Act" for "hereof", inserted "insofar as practicable (as determined by the Interstate Commerce Commission)" in two places, and substituted "interstate or foreign commerce" for "commerce between the several States or between a State and any of the Territories of the United States, or between a State or the Territory of Alaska and any of the insular possessions of the United States or any foreign country".

1983. Act. Jan. 12, 1983, substituted "Secretary of Transportation" for "Interstate Commerce Commission" in two places.

Other provisions:

Application of 1966 amendment. For the application of the 1966 amendment to this section, see Act Apr. 13, 1966, P. L. 89-387, § 6, 80 Stat. 108, which appears as 15 USCS § 260 note.

CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS

Standard time zone boundaries, 49 CFR Part 71.

CROSS REFERENCES

This section is referred to in 15 USCS §§ 260, 260a, 261, 266, 267; 49 USCS § 1655.

RESEARCH GUIDE

Federal Procedure L Ed:

Economic Development and Stabilization, Fed Proc, L Ed, § 2.216.

Am Jur:

74 Am Jur 2d, Time §§ 2, 3.

Annotations:

Construction and application of Federal Uniform Time Act of 1966 (15 USCS §§ 260-267). 34 ALR3d 1148.

INTERPRETIVE NOTES AND DECISIONS

1. Generally
2. Effect on state law

statutory rights or liabilities accrue. Sunday v Madigan (1962. CA9 Cal) 301 F2d 871.

1. Generally
Provisions of 15 USCS § 262 manifest general congressional intent that zoned variations in time shall be observed in determining time when

Annotations:

Construction and application of Federal Uniform Time Act of 1966 (15 USCS §§ 260-267). 34 ALR3d 1148.

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15 USCS § 262, n 2

COMMERCE AND TRADE

2. Effect on state law

Massachusetts daylight savings act was not inconsistent with 15 USCS §§ 261-264, where state statute applied to state and local governments and institutions and to persons subject to jurisdiction of state. *Massachusetts State Grange*

v *Benton* (1926) 272 US 525, 71 L Ed 387, 47 S Ct 189.

Provisions of 15 USCS §§ 261-264 can not be applied to shorten time for presenting bill of exceptions under state law. *Ellard v Goodall* (1919) 203 Ala 476, 83 So 568.

§ 263. Designation of zone standard times

The standard time of the first zone shall be known and designated as Atlantic standard time; that of the second zone shall be known and designated as eastern standard time; that of the third zone shall be known and designated as central standard time; that of the fourth zone shall be known and designated as mountain standard time; that of the fifth zone shall be known and designated as Pacific standard time; that of the sixth zone shall be known and designated as Yukon standard time; that of the seventh zone shall be known and designated as Alaska-Hawaii standard time; and that of the eighth zone shall be known and designated as Bering standard time.

(Mar. 19, 1918, ch 24, § 4, 40 Stat. 451; Apr. 13, 1966, P. L. 89-387 § 4(c), 80 Stat. 108.)

HISTORY; ANCILLARY LAWS AND DIRECTIVES

Amendments:

1966. Act Apr. 13, 1966 (effective 4/1/67, as provided by § 6 of such Act, which appears as 15 USCS § 260 note), substituted this section for one which read: "The standard time of the first zone shall be known and designated as United States standard eastern time; that of the second zone shall be known and designated as United States standard central time; that of the third zone shall be known and designated as United States standard mountain time; that of the fourth zone shall be known and designated as United States standard Pacific time; and that of the fifth zone shall be known and designated as United States standard Alaska time."

Other provisions:

Application of 1966 amendment. For the application of the 1966 amendment to this section, see Act Apr. 13, 1966, P. L. 89-387, § 6, 80 Stat. 108, which appears as 15 USCS § 260 note.

CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS

Standard time zone boundaries, 49 CFR Part 71.

CROSS REFERENCES

This section is referred to in 15 USCS §§ 260, 260a, 261, 262, 266, 267; 49 USCS § 1655.

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WEIGHTS, MEASURES; TIME

15 USCS § 264

RESEARCH GUIDE

Federal Procedure L Ed:

Economic Development and Stabilization, Fed Proc, L Ed, § 27:216.

Am Jur:

74 Am Jur 2d, Time §§ 2, 3.

Annotations:

Construction and application of Federal Uniform Time Act of 1966 (15 USCS §§ 260-267). 34 ALR3d 114..

INTERPRETIVE NOTES AND DECISIONS

Decree enjoining use of lighted recreation area prior to 7 a.m. and after 10 p.m. was modified so that instead of using term "Mountain Standard Time," decree should read "prevailing Mountain Time," so that when daylight saving time was in

effect under Uniform Time Act of 1956, decree would be applicable to that time. Corporation of Presiding Bishop, etc. v Ashton (1968) 92 Idaho 571, 448 P2d 185.

§ 264. Part of Idaho in third zone

In the division of territory, and in the definition of the limits of each zone, as hereinbefore provided so much of the State of Idaho as lies south of the Salmon River, traversing the State from east to west near forty-five degrees thirty minutes latitude shall be embraced in the third zone: Provided, That common carriers within such portion of the State of Idaho may conduct their operations on Pacific time.

(Mar. 19, 1918, ch 24, § 3, as added Mar. 3, 1923, ch 216, 42 Stat. 1434; June 24, 1948, ch 631, § 1, 62 Stat. 646.)

HISTORY; ANCILLARY LAWS AND DIRECTIVES

Amendments:

1948. Act June 24, 1948 (effective 2 o'clock antemeridian of the second Monday following 6/24/48, as provided by § 2 of such Act), inserted "": Provided, That common carriers within such portion of the State of Idaho may conduct their operations on Pacific Time."

Other provisions:

Repeal of prior law. Act Mar. 19, 1918, ch 24, § 3, 40 Stat. 451, providing for daylight-savings, was repealed by Act Aug. 20, 1919, ch 51, 41 Stat. 280.

CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS

Standard time zone boundaries, 49 CFR Part 71.

CROSS REFERENCES

This section is referred to in 15 USCS §§ 260, 260a, 261, 262, 266; 49 USCS § 1655.

RESEARCH GUIDE

Federal Procedure L Ed:

Economic Development and Stabilization, Fed Proc, L Ed, § 27:216.

Am Jur:

74 Am Jur 2d, Time §§ 2, 3.

Annotations:

Construction and application of Federal Uniform Time Act of 1966 (15 USCS §§ 260-267). 34 ALR3d 1148.

§ 265. Transfer of certain territory to standard central-time zone

The Panhandle and Plains section of Texas and Oklahoma be, and the same are hereby, transferred to and placed within the United States standard central time zone.

The Secretary of Transportation is hereby authorized and directed to issue an order placing the western boundary line of the United States standard central time zone in so far as the same affect Texas and Oklahoma as follows:

Beginning at a point where such western boundary time zone line crosses the State boundary line between Kansas and Oklahoma; thence westerly along said State boundary line to the northwest corner of the State of Oklahoma; thence in a southerly direction along the west State boundary line of Oklahoma and the west State boundary line of Texas to the southeastern corner of the State of New Mexico; thence in a westerly direction along the State boundary line between the States of Texas and New Mexico to the Rio Grande River; thence down the Rio Grande River as the boundary line between the United States and Mexico: Provided, That the Chicago, Rock Island and Gulf Railway Company and the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company may use Tucumcari, New Mexico, as the point at which they change from central to mountain time and vice versa; the Colorado Southern and Fort Worth and Denver City Railway Companies may use Sixela, New Mexico, as such changing point; the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company and other branches of the Santa Fe system may use Clovis, New Mexico, as such changing point, and those railways running into or through El Paso may use El Paso as such point: Provided further, That this Act [15 USCS § 265], shall not, except as herein provided, interfere with the adjustment of time zones as established by the Secretary of Transportation.

(Mar. 4, 1921, ch 173, § 1, 41 Stat. 1446; Jan. 12, 1983, P. L. 97-449, § 2(c) in part, 96 Stat. 2439.)

HISTORY; ANCILLARY LAWS AND DIRECTIVES**Amendments:**

1983. Act Jan. 12, 1983, in the second and third undesignated paras., substituted "Secretary of Transportation" for "Interstate Commerce Commission".

Other provisions:

Scope of Act Mar. 4, 1921. Act Mar. 4, 1921, ch 173, § 2, 41 Stat. 1447, repealed all conflicting laws and parts of laws.

El Paso and Hudspeth counties, Texas, in mountain zone. Act Apr. 10, 1970, P. L. 91-228, 84 Stat. 119, provided: "That notwithstanding the first section of the Act of March 4, 1921, (15 U.S.C. 265) [this section], the Secretary of Transportation may, upon the written request of the County Commissioners Court of El Paso County, Texas, change the boundary line between the central standard time zone and the mountain standard time zone, so as to place El Paso County in the mountain standard time zone, in the manner prescribed in section 1 of the Act of March 19, 1918, as amended (15 U.S.C. 261) [15 USCS § 261], and section 5 of the Act of April 13, 1966 (15 U.S.C. 266) [15 USCS § 266]. In the same manner, the Secretary of Transportation may also place Hudspeth County, Texas, in the mountain standard time zone, if the Hudspeth County Commissioners Court so requests in writing and if El Paso County is to be placed in that time zone."

CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS

Standard time zone boundaries, 49 CFR Part 71.

CROSS REFERENCES

This section is referred to in 15 USCS §§ 260, 260a, 266; 49 USCS § 1655.

RESEARCH GUIDE**Federal Procedure L Ed:**

Economic Development and Stabilization, Fed Proc, L Ed, § 27:216.

Am Jur:

74 Am Jur 2d, Time §§ 2, 3.

Annotations:

Construction and application of Federal Uniform Time Act of 1966 (15 USCS §§ 260-267). 34 ALR3d 1148.

§ 266. Applicability of administrative procedure provisions

The Administrative Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. 1001-1011) shall apply to all proceedings under this Act, the Act of March 19, 1918 (15 U.S.C. 261-264) [15 USCS §§ 261 et seq.] and the Act of March 4, 1921 (15 U.S.C. 265) [15 USCS § 265].

(Apr. 13, 1966, P. L. 89-387, § 5, 80 Stat. 108.)

HISTORY; ANCILLARY LAWS AND DIRECTIVES**References in text:**

"The Administrative Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. 1001-1011)", referred to in this section, is Act June 11, 1946, ch 324, 60 Stat. 237, which formerly appeared as 5 USC §§ 1001 et seq. prior to the enactment of such Title 5 into positive law by Act Sept. 6, 1966, P. L. 89-554, § 1,

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80 Stat. 378. Similar provisions now appear as 5 USCS §§ 551 et seq., 701 et seq.

"This Act", referred to in this section, is Act Apr. 13, 1966, P. L. 89-387, 80 Stat. 107, which appears generally as 15 USCS §§ 260 et seq. For full classification of this Act, consult USCS Tables volumes.

Effective date of section:

This section is effective Apr. 1, 1967, as provided by Act Apr. 13, 1966, P. L. 89-387, § 6, 80 Stat. 108, which appears as 15 USCS § 260 note.

Other provisions:

Application of section. For the application of this section as enacted by Act Apr. 13, 1966, P. L. 89-387, § 5, 80 Stat. 108, see § 6 of such Act, which appears as 15 USCS § 260 note.

CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS

Standard time zone boundaries, 49 CFR Part 71.

CROSS REFERENCES

This section is referred to in 15 USCS § 267; 49 USCS § 1655.

RESEARCH GUIDE

Federal Procedure L Ed:

Economic Development and Stabilization, Fed Proc, L Ed, § 27:216.

Am Jur:

74 Am Jur 2d, Time § 3.

Annotations:

Construction and application of Federal Uniform Time Act of 1966 (15 USCS §§ 260-267). 34 ALR3d 1148.

§ 267. State defined

As used in this Act, the term "State" includes the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, or any possession of the United States. (Apr. 13, 1966, P. L. 89-387, § 7, 80 Stat. 109.)

HISTORY; ANCILLARY LAWS AND DIRECTIVES

References in text:

"This Act", referred to in this section, is Act Apr 13, 1966, P. L. 89-387, 80 Stat. 107, which appears generally as 15 USCS §§ 260 et seq. For full classification of this Act, consult USCS Tables volumes.

Effective date of section:

This section is effective Apr. 1, 1967, as provided by Act Apr. 13, 1966, P. L. 89-387, § 6, 80 Stat. 108, which appears as 15 USCS § 260 note.

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WEIGHTS, MEASURES; TIME

15 USCS § 267

Other provisions:

Application of section. For the application of this section as enacted by Act Apr. 13, 1966, P. L. 89-387, § 7, 80 Stat. 109, see § 6 of such Act, which appears as 15 USCS § 260 note.

CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS

Standard time zone boundaries, 49 CFR Part 71.

CROSS REFERENCES

This section is referred to in 15 USCS § 266; 49 USCS § 1655.

RESEARCH GUIDE

Federal Procedure L Ed:

Economic Development and Stabilization, Fed Proc, L Ed, § 27:216.

Am Jur:

74 Am Jur 2d, Time § 3.

Annotations:

Construction and application of Federal Uniform Time Act of 1966 (15 USCS §§ 260-267). 34 ALR3d 1148.

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COMMERCE AND TRADE

ADMISSION

the metric system of measurement. a competitive disadvantage when dealing in standard measurement system, and is sometimes which are measured in metric terms. term of measurement and standardization of savings in certain industries which have

ability to develop procedures and techniques to voluntarily converts to the metric system of

provide substantial advantages to the Federal

V, Subtitle B, Part I, Subpart F, § 5164(a).

LAWS AND DIRECTIVES

REGULATIONS

dates—
ment as the preferred system of weights and measures:

d. certain and to the extent economically feasible the metric system of measurement in its related activities, except to the extent that such activities result in inefficiencies or loss of markets to United States persons producing competing products in non-

of the metric system of measurement through Government publications; and
systems of weights and measures in nonbusiness

V, Subtitle B, Part I, Subpart F, § 5164(b).

LAWS AND DIRECTIVES

for one which read:
"United States shall be to coordinate and plan activities of the United States and to establish a United States system of measurement to the metric system."

Policy

purpose of this section [enacted Aug. 23, 1988], to establish guidelines to carry out the policy set forth in the annual budget submission, and as part of its annual budget submission shall report to the Congress on the actions which it plans for the system of measurement in accordance with section 205b(2). As used in this section, the term "Executive agency or military department" means any Executive agency or military department in the United States Code [5 USCS §§ 501 et seq.].

WEIGHTS, MEASURES; TIME

SUPPLEMENT TO USCS

15 USCS § 260a

(b) At the end of the fiscal year 1992, the Comptroller General shall review the implementation of this Act, and upon completion of such review shall report his findings to the Congress along with any legislative recommendations he may have.

(Dec. 23, 1975, P.L. 94-168, § 12, as added Aug. 23, 1988, P. L. 100-418, Title V, Subtitle B, Part I, Subpart F, § 5164(c), 102 Stat. 1452.)

§ 205k. Authorization of appropriations; availability

[Text unchanged]

(Dec. 23, 1975, P. L. 94-168, § 13 [12], 89 Stat. 1012; Aug. 23, 1988, P. L. 100-418, Title V, Subtitle B, Part I, Subpart F, § 5164(c), 102 Stat. 1452.)

HISTORY; ANCILLARY LAWS AND DIRECTIVES

Redesignation:

This section, enacted as § 12 of Act Dec. 23, 1975, P. L. 94-168, 89 Stat. 1012, was redesignated as § 13 of such Act by Act Aug. 23, 1988, P. L. 100-418, Title V, Subtitle B, Part I, Subpart F, § 5164(c), 102 Stat. 1452.

STANDARD BARRELS

§ 231. Standard barrel for apples; steel barrels

RESEARCH GUIDE

Federal Procedure L Ed:

Food, Drugs, and Cosmetics, Fed Proc, L Ed § 35:414.

§ 232. Barrels below standard; marking

RESEARCH GUIDE

Federal Procedure L Ed:

Food, Drugs, and Cosmetics, Fed Proc, L Ed § 35:414.

§ 233. Penalty for violations

RESEARCH GUIDE

Federal Procedure L Ed:

Food, Drugs, and Cosmetics, Fed Proc, L Ed § 35:414.

STANDARD TIME

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

RESEARCH GUIDE

Federal Procedure L Ed:

10A Fed Proc, L Ed, Economic Development and Stabilization § 27:244.

§ 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 the Act of March 19, 1918 (15 U.S.C. 261-264) [15 USCS §§ 261 et seq.], as modified by the Act of March 4, 1921 (15 U.S.C. 265) [15 USCS § 265], shall be advanced one hour and such time as so advanced shall for the purposes of such Act of March 19, 1918 [15 USCS §§ 261 et seq.], as 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), (c) [Unchanged]

(As amended July 8, 1986, P. L. 99-359, § 2(b), 100 Stat 764.)

HISTORY; ANCILLARY LAWS AND DIRECTIVES

Amendments:

1986. Act July 8, 1986 (effective as provided by § 2(e) of such Act, which appears as a note to this section), in subsec. (a), substituted "first Sunday in April" for "last Sunday in April".

Other provisions:

Congressional findings. Act July 8, 1986, P. L. 99-359, § 2(a), 100 Stat. 764, effective as provided by § 2(e) of such Act, which appears as a note to this section, provides: "(a) 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 the 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."

Effect on state laws in effect on enactment of Act July 8, 1986. Act July 8, 1986, P. L. 99-359, § 2(c), 100 Stat. 764, effective as provided by § 2(e) of such Act, which appears as a note to this section, provides: "(c) Any law in effect on the date of the enactment of this Act [enacted July 8, 1986]—

"(1) adopted pursuant to section 3(a)(2) 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 USCS §§ 260 et seq.] unless that State, by law, provides that such exemption shall not apply."

Adjustment by Federal Communications Commission. Act July 8, 1980, P. L. 99-359, § 2(d), 100 Stat. 764, effective as provided by § 2(e) of such Act, which appears as a note to this section, provides:

"(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."

Effective date of § 2 of Act July 8, 1986. Act July 8, 1986, P. L. 99-359, § 2(e), 100 Stat. 765, provides: "This section [amending and adding notes to this section] shall take effect 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act [enacted July 8, 1986] except that if such effective date occurs in any calendar year after March 1, this section [amending and adding notes to this section] shall take effect on the first day of the following calendar year."

RESEARCH GUIDE

Federal Procedure L Ed:

10A Fed Proc, L Ed, Economic Development and Stabilization § 27:244.

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

Federal Procedure L Ed:

10A Fed Proc, L Ed, Economic Development and Stabilization § 27:244.

§ 263. Designation of zone standard times

The standard time of the first zone shall be known and designated as Atlantic standard time;

P. L. 99-359, § 2(a), 100 Stat. 764, effective as amended as a note to this section, provides: "(a) The

and nongovernmental agencies indicate that a period would produce a significant energy savings

energy savings in other areas besides electrical

expanded period could serve as an incentive for individuals, companies, and the various governmental agencies that such energy conservation efforts could lead

over an expanded period could have other benefits including the reduction of crime, improved traffic safety for the children and youth of our Nation, greater economic opportunity through extended hours and through extension of domestic office hours to the European Economic Community."

of Act July 8, 1986. Act July 8, 1986, P. L. 99-359, § 2(e) of such Act, which appears as a note to this section on the date of the enactment of this Act

of the Uniform Time Act of 1966 [subsec. (a)(2) of such Act] in more than one time zone, or

of such Act [subsec. (a)(1) of this section] by a State,

effect as the exercise by that State of the exemption [et seq.] unless that State, by law, provides that

omission. Act July 8, 1986, P. L. 99-359, § 2(d), of such Act, which appears as a note to this

any regulation issued under any such law, the rule shall be consistent with any existing treaty or other general rules, or by interim action pending such action, or by the promulgation of daytime standard amplitude modulation consistent with the public interest, including the free service.

may include variances with respect to operational characteristics.

general rules, they may be varied with respect to the exigencies in each case."

of Act July 8, 1986, P. L. 99-359, § 2(e), 100 Stat. 764, effective as amended as a note to this section, provides: "(e) Adding notes to this section shall take effect 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act (enacted July 8, 1986) except that if such effective date is a Sunday or a Federal holiday, the effective date shall be the first day after the following calendar year."

