

Prompt			
<p>Please summarize this post. Make it easier to read and much shorter. It should only be about a paragraph or two. Use the text following this request. After World War II, designating the start and end dates for daylight saving time fell to state governments. Because this created many railroad scheduling and safety problems, however, Congress passed the Uniform Time Act in 1966. This law set the nationwide dates of daylight saving time from the last Sunday in April until the last Sunday in October. In 2007, Congress amended the act to expand the period in which daylight saving time is in effect from the second Sunday in March to the first Sunday in November – dates that remain in effect today. The Uniform Time Act allows states and territories to opt out of daylight saving time, however. Arizona and Hawaii are on permanent standard time, along with Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Northern Mariana Islands, Guam and American Samoa. Now, many other states are considering whether to stop falling back and springing ahead. Several U.S. states have legislation and resolutions under consideration to support permanent standard time, while many others have been or are considering permanent daylight saving time. Legislation and resolutions for permanent standard time have increased from 15% in 2021 to 31% in 2023. In March 2022, the U.S. Senate passed the Sunshine Protection Act in a bid to make daylight saving time permanent. But the House did not move forward with this legislation. Florida Sen. Marco Rubio reintroduced the bill on March 1, 2023. The spike in activity among states seeking to break from these twice-yearly changes reflects how more people are recognizing the downsides of this practice. Now, it's up to legislators to decide whether we end the time shift altogether, and to choose permanent standard or daylight saving time.</p>			
Target response			
<p>After World War II, Congress made daylight saving time a national holiday from the last Sunday in April to the last Sunday in October. In 2007, the Uniform Time Act was amended to extend the daylight saving time period from the second Sunday in March to the first Sunday in November. Congress can also allow state governments to opt out. Several U.S. states are considering or have considered legislation for permanent standard time, driven by opposition to daylight saving time. A similar bill was passed by the Senate in March 2022 but did not advance in the House, prompting renewed interest in the issue.</p>			
	GPT4o	Claude 3 Sonnet	Gemini 1.5 Flash
Gemma 2B (aligned on GPT4o generated 256k dataset) <p>After WWII, states were given the right to choose the start and end dates for daylight saving time, but this caused serious problems for rail schedules. To address this, Congress passed the Uniform Time Act in 1966 which standardized the changes, but still allowed states and territories to opt out entirely. Arizona, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and some U.S. territories decided to stay on permanent time. Many other states and legislators are considering abolishing daylight saving time, but no bill has passed. People are starting to recognize the problems caused by changing the time twice a year and want to move to a permanent</p>	Precision scores 59.5 84.0 72.0		
	Similarity scores 55.0 73.8 49.0		
Gemma 2B (aligned on Claude 3 Sonnet generated 256k dataset) <p>The key points regarding the Uniform Time Act and Daylight Saving Time are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) In 1966, the Uniform Time Act established the dates of daylight saving time nationwide. 2) States can opt out of daylight saving time under this Act, and there are currently 31 states on permanent standard time or permanent daylight saving time. 3) Multiple states are considering legislation to remove the time shift from our annual cycle of timekeeping to permanent standard time or permanent daylight saving time, reflecting increasing public opposition to the current system. 4) The Sunshine Protection Act passed by the U.S. Senate in 2022 proposed continuing daylight saving time but sought to make it permanent. 	Precision scores 71.8 90.5 72.5		
	Similarity scores 63.5 83.0 41.5		
Gemma 2B (aligned on Gemini 1.5 Flash generated 256k dataset) <p>Congress passed the Uniform Time Act in 1966 to standardize daylight saving time across the country. However, the law's focus on railroad safety led to practical issues. The act was amended in 2007 to extend the dates of daylight saving time. While states can opt out of the rules, many are moving toward permanent standard time. The Sunshine Protection Act, which would make daylight saving time permanent, has been reintroduced in recent years. This shift toward a more standardized time system reflects growing awareness of its downsides.⁷</p>	Precision scores 84.5 86.5 76.0		
	Similarity scores 76.8 76.0 57.0		
Gemma 7B (aligned on GPT4o generated 256k dataset) <p>World War II led to inconsistent dates for daylight saving time until Congress passed the Uniform Time Act in 1966, setting the dates from the last Sunday in April to the last Sunday in October. In 2007, the dates were expanded to the second Sunday in March and first Sunday in November. The Uniform Time Act also allows states to opt out of daylight saving time, with Arizona, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Northern Mariana Islands, Guam, and American Samoa choosing permanent standard time. While many states are considering making daylight saving time permanent, the U.S. Senate passed the Sunshine Protection Act in 2022 to make daylight saving time permanent. Sen. Marco Rubio reintroduced the bill in 2023. The upswing in states seeking permanent standard or daylight saving time highlights the growing awareness of daylight saving time's drawbacks. Ultimately, it's up to legislators to decide whether we should end the practice of changing time or make daylight saving time permanent.</p>	Precision scores 84.5 93.5 85.5		
	Similarity scores 74.2 86.7 67.5		
Gemma 7B (aligned on Claude 3 Sonnet generated 256k dataset) <p>The Uniform Time Act of 1966 established the dates for daylight saving time nationwide. It currently runs from March to November. However, states and territories can opt out and permanently remain on standard time. In recent years, many states have considered making the switch to permanent standard or daylight saving time to end the twice-yearly shifting. States like Connecticut and New Hampshire have passed resolutions supporting permanent standard time. Meanwhile, legislation has been introduced in Florida and other states to make daylight saving time permanent. The U.S. Senate passed the Sunshine Protection Act in 2022 to make daylight saving time permanent, but the House did not take action. This increasing momentum reflects growing opposition to permanent daylight saving time among states, businesses, and the public. The issue has become a matter of whether Congress should choose permanent standard or daylight saving time, or if states will make the decision themselves.</p>	Precision scores 80.5 88.5 73.5		
	Similarity scores 71.3 78.5 43.5		
Gemma 7B (aligned on Gemini 1.5 Flash generated 256k dataset) <p>The United States has a long and complicated history with Daylight Saving Time. Its origins trace back to World War I, when Germany implemented it as a way to conserve energy. The United States followed suit in 1918, adopting the practice for the first time. After World War II, states began to implement their own time changes, leading to inconsistencies. In 1966, Congress passed the Uniform Time Act, standardizing the dates for Daylight Saving Time. This act remains in effect today, although the dates have been expanded since its passage. Many states have considered becoming permanent standard time or daylight saving time states, with some currently considering bills to make the change official. Despite the increasing interest in permanent time changes, the Sunshine Protection Act – which would make Daylight Saving Time permanent – has stalled in Congress. Despite this, the movement to permanently shift to either Standard Time or Daylight Saving Time continues.</p>	Precision scores 61.0 88.5 68.0		
	Similarity scores 48.0 77.0 36.5		

Figure 11: Responses by Gemma 2B and Gemma 7B models fine-tuned on GPT4o, Claude 3 Sonnet, Gemini 1.5 Flash generated 256K of synthetic datasets for summarization task.