

# Enrolled House Bill 4060

Sponsored by Representative HELFRICH, Senator ANDERSON; Representatives LEVY B, LEVY E, OWENS, RESCHKE, Senator STARR (Pre-session filed.)

CHAPTER .....

AN ACT

Relating to fluorescent lamps; creating new provisions; amending ORS 459.485 and 459.488; repealing section 3, chapter 195, Oregon Laws 2025, and section 23, chapter \_\_\_\_\_, Oregon Laws 2026 (Enrolled House Bill 4066); and declaring an emergency.

**Be It Enacted by the People of the State of Oregon:**

**SECTION 1.** ORS 459.485 is amended to read:

459.485. (1) As used in this section and ORS 459.488, “compact fluorescent lamp” and “linear fluorescent lamp” have the meanings given those terms in the California Health and Safety Code, Division 104, Part 3, chapter 16, section 109020, as in effect on September 24, 2023.

*[(2) On or after January 1, 2024, a person may not sell, offer to sell or distribute in or into this state a screw- or bayonet-base type compact fluorescent lamp as a new manufactured product.]*

*[(3) On or after January 1, 2025, a person may not sell, offer to sell or distribute in or into this state a pin-base type compact fluorescent lamp or a linear fluorescent lamp as a new manufactured product.]*

**(2) A person may not sell, offer to sell or distribute in or into this state, as a new manufactured product, a linear fluorescent lamp or a pin-, screw- or bayonet-base type compact fluorescent lamp.**

**SECTION 2.** Section 3, chapter 195, Oregon Laws 2025, is repealed.

**SECTION 2a.** Notwithstanding section 21, chapter \_\_\_\_\_, Oregon Laws 2026 (Enrolled House Bill 4066) (amending section 3, chapter 195, Oregon Laws 2025), if House Bill 4066 becomes law, section 3, chapter 195, Oregon Laws 2025, is repealed by section 2 of this 2026 Act.

**SECTION 3.** ORS 459.488, as amended by section 2, chapter 195, Oregon Laws 2025, is amended to read:

459.488. ORS 459.485 does not apply to:

(1) A lamp used for image capture and projection, including photocopying, printing, directly or in preprocessing, lithography, film and video projection and holography.

(2) A lamp that has a high proportion of ultraviolet light emission and is one of the following:

(a) A lamp with high ultraviolet content that has ultraviolet power greater than two milliwatts per kilolumen.

(b) A lamp for germicidal use, such as the destruction of DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid), that emits a peak radiation of approximately 253.7 nanometers.

(c) A lamp used for disinfection or fly trapping from which either:

(A) The radiation power emitted between 250 and 315 nanometers represents at least five percent of the total radiation power emitted between 250 and 800 nanometers; or

(B) The radiation power emitted between 315 and 400 nanometers represents at least 20 percent of the total radiation power emitted between 250 and 800 nanometers.

(d) A lamp used for the generation of ozone where the primary purpose is to emit radiation at approximately 185.1 nanometers.

(e) A lamp used for coral zooxanthellae symbiosis from which the radiation power emitted between 400 and 480 nanometers represents at least 40 percent of the total radiation power emitted between 250 and 800 nanometers.

(f) Any lamp used in an electronic product designed to incorporate one or more ultraviolet lamps and intended for irradiation of any part of the living human body by ultraviolet radiation, with wavelengths in air between 200 and 400 nanometers, to induce skin tanning.

(3) A lamp used in a medical device or otherwise used for medical or veterinary diagnosis or treatment.

(4) A lamp used in pharmaceutical product manufacturing or quality control.

(5) A lamp used for spectroscopy and photometric applications, including ultraviolet-visible spectroscopy, molecular spectroscopy, atomic absorption spectroscopy, nondispersive infrared (NDIR), Fourier transform infrared (FTIR), medical analysis, ellipsometry, layer thickness measurement, process monitoring or environmental monitoring.

(6) A lamp used by academic or research institutions exclusively for conducting research projects or experiments.

(7) A compact fluorescent lamp used to replace a lamp in a motor vehicle manufactured on or before January 1, 2020.

**(8) A lamp purchased by a school district, as defined in ORS 332.002, for use in school buildings.**

**(9) A lamp purchased by the owner or operator of one or more facilities located in this state that together comprise more than one million square feet for use in the purchaser's facility. For purposes of this subsection, the square footage of buildings owned or operated by the purchaser's parent company or subsidiary, or by an entity that is similarly related to the purchaser, may be used to determine the total square footage of buildings owned or operated by the purchaser.**

**SECTION 3a. If House Bill 4066 becomes law, section 3 of this 2026 Act (amending ORS 459.488) is repealed and ORS 459.488, as amended by section 2, chapter 195, Oregon Laws 2025, and section 22, chapter \_\_\_\_\_, Oregon Laws 2026 (Enrolled House Bill 4066), is amended to read:**

459.488. ORS 459.485 does not apply to:

(1) A lamp used for image capture and projection, including photocopying, printing, directly or in preprocessing, lithography, film and video projection and holography.

