119TH CONGRESS
1st Session
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
REPORT
119–417

SAVING HOMEOWNERS FROM OVERREGULATION WITH EXCEPTIONAL RINSING ACT

DECEMBER 30, 2025.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. GUTHRIE, from the Committee on Energy and Commerce, submitted the following

R E P O R T

together with

MINORITY VIEWS

[To accompany H.R. 4593]

The Committee on Energy and Commerce, to whom was referred the bill (H.R. 4593) to amend the Energy Policy and Conservation Act to revise the definition of showerhead, having considered the same, reports favorably thereon without amendment and recommends that the bill do pass.

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PURPOSE AND SUMMARY

H.R. 4593, the Saving Homeowners from Overregulation With Exceptional Rinsing (SHOWER) Act, was introduced by Representative Fry on July 22, 2025, and referred to the Committee on Energy and Commerce on July 22, 2025. H.R. 4593 would codify the definition of a showerhead to be consistent with the American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME) A112.18.1–2024 standard.

BACKGROUND AND NEED FOR LEGISLATION

On December 12, 1975, the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (EPCA) was signed into law.[1] This substantial piece of legislation had sweeping impacts across all corners of the energy sector, including energy production, demand, and efficiency. As it relates to energy efficiency, the law established federal policies regulating energy and water consuming appliances such as stoves, dishwashers, and hot water heaters. The statute also regulates and defines a showerhead as, "any showerheads (including a handheld showerhead), except a safety shower showerhead."[2]

Along with defining the appliances that are to be regulated, EPCA sets minimum efficiency standards for energy and water usage of covered appliances. EPCA was later amended by the 1992 Energy Policy Act,[3] which among other things, set water usage standards for showerheads. Under current law, the showerhead water usage standard is set as the "maximum water use allowed for any showerhead manufactured after January 1, 1994, is 2.5 gallons per minute when measured at a flowing water pressure of 80 pounds per square inch."[4]

While these standards and definitions are simple, the Obama Administration changed the traditional regulatory interpretation of the statute by clarifying that the 2.5 gallons per minute standard applied to the entire shower system, rather than an individual faucet, meaning that a shower system with more than one faucet would have a lower overall flowrate to individual showerheads.[5] Given this unorthodox interpretation of the statute, the definition and subsequent standards have changed between administrations. Most recently, the Trump Administration returned the definition and standard back to how the law was originally intended by Congress in the 1992 Energy Policy Act.[6]

While returning to the intended definition of a showerhead is a step in the right direction, achieving this by executive action exposes the matter to future changes. As a result, the Committee finds it necessary to codify a clear definition of a showerhead to prevent a constantly changing definition.

H.R. 4593 aims to restore predictability and certainty to the industry by codifying the definition of a showerhead and preventing novel political interpretations with every new administration. The

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[1] Pub. L. No. 94–163.
[2] 42 U.S. Code § 6291(31)(D).
[3] 42 U.S.C. § 13201.
[4] 42 U.S. Code § 6295(j)(1).
[5] 78 Fed. Reg. 62970 (Oct. 23, 2025), "Energy Conservation Program for Consumer Products and Certain Commercial and Industrial Equipment: Test Procedures for Showerheads, Faucets, Water Closets, Urinals, and Commercial Prerinse Spray Valves."
[6] Press Release, The White House, *Fact Sheet: President Donald J. Trump Makes America's Showers Great Again*, (April 9, 2025) https://www.whitehouse.gov/fact-sheets/2025/04/fact-sheet-president-donald-j-trump-makes-americas-showers-great-again/.

clarification of the definition provides clarity for manufacturers, improves consumer experience, and codifies Congress's original intent.

COMMITTEE ACTION

On September 16, 2025, the Subcommittee on Energy held a legislative hearing on H.R. 4593. The Subcommittee received testimony from:

- Jeff Novak, Acting General Counsel and Principal Deputy General Counsel, U.S. Department of Energy;
- George Lowe, Vice President of Governmental Affairs and Public Policy, American Gas Association;
- Jennifer Cleary, Vice President of Regulatory Affairs, Association of Home Appliance Manufacturers;
- Brian Tebbenkamp, President and Owner, Patriot Homes Inc; and
- Andrew deLaski, Executive Director, Appliance Standards Awareness Project.

On November 19, 2025, the Subcommittee on Energy met in open markup session and forwarded H.R. 4593, without amendment, to the full Committee by a record vote of 17 yeas and 14 nays.

On December 3, 2025, the full Committee on Energy and Commerce met in open markup session and ordered H.R. 4593, without amendment, favorably reported to the House by a record vote of 28 yeas and 20 nays.

COMMITTEE VOTES

Clause 3(b) of rule XIII requires the Committee to list the record votes on the motion to report legislation and amendments thereto. The following reflects the record votes taken during the Committee consideration:

As of 02/24/2025

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE
119TH CONGRESS
ROLL CALL VOTE # 15

BILL: H.R. 4593, SHOWER Act

AMENDMENT: Final Passage

DISPOSITION: Agreed to, by a roll call vote of 28 yeas and 20 nays.

REPRESENTATIVE	YEAS	NAYS	PRESENT	REPRESENTATIVE	YEAS	NAYS	PRESENT
Mr. Guthrie	X			Mr. Pallone		X	
Mr. Latta	X			Ms. DeGette		X	
Mr. Griffith	X			Ms. Schakowsky		X	
Mr. Bilirakis				Ms. Matsui		X	
Mr. Hudson	X			Ms. Castor		X	
Mr. Carter (GA)	X			Mr. Tonko		X	
Mr. Palmer	X			Ms. Clarke			
Mr. Dunn	X			Mr. Ruiz		X	
Mr. Crenshaw				Mr. Peters			
Mr. Joyce	X			Mrs. Dingell		X	
Mr. Weber	X			Mr. Veasey			
Mr. Allen	X			Ms. Kelly			
Mr. Balderson	X			Ms. Barragán		X	
Mr. Fulcher	X			Mr. Soto		X	
Mr. Pfluger	X			Ms. Schrier		X	
Mrs. Harshbarger	X			Ms. Trahan		X	
Mrs. Miller-Meeks	X			Ms. Fletcher		X	
Mrs. Cammack	X			Ms. Ocasio-Cortez		X	
Mr. Obernolte	X			Mr. Auchincloss		X	
Mr. James	X			Mr. Carter (LA)		X	
Mr. Bentz	X			Mr. Menendez		X	
Mrs. Houchin	X			Mr. Mullin		X	
Mr. Fry	X			Mr. Landsman		X	
Ms. Lee	X			Ms. McClellan		X	
Mr. Langworthy	X						
Mr. Kean	X						
Mr. Rulli	X						
Mr. Evans	X						
Mr. Goldman	X						
Mrs. Fedorchak	X						

12/03/2025

OVERSIGHT FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Pursuant to clause 2(b)(1) of rule X and clause 3(c)(1) of rule XIII, the Committee held hearings and made findings that are reflected in this report.

