

Himes	McDowell	Schakowsky
Hinson	McGarvey	Schmidt
Horsford	McGovern	Schneider
Houchin	McGuire	Scholten
Houlahan	McIver	Schrier
Hoyer	Meeks	Schweikert
Hoyle (OR)	Mejia	Scott (VA)
Hudson	Menefee	Scott, Austin
Huffman	Menendez	Self
Huizenga	Meng	Sessions
Hunt	Messmer	Sewell
Hurd (CO)	Meuser	Sherman
Issa	Mfume	Shreve
Ivey	Miller (IL)	Simon
Jack	Miller (OH)	Simon
Jackson (IL)	Miller (WV)	Simpson
Jackson (TX)	Miller-Meeeks	Smith (MO)
Jacobs	Mills	Smith (NE)
James	Min	Smith (NJ)
Jayapal	Moolenaar	Smith (WA)
Jeffries	Moore (AL)	Smucker
Johnson (GA)	Moore (NC)	Sorensen
Johnson (LA)	Moore (UT)	Soto
Johnson (SD)	Moore (WI)	Spartz
Johnson (TX)	Moore (WV)	Stansbury
Jordan	Moran	Stanton
Joyce (OH)	Morelle	Stauber
Joyce (PA)	Morrison	Steil
Kamlager-Dove	Moskowitz	Steube
Kaptur	Mrvan	Stevens
Keating	Mullin	Strickland
Kelly (IL)	Murphy	Strong
Kelly (MS)	Nadler	Stutzman
Kelly (PA)	Neal	Subramanyam
Kennedy (NY)	Neguse	Suozi
Kennedy (UT)	Nehls	Sykes
Khanna	Newhouse	Takano
Kiggans (VA)	Norcross	Taylor
Kiley (CA)	Norcoran	Tenney
Kim	Nunn (IA)	Thanedar
Knott	Obernolte	Thompson (CA)
Krishnamoorthi	Ocasio-Cortez	Thompson (MS)
Kustoff	Ogles	Thompson (PA)
LaHood	Olszewski	Tiffany
LaLota	Omar	Timmons
Landsman	Onder	Titus
Langworthy	Owens	Tokuda
Larsen (WA)	Pallone	Tonko
Larson (CT)	Palmer	Torres (CA)
Latimer	Panetta	Torres (NY)
Latta	Pappas	Trahan
Lawler	Patronis	Tran
Lee (FL)	Pelosi	Turner (OH)
Lee (NV)	Perez	Underwood
Lee (PA)	Perry	Valadao
Levin	Peters	Van Drew
Liccardo	Pettersen	Van Dyne
Lieu	Pfleger	Van Epps
Lofgren	Pingree	Van Orden
Loudermilk	Pocan	Vargas
Lucas	Pou	Vasquez
Luna	Pressley	Veasey
Luttrell	Quigley	Velázquez
Lynch	Randall	Vindman
Mace	Raskin	Wagner
Mackenzie	Reschenthaler	Walberg
Magaziner	Riley (NY)	Walkinshaw
Malliotakis	Rivas	Wasserman
Maloy	Rogers (AL)	Schultz
Mann	Rogers (KY)	Waters
Mannion	Rose	Watson Coleman
Massie	Ross	Weber (TX)
Mast	Rouzer	Webster (FL)
Matsui	Roy	Westerman
McBath	Ruiz	Whitesides
McBride	Rullin	Wied
McCaul	Rutherford	Williams (GA)
McClain	Ryan	Williams (TX)
McClellan	Salazar	Wilson (SC)
McClintock	Salinas	Wittman
McCollum	Sánchez	Womack
McCormick	Scalise	Yakym
McDonald Rivet	Scanlon	Zinke

NAYS—2

Ramirez

Tlaib

NOT VOTING—10

Crenshaw
Dunn (FL)
Feenstra
Kean

Leger Fernandez
Letlow
McClain Delaney
Moulton

Stefanik
Wilson (FL)

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

NATIONWIDE CONSUMER AND FUEL RETAILER CHOICE ACT OF 2025

Mr. GUTHRIE. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 1224, I call up the bill H.R. 1346, to amend the Clean Air Act with respect to the ethanol waiver for Reid Vapor Pressure under that Act, and for other purposes, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the bill. The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. VAN DREW). Pursuant to House Resolution 1224, the bill is considered read.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1346

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

SECTION 1. YEAR-ROUND E15 AND RFS REFORM.

(a) ETHANOL WAIVER.—

(1) EXISTING WAIVERS.—Section 211(f)(4) of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7545(f)(4)) is amended—

(A) by striking “(4) The Administrator, upon” and inserting the following:

“(4) WAIVERS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator, on”;

(B) in subparagraph (A) (as so designated)—

(i) in the first sentence—

(I) by striking “of this subsection” each place it appears; and

(II) by striking “if he determines” and inserting “if the Administrator determines”;

(ii) in the second sentence, by striking “The Administrator” and inserting the following:

“(B) FINAL ACTION.—The Administrator”;

(C) by adding at the end the following:

“(C) REID VAPOR PRESSURE.—A fuel or fuel additive may be introduced into commerce if—

“(i)(I) the Administrator determines that the fuel or fuel additive is substantially similar to a fuel or fuel additive utilized in the certification of any model year vehicle pursuant to paragraph (1)(A); or

“(II) the fuel or fuel additive has been granted a waiver under subparagraph (A) and meets all of the conditions of that waiver other than any limitation of the waiver with respect to the Reid Vapor Pressure of the fuel or fuel additive; and

“(ii) the fuel or fuel additive meets all other applicable Reid Vapor Pressure requirements under subsection (h).”.

(2) REID VAPOR PRESSURE LIMITATION.—Section 211(h) of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7545(h)) is amended—

(A) by striking “vapor pressure” each place it appears and inserting “Vapor Pressure”;

(B) in paragraph (4), in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking “10 percent” and inserting “10 to 15 percent”;

(C) in paragraph (5)(A)—

(i) by striking “Upon notification, accompanied by” and inserting “On receipt of a notification that is submitted after the date of enactment of the Farm, Food, and National Security Act of 2026, and is accompanied by appropriate”;

(ii) by striking “10 percent” and inserting “10 to 15 percent”;

(iii) by adding at the end the following:

“Upon the enactment of the Farm, Food, and National Security Act of 2026, any State for which the notification from the Governor of a State was submitted after January 1, 2022, and before the date of enactment of the Farm, Food, and National Security Act of 2026 and to which

the Administrator applied the Reid Vapor Pressure limitation established by paragraph (1) shall instead have the Reid Vapor Pressure limitation established by paragraph (4) apply to all fuel blends containing gasoline and 10 to 15 percent denatured anhydrous ethanol that are sold, offered for sale, dispensed, supplied, offered for supply, transported, or introduced into commerce in the area during the high ozone season.”.