CH GUIDE

and Stabilization § 27:244.

foreign commerce

CH GUIDE

and Stabilization § 27:244.

known and designated as Atlantic standard time;

that of the second zone shall be known and designated as eastern standard time; that of the third zone shall be known and designated as central standard time; that of the fourth zone shall be known and designated as mountain standard time; that of the fifth zone shall be known and designated as Pacific standard time; that of the sixth zone shall be known and designated as Alaska standard time; that of the seventh zone shall be known and designated as Hawaii-Aleutian standard time; and that of the eighth zone shall be known and designated as Samoa standard time.

(As amended Nov. 30, 1983, P. L. 98-181, Title II, § 2003(a), 97 Stat. 1297.)

HISTORY; ANCILLARY LAWS AND DIRECTIVES

Amendments:

1983, Act Nov. 30, 1983, substituted "Alaska" for "Yukon"; substituted "Hawaii-Aleutian" for "Alaska-Hawaii"; and substituted "Samoa" for "Bering".

Other provisions:

References in laws and documents to certain time zones amended. Act Nov. 30, 1983, P. L. 98-181, Title II, § 2003(b), 97 Stat. 1297, provides:

"(b) (1) Any reference to Yukon standard time in any law, regulation, map, document, record, or other paper of the United States shall be held and considered to be a reference to Alaska standard time.

"(2) Any reference to Alaska-Hawaii standard time in any law, regulation, map, document, record, or other paper of the United States shall be held and considered to be a reference to Hawaii-Aleutian standard time.

"(3) Any reference to Bering standard time in any law, regulation, map, document, record, or other paper of the United States shall be held and considered to be a reference to Samoa standard time."

§ 266. Applicability of administrative procedure provisions

RESEARCH GUIDE

Federal Procedure L Ed:

10A Fed Proc, L Ed, Economic Development and Stabilization § 27:244

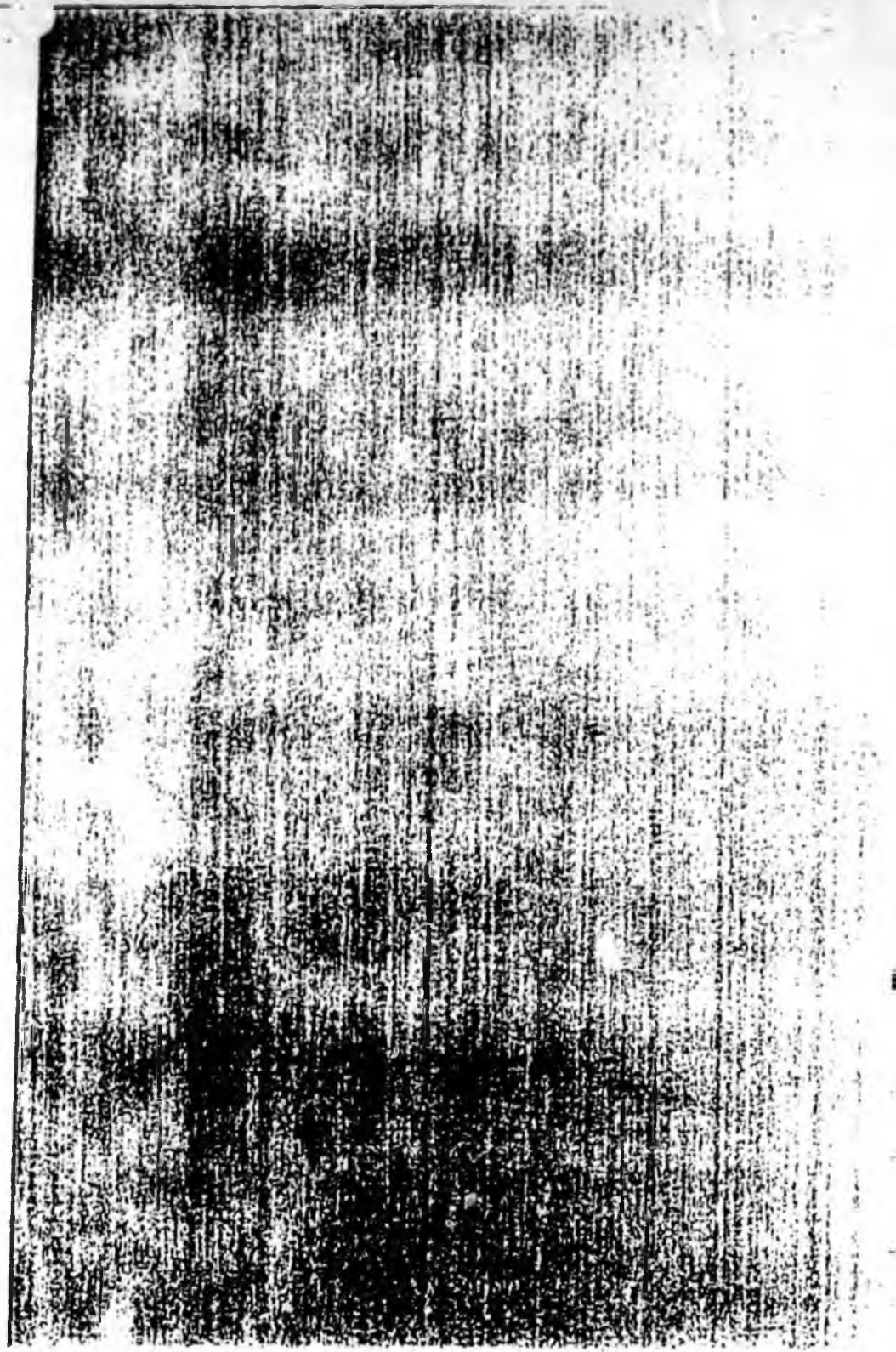
CHAPTER 7. NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STANDARDS AND TECHNOLOGY

Section

- 272a. Technology services
- 272b. Annual budget submission
- 275c. Fees for services
- 278. Visiting Committee on Advanced Technology
- 278g-1. Financial assistance to current and prospective employees
- 278g-2. Post-doctoral fellowship program
- 278g-3. Establishment of computer standards program
- 278g-4. Establishment of a Computer System Security and Privacy Advisory Board
- 278i. Reports to Congress
- 278j. Studies by the National Research Council
- 278k. Regional Centers for the Transfer of Manufacturing Technology
- 278l. Assistance to State technology programs
- 278m. Non-energy inventions program
- 278n. Advanced technology program
- 278o. User fees
- 280. [Repealed]
- 281. [Repealed]

Committee for Time Uniformity

1101 17TH STREET, N.W. • WASHINGTON, D. C. 20036



SUNRISE AND SUNSET AT ANCHORAGE, ALASKA

STANDARD TIME OF THE 150th MERIDIAN WEST.

NO.1008

DAY	JAN.		FEB.		MAR.		APR.		MAY		JUNE		JULY		AUG.		SEPT.		OCT.		NOV.		DEC.	
	Rise A.M.	Set P.M.	Rise A.M.	Set P.M.	Rise A.M.	Set P.M.	Rise A.M.	Set P.M.	Rise A.M.	Set P.M.	Rise A.M.	Set P.M.	Rise A.M.	Set P.M.	Rise A.M.	Set P.M.	Rise A.M.	Set P.M.	Rise A.M.	Set P.M.	Rise A.M.	Set P.M.	Rise A.M.	Set P.M.
1	9 14	2 54	8 21	4 07	7 01	5 25	5 24	6 45	3 52	8 04	2 37	9 20	2 28	9 39	3 32	8 39	4 51	7 07	6 06	5 32	7 27	3 59	8 45	2 53
2	9 13	2 55	8 18	4 10	6 58	5 27	5 21	6 48	3 49	8 07	2 35	9 22	2 29	9 38	3 34	8 36	4 54	7 04	6 08	5 29	7 30	3 56	8 47	2 51
3	9 12	2 57	8 15	4 13	6 55	5 30	5 17	6 51	3 46	8 09	2 34	9 23	2 30	9 37	3 37	8 33	4 56	7 01	6 11	5 26	7 33	3 53	8 49	2 50
4	9 12	2 59	8 13	4 16	6 52	5 33	5 14	6 53	3 43	8 12	2 32	9 25	2 32	9 36	3 40	8 31	4 59	6 57	6 13	5 22	7 35	3 51	8 51	2 49
5	9 11	3 01	8 10	4 19	6 49	5 35	5 11	6 56	3 40	8 15	2 31	9 27	2 33	9 35	3 42	8 28	5 01	6 54	6 16	5 19	7 38	3 48	8 53	2 48
6	9 10	3 02	8 08	4 21	6 46	5 38	5 08	6 58	3 38	8 17	2 30	9 29	2 35	9 33	3 45	8 25	5 04	6 51	6 19	5 16	7 41	3 45	8 55	2 47
7	9 09	3 04	8 05	4 24	6 43	5 41	5 05	7 01	3 35	8 20	2 28	9 30	2 36	9 32	3 47	8 22	5 06	6 48	6 21	5 13	7 44	3 43	8 57	2 46
8	9 08	3 06	8 02	4 27	6 39	5 43	5 02	7 04	3 32	8 23	2 27	9 32	2 38	9 31	3 50	8 19	5 09	6 45	6 24	5 10	7 46	3 40	8 59	2 45
9	9 06	3 09	8 00	4 30	6 36	5 46	4 59	7 06	3 29	8 25	2 26	9 33	2 40	9 29	3 52	8 16	5 11	6 42	6 26	5 07	7 49	3 38	9 01	2 44
10	9 05	3 11	7 57	4 33	6 33	5 49	4 55	7 09	3 27	8 28	2 25	9 34	2 42	9 28	3 55	8 14	5 14	6 38	6 29	5 04	7 52	3 35	9 02	2 43
11	9 04	3 13	7 54	4 36	6 30	5 51	4 52	7 11	3 24	8 30	2 24	9 35	2 43	9 26	3 58	8 11	5 16	6 35	6 31	5 01	7 55	3 33	9 04	2 43
12	9 02	3 15	7 51	4 38	6 27	5 54	4 49	7 14	3 21	8 33	2 24	9 37	2 45	9 24	4 00	8 08	5 19	6 32	6 34	4 58	7 57	3 30	9 05	2 42
13	9 01	3 17	7 48	4 41	6 24	5 56	4 46	7 17	3 19	8 36	2 23	9 38	2 47	9 22	4 03	8 05	5 21	6 29	6 37	4 55	8 00	3 28	9 07	2 42
14	8 59	3 20	7 46	4 44	6 21	5 59	4 43	7 19	3 16	8 38	2 22	9 39	2 49	9 21	4 05	8 02	5 24	6 26	6 39	4 52	8 03	3 25	9 08	2 41
15	8 57	3 22	7 43	4 47	6 18	6 02	4 40	7 22	3 14	8 41	2 22	9 39	2 51	9 19	4 08	7 59	5 26	6 23	6 42	4 49	8 05	3 23	9 09	2 41
16	8 56	3 25	7 40	4 49	6 14	6 04	4 37	7 24	3 11	8 43	2 21	9 40	2 54	9 17	4 10	7 56	5 29	6 19	6 44	4 45	8 08	3 21	9 10	2 41
17	8 54	3 27	7 37	4 52	6 11	6 07	4 34	7 27	3 09	8 46	2 21	9 41	2 56	9 15	4 13	7 53	5 31	6 16	6 47	4 42	8 11	3 19	9 11	2 41
18	8 52	3 30	7 34	4 55	6 08	6 09	4 31	7 30	3 06	8 48	2 21	9 41	2 58	9 13	4 16	7 50	5 34	6 13	6 50	4 39	8 13	3 16	9 12	2 41
19	8 50	3 32	7 31	4 58	6 05	6 12	4 28	7 32	3 04	8 51	2 21	9 42	3 00	9 10	4 18	7 47	5 36	6 10	6 52	4 36	8 16	3 14	9 13	2 41
20	8 48	3 35	7 28	5 00	6 02	6 15	4 25	7 35	3 01	8 53	2 21	9 42	3 03	9 08	4 21	7 44	5 38	6 07	6 55	4 33	8 19	3 12	9 13	2 42
21	8 46	3 37	7 25	5 03	5 59	6 17	4 21	7 38	2 59	8 56	2 21	9 42	3 05	9 06	4 23	7 41	5 41	6 04	6 58	4 30	8 21	3 10	9 14	2 42
22	8 44	3 40	7 22	5 06	5 55	6 20	4 18	7 40	2 57	8 58	2 21	9 42	3 07	9 04	4 26	7 38	5 43	6 00	7 00	4 28	8 24	3 08	9 15	2 43
23	8 42	3 43	7 19	5 09	5 52	6 22	4 15	7 43	2 55	9 00	2 22	9 42	3 10	9 01	4 28	7 35	5 46	5 57	7 03	4 25	8 26	3 06	9 15	2 43
24	8 40	3 45	7 16	5 11	5 49	6 25	4 12	7 45	2 52	9 03	2 22	9 42	3 12	8 59	4 31	7 32	5 48	5 54	7 06	4 22	8 29	3 04	9 15	2 44
25	8 37	3 48	7 13	5 14	5 46	6 27	4 09	7 48	2 50	9 05	2 23	9 42	3 14	8 57	4 34	7 29	5 51	5 51	7 08	4 19	8 31	3 02	9 15	2 45
26	8 35	3 51	7 10	5 17	5 43	6 30	4 06	7 51	2 48	9 07	2 23	9 42	3 17	8 54	4 36	7 26	5 53	5 48	7 11	4 16	8 34	3 00	9 16	2 46
27	8 33	3 54	7 07	5 19	5 40	6 33	4 04	7 53	2 46	9 09	2 24	9 41	3 19	8 52	4 39	7 22	5 56	5 45	7 14	4 13	8 36	2 59	9 16	2 47
28	8 30	3 56	7 04	5 22	5 36	6 35	4 01	7 56	2 44	9 12	2 25	9 41	3 22	8 49	4 41	7 19	5 58	5 41	7 16	4 10	8 38	2 57	9 15	2 48
29	8 28	3 59	7 03	5 24	5 33	6 38	3 58	7 59	2 42	9 14	2 26	9 40	3 24	8 47	4 44	7 16	6 01	5 38	7 19	4 07	8 41	2 55	9 15	2 49
30	8 26	4 02			5 30	6 40	3 55	8 01	2 40	9 16	2 27	9 40	3 27	8 44	4 46	7 13	6 03	5 35	7 22	4 04	8 43	2 54	9 15	2 50
31	8 23	4 05			5 27	6 43			2 39	9 18			3 29	8 41	4 49	7 10			7 24	4 02			9 14	2 52

Add one hour for Daylight Saving Time if and when in use.

Prepared by
NAUTICAL ALMANAC OFFICE
UNITED STATES NAVAL OBSERVATORY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20390

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON: 1969

(OVER)

Attachment 7

TABLES OF SUNRISE AND SUNSET

SECOND PRINTING

The table on the other side of this sheet may be used in any year of the twentieth century and within the geographical boundary of the stated place with an error not exceeding 2 minutes and generally less than 1 minute. It may also be used anywhere in the vicinity of the stated place with an additional error of less than 1 minute for each nine miles, reckoned from the station of the U.S. Weather Bureau for the stated place, or reckoned from the nearest boundary in cases where no station of the Weather Bureau existed for the stated place.

Tables are available for almost all stations of the U.S. Weather Bureau, and all cities of over 50,000 population (1950 census) which are sufficiently remote from other cities of like size to require a separate computation.

The standard time shown is in conformity with time zone boundaries specified by the Interstate Commerce Commission as of 1 June 1969.

Eastern Standard Time is the local time of the 75th meridian. Central Standard Time is the local time of the 90th meridian. Mountain Standard Time is the local time of the 105th meridian. Pacific Standard Time is the local time of the 120th meridian.

Sunrise and sunset are considered to occur when the upper edge of the disk of the Sun appears to be exactly on the horizon. The times of sunrise and sunset given in this table are for an unobstructed horizon, with normal atmospheric conditions, at zero elevation above the Earth's surface in a level region.

The computations are based on a constant semidiameter of the Sun of 16 minutes of arc, an adopted refraction at the horizon of 34 minutes of arc, and the path of the Sun for the year 1966.

Should greater precision be required, corrections for elevation of the observer, angular elevation of the visible horizon, deviations from standard atmospheric conditions, and for a specific year may be derived from "Tables of Sunrise, Sunset and Twilight," Supplement to the American Ephemeris, 1946, obtainable from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20402.

ADDITIONAL TABLES

CALIFORNIA

S104-5 Salinas

LOUISIANA

S119-5 Boothville

MAINE

S1125-2 Houlton

S1125-5 Millinocket

S1125-7 Old Town

MARYLAND

S1129-5 Salisbury

MASSACHUSETTS

S1132-5 Hranis

S1137-5 Westfield

NEW HAMPSHIRE

S1187-5 Lebanon

NEW JERSEY

S1190-5 Millville

S1190-7 Morrisown

NEW YORK

S1200-2 Elmira

S1200-4 Glens Falls

S1200-6 Islip

S1200-8 Massena

S1202-5 Ploughkeepsie

S1206-5 Watertown

NORTH CAROLINA

S1209-5 Elizabeth City

S1209-7 Fayetteville

S1210-2 Hickory

S1210-5 New Bern

S1211-5 Rocky Mount

OHIO

S1223-5 Findlay

S1226-5 Mansfield

S1230-5 Zanesville

OREGON

S1235-5 Klamath Falls

PENNSYLVANIA

S1244-5 Bradford

S1245-5 Du Bois

S1251-5 Philipsburg

SOUTH CAROLINA

S1260-5 Anderson

VIRGINIA

S1299-5 Blacksburg

S1300-2 Charlottesville

S1300-5 Dunville

S1300-7 Dulles Airport

S1301-5 Newport News

S1305-5 Wallops Island

WEST VIRGINIA

S1313-5 Beckley

S1313-7 Bluefield

S1314-5 Elkins

S1315-5 Martinsburg

S1315-7 Morgantown

PUERTO RICO

S1330 San Juan

TABLE NUMBERS AND LOCATIONS

ALABAMA

1001 Birmingham
1002 Gadsden
1003 Mobile
1004 Montgomery

ALASKA

1005 Anchorage
1006 Annette Island
1007 Barrow
1008 Barter Island
1009 Bethel
1010 Cold Bay
1011 Cordova
1012 Fairbanks
1013 Juneau
1014 King Salmon
1015 Kotzebue
1016 McGrath
1017 Nome
1018 St. Paul Island
1019 Yakutat

ARIZONA

1020 Flagstaff
1021 Phoenix
1022 Prescott
1023 Tucson
1024 Winslow
1025 Yuma

ARKANSAS

1026 Fort Smith
1027 Little Rock
1028 Texarkana

CALIFORNIA

1029 Bakersfield
1030 Bishop
1031 Blue Canyon
1032 Burbank
1033 Eureka
1034 Fresno
1035 Los Angeles
1036 Mt. Shasta
1037 Oakland
1038 Panama
1039 Red Bluff
1040 Sacramento
1041 San Bernardino
1042 San Diego
1043 San Francisco
1044 San Jose
1046 Santa Maria
1047 Stockton

COLORADO

1048 Alamosa
1049 Colorado Springs
1050 Denver
1051 Grand Junction
1052 Pueblo

CONNECTICUT

1053 Bridgeport
1054 Hartford
1055 New Britain
1056 New Haven
1057 Stamford
1058 Waterbury

DELAWARE

1059 Dover
1060 Wilmington

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

1061 Washington

FLORIDA

1062 Apalachicola
1063 Daytona Beach
1064 Fort Myers
1065 Jacksonville
1066 Key West
1067 Lakeland
1068 Miami
1069 Orlando
1070 Pensacola
1071 Tallahassee
1072 Tampa
1073 West Palm Beach

GEORGIA

1074 Athens
1075 Atlanta
1076 Augusta
1077 Columbus
1078 Macon
1079 Rome
1080 Savannah
1081 Thomasville
1082 Valdosta

HAWAII

1083 Hilo
1084 Honolulu

IDAHO

1085 Boise
1086 Lewiston
1087 Pocatello

ILLINOIS

1088 Aurora
1089 Cairo
1090 Chicago
1091 Decatur
1092 Evanston
1093 Joliet
1094 Madison
1095 Peoria
1096 Rockford
1097 Springfield

