

touched by the opioid crisis, and Congress had to take action. Again, working, Republicans and Democrats together, under your leadership as chairman, we did just that, and there are millions of lives that are saved because of that work.

The FCC modernization and reauthorization, which typically happens, but when it was done in 2018, it was named after Ray Baum, who was the staffer who ran the Energy and Commerce Committee. I believe you all served together in the legislature. Unfortunately, we lost him, and to name that important piece of legislation after Ray Baum, I know, was not only important to keep the FCC going, but also to pay tribute to someone who came up here to do good public service for the country and did.

Finally, the reauthorization was to free up spectrum. This has been a challenge for years as we worked to get more spectrum, which has improved everybody's lives, to get to a 5G network.

That work was done, and the leadership of Chairman WALDEN to get that done when even the scorekeepers here said it wouldn't really produce anything for the country, well, billions and billions of dollars later that this country has to pay down our debt came out of that legislation, as well as spectrum to allow us to get to a 5G network, spectrum to allow us to build up more rural broadband.

All of the things that improve people's quality of life happened because of the leadership of Chairman WALDEN, during your time as chairman of the committee. You have earned the opportunity to go and enjoy the next phase of your life.

But while you will be missed here, you leave a great legacy where you can point to the things you have done that make America a greater country, and for that, I thank you. I know all of us join in in applauding your time here in this great institution.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WALDEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I thank my dear friend and colleague from the Energy and Commerce Committee and the whip, the Republican whip of the House, for his overly generous comments, his fine leadership, and the fun we have had on the Energy and Commerce Committee. We do have a lot of fun there on both sides of the aisle, and then we do wrestle and tumble and we work things out, too.

But Mr. SCALISE has always been a real warrior on the committee, an incredible fighter for what he believes in, an effective legislator, a terrific spokesperson. He has fallen down a little bit, though, I must stipulate, in that he has failed to get me coffee in recent years. He has been otherwise consumed with other duties, and that will be noted in the historical record, I am sure.

Mr. Speaker, I inquire how much time I have remaining.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Oregon has 9½ minutes remaining.

Mr. WALDEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BUCSHON), whom we are glad to have back on the floor and looking well.

Mr. BUCSHON. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. WALDEN) for yielding me the time.

Mr. Speaker, it is an honor and a privilege to call GREG WALDEN a colleague and friend. His time as chairman of the House Energy and Commerce Committee is another chapter of accomplishment and success in the committee's storied history.

As chairman, GREG approached every issue before the committee with his eye on achieving results for the American people. That is why we are here. He strove to reach across the political divide, because he understood, and still does, our work on behalf of the American people is far too important to always be derailed by needless partisanship. Of course, we will have our squabbles back and forth, but at the end of the day, it is about the American people, and GREG understands that.

From the SUPPORT for Patients and Communities Act to RAY BAUM'S Act, as well as too numerous bills signed into law to even list here, GREG's leadership of the Energy and Commerce Committee produced important legislation that is, today, making a difference in the lives of the American people.

Mr. Speaker, I want to personally thank GREG for taking the time to bring me in and ask for my professional medical diagnosis of many major healthcare-related issues or other pieces of legislation before the committee.

I know at times we doctors can tell you things you don't want to hear—and quit laughing—but GREG always listened intently and worked with me to help find a cure, so to speak, or a remedy, and for that, I will always be appreciative.

GREG, your wisdom, charisma, and unflappable leadership will be greatly missed in the 117th Congress.

I wish you and Mylene the best as you both begin this new chapter of your lives, and I look forward to continuing to call you friend.

□ 1330

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WALDEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank my friend and colleague, the good doctor from Indiana. We are so blessed in this institution to have people with such incredible backgrounds, intellect, capability, and just the overall human experience that they can bring to help us be better legislators and develop better policy.

I think when we listen to each other, when we are challenged in our views and our ideas by each other, we end up with a better product for the American people, Mr. Speaker.

