

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 (η_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 common-sense 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.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill, and 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. 5758, the Ceiling Fan Improvement Act. This legislation was introduced by my colleagues on the Energy and Commerce Committee, Representatives GUTHRIE and SCHAKOWSKY, to make technical corrections to the Department of Energy's energy conservation standard for large-diameter ceiling fans. This legislation did go through regular order and it did pass the full committee on a voice vote.

H.R. 5758 would amend the Energy Policy and Conservation Act to adjust compliance requirements, and that will resolve a discrepancy in the regulations that may have the unintended consequence of allowing some large-diameter fans with low airflows to meet the minimum standards. The Department of Energy confirmed the need for a statutory revision and submitted technical assistance to aid in the drafting of this legislation, which we are appreciative of.

This is a good bipartisan bill, like the others before it today, and I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting it.

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

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from Illinois (Ms. SCHAKOWSKY), who chairs our Subcommittee on Digital Commerce and Consumer Protection.

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Mr. Speaker, I also thank Representative GUTHRIE, who cosponsored this legislation with me, and also Chairman PALLONE and Chairman BOBBY RUSH for their help in moving this bill forward.

This is a bipartisan bill that provides an important fix to an energy conservation rule for ceiling fans that the Department of Energy finalized in January 2017.

However, minor technical changes to the rule were needed in order to prevent a major unintended consequence. Without this bill, some of the most energy-efficient, large-diameter ceiling fans would have to be taken off the market in the United States. So we fixed that.

The bill will also provide consistent labeling requirements for residential ceiling fans and simplify the ENERGY STAR program. Both of these changes will make it easier for Americans to choose the right products for their homes. Representative GUTHRIE and I worked together with ceiling fan manufacturers, the energy efficiency community, and other stakeholders to clarify the standard. The Department of Energy was consulted throughout the drafting process.

What pleases me really the most about this legislation is that it highlights how we need legislation, big and small, to tackle the climate crisis.

This bill also highlights how we can work together across the aisle to enact

commonsense policies that directly impact energy usage in homes and save American families money on their energy bill at the same time.

Mr. Speaker, I look forward to continuing to work together with my Republican colleagues in the next Congress.

Mr. WALDEN. Mr. Speaker, it is a great privilege now to recognize the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. GUTHRIE), who is the top Republican on the Oversight and Investigations Subcommittee and has really done incredible work as we put together our package on Operation Warp Speed and the second wave issues involving COVID, which I recommend to my colleagues to take a look at. He is also a great legislator in working out bipartisan issues like this.

Mr. Speaker, I yield as much time as he may consume to the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. GUTHRIE).

Mr. GUTHRIE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support today of my bill (H.R. 5758), the Ceiling Fan Improvement Act.

In January 2017, the Department of Energy finalized energy conservation standards for ceiling fans that, unfortunately, did not account for the different airflow dynamics of large ceiling fans.

Under the current regulations, some of the most efficient large-diameter fans would have to be taken off the market in the U.S.

The Ceiling Fan Improvement Act is a bipartisan, commonsense bill that will ensure large-diameter fans are properly regulated. Technical innovation and new products will be key to improving energy efficiency and protecting our environment for generations to come, and the Ceiling Fan Improvement Act seeks to ensure that high-performing, large-diameter ceiling fans can remain on the market and help achieve real energy savings.

I thank Congresswoman Jan Schakowsky for working with me on this bill. I appreciate all the efforts she made to work with me and work together. I encourage my colleagues to support this bill.

Mr. Speaker, while on the floor, I want to make some comments about some of our colleagues who are leaving.

Mr. Speaker, first, we are hallway roommates in the Rayburn Office Building. I will miss seeing you. Congratulations on where you are going. You are retiring. It has been a pleasure. Your staff is fantastic. Every time I walk by and pop my head in and say hello to them, they are always very gracious. So we are going to miss you guys.

Elected with me in 2008—PETE OLSON was just recognized on the floor; farewell to him—when we first got elected to Congress, we were together in a new Member orientation. We were chatting with each other, and I think he said that he was born in Fort Lewis, Washington. We know he is Texas through and through, but he also had a sojourn in Alabama. We were talking, and I said: I was born in Alabama.

