

## HARMAN/UPTON AMENDMENT TO TITLE I

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Strike section 121 and consider the following as a replacement:

### “SEC. 1 PROHIBITION.

(a) Regulations- Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Energy shall issue regulations—

- (1) prohibiting the sale of 100 watt general service incandescent lamps after January 1, 2012, unless those lamps emit at least 60 lumens per watt.
- (2) prohibiting the sale of general service lamps manufactured after the effective dates shown in the table below that do not meet the minimum efficacy levels (lumens/watt) shown in the table.

#### Minimum Efficacy Levels and Effective Dates

Lumen Range ( Lumens)	Minimum Efficacy ( Lumens/Watt)	Effective Dates
200-449	15	1/1/2014
450-699	17	1/1/2014
700-999	20	1/1/2013
1000-1500	22	1/1/2012
1501-3000	24	1/1/2012

(3) After January 1, 2020, prohibiting the sale of general service lamps that emit less than 300% of the average lumens per watt emitted by 100 watt incandescent general service lamps that are commercially available at the date of passage of this Act.

(4) establishing a minimum color rendering index (CRI) of 80 or higher for all general service lamps manufactured as of the effective dates in paragraph (2)

(5) prohibiting the manufacture or import for sale in the US of an adapter device designed to allow a lamp with a different base to fit into a medium screw base socket manufactured after January 1, 2009.

(b) The regulations issued under subsection (a) shall include procedures for the Secretary to exempt specialty lamps from the requirements of subsection (a). The Secretary may provide such an exemption only in cases where the Secretary finds, after a hearing and opportunity for public comment, that it is not technically feasible to serve a specialized lighting application, such as a military, medical,

public safety application, or in certified historic lighting applications using bulbs that meet the requirements of subsection (a). In addition, the Secretary shall include as an additional criteria that exempted products are unlikely to be used in the general service lighting applications.

(c) Additional lamps types –

(1) Manufacturers of rough service, vibration service, vibration resistant, appliance, shatter resistant and three-way lamps shall report annual sales volume to the Secretary. If the Secretary determines that annual sales volume for any of these lamp types increases by 100% relative to 2009 sales in any later year, then such lamps shall be subject to the following standards:

(A) Appliance lamps shall use no more than 40 watts.

(B) Rough service lamps shall use no more than 40 watts.

(C) Vibration service and vibration resistant lamps shall use no more than 40 watts.

(D) Three way lamps shall comply with the standards in subsection (a) at each level of rated lumen output.

(2) Rough service, vibration service, vibration resistant, appliance, shatter resistant and three-way lamps shall be available for sale at retail in single packs only.

(d) Civil Penalty: The Secretary of Energy shall include in regulations under this section a schedule of appropriate civil penalties for violations of the prohibition under this section. Such penalties shall be in an amount sufficient to ensure compliance with this Act.

(e) State preemption: State standards for general service lamps are preempted as of the date of enactment of this Act, except

(1) any state standard already enacted or adopted as of the date of enactment of this Act may be enforced until the federal effective dates for each lamp category, and such states may modify existing state standards for general service lamps to conform with the standards in subsection (a) at any time.

(2) any state standard identical to the standards in subsection (a)(2) with an effective date no sooner than January 1, 2015.

(3) any state standard identical to federal standards, after such federal standards are in effect.

(f) Definitions- For purposes of this Act, the following definitions apply:

“general service lamp” means a non-reflectorized lamp that: is intended for general service applications; has a medium screw base; has an initial lumen output no less than 200 lumens and no more than 3000 lumens; has an input voltage range at least partially within 110 and 130 volts; has a A-15, A-19, A-21, A-23, A-25, PS-25, PS-30, BT-14.5, BT-15, CP-19, TB-19, CA-22, or similar shape as defined in ANSI C78.20-2003; and has a bulb finish of the frosted, clear, soft white, modified spectrum, enhanced spectrum, full spectrum, or equivalent type. The following incandescent lamps are not general service

lamps: appliance, black light, bug, colored, infrared, left-hand thread, marine, marine signal service, mine service, plant light, reflector, rough service, shatter resistant, sign service, silver bowl, three-way, and traffic signal and vibration service or vibration resistant.

“Appliance Lamp” means any lamp specifically designed to operate in a household appliance. Examples of appliance lamps include oven lamps, refrigerator lamps, and vacuum cleaner lamps.

“Black Light Lamp” means a lamp that emits radiant energy in the UV-A band (315-400 nm) and is designated and marketed as a “black light”.

“Bug Lamp” means a lamp that contains a filter to suppress the blue and green portions of the visible spectrum and is designated and marketed as a “bug light”.