INDIANA

1098 Evansville
S1099 Fort Wayne
1100 Gary
S1101 Indianapolis
S1102 Muncie
S1103 South Bend
S1104 Terre Haute

IOWA

1105 Burlington
1106 Cedar Rapids
1107 Des Moines
1108 Dubuque
1109 Sioux City
1110 Waterloo

KANSAS

1111 Concordia
1112 Dodge City
1113 Goodland
1114 Topeka
1115 Wichita

KENTUCKY

S1116 Frankfort
S1117 Lexington
S1118 Louisville

LOUISIANA

1119 Baton Rouge
1120 Burwood
1121 Lake Charles
1122 New Orleans
1123 Shreveport

MAINE

1124 Augusta
1125 Caribou
1126 Portland

MARYLAND

1127 Annapolis
1128 Baltimore
1129 Frederick

MASSACHUSETTS

1130 Boston
1131 Brockton
1132 Fall River
1133 Lawrence
1134 Nantucket
1135 New Bedford
1136 Pittsfield
1137 Springfield
1138 Worcester

MICHIGAN

1139 Alpena
1140 Bay City
1141 Dearborn
1142 Detroit
S1143 Escanaba
1144 Flint
1145 Grand Rapids
1146 Jackson
1147 Kalamazoo
1148 Lansing
S1149 Marquette
S1150 Muskegon
S1151 Pontiac
S1152 Sault Ste. Marie

MINNESOTA

1153 Duluth
1154 International Falls
1155 Minneapolis
1156 Rochester
1157 St. Cloud

MISSISSIPPI

1158 Jackson
1159 Meridian
1160 Vicksburg

MISSOURI

1161 Columbia
1162 Jefferson City
1163 Kansas City
1164 St. Joseph
1165 St. Louis
1166 Springfield

MONTANA

1167 Billings
1168 Glasgow
1169 Great Falls
1170 Havre
1171 Helena
1172 Kalispell
1173 Missoula

NEBRASKA

1174 Grand Island
1175 Lincoln
1176 Norfolk
1177 North Platte
1178 Omaha
1179 Scottsbluff
S1180 Valentine

NEVADA

1181 Carson City
1182 Elko
1183 Ely
1184 Las Vegas
1185 Reno
1186 Winnemucca

NEW HAMPSHIRE

1187 Concord
1188 Manchester
1189 Atlantic City

NEW JERSEY

1190 Camden
1191 Newark
1192 Trenton

NEW MEXICO

1193 Albuquerque
1194 Clayton
1195 El Paso
1196 Roswell
1197 Santa Fe

NEW YORK

1198 Albany
1199 Binghamton
1200 Buffalo
1201 New York
1202 Niagara Falls
1203 Rochester
1204 Schenectady
1205 Syracuse
1206 Utica

NORTH CAROLINA

1207 Asheville
1208 Cape Hatteras
1209 Charlotte
1210 Greensboro
1211 Raleigh
1212 Wilmington
1213 Winston-Salem

NORTH DAKOTA

1214 Bismarck
1215 Devils Lake
1216 Fargo
1217 Williston

OHIO

1218 Akron
1219 Cincinnati
1220 Cleveland
1221 Cleveland Heights
1222 Columbus
1223 Dayton
1224 Hamilton
1225 Lima
1226 Lorain
1227 Sandusky
1228 Springfield
1229 Toledo
1230 Youngstown

OKLAHOMA

1231 Oklahoma City
1232 Tulsa

OREGON

1233 Astoria
1234 Burns
1235 Eugene
1236 Medford
1237 Medford
1238 Pendleton
1239 Portland
1240 Roseburg
1241 Salem
1242 Sinton Summit

PENNSYLVANIA

1243 Allentown
1244 Altoona
1245 Chester
1246 Erie
1247 Harrisburg
1248 Johnstown
1249 Lancaster
1250 McKeesport
1251 Philadelphia
1252 Pittsburgh
1253 Reading
1254 Scranton
1255 Wilkes-Barre
1256 Williamsport
1257 York

RHODE ISLAND

1258 Block Island
1259 Providence
1260 Woonsocket

SOUTH CAROLINA

1261 Charleston
1262 Columbia
1263 Florence
1264 Greenville
1265 Spartanburg

SOUTH DAKOTA

1266 Huron
1267 Pierre
1268 Rapid City
1269 Sioux Falls

TENNESSEE

1270 Bristol
1271 Chattanooga
1272 Knoxville
1273 Memphis
1274 Nashville

TEXAS

1275 Abilene
1276 Amarillo
1277 Austin
1278 Brownsville
1279 Corpus Christi
1280 Dallas
1281 Del Rio
1282 El Paso
1283 Fort Worth
1284 Galveston
1285 Houston
1286 Laredo
1287 Lubbock
1288 Midland
1289 Port Arthur
1290 San Angelo
1291 San Antonio
1292 Victoria
1293 Waco
1294 Wichita Falls

UTAH

1295 Millard
1296 Ogden
1297 Salt Lake City

VERMONT

1298 Burlington
1299 Montpelier

VIRGINIA

1300 Cape Henry
1301 Lynchburg
1302 Norfolk
1303 Portsmouth
1304 Roanoke
1305 Roanoke

WASHINGTON

1306 Olympia
1307 Seattle
1308 Spokane
1309 Spokane Falls
1310 Tacoma
1311 Tokeah Island
1312 Walla Walla
1313 Yakima

WEST VIRGINIA

1314 Charleston
1315 Huntington
1316 Parkersburg
1317 Wheeling

WISCONSIN

1318 Green Bay
1319 Kenosha
1320 La Crosse
1321 Madison
1322 Milwaukee
1323 Racine

WYOMING

1324 Casper
1325 Cheyenne
1326 Lander
1327 Sheridan

SUNRISE AND SUNSET AT BARROW, ALASKA

STANDARD TIME OF THE 150th MERIDIAN WEST.

NO. 1007

DAY	JAN.		FEB.		MAR.		APR.		MAY		JUNE		JULY		AUG.		SEPT.		OCT.		NOV.		DEC.		
	Rise A.M.	Set P.M.	Rise A.M.	Set P.M.	Rise A.M.	Set P.M.	Rise A.M.	Set P.M.	Rise A.M.	Set P.M.	Rise A.M.	Set P.M.	Rise A.M.	Set P.M.	Rise A.M.	Set P.M.	Rise A.M.	Set P.M.	Rise A.M.	Set P.M.	Rise A.M.	Set P.M.	Rise A.M.	Set P.M.	
1			10 37	2 46	8 01	5 20	5 26	7 39	2 36	10 19							4 33	8 18	6 44	5 47	9 14	3 07			
2			10 30	2 53	7 55	5 25	5 21	7 43	2 28	10 26							11 51	4 38	8 12	6 49	5 42	9 19	3 01		
3			10 24	3 00	7 50	5 30	5 16	7 48	2 21	10 34					1 16	11 36	4 42	8 07	6 53	5 37	9 25	2 55			
4			10 17	3 06	7 45	5 34	5 11	7 52	2 13	10 42					1 32	11 23	4 47	8 02	6 57	5 32	9 31	2 49			
5			10 11	3 13	7 40	5 39	5 06	7 57	2 04	10 51					1 44	11 12	4 52	7 57	7 02	5 27	9 38	2 43			
6			10 05	3 19	7 35	5 43	5 01	8 02	1 55	11 01							1 55	11 02	4 56	7 52	7 06	5 22	9 44	2 36	
7			9 59	3 25	7 30	5 48	4 55	8 06	1 45	11 12							2 05	10 53	5 01	7 47	7 11	5 17	9 50	2 30	
8			9 53	3 31	7 26	5 52	4 50	8 11	1 34	11 24							2 13	10 45	5 05	7 42	7 15	5 12	9 57	2 23	
9			9 47	3 37	7 21	5 57	4 45	8 16	1 22	11 40							2 22	10 37	5 10	7 36	7 19	5 07	10 04	2 17	
10			9 41	3 43	7 16	6 01	4 40	8 20	1 06								2 29	10 29	5 14	7 31	7 24	5 02	10 11	2 10	
11			9 35	3 49	7 11	6 06	4 34	8 25									2 37	10 22	5 18	7 26	7 28	4 57	10 19	2 02	
12			9 30	3 55	7 06	6 10	4 29	8 30									2 44	10 15	5 23	7 21	7 33	4 52	10 27	1 55	
13			9 24	4 00	7 01	6 15	4 24	8 35			Sun						2 51	10 08	5 27	7 16	7 38	4 47	10 35	1 47	
14	Sun		9 19	4 06	6 56	6 19	4 18	8 40			above						2 57	10 01	5 31	7 11	7 42	4 42	10 44	1 38	
15	below		9 13	4 11	6 51	6 24	4 13	8 45			Horizon						3 03	9 55	5 36	7 05	7 47	4 37	10 54	1 29	
16			9 08	4 16	6 46	6 28	4 07	8 50									3 09	9 48	5 40	7 01	7 51	4 32	11 05	1 18	
17	Horizon		9 02	4 22	6 41	6 32	4 02	8 55									3 15	9 42	5 44	6 56	7 56	4 27	11 17	1 06	
18			8 57	4 27	6 36	6 37	3 56	9 00									3 21	9 36	5 49	6 51	8 01	4 22	11 33	12 50	
19			8 52	4 32	6 31	6 41	3 51	9 06									3 27	9 30	5 53	6 46	8 06	4 17			
20			8 47	4 37	6 26	6 46	3 45	9 11									3 33	9 24	5 57	6 41	8 11	4 12			
21			8 41	4 42	6 21	6 50	3 39	9 17									3 38	9 18	6 01	6 36	8 15	4 06			
22			8 36	4 47	6 16	6 54	3 33	9 22									3 43	9 12	6 06	6 32	8 20	4 01			
23			8 31	4 52	6 11	6 59	3 27	9 28									3 49	9 07	6 11	6 27	8 25	3 56			
24			11 51	1 29	8 26	4 57	6 06	7 03	3 21	9 34							3 54	9 01	6 14	6 22	8 30	3 51			
25			11 38	1 43	8 21	5 01	6 01	7 08	3 15	9 40							3 59	8 56	6 19	6 17	8 36	3 45			
26			11 27	1 54	8 16	5 06	5 56	7 12	3 09	9 46							4 04	8 50	6 23	6 12	8 41	3 40			
27			11 17	2 04	8 11	5 11	5 51	7 16	3 03	9 52							4 09	8 44	6 27	6 07	8 46	3 35			
28			11 08	2 14	8 06	5 16	5 46	7 21	2 56	9 58							4 14	8 39	6 31	6 02	8 51	3 29			
29			11 00	2 22	8 04	5 18	5 41	7 25	2 49	10 05							4 19	8 34	6 36	5 57	8 57	3 24			
30			10 52	2 30			5 36	7 30	2 43	10 12							4 24	8 28	6 40	5 52	9 02	3 18			
31			10 44	2 38			5 31	7 34									4 28	8 23			9 08	3 12			

Add one hour for Daylight Saving Time if and when in use.

Near the dates when the Sun remains above or below the horizon for more than 24 hours a physical indeterminacy exists and no absolute limit on the accuracy can be assigned.

Prepared by
NAUTICAL ALMANAC OFFICE
UNITED STATES NAVAL OBSERVATORY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20390

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON: 1965

(ER)

TABLES OF SUNRISE AND SUNSET

SECOND PRINTING

The table on the other side of this sheet may be used in any year of the twentieth century and within the geographical boundary of the stated place with an error not exceeding 2 minutes and generally less than 1 minute. It may also be used anywhere in the vicinity of the stated place with an additional error of less than 1 minute for each nine miles, reckoned from the station of the U.S. Weather Bureau for the stated place, or reckoned from the nearest boundary in cases when no station of the Weather Bureau existed for the stated place.

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Sunrise and sunset are considered to occur when the upper edge of the disk of the Sun appears to be exactly on the horizon. The times of sunrise and sunset given in this table are for an unobstructed horizon, with normal atmospheric conditions, at zero elevation above the Earth's surface in a level region.

The computations are based on a constant semidiameter of the Sun of 16 minutes of arc, an adopted refraction at the horizon of 34 minutes of arc, and the path of the Sun for the year 1966.

Should greater precision be required, corrections for elevation of the observer, angular elevation of the visible horizon, deviations from standard atmospheric conditions, and for a specific year may be derived from "Tables of Sunrise, Sunset and Twilight," Supplement to the American Ephemeris, 1946, obtainable from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20402.

ADDITIONAL TABLES

CALIFORNIA
S104-5 Salinas
LOUISIANA
S119-5 Boothville
MAINE
S1125-2 Houlton
S1125-5 Millinocket
S1125-7 Old Town
MARYLAND
S1129-5 Salisbury
MASSACHUSETTS
S1132-5 Hyannis
S1137-5 Westfield
NEW HAMPSHIRE
S1187-5 Lebanon
NEW JERSEY
S1190-5 Millville
S1190-7 Morristown

NEW YORK
S1200-2 Elmira
S1200-4 Glens Falls
S1200-6 Ithaca
S1200-8 Massena
S1202-5 Poughkeepsie
S1206-5 Watertown
NORTH CAROLINA
S1209-5 Elizabeth City
S1209-7 Fayetteville
S1210-2 Hickory
S1210-5 New Bern
S1211-5 Rocky Mount
OHIO
S1223-5 Findlay
S1226-5 Mansfield
S1330-5 Zanesville
OREGON
S1235-5 Klamath Falls

PENNSYLVANIA
S1244-5 Bradford
S1245-5 Du Bois
S1251-5 Philadelphia
SOUTH CAROLINA
S1260-5 Anderson
VIRGINIA
S1299-5 Blackstone
S1300-2 Charlottesville
S1300-5 Danville
S1300-7 Dulles Airport
S1301-5 Newport News
S1305-5 Wallops Island
WEST VIRGINIA
S1313-5 Beckley
S1313-7 Bluefield
S1314-5 Elkins
S1315-5 Martinsburg
S1315-7 Morgantown
PUEBTO RICO
S1330 San Juan

TABLE NUMBERS AND LOCATIONS

ALABAMA
1001 Birmingham
1002 Gadsden
1003 Mobile
1004 Montgomery
ALASKA
1006 Anchorage
1006 Annette Island
1007 Barrow
1008 Barter Island
1009 Bethel
1010 Cold Bay
1011 Cordova
1012 Fairbanks
1013 Juneau
1014 King Salmon
1015 Kotzebue
1016 McGrath
1017 Nome
1018 St. Paul Island
1019 Yakutat
ARIZONA
1020 Flagstaff
1021 Phoenix
1022 Prescott
1023 Tucson
1024 Yuma
ARKANSAS
1026 Fort Smith
1027 Little Rock
1028 Texarkana
CALIFORNIA
1029 Bakerfield
1030 Bishop
1031 Blue Canyon
1032 Burbank
1033 Eureka
1034 Fresno
1035 Los Angeles
1036 Mt. Shasta
1037 Oakland
1038 Pomona
1039 Red Bluff
1040 Sacramento
1041 San Bernardino
1042 Sandberg
1043 San Diego
1044 San Francisco
1045 San Jose
1046 San's Maria
1047 Stockton
COLORADO
1048 Alamosa
1049 Colorado Springs
1050 Denver
1051 Grand Junction
1052 Pueblo
CONNECTICUT
1053 Bridgeport
1054 Hartford
1055 New Britain
1056 New Haven
1057 Stamford
1058 Waterbury
DELAWARE
1059 Dover
1060 Wilmington
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
1061 Washington

FLORIDA
1062 Apalachicola
1063 Daytona Beach
1064 Fort Myers
1065 Jacksonville
1066 Key West
1067 Lakeland
1068 Miami
1069 Orlando
1070 Pensacola
1071 Tallahassee
1072 Tampa
1073 West Palm Beach
GEORGIA
1074 Atlanta
1075 Augusta
1076 Columbus
1077 Macon
1078 Savannah
1079 Thomasville
1080 Valdosta
HAWAII
1083 Hilo
1084 Honolulu
IDAHO
1085 Boise
1086 Lewiston
1087 Pocatello
ILLINOIS
1088 Aurora
1089 Cairo
1090 Chicago
1091 Decatur
1092 Evanston
1093 Joliet
1094 Moline
1095 Peoria
1096 Rockford
1097 Springfield
INDIANA
1098 Evansville
S1099 Fort Wayne
1100 Gary
S1101 Indianapolis
S1102 Muncie
1103 South Bend
1104 Terre Haute
IOWA
1105 Burlington
1106 Cedar Rapids
1107 Des Moines
1108 Dubuque
1109 Sioux City
1110 Waterloo
KANSAS
1111 Concordia
1112 Dodge City
1113 Goodland
1114 Topeka
1115 Wichita
KENTUCKY
S1116 Frankfort
S1117 Lexington
S1118 Louisville
LOUISIANA
1119 Baton Rouge
1120 Berwick
1121 Lake Charles
1122 New Orleans
1123 Shreveport
MAINE
1124 Augusta
1125 Caribou
1126 Portland

MARYLAND
1127 Annapolis
1128 Baltimore
1129 Frederick
MASSACHUSETTS
1129 Boston
1131 Brockton
1132 Fall River
1133 Lawrence
1134 Nantucket
1135 New Bedford
1136 Pittsfield
1137 Springfield
1138 Worcester
MICHIGAN
1139 Alpena
1140 Bay City
1141 Dearborn
1142 Detroit
1143 Escanaba
1144 Flint
1145 Grand Rapids
1146 Jackson
1147 Kalamazoo
1148 Lansing
1149 Marquette
1150 Muskegon
1151 Pontiac
1152 South St. Marie
MINNESOTA
1153 Duluth
1154 International Falls
1155 Minneapolis
1156 Rochester
1157 St. Cloud
MISSISSIPPI
1158 Jackson
1159 Meridian
1160 Vicksburg
MISSOURI
1161 Columbia
1162 Jefferson City
1163 Kansas City
1164 St. Joseph
1165 St. Louis
1166 Springfield
MONTANA
1167 Billings
1168 Glasgow
1169 Great Falls
1170 Havre
1171 Helena
1172 Kalispell
1173 Missoula
NEBRASKA
1174 Grand Island
1175 Lincoln
1176 Norfolk
1177 North Platte
1178 Omaha
1179 Scottsbluff
1180 Valentine
NEVADA
1181 Reno
1182 Las Vegas
1183 Reno
1184 Winnemucca
NEW HAMPSHIRE
1185 Concord
1186 Manchester
NEW JERSEY
1189 Atlantic City
1190 Camden
1191 Newark
1192 Trenton
NEW MEXICO
1193 Albuquerque
1194 Columbus
1195 El Paso
1196 Roswell
1197 Santa Fe
NEW YORK
1198 Albany
1199 Binghamton
1200 Buffalo
1201 New York
1202 Niagara Falls
1203 Rochester
1204 Schenectady
1205 Syracuse
1206 Utica
NORTH CAROLINA
1207 Asheville
1208 Cape Hatteras
1209 Charlotte
1210 Greensboro
1211 Raleigh
1212 Wilmington
1213 Winston-Salem
NORTH DAKOTA
1214 Bismarck
1215 Devils Lake
1216 Fargo
1217 Williston
OHIO
1218 Akron
1219 Cincinnati
1220 Cleveland
1221 Cleveland Heights
1222 Columbus
1223 Dayton
1224 Hamilton
1225 Lima
1226 Lorain
1227 Sandusky
1228 Springfield
1229 Toledo
1230 Youngstown
OKLAHOMA
1231 Oklahoma City
1232 Tulsa
OREGON
1233 Astoria
1234 Burns
1235 Eugene
1236 Medford
1237 Medford
1238 Pendleton
1239 Portland
1240 Roseburg
1241 Salem
1242 Seaside
PENNSYLVANIA
1243 Allentown
1244 Altoona
1245 Chester
1246 Erie
1247 Harrisburg
1248 Johnstown
1249 Lancaster
1250 McKeesport
1251 Philadelphia
1252 Pittsburgh
1253 Reading
1254 Scranton
1255 Wilkes-Barre
1256 Williamsport
1257 York
RHODE ISLAND
1258 Black Island
1259 Providence
1260 Woonsocket
SOUTH CAROLINA
1261 Charleston
1262 Columbia
1263 Florence
1264 Greenville
1265 Spartanburg
SOUTH DAKOTA
1266 Huron
1267 Pierre
1268 Rapid City
1269 Sioux Falls
TENNESSEE
1270 Bristol
1271 Chattanooga
1272 Knoxville
1273 Memphis
1274 Nashville
TEXAS
1275 Austin
1276 Amarillo
1277 Austin
1278 Brownsville
1279 Corpus Christi
1280 Dallas
1281 Del Rio
1282 El Paso
1283 Fort Worth
1284 Galveston
1285 Houston
1286 Laredo
1287 Lubbock
1288 Midland
1289 Port Arthur
1290 San Angelo
1291 San Antonio
1292 Victoria
1293 Waco
1294 Wichita Falls
UTAH
1295 Millard
1296 Ogden
1297 Salt Lake City
VERMONT
1298 Burlington
1299 Montpelier
VIRGINIA
1300 Cape Henry
1301 Lynchburg
1302 Norfolk
1303 Portsmouth
1304 Richmond
1305 Norfolk
WASHINGTON
1306 Olympia
1307 Seattle
1308 Spokane
1309 Steeped Pass
1310 Tacoma
1311 Talcoah Island
1312 Walla Walla
1313 Yakima
WEST VIRGINIA
1314 Charleston
1315 Huntington
1316 Parkersburg
1317 Wheeling
WISCONSIN
1318 Green Bay
1319 Kenosha
1320 La Crosse
1321 Madison
1322 Milwaukee
1323 Racine
WYOMING
1324 Casper
1325 Cheyenne
1326 Lander
1327 Sheridan

SUNRISE AND SUNSET AT FAIRBANKS, ALASKA

STANDARD TIME OF THE 150th MERIDIAN WEST.