And he said: Well, I used to live in Alabama.

I said: I was born in Florence, Alabama.

Some of you may know Muscle Shoals is where some of the world's greatest music is from. That is where I was from.

He said: Well, I lived in Florence for a year.

I said: I lived in the Forest Hills neighborhood.

He said: I lived in the Forest Hills neighborhood. Did you ever know a Mr. McCugh?

I said: He was the kind of dad who was involved in everybody's lives. Yes, he was my Little League coach.

He said: He was my Little League coach.

I looked at him, and I said: You are little PETEY OLSON?

So PETE OLSON and I come together to Congress in 2008 and found out we knew each other when we were kids. His dad worked for Champion, a big paper mill that went on to Houston.

I would also like to say that the Houston Oilers now play 1 hour from my home in Nashville. So we are proud to have them. I hope he still cheers for them in Nashville.

But what was interesting is we just said he is a year older, and I have never said this on the floor, but I would like to say this now: He is a year older than I, as his birthday is today. We had the same second grade teacher.

He said: Did you have Mrs. LeCates?

I said: I had Mrs. LeCates.

The story about Mrs. LeCates is that from the time summer was out that PETE OLSON left and before school commenced that I went into second grade with Mrs. LeCates, something momentous that summer happened in her life. Her son, Second Lieutenant Robert LeCates, was killed in Vietnam. It is really the only name I personally know on the wall when I go. You have heard of people and you have different names you know and you hear stories about, but he is the only person I had a personal connection to. So every time I go to the wall, I have told him that. I said: Every time I go to the wall, I look at Robert LeCates, and I look at his name.

It reminds me to this day that there are people who sacrifice their lives for us to be here and for us to do what we are doing, and we need to conduct ourselves worthy of people who gave the ultimate sacrifice for that. So that was our story.

But I just want to close with talking about our former chairman and ranking member, GREG WALDEN, and wish him well in his retirement. He is outstanding to work with, just outstanding to work with. No matter what the subcommittee, he knew the policy, he knew what was going on, and he had his handle on it. But he also let us go out and do our work and then bring issues to him and move forward with him as well, particularly on the SUPPORT Act. That is the opioid epidemic

bill, trying to address that. It has been a plague on my State like it has been on so many others.

He really gave people freedom to bring the best ideas and put all the best ideas together with both sides. He could always compromise without compromising his values and his principles. He said: If there is a way for both sides to win, let's find a way for both sides to win.

Mr. Speaker, I know the gentleman has yielded me as much time as I may consume. If I consumed everything to say what is good about you and the value you are to this institution, I would be here all afternoon because you have really made an impact on this institution. You have made an impact upon our conference.

I think people on both sides of the aisle have said your service here has made a difference, not for Congress, but through your service in Congress and for the country, and I thank you for that. We are going to miss you, and I wish you Godspeed as you move forward.

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

Mr. WALDEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself a minute or so here to thank my friend, the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. GUTHRIE) who, as you all know, is a terrific legislator, a bright mind. And he, too, has served his country with distinction in uniform and here in the Congress, and he will have a great future going forward in this institution.

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. CARTER).

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 5758, the Ceiling Fan Improvement Act. This legislation will update the energy efficiency standards for ceiling fans manufactured after January 21 of this year.

We are here today because the existing energy and efficiency standards for ceiling fans was insufficient to meet the characteristics of ceiling fans being manufactured.

Specifically, the energy conservation standards finalized in January 2017 didn't properly account for the different types of air flow of large ceiling fans. Therefore, the result of not changing this law could be the removal of large ceiling fans from the market because they won't be in compliance.

This issue is a great example of how now nuanced and challenging some of these issues and topics can be here in Congress. Thanks to the leadership of my good friend, Congressman GUTHRIE, and that of Chairwoman SCHAKOWSKY, we are now one step closer to getting this fix across the finish line.

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

and for the bipartisan efforts to get it here, and I urge all of my colleagues to support this legislation.