NEW BUDGET AUTHORITY, ENTITLEMENT AUTHORITY, AND TAX EXPENDITURES

Pursuant to clause 3(c)(2) of rule XIII, the Committee finds that H.R. 4593 would result in no new or increased budget authority, entitlement authority, or tax expenditures or revenues.

CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE ESTIMATE

Pursuant to clause 3(c)(3) of rule XIII, at the time this report was filed, the cost estimate prepared by the Director of the Congressional Budget Office pursuant to section 402 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 was not available.

FEDERAL MANDATES STATEMENT

The Committee adopts as its own the estimate of Federal mandates prepared by the Director of the Congressional Budget Office pursuant to section 423 of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act.

STATEMENT OF GENERAL PERFORMANCE GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Pursuant to clause 3(c)(4) of rule XIII, the general performance goal or objective of this legislation is to codify the definition of showerhead as having the meaning given such term in ASME A112.18.1–2024.

DUPLICATION OF FEDERAL PROGRAMS

Pursuant to clause 3(c)(5) of rule XIII, no provision of H.R. 4593 is known to be duplicative of another Federal program, including any program that was included in a report to Congress pursuant to section 21 of Public Law 111–139 or the most recent Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance.

RELATED COMMITTEE AND SUBCOMMITTEE HEARINGS

Pursuant to clause 3(c)(6) of rule XIII, the following related hearings were used to develop or consider H.R. 4593:

On February 5, 2025, the Subcommittee on Energy held a hearing on H.R. 4593. The title of the hearing was "Powering America's Future: Unleashing American Energy." The Subcommittee received testimony from:

- Amanda Eversole, Executive Vice President and Chief Advocacy Officer, American Petroleum Institute;
- Brigham McCown, Senior Fellow and Director, Initiative on American Energy Security, The Hudson Institute;
- Gary Arnold, Business Manager, Denver Pipefitters Local 208; and
- Tyler O'Conner, Partner, Crowell & Moring LLP.

On March 5, 2025, the Subcommittee on Energy held a hearing on H.R. 4593. The title of the hearing was "Scaling for Growth:

Meeting the Demand for Reliable, Affordable Electricity." The Subcommittee received testimony from:

- Todd Brickhouse, CEO and General Manager, Basin Electric Power Cooperative;
- Asim Z. Haque, Senior Vice President for Governmental and Member Servies, PJM;
- Noel W. Black, Senior Vice President of Regulatory Affairs, Southern Company; and
- Tyler H. Norris, James B. Duke Fellow, Duke University.

On February 26, 2025, the Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations held a hearing on H.R. 4593. The title of the hearing was "Examining the Biden Administration's Energy and Environment Spending Push." The Subcommittee received testimony from:

- Johnathan Black, Chief Advisor for Strategic Planning and Program Oversight, Office of Inspector General, U.S. Department of Energy;
- J. Alfredo Gomez, Director, Natural Resources and Environment team, U.S. Government Accountability Office;
- Nicole Murley, Acting Inspector General, Office of Inspector General, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency; and
- Frank Rusco, Director, Natural Resources and Environment team, U.S. Government Accountability Office.

On September 9, 2025, the Subcommittee on Energy held a hearing on H.R. 4593. The title of the hearing was "Building the American Dream: Examining Affordability, Choice, and Security in Appliance and Buildings Policies." The Subcommittee received testimony from:

- Buddy Hughes, Chairman, National Association of Home Builders;
- Ben Lieberman, Senior Fellow, Competitive Enterprise Institute;
- Jim Steffes, Senior Vice President of Regulatory Affairs, Washington Gas; and
- Kara Saul-Rinaldi, Chief Policy Officer, Building Performance Association.

On September 16, 2025, the Subcommittee on Energy held a legislative hearing on H.R. 4593. The title of the hearing was "Appliance and Buildings Policies: Restoring the American Dream of Home Ownership and Consumer Choice." The Subcommittee received testimony from:

- Jeff Novak, Acting General Counsel and Principal Deputy General Counsel, U.S. Department of Energy;
- George Lowe, Vice President of Governmental Affairs and Public Policy, American Gas Association;
- Jennifer Cleary, Vice President of Regulatory Affairs, Association of Home Appliance Manufacturers;
- Brian Tebbenkamp, President and Owner, Patriot Homes Inc.; and
- Andrew deLaski, Executive Director, Appliance Standards Awareness Project.

COMMITTEE COST ESTIMATE

Pursuant to clause 3(d)(1) of rule XIII, the Committee adopts as its own the cost estimate prepared by the Director of the Congressional Budget Office pursuant to section 402 of the Congressional

Budget Act of 1974. At the time this report was filed, the estimate was not available.

EARMARK, LIMITED TAX BENEFITS, AND LIMITED TARIFF BENEFITS

Pursuant to clause 9(e), 9(f), and 9(g) of rule XXI, the Committee finds that H.R. 4593 contains no earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE STATEMENT

No advisory committees within the meaning of section 5(b) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act were created by this legislation.

APPLICABILITY TO LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

The Committee finds that the legislation does not relate to the terms and conditions of employment or access to public services or accommodations within the meaning of section 102(b)(3) of the Congressional Accountability Act.

SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS OF THE LEGISLATION

Section 1: Short title

Section 1 provides a short title of "Saving Homeowners from Overregulation With Exceptional Rinsing" or the "SHOWER Act."

Section 2: Revised definition of showerhead

Section 2 amends Section 321(31)(D) of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act to define the term "showerhead" as having the meaning given such term in the ASME A112.81.1–2024 definition, excluding safety shower showerheads. This section also directs the Secretary of Energy to promulgate revisions to existing regulations as necessary in order to conform regulations to the new definition of a showerhead as amended by this legislation.

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW MADE BY THE BILL, AS REPORTED

In compliance with clause 3(e) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, changes in existing law made by the bill, as reported, are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in italics, and existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

ENERGY POLICY AND CONSERVATION ACT

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TITLE III—IMPROVING ENERGY EFFICIENCY

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PART B—ENERGY CONSERVATION PROGRAM FOR CONSUMER PRODUCTS OTHER THAN AUTOMOBILES

DEFINITIONS

SEC. 321. For purposes of this part:

(1) The term "consumer product" means any article (other than an automobile, as defined in section 32901(a)(3) of title 49, United States Code) of a type—

(A) which in operation consumes, or is designed to consume, energy or, with respect to showerheads, faucets, water closets, and urinals, water; and

(B) which, to any significant extent, is distributed in commerce for personal use or consumption by individuals;

without regard to whether such article of such type is in fact distributed in commerce for personal use or consumption by an individual, except that such term includes fluorescent lamp ballasts, general service fluorescent lamps, incandescent reflector lamps, showerheads, faucets, water closets, and urinals distributed in commerce for personal or commercial use or consumption.

(2) The term "covered product" means a consumer product of a type specified in section 322.