NO. 1012

DAY	JAN.		FEB.		MAR.		APR.		MAY		JUNE		JULY		AUG.		SEPT.		OCT.		NOV.		DEC.	
	Rise A.M.	Set P.M.	Rise A.M.	Set P.M.	Rise A.M.	Set P.M.	Rise A.M.	Set P.M.	Rise A.M.	Set P.M.	Rise A.M.	Set P.M.	Rise A.M.	Set P.M.	Rise A.M.	Set P.M.	Rise A.M.	Set P.M.	Rise A.M.	Set P.M.	Rise A.M.	Set P.M.	Rise A.M.	Set P.M.
1	9 55	1 56	8 38	3 34	7 01	5 08	5 09	6 44	3 19	8 20	1 34	10 07	1 11	10 37	2 50	9 02	4 31	7 10	6 00	5 20	7 39	3 31	9 19	2 02
2	9 53	1 58	8 34	3 37	6 58	5 11	5 05	6 47	3 15	8 24	1 31	10 10	1 13	10 35	2 54	8 59	4 34	7 06	6 03	5 17	7 42	3 27	9 22	2 00
3	9 52	2 00	8 31	3 41	6 54	5 14	5 01	6 50	3 12	8 27	1 28	10 13	1 16	10 33	2 57	8 55	4 37	7 03	6 07	5 13	7 45	3 24	9 25	1 57
4	9 51	2 03	8 28	3 44	6 51	5 17	4 58	6 53	3 08	8 31	1 25	10 17	1 19	10 31	3 01	8 52	4 40	6 59	6 10	5 09	7 49	3 20	9 28	1 55
5	9 49	2 05	8 25	3 48	6 47	5 20	4 54	6 56	3 05	8 34	1 23	10 20	1 21	10 28	3 04	8 48	4 43	6 55	6 13	5 06	7 52	3 17	9 30	1 54
6	9 47	2 08	8 21	3 51	6 43	5 24	4 50	6 59	3 01	8 37	1 20	10 22	1 24	10 26	3 07	8 45	4 46	6 52	6 16	5 02	7 55	3 14	9 33	1 52
7	9 45	2 11	8 18	3 55	6 40	5 27	4 47	7 03	2 58	8 41	1 18	10 25	1 27	10 23	3 11	8 41	4 49	6 48	6 19	4 58	7 59	3 11	9 36	1 50
8	9 43	2 14	8 15	3 58	6 36	5 30	4 43	7 06	2 54	8 44	1 15	10 28	1 30	10 21	3 14	8 37	4 52	6 44	6 22	4 55	8 02	3 07	9 38	1 48
9	9 41	2 17	8 11	4 01	6 33	5 33	4 39	7 09	2 50	8 48	1 13	10 30	1 33	10 18	3 17	8 34	4 55	6 41	6 25	4 51	8 06	3 04	9 40	1 47
10	9 39	2 19	8 08	4 05	6 29	5 36	4 36	7 12	2 47	8 51	1 11	10 33	1 36	10 15	3 21	8 30	4 58	6 37	6 28	4 48	8 09	3 01	9 43	1 46
11	9 37	2 23	8 04	4 08	6 25	5 39	4 32	7 15	2 43	8 55	1 09	10 35	1 39	10 12	3 24	8 27	5 01	6 33	6 31	4 44	8 12	2 58	9 45	1 44
12	9 35	2 26	8 01	4 12	6 22	5 42	4 28	7 18	2 40	8 58	1 07	10 37	1 42	10 09	3 27	8 23	5 04	6 30	6 34	4 40	8 16	2 54	9 47	1 43
13	9 32	2 29	7 58	4 15	6 18	5 45	4 25	7 21	2 36	9 02	1 05	10 39	1 46	10 06	3 31	8 19	5 07	6 26	6 37	4 37	8 19	2 51	9 49	1 42
14	9 30	2 32	7 54	4 19	6 14	5 49	4 21	7 25	2 33	9 05	1 03	10 41	1 49	10 03	3 34	8 16	5 10	6 22	6 40	4 33	8 23	2 48	9 51	1 42
15	9 27	2 35	7 51	4 22	6 11	5 52	4 17	7 28	2 29	9 09	1 02	10 43	1 52	10 00	3 37	8 12	5 13	6 19	6 43	4 30	8 26	2 45	9 52	1 41
16	9 25	2 38	7 47	4 25	6 07	5 55	4 14	7 31	2 26	9 12	1 01	10 44	1 56	9 57	3 40	8 09	5 16	6 15	6 47	4 26	8 30	2 42	9 54	1 41
17	9 22	2 42	7 44	4 29	6 04	5 58	4 10	7 34	2 22	9 16	1 00	10 45	1 59	9 53	3 44	8 05	5 19	6 11	6 50	4 23	8 33	2 39	9 55	1 40
18	9 20	2 45	7 40	4 32	6 00	6 01	4 06	7 37	2 19	9 19	12 59	10 46	2 02	9 50	3 47	8 01	5 22	6 08	6 53	4 19	8 37	2 36	9 56	1 40
19	9 17	2 49	7 37	4 35	5 56	6 04	4 03	7 41	2 16	9 23	12 59	10 47	2 06	9 47	3 50	7 58	5 25	6 04	6 56	4 16	8 40	2 33	9 57	1 40
20	9 14	2 52	7 33	4 39	5 53	6 07	3 59	7 44	2 12	9 26	12 59	10 48	2 09	9 44	3 53	7 54	5 28	6 00	6 59	4 12	8 43	2 30	9 58	1 40
21	9 11	2 55	7 30	4 42	5 49	6 10	3 55	7 47	2 09	9 30	12 59	10 48	2 13	9 40	3 56	7 50	5 31	5 57	7 02	4 09	8 47	2 27	9 59	1 41
22	9 08	2 59	7 26	4 45	5 45	6 13	3 52	7 50	2 06	9 33	12 59	10 48	2 16	9 37	4 00	7 47	5 34	5 53	7 06	4 05	8 50	2 25	9 59	1 41
23	9 05	3 02	7 23	4 48	5 42	6 16	3 48	7 54	2 02	9 37	12 59	10 47	2 19	9 34	4 03	7 43	5 37	5 49	7 09	4 02	8 53	2 22	9 59	1 42
24	9 02	3 06	7 19	4 52	5 38	6 19	3 44	7 57	1 59	9 40	1 00	10 47	2 23	9 30	4 06	7 39	5 40	5 46	7 12	3 58	8 57	2 19	10 00	1 43
25	8 59	3 09	7 16	4 55	5 34	6 22	3 41	8 00	1 56	9 44	1 01	10 46	2 26	9 27	4 09	7 36	5 43	5 42	7 15	3 55	9 00	2 16	10 00	1 44
26	8 56	3 13	7 12	4 58	5 31	6 25	3 37	8 04	1 52	9 47	1 02	10 45	2 30	9 23	4 12	7 32	5 46	5 38	7 19	3 51	9 03	2 14	9 59	1 45
27	8 53	3 16	7 08	5 01	5 27	6 29	3 34	8 07	1 49	9 51	1 04	10 44	2 33	9 20	4 15	7 28	5 49	5 35	7 22	3 48	9 06	2 11	9 59	1 46
28	8 50	3 20	7 05	5 05	5 23	6 32	3 30	8 10	1 46	9 54	1 05	10 43	2 37	9 16	4 18	7 25	5 51	5 31	7 25	3 44	9 10	2 09	9 59	1 48
29	8 47	3 23	7 03	5 07	5 20	6 35	3 26	8 14	1 43	9 57	1 07	10 41	2 40	9 13	4 22	7 21	5 54	5 27	7 29	3 41	9 13	2 06	9 58	1 50
30	8 44	3 27			5 16	6 38	3 23	8 17	1 40	10 01	1 09	10 39	2 44	9 09	4 25	7 17	5 57	5 24	7 32	3 37	9 16	2 04	9 57	1 51
31	8 41	3 30			5 12	6 41			1 37	10 04			2 47	9 06	4 28	7 14			7 35	3 34			9 56	1 53

Add one hour for Daylight Saving Time if and when in use.

Prepared by
NAUTICAL ALMANAC OFFICE
UNITED STATES NAVAL OBSERVATORY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20390

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON: 1965

(COVER)

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ADDITIONAL TABLES

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S1040-5	Salinas
LOUISIANA	
S1119-5	Boothville
MAINE	
S1125-2	Houlton
S1125-5	Millinocket
S1125-7	Old Town
MARYLAND	
S1129-5	Salisbury
MASSACHUSETTS	
S1132-5	Hyannis
S1137-5	Warehock
NEW HAMPSHIRE	
S1187-5	Lebanon
NEW JERSEY	
S1190-5	Millville
S1190-7	Morrisstown

NEW YORK	
S1200-2	Elmira
S1200-4	Glens Falls
S1200-6	Ilip
S1200-8	Masena
S1202-5	Poughkeepsie
S1206-5	Watertown
NORTH CAROLINA	
S1209-5	Elizabeth City
S1209-7	Fayetteville
S1210-2	Hickory
S1210-5	New Bern
S1211-5	Rocky Mount
OHIO	
S1223-5	Findlay
S1226-5	Mansfield
S1230-5	Zanesville
OREGON	
S1235-5	Klamath Falls

PENNSYLVANIA	
S1244-5	Bradford
S1245-5	Du Bois
S1251-5	Phillipsburg
SOUTH CAROLINA	
S1260-5	Anderson
VIRGINIA	
S1299-5	Blackstone
S1300-2	Charlottesville
S1300-5	Danville
S1300-7	Dulles Airport
S1301-5	Newport News
S1305-5	Wallops Island
WEST VIRGINIA	
S1313-5	Beckley
S133-7	Bluefield
S1314-5	Ellins
S1315-5	Martinsburg
S1315-7	Morgantown
PUERTO RICO	
S1330	San Juan

TABLE NUMBERS AND LOCATIONS

ALABAMA	
1001	Birmingham
1002	Gooden
1003	Mobile
1004	Montgomery
ALASKA	
1005	Anchorage
1006	Annette Island
1007	Barrow
1008	Barter Island
1009	Bethel
1010	Cold Bay
1011	Cordova
1012	Fairbanks
1013	Juneau
1014	King Salmon
1015	Kotzebue
1016	McGrath
1017	Nome
1018	St. Paul Island
1019	Talkeetna
ARIZONA	
1020	Flagstaff
1021	Phoenix
1022	Prescott
1023	Tucson
1024	Winslow
1025	Yuma
ARKANSAS	
1026	Fort Smith
1027	Little Rock
1028	Tsararona
CALIFORNIA	
1029	Chico
1030	Chico
1031	Plus Canyon
1032	Burbank
1033	Eureka
1034	Fresno
1035	Los Angeles
1036	Mt. Shasta
1037	Oakland
1038	Panama
1039	Red Bluff
1040	Sacramento
1041	San Bernardino
1042	Sandberg
1043	San Diego
1044	San Francisco
1045	San Jose
1046	Santa Maria
1047	Stockton
COLORADO	
1048	Alamosa
1049	Colorado Springs
1050	Denver
1051	Grand Junction
1052	Pueblo
CONNECTICUT	
1053	Bridgport
1054	Hartford
1055	New Britain
1056	New Haven
1057	Stamford
1058	Waterbury
DELAWARE	
1059	Dover
1060	Wilmington
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	
1061	Washington

FLORIDA	
1062	Apalachicola
1063	Daytona Beach
1064	Fort Myers
1065	Jacksonville
1066	Key West
1067	Lakeland
1068	Miami
1069	Orlando
1070	Pensacola
1071	Tallahassee
1072	Tampa
1073	West Palm Beach
GEORGIA	
1074	Athens
1075	Atlanta
1076	Augusta
1077	Columbus
1078	Macon
1079	Rome
1080	Savannah
1081	Thomasville
1082	Valdosta
HAWAII	
1083	Hilo
1084	Honolulu
IDAHO	
1085	Boise
1086	Lewiston
1087	Pocatello
ILLINOIS	
1088	Aurora
1089	Chicago
1090	Chicago
1091	Decatur
1092	Evansville
1093	Joliet
1094	Moline
1095	Peoria
1096	Rockford
1097	Springfield
INDIANA	
1098	Evansville
S1099	Fort Wayne
1100	Gary
S1101	Indianapolis
S1102	Muncie
1103	South Bend
1104	Terre Haute
IOWA	
1105	Burlington
1106	Cedar Rapids
1107	Des Moines
1108	Dubuque
1109	Sioux City
1110	Waterloo
KANSAS	
1111	Concordia
1112	Dodge City
1113	Goodland
1114	Topola
1115	Wichita
KENTUCKY	
S1116	Frankfort
S1117	Lexington
S1118	Louisville
LOUISIANA	
1119	Baton Rouge
1120	Burwood
1121	Lake Charles
1122	New Orleans
1123	Shreveport
MAINE	
1124	Augusta
1125	Canterbury
1126	Portland

MARYLAND	
1127	Annapolis
1128	Baltimore
1129	Frederick
MASSACHUSETTS	
1130	Boston
1131	Brookline
1132	Fall River
1133	Lawrence
1134	Nantucket
1135	New Bedford
1136	Pittsfield
1137	Springfield
1138	Worcester
MICHIGAN	
1139	Alpena
1140	Bay City
1141	Dearborn
1142	Detroit
1143	Eastland
1144	Flint
1145	Grand Rapids
1146	Lansing
1147	Kalamazoo
1148	Lansing
1149	Marquette
1150	Muskegon
1151	Pontiac
1152	Sault Ste. Marie
MINNESOTA	
1153	Duluth
1154	International Falls
1155	Minneapolis
1156	Rochester
1157	St. Cloud
MISSISSIPPI	
1158	Jackson
1159	Meridian
1160	Vicksburg
MISSOURI	
1161	Columbia
1162	Jefferson City
1163	Kansas City
1164	St. Joseph
1165	St. Louis
1166	Springfield
MONTANA	
1167	Billings
1168	Glacier
1169	Great Falls
1170	Hayden
1171	Helena
1172	Kalispell
1173	Missoula
NEBRASKA	
1174	Grand Island
1175	Lincoln
1176	Norfolk
1177	North Platte
1178	Omaha
1179	Scottsbluff
1180	Valentine
NEVADA	
1181	Carson City
1182	Elko
1183	Ely
1184	Las Vegas
1185	Reno
1186	Winnemucca
NEW HAMPSHIRE	
1187	Concord
1188	Manchester
1189	Shrewsbury
NEW JERSEY	
1190	Atlantic City
1191	Camden
1192	Newark
1192	Trenton

NEW MEXICO	
1193	Albuquerque
1194	Clayton
1195	Kelso
1196	Laswell
1197	Santa Fe
NEW YORK	
1198	Albany
1199	Binghamton
1200	Buffalo
1201	New York
1202	Niagara Falls
1203	Rochester
1204	Schenectady
1205	Syracuse
1206	Utica
NORTH CAROLINA	
1207	Asheville
1208	Cape Hatteras
1209	Charlotte
1210	Greensboro
1211	Raleigh
1212	Wilmington
1213	Winston-Salem
NORTH DAKOTA	
1214	Bismarck
1215	Devils Lake
1216	Fargo
1217	Williston
OHIO	
1218	Akron
1219	Cincinnati
1220	Cleveland
1221	Cleveland Heights
1222	Columbus
1223	Dayton
1224	Hamilton
1225	Lima
1226	Lorain
1227	Sandusky
1228	Springfield
1229	Toledo
1230	Youngstown
OKLAHOMA	
1231	Oklahoma City
1232	Tulsa
OREGON	
1233	Astoria
1234	Burns
1235	Eugene
1236	Medford
1237	Medford
1238	Pendleton
1239	Portland
1240	Roseburg
1241	Salem
1242	Seston Summit
PENNSYLVANIA	
1243	Allentown
1244	Allentown
1245	Chambersburg
1246	Erie
1247	Harrisburg
1248	Johnstown
1249	Lancaster
1250	McKeesport
1251	Philadelphia
1252	Pittsburgh
1253	Reading
1254	Scranton
1255	Wilkes-Barre
1256	Williamsport
1257	York
RHODE ISLAND	
1258	Block Island
1259	Providence
1260	Woonsocket

SOUTH CAROLINA	
1261	Charleston
1262	Columbia
1263	Florence
1264	Greenville
1265	Spartanburg
SOUTH DAKOTA	
1266	Huron
1267	Pierre
1268	Rapid City
1269	Sioux Falls
TENNESSEE	
1270	Bristol
1271	Chattanooga
1272	Knoxville
1273	Memphis
1274	Nashville
TEXAS	
1275	Abitene
1276	Amarillo
1277	Austin
1278	Brownsville
1279	Corpus Christi
1280	Dallas
1281	Del Rio
1282	El Paso
1283	Fort Worth
1284	Galveston
1285	Harlingen
1286	Laredo
1287	Lubbock
1288	Midland
1289	Port Arthur
1290	San Angelo
1291	San Antonio
1292	Victoria
1293	Waco
1294	Wichita Falls
UTAH	
1295	Millard
1296	Ogden
1297	Salt Lake City
VERMONT	
1298	Burlington
1299	Montpelier
VIRGINIA	
1300	Cape Henry
1301	Lynchburg
1302	Norfolk
1303	Portsmouth
1304	Richmond
1305	Roanoke
WASHINGTON	
1306	Olympia
1307	Seattle
1308	Spokane
1309	Stamperda Pam
1310	Toacoma
1311	Tacoma Island
1312	Walla Walla
1313	Yakima
WEST VIRGINIA	
1314	Charleston
1315	Huntington
1316	Parkersburg
1317	Wheeling
WISCONSIN	
1318	Green Bay
1319	Kenosha
1320	La Crosse
1321	Madison
1322	Milwaukee
1323	Racine
WYOMING	
1324	Casper
1325	Cheyenne
1326	Lander
1327	Sheridan