(b) DEFINITION OF SMALL REFINING COMPANY.—Section 211(o)(1) of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7545(o)(1)) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subparagraph (L) as subparagraph (M); and

(2) by inserting after subparagraph (K) the following:

“(L) SMALL REFINING COMPANY.—The term ‘small refining company’ means a company, entity, or group of affiliated entities, including through subsidiaries, parent companies, joint ventures, holding companies, spin-offs, or other associated corporate or legal structures, the daily average aggregate production of obligated fuels of which for calendar year 2025 did not exceed 75,000 barrels per day across all of the facilities of the company, entity, or group of affiliated entities that produced transportation fuel subject to the requirements of paragraph (2).”.

(c) TERMINATION OF PETITIONS; ADJUSTED SMALL REFINING COMPANY OBLIGATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 211(o)(9) of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7545(o)(9)) is amended—

(A) in subparagraph (B)—

(i) in clause (i), by striking “A small” and inserting “Subject to clause (iv), a small”;

(ii) by adding at the end the following:

“(iv) TERMINATION OF EXEMPTION AND PETITIONS.—

“(I) IN GENERAL.—Beginning in calendar year 2028, the Administrator may not apply or enforce any extension of an exemption granted pursuant to a petition under this subparagraph or otherwise continue to enforce the exemption under subparagraph (A) with respect to any small refinery.

“(II) LIMITATION ON PETITIONS.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law—

“(aa) no small refinery may petition for an extension under this subparagraph with respect to any calendar year after calendar year 2027;

“(bb) the Administrator may not consider any petition for an extension under this subparagraph, with respect to any calendar year, that is submitted after July 1, 2028; and

“(cc) to the maximum extent practicable, the Administrator shall, not later than October 1, 2028, act on all outstanding petitions.”;

(B) by redesignating subparagraphs (C) and (D) as subparagraphs (D) and (E), respectively; and

(C) by inserting after subparagraph (B) the following:

“(C) ADJUSTED COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENTS FOR SMALL REFINING COMPANIES.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—Beginning in calendar year 2028, the Administrator shall, subject to clause (ii), reduce the compliance requirements of each small refining company under paragraph (2) by 75 percent.

“(ii) NO SUBSEQUENT REDESIGNATION.—If the average aggregate daily production of obligated fuels of a small refining company exceeds the limit described in paragraph (1)(L) in calendar year 2026 or any subsequent calendar year, the small refining company shall no longer be eligible for the adjusted compliance requirements under clause (i) during that calendar year or any subsequent calendar year, regardless of whether the average aggregate daily production of obligated fuels of the small refining company drops below that limit again.”.

(2) SAVINGS PROVISION.—Nothing in this Act or an amendment made by this Act affects any remedy available to a small refinery (as defined in paragraph (1) of section 211(o) of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7545(o))) with respect to petitions for extensions of exemptions under paragraph (9) of that section and, for purposes of

the application of such extensions and the review of the denial of such petitions, section 211(o)(9) of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7545(o)(9)) shall be applied as in effect on the day before the date of enactment of this Act.

(d) GENERATION OF CREDITS BY SMALL REFINERIES UNDER THE RENEWABLE FUEL PROGRAM.—Section 211(o)(9) of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7545(o)(9)) is further amended by adding at the end the following:

“(F) CREDITS GENERATED FOR 2016–2018 COMPLIANCE YEARS.—

“(i) RULE.—For any small refinery described in clause (ii) or (iii), the credits described in the respective clause shall be—

“(I) returned to the small refinery and, notwithstanding paragraph (5)(C), deemed eligible for future compliance years; or

“(II) applied as a credit in the EPA Moderated Transaction System (EMTS) account of the small refinery.

“(ii) COMPLIANCE YEARS 2016 AND 2017.—Clause (i) applies with respect to any small refinery that—

“(I) retired credits generated for compliance years 2016 or 2017; and

“(II) submitted a petition under subparagraph (B)(i) for that compliance year that remained outstanding as of December 1, 2022.

“(iii) COMPLIANCE YEAR 2018.—In addition to small refineries described in clause (ii), clause (i) applies with respect to any small refinery—

“(I) that submitted a petition under subparagraph (B)(i) for compliance year 2018 by September 1, 2019;

“(II) that retired credits generated for compliance year 2018 as part of the compliance demonstration of the small refinery for compliance year 2018 by March 31, 2019; and

“(III) for which—

“(aa) the petition remained outstanding as of December 1, 2022; or

“(bb) the Administrator denied the petition as of July 1, 2022, and has not returned the retired credits as of December 1, 2022.”

(e) PROHIBITION ON REALLOCATION OF OBLIGATED VOLUMES.—Section 211(o)(9) of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7545(o)(9)) is further amended by adding at the end the following:

“(G) PROHIBITION ON REALLOCATION.—For the purpose of making the determinations in paragraph (2)(B)(ii), for calendar year 2028 and each calendar year thereafter, the Administrator may not reallocate to other persons any renewable fuel obligation applicable to a small refining company the compliance requirements of which were reduced pursuant to subparagraph (C).”

(f) FUEL INFRASTRUCTURE RULEMAKING.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency shall, after a period of notice and public comment, finalize a rule modifying the regulations of the Environmental Protection Agency under the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7401 et seq.) and the Solid Waste Disposal Act (42 U.S.C. 6901 et seq.) (commonly known as the “Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976”) relating to the sale and distribution of gasoline-ethanol blends that contain greater than 10 volume percent ethanol and less than or equal to 15 volume percent ethanol.

(2) REQUIREMENT.—In finalizing the rule required under paragraph (1), the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency shall modify the E15 fuel dispenser labeling requirements and the underground storage tank regulations of the Environmental Protection Agency with respect to compatibility with gasoline-ethanol blends.

(g) EXEMPTION FOR AT-RISK QUALIFYING SMALL REFINERIES.—Section 211(o)(9) of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7545(o)(9)) is further amended by adding at the end the following:

“(H) EXEMPTION FOR AT-RISK QUALIFYING SMALL REFINERIES.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—Beginning in calendar year 2028, not later than December 31 of a calendar

year, a qualifying small refinery may petition the Administrator for an exemption from compliance with the requirements of paragraph (2) for such calendar year for the reason of the imminent risk of closure, permanent idling, or conversion to a renewable fuel production facility.

“(ii) MATTERS INCLUDED IN PETITIONS.—In submitting a petition for an exemption under clause (i), a qualifying small refinery shall include in such petition the following:

“(I) Information demonstrating that—

“(aa) the qualifying small refinery is at imminent risk of closure, permanent idling, or conversion to a renewable fuel production facility;

“(bb) such risk is solely caused by the cost of compliance with the requirements of paragraph (2); and

“(cc) the ownership of the qualifying small refinery has not changed after the date of enactment of this paragraph.

