#### 116TH CONGRESS 1ST SESSION

# H. R. 1861

To direct the Secretary of Education to conduct a study to determine the relationship between school start times and adolescent health, well-being, and performance.

### IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

March 25, 2019

Ms. Lofgren introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor

## A BILL

To direct the Secretary of Education to conduct a study to determine the relationship between school start times and adolescent health, well-being, and performance.

- 1 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-
- 2 tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,
- 3 SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.
- This Act may be cited as the "ZZZ's to A's Act".
- 5 SEC. 2. FINDINGS.
- 6 Congress finds the following:
- 7 (1) The Secretary of Education has not for-
- 8 mally issued policy guidance on school start times.

1	(2) Eight to 10 hours of sleep a day is rec-				
2	ommended for teenagers aged 13 to 18 years, but				
3	early school start times are contributing to lack o				
4	sleep among adolescents.				
5	(3) Despite the shift in biological rhythms dur-				
6	ing puberty, which causes adolescents to sleep later				
7	at night and wake later in the morning, 93 percent				
8	of high schools and 83 percent of middle schools in				
9	the United States started before 8:30 a.m. in 2014				
10	(4) Numerous local educational agencies across				
11	46 States have recently changed or are considering				
12	changing school start times in an effort to improve				
13	adolescent health, well-being, and performance.				
14	(5) Later school start times are associated				
15	with—				
16	(A) improvements in academic perform-				
17	ance, including attendance rates, grade point				
18	averages, and test scores;				
19	(B) improvements in mental and physical				
20	health, including reduced risk of depression and				
21	obesity; and				
22	(C) improvements in public safety, includ-				
23	ing reduced risk of automobile accidents.				
24	(6) A universal delay in school start times				

would be a cost-effective policy measure.

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1	(7) The Department of Education's mission is
2	to promote student achievement and preparation for
3	global competitiveness by fostering educational excel-
4	lence and ensuring equal access.
5	SEC. 3. STUDY AND REPORT.
6	Not later than 18 months after the date of the enact-
7	ment of this Act, the Secretary of Education shall—
8	(1) conduct a study, directly or through the
9	award of a grant or contract, to examine the rela-
10	tionship between school start times and adolescent
11	health, well-being, and performance that—
12	(A) provides a comprehensive review of the
13	scientific evidence relating to school start times
14	and adolescent health, well-being, and perform-
15	ance;
16	(B) compares adolescent health, well-being,
17	and performance among local educational agen-
18	cies with different school start times; and
19	(C) evaluates factors that contribute to or
20	affect school start times; and
21	(2) submit to Congress a report that de-
22	scribes—
23	(A) the findings of the study; and
24	(B) any recommendations of the Secretary
25	based on such findings.

#### 1 SEC. 4. DEFINITIONS.

2	T	11	A
2	m	this	ACT:

- (1) Local educational agency" has the meaning given the term in section 8101 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7801).
  - (2) PERFORMANCE.—The term "performance" means a measurement of how well an individual achieves a desired task, and may include academic performance and cognitive performance.

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