SUNRISE AND SUNSET AT YAKUTAT, ALASKA

STANDARD TIME OF THE 135th MERIDIAN WEST

NO. 1019

DAY	JAN.		FEB.		MAR.		APR.		MAY		JUNE		JULY		AUG.		SEPT.		OCT.		NOV.		DEC.	
	Rise A.M.	Set P.M.	Rise A.M.	Set P.M.	Rise A.M.	Set P.M.	Rise A.M.	Set P.M.	Rise A.M.	Set P.M.	Rise A.M.	Set P.M.	Rise A.M.	Set P.M.	Rise A.M.	Set P.M.	Rise A.M.	Set P.M.	Rise A.M.	Set P.M.	Rise A.M.	Set P.M.	Rise A.M.	Set P.M.
1	9 17	3 28	8 30	4 35	7 17	5 47	5 45	7 01	4 19	8 14	3 13	9 21	3 06	9 38	4 02	8 46	5 14	7 21	6 23	5 52	7 39	4 25	8 50	3 25
2	9 16	3 30	8 28	4 38	7 14	5 49	5 42	7 04	4 17	8 16	3 11	9 23	3 07	9 38	4 04	8 44	5 17	7 18	6 26	5 49	7 41	4 25	8 52	3 24
3	9 16	3 31	8 26	4 40	7 11	5 52	5 39	7 06	4 14	8 19	3 10	9 25	3 08	9 37	4 07	8 41	5 19	7 15	6 28	5 46	7 44	4 20	8 53	3 23
4	9 15	3 33	8 23	4 43	7 08	5 54	5 36	7 09	4 12	8 21	3 09	9 26	3 09	9 36	4 09	8 39	5 21	7 13	6 30	5 43	7 46	4 18	8 55	3 22
5	9 14	3 34	8 21	4 46	7 05	5 57	5 33	7 11	4 09	8 23	3 08	9 28	3 10	9 35	4 11	8 36	5 24	7 10	6 33	5 40	7 49	4 15	8 57	3 21
6	9 13	3 36	8 18	4 48	7 02	5 59	5 30	7 13	4 06	8 26	3 06	9 29	3 12	9 34	4 14	8 34	5 26	7 07	6 35	5 37	7 51	4 13	8 59	3 20
7	9 13	3 38	8 16	4 51	6 59	6 01	5 27	7 16	4 04	8 28	3 05	9 30	3 13	9 33	4 16	8 31	5 28	7 04	6 37	5 34	7 54	4 10	9 01	3 20
8	9 12	3 40	8 13	4 53	6 56	6 04	5 24	7 18	4 01	8 31	3 04	9 32	3 14	9 32	4 18	8 29	5 30	7 01	6 40	5 31	7 56	4 08	9 02	3 19
9	9 11	3 42	8 11	4 56	6 53	6 06	5 21	7 21	3 59	8 33	3 04	9 33	3 16	9 31	4 21	8 26	5 33	6 58	6 42	5 28	7 59	4 06	9 04	3 18
10	9 09	3 44	8 08	4 59	6 50	6 09	5 19	7 23	3 56	8 35	3 03	9 34	3 18	9 29	4 23	8 23	5 35	6 55	6 45	5 26	8 01	4 03	9 05	3 18
11	9 08	3 46	8 06	5 01	6 48	6 11	5 16	7 25	3 54	8 38	3 02	9 35	3 19	9 28	4 25	8 21	5 37	6 52	6 47	5 23	8 04	4 01	9 07	3 17
12	9 07	3 48	8 03	5 04	6 45	6 14	5 13	7 28	3 52	8 40	3 01	9 36	3 21	9 26	4 28	8 18	5 40	6 49	6 49	5 20	8 06	3 59	9 08	3 17
13	9 06	3 50	8 01	5 06	6 42	6 16	5 10	7 30	3 49	8 42	3 01	9 37	3 23	9 25	4 30	8 15	5 42	6 46	6 52	5 17	8 09	3 57	9 09	3 17
14	9 04	3 52	7 58	5 09	6 39	6 18	5 07	7 33	3 47	8 45	3 00	9 38	3 24	9 23	4 32	8 13	5 44	6 43	6 54	5 14	8 11	3 54	9 10	3 16
15	9 03	3 54	7 55	5 11	6 36	6 21	5 04	7 35	3 45	8 47	3 00	9 38	3 26	9 22	4 35	8 10	5 47	6 40	6 57	5 11	8 14	3 52	9 11	3 16
16	9 01	3 56	7 53	5 14	6 33	6 23	5 01	7 37	3 42	8 49	3 00	9 39	3 28	9 20	4 37	8 07	5 49	6 37	6 59	5 08	8 16	3 50	9 12	3 16
17	9 00	3 59	7 50	5 16	6 30	6 26	4 58	7 40	3 40	8 51	3 00	9 40	3 30	9 18	4 39	8 04	5 51	6 34	7 01	5 06	8 18	3 48	9 13	3 16
18	8 58	4 01	7 47	5 19	6 27	6 28	4 55	7 42	3 38	8 54	2 59	9 40	3 32	9 16	4 42	8 02	5 53	6 31	7 04	5 03	8 21	3 46	9 14	3 16
19	8 56	4 03	7 45	5 22	6 24	6 30	4 53	7 45	3 36	8 56	2 59	9 41	3 34	9 14	4 44	7 59	5 56	6 28	7 06	5 00	8 23	3 44	9 15	3 17
20	8 55	4 05	7 42	5 24	6 21	6 33	4 50	7 47	3 34	8 58	2 59	9 41	3 36	9 13	4 46	7 56	5 58	6 25	7 09	4 57	8 26	3 42	9 16	3 17
21	8 53	4 08	7 39	5 27	6 18	6 35	4 47	7 50	3 32	9 00	3 00	9 41	3 38	9 11	4 49	7 53	6 00	6 22	7 11	4 54	8 28	3 41	9 16	3 17
22	8 51	4 10	7 36	5 29	6 15	6 38	4 44	7 52	3 30	9 02	3 00	9 41	3 40	9 09	4 51	7 50	6 03	6 19	7 14	4 52	8 30	3 39	9 17	3 18
23	8 49	4 13	7 34	5 32	6 12	6 40	4 41	7 54	3 28	9 04	3 00	9 41	3 42	9 06	4 53	7 47	6 05	6 16	7 16	4 49	8 33	3 37	9 17	3 19
24	8 47	4 15	7 31	5 34	6 09	6 42	4 38	7 57	3 26	9 06	3 01	9 41	3 44	9 04	4 56	7 45	6 07	6 13	7 19	4 46	8 35	3 35	9 17	3 19
25	8 45	4 18	7 28	5 37	6 06	6 45	4 36	7 59	3 24	9 08	3 01	9 41	3 46	9 02	4 58	7 42	6 10	6 10	7 21	4 43	8 37	3 34	9 18	3 20
26	8 43	4 20	7 25	5 39	6 03	6 47	4 33	8 02	3 22	9 10	3 02	9 41	3 49	9 00	5 00	7 39	6 12	6 07	7 24	4 41	8 39	3 32	9 18	3 21
27	8 41	4 23	7 22	5 42	6 00	6 50	4 30	8 04	3 20	9 12	3 02	9 41	3 51	8 58	5 03	7 36	6 14	6 04	7 26	4 38	8 41	3 31	9 18	3 22
28	8 39	4 25	7 19	5 44	5 57	6 52	4 27	8 06	3 19	9 14	3 03	9 40	3 53	8 56	5 05	7 33	6 16	6 01	7 29	4 35	8 44	3 29	9 18	3 23
29	8 37	4 28	7 18	5 46	5 54	6 54	4 25	8 09	3 17	9 16	3 04	9 41	3 55	8 53	5 07	7 30	6 19	5 58	7 31	4 33	8 46	3 28	9 18	3 24
30	8 35	4 30			5 51	6 57	4 22	8 11	3 16	9 18	3 05	9 39	3 57	8 51	5 10	7 27	6 21	5 55	7 34	4 30	8 48	3 27	9 18	3 25
31	8 32	4 33			5 48	6 59			3 14	9 20			4 00	8 49	5 12	7 24			7 36	4 28			9 17	3 26

Add one hour for Daylight Saving Time if and when in use.

I certify that the above data are the result of an accurate and true computation by the Nautical Almanac Office, United States Naval Observatory, an agency charged by Federal Statute (9 Stat. L. 374, 375) with the duty of making such computations and publishing the results.

E. W. Woolard

E. W. WOOLARD
Director Nautical Almanac
U. S. Naval Observatory

C. G. Christie

C. G. CHRISTIE
Captain, USN
Superintendent
U. S. Naval Observatory

SUNRISE AND SUNSET AT NOME, ALASKA

STANDARD TIME OF THE 168th MERIDIAN WEST

NO. 1017

DAY	JAN.		FEB.		MAR.		APR.		MAY		JUNE		JULY		AUG.		SEPT.		OCT.		NOV.		DEC.	
	Rise A.M.	Set P.M.	Rise A.M.	Set P.M.	Rise A.M.	Set P.M.	Rise A.M.	Set P.M.	Rise A.M.	Set P.M.	Rise A.M.	Set P.M.	Rise A.M.	Set P.M.	Rise A.M.	Set P.M.	Rise A.M.	Set P.M.	Rise A.M.	Set P.M.	Rise A.M.	Set P.M.	Rise A.M.	Set P.M.
1	9 59	2 12	8 45	3 47	7 11	5 19	5 19	6 51	3 32	8 28	1 50	10 11	1 30	10 39	3 04	9 09	4 42	7 19	6 11	5 31	7 47	3 43	9 25	2 16
2	9 58	2 14	8 42	3 50	7 07	5 22	5 16	6 57	3 28	8 32	1 48	10 14	1 33	10 37	3 08	9 06	4 45	7 15	6 14	5 27	7 50	3 39	9 28	2 14
3	9 57	2 16	8 39	3 54	7 04	5 25	5 12	7 00	3 25	8 35	1 45	10 17	1 35	10 35	3 11	9 02	4 48	7 12	6 17	5 23	7 54	3 36	9 30	2 12
4	9 56	2 18	8 36	3 57	7 00	5 28	5 09	7 03	3 21	8 38	1 42	10 20	1 37	10 33	3 14	8 59	4 51	7 08	6 19	5 20	7 57	3 33	9 33	2 11
5	9 54	2 21	8 32	4 00	6 56	5 32	5 05	7 06	3 18	8 42	1 40	10 22	1 40	10 31	3 17	8 55	4 54	7 04	6 22	5 16	8 00	3 30	9 36	2 09
6	9 52	2 23	8 29	4 04	6 53	5 35	5 01	7 09	3 14	8 45	1 38	10 25	1 42	10 29	3 21	8 52	4 57	7 01	6 25	5 13	8 04	3 26	9 38	2 07
7	9 51	2 26	8 26	4 07	6 49	5 38	4 58	7 12	3 11	8 48	1 35	10 28	1 45	10 26	3 24	8 48	5 00	6 57	6 28	5 09	8 07	3 23	9 41	2 05
8	9 49	2 29	8 23	4 11	6 46	5 41	4 54	7 15	3 07	8 52	1 33	10 30	1 47	10 24	3 27	8 45	5 03	6 54	6 31	5 06	8 10	3 20	9 43	2 04
9	9 47	2 32	8 19	4 14	6 42	5 44	4 50	7 18	3 04	8 55	1 31	10 32	1 50	10 21	3 31	8 41	5 06	6 50	6 34	5 02	8 14	3 17	9 45	2 03
10	9 45	2 35	8 16	4 17	6 39	5 47	4 47	7 21	3 00	8 58	1 29	10 35	1 53	10 18	3 34	8 38	5 09	6 46	6 38	4 59	8 17	3 14	9 48	2 01
11	9 43	2 37	8 13	4 21	6 35	5 50	4 43	7 24	2 57	9 02	1 27	10 37	1 56	10 16	3 37	8 34	5 12	6 43	6 41	4 55	8 20	3 11	9 50	2 00
12	9 40	2 40	8 09	4 24	6 31	5 53	4 40	7 27	2 53	9 05	1 26	10 37	1 59	10 13	3 40	8 31	5 15	6 39	6 44	4 51	8 24	3 07	9 52	1 59
13	9 39	2 43	8 06	4 27	6 28	5 56	4 36	7 31	2 50	9 09	1 24	10 40	2 02	10 10	3 43	8 27	5 18	6 36	6 47	4 48	8 27	3 04	9 53	1 58
14	9 36	2 47	8 03	4 31	6 24	5 59	4 32	7 34	2 47	9 12	1 23	10 42	2 05	10 07	3 47	8 24	5 21	6 32	6 50	4 44	8 30	3 01	9 55	1 58
15	9 33	2 50	7 59	4 34	6 21	6 02	4 29	7 37	2 43	9 15	1 22	10 43	2 08	10 04	3 50	8 20	5 24	6 28	6 53	4 41	8 34	2 58	9 57	1 57
16	9 31	2 53	7 56	4 37	6 17	6 05	4 25	7 40	2 40	9 19	1 21	10 45	2 12	10 01	3 53	8 17	5 27	6 25	6 56	4 37	8 37	2 55	9 58	1 57
17	9 28	2 56	7 52	4 41	6 14	6 08	4 22	7 43	2 37	9 22	1 20	10 46	2 15	9 58	3 56	8 13	5 30	6 21	6 59	4 34	8 40	2 52	9 59	1 57
18	9 26	2 59	7 49	4 44	6 10	6 11	4 18	7 46	2 33	9 26	1 20	10 47	2 18	9 55	3 59	8 09	5 32	6 17	7 02	4 30	8 44	2 49	10 00	1 56
19	9 23	3 03	7 45	4 47	6 06	6 14	4 14	7 49	2 30	9 29	1 19	10 47	2 21	9 52	4 02	8 06	5 35	6 14	7 05	4 27	8 47	2 47	10 01	1 56
20	9 21	3 06	7 42	4 50	6 03	6 17	4 11	7 53	2 27	9 32	1 19	10 48	2 24	9 49	4 06	8 02	5 38	6 10	7 08	4 23	8 50	2 44	10 02	1 57
21	9 18	3 09	7 39	4 54	5 59	6 20	4 07	7 56	2 23	9 36	1 19	10 48	2 28	9 46	4 09	7 59	5 41	6 07	7 12	4 20	8 54	2 41	10 03	1 57
22	9 15	3 13	7 35	4 57	5 56	6 23	4 04	7 59	2 20	9 39	1 19	10 48	2 31	9 43	4 12	7 55	5 44	6 03	7 15	4 17	8 57	2 38	10 03	1 58
23	9 12	3 16	7 32	5 00	5 52	6 26	4 00	8 02	2 17	9 42	1 20	10 48	2 34	9 39	4 15	7 51	5 47	5 59	7 18	4 13	9 00	2 36	10 04	1 58
24	9 09	3 19	7 28	5 03	5 48	6 29	3 56	8 05	2 14	9 46	1 20	10 47	2 38	9 36	4 18	7 48	5 50	5 56	7 21	4 10	9 03	2 33	10 04	1 59
25	9 06	3 23	7 25	5 06	5 45	6 32	3 53	8 09	2 11	9 49	1 21	10 47	2 41	9 33	4 21	7 44	5 53	5 52	7 24	4 06	9 06	2 30	10 04	2 00
26	9 03	3 26	7 21	5 10	5 41	6 36	3 49	8 12	2 08	9 52	1 22	10 46	2 44	9 29	4 24	7 41	5 56	5 49	7 27	4 03	9 10	2 28	10 04	2 01
27	9 00	3 30	7 18	5 13	5 37	6 39	3 46	8 15	2 05	9 55	1 24	10 45	2 48	9 26	4 27	7 37	5 59	5 45	7 31	3 59	9 13	2 26	10 03	2 03
28	8 57	3 33	7 14	5 16	5 34	6 42	3 42	8 18	2 02	9 59	1 25	10 43	2 51	9 23	4 30	7 33	6 02	5 41	7 34	3 56	9 16	2 23	10 03	2 04
29	8 54	3 36	7 13	5 18	5 30	6 45	3 39	8 22	1 59	10 02	1 27	10 42	2 54	9 19	4 33	7 30	6 05	5 38	7 37	3 53	9 19	2 21	10 02	2 06
30	8 51	3 40			5 27	6 48	3 35	8 25	1 56	10 05	1 28	10 41	2 58	9 16	4 36	7 26	6 08	5 34	7 40	3 49	9 22	2 19	10 02	2 07
31	8 48	3 43			5 23	6 51			1 53	10 08			3 01	9 13	4 39	7 23			7 44	3 46			10 01	2 09

Add one hour for Daylight Saving Time if and when in use.

I certify that the above data are the result of an accurate and true computation by the Nautical Almanac Office, United States Naval Observatory, an agency charged by Federal Statute (9 Stat. L. 374, 375) with the duty of making such computations and publishing the results.

E. W. Woolard

E. W. WOOLARD
Director Nautical Almanac
U. S. Naval Observatory

C. G. Christie

C. G. CHRISTIE
Captain, USN
Superintendent
U. S. Naval Observatory

(OVER)

SUNRISE AND SUNSET AT JUNEAU, ALASKA

PACIFIC STANDARD TIME

NO. 1013

DAY	JAN.		FEB.		MAR.		APR.		MAY		JUNE		JULY		AUG.		SEPT.		OCT.		NOV.		DEC.	
	Rise A.M.	Set P.M.	Rise A.M.	Set P.M.	Rise A.M.	Set P.M.	Rise A.M.	Set P.M.	Rise A.M.	Set P.M.	Rise A.M.	Set P.M.	Rise A.M.	Set P.M.	Rise A.M.	Set P.M.	Rise A.M.	Set P.M.	Rise A.M.	Set P.M.	Rise A.M.	Set P.M.	Rise A.M.	Set P.M.
1	9 47	4 17	9 04	5 21	7 54	6 28	6 26	7 39	5 05	8 48	4 02	9 51	3 57	10 07	4 49	9 19	5 57	7 58	7 02	6 32	8 14	5 09	9 21	4 14
2	9 46	4 19	9 02	5 23	7 51	6 31	6 24	7 42	5 02	8 50	4 01	9 52	3 58	10 06	4 51	9 17	5 59	7 55	7 05	6 30	8 16	5 07	9 22	4 13
3	9 46	4 20	9 00	5 26	7 49	6 33	6 21	7 44	5 00	8 52	4 00	9 54	3 59	10 06	4 53	9 14	6 01	7 53	7 07	6 27	8 18	5 05	9 24	4 12
4	9 45	4 22	8 58	5 28	7 46	6 35	6 18	7 46	4 57	9 55	3 59	9 55	4 00	10 05	4 55	9 12	6 03	7 50	7 09	6 24	8 21	5 02	9 26	4 11
5	9 45	4 23	8 55	5 30	7 43	6 38	6 15	7 49	4 55	8 57	3 58	9 56	4 01	10 04	4 57	9 10	6 06	7 47	7 11	6 21	8 23	5 00	9 28	4 10
6	9 44	4 25	8 53	5 33	7 40	6 40	6 12	7 51	4 52	8 59	3 57	9 58	4 02	10 03	5 00	9 07	6 08	7 44	7 13	6 18	8 25	4 58	9 29	4 09
7	9 43	4 27	8 51	5 35	7 38	6 42	6 09	7 53	4 50	9 01	3 56	9 59	4 03	10 02	5 02	9 05	6 10	7 41	7 16	6 16	8 28	4 55	9 31	4 09
8	9 42	4 28	8 48	5 38	7 35	6 45	6 07	7 55	4 48	9 03	3 55	10 00	4 05	10 01	5 04	9 02	6 12	7 30	7 18	6 13	8 30	4 53	9 32	4 08
9	9 41	4 30	8 46	5 40	7 32	6 47	6 04	7 58	4 45	9 06	3 54	10 01	4 06	10 00	5 06	9 00	6 14	7 36	7 20	6 10	8 33	4 51	9 34	4 07
10	9 40	4 32	8 44	5 43	7 29	6 49	6 01	8 00	4 43	9 08	3 54	10 02	4 08	9 59	5 08	8 57	6 16	7 33	7 22	6 07	8 35	4 49	9 35	4 07
11	9 39	4 34	8 41	5 45	7 26	6 52	5 58	8 02	4 41	9 10	3 53	10 03	4 09	9 57	5 11	8 55	6 19	7 30	7 25	6 04	8 37	4 47	9 37	4 07
12	9 38	4 36	8 39	5 48	7 23	6 54	5 55	8 04	4 38	9 12	3 52	10 04	4 11	9 56	5 13	8 52	6 21	7 27	7 27	6 02	8 40	4 45	9 38	4 06
13	9 37	4 38	8 36	5 50	7 21	6 56	5 53	8 07	4 36	9 14	3 52	10 05	4 12	9 55	5 15	8 50	6 23	7 24	7 29	5 59	8 42	4 43	9 39	4 06
14	9 36	4 40	8 34	5 52	7 18	6 59	5 50	8 09	4 34	9 17	3 52	10 06	4 14	9 53	5 17	8 47	6 25	7 21	7 32	5 56	8 44	4 41	9 40	4 06
15	9 34	4 42	8 31	5 55	7 15	7 01	5 47	8 11	4 32	9 19	3 51	10 06	4 16	9 52	5 19	8 45	6 27	7 18	7 34	5 53	8 47	4 39	9 41	4 06
16	9 33	4 44	8 29	5 57	7 12	7 03	5 44	8 13	4 30	9 21	3 51	10 07	4 17	9 50	5 22	8 42	6 29	7 15	7 36	5 51	8 49	4 37	9 42	4 06
17	9 32	4 46	8 26	6 00	7 09	7 05	5 42	8 16	4 28	9 23	3 51	10 08	4 19	9 48	5 24	8 39	6 32	7 13	7 38	5 48	8 51	4 35	9 43	4 06
18	9 30	4 48	8 24	6 02	7 06	7 08	5 39	8 19	4 26	9 25	3 51	10 08	4 21	9 47	5 26	8 37	6 34	7 10	7 41	5 45	8 53	4 33	9 44	4 06
19	9 29	4 50	8 21	6 05	7 04	7 10	5 36	8 20	4 24	9 27	3 51	10 08	4 23	9 45	5 28	8 34	6 36	7 07	7 43	5 43	8 56	4 31	9 45	4 06
20	9 27	4 53	8 18	6 07	7 01	7 12	5 33	8 23	4 22	9 29	3 51	10 09	4 25	9 43	5 30	8 31	6 38	7 04	7 45	5 40	8 58	4 29	9 45	4 07
21	9 25	4 55	8 16	6 09	6 58	7 15	5 31	8 25	4 20	9 31	3 51	10 09	4 26	9 42	5 33	8 29	6 40	7 01	7 48	5 37	9 00	4 28	9 46	4 07
22	9 24	4 57	8 13	6 12	6 55	7 17	5 28	8 27	4 18	9 33	3 51	10 09	4 28	9 40	5 35	8 26	6 43	6 58	7 50	5 35	9 02	4 26	9 46	4 08
23	9 22	4 59	8 10	6 14	6 52	7 19	5 25	8 29	4 16	9 35	3 51	10 09	4 30	9 38	5 37	8 23	6 45	6 55	7 52	5 32	9 04	4 25	9 47	4 08
24	9 20	5 02	8 08	6 17	6 49	7 21	5 23	8 32	4 15	9 37	3 52	10 09	4 32	9 36	5 39	8 21	6 47	6 52	7 55	5 29	9 07	4 23	9 47	4 09
25	9 18	5 04	8 05	6 19	6 46	7 24	5 20	8 34	4 13	9 39	3 52	10 09	4 34	9 34	5 41	8 18	6 49	6 50	7 57	5 27	9 09	4 21	9 47	4 10
26	9 16	5 06	8 02	6 21	6 44	7 26	5 17	8 36	4 11	9 41	3 53	10 09	4 36	9 32	5 44	8 15	6 51	6 47	7 59	5 24	9 11	4 20	9 48	4 11
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28	9 12	5 11	7 57	6 26	6 38	7 30	5 12	8 41	4 08	9 44	3 54	10 08	4 40	9 28	5 48	8 09	6 56	6 41	8 04	5 19	9 15	4 17	9 48	4 12
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31	9 06	5 18			6 29	7 37			4 04	9 49			4 47	9 21	5 55	8 01			8 11	5 12			9 47	4 16

Add one hour for Daylight Saving Time if and when in use.