Certainly, Dr. BUCSHON has been a forceful figure in trying to get to better healthcare policy outcomes. I have greatly valued his counsel and his leadership, and I know incredible things await him in the next Congress and in the years thereafter, where I hope he will continue to serve with great distinction, honor, and ability.

Mr. Speaker, I don't think I have anybody else on our side at this time, so I encourage passage of the legislation, the Tribal Power Act, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I urge support for the legislation and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5541, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### TIMELY REVIEW OF INFRASTRUCTURE ACT

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1426) to amend the Department of Energy Organization Act to address insufficient compensation of employees and other personnel of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1426

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Timely Review of Infrastructure Act".

#### SEC. 2. ADDRESSING INSUFFICIENT COMPENSATION OF EMPLOYEES AND OTHER PERSONNEL OF THE FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 401 of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7171) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(k) ADDRESSING INSUFFICIENT COMPENSATION OF EMPLOYEES AND OTHER PERSONNEL OF THE COMMISSION.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, if the Chairman publicly certifies that compensation for a category of employees or other personnel of the Commission is insufficient to retain or attract employees and other personnel to allow the Commission to carry out the functions of the Commission in a timely, efficient, and effective manner, the Chairman may fix the compensation for the category of employees or other personnel without regard to chapter 51 and subchapter III of chapter 53 of title 5, United States Code, or any other civil service law.

“(2) CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS.—A certification issued under paragraph (1) shall—

“(A) apply with respect to a category of employees or other personnel responsible for conducting work of a scientific, technological, engineering, or mathematical nature;

“(B) specify a maximum amount of reasonable compensation for the category of employees or other personnel;

“(C) be valid for a 5-year period beginning on the date on which the certification is issued;

“(D) be no broader than necessary to achieve the objective of retaining or attracting employees and other personnel to allow the Commission to carry out the functions of the Commission in a timely, efficient, and effective manner; and

“(E) include an explanation for why the other approaches available to the Chairman for retaining and attracting employees and other personnel are inadequate.

“(3) RENEWAL.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days before the date of expiration of a certification issued under paragraph (1), the Chairman shall determine whether the certification should be renewed for a subsequent 5-year period.

“(B) REQUIREMENT.—If the Chairman determines that a certification should be renewed under subparagraph (A), the Chairman may renew the certification, subject to the certification requirements under paragraph (2) that were applicable to the initial certification.

“(4) NEW HIRES.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—An employee or other personnel that is a member of a category of employees or other personnel that would have been covered by a certification issued under paragraph (1), but was hired during a period in which the certification has expired and has not been renewed under paragraph (3) shall not be eligible for compensation at the level that would have applied to the employee or other personnel if the certification had been in effect on the date on which the employee or other personnel was hired.

“(B) COMPENSATION OF NEW HIRES ON RENEWAL.—On renewal of a certification under paragraph (3), the Chairman may fix the compensation of the employees or other personnel described in subparagraph (A) at the level established for the category of employees or other personnel in the certification.

“(5) RETENTION OF LEVEL OF FIXED COMPENSATION.—A category of employees or other personnel, the compensation of which was fixed by the Chairman in accordance with paragraph (1), may, at the discretion of the Chairman, have the level of fixed compensation for the category of employees or other personnel retained, regardless of whether a certification described under that paragraph is in effect with respect to the compensation of the category of employees or other personnel.

“(6) CONSULTATION REQUIRED.—The Chairman shall consult with the Director of the Office of Personnel Management in implementing this subsection, including in the determination of the amount of compensation with respect to each category of employees or other personnel.

“(7) EXPERTS AND CONSULTANTS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraph (B), the Chairman may—

“(i) obtain the services of experts and consultants in accordance with section 3109 of title 5, United States Code;

“(ii) compensate those experts and consultants for each day (including travel time) at rates not in excess of the rate of pay for level IV of the Executive Schedule under section 5315 of that title; and

“(iii) pay to the experts and consultants serving away from the homes or regular places of business of the experts and consult-

ants travel expenses and per diem in lieu of subsistence at rates authorized by sections 5702 and 5703 of that title for persons in Government service employed intermittently.