“(II) An attestation, executed by a senior corporate officer (or any equivalent position) with direct responsibility for the applicable operations of the qualifying small refinery, certifying that the information included under subclause (I) is correct.

“(iii) PUBLIC DISCLOSURE.—Any petition submitted under this subparagraph, including any information, attestation, or other supporting documentation included in such a petition—

“(I) shall not be eligible for treatment as confidential business information for purposes of section 114(c) or any other provision of law; and

“(II) shall be made publicly available by the Administrator not later than 30 days after the date of such submission.

“(iv) DEADLINE FOR ACTION ON PETITIONS.—The Administrator shall act on any petition submitted by a qualifying small refinery for an exemption under this subparagraph not later than 90 days after the date of receipt of the petition.

“(v) ADMINISTRATOR DETERMINATION.—The Administrator may grant an exemption under this subparagraph only upon a determination by the Administrator that the petition submitted for the exemption adequately demonstrates the matters specified in items (aa) through (cc) of clause (ii)(I) and includes the attestation described in clause (ii)(II).

“(vi) SCOPE AND DURATION.—An exemption granted for a qualifying small refinery under this subparagraph—

“(I) may exempt the qualifying small refinery from compliance with the requirements of paragraph (2) in whole or in part;

“(II) may only exempt the qualifying small refinery from compliance with the requirements of paragraph (2) to the extent necessary to prevent the closure, permanent idling, or conversion described in clause (i); and

“(III) shall only apply with respect to the calendar year for which the petition for the exemption is submitted.

“(vii) EXEMPTED VOLUMES.—

“(I) IN GENERAL.—In acting on petitions submitted by qualifying small refineries for exemptions under this subparagraph, the Administrator may not exempt, in total, renewable fuel obligations for qualifying small refineries such that the total volume of renewable fuel so exempted exceeds the relevant volume cap for the applicable calendar year described in subclause (II).

“(II) VOLUME CAP.—The volume cap described in this subclause is—

“(aa) for calendar year 2028, the volume of all renewable fuel, including advanced biofuel, cellulosic biofuel, biomass-based diesel, and conventional biofuel, that the Administrator determines has, in total, an energy content equal to the energy content of 150 million gallons of conventional biofuel; and

“(bb) for each calendar year after calendar year 2028, the volume of renewable fuel determined under item (aa), as adjusted by the Administrator in direct proportion to any changes to the applicable volume of renewable fuel established for the calendar year under paragraph

(2)(B)(ii) as compared to the applicable volume of renewable fuel established for calendar year 2028.

“(viii) QUALIFYING SMALL REFINERY DEFINED.—In this subparagraph, the term ‘qualifying small refinery’ means a small refinery—

“(I) that received an extension of an exemption under paragraph (9); or

“(II)(aa) for which the average aggregate daily crude oil throughput for a calendar year (as determined by dividing the aggregate throughput for the calendar year by the number of days in the calendar year) does not exceed 10,000 barrels; and

“(bb) that began production on or after January 1, 2007, and before January 1, 2026.”

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 1224, an amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of the Rules Committee Print 119-28 is adopted and the bill, as amended, is considered read.

The bill, as amended, shall be debated for 1 hour, equally divided and controlled by the chair and the ranking minority member on the Committee on Energy and Commerce, or their respective designees.

The gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. GUTHRIE) and the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) will each control 30 minutes.

The chair recognizes the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. GUTHRIE).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GUTHRIE. 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. 1346.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise to speak on H.R. 1346, the Nationwide Consumer and Fuel Retailer Choice Act of 2025. The bill before us today, specifically the substitute text, was developed by some members of the Rural Domestic Energy Council established by the House in January to work with the stakeholders to identify potential reforms to the RFS program.

The underlying bill will allow for year-round sale of 15 percent ethanol and gasoline, which farmers say is needed to provide an additional market for their crops without impacting air quality.

□ 1600

Some Members have noted that the proposal would make it more difficult for small refineries, which already face economic and regulatory hardship, to continue to qualify for existing exemptions of RFS obligations and risk their closure as a result.

Consideration of this bill today does not mean the work to modernize the RFS program is finished and that other reforms shouldn't be considered.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 1346, the Nationwide Consumer and Fuel Retailer Choice Act. I am a supporter of the Renewable Fuel Standard, including allowing the voluntary year-round sale of gasoline with 15 percent ethanol, known as E15, because it lowers prices for American drivers, supports our farmers, and fosters investment in cleaner transportation fuels.

That is why we are here today, to preserve and expand the availability of a cheaper and cleaner fuel option for the driving public. Blending more biofuels, like ethanol, into gasoline displaces demand for petroleum, helping to bring down gas prices for consumers.

That is particularly important when Trump's reckless war of choice in Iran is driving up prices at the pump for Americans. Just yesterday, new inflation data showed that, overall, energy prices are up nearly 18 percent over the last year, and Americans cannot afford Trump's price spikes.

Issues concerning the Renewable Fuel Standard have a long bipartisan history. For example, at the end of 2024, Democrats and Republicans from the Energy and Commerce Committee worked to secure meaningful provisions in a bipartisan, bicameral, end-of-the-year government funding package.

That agreement included similar year-round E15 language that would have lowered costs and made a meaningful difference in the lives of hard-working Americans. Allowing year-round E15 would have ensured that Americans have access to homegrown biofuels that save drivers money at the pump and help insulate people from dramatic global price fluctuations.

Congress had a chance to address the year-round E15 issue then, but Speaker JOHNSON backed out of that bipartisan, bicameral deal because Elon Musk, of all people, voiced his opposition to it. This problem of Republicans' own making has persisted with no resolution for more than 2 years now.

Earlier this year, Speaker JOHNSON set up an E15 Rural Domestic Energy Council of only Republican Members to bring a new E15 deal to the House floor. This council operated without transparency, abandoned bipartisan cooperation, and ignored longstanding and clear Energy and Commerce Committee jurisdiction on legislation amending the Clean Air Act and the Renewable Fuel Standard.

Next, they tried to slip this deal into the farm bill but were blocked by Republican opposition and a score from the Congressional Budget Office.

The net effect of the deal brokered by the Republican-only E15 Rural Domestic Energy Council would be a \$2.3 billion increase in the deficit over a 10-year window.

The Republican majority scratched the amendment because it costs money, and here we are, debating a standalone version to allow them to get around their budget requirements.

Republicans like to give the impression that they are fiscal hawks, but that is a joke. It is just another example of how they can't get their act together and actually govern.

Republicans are going to turn the other way on supposed fiscal discipline to try to pass this bill, but they refuse to address so many other priorities to help Americans.

