

**H.R. 5758, Ceiling Fan Improvement Act of 2020**

As ordered reported by the House Committee on Energy and Commerce on July 15, 2020

By Fiscal Year, Millions of Dollars	2021	2021-2025	2021-2030
Direct Spending (Outlays)	0	0	0
Revenues	0	0	0
Increase or Decrease (-) in the Deficit	0	0	0
Spending Subject to Appropriation (Outlays)	*	*	not estimated
Statutory pay-as-you-go procedures apply?	No	<b>Mandate Effects</b>	
Increases on-budget deficits in any of the four consecutive 10-year periods beginning in 2031?	No	Contains intergovernmental mandate?	No
		Contains private-sector mandate?	Yes, Under Threshold
* = between zero and \$500,000.			

H.R. 5758 would modify certain energy conservation standards for large-diameter ceiling fans manufactured on or after January 21, 2020. CBO estimates that implementing H.R. 5758 would have no significant effect on the federal budget. Based on the cost of similar activities, CBO expects that any change in the Department of Energy’s costs to regulate the devices affected by the bill would not be significant; any spending would be subject to the availability of appropriated funds.

Enacting H.R. 5758 would impose a private-sector mandate as defined in the Unfunded Mandate Reform Act (UMRA) on the manufacturers of large-diameter ceiling fans. The bill would exempt manufacturers of those appliances from federal energy efficiency standards and would instead require them to use the ceiling fan energy index, which calculates energy efficiency using the ratio of the electrical power of a reference fan to that of an actual fan. CBO expects that switching energy efficiency standards would require some manufacturers to modify their existing testing software. CBO estimates that the cost to comply with the mandate would be small and well below the annual threshold for private-sector mandates established in UMRA (\$168 million in 2020, adjusted annually for inflation).

The bill contains no intergovernmental mandates as defined in UMRA.

The CBO staff contacts for this estimate are Aaron Krupkin (for federal costs) and Brandon Lever (for mandates). The estimate was reviewed by H. Samuel Papenfuss, Deputy Director of Budget Analysis.