I certify that the above data are the result of an accurate and true computation by the Nautical Almanac Office, United States Naval Observatory, an agency charged by Federal Statute (Stat. L. 374, 375) with the duty of making such computations and publishing the results.

E. W. Woolard

E. W. WOOLARD
Director Nautical Almanac
U. S. Naval Observatory

C. G. Christie

C. G. CHRISTIE
Captain, USN
Superintendent
U. S. Naval Observatory

(OVER)

TABLE NUMBERS AND LOCATIONS

TABLES OF SUNRISE AND SUNSET

The table on the other side of this sheet may be used in any year of the twentieth century and within the geographical boundary of the stated place with an error not exceeding 2 minutes and generally less than 1 minute. It may also be used anywhere in the vicinity of the stated place with an additional error of less than 1 minute for each nine miles, reckoned from the station of the U.S. Weather Bureau for the stated place, as of 1958, or reckoned from the nearest boundary in cases when no station of the Weather Bureau existed for the stated place.

Tables are available for almost all stations of the U.S. Weather Bureau, and all cities of over 50,000 population (1950 census) which are sufficiently remote from other cities of like size to require a separate computation.

The standard time shown is in conformity with time zone boundaries specified by the Interstate Commerce Commission as of 1958.

Eastern Standard Time is the local time of the 75th meridian. Central Standard Time is the local time of the 90th meridian. Mountain Standard Time is the local time of the 105th meridian. Pacific Standard Time is the local time of the 120th meridian.

Sunrise and sunset are considered to occur when the upper edge of the disk of the Sun appears to be exactly on the horizon. The times of sunrise and sunset given in this table are for an unobstructed horizon, with normal atmospheric conditions, at zero elevation above the Earth's surface in a level region.

The computations are based on a constant semidiameter of the Sun of 16 minutes of arc, an adopted refraction at the horizon of 34 minutes of arc, and the path of the Sun for the year 1966.

Should greater precision be required, corrections for elevation of the observer, angular elevation of the visible horizon, deviations from standard atmospheric conditions, and for a specific year may be derived from "Tables of Sunrise, Sunset and Twilight," Supplement to the American Ephemeris, 1946, obtainable from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C.

UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON: 1959

TABLE NUMBER	LOCATION	TABLE NUMBER	LOCATION	TABLE NUMBER	LOCATION	TABLE NUMBER	LOCATION
1001	Birmingham	1002	Gasden	1003	Mobile	1004	Montgomery
1005	Anchorage	1006	Arctic Island	1007	Barrow	1008	Fort Belknap
1009	Fort Yukon	1010	Gold Bay	1011	Gravel Bay	1012	Ikroavik
1013	Kenai	1014	King Salmon	1015	Long Beach	1016	McGrath
1017	Nome	1018	Point Barrow	1019	Yakutat		
1020	Flagstaff	1021	Phoenix	1022	Prescott	1023	Tucson
1024	Winslow	1025	Yuma				
1026	Fort Smith	1027	Little Rock	1028	Texarkana		
1029	Fatehfield	1030	Alhambra	1031	Blue Canyon	1032	Carlsbad
1033	Escondido	1034	Fresno	1035	Los Angeles	1036	San Diego
1037	San Jose	1038	San Jose	1039	San Jose	1040	San Jose
1041	San Bernardino	1042	San Diego	1043	San Diego	1044	San Francisco
1045	San Jose	1046	San Jose	1047	San Jose		
1048	Alamogordo	1049	Chico Springs	1050	Elmer	1051	Grand Junction
1052	Flagstaff						
1053	Bridgeport	1054	Portland	1055	New Britain	1056	New Haven
1057	Stamford	1058	Waterbury				
1059	Newark	1060	Washington				
1061	Washington						
1062	Apalachicola	1063	Daytona Beach	1064	Fort Myers	1065	Jacksonville
1066	Key West	1067	Lake Wales	1068	Miami	1069	Orlando
1070	Pensacola	1071	Tallahassee	1072	Tampa	1073	West Palm Beach
1074	Atlanta	1075	Atlanta	1076	Aurora	1077	Columbus
1078	Macon	1079	Reynolds	1080	Savannah	1081	Thomasville
1082	Valdosta						
1083	Hilo	1084	Honolulu				
1085	Bozeman	1086	Lewiston	1087	Pocatello		
1088	Aurora	1089	Chicago	1090	Chicago	1091	Decatur
1092	Evansville	1093	Joliet	1094	Madison	1095	Peoria
1096	Rockford	1097	Springfield				
1098	Aurora	1099	Fort Wayne	1100	Gary	1101	Indianapolis
1102	Muncie	1103	South Bend	1104	Terre Haute		
1105	Burlington	1106	Cedar Rapids	1107	Des Moines	1108	Dubuque
1109	Sioux City	1110	Waterloo				
1111	Concordia	1112	Dodge City	1113	Gardland	1114	Topeka
1115	Wichita						
1116	Frankfort	1117	Lexington	1118	Louisville		
1119	Baton Rouge	1120	Burrwood	1121	Lake Charles	1122	New Orleans
1123	Shreveport						
1124	Augusta	1125	Carthage	1126	Portland		
1127	Annapolis	1128	Baltimore	1129	Fredrick		
1130	Boston	1131	Brockton	1132	Fall River	1133	Lawrence
1134	Manchester	1135	New Bedford	1136	Pittsfield	1137	Springfield
1138	Worcester						
1139	Alpena	1140	Bay City	1141	Dearborn	1142	Detroit
1143	Excelsior	1144	Flint	1145	Grand Rapids	1146	Jackson
1147	Kalamazoo	1148	Lansing	1149	Marquette	1150	Muskegon
1151	Pontiac	1152	Sault Ste. Marie				
1153	Duluth	1154	International Falls	1155	Minneapolis	1156	Rochester
1157	St. Cloud						
1158	Aurora	1159	Chicago	1160	Chicago		
1161	Columbia	1162	Jefferson City	1163	Kansas City	1164	St. Joseph
1165	St. Louis	1166	Springfield				
1167	Billings	1168	Glasgow	1169	Great Falls	1170	Havre
1171	Helena	1172	Kalispell	1173	Missoula		
1174	Grand Island	1175	Lincoln	1176	Norfolk	1177	North Platte
1178	Omaha	1179	South Platte	1180	Valentine		
1181	Carson City	1182	Elko	1183	Elko	1184	Las Vegas
1185	Reno	1186	Winnemucca				
1187	Concord	1188	Manchester				
1189	Atlantic City	1190	Camden	1191	Newark	1192	Trenton
1193	Albuquerque	1194	Albuquerque	1195	Albuquerque	1196	Albuquerque
1197	Santa Fe						
1198	Albany	1199	Binghamton	1200	Buffalo	1201	New York
1202	Niagara Falls	1203	Rochester	1204	Schenectady	1205	Syracuse
1206	Utica						
1207	Ashville	1208	Cape Fear	1209	Charlotte	1210	Greensboro
1211	Raleigh	1212	Wilmington	1213	Winston-Salem		
1214	Bismarck	1215	Devils Lake	1216	Fargo	1217	Williston
1218	Grand Forks	1219	Minot	1220	North Dakota	1221	South Dakota
1222	Sioux Falls	1223	Sioux Falls	1224	Sioux Falls	1225	Sioux Falls
1226	Sioux Falls	1227	Sioux Falls	1228	Sioux Falls	1229	Sioux Falls
1230	Sioux Falls						
1231	Oklahoma City	1232	Tulsa				
1233	Astoria	1234	Burns	1235	Eugene	1236	Medford
1237	Portland	1238	Seaside	1239	Seaside	1240	Seaside
1241	Salem	1242	Salem				
1243	Allentown	1244	Allentown	1245	Chester	1246	Erie
1247	Harrisburg	1248	Johnstown	1249	Lancaster	1250	McKeesport
1251	Philadelphia	1252	Pittsburgh	1253	Reading	1254	Scranton
1255	Wilkes-Barre	1256	Williamsport	1257	York		
1258	Black Island	1259	Providence	1260	Woonsocket		
1261	Charleston	1262	Columbia	1263	Florence	1264	Greenville
1265	Spartanburg						
1266	Huron	1267	Pierre	1268	Rapid City	1269	Sioux Falls
1270	Bristol	1271	Chattanooga	1272	Knoxville	1273	Memphis
1274	Nashville						
1275	Atlanta	1276	Asheville	1277	Austin	1278	Brownsville
1279	Corpus Christi	1280	Dallas	1281	Del Rio	1282	El Paso
1283	Fort Worth	1284	Galveston	1285	Houston	1286	Laredo
1287	Lubbock	1288	Midland	1289	Port Arthur	1290	San Angelo
1291	San Antonio	1292	Victoria	1293	Waco	1294	Wichita Falls
1295	Midland	1296	Ogden	1297	Salt Lake City		
1298	Burlington	1299	Montpelier				
1300	Cape Henry	1301	Lynchburg	1302	Norfolk	1303	Portsmouth
1304	Richmond	1305	Roanoke				
1306	Olympia	1307	Seattle	1308	Spokane	1309	Spokane
1310	Tacoma	1311	Tulacah Island	1312	Walla Walla	1313	Yakima
1314	Charleston	1315	Huntington	1316	Parkersburg	1317	Wheeling
1318	Green Bay	1319	Kenosha	1320	La Crosse	1321	Madison
1322	Milwaukee	1323	Racine				
1324	Casper	1325	Cheyenne	1326	Lander	1327	Sheridan



ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE
REPRESENTATIVE WOODIE SALMON

SPONSOR STATEMENT

**HB 176: An act exempting the state and its political subdivisions
from daylight saving time**

House Bill 176, an act to exempt the state from daylight saving time, will rid Alaskans of a frustrating and pointless biannual obligation and will help to prevent the disruption of Alaskans' circadian rhythms.

Daylight saving time is a frustrating and pointless biannual disturbance of Alaskans' lives. Each April and October, Alaskans must go through the tedious chore of changing all timepieces in their homes and offices in order to conform to the time change. If this time change were particularly helpful to Alaskans, this expenditure of time and effort might be worth the energy involved. However, daylight saving time serves no purpose for the vast majority of Alaskans. The original rationale for daylight saving time was to maximize daylight; given the northern latitudes in which Alaskans live and the resulting darkness that persists in most of Alaska from late fall to early spring, daylight saving time is a senseless interference in Alaskans' lives.

Furthermore, cognitive and human environmental researchers have shown that there is an objectively verifiable disruption to humans' circadian rhythms when they adjust to daylight saving time in the fall and again when they adjust to standard time in the spring. The human body's clock is governed by "circadian rhythms" that oversee daily patterns of sleeping and waking activities including alertness and tiredness, as well as virtually every other human biological function. Circadian rhythms are part of our hardwired physiology, and cannot be easily reset like the hands of a clock.

Several other U.S. states and territories have chosen exemption from daylight saving time. These include Hawaii, American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, most of the Eastern Time Zone portion of the State of Indiana, and the state of Arizona (not the Navajo Indian Reservation, which does observe daylight saving time.) Alaska will certainly not be alone in choosing to exempt itself from observance of daylight saving time.

I respectfully urge your support for House Bill 176.



ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE
REPRESENTATIVE WOODIE SALMON

SECTIONAL ANALYSIS

An act exempting the state and its political subdivisions from daylight saving time

Section One exempts the state from adherence to the federal law establishing daylight saving time.

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
2005 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Fiscal Note Number: 1
 Bill Version: HB 176
 (H) Publish Date: 4/8/05

Revision Date/Time (Note if correction): _____ Dept. Affected: Administration
 Title "An Act exempting the state and its political subdivisions from daylight savings time." RDU All
 Component All
 Sponsor Rep Salmon
 Requester (H) Community & Regional Affairs Component No. 45

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

Note: Amounts do not include inflation unless otherwise noted below.

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011
Personal Services						
Travel						
Contractual	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Supplies						
Equipment						
Land & Structures						
Grants & Claims						
Miscellaneous						
TOTAL OPERATING	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES						
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CHANGE IN REVENUES ()	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
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FUND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF						
1005 GF/Program Receipts	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1037 GF/Mental Health						
Other (Specify Type--Do not abbreviate)						
TOTAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Estimate of any current year (FY2005) cost: 0.0

Mark this box (X) if funding for this bill is included in the Governor's FY 2006 budget proposal:

POSITIONS

Full-time						
Part-time						
Temporary						

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

This bill exempts the state and all of its political subdivisions from observation of advanced time, also known as daylight savings time, between 2:00 a.m. on the first Sunday in April and 2:00 a.m. on the last Sunday in October in each calendar year. The entire state and all of its political subdivisions shall observe the standard time that is otherwise applicable during that time.

This bill will have no fiscal impact on the department.

Prepared by: Eric Swanson, Director
 Division Administrative Services
 Approved by: Michael Tibbles, Deputy Commissioner
 Agency Department of Administration

Phone 465-5655
 Date/Time 4/7/05 8:58 AM
 Date 4/7/2005

Johns Hopkins Focus: See the Light

The amount and timing of daylight can have a major impact on everyday life.

We are, all of us, slaves to the daylight. Sunlight is, after all, the "spark of life," without which there would be no plant growth, no photosynthesis, no oxygen. On a more personal level, light causes normal physiological fluctuations that can affect the way we feel, think and sleep. Depending on personal sensitivity and the extent of light changes, the effects can range from mild fatigue to severe depression.

Getting into the rhythm

What keeps us tied to the light is a cleverly balanced internal clock, known as circadian rhythm, that synchronizes a variety of physiological systems including heart rate, body temperature and, most importantly, sleep cycles. The clock is set by light; it can be reset by changes in the timing or duration of light exposure.

"Most of us don't think twice about our circadian rhythms," says David N. Neubauer, M.D., assistant professor of psychiatry and behavioral sciences at the Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine and associate director of the Sleep Disorders Center. "We take for granted that we become tired and sleepy at night, awake and alert during the day. We notice the effects only if our internal clock is 'out of sync.' For example, in my sleep disorders research, I see people with circadian rhythm disorders who cannot follow a normal sleep-wake cycle. Instead, they experience 'delayed sleep phase syndrome' or 'advanced sleep phase syndrome'; in other words, they're night owls and early birds." Night owls may be unable to fall asleep until 3 or 4 a.m. — and then they sleep too late. Early birds fall asleep easily but often awaken during those wee hours.

Most people notice the effects of circadian rhythms when they gain or lose time or during seasonal changes in light. Even small changes can cause dramatic symptoms in some people. Many travelers have experienced the lethargy, sleep disruption, difficulty concentrating and general "fuzziness" that occur with jet lag. Depending on the individual, those symptoms can persist for up to a week. And although one hour seems almost inconsequential, the semiannual change to and from daylight-saving time is enough to nudge some people into the same set of symptoms. Studies have found an increased rate of driving accidents the day after the spring time shift — more than may be explained by the simple loss of an hour's sleep.

According to Dr. Neubauer, no one knows exactly how light produces such strong effects. One theory is that light affects production of the hormone melatonin, which in turn influences the sleep-wake cycle. We know that melatonin levels vary throughout a 24-hour period, with large amounts produced at night and nearly none during the day. If you turn on a bright light in the middle of the night, when melatonin production is usually highest, that production temporarily stops.

Scientists are currently studying the use of melatonin supplements to correct circadian rhythm disorders. "In the meantime," Dr. Neubauer warns, "don't take the hormone without first consulting a doctor. Taken at the wrong time or in high doses, melatonin can cause sleepiness, sleep disturbance and impaired work or driving performance — and it may actually shift circadian rhythms in the wrong direction." Moreover, since the Food and Drug Administration doesn't regulate melatonin and

other "dietary supplements" for safety and efficacy, there are no standards for purity or dosages.

Why so SAD?

It's not unusual to be tuned to the seasonal shift in daybreak. Many people tend to sleep slightly later in the wintertime, when it's dark in the morning, and wake up somewhat earlier in the summertime, when dawn comes early. People with Seasonal Affective Disorder, however, have a much stronger, sometimes overwhelming response to that seasonal fluctuation in daylight.

"SAD sufferers regularly experience mood changes that emerge in the autumn, peak in the winter, then vanish in the spring," says Dr. Neubauer. "Along with being tired and depressed, people with SAD also tend to overeat and oversleep in winter, almost as if their bodies were preparing for hibernation. Most sufferers never seek help for the disorder or receive treatment."

Studies have shown that the prevalence of SAD varies with latitude. The farther north you go, the more likely you are to have the disorder. If northerners with SAD travel south in winter when they are depressed, they usually feel back to normal within three or four days. When they return home, their symptoms also return in a few days.

In the early 1980s, researchers discovered that simulating summer daylight — with extra light exposure in the early morning and late evening — often eased symptoms of SAD. Today, the best treatment for SAD is phototherapy, also called bright-light therapy.

Resetting the clock

For people with SAD, says Dr. Neubauer, 30 minutes to two hours of treatment with bright light is as effective as anti-depressant drugs. For jet lag, time changes and circadian rhythm disorders, the internal clock can be reset in either direction — shifted forward or backward, depending upon when light is used. Morning light is best for jump-starting the day for those who need to advance their internal clock, while evening light lengthens the day, delaying the internal clock.

Phototherapy requires high-intensity light boxes designed to provide 2,500 to 10,000 lux (a unit of illumination) at a distance of one to two feet. Banks of fluorescent bulbs provide intense but diffused light without ultraviolet radiation. You can find light box manufacturers listed on the Web site of the Society for Light Treatment and Biological Rhythms (www.sltbr.org). Be sure to talk to your doctor about your symptoms before attempting any self-treatment on your own.

Other bright ideas

For people who just want to smooth out their sleep-wake cycle and who don't have a serious circadian rhythm problem, Dr. Neubauer suggests these simple measures to manipulate exposure to light:

- If you get up in the middle of the night, avoid turning on bright lights. Light suppresses melatonin production and may make it more difficult to fall back to sleep. Put dimmer switches or nightlights in bathrooms and hallways.
- If you have trouble arising in the morning, maximize the amount of light in your bedroom as soon as you wake up.
- If you wake up too early in the morning, minimize the amount of dawn light. Wear a sleep mask or put blackout curtains on your windows. When you awake, keep lights dim to help gradually shift your usual pattern.
- Get plenty of sleep during the days and weeks before traveling across time zones, or when daylight-saving time begins (the first Sunday in April) and ends (the last Sunday in October). Starting fully rested will ease the transition.
- When traveling, get into the day/night cycle of the time zone you're going to as quickly as possible after you arrive. Don't hide in dark museums or hotel rooms upon arrival at your destination — stay out in the daylight.