Families across the country are dealing with an affordability crisis, thanks to high prices for healthcare, energy bills, and groceries, but House Republicans won't lift a finger to help us on any of these issues.

These are the games the Republican majority plays daily. They are a mess. They are incapable of governing, and the American people are paying the price.

Mr. Speaker, to be clear, I am not opposed to this bill, but I have serious concerns with the Republican majority's artificially rushed, partisan, and secretive process. This is not a bill that I would have proposed if I or any Democrats were given a seat at the negotiating table.

However, it is a compromise, and despite my reservations, I am voting "yes" because year-round E15 can offer some relief at the pump as prices soar across the board due to Trump's reckless war in Iran and the disastrous Republican energy agenda.

Despite my serious concerns with the process by which this bill was brought to the floor today, the bill is a step in the right direction, as President Trump and congressional Republicans carelessly undermine renewable fuels and push policies that hurt our farmers.

Today, drivers are saving, on average, about 30 cents per gallon to fill up their tanks with E15. This fuel provides significant savings for families during the summer driving season, so let's ensure it continues to be available at gas stations across the country all year with certainty, which is what this bill does.

Mr. Speaker, I support the bill but not the methods used to get here. In any case, I do support the bill. I urge my colleagues to vote "yes," and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GUTHRIE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Iowa (Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS), a valued member of the Energy and Commerce Committee.

Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chair of the Energy and Commerce Committee for allowing me time. I am proud to stand here—I know, I really am standing—in strong support of H.R. 1346, the Nationwide Consumer and Fuel Retailer Choice Act.

Every single year since 2011, the EPA has issued an emergency waiver to allow E15 to be sold during the summer months. I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Iowa (Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS), a valued member of the Energy and Commerce Committee.

Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chair of the Energy and

Commerce Committee for allowing me time. I am proud to stand here—I know, I really am standing—in strong support of H.R. 1346, the Nationwide Consumer and Fuel Retailer Choice Act.

Every single year since 2011, the EPA has issued an emergency waiver to allow E15 to be sold during the summer months. That means Washington already recognizes that this policy makes sense.

What we are doing today is removing an outdated prohibition and finally providing certainty for farmers, producers, retailers, and consumers year-round.

E15 is an American-made, domestic fuel that is homegrown, lowers gas prices, strengthens our energy independence, and supports rural communities across Iowa and our country.

Nationwide E15 adoption would save drivers nearly \$27 billion annually, but this debate is about much more than fuel. Agriculture is hurting right now. Input costs remained high through the Biden administration. Commodity prices are down. Farm bankruptcies are rising.

I have looked farmers in the eye as they have told me that their family farms, their legacies, are at risk, along with their community bank and their community implement dealer. That is not because they are failing, but because Washington keeps moving the goalpost.

Year-round E15 provides the certainty that farmers have been asking for. It would increase corn demand by 2.4 billion bushels, strengthen domestic energy production, support more than 128,000 American jobs, inject billions of dollars into rural economies, and save Americans money.

Let's clear up some misinformation being pushed about this bill. The legislation doesn't mandate E15. It simply gives retailers the option to sell it year-round. Again, it is removing an outdated prohibition.

The fear-mongering and falsehoods being spread about this bill are coming at the expense of America's farmers, rural communities, and the American people. Farmers do not need more uncertainty. They need Congress to finally act and get out of the way. It is time to deliver permanent year-round E15.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. TONKO), the ranking member of the Environment Subcommittee of the Energy and Commerce Committee.

Mr. TONKO. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I have concerns about how this bill is being considered today.

The Environment Subcommittee has not held a single hearing on the Renewable Fuel Standard in the 119th session of Congress. CBO has said that this bill will have a significant impact on our budget. Yet, there has not been any legislative record, independent analysis, or technical assistance from EPA

that could help us better understand its consequences.

We know that this bill will affect USDA programs, the highway trust fund, and vehicle fuel economy to some extent. We also know that it will have consequences for the RFS RIN market. Reducing demand for RINs by not reallocating small refiners' gallons will affect RIN prices, and it seems likely that producers and retailers of advanced biofuels will be the ones who suffer the most.

Mr. Speaker, this might just be assumptions on my part, but that is all we have to go on because this bill failed to have any legislative process to help us best understand these complex issues. I hope our counterparts in the Senate will take the time to do a proper review of this proposal.

I also hope that EPA does not interpret this bill as having any sort of congressional intent that would lead to increasing the annual volumes of conventional biofuels beyond its historic 15 billion gallons per year.

Despite my serious concerns with this bill's process, I will acknowledge that administrations have been granting year-round E15 waivers for years. If that is going to continue to be the case, it simply makes sense to codify. I also acknowledge that the RFS' small refinery exemptions have been a source of uncertainty and litigation, and that process should be reformed.

While I have reluctantly supported this bill, it is such a huge missed opportunity. For one, it does nothing to recognize a significant and growing segment of the fuel pool, that being electricity. We should be providing certainty for e-RIN pathways. There is no good reason to keep electricity produced from qualified feedstocks out of the program. Frankly, that is not even enough.

As long as we continue to have a volumetric approach to our national fuel program, it will be filled with uncertainty, unnecessary litigation, and worse outcomes for both consumers and, yes, for our environment. We should embrace a performance-based clean fuel standard that rewards fuels of all types for their pollution reduction.

While this bill is a missed opportunity, I can at least recognize that E15 is about 30 cents per gallon cheaper, and we know that Americans are feeling a lot of pain at the pump due to President Trump and his disastrous, illegal war with Iran.

□ 1610

Today, the average gas price is \$4.51 per gallon. Compare that to under \$3 a gallon before the war started. The \$200 billion that the administration has previously said was necessary for this war could have been better used to incentivize more than 26 million people to buy an American-made electric vehicle.

Instead, Republicans have repealed the tax credit that was allowing people

to take back some control and end their dependence on volatile oil markets.

While I support this bill today, I hope that Republicans will get serious about what it is going to take to lower energy prices for Americans and enact a sensible, long-term fuels policy for our country.

Mr. GUTHRIE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from North Dakota (Mrs. FEDORCHAK), another valued member of the Energy and Commerce Committee.

Mrs. FEDORCHAK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today on behalf of North Dakota farmers and rural communities to support this step forward on year-round E15.

For those of us who talk to farmers on a daily basis, we know that agriculture is hurting. Across the country, input costs are up. Interest costs are up. Fuel costs are up.

Many of our producers are also dealing with uncertainty in domestic and foreign markets, and this is exactly why year-round E15 matters.

This is the top priority for farmers in my State and across our Nation. I hear about it in every conversation in every townhall and every radio show: When will we get year-round E15? It is what they are asking for. They want markets, not disaster payments. They want an increase in the demand right here in America for their products, and this is what E15 creates.

