

AFFORDABLE HOUSING OVER MANDATING EFFICIENCY
STANDARDS ACT

DECEMBER 30, 2025.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State
of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. GUTHRIE, from the Committee on Energy and Commerce,
submitted the following

R E P O R T

together with

MINORITY VIEWS

[To accompany H.R. 5184]

The Committee on Energy and Commerce, to whom was referred
the bill (H.R. 5184) to prohibit the Secretary of Energy from enforc-
ing energy efficiency standards applicable to manufactured hous-
ing, and for other purposes, having considered the same, reports fa-
vorably thereon with amendments and recommends that the bill as
amended do pass.

CONTENTS

	Page
Purpose and Summary	2
Background and Need for Legislation	3
Committee Action	4
Committee Votes	4
Oversight Findings and Recommendations	6
New Budget Authority, Entitlement Authority, and Tax Expenditures	6
Congressional Budget Office Estimate	6
Federal Mandates Statement	6
Statement of General Performance Goals and Objectives	6
Duplication of Federal Programs	6
Related Committee and Subcommittee Hearings	6
Committee Cost Estimate	8
Earmark, Limited Tax Benefits, and Limited Tariff Benefits	8
Advisory Committee Statement	8
Applicability to Legislative Branch	8
Section-by-Section Analysis of the Legislation	8
Changes in Existing Law Made by the Bill, as Reported	8
Minority, Additional, or Dissenting Views	11

The amendments are as follows:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Affordable Housing Over Mandating Efficiency Standards Act” or the “Affordable HOMES Act”.

SEC. 2. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR REVISIONS TO STANDARDS FOR MANUFACTURED HOUSING.

(a) RECOMMENDATIONS.—Section 413 of the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 (42 U.S.C. 17071) is amended—

(1) by amending subsection (a) to read as follows:

“(a) RECOMMENDATIONS FOR REVISIONS TO STANDARDS.—The Secretary may transmit to the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development recommendations for revisions to the preemptive energy conservation standards established under section 604(g) of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5403(g)).”;

(2) by amending subsection (b) to read as follows:

“(b) CRITERIA FOR RECOMMENDATIONS.—Any recommendations for revisions to a preemptive energy conservation standard transmitted under this section shall—

“(1) be based on a determination of the cost-effectiveness of such standard as proposed to be revised, taking into consideration life cycle construction and operating costs;

“(2) include estimates of the impact of such standard as proposed to be revised on the initial purchase price of manufactured homes; and

“(3) be developed taking into consideration—

“(A) factory construction techniques and limitations unique to manufactured homes;

“(B) climate zones established by the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development;

“(C) alternative methods that achieve equivalent or improved energy performance as compared to such standard as proposed to be revised; and

“(D) estimated payback periods for any added costs arising from such standard as proposed to be revised.”; and

(3) by striking subsection (c).

(b) NO FORCE OR EFFECT.—The final rule titled “Energy Conservation Program: Energy Conservation Standards for Manufactured Housing” published by the Department of Energy in the Federal Register on May 31, 2022 (87 Fed. Reg. 32728), shall have no force or effect.

Amend the title so as to read:

A bill to authorize the Secretary of Energy to transmit to the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development recommendations for changes to preemptive energy conservation standards applicable to manufactured homes.

PURPOSE AND SUMMARY

H.R. 5184, the Affordable Homes Over Mandating Efficiency Standards (Affordable HOMES) Act, was introduced by Representative Houchin (R-IN) on September 8, 2025, and referred to the Committee on Energy and Commerce on September 8, 2025. H.R. 5184 amends section 413 of the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 to allow the Secretary of Energy to provide recommendations regarding energy efficiency standards for manufactured housing, while maintaining the Department of Housing and Urban Development’s (HUD) sole authority for revising standards. This legislation would also nullify the final rule entitled “Energy Conservation Program; Standards for Manufactured Housing” published in the Federal Register on May 31, 2022.

