

biofuels, wind, geothermal, solar. All of it, he said. What's missing is coal.

If we're not going to build a new power plant, that's also jobs not just for the miners. It means no jobs for the boilermakers, the electrical workers, the ironworkers, the steamfitters, the plumbers, the insulators, the carpenters, the laborers, the operating engineers, the cement masons, and the steelworkers. That means, down in southwestern Pennsylvania, in Greene County, where 43 percent of their income is coal, they won't have that income. Washington County will also suffer, and so many Americans will suffer.

We need to be investing in new technologies to clean up coal and to clean up these power plants and rebuild them, not to shut them down.

Mrs. CAPITO. I agree. I think carbon capture and sequestration holds great promise, but we've got to make sure that we've got the technology available so that we can elongate the life of coal.

Contained within the bill we're going to vote on on Friday is something that I've been concerned about now for years, which is of this administration's inability or reluctance or that it will not even consider the job and economic impact of the decisions they're making. We've passed bill after bill here, saying to the EPA and to the President, Mr. President, you've got to weave a balance between the economy and the environment. You've got to look at what the job and economic impact of these small towns and counties will be.

Let's talk about what's happening to the county school systems. When these four coal mines shut down in West Virginia, we have a severance tax. That severance tax goes to pay the counties, and a lot of that money goes to the education of those children. What's going to happen? Who is going to fill that gap? Who considered that when they made the decisions to make it impossible to get a permit? to make it impossible to mine the coal? to make it impossible to burn the coal?

I mean, we're cutting off our nose to spite our face. That's an old and tired term, but if we don't have a base load, cheap energy and an abundant energy source—and you and I are both from States that have a lot of natural gas. We're all for natural gas. We want the abundance of natural gas, and we realize the low price of natural gas is part of what's feeding into this. We need an all-of-the-above plan that must contain clean coal and efficient coal.

Mr. MURPHY of Pennsylvania. I'll add a story here.

I remember back in the 1970s, in Buffalo Creek, West Virginia, where a dam broke and wiped out the town. I remember going there to work with the Red Cross. In the late evening at Van High School, I was talking to a gentleman who had lost his home. He had said that, before the dam broke, the police had come down the street, and they'd said, Leave your homes. The dam has broken. He said he grabbed his

kids, and they ran up the hill as fast as they could. As fast as he could run, the water was at his feet, and when he turned around, his home was gone; the town was gone; there was nothing left.

In the darkness of that classroom late at night, I could hear him beginning to cry, and I said, But you have your family.

He said, I know, and there is someone else in this town who has lost everything. He even lost his family.

I said, Well, prayers and good luck helped you.

He said, No. It was also the fact that we heard the same warnings. The difference was I listened, and he did not.

We are at that same point, too. We are hearing about the existence of towns all throughout Appalachia and all throughout this Nation. We need to be mining American coal and using our ingenuity to clean it up, not shut it down, to help all these towns, to help the schools, and to help those families.

Mrs. CAPITO. I want to thank you for joining me tonight at this late hour. I have just a few more minutes left, and I'd like to spend a little bit of time on what I think is a large overreach on the part of EPA into making law where Congress should be making the law.

We should be deciding how to legislate on the Clean Water Act. We should be deciding how to legislate on the Clean Air Act. We should be deciding how to move forward on permitting in our Nation because we consider jobs and the economy across party lines, and those are important considerations for a lot of the bills we put forward.

But this administration has decided to do an end around. They're making regulation after regulation. And what has happened? The Federal courts have said on at least two or three different occasions—and maybe more—that this administration is in an area where they don't belong. It's a legislative area. It's not a regulatory area. It's an area that needs to be addressed through legislation by the Congress because that's the proper place for these decisions to be made.

So I hope that the President is listening, and I hope his administration is listening because, with thousands of jobs lost, higher electric bills, less reliable energy, fewer manufacturing jobs, this all feeds into an over 8 percent unemployment—folks who have quit looking and others who have given up.

If we don't have a full-out energy plan that includes everything and our most basic and our longest living energy resource—coal—and use the properties there and enhance them through research and development, we are going to find ourselves with over 8 percent unemployment, and we are going to find communities wiped out. States like mine—that are 95 percent reliant on coal production for our electricity—are going to be severely disadvantaged. I don't want to live in a country where the regulatory environment and the President are picking winners and losers

across this country, and that's what has happened.

So I look forward to joining my colleague in voting for this bill on Friday. I thank you very much, and I thank the staff for staying so late, too.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

ADJOURNMENT

Mrs. CAPITO. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 10 p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, September 20, 2012, at 10 a.m. for morning-hour debate.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

7847. A letter from the Administrator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule — Beef Promotion and Research; Amendment to the Order [Doc. No.: AMS-LS-11-0086] received September 7, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

7848. A letter from the Acting Administrator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule — Cranberries Grown in States of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota, Oregon, Washington, and Long Island in the State of New York; Changing Reporting Requirements [Doc. No.: AMS-FV-12-0002; FV12-929-1 IR] received September 7, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

7849. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Clothianidin; Pesticide Tolerances [EPA-HQ-OPP-2010-0217; FRL-9360-4] received August 24, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

7850. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Fludioxonil; Pesticide Tolerances [EPA-HQ-OPP-2011-0395; FRL-9357-5] received August 24, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

7851. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Flutriafol; Pesticide Tolerances for Emergency Exemptions [EPA-HQ-OPP-2012-0324; FRL-9349-6] received August 24, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

7852. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — S-Metolachlor; Pesticide Tolerances [EPA-HQ-OPP-2011-0657; FRL-9356-9] received August 24, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

7853. A letter from the Under Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting a report of a violation of the Antideficiency Act, Army Case Number 11-05; to the Committee on Appropriations.

7854. A letter from the Under Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting a report of a violation of the Antideficiency Act,