E15 is homegrown American energy. Most importantly, eliminating the artificial prohibition on summer sales of E15 is an important step toward creating the consistent demand that will allow this industry to grow and stand on its own without RFS one day.

We have to get this done first. It will add \$25.3 billion to U.S. GDP and support more than 128,000 full-time jobs. In North Dakota, the ethanol industry contributes \$1.7 billion annually to my State's economy.

Congress has a chance right now to find a lasting solution for year-round E15 with today's consideration of the Nationwide Consumer and Fuel Retailer Choice Act, legislation I was so proud to cosponsor.

President Trump and Secretary Rollins support this effort, and rural America is counting on us to deliver. Let's get it done.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LANDSMAN), a member of our committee.

Mr. LANDSMAN. Mr. Speaker, I thank Mr. PALLONE for yielding. I am a newer Member of Congress, so this one was crazy to me: this idea that we didn't allow farmers to produce this biofuel all year-round; that we didn't allow consumers to have this option; that there was a law that said that only when we say so can E15 biofuels be produced.

The question with this bill is: Do we want to allow farmers to produce more ethanol, to produce E15 all year-round

whenever they want? Do we want our consumers to be able to buy lower priced gas all year-round?

Unfortunately, the answer isn't obviously yes for everyone. There are some folks who don't agree that in the land of the free somehow our farmers can only produce this ethanol and bring it to market sometimes, that consumers can only get this lower-priced gas sometimes, and they will vote against this bill.

Hopefully, a majority of us will get this thing done. It will pass the Senate, and this country will finally have a policy where E15 biofuels can be sold all year-round. Our farmers can produce this all year-round, and consumers can buy it all year-round. Those are families and small businesses.

Permanently E15 sales obviously grows domestic demand for ethanol. It is nearly 7 billion gallons every year. That will make a huge difference for our farmers who are struggling with higher costs associated with these tariffs. This will save drivers in the United States more than \$150 million just this summer—\$150 million just this summer. For every single driver and every driver in Ohio, that is a 30-cent savings with every gallon. That is how much more affordable this option is.

Any car that was made from 2001 on, which is 96 percent of cars, can take E15. So that is the vast majority of Americans get 30 cents off per gallon when we pass this.

Why did this take so long? It took so long because oil refineries and Big Oil, these big companies and folks who have a lot of money, they spent that money or some of that money convincing Members of Congress not to bring this to the floor even though it is better for farmers and better for consumers.

I am a farmers first guy. There are a lot of farmers first Members of Congress here on the Republican side and on the Democratic side, and we banded together. We got this thing on the floor, and, hopefully, it will pass and provide meaningful support for our farmers who desperately need it and meaningful relief at the pump for consumers and for our families.

Mr. GUTHRIE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. SMITH).

Mr. SMITH of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to urge my colleagues to move toward American energy independence and pass my bill, the Nationwide Consumer and Fuel Retailer Choice Act.

With global tensions, volatile fuel prices, and persistent uncertainty in the energy sector, energy independence is no longer a theoretical goal but a vital part of America's national security and economic survival.

Fortunately, E15 is a winning solution. It is a reliable, clean, and affordable homegrown fuel that strengthens every link in our domestic energy supply chain.

Nationwide, year-round E15 would provide immediate relief to consumers, lowering costs at the pump at different levels, but in my district you can see up to 52 cents per gallon at a time when families need it most.

It would increase demand for corn, as you have been hearing, by over 2 million bushels a year, delivering the certainty, opportunity, and market development America's farmers have unequivocally called for.

E15 compatibility is here and can be delivered through existing infrastructure, as the past 5 years of summertime waivers have already demonstrated.

The question is no longer whether E15 makes sense. We know it does. The question is whether Congress will allow consumers to have this viable option.

To my colleagues in Congress, I urge you to stand with America's consumers, America's farmers, and America's energy future by making nationwide, year-round E15 a reality.

Together, we can finally deliver the certainty, affordability, and energy independence the American people deserve.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentlewoman from Minnesota (Ms. CRAIG), the ranking member of the Agriculture Committee. She used to be on our committee, but we lost her as she moved to the top Democrat on the Agriculture Committee.

Ms. CRAIG. Mr. Speaker, I thank Ranking Member PALLONE for yielding.

As co-chair of the bipartisan Biofuels Caucus, this has been a longtime coming. Getting year-round E15 across the finish line has been a priority of mine since the day I came into Congress. In fact, I led the charge for Democrats when we were in control of the House in 2022, the only other time that year-round E15 has passed the House of Representatives.

□ 1620

Back then, the farm economy wasn't great, but now it is downright terrible. Farm bankruptcies in the Midwest are up 70 percent year over year. Our family farmers are hurting, and so are our working families in this country.

Tariffs and trade wars have shut corn and soybean farmers out of their largest markets, and the war in Iran is hitting every single person I know in the pocketbook when it comes to gas prices.

We have the opportunity today to expand market opportunities for farmers who badly need them while at the same time lowering costs at the pump.

Make no mistake about it: It is going to lower costs to allow for year-round E15 if the adoption rate goes up as retailers put in more infrastructure at the pump so that people will have broader access to year-round E15.

But the dynamics of the policies in this country are not changing today. As we think about the administration, the tariffs, the war in Iran, the Strait of Hormuz and the problems we have

there, fertilizer costs, diesel costs—we can stand here all day long and say this is a good bipartisan bill, and I believe it is. In 2022, we passed a bipartisan bill. But until this administration changes its actual policies that impact family farmers, there is going to be pain throughout farm country.

As we think about E15 and biofuels in our country, E15 is homegrown, renewable, and available. All we are asking to put into law is that we not arbitrarily limit this cheaper option for consumers to a few months out of the year. In fact, what we are putting in place today, should this pass, is a status quo because we are seeing waivers every single year anyway.

Let's make it available to any American anytime they want to choose it. Year-round E15 is a win for consumers, and it is a win for farmers who desperately need these domestic markets because of so many bad policies on the part of this current administration.

I urge my colleagues to support this package, to support our family farmers and working people across this country.

Mr. GUTHRIE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PERRY).

Mr. PERRY. Mr. Speaker, we support our farmers, but we also support our consumers. I appreciate my friends on both sides of the aisle for this position, but these two positions of being for farmers and being for consumers are not mutually exclusive.

They are right that we should all have a choice of whether we buy E15 or not, but the problem is that we don't have a choice about the Renewable Fuel Standard, which requires us to produce more ethanol than we ever use.

As a matter of fact, these folks up in the gallery here are paying about \$750 a gallon to produce ethanol, about 2 to 4 gallons of water for every gallon of ethanol. Thirty cents of every gallon you currently buy of ethanol, after you pay the subsidy, is added to your gallon of gas price. This is going to raise prices.