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

Mr. WALDEN. Mr. Speaker, I have no other speakers on my side of the aisle. It is good legislation, bipartisan. It should become law. I urge its passage, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I would urge support for this 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. 5758.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3 of House Resolution 965, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this question are postponed.

MEDICAL MARIJUANA RESEARCH ACT

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3797) to amend the Controlled Substances Act to make marijuana accessible for use by qualified marijuana researchers for medical purposes, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3797

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 "Medical Marijuana Research Act".

SEC. 2. FACILITATING MARIJUANA RESEARCH.

(a) PRODUCTION AND SUPPLY.—The Secretary of Health and Human Services—

(1) until the date on which the Secretary determines that manufacturers and distributors (other than the Federal Government) can ensure a sufficient supply of marijuana (as defined in section 102 of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 802), as amended by section 8) intended for research by qualified marijuana researchers registered pursuant to paragraph (3) of section 303(f) of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 823(f)), as added by section 3, shall—

(A) continue, through grants, contracts, or cooperative agreements, to produce marijuana through the National Institute on Drug Abuse Drug Supply Program;

(B) not later than one year after the date of enactment of this Act, act jointly with the Attorney General of the United States to establish and implement a specialized process for manufacturers and distributors, notwithstanding the registration requirements of section 303 of such Act (21 U.S.C. 823), to supply qualified marijuana researchers with marijuana products—

(i) available through State-authorized marijuana programs; and

(ii) consistent with the guidance issued under subsection (c); and

(C) not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, jointly convene with the Attorney General a meeting to initiate the development of the specialized process described in subparagraph (B); and

(2) beyond the date specified in paragraph (1), may, at the Secretary's discretion, continue—

(A) through grants, contracts, or cooperative agreements, to so produce marijuana; and

(B) to implement such specialized process.

(b) REQUIREMENT TO VERIFY REGISTRATION.—Before supplying marijuana to any person through the National Institute on Drug Abuse Drug Supply Program or through implementation of the specialized process established under subsection (a)(1)(B), the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall—

(1) require the person to submit documentation demonstrating that the person is a qualified marijuana researcher seeking to conduct research pursuant to section 303(f)(3) of the Controlled Substances Act, as added by subsection (d) of this section, or a manufacturer duly registered under section 303(l) of the Controlled Substances Act, as added by section 3 of this Act; and

(2) not later than 60 days after receipt of such documentation, review such documentation and verify that the marijuana will be used for such research (and for no other purpose authorized pursuant to this Act or the amendments made by this Act).

(c) GUIDANCE ON USE OF STATE-AUTHORIZED MARIJUANA PROGRAMS.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall issue guidance related to marijuana from State-authorized marijuana programs for research.

(d) RESEARCH.—Section 303(f) of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 823(f)) is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraphs (1) through (5) as subparagraphs (A) through (E), respectively;

(2) by striking "(f) The Attorney General" and inserting "(f)(1) The Attorney General";

(3) by striking "Registration applications" and inserting the following:

"(2) Registration applications";

(4) in paragraph (2), as so designated, by striking "schedule I" each place that term appears and inserting "schedule I, except marijuana,";

(5) by striking "Article 7" and inserting the following:

"(4) Article 7"; and

(6) by inserting before paragraph (4), as so designated, the following:

"(3)(A) The Attorney General shall register the applicant to conduct research with marijuana if—

"(i) the applicant is authorized to dispense, or conduct research with respect to, controlled substances in schedule I, II, III, IV, or V;

"(ii) the applicant is compliant with, and authorized to conduct the activities described in clause (i) under, the laws of the State in which the applicant practices; and

"(iii) in the case of an applicant pursuing clinical research, the applicant's clinical research protocol has been reviewed and authorized to proceed by the Secretary under section 505(i) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act.

"(B) An applicant registered under subparagraph (A) shall be referred to in this section as a 'qualified marijuana researcher'.

"(C)(i) Not later than 60 days after the date on which the Attorney General receives a complete application for registration under this paragraph, the Attorney General shall approve or deny the application.