BACKGROUND AND NEED FOR LEGISLATION

In 1974, Congress passed the National Manufactured Housing Construction and Safety Standards Act of 1974,¹ which designated the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) as the primary agency for setting energy efficiency standards for manufactured housing. HUD was statutorily instructed to develop energy conservation standards that were cost-effective to ensure the lowest total construction and operating costs,² and that take design and factory construction techniques of manufactured homes into consideration.³

HUD's exclusive authority over these energy conservation standards was maintained for more than three decades, until Congress gave authority to the Secretary of Energy to establish energy efficiency standards for manufactured housing in the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 (EISA).⁴ The EISA required the Secretary of Energy to establish energy conservation standards based on the most recent version of the International Energy Conservation Code (IECC).⁵

The authority granted to the DOE in these sections of the EISA creates two problems, the first being the creation of duplicative and conflicting regulations and standards. Authorizing a second agency to set standards creates duplicative regulations, unnecessary regulatory bottlenecks, and conflicting standards for the manufactured housing industry. The second issue is the statute's requirement that the DOE set its energy conservation standards for manufactured housing by using the most recent IECC code. The IECC codes are intended for site-built housing, not manufactured homes. Builders of site-built homes build according to a specific region, and the IECC is intended to reflect the unique characteristics of the region in which the home is being built. However, manufactured housing is not built on site and without the knowledge of the final location of the home. This makes IECC codes incompatible with energy conservation standards of manufactured homes.

In 2022, the DOE published a final rule titled “Energy Conservation Program: Energy Conservation Standards for Manufactured Housing” in the Federal Register.⁶ This final rule is problematic for the aforementioned reasons: the standards were set using IECC codes, which are insufficient with off-site, manufactured housing, and it created conflicting sets of standards between DOE and HUD.

The Committee finds it necessary to repeal this section of EISA and restore primacy of energy efficiency standards of manufactured housing to HUD. H.R. 5184 allows DOE to provide recommendations to HUD as the agency develops energy conservation standards for manufactured housing. At a time when the cost of housing continues to rise, overly stringent and duplicative standards that raise the cost of the most affordable form of housing do not benefit the American people. H.R. 5184 will streamline the standard set-

¹ Pub. L. No. 93-383.

² 42 U.S.C. § 5403(g)(2).

³ 42 U.S.C. § 5403(g)(3).

⁴ 42 U.S.C. § 17071(a)(1).

⁵ 42 U.S.C. § 17071(b)(1).

⁶ Dep't. of Energy, “Energy Conservation Program: Energy Conservation Standards for Manufactured Housing,” 87 Fed. Reg. 32728 (2022).

ting process, help lower the cost of manufactured housing, and increase housing affordability for home buyers.

COMMITTEE ACTION

On September 16, 2025, the Subcommittee on Energy held a legislative hearing on H.R. 5184. The Subcommittee received testimony from:

- Jeff Novak, Acting General Counsel and Principal Deputy General Counsel, U.S. Department of Energy;
- George Lowe, Vice President of Governmental Affairs and Public Policy, American Gas Association;
- Jennifer Cleary, Vice President of Regulatory Affairs, Association of Home Appliance Manufacturers;
- Brian Tebbenkamp, President and Owner, Patriot Homes Inc; and,
- Andrew deLaski, Executive Director, Appliance Standards Awareness Project.

On November 19, 2025, the Subcommittee on Energy met in open markup session and forwarded H.R. 5184, as amended, to the full Committee by a voice vote. On December 3, 2025, the full Committee on Energy and Commerce met in open markup session and ordered H.R. 5184, without amendment, favorably reported to the House by a record vote of 30 yeas and 16 nays.

COMMITTEE VOTES

Clause 3(b) of rule XIII requires the Committee to list the record votes on the motion to report legislation and amendments thereto. The following reflects the record votes taken during the Committee consideration:

As of 02/24/2025

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE
119TH CONGRESS
ROLL CALL VOTE # 13

BILL: H.R. 5184, Affordable Housing Over Mandating Efficiency Standards Act

AMENDMENT: Final Passage

DISPOSITION: Agreed to, by a roll call vote of 30 yeas to 16 nays.