(3) The term "energy" means electricity, or fossil fuels. The Secretary may, by rule, include other fuels within the meaning of the term "energy" if he determines that such inclusion is necessary or appropriate to carry out the purposes of this Act.

(4) The term "energy use" means the quantity of energy directly consumed by a consumer product at point of use, determined in accordance with test procedures under section 323.

(5) The term "energy efficiency" means the ratio of the useful output of services from a consumer product to the energy use of such product, determined in accordance with test procedures under section 323.

(6) The term "energy conservation standard" means—

(A) a performance standard which prescribes a minimum level of energy efficiency or a maximum quantity of energy use, or, in the case of showerheads, faucets, water closets, and urinals, water use, for a covered product, determined in accordance with test procedures prescribed under section 323; or

(B) a design requirement for the products specified in paragraphs (6), (7), (8), (10), (15), (16), (17), and (20) of section 322(a); and

includes any other requirements which the Secretary may prescribe under section 325(r).

(7) The term "estimated annual operating cost" means the aggregate retail cost of the energy which is likely to be consumed annually, and in the case of showerheads, faucets, water closets, and urinals, the aggregate retail cost of water and wastewater treatment services likely to be incurred annually, in representative use of a consumer product, determined in accordance with section 323.

(8) The term "measure of energy consumption" means energy use, energy efficiency, estimated annual operating cost, or other measure of energy consumption.

(9) The term "class of covered products" means a group of covered products, the functions or intended uses of which are similar (as determined by the Secretary).

(10) The term "manufacture" means to manufacture, produce, assemble, or import.

(11) The terms "import" and "importation" mean to import in to the customs territory of the United States.

(12) The term "manufacturer" means any person who manufactures a consumer product.

(13) The term "retailer" means a person to whom a consumer product is delivered or sold, if such delivery or sale is for purposes of sale or distribution in commerce to purchasers who buy such product for purposes other than resale.

(14) The term "distributor" means a person (other than a manufacturer or retailer) to whom a consumer product is delivered or sold for purposes of distribution in commerce.

(15)(A) The term "private labeler" means an owner of a brand or trademark on the label of a consumer product which bears a private label.

(B) A consumer product bears a private label if (i) such product (or its container) is labeled with the brand or trademark of a person other than a manufacturer of such product, (ii) the person with whose brand or trademark such product (or container) is labeled has authorized or caused such product to be so labeled, and (iii) the brand or trademark of a manufacturer of such product does not appear on such label.

(16) The term "to distribute in commerce" and "distribution in commerce" mean to sell in commerce, to import, to introduce or deliver for introduction into commerce, or to hold for sale or distribution after introduction into commerce.

(17) The term "commerce" means trade, traffic, commerce, or transportation—

(A) between a place in a State and any place outside thereof, or

(B) which affects trade, traffic, commerce, or transportation described in subparagraph (A).

(18) The term "Commission" means the Federal Trade Commission.

(19) The term "AV" is the adjusted volume for refrigerators, refrigerator-freezers, and freezers, as defined in the applicable test procedure prescribed under section 323.

(20) The term "annual fuel utilization efficiency" means the efficiency descriptor for furnaces and boilers, determined using test procedures prescribed under section 323 and based on the assumption that all—

(A) weatherized warm air furnaces or boilers are located out-of-doors;

(B) warm air furnaces which are not weatherized are located indoors and all combustion and ventilation air is admitted through grills or ducts from the outdoors and does not communicate with air in the conditioned space; and

(C) boilers which are not weatherized are located within the heated space.

(21) The term "central air conditioner" means a product, other than a packaged terminal air conditioner, which—

(A) is powered by single phase electric current;

(B) is air-cooled;

(C) is rated below 65,000 Btu per hour;

(D) is not contained within the same cabinet as a furnace the rated capacity of which is above 225,000 Btu per hour; and

(E) is a heat pump or a cooling only unit.

(22) The term "efficiency descriptor" means the ratio of the useful output to the total energy input, determined using the test procedures prescribed under section 323 and expressed for the following products in the following terms:

(A) For furnaces and direct heating equipment, annual fuel utilization efficiency.

(B) For room air conditioners, energy efficiency ratio.

(C) For central air conditioning and central air conditioning heat pumps, seasonal energy efficiency ratio.

(D) For water heaters, energy factor.

(E) For pool heaters, thermal efficiency.

(23) The term "furnace" means a product which utilizes only single-phase electric current, or single-phase electric current or DC current in conjunction with natural gas, propane, or home heating oil, and which—

(A) is designed to be the principal heating source for the living space of a residence;

(B) is not contained within the same cabinet with a central air conditioner whose rated cooling capacity is above 65,000 Btu per hour;

(C) is an electric central furnace, electric boiler, forced-air central furnace, gravity central furnace, or low pressure steam or hot water boiler; and

(D) has a heat input rate of less than 300,000 Btu per hour for electric boilers and low pressure steam or hot water boilers and less than 225,000 Btu per hour for forced-air central furnaces, gravity central furnaces, and electric central furnaces.

(24) The terms "heat pump" or "reverse cycle" mean a product, other than a packaged terminal heat pump, which—

(A) consists of one or more assemblies;

(B) is powered by single phase electric current;

(C) is rated below 65,000 Btu per hour;

(D) utilizes an indoor conditioning coil, compressors, and refrigerant-to-outdoor-air heat exchanger to provide air heating; and

(E) may also provide air cooling, dehumidifying, humidifying circulating, and air cleaning.

(25) The term "pool heater" means an appliance designed for heating nonpotable water contained at atmospheric pressure, including heating water in swimming pools, spas, hot tubs and similar applications.

(26) The term "thermal efficiency of pool heaters" means a measure of the heat in the water delivered at the heater outlet divided by the heat input of the pool heater as measured under test conditions specified in section 2.8.1 of the American National Standard for Gas Fired Pool Heaters, Z21.56–1986, or as may be prescribed by the Secretary.

(27) The term "water heater" means a product which utilizes oil, gas, or electricity to heat potable water for use outside the heater upon demand, including—

(A) storage type units which heat and store water at a thermostatically controlled temperature, including gas storage water heaters with an input of 75,000 Btu per hour or less, oil storage water heaters with an input of 105,000 Btu per hour or less, and electric storage water heaters with an input of 12 kilowatts or less;

(B) instantaneous type units which heat water but contain no more than one gallon of water per 4,000 Btu per hour of input, including gas instantaneous water heaters with an input of 200,000 Btu per hour or less, oil instantaneous water heaters with an input of 210,000 Btu per hour or less, and electric instantaneous water heaters with an input of 12 kilowatts or less; and

(C) heat pump type units, with a maximum current rating of 24 amperes at a voltage no greater than 250 volts, which are products designed to transfer thermal energy from one temperature level to a higher temperature level for the purpose of heating water, including all ancillary equipment such as fans, storage tanks, pumps, or controls necessary for the device to perform its function.