(2) A lamp that has a high proportion of ultraviolet light emission and is one of the following:

(a) A lamp with high ultraviolet content that has ultraviolet power greater than two milliwatts per kilolumen.

(b) A lamp for germicidal use, such as the destruction of DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid), that emits a peak radiation of approximately 253.7 nanometers.

(c) A lamp used for disinfection or fly trapping from which either:

(A) The radiation power emitted between 250 and 315 nanometers represents at least five percent of the total radiation power emitted between 250 and 800 nanometers; or

(B) The radiation power emitted between 315 and 400 nanometers represents at least 20 percent of the total radiation power emitted between 250 and 800 nanometers.

(d) A lamp used for the generation of ozone where the primary purpose is to emit radiation at approximately 185.1 nanometers.

(e) A lamp used for coral zooxanthellae symbiosis from which the radiation power emitted between 400 and 480 nanometers represents at least 40 percent of the total radiation power emitted between 250 and 800 nanometers.

(f) Any lamp used in an electronic product designed to incorporate one or more ultraviolet lamps and intended for irradiation of any part of the living human body by ultraviolet radiation, with wavelengths in air between 200 and 400 nanometers, to induce skin tanning.

(3) A lamp used in a medical device or otherwise used for medical or veterinary diagnosis or treatment.

(4) A lamp used in pharmaceutical product manufacturing or quality control.

(5) A lamp used for spectroscopy and photometric applications, including ultraviolet-visible spectroscopy, molecular spectroscopy, atomic absorption spectroscopy, nondispersive infrared (NDIR), Fourier transform infrared (FTIR), medical analysis, ellipsometry, layer thickness measurement, process monitoring or environmental monitoring.

(6) A lamp used by academic or research institutions exclusively for conducting research projects or experiments.

(7) A compact fluorescent lamp used to replace a lamp in a motor vehicle manufactured on or before January 1, 2020.

(8) A lamp purchased by a school district, as defined in ORS 332.002, or an education service district, as defined in ORS 334.003, for use in buildings used to provide educational services to students.

**(9) A lamp purchased by the owner or operator of one or more facilities located in this state that together comprise more than one million square feet for use in the purchaser's facility. For purposes of this subsection, the square footage of buildings owned or operated by the purchaser's parent company or subsidiary, or by an entity that is similarly related to the purchaser, may be used to determine the total square footage of buildings owned or operated by the purchaser.**

**SECTION 4.** ORS 459.488, as amended by section 2, chapter 195, Oregon Laws 2025, and section 3 of this 2026 Act, is amended to read:

459.488. ORS 459.485 does not apply to:

(1) A lamp used for image capture and projection, including photocopying, printing, directly or in preprocessing, lithography, film and video projection and holography.

(2) A lamp that has a high proportion of ultraviolet light emission and is one of the following:

(a) A lamp with high ultraviolet content that has ultraviolet power greater than two milliwatts per kilolumen.

(b) A lamp for germicidal use, such as the destruction of DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid), that emits a peak radiation of approximately 253.7 nanometers.

(c) A lamp used for disinfection or fly trapping from which either:

(A) The radiation power emitted between 250 and 315 nanometers represents at least five percent of the total radiation power emitted between 250 and 800 nanometers; or

(B) The radiation power emitted between 315 and 400 nanometers represents at least 20 percent of the total radiation power emitted between 250 and 800 nanometers.

(d) A lamp used for the generation of ozone where the primary purpose is to emit radiation at approximately 185.1 nanometers.

(e) A lamp used for coral zooxanthellae symbiosis from which the radiation power emitted between 400 and 480 nanometers represents at least 40 percent of the total radiation power emitted between 250 and 800 nanometers.

(f) Any lamp used in an electronic product designed to incorporate one or more ultraviolet lamps and intended for irradiation of any part of the living human body by ultraviolet radiation, with wavelengths in air between 200 and 400 nanometers, to induce skin tanning.

(3) A lamp used in a medical device or otherwise used for medical or veterinary diagnosis or treatment.

(4) A lamp used in pharmaceutical product manufacturing or quality control.

(5) A lamp used for spectroscopy and photometric applications, including ultraviolet-visible spectroscopy, molecular spectroscopy, atomic absorption spectroscopy, nondispersive infrared

(NDIR), Fourier transform infrared (FTIR), medical analysis, ellipsometry, layer thickness measurement, process monitoring or environmental monitoring.

(6) A lamp used by academic or research institutions exclusively for conducting research projects or experiments.

(7) A compact fluorescent lamp used to replace a lamp in a motor vehicle manufactured on or before January 1, 2020.