REPRESENTATIVE	YEAS	NAYS	PRESENT	REPRESENTATIVE	YEAS	NAYS	PRESENT
Mr. Guthrie	X			Mr. Pallone		X	
Mr. Latta	X			Ms. DeGette		X	
Mr. Griffith	X			Ms. Schakowsky		X	
Mr. Bilirakis				Ms. Matsui		X	
Mr. Hudson				Ms. Castor		X	
Mr. Carter (GA)	X			Mr. Tonko		X	
Mr. Palmer	X			Ms. Clarke			
Mr. Dunn	X			Mr. Ruiz		X	
Mr. Crenshaw				Mr. Peters	X		
Mr. Joyce	X			Mrs. Dingell		X	
Mr. Weber	X			Mr. Veasey			
Mr. Allen	X			Ms. Kelly			
Mr. Balderson	X			Ms. Barragán		X	
Mr. Fulcher	X			Mr. Soto	X		
Mr. Pfluger				Ms. Schrier		X	
Mrs. Harshbarger	X			Ms. Trahan	X		
Mrs. Miller-Meeks	X			Ms. Fletcher		X	
Mrs. Cammack	X			Ms. Ocasio-Cortez		X	
Mr. Obernolte	X			Mr. Auchincloss	X		
Mr. James	X			Mr. Carter (LA)		X	
Mr. Bentz	X			Mr. Menendez		X	
Mrs. Houchin	X			Mr. Mullin		X	
Mr. Fry	X			Mr. Landsman	X		
Ms. Lee	X			Ms. McClellan		X	
Mr. Langworthy	X						
Mr. Kean	X						
Mr. Rulli	X						
Mr. Evans							
Mr. Goldman	X						
Mrs. Fedorchak	X						

12/03/2025

OVERSIGHT FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Pursuant to clause 2(b)(1) of rule X and clause 3(c)(1) of rule XIII, the Committee held hearings and made findings that are reflected in this report.

NEW BUDGET AUTHORITY, ENTITLEMENT AUTHORITY, AND TAX EXPENDITURES

Pursuant to clause 3(c)(2) of rule XIII, the Committee finds that H.R. 5184 would result in no new or increased budget authority, entitlement authority, or tax expenditures or revenues.

CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE ESTIMATE

Pursuant to clause 3(c)(3) of rule XIII, at the time this report was filed, the cost estimate prepared by the Director of the Congressional Budget Office pursuant to section 402 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 was not available.

FEDERAL MANDATES STATEMENT

The Committee adopts as its own the estimate of Federal mandates prepared by the Director of the Congressional Budget Office pursuant to section 423 of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act.

STATEMENT OF GENERAL PERFORMANCE GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Pursuant to clause 3(c)(4) of rule XIII, the general performance goal or objective of this legislation is to amend section 413 of the Energy Independence and Security Act (EISA) of 2007 relating to energy efficiency standards for manufactured housing. This legislation also nullifies the final rule titled “Energy Conservation Program: Standards for Manufactured Housing,” published in the Federal Register on May 31, 2022.

DUPLICATION OF FEDERAL PROGRAMS

Pursuant to clause 3(c)(5) of rule XIII, no provision of H.R. 5184 is known to be duplicative of another Federal program, including any program that was included in a report to Congress pursuant to section 21 of Public Law 111-139 or the most recent Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance.

RELATED COMMITTEE AND SUBCOMMITTEE HEARINGS

Pursuant to clause 3(c)(6) of rule XIII, the following related hearing was used to develop or consider H.R. 5184:

On February 5, 2025, the Subcommittee on Energy held a hearing on H.R. 5184. The title of the hearing was “Powering America’s Future: Unleashing American Energy.” The Subcommittee received testimony from:

- Amanda Eversole, Executive Vice President and Chief Advocacy Officer, American Petroleum Institute;
- Brigham McCown, Senior Fellow and Director, Initiative on American Energy Security, The Hudson Institute;
- Gary Arnold, Business Manager, Denver Pipefitters Local 208; and,
- Tyler O’Conner, Partner, Crowell & Moring LLP.