(28) The term "weatherized warm air furnace or boiler" means a furnace or boiler designed for installation outdoors, approved for resistance to wind, rain, and snow, and supplied with its own venting system.

(29)(A) The term "fluorescent lamp ballast" means a device which is used to start and operate fluorescent lamps by providing a starting voltage and current and limiting the current during normal operation.

(B) The term "ANSI standard" means a standard developed by a committee accredited by the American National Standards Institute.

(C) The term "ballast efficacy factor" means the relative light output divided by the power input of a fluorescent lamp ballast, as measured under test conditions specified in ANSI standard C82.2–1984, or as may be prescribed by the Secretary.

(D)(i) The term "F40T12 lamp" means a nominal 40 watt tubular fluorescent lamp which is 48 inches in length and one-and-a-half inches in diameter, and conforms to ANSI standard C78.81–2003 (Data Sheet 7881–ANSI–1010–1).

(ii) The term "F96T12 lamp" means a nominal 75 watt tubular fluorescent lamp which is 96 inches in length and one-and-a-half inches in diameter, and conforms to ANSI standard C78.81–2003 (Data Sheet 7881–ANSI–3007–1).

(iii) The term "F96T12HO lamp" means a nominal 110 watt tubular fluorescent lamp which is 96 inches in length and one-and-a-half inches in diameter, and conforms to ANSI standard C78.81–2003 (Data Sheet 7881–ANSI–1019–1).

(E) The term "input current" means the root-mean-square (RMS) current in amperes delivered to a fluorescent lamp ballast.

(F) The term "luminaire" means a complete lighting unit consisting of a fluorescent lamp or lamps, together with parts designed to distribute the light, to position and protect such

lamps, and to connect such lamps to the power supply through the ballast.

(G) The term "ballast input voltage" means the rated input voltage of a fluorescent lamp ballast.

(H) The term "nominal lamp watts" means the wattage at which a fluorescent lamp is designed to operate.

(I) The term "power factor" means the power input divided by the product of ballast input voltage and input current of a fluorescent lamp ballast, as measured under test conditions specified in ANSI standard C82.2–1984, or as may be prescribed by the Secretary.

(J) The term "power input" means the power consumption in watts of a ballast and fluorescent lamp or lamps, as determined in accordance with the test procedures specified in ANSI standard C82.2–1984, or as may be prescribed by the Secretary.

(K) The term "relative light output" means the light output delivered through the use of a ballast divided by the light output delivered through the use of a reference ballast, expressed as a percent, as determined in accordance with the test procedures specified in ANSI standard C82.2–1984, or as may be prescribed by the Secretary.

(L) The term "residential building" means a structure or portion of a structure which provides facilities or shelter for human residency, except that such term does not include any multifamily residential structure of more than three stories above grade.

(M) The term "F34T12 lamp" (also known as a "F40T12/ES lamp") means a nominal 34 watt tubular fluorescent lamp that is 48 inches in length and 1½ inches in diameter, and conforms to ANSI standard C78.81–2003 (Data Sheet 7881–ANSI–1006–1).

(N) The term "F96T12/ES lamp" means a nominal 60 watt tubular fluorescent lamp that is 96 inches in length and 1½ inches in diameter, and conforms to ANSI standard C78.81–2003 (Data Sheet 7881–ANSI–3006–1).

(O) The term "F96T12HO/ES lamp" means a nominal 95 watt tubular fluorescent lamp that is 96 inches in length and 1½ inches in diameter, and conforms to ANSI standard C78.81–2003 (Data Sheet 7881–ANSI–1017–1).

(P) The term "replacement ballast" means a ballast that—

(i) is designed for use to replace an existing ballast in a previously installed luminaire;

(ii) is marked "FOR REPLACEMENT USE ONLY";

(iii) is shipped by the manufacturer in packages containing not more than 10 ballasts; and

(iv) has output leads that when fully extended are a total length that is less than the length of the lamp with which the ballast is intended to be operated.

(30)(A) Except as provided in subparagraph (E), the term "fluorescent lamp" means a low pressure mercury electric-discharge source in which a fluorescing coating transforms some of the ultraviolet energy generated by the mercury discharge into light, including only the following:

(i) Any straight-shaped lamp (commonly referred to as 4-foot medium bi-pin lamps) with medium bi-pin bases of nominal overall length of 48 inches and rated wattage of 28 or more.

(ii) Any U-shaped lamp (commonly referred to as 2-foot U-shaped lamps) with medium bi-pin bases of nominal overall length between 22 and 25 inches and rated wattage of 28 or more.

(iii) Any rapid start lamp (commonly referred to as 8-foot high output lamps) with recessed double contact bases of nominal overall length of 96 inches and 0.800 nominal amperes, as defined in ANSI C78.1–1978 and related supplements.

(iv) Any instant start lamp (commonly referred to as 8-foot slimline lamps) with single pin bases of nominal overall length of 96 inches and rated wattage of 52 or more, as defined in ANSI C78.3–1978 (R1984) and related supplement ANSI C78.3a–1985.

(B) The term "general service fluorescent lamp" means fluorescent lamps which can be used to satisfy the majority of fluorescent applications, but does not include any lamp designed and marketed for the following nongeneral lighting applications:

(i) Fluorescent lamps designed to promote plant growth.

(ii) Fluorescent lamps specifically designed for cold temperature installations.

(iii) Colored fluorescent lamps.

(iv) Impact-resistant fluorescent lamps.

(v) Reflectorized or aperture lamps.

(vi) Fluorescent lamps designed for use in reprographic equipment.

(vii) Lamps primarily designed to produce radiation in the ultra-violet region of the spectrum.

(viii) Lamps with a color rendering index of 87 or greater.

(C) Except as provided in subparagraph (E), the term "incandescent lamp" means a lamp in which light is produced by a filament heated to incandescence by an electric current, including only the following:

(i) Any lamp (commonly referred to as lower wattage nonreflector general service lamps, including any tungsten-halogen lamp) that has a rated wattage between 30 and 199 watts, has an E26 medium screw base, has a rated voltage or voltage range that lies at least partially within 115 and 130 volts, and is not a reflector lamp.

(ii) Any lamp (commonly referred to as a reflector lamp) which is not colored or designed for rough or vibration service applications, that contains an inner reflective coating on the outer bulb to direct the light, an R, PAR, ER, BR, BPAR, or similar bulb shapes with E26 medium screw bases, a rated voltage or voltage range that lies at least partially within 115 and 130 volts, a diameter which exceeds 2.25 inches, and has a rated wattage that is 40 watts or higher.

(iii) Any general service incandescent lamp (commonly referred to as a high- or higher-wattage lamp) that has a rated wattage above 199 watts (above 205 watts for a high wattage reflector lamp).