Updated March 2004

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(UPDATED MARCH 2005)

ABOLISH DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME IN ALASKA

**SUPPORT ALASKA HOUSE BILL (HB) 176
AND SENATE BILL (SB) 120
"ELIMINATE DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME"
INTRODUCED IN FEBRUARY 2005**

**BY LEGISLATION OR BY CITIZEN INITIATIVE,
ALASKANS CAN REPEAL DAYLIGHT SAVING
TIME IN ALASKA**

THE LAW: "Under the Uniform Time Act, moving an area on or off DST (Daylight Saving Time) is accomplished through legal action at the state level." (Daylight Saving Time, Heidi G. Yacker, Congressional Reference Division, Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress, No. 98-99C, Feb. 1998. <http://webexhibits.org/daylightsaving/congressionalResearchService.html>)

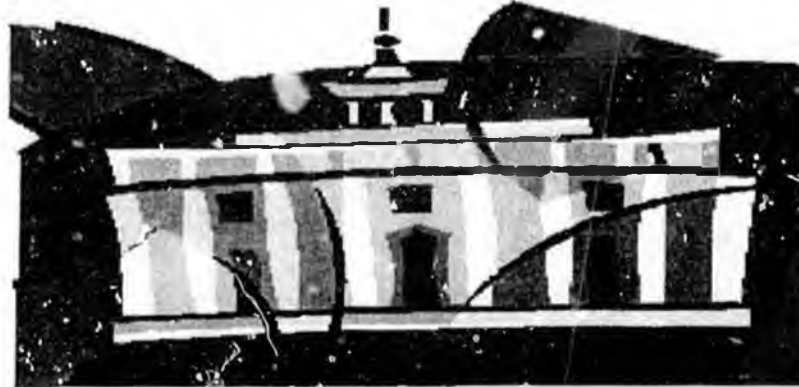
A MAJORITY OF ALASKANS FAVOR REPEAL.



**A STATEWIDE POLL CONDUCTED BY DITTMAN
RESEARCH IN APRIL 2004 SHOWS THAT 58% OF
ALASKANS FAVOR REPEAL OF DAYLIGHT**

SAVING TIME (see appendix for poll data)

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME IMPACTS ON EVERY ALASKAN TWICE A YEAR AND ITS CONTINUED USE IS WORTHY OF A FULL DEBATE AND VOTE BY THE ENTIRE STATE LEGISLATURE



Legislation has again been introduced to end the use of Daylight Saving Time in Alaska. House Bill 176 and SB 120 (both titled "ELIMINATE DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME) were introduced in February 2005. This is the third attempt in six years to rid Alaskans of this public nuisance. Only public pressure will assure success. Past efforts have been stymied by House Legislative Committee Chairmen who either refused to hold hearings, or refused to allow the bill to advance. Legislation to repeal Daylight Saving Time was introduced in 1999 (House Bill 4) and 2002 (House Bill 409). Both bills died in committee. (1999 Bill History) (2002 Bill History).

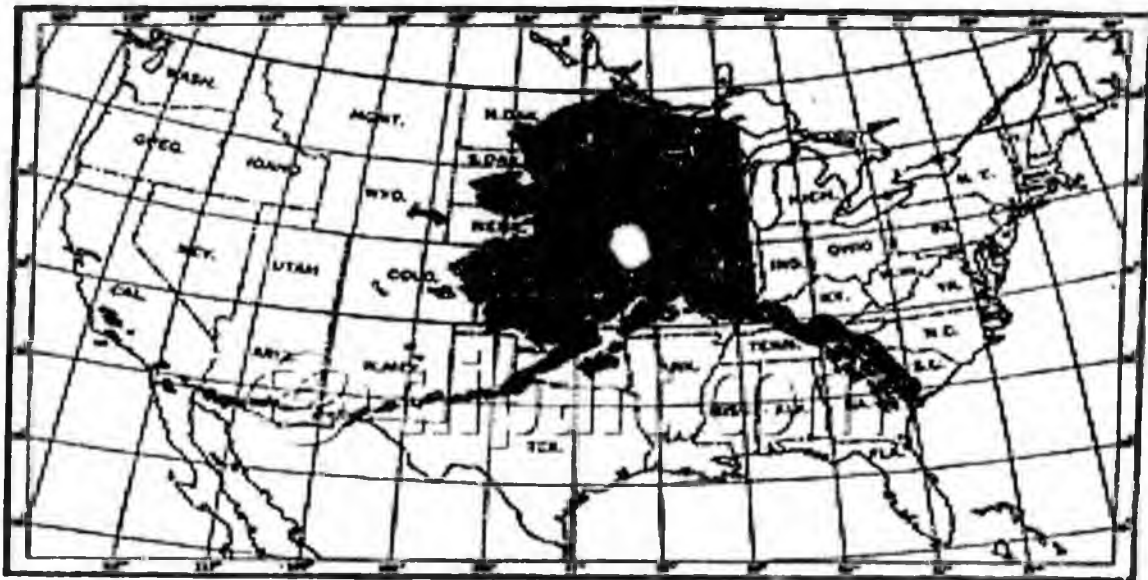
A simple telephone call, letter, Public Opinion Message (POM) or email will let the Alaska State Government know how you feel. Contact your State Representative, Senator, and the Office of the Governor and ask them to support HB 176 and SB 120 (ELIMINATE DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME) the current legislation to repeal Daylight Saving Time in Alaska. The Division of Election publishes a list of Alaska's elected officials . During the Legislative Session (January - May) you may call your Legislative Information Office for help to contact a politician.

AN ARGUMENT TO REPEAL DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME IN ALASKA

"THAT GOVERNMENT IS BEST WHICH GOVERNS LEAST"

(THOMAS PAINE)

FIRST, WE HAVE DONE ENOUGH TIME ZONE CHANGING AND
DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME MAKES A BAD SITUATION EVEN
WORSE:



Prior to 1983 the great state of Alaska spanned four time zones. The continental United States spans four time zones. Use of four time zones allowed the noon hour to coincide with the highest position of the Sun in the sky across Alaska.

In 1983, the Bering, Yukon, and Alaska Time Zones were combined into a single time zone and our politicians forced all Alaskans (except for those in the far western Aleutians) to share a time zone with the Capital in Juneau. Prior to 1983, using four time zones allowed "sun time" and "clock time" to be synchronized. "Political Time" was created in 1983.

"Political Time" has no regard for the position of the sun in the sky.

To create "Political time", clocks were permanently advanced in the time zones west of Juneau. Advancing clocks is using Daylight Saving Time. In 1983 Alaska went on permanent Daylight Saving Time.

But forcing all of us into a common time zone did not satisfy a few special interests. Even though we have already changed time zones to please these people, we are still required to change our clocks (and every other time keeping device we own) twice yearly.

From April to October Alaska is actually on double Daylight Saving Time in Alaska. The situation is so bizarre that during periods when Daylight Saving Time is in use, the Sun is highest in the Sky at 2:00 PM in Anchorage and 3:00 PM in Nome. An interesting discussion of this subject is in Ned Rozell's Alaska Science Forum Article #1278 "Alaskans Double Their Daylight Savings".

SECOND, ALASKA'S ECONOMY IS NOT HELPED BY DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME:

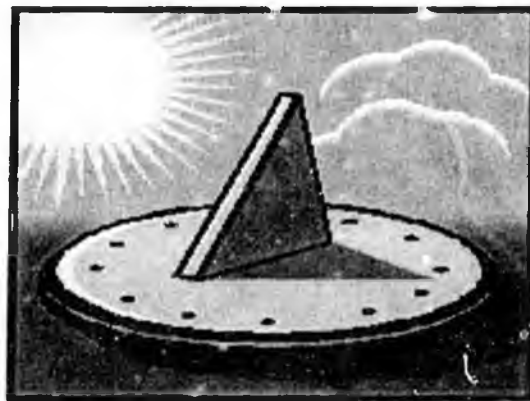


Did the 1983 time zone change in Alaska, and did our subsequent use of Daylight Saving Time, result in any measurable positive economic benefit to Alaska? If our economy benefits from using Daylight Saving Time then we must have by now gained a significant advantage over economies of Hawaii and Arizona; the territories of Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, and American Samoa; the Canadian Province of Saskatchewan; and the Nations of China and Japan. None of these locations, among many others, use Daylight Saving Time. In

fact, Alaska can exploit its time zone differences to provide services during what would be non business hours in other locations.

The "it benefits commerce" rationale for keeping Daylight Saving Time is in fact a canard used by a few people who want every Alaskan to support their lifestyle. Business hours cannot be the same everywhere unless we all move into the same time zone. Maybe in the past, when business communications were limited to the rotary dial office telephone and the western union telegram, being close to Seattle time or New York time was helpful. However, now we have e-mail, faxes, pagers, voice mail, internet contact, and cell phones which allow you to reach any person or business location at any time of the day.

THIRD, WE ARE PEOPLE WHO LIVE IN THE "LAND OF THE MIDNIGHT SUN":



According to the US Naval Observatory, the Sun rose in Anchorage on April 3, 2004 at 6:14 AM and set at 7:52 PM. The next day, a Sunday morning, saw the return of Daylight Saving Time, and the time of daylight and sunset was instantly an hour different than it was on

Saturday, April 3rd. On Sunday those who forget to "spring forward" were an hour late for church, missed airplane flights, and were late for any other function if they showed up on Sunday using the previous day's time. Of course, by advancing our clocks we didn't really gain a thing, and the length of the day on Sunday April 4th was really only 6 minutes longer than it was the day before.

On June 21, 2004 (the longest day of the year), in Anchorage, the sun rose at 4:20AM and set at 11:42PM for a total of 19 Hours 22 Minutes of daylight, with not a second of daylight added by use of Daylight Saving Time.

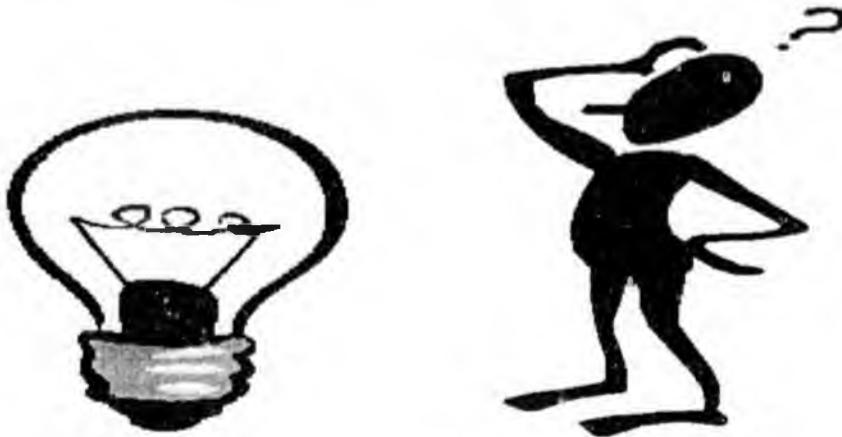
This clock changing is seen as "progress" to some. To please the minority, every Alaskan has to go through the clock changing drill twice a year. Our biological clocks which control our rhythms of sleep, hunger and other life patterns will have once more been assaulted by state sponsored jet lag. Overall public safety and job performance is impacted by sleep deprivation. With regard to public safety, delaying sunset also delays sunrise the next morning. What benefit you may gain by more light in the evening may be lost in the extended darkness of the next morning.

This summer of 2004 saw several days of record breaking high temperatures in Alaska. The heat of the day lasted long into the evening partly because Daylight Saving Time has caused the sun to be at its highest in the mid afternoon. In Anchorage, when you arrived home from work at 5:00 PM Alaska Daylight Saving Time you were arriving at 3:00 PM "sun time" and the heat of the day was just beginning to subside.

Some contend that Daylight Saving Time provides daylight for

recreation. This may be true in the lower 48 where day length is about the same year round. That certainly shouldn't be a concern in the "land of the midnight sun". One of the greatest natural resources we have are our long summer days that nature provides, and in this case, nature does not need the assistance of the Alaska State Legislature. At the time of year when we began Daylight Saving Time, we are gaining approximately 6 minutes of real daylight each day. If you want an extra hour of daylight in April, wait 10 days.

FORTH, THERE ARE NO ENERGY SAVINGS FOR ALASKANS BY USING DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME:



If the sun is shining you won't need to turn on the lights and you save energy. Saving energy is the official government reason for using Daylight Saving Time. Time zones may have been adopted for the benefit of commerce, but Daylight Saving time was enacted to save energy. As far as the Federal Government is concerned, Daylight Saving Time was adopted to save energy, not to benefit commerce, not to insure that Alaska is no more than one hour from Seattle, and not to

allow you to play sports late in the evening.

I contacted ENSTAR Natural Gas Company, Matanuska Electric Association, and the Regulatory Commission of Alaska, asking if use of Daylight Saving Time had any impact on energy consumption. None of these agencies has any historical data relating to energy saving and the use of Daylight Saving Time. The consensus was that because of our rapidly changing length of day, Daylight Saving Time can have little impact on energy consumption. Temperature and extended periods of darkness impact energy useage - fiddling with the clock does not. Has any government agency or business in Alaska praised the use of Daylight Saving Time for saving energy?

LASTLY, THE MAJORITY OF ALASKANS ARE NOT ALONE IN THEIR DESIRE TO END THE USE OF DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME.



Alaska is not the only place where Daylight Saving Time causes problems for its Citizens. This web site has been linked to a web site in Australia <http://www.lightofday.primetap.com/Index.html> where the use of Daylight Saving Time is being contested. Many of the same issues that cause contention in Alaska cause similar contention in Australia, Mexico and other locations. Daylight Saving Time is not the great

benefactor that some would like you to believe and its continued use needs to be justified.

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME IS A WASTE OF TIME
FOR ALASKANS.
CONTACT YOUR LEGISLATOR
REPEAL DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME IN ALASKA
NOW!
THANK YOU.

LYNN WILLIS, EAGLE RIVER

APPENDIX

THE DITTMAN RESEARCH POLL DATA

THE SURVEY QUESTION: In early April, Alaska switched to Daylight Saving Time. In October, we will adjust our clocks and switch back again. What is your opinion about that- do you support Alaska switching to Daylight Saving Time for the summer and then switching back in the fall, or should we leave our clocks the same throughout the year?
n=550

	UNSURE	SWITCH CLOCKS	KEEP SAME ALL YEAR	BASE
TOTAL	5%	37%	58%	100%

LOCATION	UNSURE	SWITCH CLOCKS	KEEP SAME ALL YEAR	BASE
RURAL	0%	30%	70%	11.1%
CENTRAL	7%	37%	56%	13.9%
SOUTH-CENTRAL	8%	26%	67%	23.0%
ANCHORAGE	4%	41%	55%	39.9%
SOUTHEAST	5%	55%	40%	12.1%

TIME IN	UNSURE	SWITCH	KEEP SAME	BASE
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ALASKA		CLOCKS	ALL YEAR	
0-4 YEARS	0%	26%	74%	2.4%
5-9 YEARS	9%	46%	45%	5.0%
10-14 YEARS	9%	46%	45%	4.5%
15+ YEARS	5%	37%	59%	88.0%

AGE	UNSURE	SWITCH CLOCKS	KEEP SAME ALL YEAR	BASE
18-29 YEARS	4%	63%	33%	6.4%
30-44 YEARS	4%	42%	54%	22.3%
45-59 YEARS	5%	34%	61%	50.4%
60 PLUS	7%	32%	60%	20.9%

REGISTRATION	UNSURE	SWITCH CLOCKS	KEEP SAME ALL YEAR	BASE
DEMOCRAT	7%	40%	52%	15.0%
REPUBLICAN	4%	37%	60%	25.6%
NON-PARTISAN	5%	38%	57%	51.8%
OTHER	9%	24%	67%	7.6%

GENDER	UNSURE	SWITCH CLOCKS	KEEP SAME ALL YEAR	BASE
MALE	7%	35%	58%	52.5%
FEMALE	3%	40%	57%	47.8%

EMPLOYER	UNSURE	SWITCH CLOCKS	KEEP SAME ALL YEAR	BASE
FEDERAL	7%	25%	68%	7.5%
STATE	2%	36%	62%	9.7%
LOCAL	1%	41%	58%	11.2%
PRIVATE	5%	39%	56%	45%
NOT IN WORKFORCE	9%	36%	56%	26.6%

Springing ahead can make us feel like falling behind

Spring forward, fall back. It's a catchy phrase that helps us remember how to change our clocks in the transition to daylight-saving time in the spring and back to standard time in the fall.

And while the switch to daylight-saving time April 7 will mean most of the nation will enjoy longer evenings, a University researcher says the change can have quite an impact on our "biological clocks."

James S. Ferraro, an associate professor of physiology, studies circadian rhythms, the internal clocks that regulate sleep and other activities in everything from amoebas to humans. "All organisms have an internal clock," said Ferraro. "That clock basically establishes a pattern, or daily rhythm, that controls how we function. It works all by itself; it is not controlled by environmental factors."

Unfortunately for humans, that clock doesn't run on a 24-hour cycle. "It's more like 25 hours," Ferraro said. "And while we use environmental stimuli, such as alarm clocks, to keep things under control, time does catch up with us."

For instance, most people will stay up late on Friday and Saturday nights and get up later on Saturday and Sunday mornings. "If we go to bed an hour later than normal on those nights, we're looking at a two-hour difference come Monday morning, hence the term 'Monday biahs.'

"Most of the time, it's not a big deal, and we recover fairly quickly," Ferraro said. But factor in another hour lost in the switch to daylight-saving time and the problem is compounded.

"Most of the time, the effects are not readily apparent," Ferraro noted. "But when you look at a larger population base, you start to notice certain trends." For example, traffic accidents and on-the-job injuries tend to increase in the days following the time changes.

"It's not a matter of losing sleep, it's a matter of adjusting the body's internal clock," he said. "It generally takes three or four days for us to get back on track."

While most people may not notice any change or inconvenience, Ferraro notes that some of us may not feel well for a few days. "We have to re-adjust our body clocks to the social cues that are on a 24-hour cycle," he said.



James S. Ferraro, an associate professor of physiology, studies circadian rhythms, the internal clock that controls sleep and other activities.

Ferraro, who earned a bachelor's degree from the University of Wisconsin, Parkside, in 1980 and a doctorate in physiology from The Chicago Medical School in 1984, has conducted research to determine how light affects the circadian clock of various organisms. "Light is an environmental factor and controls daily activities to a certain degree," said Ferraro. "But what happens in the absence of light? How does an organism function when environmental stimuli aren't present?"

"Light is a correctional cue -- most living things reset their clocks every day to fit with solar time."

So what is it that controls our internal clock and gives us problems with the standard 24-hour daily time frame?

"The supra-chiasmatic nuclei, cells located in the base of the brain, are what makes human beings tick," said Ferraro. "If left to our own devices, without any social cues, we would probably get up later by the day and have our daily meals on a different cycle." So while getting back on track in the days following the switch to daylight-saving time may not be easy for some, take heart. The next time change isn't until Oct. 27.

- Rod Sievers
April 3, 2002

Supporters of HB 176

Alaska State Public Opinion Message System:

On 3/30/2005 Robert Weber of Wasilla (Dist 14) wrote:

My 11 daughter has to get up at 530 in the morning to go to school and I would like to have some one explain to me why she has to get up an hour early starting next Monday April 4th. Alaska's the only state in the that time zone.

On 3/26/2005 Jackie Bowling of Anchorage (Dist 21) wrote:

Please vote to repeal Daylight Savings Time in Alaska. I haven't seen any good reason to keep it. The whining businessmen don't make a good case for it. How do businessmen conduct business with companies halfway around the world? Please get rid of Daylight Savings Time in Alaska. Thank you.

On 3/22/2005 Martin Spargo of Wasilla (Dist 14) wrote:

SB120/HB176. This may seem small but I could support the idea of not having to reset my clock a couple times per year I mention it only because it is currently on your agenda. Thanks!

On 3/18/2005 Michael Hansen of Chugiak (Dist 16) wrote:

and SB 120. Please support any action to eliminate daylight savings time. It's a senseless waste of time.