“(B) LIMITATIONS.—The Chairman shall—

“(i) to the maximum extent practicable, limit the use of experts and consultants pursuant to subparagraph (A); and

“(ii) ensure that the employment contract of each expert and consultant employed pursuant to subparagraph (A) is subject to renewal not less frequently than annually.”.

(b) REPORTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, and every 2 years thereafter for 10 years, the Chairman of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission shall submit to the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate a report on information relating to hiring, vacancies, and compensation at the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.

(2) INCLUSIONS.—Each report under paragraph (1) shall include—

(A) an analysis of any trends with respect to hiring, vacancies, and compensation at the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission; and

(B) a description of the efforts to retain and attract employees or other personnel responsible for conducting work of a scientific, technological, engineering, or mathematical nature at the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.

(c) APPLICABILITY.—The amendment made by subsection (a) shall apply beginning on the date that is 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) and the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. WALDEN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on H.R. 1426.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 1426, the Timely Review of Infrastructure Act. This bipartisan bill was introduced by Representatives OLSON and DOYLE. I would like to thank both of them for their hard work on this bill.

H.R. 1426 ensures that the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, or FERC, has the resources and personnel it needs to review and analyze energy infrastructure projects.

H.R. 1426 addresses insufficient compensation of employees and other personnel by amending the Department of Energy Organization Act to grant the FERC Chairman additional authority to adjust compensation for a category of employees and other personnel without regard to certain civil service laws.

The Commission must be able to hire and retain sufficiently experienced employees so that complex and highly

technical environmental reviews are conducted in as rigorous a manner as possible. Better staffing by the best and brightest people means better environmental outcomes, better energy outcomes, and better outcomes for consumers.

I appreciate my colleagues' hard work on this legislation.

I particularly want to offer my best wishes to the sponsor of this bill, Representative OLSON, who is retiring at the end of this Congress. I have always worked with him on a bipartisan basis and enjoy spending time with him because he has a real sense of humor.

While we often disagree on policy, he has always been fair-minded and a man of his convictions. When he is with us, it is hard to imagine a better partner.

That is particularly true regarding the work we have been doing with Chairman TONKO and many others from both parties on legislation to phase out the use of hydrofluorocarbons. He and his staff have been true leaders in pushing forward that legislation, which, if we can get it done, will be a major win for our manufacturers, our economy, and our environment.

I thank the gentleman for his service to our committee and to our country. I wish you all the best in the next chapter of your life, PETE, absolutely.

I thank my colleagues for their efforts and urge passage of the bill. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WALDEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 1426, the Timely Review of Infrastructure Act. This legislation was introduced by my colleagues on the Energy and Commerce Committee, Representative PETE OLSON and Representative MIKE DOYLE, to help the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission recruit and retain highly specialized personnel in the STEM fields.

This legislation went through regular order, and it passed by vote voice in the committee. The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, otherwise known as FERC, is an independent agency. Mr. Speaker, it regulates the interstate transmission of electricity, natural gas, and oil.

FERC's responsibilities also include reviewing and approving the siting of large-scale infrastructure projects such as LNG export terminals, electric transmission lines, interstate pipelines, and all the associated environmental and safety requirements.

While FERC receives annual appropriations from Congress, FERC recovers 100 percent of its appropriations through the collection of annual charges and filing fees. This unique structure, where the industry essentially covers FERC's costs, has resulted in a lean and efficient agency, and it helps keep costs down for consumers.

In testimony before the Energy and Commerce Committee, FERC explained that it faces a growing challenge to recruit and retain a highly skilled workforce to keep up with the demands of

our rapidly growing energy infrastructure.

FERC has especially had difficulty hiring engineers throughout the agency, with many candidates citing compensation rates as, frankly, the main issue.

H.R. 1426 would improve FERC's workforce by granting the Chairman authority to adjust compensation for a certain category of STEM workers. This fix would help FERC carry out its mission in a timely, efficient, and effective manner without any additional cost to our taxpayers.