(D) GENERAL SERVICE INCANDESCENT LAMP.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The term "general service incandescent lamp" means a standard incandescent or halogen type lamp that—

(I) is intended for general service applications;

(II) has a medium screw base;

(III) has a lumen range of not less than 310 lumens and not more than 2,600 lumens or, in the case of a modified spectrum lamp, not less than 232 lumens and not more than 1,950 lumens; and

(IV) is capable of being operated at a voltage range at least partially within 110 and 130 volts.

(ii) EXCLUSIONS.—The term "general service incandescent lamp" does not include the following incandescent lamps:

(I) An appliance lamp.

(II) A black light lamp.

(III) A bug lamp.

(IV) A colored lamp.

(V) An infrared lamp.

(VI) A left-hand thread lamp.

(VII) A marine lamp.

(VIII) A marine signal service lamp.

(IX) A mine service lamp.

(X) A plant light lamp.

(XI) A reflector lamp.

(XII) A rough service lamp.

(XIII) A shatter-resistant lamp (including a shatter-proof lamp and a shatter-protected lamp).

(XIV) A sign service lamp.

(XV) A silver bowl lamp.

(XVI) A showcase lamp.

(XVII) A 3-way incandescent lamp.

(XVIII) A traffic signal lamp.

(XIX) A vibration service lamp.

(XX) A G shape lamp (as defined in ANSI C78.20–2003 and C79.1–2002 with a diameter of 5 inches or more.

(XXI) A T shape lamp (as defined in ANSI C78.20–2003 and C79.1–2002) and that uses not more than 40 watts or has a length of more than 10 inches.

(XXII) A B, BA, CA, F, G16–1/2, G–25, G30, S, or M–14 lamp (as defined in ANSI C79.1–2002 and ANSI C78.20–2003) of 40 watts or less.

(E) The terms "fluorescent lamp" and "incandescent lamp" do not include any lamp excluded by the Secretary, by rule, as a result of a determination that standards for such lamp would not result in significant energy savings because such lamp is designed for special applications or has special characteristics not available in reasonably substitutable lamp types.

(F) The term "incandescent reflector lamp" means a lamp described in subparagraph (C)(ii).

(G) The term "average lamp efficacy" means the lamp efficacy readings taken over a statistically significant period of manufacture with the readings averaged over that period.

(H) The term "base" means the portion of the lamp which connects with the socket as described in ANSI C81.61–1990.

(I) The term "bulb shape" means the shape of lamp, especially the glass bulb with designations for bulb shapes found in ANSI C79.1–1980 (R1984).

(J) The term "color rendering index" or "CRI" means the measure of the degree of color shift objects undergo when illuminated by a light source as compared with the color of those same objects when illuminated by a reference source of comparable color temperature.

(K) The term "correlated color temperature" means the absolute temperature of a blackbody whose chromaticity most nearly resembles that of the light source.

(L) The term "IES" means the Illuminating Engineering Society of North America.

(M) The term "lamp efficacy" means the lumen output of a lamp divided by its wattage, expressed in lumens per watt (LPW).

(N) The term "lamp type" means all lamps designated as having the same electrical and lighting characteristics and made by one manufacturer.

(O) The term "lamp wattage" means the total electrical power consumed by a lamp in watts, after the initial seasoning period referenced in the appropriate IES standard test procedure and including, for fluorescent, arc watts plus cathode watts.

(P) The terms "life" and "lifetime" mean length of operating time of a statistically large group of lamps between first use and failure of 50 percent of the group in accordance with test procedures described in the IES Lighting Handbook-Reference Volume.

(Q) The term "lumen output" means total luminous flux (power) of a lamp in lumens, as measured in accordance with applicable IES standards as determined by the Secretary.

(R) The term "tungsten-halogen lamp" means a gas-filled tungsten filament incandescent lamp containing a certain proportion of halogens in an inert gas.

(S)(i) The term "medium base compact fluorescent lamp" means an integrally ballasted fluorescent lamp with a medium screw base and a rated input voltage of 115 to 130 volts and which is designed as a direct replacement for a general service incandescent lamp.

(ii) The term "medium base compact fluorescent lamp" does not include—

(I) any lamp that is—

(aa) specifically designed to be used for special purpose applications; and

(bb) unlikely to be used in general purpose applications, such as the applications described in subparagraph (D); or

(II) any lamp not described in subparagraph (D) that is excluded by the Secretary, by rule, because the lamp is—

(aa) designed for special applications; and

(bb) unlikely to be used in general purpose applications.

(T) APPLIANCE LAMP.—The term "appliance lamp" means any lamp that—

(i) is specifically designed to operate in a household appliance and has a maximum wattage of 40 watts, including an oven lamp, refrigerator lamp, and vacuum cleaner lamp; and

(ii) when sold at retail, is designated and marketed for the intended application, with—

(I) the designation on the lamp packaging; and

(II) marketing materials that identify the lamp as being for appliance use.

(U) CANDELABRA BASE INCANDESCENT LAMP.—The term "candelabra base incandescent lamp" means a lamp that uses candelabra screw base as described in ANSI C81.61–2006, Specifications for Electric Bases, common designations E11 and E12.

(V) INTERMEDIATE BASE INCANDESCENT LAMP.—The term "intermediate base incandescent lamp" means a lamp that uses an intermediate screw base as described in ANSI C81.61–2006, Specifications for Electric Bases, common designation E17.

(W) MODIFIED SPECTRUM.—The term "modified spectrum" means, with respect to an incandescent lamp, an incandescent lamp that—

(i) is not a colored incandescent lamp; and

(ii) when operated at the rated voltage and wattage of the incandescent lamp—

(I) has a color point with (x,y) chromaticity coordinates on the Commission Internationale de l'Eclairage (C.I.E.) 1931 chromaticity diagram that lies below the black-body locus; and

(II) has a color point with (x,y) chromaticity coordinates on the C.I.E. 1931 chromaticity diagram that lies at least 4 MacAdam steps (as referenced in IESNA LM16) distant from the color point of a clear lamp with the same filament and bulb shape, operated at the same rated voltage and wattage.

(X) ROUGH SERVICE LAMP.—The term "rough service lamp" means a lamp that—

(i) has a minimum of 5 supports with filament configurations that are C–7A, C–11, C–17, and C–22 as listed in Figure 6–12 of the 9th edition of the IESNA Lighting handbook, or similar configurations where lead wires are not counted as supports; and

(ii) is designated and marketed specifically for "rough service" applications, with—

(I) the designation appearing on the lamp packaging; and

(II) marketing materials that identify the lamp as being for rough service.

(Y) 3-WAY INCANDESCENT LAMP.—The term "3-way incandescent lamp" includes an incandescent lamp that—

(i) employs 2 filaments, operated separately and in combination, to provide 3 light levels; and

(ii) is designated on the lamp packaging and marketing materials as being a 3-way incandescent lamp.