On 3/16/2005 Jerney Beshaw of Glennallen (Dist 12) wrote:

Time to act! Time to stop thining about it! Time to go to work!

On 3/10/2005 Susan Novak of Kenai (Dist 33) wrote:

I want to express my support for eliminating daylight savings time. As a long-time Alaskan, I know that there is no reason to have this time change in Alaska. It serves no practical purpose.

On 3/9/2005 Sara Fann of Kenai (Dist 33) wrote:

Please vote to eliminate daylight savings time. With the short winter days in Alaska, I see no benefit for the inconvenience caused by the change in time.

On 3/9/2005 Rose Scaggs of Sterling (Dist 34) wrote:

Eliminate daylight savings time. It is a nuisance trying to adjust to the change, especially when you drive a significant distance to work, you want the daylight to avoid moose. It is always worse in the morning.

On 3/9/2005 Henry Novak of Kenai (Dist 33) wrote:

Please eliminate daylight savings time as it is ridiculous in Alaska with our seasonal variations in light.

On 3/9/2005 Barbara Parker of Anchorage (Dist 23) wrote:

I urge your support of HB 176 and SB 120 that will eliminate the ludicrous daylight savings time.

On 3/7/2005 James Jordan of Anchorage (Dist 23) wrote:
and SB 120. I support these bills.

On 3/11/2005 Patricia Curtis of Anchorage (Dist 21) wrote:

I strongly urge you to eliminate Daylight Savings Time. Thanks

On 4/3/2005 Jackie Bowling of Anchorage (Dist 21) wrote:

Please get the Daylight Saving bill out of committee and to the floor for a vote. There is no good reason to have that archaic policy in effect for Alaska. Hawaii, Arizona and parts of Indiana don't have it. I think businesses there are doing okay without it.

On 4/4/2005 Joel Gaynor of Anchorage (Dist 16) wrote:

Please authorize HB 176 and SB 120. Make a big difference in quality of life for all. Alaskans now coping with time that is two hours off of the sun. Thank you.

On 4/4/2005 Mildred McMichael of Homer (Dist 35) wrote:
Please get rid of daylight savings time and also the extra hour that Sheffield put on us as we don't need it.

On 4/5/2005 Deloris Scott of Willow (Dist 15) wrote:
Please eliminate the daylight savings time and the changing of the clocks.

On 4/6/2005 Joel Gaynor of Anchorage (Dist 16) wrote:
I hope you support HB176 and SB120 and end daylight saving time. Ending DST will make a marked improvement in the lives of Alaskans. Everyone I talk to hates it, I've found nobody in favor of it. Please end DST for us now.

On 4/6/2005 Corey Williamson of Fairbanks (Dist 08) wrote:
PLEASE SUPPORT HB176 AND SB120

On 4/6/2005 June Wharam of Eagle River (Dist 32) wrote:
House Bill 176 and Senate Bill 120 have both been written to put an end to daylight saving time in Alaska. I strongly urge you to support these measures! Thank you for your consideration.

On 3/18/2005 Michael Hansen of Chugiak (Dist 16) wrote:
and SB 120. Please support any action to eliminate daylight savings time. It's a senseless waste of time.

On 3/9/2005 Barbara Parker of Anchorage (Dist 23) wrote:
i urge your support of HB 176 and SB 120 that will eliminate the ludicrous daylight savings time.

On 4/12/2005 Charles Serra of Anchorage (Dist 27) wrote:
Daylight savings time serves no purpose for Alaskans; we need morning light not late night light. Economics are not hurt six months of the year when we are one more hour from the east coast, that is a tired argument. Electronic media has changed how we do business.

On 4/9/2005 Christine Oconnor of Dillingham (Dist 37) wrote:
Please support elimination of daylight savings time in Alaska.

On 4/10/2005 Linda Plante of Anchorage (Dist 29) wrote:
Hello, Because of all the daylight in Alaska it seems irrelevant that we would really need to set our clocks back or ahead! I vote we use one time all year, Keep it simple!

On 4/10/2005 Sheryl Maney of Anchorage (Dist 29) wrote:
Please get us out of Daylight Savings Time. We don't need it here, never have. It seems pretty ridiculous up here in the land of the midnight sun to "save daylight". I vote we get rid of it NOW!

On 4/11/2005 Weaver Franklin of Anchorage (Dist 23) wrote:
Abolish daylight savings time. Demonstrate to all Alaskan's that you occasionally exercise good judgment and reason without costing a bundle of state money.

On 4/11/2005 Roger Laber of Soldotna (Dist 33) wrote:
Lobbyists are not demanding it. Gov. Murkowski hasn't requested it. It doesn't enhance taxes. It doesn't cost anything. It benefits all real Alaskans. Maybe the legislature will do something on its own and stop Alaska daylight saving time.

On 4/4/2005 Larry Ramage of Wasilla (Dist 16) wrote:
Please opt Alaska out of the daylight saving time program. What a waste of "time". This is Alaska, where are the advantages here?

On 4/9/2005 Sheila Lankford of Anchorage (Dist 28) wrote:
PLEASE eliminate daylight savings time. Email and internet availability have considerably reduced the impact to business; business is routinely conducted around the world regardless of time zone. I also represent business; I am co-owner of Montana Creek Campground. Incoming telephone calls have almost disappeared since we joined the computer world.

From: Cox, Randal L. [rcox@anvilcorp.com]
Sent: Friday, April 08, 2005 8:03 AM
To: salmon@akdemocrats.org
Subject: NEWS RELEASE: Salmon Acts to Eliminate Daylight Savings

Hi Woodie,
Thanks for stepping up!

Don't forget the time wasted to reset every time piece.
It takes one hour to change both cars, the clocks, VCRs and appliances.

Good job!
Randy

Rep. Woodie Salmon

From: shawr. [sourdoug@gci.net]
Sent: Saturday, April 09, 2005 12:09 PM
To: Rep. Woodie Salmon
Subject: DST

I am writing in support of HB 176, the elimination of daylight savings time. Daylight savings time I think is not necessary In Alaska. Why save an hour when we get 20 hours as it is. Also with todays Internet and e-mail technology, communicating on the east coast is easier than ever.

Thank you for your time,

Shawn McVettie (sourdoug@gci.net)

From: Marjorie & Dan Dunaway [mwdnt@nushtel.com]
Sent: Sunday, April 10, 2005 11:00 PM
To: salmon@akdemocrats.org
Cc: Rep. Carl Moses
Subject: daylight savings

Yeah!!! I support your initiative.

We are always on Daylight savings while we're on Yukon standard time - that's bad enough. Going on Yukon daylight is even worse for those of us out here in western AK.

I used to try to go to bed in Unalaska at midnight and the sun was blasting in my windows very high in the sky.

Its almost as bad here in Dillingham.

Go for it.

Dan Dunaway
PO Box 1490
Dillingham, Alaska

4/11/2005

Rep. Woodie Salmon

From: akdonn@acsalaska.net
Sent: Sunday, April 10, 2005 11:15 PM
To: Rep. Paul Seaton; Rep. Carl Gatto; Rep. Berta Gardner; Rep. Bob Lynn;
Representative_Jay_Ramras@legis.state.ak.us; Representative_Jim_Elkins@legis.state.ak.us;
Rep. Max Gruenberg
Cc: Rep. Woodie Salmon; Rep. Vic Kohring; Rep. Eric Croft
Subject: Daylight Savings Time

House State Affairs Committee Members:

I am writing in support of SB 176, "An Act exempting the state and its political subdivisions from daylight saving time."

We do not need Daylight Savings Time, and it is nothing more than a twice annual inconvenience. Please pass this bill out of committee with a do pass recommendation.

Thank you,
Donn Liston
3300 Princeton Way
Anchorage, AK 99508

Rep. Woodie Salmon

From: Joy Shantz [joy_shantz@lksd.org]
Sent: Monday, April 11, 2005 8:24 AM
To: Sen. Lyman Hoffman; Rep. Mary Kapsner; Rep. Woodie Salmon
Subject: STOP DAYLIGHT SAVINGS TIME

Daylight savings time...

WE DON'T NEED IT IN ALASKA!

Come on, leaders, DO SOMETHING that will be good for everyone in Alaska.
Nobody gets hurt, swindled, embarrassed, short-sided or taxed. Urbanites will benefit
equally to ruralites.

JUST DO IT!

Joy Shantz
LKSD Graphics Department
Bethel, Alaska
907-543-4929

Rep. Woodie Salmon

From: Carl Williams [carl_williams@lksd.org]
Sent: Monday, April 11, 2005 9:29 AM
To: Rep. Woodie Salmon; Representative_Mary_Kapsner@legis.state.ak.us; Sen. Lyman Hoffman
Subject: Re: Day-Light saving time, Schools and Testing

I read the Saturday article on the testing pain and woes of Anchorage schools and teachers with the new Standards Based Assessments with more than a little interest. It means that now that Anchorage students have had to face what my students have been dealing with for 5 years, maybe we will see some shift toward testing that is less intrusive in the instructional program. My last student finished their testing at 9:20 PM on Tuesday, the last student finished at 4:20 PM on Wednesday, and Thursday my last student finished at 6:20 PM.

This is hard enough, but to do this the week daylight savings started made things worse. In fact, Daylight Savings Time makes a lot of things worse.

The sun is setting at about 10:00 PM, and Nautical Twilight (which my kids seem to follow) is now within a few minutes of midnight. It is not the loss of the hour, except during testing week, that is the issue. The issue for the balance of the school lies in our not being able to work as effectively as we would like with students whose body clocks are so far out of cycle with the school day.

Please support this measure.

Carl Williams, Principal
Akiuk Memorial School
Kasigluk, AK 99609

Rep. Woodie Salmon

From: rbeck [rbeck@gci.net]

Sent: Monday, April 11, 2005 6:14 PM

To: Rep. Tom Anderson; Rep. Ethan Berkowitz; Rep. Mike Chenault; Rep. Sharon Cissna; Rep. John Coghill; Rep. Harry Crawford; Rep. Eric Croft; Rep. Nancy Dahlstrom; Rep. Jim Elkins; Rep. Richard Foster; Rep. Les Gara; Rep. Berta Gardner; Rep. Carl Gatto; Rep. Max Gruenberg; Rep. John Harris; Rep. Mike Hawker; Rep. Jim Holm; Rep. Reggie Joule; Rep. Mary Kapsner; Rep. Mike Kelly; Rep. Beth Kerttula; Rep. Vic Kohring; Rep. Pete Kott; Rep. Gabrielle LeDoux; Rep. Bob Lynn; Rep. Lesil McGuire; Rep. Kevin Meyer; Rep. Carl Moses; Rep. Mark Neuman; Rep. Kurt Olson; Rep. Jay Ramras; Rep. Norman Rokeberg; Rep. Woodie Salmon; Rep. Ralph Samuels; Rep. Paul Seaton; Rep. Bill Stoltze; Rep. Bill Thomas; Rep. Bruce Weyhrauch; Rep. Peggy Wilson

Subject: No More Daylight Savings Time Please!

I would just like to say I support not having daylight savings time in Alaska. I agree that it makes no sense for us from an energy or light savings standpoint. It does not make it any safer or easier to do anything up here!

What also seems to be overlooked is the loss of productivity twice a year when people are forced to change their internal clocks. There are enough problems without having to change families (especially children's) schedules.

As for work, I do business with both Arizona and Hawaii and have had to deal with those states not changing for years. So I'm quite sure any competent person will be able to adjust to the fact the other states would change their clocks without us. It's not that hard to do!

Finally for those of you that have lived here a long time, I'm sure you remember that Alaska originally had (about) 4 time zones. I don't recall when, but years ago they moved us closer (in time) to the west coast. If you want to fix that too, I'm sure a lot of folks would appreciate moving us back into our correct time zones!!! The sun would actually be overhead at noon again!

Sincerely,

Rick Beck

ps: Whatever happened to We don't care how they do it outside

Rep. Woodie Salmon

From: Rita Kalistook [Rita_Kalistook@ykhc.org]
Sent: Tuesday, April 12, 2005 8:50 AM
To: Sen. Lyman Hoffman; Rep. Mary Kapsner; Rep. Woodie Salmon
Subject: Daylight savings time.

I am writing to express my support for ending "daylight savings time". Here in western Alaska we do not need the disruption. Being farthest west in a unnaturally large time zone already makes our sunrise and sun set later than the rest of the state. Adding daylight savings time makes this time of year very hard on children because their routines, bedtime and schooling are adversely affected. Concerns for children, lifestyles and common sense should prevail over business interests regarding this topic.

Thankyou

Rita Kalistook RN, MSN, FNP
Basic Training Clinical Instructor
Community Health Aide Program
Yukon Kuskokwim Health Corporation
Bethel, Alaska
907-543-6151



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the House Community and Regional Affairs
committee name

Committee on HB 176
bill # / subject

, dated Thursday, April 7, 2005
public hearing date

I am fervently opposed to Daylight Savings Time in Alaska as well as the rest of the country. I have never seen a need for DST, especially in Alaska where we are blessed with 24 hours of daylight during the summer months and less than 6 hours of daylight during the winter. In both cases, trying to "save" an hour here or there proves useless and only becomes an inconvenience to the public, trying to adjust their biological clocks to accommodate this needless bi-annual ritual.

Signed: Ruth M. Ranson
Testifier

Representing (optional)

PO Box 522 Sterling AK 99672
Address

907-260-5952
Phone number



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the House Community and Regional Affairs

committee name

Committee on HB 176
bill # / subject

, dated Thursday, April 7, 2005
public hearing date

I am passionately opposed to daylight savings time for the reasons listed below:

1. Because the Yukon Time Zone was removed, Alaskans are already one hour ahead of sun time. When we are on daylight savings time, our clocks are two hours off the natural rhythm of the light/dark cycle.
2. Studies have shown that more auto accidents occur during daylight savings time months, and more sickness occurs, as a result of the body's defenses being diminished by disrupted sleep patterns.
3. I have never been given an explanation for DST that justifies the inconvenience and hardship of manipulating our clocks.
4. There is not a realistic connection between our society and the world into which DST was introduced.
5. Technology makes communication between time zones seamless.
6. DST is a hardship on families with small children who need regular bedtimes, but are forced to fit into a schedule that doesn't match their internal clock.
7. Everyone I know is adamantly opposed to DST. It is a practice imposed by government regulation that is not supported by the general public.

Signed: Teresa M. Danielson
Testifier

PO Box 1322, Sterling, AK 99672
Address

907 262-7761
Phone number

April 5, 2005

Rep. Salmon;

I support HB 176 and would like to share an article from the April 2005 Better Homes & Garden Issuc. Maybe it will help you with this bill. Please let me know if there is anything I can do to help get this bill moving.

Denny Kay Weathers
DENNY KAY WEATHERS
From House District 5

Phone: 907-424-3745

Email northerngirl@ctcak.net

SPRING AHEAD, FALL BEHIND (ON SLEEP)

If you live in a time zone that observes daylight saving time, you know that April is the month that clocks go ahead an hour. But do you also know that you should head to bed an hour early to compensate? Canadian researchers recently showed that traffic accidents jump 8 percent on the Monday following the time change. The study, published in the *New England Journal of Medicine*, attributed the rise in accidents to the drowsiness caused by an hour of lost sleep.

PHOTOGRAPH BY GUY WOOD



PAULA RAK
PO Box 1852 Wrangell, Alaska 99929
(907) 874-3824 voice/fax
E-mail: paularak@aptalaska.net

April 7, 2006

House State Affairs Committee:

I would like to express my opposition to HB 176, which requests an elimination of Daylight Savings Time. Although it is inconvenient to spend a few minutes twice a year changing clocks, it is not worth the inconvenience of being two hours off Seattle half the year. Federal Statute 15 USC 260-64, time zones was established in the United States with "regard for the convenience of commerce and the existing junction points and division points of common carriers engaged in interstate commerce". The convenience of commerce has been defined to include consideration of all the impacts upon a community, which include impacts on individuals, families, businesses and other organizations.

Because of our location in the Pacific Northwest, our commerce has historically been tied to the Seattle area, which observes Pacific Time. The proposed change would mean that we would be one hour different from Seattle in the winter and two hours different in the summer. In 1983, our elected officials wanted to "unify Alaska" by combining time zones. When they proposed that most of Alaska change to Alaska Standard Time, there was a loud outcry from Southeast Alaska. We were on PST/PDT (along with Seattle), and most residents did not want to change. Votes were held in many communities in Southern Southeast and it was overwhelmingly shown that SE wanted to stay on PST/PDT. Now we are being asked to swallow being an additional hour away from the "natural" and preferred time zone for part of the year.

When most of Alaska switched to one time zone, it put the farthest east and the farthest west residents on a time zone that was not "natural" for the rhythms of the sun for either area. It was touted as a compromise to unify the state. Unfortunately, we all find it inconvenient. I suggest that we either learn to live with this compromise or switch back to the way we were before the change in 1983. If the objection is spending a few minutes changing clocks twice a year, then we could compromise by staying on Daylight Savings Time year round. I personally do not find it objectionable to switch clocks.

As a business owner, I find it very inconvenient to be 4 hours different from the East Coast. This change would mean that we would be 5 hours different for part of the year and that we would have to try to remember when the rest of the country changes. Most people can't remember now without reminders, let alone try to remember when we are no longer switching ourselves (when there would be no reminders).

As an individual, I would sorely miss that lost hour of evening daylight. It would be greatly missed in the spring and summer when the days are shorter. Please remember that SE is much farther south than your districts and our longest days are shorter than yours are. As a parent, the children would miss that hour of playtime after school. I realize that it would not make as much difference in areas outside of Southeast Alaska, but the difference would be significant here. Longitudinally speaking, SE Alaska belongs on PST/PDT. Anchorage, being farther east, belongs two hours away, just as I was.

We were all forced to compromise to join into one time zone. Now, some northern residents have found that inconvenient and want to essentially go back to the time zone that they were in before the compromise and take SE with them. Most SE residents do not like the present time zone either. If northern residents do not like the present situation, then change your situation and leave us alone.

Sincerely yours,

Paula Rak

Alaska Science Forum

March 28, 1996

Alaskans Double Their Daylight Savings

Article #1278

by Ned Rozell

This column is provided as a public service by the Geophysical Institute, University of Alaska Fairbanks, in cooperation with the UAF research community. Ned Rozell, is a science writer at the institute.

On April 7th, it's time to "spring forward" again. Time to pull the clock off the wall and watch a precious hour slip away as fast as you can turn the minute hand. We all know the ritual as daylight savings time, but in the most populated parts of Alaska it would be more appropriate to say we're going on "double daylight savings time."

That's what researchers such as Carl Benson, a Geophysical Institute professor emeritus, call it. At lower latitudes, daylight savings time brightens evenings by taking an hour of morning light and pasting it on the end of the day. This knocks Lower 48 communities an hour out of tune with the sun; the sun is highest in the sky at 1 p.m., instead of noon.

Most of Alaska gets a double dose of daylight savings. When we push our clocks ahead for the daylight savings time period---the first Sunday in April until the last Sunday in October---the sun reaches its zenith at

about 2 p.m. in Fairbanks and Anchorage. Many scientists refer to this in summer field notes as double daylight savings time because noon is two hours from where it should be. The root of the sun-sync problem was a successful lobbying job by the Alaska delegation to Congress in 1983. That's the year when three of Alaska's four time zones--Yukon, Alaska, and Bering--were combined into one. About 99 percent of Alaska's population is now synchronized to Alaska time, except for those on the westernmost string of Aleutians west of Umnak Island; clocks there are set to Hawaii-Aleutian time.

With the time-zone trimming, Juneau time became Anchorage and Fairbanks time. Before 1983, when it was 5 p.m. in Fairbanks and Anchorage, it was 7 p.m. in Juneau (Southeast Alaska was put on Pacific Time during World War II to synchronize the state capital with San Francisco and Seattle).

While the time-zone adjustment made it less complicated to call a state senator, it defeated the historic purpose of time zones--to make noon as close as possible to when the sun is at its high point in the sky.

Before time zones were established in 1883, different U.S. cities adjusted their clocks to the sun, with chaotic results. When it was noon in Boston, for example, clocks in Atlanta displayed 11:06 a.m.

Expanding railroads magnified the problem. Travelers heading for a short trip west could arrive at a destination earlier than they departed, or so it seemed.

As a solution, the U.S. and Canada adopted an idea by Canadian engineer Sandford Fleming. Fleming divided the globe lengthwise into wedges, like a peeled orange. The 24 wedges each represented one