I want to thank Mr. OLSON and Mr. DOYLE for working together in a bipartisan way, and I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting the legislation. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I have no additional speakers on this side, so I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WALDEN. Mr. Speaker, before I yield to the author of the bill, the gentleman from Texas, I can tell you, Texas has few stronger advocates, if any, than Mr. OLSON. And Texas 22, his congressional district, has had an incredibly effective voice in the United States Congress.

He, like I, will be leaving at the end of this session, but he has left his mark on all kinds of positive policy improvements in the Federal Government.

Now, I don't know about you, Mr. Speaker, but there probably aren't many of us who could cite our friend's district by number, but somehow Mr. OLSON, when you look at him, you know it is Texas 22, and you know about the Houston Astros. Now why, I don't know. But that is a subject for another day.

What I do know is, he has been an able and effective legislator on the Energy and Commerce Committee in this House. He has served his country in many capacities, including in the military. He will be missed in this assembly, but his work will go on. His work today is noticed, once again, in a bipartisan way.

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. OLSON), although I do have another speaker.

Mr. OLSON. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman—my ranking member, my inspiration, Chairman GREG WALDEN—for his kind words and the time to speak about H.R. 1426, the Timely Review of Infrastructure Act.

'Tis the season of giving. This bipartisan bill gives three gifts to America and to the world.

The first gift: We ensure that the American taxpayer gets the maximum value spent for the taxpayer dollars.

The second gift: This grows America's economy with high-paying, high-technology jobs.

And number three: This addresses climate change by encouraging energy transportation through the safest, cleanest medium possible, pipelines above ships, trains, and trucks.

H.R. 1426 is a commonsense bill. This is not new. It is modeled after Wall

Street. When the market was booming in the 2000s, the private sector poached staff employees from the SEC. They threw dollar after dollar after dollar at these experts and got them to leave the public sector for the private sector. That meant that oversight was not the highest quality it had been before, and those reviews were longer and longer and longer.

The same thing is happening right now in the current explosion of American energy. The agency is called FERC, as Mr. WALDEN mentioned, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission. The private-sector big guys, the Big Oil guys, have told me point-blank that they poach on FERC to get the best employees they possibly can get. They wave money at them that FERC does not have to compete.

When the SEC had their problems in the 2000s, we allowed them to temporarily raise the Federal employment cap to keep these SEC experts on the job in the SEC.

H.R. 1426 does that same thing, a proven remedy for FERC: 1 year, higher salaries, and then a review.

Every Member in this House, Democrat or Republican, should vote for this bill because it is not just bipartisan. It is bipartisan on steroids.

The lead Democrat, my good friend, MIKE DOYLE, is from Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. In the NFL, that is Steelers country. I am from the suburbs of Houston. That was Houston Oilers country. Oilers fans have had a clash, a strong clash, with Steelers fans for over 40 years. And Pittsburgh fans have never apologized for a horrific, blown call that may have cost my Oilers a chance to go to their first Super Bowl. That still hurts today.

My point is, if MIKE and I can put that difference aside and pass this bill, everyone in this entire body should come together and pass this bill. We all should vote for H.R. 1426.

I have to close by speaking about our leader, my idol, GREG WALDEN. Like me, GREG is retiring after this year. Like me, GREG is not dying. He is just retiring.

Let me give you a few examples of GREG's guidance of this committee when he was the chairman. He empowered every Member—Democrat, Republican, from any State—to have an amendment, to have their voices heard on the committee.

The best example is, I recall a bill that sunset, sunrise, sunset—our bill to repeal and replace the Affordable Care Act. That markup went on for 27 hours because GREG WALDEN made sure every Member could have their amendment with a vote in that committee before it came to the House floor.

Let me give you another great example of GREG WALDEN building a team that always wins, that is always united. I am from Texas, a Republican. When I first got here, we had 25 Members. At most times, we were together, but sometimes we split.