(Z) SHATTER-RESISTANT LAMP, SHATTER-PROOF LAMP, OR SHATTER-PROTECTED LAMP.—The terms "shatter-resistant lamp", "shatter-proof lamp", and "shatter-protected lamp" mean a lamp that—

(i) has a coating or equivalent technology that is compliant with NSF/ANSI 51 and is designed to contain the glass if the glass envelope of the lamp is broken; and

(ii) is designated and marketed for the intended application, with—

(I) the designation on the lamp packaging; and

(II) marketing materials that identify the lamp as being shatter-resistant, shatter-proof, or shatter-protected.

(AA) VIBRATION SERVICE LAMP.—The term "vibration service lamp" means a lamp that—

(i) has filament configurations that are C–5, C–7A, or C–9, as listed in Figure 6–12 of the 9th Edition of the IESNA Lighting Handbook or similar configurations;

(ii) has a maximum wattage of 60 watts;

(iii) is sold at retail in packages of 2 lamps or less; and

(iv) is designated and marketed specifically for vibration service or vibration-resistant applications, with—

(I) the designation appearing on the lamp packaging; and

(II) marketing materials that identify the lamp as being vibration service only.

(BB) GENERAL SERVICE LAMP.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The term "general service lamp" includes—

(I) general service incandescent lamps;

(II) compact fluorescent lamps;

(III) general service light-emitting diode (LED or OLED) lamps; and

(IV) any other lamps that the Secretary determines are used to satisfy lighting applications traditionally served by general service incandescent lamps.

(ii) EXCLUSIONS.—The term "general service lamp" does not include—

(I) any lighting application or bulb shape described in any of subclauses (I) through (XXII) of subparagraph (D)(ii); or

(II) any general service fluorescent lamp or incandescent reflector lamp.

(CC) LIGHT-EMITTING DIODE; LED.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The terms "light-emitting diode" and "LED" means a p-n junction solid state device the radiated output of which is a function of the physical construction, material used, and exciting current of the device.

(ii) OUTPUT.—The output of a light-emitting diode may be in—

(I) the infrared region;

(II) the visible region; or

(III) the ultraviolet region.

(DD) ORGANIC LIGHT-EMITTING DIODE; OLED.—The terms "organic light-emitting diode" and "OLED" mean a thin-film light-emitting device that typically consists of a series of organic layers between 2 electrical contacts (electrodes).

(EE) COLORED INCANDESCENT LAMP.—The term "colored incandescent lamp" means an incandescent lamp designated and marketed as a colored lamp that has—

(i) a color rendering index of less than 50, as determined according to the test method given in C.I.E. publication 13.3–1995; or

(ii) a correlated color temperature of less than 2,500K, or greater than 4,600K, where correlated temperature is computed according to the Journal of Optical Society of America, Vol. 58, pages 1528–1595 (1986).

(31)(A) The term "water use" means the quantity of water flowing through a showerhead, faucet, water closet, or urinal at point of use, determined in accordance with test procedures under section 323.

(B) The term "ASME" means the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

(C) The term "ANSI" means the American National Standards Institute.

[(D) The term "showerhead" means any showerhead (including a handheld showerhead), except a safety shower showerhead.**]**

(D) The term "showerhead" has the meaning given such term in ASME A112.18.1–2024, except such term does not include safety shower showerheads.

(E) The term "faucet" means a lavatory faucet, kitchen faucet, metering faucet, or replacement aerator for a lavatory or kitchen faucet.

(F) The term "water closet" has the meaning given such term in ASME A112.19.2M–1990, except such term does not include fixtures designed for installation in prisons.

(G) The term "urinal" has the meaning given such term in ASME A112.19.2M–1990, except such term does not include fixtures designed for installation in prisons.

(H) The terms "blowout", "flushometer tank", "low consumption", and "flushometer valve" have the meaning given such terms in ASME A112.19.2M–1990.

(32) The term "battery charger" means a device that charges batteries for consumer products, including battery chargers embedded in other consumer products.

(33)(A) The term "commercial prerinse spray valve" means a handheld device designed and marketed for use with commercial dishwashing and ware washing equipment that sprays water on dishes, flatware, and other food service items for the purpose of removing food residue before cleaning the items.

(B) The Secretary may modify the definition of "commercial prerinse spray valve" by rule—

(i) to include products—

(I) that are extensively used in conjunction with commercial dishwashing and ware washing equipment;

(II) the application of standards to which would result in significant energy savings; and

(III) the application of standards to which would meet the criteria specified in section 325(o)(4); and

(ii) to exclude products—

(I) that are used for special food service applications;

(II) that are unlikely to be widely used in conjunction with commercial dishwashing and ware washing equipment; and

(III) the application of standards to which would not result in significant energy savings.

(34) The term "dehumidifier" means a self-contained, electrically operated, and mechanically encased assembly consisting of—

(A) a refrigerated surface (evaporator) that condenses moisture from the atmosphere;

(B) a refrigerating system, including an electric motor;

(C) an air-circulating fan; and

(D) means for collecting or disposing of the condensate.

(35)(A) The term "distribution transformer" means a transformer that—

(i) has an input voltage of 34.5 kilovolts or less;

(ii) has an output voltage of 600 volts or less; and

(iii) is rated for operation at a frequency of 60 Hertz.

(B) The term "distribution transformer" does not include—

(i) a transformer with multiple voltage taps, the highest of which equals at least 20 percent more than the lowest;

(ii) a transformer that is designed to be used in a special purpose application and is unlikely to be used in general purpose applications, such as a drive transformer, rectifier transformer, auto-transformer, Uninterruptible Power System transformer, impedance transformer, regulating transformer, sealed and nonventilating transformer, machine tool transformer, welding transformer, grounding transformer, or testing transformer; or

(iii) any transformer not listed in clause (ii) that is excluded by the Secretary by rule because—

(I) the transformer is designed for a special application;

(II) the transformer is unlikely to be used in general purpose applications; and

(III) the application of standards to the transformer would not result in significant energy savings.

(36) EXTERNAL POWER SUPPLY.—

(A) EXTERNAL POWER SUPPLY.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The term "external power supply" means an external power supply circuit that is used to convert household electric current into DC current or lower-voltage AC current to operate a consumer product.

(ii) EXCLUSION.—The term "external power supply" does not include a power supply circuit, driver, or device that is designed exclusively to be connected to, and power—

(I) light-emitting diodes providing illumination;

(II) organic light-emitting diodes providing illumination; or

(III) ceiling fans using direct current motors.

(B) ACTIVE MODE.—The term "active mode" means the mode of operation when an external power supply is connected to the main electricity supply and the output is connected to a load.

(C) CLASS A EXTERNAL POWER SUPPLY.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The term "class A external power supply" means a device that—

(I) is designed to convert line voltage AC input into lower voltage AC or DC output;

(II) is able to convert to only 1 AC or DC output voltage at a time;

(III) is sold with, or intended to be used with, a separate end-use product that constitutes the primary load;

(IV) is contained in a separate physical enclosure from the end-use product;

(V) is connected to the end-use product via a removable or hard-wired male/female electrical connection, cable, cord, or other wiring; and

(VI) has nameplate output power that is less than or equal to 250 watts.