On February 26, 2025, the Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations held a hearing on H.R. 5184. The title of the hearing was “Examining the Biden Administration’s Energy and Environment Spending Push.” The Subcommittee received testimony from:

- Johnathan Black, Chief Advisor for Strategic Planning and Program Oversight, Office of Inspector General, U.S. Department of Energy;
- J. Alfredo Gomez, Director, Natural Resources and Environment team, U.S. Government Accountability Office;
- Nicole Murley, Acting Inspector General, Office of Inspector General, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency; and,
- Frank Russo, Director, Natural Resources and Environment team, U.S. Government Accountability Office.

On March 5, 2025, the Subcommittee on Energy held a hearing on H.R. 5184. The title of the hearing was “Scaling for Growth: Meeting the Demand for Reliable, Affordable Electricity.” The Subcommittee received testimony from:

- Todd Brickhouse, CEO and General Manager, Basin Electric Power Cooperative;
- Asim Z. Haque, Senior Vice President for Governmental and Member Services, PJM;
- Noel W. Black, Senior Vice President of Regulatory Affairs, Southern Company; and,
- Tyler H. Norris, James B. Duke Fellow, Duke University.

On September 9, 2025, the Subcommittee on Energy held a hearing on H.R. 5184. The title of the hearing was “Building the American Dream: Examining Affordability, Choice, and Security in Appliance and Buildings Policies.” The Subcommittee received testimony from:

- Buddy Hughes, Chairman, National Association of Home Builders;
- Ben Lieberman, Senior Fellow, Competitive Enterprise Institute;
- Jim Steffes, Senior Vice President of Regulatory Affairs, Washington Gas; and,
- Kara Saul-Rinaldi, Chief Policy Officer, Building Performance Association.

On September 16, 2025, the Subcommittee on Energy held a legislative hearing on H.R. 5184. The title of the hearing was “Appliance and Buildings Policies: Restoring the American Dream of Home Ownership and Consumer Choice.” The Subcommittee received testimony from:

- Jeff Novak, Acting General Counsel and Principal Deputy General Counsel, U.S. Department of Energy;
- George Lowe, Vice President of Governmental Affairs and Public Policy, American Gas Association;
- Jennifer Cleary, Vice President of Regulatory Affairs, Association of Home Appliance Manufacturers;
- Brian Tebbenkamp, President and Owner, Patriot Homes Inc.; and,
- Andrew deLaski, Executive Director, Appliance Standards Awareness Project.

COMMITTEE COST ESTIMATE

Pursuant to clause 3(d)(1) of rule XIII, the Committee adopts as its own the cost estimate prepared by the Director of the Congressional Budget Office pursuant to section 402 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974. At the time this report was filed, the estimate was not available.

EARMARK, LIMITED TAX BENEFITS, AND LIMITED TARIFF BENEFITS

Pursuant to clause 9(e), 9(f), and 9(g) of rule XXI, the Committee finds that H.R. 5184 contains no earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE STATEMENT

No advisory committees within the meaning of section 5(b) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act were created by this legislation.

APPLICABILITY TO LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

The Committee finds that the legislation does not relate to the terms and conditions of employment or access to public services or accommodations within the meaning of section 102(b)(3) of the Congressional Accountability Act.

SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS OF THE LEGISLATION

Section 1: Short title

Section 1 provides the short title of “Affordable Housing Over Mandating Efficiency Standards Act” or the “Affordable HOMES Act.”

Section 2: Repeal of authority to establish standards for manufactured housing

Section 2 amends section 413 of the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 (EISA) to repeal DOE’s authority to set energy efficiency standards for manufactured housing, while maintaining an advisory role to HUD.

Additionally, this section nullifies the DOE final rule titled “Energy Conservation Program: Energy Conservation Standards for Manufactured Housing,” published in the Federal Register on May 31, 2022.

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW MADE BY THE BILL, AS REPORTED

In compliance with clause 3(e) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, changes in existing law made by the bill, as reported, are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in italics, and existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

ENERGY INDEPENDENCE AND SECURITY ACT OF 2007

* * * * *

TITLE IV—ENERGY SAVINGS IN BUILDINGS AND INDUSTRY

Subtitle A—Residential Building Efficiency

* * * * *

SEC. 413. ENERGY CODE IMPROVEMENTS APPLICABLE TO MANUFACTURED HOUSING.

