Government of the District of Columbia
Office of the Chief Financial Officer

Glen Lee
Chief Financial Officer

MEMORANDUM

TO:	**The Honorable Phil Mendelson** **Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia**
FROM:	**Glen Lee** **Chief Financial Officer**
DATE:	**November 4, 2026**
SUBJECT:	**Fiscal Impact Statement – Shine Safely Act of 2026**
REFERENCE:	**Bill 26-361, Draft Committee Print as provided to the Office of Revenue Analysis on October 25, 2026**

Conclusion

Funds are sufficient in the fiscal year 2027 through fiscal year 2030 budget and financial plan to implement the bill.

Background

A compact fluorescent lamp, as defined in the bill, is a compact, low-pressure, mercury-containing, electric discharge light source in which a fluorescent coating transforms ultraviolet energy generated by the mercury discharge into visible light. The lamps have one base[1] and come in various shapes, sizes, and directions. The bill also defines a linear fluorescent lamp similarly to a compact fluorescent lamp except that a linear lamp is not compact and has two bases.[2] The bill immediately prohibits the offer for sale, sale, and distribution of any newly manufactured screw or bayonet base type compact fluorescent lamps in the District. The bill also bans pin-base compact and linear fluorescent lamps one year after the bill's enactment.

The bill exempts from the prohibition any lamps designed for image capture and projection,[3] use in medical or veterinary settings,[4] use in manufacturing or quality control of pharmaceutical products,

[1] Compact fluorescent lamp base types can include screw, bayonet, two-pin, and four-pin.
[2] Linear fluorescent lamp base types can include single-pin, two-pin, and recessed double contact.
[3] This includes photocopying, printing, lithography, film or video projection, or holography.
[4] This applies to use in diagnoses or treatment, or in a medical device.

spectroscopy and photometric applications, or academic and research institutions. The bill also exempts lamps that have a high proportion of ultraviolet light emission or are used to replace a lamp in a motor vehicle manufactured on or before January 1, 2020.

The bill directs the Department of Energy and Environment (DOEE) to enforce the bill's prohibition. The bill authorizes DOEE to inspect distributors or retailers, request and review a business' records, and receive and track complaints. DOEE can issue a notice of violation for a first violation of the prohibition. For a second or third violation, DOEE can issue a civil fine of up to $500 or $1,000, respectively. DOEE may also seek injunctive relief or issue a cease-and-desist order. The recipient of a cease-and-desist order can appeal to the Office of Administrative Hearings (OAH) for a hearing within fifteen days of personal service or twenty-one days of mailed service.

The bill authorizes DOEE to issue rules to implement the fluorescent lamp prohibition.

DOEE also enforces energy efficiency standards for certain appliances and products sold in the District. The bill clarifies and expands DOEE's enforcement authority for those products to be consistent with proposed enforcement mechanisms for the bill's fluorescent lamp prohibition. The bill clarifies that DOEE can issue a cease-and-desist order for selling non-compliant products by mail or personal service. The bill authorizes DOEE to inspect business records regarding the sale of prohibited products. The bill allows the recipient of a cease-and-desist letter to request a hearing with OAH within fifteen days of personal service or twenty-one days of mailed service.

Financial Plan Impact

Funds are sufficient in the fiscal year 2027 through fiscal year 2030 budget and financial plan to implement the bill. DOEE's Energy Administration currently enforces the District' appliance energy efficiency standards for the District and will enforce the bill's fluorescent lamp prohibition. By aligning the enforcement mechanisms for both programs, DOEE will be able to enforce the proposed prohibition without a need for additional budgeted resources.

DOEE will work with any potential violating businesses to ensure compliance, so any hearings requested at OAH should be minimal and OAH does not require additional budgeted resources.