(ii) EXCLUSIONS.—The term "class A external power supply" does not include any device that—

(I) requires Federal Food and Drug Administration listing and approval as a medical device in accordance with section 513 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 360c); or

(II) powers the charger of a detachable battery pack or charges the battery of a product that is fully or primarily motor operated.

(D) NO-LOAD MODE.—The term "no-load mode" means the mode of operation when an external power supply is connected to the main electricity supply and the output is not connected to a load.

(37) The term "illuminated exit sign" means a sign that—

(A) is designed to be permanently fixed in place to identify an exit; and

(B) consists of an electrically powered integral light source that—

(i) illuminates the legend "EXIT" and any directional indicators; and

(ii) provides contrast between the legend, any directional indicators, and the background.

(38) The term "low-voltage dry-type distribution transformer" means a distribution transformer that—

(A) has an input voltage of 600 volts or less;

(B) is air-cooled; and

(C) does not use oil as a coolant.

(39) The term "pedestrian module" means a light signal used to convey movement information to pedestrians.

(40) The term "refrigerated bottled or canned beverage vending machine" means a commercial refrigerator that cools bottled or canned beverages and dispenses the bottled or canned beverages on payment.

(41) The term "standby mode" means the lowest power consumption mode, as established on an individual product basis by the Secretary, that—

(A) cannot be switched off or influenced by the user; and

(B) may persist for an indefinite time when an appliance is—

(i) connected to the main electricity supply; and

(ii) used in accordance with the instructions of the manufacturer.

(42) The term "torchiere" means a portable electric lamp with a reflector bowl that directs light upward to give indirect illumination.

(43) The term "traffic signal module" means a standard 8-inch (200mm) or 12-inch (300mm) traffic signal indication that—

(A) consists of a light source, a lens, and all other parts necessary for operation; and

(B) communicates movement messages to drivers through red, amber, and green colors.

(44) The term "transformer" means a device consisting of 2 or more coils of insulated wire that transfers alternating current by electromagnetic induction from 1 coil to another to change the original voltage or current value.

(45)(A) The term "unit heater" means a self-contained fan-type heater designed to be installed within the heated space.

(B) The term "unit heater" does not include a warm air furnace.

(46) HIGH INTENSITY DISCHARGE LAMP.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term "high intensity discharge lamp" means an electric-discharge lamp in which—

(i) the light-producing arc is stabilized by the arc tube wall temperature; and

(ii) the arc tube wall loading is in excess of 3 Watts/cm.

(B) INCLUSIONS.—The term "high intensity discharge lamp" includes mercury vapor, metal halide, and high-pressure sodium lamps described in subparagraph (A).

(47) MERCURY VAPOR LAMP.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term "mercury vapor lamp" means a high intensity discharge lamp in which the major portion of the light is produced by radiation from mercury typically operating at a partial vapor pressure in excess of 100,000 Pa (approximately 1 atm).

(B) INCLUSIONS.—The term "mercury vapor lamp" includes clear, phosphor-coated, and self-ballasted screw base lamps described in subparagraph (A).

(48) MERCURY VAPOR LAMP BALLAST.—The term "mercury vapor lamp ballast" means a device that is designed and marketed to start and operate mercury vapor lamps intended for general illumination by providing the necessary voltage and current.

(49) The term "ceiling fan" means a nonportable device that is suspended from a ceiling for circulating air via the rotation of fan blades.

(50) The term "ceiling fan light kit" means equipment designed to provide light from a ceiling fan that can be—

(A) integral, such that the equipment is attached to the ceiling fan prior to the time of retail sale; or

(B) attachable, such that at the time of retail sale the equipment is not physically attached to the ceiling fan, but may be included inside the ceiling fan at the time of sale or sold separately for subsequent attachment to the fan.

(51) The term "medium screw base" means an Edison screw base identified with the prefix E–26 in the "American National Standard for Electric Lamp Bases", ANSI/IEC C81.61–2003, published by the American National Standards Institute.

(52) DETACHABLE BATTERY.—The term "detachable battery" means a battery that is—

(A) contained in a separate enclosure from the product; and

(B) intended to be removed or disconnected from the product for recharging.

(53) SPECIALTY APPLICATION MERCURY VAPOR LAMP BALLAST.—The term "specialty application mercury vapor lamp ballast" means a mercury vapor lamp ballast that—

(A) is designed and marketed for operation of mercury vapor lamps used in quality inspection, industrial processing, or scientific use, including fluorescent microscopy and ultraviolet curing; and

(B) in the case of a specialty application mercury vapor lamp ballast, the label of which—

(i) provides that the specialty application mercury vapor lamp ballast is "For specialty applications only, not for general illumination"; and

(ii) specifies the specific applications for which the ballast is designed.

(54) BPAR INCANDESCENT REFLECTOR LAMP.—The term "BPAR incandescent reflector lamp" means a reflector lamp as shown in figure C78.21–278 on page 32 of ANSI C78.21–2003.

(55) BR INCANDESCENT REFLECTOR LAMP; BR30; BR40.—

(A) BR INCANDESCENT REFLECTOR LAMP.—The term "BR incandescent reflector lamp" means a reflector lamp that has—

(i) a bulged section below the major diameter of the bulb and above the approximate baseline of the bulb, as shown in figure 1 (RB) on page 7 of ANSI C79.1–1994, incorporated by reference in section 430.22 of title 10, Code of Federal Regulations (as in effect on the date of enactment of this paragraph); and

(ii) a finished size and shape shown in ANSI C78.21–1989, including the referenced reflective characteristics in part 7 of ANSI C78.21–1989, incorporated by reference in section 430.22 of title 10, Code of Federal Regulations (as in effect on the date of enactment of this paragraph).

(B) BR30.—The term "BR30" means a BR incandescent reflector lamp with a diameter of 30/8ths of an inch.

(C) BR40.—The term "BR40" means a BR incandescent reflector lamp with a diameter of 40/8ths of an inch.

(56) ER INCANDESCENT REFLECTOR LAMP; ER30; ER40.—

(A) ER INCANDESCENT REFLECTOR LAMP.—The term "ER incandescent reflector lamp" means a reflector lamp that has—

(i) an elliptical section below the major diameter of the bulb and above the approximate baseline of the bulb, as shown in figure 1 (RE) on page 7 of ANSI C79.1–1994, incorporated by reference in section 430.22 of title 10, Code of Federal Regulations (as in effect on the date of enactment of this paragraph); and

(ii) a finished size and shape shown in ANSI C78.21–1989, incorporated by reference in section 430.22 of title 10, Code of Federal Regulations (as in effect on the date of enactment of this paragraph).

(B) ER30.—The term "ER30" means an ER incandescent reflector lamp with a diameter of 30/8ths of an inch.

(C) ER40.—The term "ER40" means an ER incandescent reflector lamp with a diameter of 40/8ths of an inch.