[(a) ESTABLISHMENT OF STANDARDS.—

[(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 4 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall by regulation establish standards for energy efficiency in manufactured housing.

[(2) NOTICE, COMMENT, AND CONSULTATION.—Standards described in paragraph (1) shall be established after—

[(A) notice and an opportunity for comment by manufacturers of manufactured housing and other interested parties; and

[(B) consultation with the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, who may seek further counsel from the Manufactured Housing Consensus Committee.

[(b) REQUIREMENTS.—

[(1) INTERNATIONAL ENERGY CONSERVATION CODE.—The energy conservation standards established under this section shall be based on the most recent version of the International Energy Conservation Code (including supplements), except in cases in which the Secretary finds that the code is not cost-effective, or a more stringent standard would be more cost-effective, based on the impact of the code on the purchase price of manufactured housing and on total life-cycle construction and operating costs.

[(2) CONSIDERATIONS.—The energy conservation standards established under this section may—

[(A) take into consideration the design and factory construction techniques of manufactured homes;

[(B) be based on the climate zones established by the Department of Housing and Urban Development rather than the climate zones under the International Energy Conservation Code; and

[(C) provide for alternative practices that result in net estimated energy consumption equal to or less than the specified standards.

[(3) UPDATING.—The energy conservation standards established under this section shall be updated not later than—

[(A) 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act; and

[(B) 1 year after any revision to the International Energy Conservation Code.

[(c) ENFORCEMENT.—Any manufacturer of manufactured housing that violates a provision of the regulations under subsection (a) is liable to the United States for a civil penalty in an amount not exceeding 1 percent of the manufacturer's retail list price of the manufactured housing. **]**

(a) RECOMMENDATIONS FOR REVISIONS TO STANDARDS.—The Secretary may transmit to the Secretary of Housing and Urban Devel-

opment recommendations for revisions to the preemptive energy conservation standards established under section 604(g) of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5403(g)).

(b) CRITERIA FOR RECOMMENDATIONS.—Any recommendations for revisions to a preemptive energy conservation standard transmitted under this section shall—

- (1) be based on a determination of the cost-effectiveness of such standard as proposed to be revised, taking into consideration life cycle construction and operating costs;
- (2) include estimates of the impact of such standard as proposed to be revised on the initial purchase price of manufactured homes; and
- (3) be developed taking into consideration—
 - (A) factory construction techniques and limitations unique to manufactured homes;
 - (B) climate zones established by the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development;
 - (C) alternative methods that achieve equivalent or improved energy performance as compared to such standard as proposed to be revised; and
 - (D) estimated payback periods for any added costs arising from such standard as proposed to be revised.

* * * * *

MINORITY VIEWS

H.R. 5184, the “Affordable Housing Over Mandating Efficiency Standards Act,” prevents households that live in manufactured housing from benefiting from energy efficiency standards that are established by energy sector experts. Specifically, H.R. 5184 amends Section 413 of the bipartisan Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 (EISA) and removes this authority from the Department of Energy’s (DOE) jurisdiction, thus sending energy efficiency standards for manufactured homes to another federal agency that does not specialize in energy efficiency rulemaking. Additionally, the bill prevents DOE’s May 2022 energy conservation standard for manufactured housing from taking effect and lowering household utility bills. For these reasons, the Committee Minority strongly opposes H.R. 5184.

H.R. 5184 amends section 413 of EISA, shifting authority of manufactured housing efficiency standards to the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). EISA passed in a bipartisan fashion, and Congress explicitly directed DOE to develop energy efficiency standards for manufactured homes. The law directs DOE to base the standards on the most recent International Energy Conservation Code (IECC) unless the Secretary finds that IECC is not cost-effective or that a more stringent standard would be cost-effective.¹ Prior to the passage of EISA, HUD, which was responsible for energy standards for manufactured homes, had not updated its energy provisions since 1994.² EISA requires DOE to provide notice and the opportunity for comment from manufacturers and stakeholders, and to consult with the HUD Secretary on energy efficiency standards for manufactured housing.³ DOE has a rigorous rulemaking process with extensive stakeholder engagement and energy sector expert input, and has significant experience setting energy efficiency standards. Amending Section 413 of EISA undermines this important DOE authority.