*[(8) A lamp purchased by a school district, as defined in ORS 332.002, for use in school buildings.]*

*[(9) A lamp purchased by the owner or operator of one or more facilities located in this state that together comprise more than one million square feet for use in the purchaser's facility. For purposes of this subsection, the square footage of buildings owned or operated by the purchaser's parent company or subsidiary, or by an entity that is similarly related to the purchaser, may be used to determine the total square footage of buildings owned or operated by the purchaser.]*

**SECTION 4a. If House Bill 4066 becomes law, section 4 of this 2026 Act (amending ORS 459.488) is repealed and ORS 459.488, as amended by section 2, chapter 195, Oregon Laws 2025, section 22, chapter \_\_\_\_\_, Oregon Laws 2026 (Enrolled House Bill 4066), and section 3a of this 2026 Act, is amended to read:**

459.488. ORS 459.485 does not apply to:

(1) A lamp used for image capture and projection, including photocopying, printing, directly or in preprocessing, lithography, film and video projection and holography.

(2) A lamp that has a high proportion of ultraviolet light emission and is one of the following:

(a) A lamp with high ultraviolet content that has ultraviolet power greater than two milliwatts per kilolumen.

(b) A lamp for germicidal use, such as the destruction of DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid), that emits a peak radiation of approximately 253.7 nanometers.

(c) A lamp used for disinfection or fly trapping from which either:

(A) The radiation power emitted between 250 and 315 nanometers represents at least five percent of the total radiation power emitted between 250 and 800 nanometers; or

(B) The radiation power emitted between 315 and 400 nanometers represents at least 20 percent of the total radiation power emitted between 250 and 800 nanometers.

(d) A lamp used for the generation of ozone where the primary purpose is to emit radiation at approximately 185.1 nanometers.

(e) A lamp used for coral zooxanthellae symbiosis from which the radiation power emitted between 400 and 480 nanometers represents at least 40 percent of the total radiation power emitted between 250 and 800 nanometers.

(f) Any lamp used in an electronic product designed to incorporate one or more ultraviolet lamps and intended for irradiation of any part of the living human body by ultraviolet radiation, with wavelengths in air between 200 and 400 nanometers, to induce skin tanning.

(3) A lamp used in a medical device or otherwise used for medical or veterinary diagnosis or treatment.

(4) A lamp used in pharmaceutical product manufacturing or quality control.

(5) A lamp used for spectroscopy and photometric applications, including ultraviolet-visible spectroscopy, molecular spectroscopy, atomic absorption spectroscopy, nondispersive infrared (NDIR), Fourier transform infrared (FTIR), medical analysis, ellipsometry, layer thickness measurement, process monitoring or environmental monitoring.

(6) A lamp used by academic or research institutions exclusively for conducting research projects or experiments.

(7) A compact fluorescent lamp used to replace a lamp in a motor vehicle manufactured on or before January 1, 2020.

*[(8) A lamp purchased by a school district, as defined in ORS 332.002, or an education service district, as defined in ORS 334.003, for use in buildings used to provide educational services to students.]*

[9] A lamp purchased by the owner or operator of one or more facilities located in this state that together comprise more than one million square feet for use in the purchaser's facility. For purposes of this subsection, the square footage of buildings owned or operated by the purchaser's parent company or subsidiary, or by an entity that is similarly related to the purchaser, may be used to determine the total square footage of buildings owned or operated by the purchaser.]

**SECTION 4b.** If House Bill 4066 becomes law, section 23, chapter \_\_\_\_\_, Oregon Laws 2026 (Enrolled House Bill 4066) (amending ORS 459.488), is repealed.

**SECTION 5.** The amendments to ORS 459.488 by section 4 of this 2026 Act become operative on January 1, 2030.

**SECTION 5a.** If House Bill 4066 becomes law, section 5 of this 2026 Act is amended to read:

**Sec. 5.** The amendments to ORS 459.488 by section [4] 4a of this 2026 Act become operative on January [1] 2, 2030.

**SECTION 6.** (1) As used in this section:

(a) "Long term care facility" has the meaning given that term in ORS 442.015.

(b) "Residential care facility" has the meaning given that term in ORS 443.400.

(2) Notwithstanding ORS 441.060 and any rules adopted pursuant to ORS 441.060, a long term care facility or a residential care facility is not required to submit for review plans and specifications for alterations to an existing facility if the alterations consist solely of alterations required to replace light fixtures designed to use fluorescent lamps that are subject to the prohibition described in ORS 459.485 with an alternative style of light fixture.

(3) Nothing in this section relieves a long term care facility or a residential care facility from the obligation to comply with rules adopted under ORS 441.060 when the replacement of light fixtures is combined with any other unrelated alteration or addition to a facility or the construction of a new facility.

**SECTION 7.** Section 6 of this 2026 Act is repealed on January 2, 2030.

**SECTION 8.** This 2026 Act being necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health and safety, an emergency is declared to exist, and this 2026 Act takes effect on its passage.

Passed by House February 17, 2026

Received by Governor:

Repassed by House March 4, 2026

.....M.,....., 2026

Approved:

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Timothy G. Sekerak, Chief Clerk of House

.....M.,....., 2026

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Julie Fahey, Speaker of House

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Tina Kotek, Governor

Passed by Senate March 3, 2026

Filed in Office of Secretary of State:

.....M.,....., 2026

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Rob Wagner, President of Senate

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Tobias Read, Secretary of State