GREG WALDEN has led the entire Oregon delegation GOP the whole time I

have been here, and they have never, ever, ever had one defection with GREG WALDEN's leadership.

I will close with another Houston Oilers' quote from a great coach, Bum Phillips.

If Bum came down from Heaven right now and was talking about GREG WALDEN's record and career here in the House throughout our history, he would say: GREG WALDEN may not be in a class by himself, but whatever class you are in, my friend, it doesn't take long to call the roll.

□ 1345

Mr. WALDEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume to thank my dear friend and colleague, Mr. OLSON, who we all know, it turns out, is from Texas 22; and his wife, Nancy. I wish them the very best in their lives ahead.

Mr. Speaker, since he is talking about a little history, I want to talk about a little history, too, before I turn to my friend from Georgia to speak on this bill, and that is that something really, really, really important happened not too far from my home State of Oregon.

In Fort Lewis, Washington, on this date 58 years ago, this gentleman from Texas 22 arrived on this planet. Today is his birthday, and I hope the House will join me in acknowledging Mr. OLSON's birthday. He was born in the great State of Washington, as it turns out, but he is Texas through and through. So happy birthday to Mr. OLSON.

Mr. Speaker, I would turn now to the only pharmacist in the United States Congress, which has really been important in our legislative efforts on the Energy and Commerce Committee. He knows so much about how to take care of people when they are at the counter, how to make sure they get what they need, and what they face when they come there in terms of costs of medicines and everything else.

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. CARTER), who is a terrific member of the committee.

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 1426, the Timely Review of Infrastructure Act. Simply put, this is a commonsense bill to address how employees are commended for their work at the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, or FERC.

It is well known that there is a backlog of work at FERC due to a shortage of qualified personnel to handle the requirements. When energy developers need to submit applications for approval at FERC, they are often delayed due to a lack of available personnel to review the project.

The United States has finally reached a level of energy independence that we could never have dreamed of during the OPEC oil embargo. However, that development is often subject

to the timeliness and availability of approvals at FERC. This bill will ensure that the retention and recruiting of people at FERC will remain highly competitive, bringing in the people they need to do the job.

One area of serious concern was the number of pending LNG applications waiting at FERC. Thankfully, we have a bipartisan bill that can turn things around.

I thank my good friend from Texas 22, PETE OLSON, who is, unfortunately, leaving this body after years of distinguished service. But this is a good way to reflect on all of his great work. We will miss my friend from Texas, and I do wish him well.

Also, I thank my colleagues on the Energy and Commerce Committee for their work on this important legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to support this legislation.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WALDEN. Mr. Speaker, I don't believe I have any other speakers on my side of the aisle on this measure. I urge its passage, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I urge support for the legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased that today the House will consider the Timely Review of Infrastructure Act introduced by Representative PETE OLSON of Texas and myself. I would like to thank Mr. OLSON for his leadership and partnership on this bill and commend him and his staff on their tireless efforts to get it across the finish line.

The United States has always been a global leader when it comes to energy development and that is just a true today as it has ever been. However, in order to maintain and grow our energy sector, we need to ensure that we are building the necessary energy infrastructure to do so. Investing in our domestic infrastructure is more important than ever as we look to get through the current health crisis and rebuild our economy.

Indeed, just as we passed the Water Resources Development Act yesterday, today we have an opportunity to pass a bill that, while smaller in scale, will help hasten the buildout of critical energy infrastructure such as hydroelectric dams, pipelines, transmission equipment, and energy terminals. This will not only help the economy recover but will ensure that we have a secure and strong domestic energy system.

Unfortunately, too many energy infrastructure projects are delayed or do not have as vigorous a review as you would expect. And that is due to the fact that the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, which is responsible for reviewing proposed projects cannot hire or retain enough qualified engineers for the simple reason that salaries in the private sector are too high for FERC to compete with given its current pay scale limits. This lack of engineers not only doesn't allow FERC to fully and robustly do its work, but it is a barrier to communities benefiting from the good paying jobs the construction of these projects provides.