By the way, you already have the chance to do this. Twenty-two States already have the option to sell E15 year-round. Less than 14 percent of fueling stations in Iowa, where they grow a heck of a lot of corn, sell E15 because the consumer doesn't want it. You get less miles per gallon. First of all, you pay more, subsidize it, and then get less miles per gallon when you put it in your tank.

This is craziness. As the price of fuel goes up because of Iran—not because of President Trump, but because of Iran—we are actually going to increase prices in this House if this bill is voted in favor of.

Delta purchased the Monroe facility in Pennsylvania for \$150 million plus \$30 million from Pennsylvania, but they spent \$2.3 billion on renewable fuel compliance. That is 20 times the purchase price.

Where do you think the price goes, ladies and gentlemen? It goes in your

wallet. You are paying for all of this stuff.

I absolutely urge a “no” vote on this. Let's not raise everybody's gas prices.

By the way, it doesn't help the environment, either. I have all of those numbers, too, but I am out of time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. VAN ORDEN). Members are reminded not to refer to persons in the gallery.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentlewoman from Kansas (Ms. DAVIDS).

Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to urge my colleagues to support this bill allowing for the year-round sale of E15.

For years, I have worked with colleagues on both sides of the aisle, farmers, fuel producers, and through multiple administrations to push for year-round E15 because this is one of the clearest bipartisan ways we can help lower costs for families while supporting American agriculture and energy production.

Back home in Kansas, families are making tough choices every single day, whether it is filling up their gas tank, paying rent, buying groceries, or covering the cost of childcare. You name it, they are making tough choices. Right now, with gas prices averaging more than \$4 a gallon in Kansas, people are feeling the pressure everywhere they go.

Just the other day, I was at a gas station in Kansas where the fuel with E15 was 15 cents cheaper than regular unleaded. I don't know about y'all, but my mom will drive across town for a 6-cent difference. That makes a huge difference, 15 cents a gallon. It might not sound like much to some folks out here in Washington, but for folks who are at home, driving to work, taking kids to school, those savings can add up really quickly.

We already know that E15 works. We have had summer E15 for years, and it has consistently helped lower prices at the pump.

Families shouldn't lose access to cheaper fuel options just because the calendar changes. We need year-round E15. It matters not just for consumers of gasoline but also for Kansas agriculture.

I really want to give a shout-out to the folks at East Kansas Agri-Energy in Garnett. They are an ethanol producer in my district. They are helping turn Kansas-grown corn into fuel that powers our country.

Right now, the farm economy is the toughest it has been in years. Producers are dealing with rising costs and shrinking margins, and uncertainty is coming at them from every single direction. Frankly, this administration's chaotic economic policies and reckless approach to tariffs are making things worse and harder.

Kansas has lost 700 farms this year. Think about that. These are folks who are working hard, doing everything right, and still wondering whether they are going to be able to keep going another year.

Expanding year-round E15 creates a stronger and more reliable market for what our farmers grow. At a time of global instability and conflict around the world, that really matters because E15 is made with homegrown ingredients produced by American farmers, not imported from other countries overseas. That strengthens our energy independence and our national security while helping lower costs for everyday Americans here at home. This should not be controversial.

Instead of getting this done quickly, though, we have seen unnecessary delays from Republican leadership, and this is all happening while families continue to pay higher prices.

People back home don't care about political games. They care about whether they can afford to fill up their tank and get to work. This is common sense and bipartisan. We are talking about a solution that is going to help drivers, farmers, rural communities, and consumers alike.

I thank my colleagues from both sides of the aisle—Representatives NIKKI BUDZINSKI, ANGIE CRAIG, DUSTY JOHNSON, MARIANETTE MILLER-MEEKS, and ADRIAN SMITH—for joining in this bipartisan effort.

Let's stop stalling. Let's lower costs now. Let's support our farmers, strengthen American energy, and deliver real relief for the people we represent.

I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

Mr. GUTHRIE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Wyoming (Ms. HAGEMAN).

Ms. HAGEMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to express my strong opposition to H.R. 1346. This bill is disastrous for Wyoming refiners and independent petroleum producers, leading to a direct loss of at least 750 jobs in my home State.

Just to correct the record, it isn't the farmers who produce ethanol or E15. It is the refiners, and this bill threatens to put them out of business.

In fact, it is interesting that anyone who supports this bill has not yet mentioned the fact that it is the refiners that will be forced, mandated, to meet the E15 requirement.

The refineries that are at risk of closure because of this bill across the country employ more than 5,800 workers. We could lose upward of 266,000 indirect jobs that depend on small refineries.

□ 1630

The EPA's own Regulatory Impact Analysis of the 2026–2027 biofuel mandate says the RFS will cost American families about \$20 billion a year.

This bill would create a \$3 billion or more annual cost increase for small refineries because of the blending and compliance costs.

This bill will increase the cost of gasoline by an average of over 35 cents per gallon, with some States seeing an increase of well over \$1 per gallon.

At a time when the American consumer and small businesses are already

struggling to make ends meet, we should not be adopting policies that make it even harder.

This bill is not in line with the values we support as Republicans such as free and fair markets. This bill is nothing short of a new tax being imposed by Washington, D.C., and it is wrong.

If higher ethanol blends were truly competitive on their own merits, they would not require Federal blending mandates, compliance credit schemes, subsidies, and special regulatory carve-outs to survive in the marketplace.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote "no" on this bill.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentlewoman from Illinois (Ms. BUDZINSKI).

Ms. BUDZINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from New Jersey for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 1346, the Nationwide Consumer and Fuel Retailer Choice Act, as amended.

As a lead Democrat on this bill, I have been proud to work with Congressman ADRIAN SMITH on this issue. We both understand, like many other Members, that year-round E15 is bigger than politics. This is about American farmers. It is about American consumers, and it is about American energy.

E15 is truly one of those rare issues where everyone wins. Here is why: American farmers win because it creates strong and stable markets for homegrown corn. American consumers win because E15 helps to lower prices at the pump. Our economy wins because E15 supports jobs and investment in rural America.

I represent one of the leading corn producing regions in the United States. I have sat down with growers, producers, and small business owners across central and southern Illinois who all understand the same thing: Year-round E15 works.

Yet despite years of support, years of advocacy, and years of evidence proving its benefits, we are still relying on temporary waivers and short-term fixes to keep E15 available during the summer months. Those waivers may get us through another season, but they do not provide certainty that our farmers need and deserve. Farmers cannot plan their future around temporary decisions. Producers cannot invest with confidence when policy changes year to year. Consumers should not lose access to a cheaper fuel option simply because Washington refuses to finish the job.

We have been close before. In fact, it feels like every year we get right to the goal line, and every year politics, delay, or dysfunction gets in our way.

Today we are here to say: Enough. Enough excuses. Enough kicking the can down the road. The time for bipartisan, permanent, nationwide, and year-round E15 is now.