(57) R20 INCANDESCENT REFLECTOR LAMP.—The term "R20 incandescent reflector lamp" means a reflector lamp that has a face diameter of approximately 2.5 inches, as shown in figure 1(R) on page 7 of ANSI C79.1–1994.

(58) BALLAST.—The term "ballast" means a device used with an electric discharge lamp to obtain necessary circuit conditions (voltage, current, and waveform) for starting and operating.

(59) BALLAST EFFICIENCY.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term "ballast efficiency" means, in the case of a high intensity discharge fixture, the efficiency of a lamp and ballast combination, expressed as a percentage, and calculated in accordance with the following formula: Efficiency = P_{out}/P_{in}.

(B) EFFICIENCY FORMULA.—For the purpose of subparagraph (A)—

(i) P_{out}shall equal the measured operating lamp wattage;

(ii) P_{in} shall equal the measured operating input wattage;

(iii) the lamp, and the capacitor when the capacitor is provided, shall constitute a nominal system in accordance with the ANSI Standard C78.43–2004;

(iv) for ballasts with a frequency of 60 Hz, P_{in} and P_{out} shall be measured after lamps have been stabilized according to section 4.4 of ANSI Standard C82.6–2005 using a wattmeter with accuracy specified in section 4.5 of ANSI Standard C82.6–2005; and

(v) for ballasts with a frequency greater than 60 Hz, P_{in} and P_{out} shall have a basic accuracy of ± 0.5 percent at the higher of—

(I) 3 times the output operating frequency of the ballast; or

(II) 2 kHz for ballast with a frequency greater than 60 Hz.

(C) MODIFICATION.—The Secretary may, by rule, modify the definition of "ballast efficiency" if the Secretary determines that the modification is necessary or appropriate to carry out the purposes of this Act.

(60) ELECTRONIC BALLAST.—The term "electronic ballast" means a device that uses semiconductors as the primary means to control lamp starting and operation.

(61) GENERAL LIGHTING APPLICATION.—The term "general lighting application" means lighting that provides an interior or exterior area with overall illumination.

(62) METAL HALIDE BALLAST.—The term "metal halide ballast" means a ballast used to start and operate metal halide lamps.

(63) METAL HALIDE LAMP.—The term "metal halide lamp" means a high intensity discharge lamp in which the major portion of the light is produced by radiation of metal halides and their products of dissociation, possibly in combination with metallic vapors.

(64) METAL HALIDE LAMP FIXTURE.—The term "metal halide lamp fixture" means a light fixture for general lighting application designed to be operated with a metal halide lamp and a ballast for a metal halide lamp.

(65) PROBE-START METAL HALIDE BALLAST.—The term "probe-start metal halide ballast" means a ballast that—

(A) starts a probe-start metal halide lamp that contains a third starting electrode (probe) in the arc tube; and

(B) does not generally contain an igniter but instead starts lamps with high ballast open circuit voltage.

(66) PULSE-START METAL HALIDE BALLAST.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term "pulse-start metal halide ballast" means an electronic or electromagnetic ballast that starts a pulse-start metal halide lamp with high voltage pulses.

(B) STARTING PROCESS.—For the purpose of subparagraph (A)—

(i) lamps shall be started by first providing a high voltage pulse for ionization of the gas to produce a glow discharge; and

(ii) to complete the starting process, power shall be provided by the ballast to sustain the discharge through the glow-to-arc transition.

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MINORITY VIEWS

H.R. 4593, the Saving Homeowners from Overregulation With Exceptional Rinsing Act, amends the definition of a showerhead under the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (EPCA) by inserting the 2024 American Society of Mechanical Engineers definition. This change in definition opens the door for the Trump Administration to weaken water efficiency standards for showerheads.

The Energy Policy Act of 1992 amended EPCA to include a definition of "showerhead" and set a maximum water flow rate of 2.5 gallons per minute (GPM). However, in response to confusion and uncertainty over how the EPCA definition of "showerhead" applied to a showerhead product with multiple nozzles, the Department of Energy (DOE) issued a regulatory definition in 2013. The definition clarified that a showerhead must meet the 2.5 GPM statutory standard regardless of how many individual nozzles the showerhead system included.[1]

In 2020, the Trump Administration amended the definition of "showerhead" to allow showerheads with multiple nozzles to sidestep the statutory water efficiency standard. More specifically, in 2020, DOE interpreted the updated definition of showerhead to mean that each showerhead with multiple nozzles would be considered separate in terms of compliance with the 2.5 GPM standard.[2] This change would increase water and energy use, thereby increasing consumers' utility bills.[3] In response, the Biden Administration reversed this action in 2021, asserting that a showerhead with multiple nozzles must comply with the 2.5 GPM standard.[4]

In April 2025, instead of ensuring regulatory certainty and preserving consumer cost savings, the Trump Administration continued the back-and-forth by signing an executive order directing DOE to rescind and revise the 2021 Biden Administration definition of a showerhead to "end the Obama-Biden war on water pressure."[5] However, the water efficiency standards for showerheads set by Congress in 1992 do not regulate water pressure. Importantly, the standards concern water flow. Water pressure is determined by engineering decisions in the manufacturing process, and several other factors can interact to impact water pressure and flow, like clogs, leaks, and sediment build-up. In testing

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[1] Department of Energy, *Energy Conservation Program: Definition of Showerhead*, 86 Fed. Reg. 71797 (Dec. 20, 2021) (final rule); Appliance Standards Awareness Project, *Myths and Facts: Showerhead Standards* (Apr. 2025).

[2] Department of Energy, Energy Conservation Program: Definition of Showerhead, 85 Fed. Reg. 81359 (Dec. 16, 2020) (final rule).

[3] Alliance for Water Efficiency, *DOE Proposal would Reverse Weakened Showerhead Standard, Aligns with AWE Lawsuit* (July 16, 2021) (press release).

[4] Appliance Standards Awareness Project, *Myths and Facts: Showerhead Standards* (Apr. 2025).

[5] The White House, *Fact Sheet: President Donald J. Trump Makes America's Showers Great Again* (Apr. 9, 2025) (https://www.whitehouse.gov/fact-sheets/2025/04/fact-sheet-president-donald-j-trump-makes-americas-showers-great-again/).

showerheads, Consumer Reports found that water flow does not predict the performance of a showerhead.[6]

H.R. 4593 attempts to codify an ambiguous and unclear definition of a showerhead, which will only open the door for further regulatory confusion and uncertainty. The definition change proposed in the bill lends support to the Trump Administration's misguided efforts to weaken standards for showerheads, allowing for increased water and energy usage, which, in turn, will raise consumer utility bills.

For the reasons stated above, we dissent from the views contained in the Committee's report.

FRANK PALLONE, Jr.,
Ranking Member.

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[6] Consumer Reports, *Best Showerheads of 2025* (Jan. 1, 2025) (https://www.consumerreports.org/home-garden/showerheads/best-showerheads-of-the-year-a7580523069/).