H.R. 5184 also prevents the final rule titled “Energy Conservation Program: Standards for Manufactured Housing” published in the Federal Register on May 31, 2022, from having any effect. In May 2022, DOE finalized a court-mandated rule adopting energy conservation standards for new manufactured homes. The rule will help those living in manufactured housing save up to \$475 per year on average on their utility bills.⁴ Energy costs are about 70 percent higher per square foot in manufactured homes compared to site-

¹ Congressional Research Service, *Housing Issues in the 118th Congress* (Jan. 19, 2024) (R47628).

² American Council for an Energy-Efficient Economy, *Biden Standard for Manufactured Homes Will Leave Low-Income Households with High Energy Bills* (May 18, 2022) (press release).

³ See note 1.

⁴ Department of Energy, *DOE Updates Mobile Home Efficiency Standards to Lower Household Energy Bills* (May 18, 2022) (press release).

built homes.⁵ The median energy burden of manufactured housing residents is 39 percent higher than that of single-family households.⁶ The Committee Minority believes it is important to support this standard and the crucial savings the standard will provide for these households.

In developing the May 2022 final rule, DOE consulted HUD to appropriately balance the upfront costs of manufactured homes with long-term affordability, recognizing that “access to affordable housing and reducing energy burdens of the purchasers are of the utmost importance in the manufactured housing market.”⁷ Thus, to accommodate price-sensitive, low-income purchasers of manufactured homes, DOE adopted a tiered approach based on the size of the manufactured home in the final rule.⁸ As such, the final rule is cost-effective, with the benefits of the rule far outweighing the costs.

Additionally, H.R. 5184 was amended during the November 19, 2025, Subcommittee on Energy markup to allow DOE to submit recommendations for revisions to HUD’s conservation standards for manufactured housing based on specific criteria. While the amendment marginally improved the bill by removing the outright repeal of section 413 of EISA, the amendment still failed to address the major flaws in the underlying bill. As amended, H.R. 5184 still nullifies DOE’s May 2022 manufactured housing energy conservation standard, jeopardizing more than \$5 billion in savings for manufactured housing residents.⁹ As amended, the bill still undermines DOE’s authority to set efficiency standards by shifting the responsibility to HUD. The bill fails to specify what HUD should do with DOE’s recommendations; even if DOE submitted recommendations, it is likely that they will have no effect.

Entrusting HUD with setting efficiency standards for manufactured homes will not improve affordability. As previously mentioned, when HUD was the lead agency responsible for setting energy efficiency standards for manufactured homes prior to the passage of EISA, the agency had failed to meaningfully update the standards since 1994, leaving manufactured housing residents with disproportionately high energy bills for years. By repealing DOE’s court-mandated and long-awaited energy conservation standard for manufactured homes, H.R. 5184 deprives residents of significant and desperately needed cost savings. At a time when electricity prices are up thirteen percent nationwide, strong energy efficiency standards are imperative to safeguard consumers.¹⁰

⁵See note 2.

⁶American Council for an Energy-Efficient Economy, *How High Are Household Energy Burdens?* (Sept. 2020).

⁷Department of Energy, *Energy Conservation Program: Energy Conservation Standards for Manufactured Housing*, 87 Fed. Reg. 32746 (May 31, 2022) (final rule).

⁸Department of Energy, *Energy Conservation Program: Energy Conservation Standards for Manufactured Housing*, 87 Fed. Reg. 32728 (May 31, 2022) (final rule).

⁹Building Safety Journal, *Department of Energy finalizes rule for Energy Conservation Standards for Manufactured Housing* (June 9, 2025) (<https://www.iccsafe.org/building-safety-journal/bsj-technical/department-of-energy-finalizes-rule-for-energy-conservation-standards-for-manufactured-housing/>).

¹⁰Climate Power, *Trump’s Energy Crisis* (Dec. 2025).

For the reasons stated above, we dissent from the views contained in the Committee's report.

FRANK PALLONE, Jr.
Ranking Member, Committee on Energy and Commerce.