Family farmers are heading toward a crisis, facing rising costs, shrinking margins, and growing unpredictability

not because they are failing, but because the system is failing them.

While our producers are struggling, American families are being squeezed, and that is especially at the gas pump. Right now, the average price of gas nationwide is around \$4.50 per gallon. Families need relief, and year-round E15 is the solution. That is why today I am calling on my colleagues, Republicans and Democrats alike, to come together and let's finally pass this bill.

Let's deliver certainty for our growers, lower costs for consumers, and let's strengthen American energy independence.

Mr. GUTHRIE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Iowa (Mrs. HINSON).

Mrs. HINSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the Nationwide Consumer and Fuel Retailer Choice Act to allow permanent, nationwide, year-round access to E15.

Mr. Speaker, if you ate today, thank a farmer; if you got dressed today, thank a farmer; and if you put gas in your car today, thank a farmer.

This is a challenging time for our ag economy, and we should be using every tool available to us to support our farmers and our rural communities. This bill does just that, driving new demand for American agriculture products and boosting our farm income by \$13.8 billion.

Year-round E15 would lower costs across the board for working families across the country, saving drivers up to 30 cents per gallon and reducing those prices along the supply chain. That is a savings of about \$200 a year in fuel costs for the average family. Iowans, just for a stat here, have saved \$126 million in the last decade by choosing E15 over E10. That is real savings.

Full E15 adoption would also help to support 128,000 full-time jobs.

After years of uncertainty, it is time for Congress to step up and provide a permanent solution. This is something I have been pushing for years. This is not a mandate. This is commonsense regulation fixes focused right on the consumer.

This is not a mandate. It is a market. It is a win-win-win supporting homegrown energy, reducing reliance on foreign oil and continuing to support America's producers who do the best thing which is feeding and fueling the world.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to support this commonsense bill.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, may I ask how much time remains on both sides.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. FONG). The gentleman from New Jersey has 7 minutes remaining. The gentleman from Kentucky has 18 minutes remaining.

Mr. GUTHRIE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. FLOOD).

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Speaker, I am here today to offer my strong, unwavering

support for the Nationwide Consumer and Fuel Retailer Choice Act introduced by my fellow Nebraskan, ADRIAN SMITH, as well as Senator FISCHER over in the Senate from Nebraska.

I support ethanol. Why?

Because it is cheaper, it is cleaner, it is homegrown, and it is a fuel that has been an economic game changer for Nebraska.

I grew up in the 1980s. I watched the farm bankruptcies. I saw what was happening in middle America, and then I saw what happened with the renaissance ushered into middle America by ethanol. I recognize that not everyone, including some of my colleagues in this Chamber, do not have the same feelings about ethanol. While I may disagree with that perspective, the beautiful thing about this bill is that it offers consumers a choice. You can choose E15, Mr. Speaker, you can choose E10, and you can choose E-zero. It is up to each and every person when they fill up at the pump.

This bill allows people to choose or not choose E15 based on their values. They may want cheaper gas, they may not. They may want higher octane, they may not. They may want to support America's farmers, or they may not. It gives everyone the choice.

That is why we need a vote on the clean E15 vote today.

This bill fixes an outdated regulatory barrier that prevents 15 percent ethanol blends. We have come a long way in fuel science, emissions data and vehicle technology in the last 40 years. The decades-old rules no longer fit current conditions.

This wasn't a proposal put together overnight. Lawmakers worked with the liquid fuels industry and farmers to come together to find a solution. Everyone wants regulatory certainty.

Nebraska has enjoyed year-round E15 due to emergency waivers. While we are thankful it has been granted for our State, we can't rely on the Federal Government every year to issue ad hoc relief.

Mr. Speaker, I strongly support this bill, and I urge its adoption.

□ 1640

Mr. GUTHRIE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. EVANS), my good friend and a member of the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

Mr. EVANS of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, today, I rise in opposition to the bill before us. Let me be clear: If this was just year-round E15, I would be a "yes," but it is not just year-round E15. It makes significant changes to definitions under the Renewable Fuel Standard that impact 80 percent of small refineries.

My district is home to the last two oil refineries in Colorado. Both of them are small refineries. Under this bill, their definition would change. They would no longer be small refineries, which means they would no longer be able to obtain relief from the RFS

compliance costs. My two refineries alone would face an impact of over \$100 million a year.

To be clear, this is a disproportionate impact on small refineries and is something that the GAO has found in a 2022 study. After years of attacks and over-regulation from ruling Democrats in Denver, we can't afford to lose essential energy infrastructure, like the two refineries in my district.

Beyond just energy security, this is a matter of affordability for Coloradans. In fact, the last time my two refineries had to temporarily shut down, gas prices spiked by \$1.40 a gallon for my constituents in Colorado.

If my refineries have to eat a \$100-plus million annual increase in their compliance costs and/or they potentially shut down, that \$1.40 a gallon becomes permanent for my constituents in Colorado. That is something that they cannot afford in perpetuity.

While I would support a clean year-round E15 authorization, that is not what this does. It has other definitions in it. I urge my colleagues to join me in "no."

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

Mr. GUTHRIE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. FINSTAD).

Mr. FINSTAD. Mr. Speaker, I thank Chairman GUTHRIE for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 1346, delivering on year-round, nationwide sales of E15.

As a fourth-generation corn and soybean farmer from southern Minnesota raising that fifth generation and representing 21 counties in southern Minnesota, a very strong egg-producing district, I have had many conversations with my neighbor farmers. I know by hearing what they are telling me and firsthand in my own experience as a farmer that we are facing uncertainty in our input costs and uncertainty in the global markets. We need a new domestic opportunity for our corn. E15 delivers on that.

Throughout the past several years, farm country has been forced to rely on D.C. bureaucrats granting emergency waivers to sell E15 during summer driving season.

E15 is a commonsense, win-win solution to strengthen demand for farmers, support rural economies, and provide consumers with more affordable fuel options.

Food and fuel security is also critical to our national security. I will choose reliance on my neighbors in southern Minnesota over our foreign adversaries to produce our domestic fuel supply every day of the week.

Mr. Speaker, it is high time for Congress to act. It is high time that Congress provides much-needed certainty to our fuel supply chain. I urge a "yes" vote.

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

Mr. GUTHRIE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ROY).

Mr. ROY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman for his time.

I appreciate my colleagues on both sides of this debate and where they are coming from. I understand my friends who come from States that want support for farming. We all want to make sure that we are figuring that out. We worked through the farm bill. I just think we ought to be going about this a different way.

If we need to do something to support farmers, let's have a direct conversation about it. Expanding E15 is just the wrong direction to go. It is going to harm refiners. It is going to drive up the cost of gas. I think it is going to drive up the price of energy, generally. It is, in fact, a mandate. It is an expansion of the mandate. That is what the practical effects of it will be.