If we want FERC to ensure that the projects that come up for review, now and in the future, are stringently but quickly reviewed, then we must make the pay for the engineers who review the applications more competitive. That is exactly what the Timely Review of Infrastructure Act would do, by allowing FERC to offer higher salaries for these high demand engineering positions, ensuring that critical infrastructure projects can get the review and approval they need to move forward.

The bill has bipartisan and bicameral support and FERC Chairman Chatterjee has stated his support for this legislation saying that it would enhance the Commission's ability to recruit and compensate the skilled staff needed to lessen the backlog of projects awaiting review and to review future projects in a more timely manner.

Our bill would not only help get rid of the backlog of projects currently awaiting review, but would allow FERC to have the proper staff in place as we build out a sustainable energy system. I view it as an important piece of getting our economy back on track and ensuring that America remains the leader in energy production and innovation that it has been.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1426.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### CEILING FAN IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 2020

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5758) to amend the Energy Policy and Conservation Act to make technical corrections to the energy conservation standard for ceiling fans, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 5758

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Ceiling Fan Improvement Act of 2020".

#### SEC. 2. MODIFICATIONS TO THE CEILING FAN ENERGY CONSERVATION STANDARD.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 325(ff)(6) of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (42 U.S.C. 6295(ff)(6)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(C)(i) Large-diameter ceiling fans manufactured on or after January 21, 2020, shall—

“(I) not be required to meet minimum ceiling fan efficiency in terms of ratio of the total airflow to the total power consumption as described in the final rule titled ‘Energy Conservation Program: Energy Conservation Standards for Ceiling Fans’ (82 Fed. Reg. 6826 (January 19, 2017)); and

“(II) have a CFEI greater than or equal to—

“(aa) 1.00 at high speed; and

“(bb) 1.31 at 40 percent speed or the nearest speed that is not less than 40 percent speed.

“(ii) For purposes of this subparagraph, the term ‘CFEI’ means the Fan Energy Index for

large-diameter ceiling fans, calculated in accordance with ANSI/AMCA Standard 208-18 titled ‘Calculation of the Fan Energy Index’, with the following modifications:

“(I) Using an Airflow Constant ( $Q_0$ ) of 26,500 cubic feet per minute.

“(II) Using a Pressure Constant ( $P_0$ ) of 0.0027 inches water gauge.

“(III) Using a Fan Efficiency Constant ( $\eta_0$ ) of 42 percent.”.

(b) REVISION.—For purposes of section 325(m) of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (42 U.S.C. 6295(m)), the standard established in section 325(ff)(6)(C) of such Act (as added by subsection (a) of this section) shall be treated as if such standard was issued on January 19, 2017.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) and the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. WALDEN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 5758.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 5758, the Ceiling Fan Improvement Act of 2020. This bipartisan bill was introduced by Representative GUTHRIE of Kentucky and Representative SCHAKOWSKY of Illinois, both senior members of the Energy and Commerce Committee.

H.R. 5758 amends the Energy Policy and Conservation Act to provide a technical fix for large-diameter ceiling fan efficiency standards. The legislation adjusts compliance requirements related to total airflow and power consumptions for these fans. This technical fix provides the highest-airflow fans a path to compliance, while still requiring improvements to products that underperform. This is a commonsense change that will improve efficiency of large-diameter ceiling fans and ensure that all products will become efficient over time.

Mr. Speaker, energy efficiency is a critical tool in our efforts to address climate change, while also saving consumers money on their electric bills. Residential and commercial buildings contribute nearly 40 percent to our Nation's carbon pollution, and energy efficiency measures can reduce U.S. energy use and greenhouse gas emissions by 50 percent by 2050.

It is crucial that we support energy efficiency efforts across different sectors. I commend my colleagues for their bipartisan work on this important bill. Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, in particular, who chairs our subcommittee that deals with consumer protection is always looking to not only improve efficiency, but also consumer protections.