“Colored Incandescent Lamp” means an incandescent lamp designated and marketed as a colored lamp that has a CRI of less than 50, as determined according to the test method given in CIE publication 13.2; has a correlated color temperature less than 2,500K, or greater than 4,600K, where correlated color temperature is defined as the absolute temperature of a blackbody whose chromaticity nearly resembles that of the light source.

“Infrared lamp” means a lamp that radiates predominately in the infrared region of the electromagnetic spectrum, and where visible radiation is not of principal interest.

“Lamp” means an electrical appliance that includes a glass envelope and produces optical radiation for the purpose of visual illumination, designed to be installed into a luminaire by means of an integral lamp-holder. Types of lamps include incandescent, fluorescent, and high intensity discharge (high pressure sodium and metal halide).

“Left-handed thread lamp” means a lamp on which the base screws into a lamp socket in a counter-clockwise direction, and screws out of a lamp socket in a clockwise direction.

“Marine Lamp” means a lamp specifically designed and marketed to operate in a marine application.

“Marine Signal Service Lamp” means a lamp specifically designed to provide signals to marine vessels for seaway safety.

“Mine Service Lamp” means a lamp specifically designed and marketed for use in mine applications.

“Plant Light Lamp” means a lamp that contains a filter to suppress yellow and green portions of the spectrum and is designated and marketed as a “plant light”.

“Rough service lamp” means a lamp that has a minimum of 5 supports with filament configurations similar to but not limited to C7A, C11, C17, and C22 as listed in Figure 6-

12 of the 9th edition of the IESNA Lighting handbook, where lead wires are not counted as supports and that is designated and marketed specifically for “rough service” applications.

“Shatter resistant lamp” means a lamp with an external coating on the bulb wall to resist breakage and which is designated and marketed as a shatter resistant lamp.

“Showcase lamp” means a lamp that has a tubular bulb with a conventional screw base and which is designated and marketed as a showcase lamp.

“Sign service lamp” means a lamp of the vacuum type or gas-filled with sufficiently low bulb temperature to permit exposed outdoor use on high-speed flashing circuits. The designation shall be on the lamp packaging, and marketing materials shall identify the lamp as being a sign service lamp.

“Silver Bowl lamp” means a lamp that has a reflective coating applied directly to part of the bulb surface and that reflects light in a backward direction toward the lamp base. The designation shall be on the lamp packaging, and marketing materials shall identify the lamp as being a silver bowl lamp or similar designation.

“Three-way lamp” means a lamp that employs two filaments, operated separately and in combination, to provide three light levels. The designation shall be on the lamp packaging, and marketing materials shall identify the lamp as being a three-way lamp.

“Traffic signal lamp” means a lamp that is designed with lifetime, wattage, focal length, filament configuration, mounting, lamp glass, and lamp base characteristics appropriate for use in traffic signals.

“Vibration service lamp” or “Vibration resistant lamp” means a lamp with filament configurations similar to but not limited to C-5, C-7A, or C-9, as listed in Figure 6-12 of the 9th Edition of the IESNA Lighting Handbook. The lamp is designated and marketed specifically for vibration service or vibration resistant applications. The designation shall be on the lamp packaging, and marketing materials shall identify the lamp as being vibration resistant or vibration service.

## **SEC. 2 PLAN and Public Education**

(a) Not later than 6 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Energy shall transmit to the Congress a plan for encouraging and providing incentives for the domestic production of light bulbs by U.S. manufacturers that meet the efficacy levels shown in section 2 above.

(b) The Federal Trade Commission shall conduct a rulemaking to consider the effectiveness of current lamp labeling requirements and to consider alternative labeling approaches that will help consumers to understand new high-efficiency

lamp products. Such labeling shall include, at a minimum, information on lighting output (lumens), input power (watts), efficiency (lumens per watt), lamp rated lifetime (hours), annual or lifetime energy operating cost, and any hazardous materials (such as mercury) that may be contained in lamp products. The FTC shall complete this rulemaking within one year after the date of enactment of this Act.

(c) The Secretary of Energy shall develop and implement within one year after the date of enactment of this Act a national sales data tracking system in conjunction with NEMA and other stakeholders for lamp technologies, including Light Emitting Diodes (LEDs), halogens, incandescents, and compact fluorescent lamps (CFLs).

### **SEC. 3 Report on Mercury Use and Release**

Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Energy, in cooperation with the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, shall submit to Congress a report describing recommendations relating to the means by which the Federal Government may reduce or prevent the release of mercury during the manufacture, transportation, storage, or disposal of general service lamps.”