Truthfully, I have no problem if you want to pull back on the Clean Air Act in terms of what it does with respect to the E15 requirement in the summer, but then let's modify the Renewable Fuel Standard.

We have created this botched system. We are making it massively difficult for refining capacity to grow in the United States. We are not actually solving the problem here. What we are doing instead is trying to put a Band-Aid on it, which expands the mandate. It doesn't fix the Renewable Fuel Standard, which is the core of the problem. It is trying to backdoor into farm subsidies while doing it on the back of our energy and gas policy.

Mr. Speaker, this bill should go to committee. This bill should be amended and debated. We shouldn't be putting it on the floor right now. It is not ready for prime time. I am going to oppose the legislation, and I hope my colleagues will, too.

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

Mr. GUTHRIE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. VAN ORDEN).

Mr. VAN ORDEN. Mr. Speaker, the only committee I asked to be on when I got elected to Congress was the Agriculture Committee. I came here to fight for my farmers, and that is exactly what we are doing here today.

For the last 5 years in a row, the EPA issued an emergency waiver for E15 year-round. I would argue that if you do the exact same thing 5 years in a row, it is no longer an emergency.

For the people who claim to be all-of-the-above for energy, well, guess what. E15 is a source of energy. It is domestically produced. For the people who bemoan the accountability, it is rightfully so. This is a way to save up to 30 cents a gallon of gasoline.

Mr. Speaker, this is critically important for farmers. It is critically important for consumers. I stand in very strong support of this legislation.

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

Mr. GUTHRIE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. MESSMER), my good friend.

Mr. MESSMER. Mr. Speaker, we all know that farmers are facing high input costs and that commodity prices are too low. Today, I stand here in support of a policy that will bring about a sustainable solution.

The Nationwide Consumer and Fuel Retailer Choice Act is not an agriculture assistance package. It is not a mandate. Retailers have a choice. It is not an emergency payment.

This bill delivers cost savings at the pump for U.S. consumers with a promise of stability for small refiners and guaranteed profitability for the next generation of American farmers.

Don't just take it from me. Consider the appeal from hundreds of companies, manufacturers, and producer cooperatives that are pleading for this program.

The hardworking American farmer deserves certainty, and this bill delivers just that.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in investing in America's farm families, in agricultural businesses, and in our beloved rural communities by supporting this important legislation.

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

Mr. GUTHRIE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. NUNN).

Mr. NUNN of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, today, we have the opportunity to save every American at the pump up to 50 cents per gallon. We know because we have proved it right in my home State of Iowa. The value of yearlong, nationwide E15 is real money in the pockets of families, communities, and our supply chain nationwide.

Today, we get to choose if we save every American family those dollars and put it back in their pockets to reinvest in their families when they fill up, or if we are going to continue to allow energy prices to strain families' budgets.

Today, we get to choose between a fuel that is grown literally right here in the United States for energy independence, or if we continue to be reliant on foreign powers and adversaries, subsidizing their ability to get fuel to the rest of the world while America does the heavy lifting.

Today, we get the chance to deliver for producers, family farmers like the 87,000 small family farmers that are building that next generation of not only feeding our country but also fueling it.

Our farmers work hard for our families. Today, we get to work hard for both families and farmers by putting this bill on the floor, the first time E15 has ever been voted on.

We defeated backroom deals in D.C. to secure this vote that will bring down costs for American families. Now, we have the chance today to finish that job.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my friends on both sides of the aisle—this is an opportunity for affordability for families,

certainty for producers, and American energy that grows right here in America. I ask for their support.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, I want to reiterate my support for the Renewable Fuel Standard, including allowing the voluntary year-round sale of gasoline with 15 percent ethanol, known as E15, because it lowers prices for American drivers, supports farmers, and fosters investment in cleaner transportation fuel.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues on a bipartisan basis to support this bill. I yield back the balance of my time.

□ 1650

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

Mr. Speaker, in closing, I urge my colleagues to vote "yes" on H.R. 1346, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MESSMER). All time for debate has expired.

Pursuant to House Resolution 1224, the previous question is ordered on the bill, as amended.

The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on passage of the bill.

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

MOTION TO RECOMMIT

Mr. PERRY. Mr. Speaker, I have a motion at the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. Perry of Pennsylvania moves to recommit the bill (H.R. 1346) to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 2(b) of rule XIX, the previous question is ordered on the motion to recommit.

The question is on the motion to recommit.

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

EXPRESSING SUPPORT FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

Mr. BIGGS of Arizona. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 1275, I call up the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 96) expressing support for law enforcement officers, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 1275, the concurrent resolution is considered read.

The text of the concurrent resolution is as follows:

H. CON. RES. 96

Whereas the brave men and women in law enforcement work tirelessly and relentlessly to safeguard the communities they are sworn to protect, serving as the backbone of public safety across our Nation;

Whereas law enforcement officers bear the critical responsibility of upholding the rule of law and maintaining the safety, stability, and public order upon which our communities depend;

Whereas law enforcement officers routinely and selflessly risk their own lives and safety to combat crime, remove dangerous and lethal drugs from our streets, and stand in defense of the most vulnerable among us;

Whereas law enforcement officers strengthen our communities through outreach, mentorship, crisis response, and countless daily acts of service that frequently go unrecognized;

Whereas, from resolving neighborhood disputes to checking in on elderly residents and guiding youth programs, officers provide a quiet and steady presence that extends far beyond traditional law enforcement duties;

Whereas rhetoric and policies from leftist activists and progressive politicians seek to defund or dismantle local police departments undermine public safety and place both officers and the communities they serve at greater risk;

Whereas sanctuary city policies that restrict cooperation with Federal immigration authorities can compel local law enforcement agencies to divert already limited resources and actively encourage resentment toward local law enforcement;

Whereas the Trump administration's focus on restoring law and order has contributed to a notable decline in homicide rates, with levels reaching among the lowest recorded in over a century;

Whereas drug overdose deaths in the United States have declined significantly, reaching their lowest levels since 2019;

Whereas violent crime rates have declined significantly in major cities across the United States; and

Whereas law enforcement officers deserve our deepest respect, unwavering support, and profound gratitude: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That Congress—

(1) appreciates and values the indispensable contributions that law enforcement provides to our communities and our country each and every day;

(2) recognizes the extraordinary sacrifice that law enforcement officers make to protect and serve their communities and their country; and

(3) expresses its profound and wholehearted support for the men and women of law enforcement.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The concurrent resolution shall be debatable for 1 hour, equally divided and controlled by the chair and the ranking minority member of the Committee on the Judiciary or their respective designees.

The gentleman from Arizona (Mr. BIGGS) and the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. RASKIN) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona.