^{111TH CONGRESS} 2D SESSION H.R.6113

To protect electricity reliability by prohibiting the use of funds for carrying out certain policies and procedures that adversely affect domestic coal mining operations, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

SEPTEMBER 14, 2010

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky (for himself, Mr. RAHALL, Mr. BOUCHER, Mr. DAVIS of Kentucky, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. SPACE, Mr. ADERHOLT, Mr. GUTHRIE, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. WILSON of Ohio, and Mr. WHITFIELD) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and in addition to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Natural Resources, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned

A BILL

- To protect electricity reliability by prohibiting the use of funds for carrying out certain policies and procedures that adversely affect domestic coal mining operations, and for other purposes.
 - 1 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-
 - 2 tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

3 SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

- 4 This Act may be cited as the "Electricity Reliability
- 5 Protection Act of 2010".

1 SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

2 Congress finds the following:

3 (1) The United States consumes over 1 billion
4 tons of coal annually. Most of this coal is used to
5 meet nearly one-half of the Nation's electricity
6 needs. The remaining amount of coal is used to
7 produce, among other things, steel, plastics, syn8 thetic fibers, medicines, and coke.

9 (2) On June 11, 2009, the Environmental Pro10 tection Agency and the Department of the Army
11 issued a Memorandum on "Enhanced Surface Coal
12 Mining Pending Permit Coordination Procedures".

(3) As of March 2010, under these new procedures, the Environmental Protection Agency has unlawfully delayed Clean Water Act permits for 190
coal mining operations.

17 (4) These 190 coal mining operations are expected to produce over 2 billion tons of coal
19 (throughout the life of operations) and support
20 roughly 17,806 new and existing jobs as well as 81
21 small businesses.

(5) Due to the actions of the Environmental
Protection Agency, roughly 1 in every 4 coal mining
jobs in the Appalachian region is at risk of elimination, 81 small businesses will lose significant income and will be at risk of bankruptcy, and more

than 2 years of the Nation's coal supply is in jeop ardy.

3 (6) By preventing the production and use of a
4 2-year supply of coal, the Environmental Protection
5 Agency is putting electricity reliability for consumers
6 at risk.

(7) On April 1, 2010, Peter S. Silva, Assistant 7 8 Administrator for the Office of Water, and Cynthia 9 Giles, Assistant Administrator for the Office of En-10 forcement and Compliance Assistance, took further 11 action to threaten jobs, harm small businesses, re-12 duce electricity reliability, harm national security, and drive up energy prices by releasing detailed 13 14 guidance on "Improving EPA Review of Appa-15 lachian Surface Coal Mining Operations under the 16 Clean Water Act, National Environmental Policy 17 Act, and the Environmental Justice Executive 18 Order".

(8) This guidance goes far beyond clarification
and coordination and arrogates to the Environmental Protection Agency wholly new powers to supersede the authority of States under the Clean
Water Act and the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 (SMCRA), the authority of the
Corps of Engineers (Corps) under the Clean Water

1	Act, the authority of the Office of Surface Mining
2	Reclamation and Enforcement of the Department of
3	the Interior (OSM) under SMCRA, and the author-
4	ity of both the Corps and OSM under the National
5	Environmental Policy Act of 1969.
6	(9) The June 2009 memorandum and the April
7	2010 guidance meet the definition of a rulemaking
8	under the Administrative Procedure Act because
9	each is an "agency statement of general or par-
10	ticular applicability and future effect designed to im-
11	plement, interpret, or prescribe law or policy" under
12	section 551(4) of title 5, United States Code.
13	(10) The Environmental Protection Agency has
14	not gone through notice and comment rulemaking to
15	prescribe the new policies set forth in the June 2009
16	memorandum or the April 2010 guidance in viola-
17	tion of the Administrative Procedure Act.
18	(11) Any use of the June 2009 memorandum
19	or the April 2010 guidance to review, delay, and
20	veto Clean Water Act permits is unlawful.
21	(12) The actions of the Environmental Protec-
22	tion Agency could cause drastic increases in the Na-
23	tion's energy prices due to decreases in coal supply.
24	(13) By preventing the United States from re-
25	ducing our reliance on foreign sources of energy and

by reducing our ability to produce energy domesti cally, the Environmental Protection Agency is harm ing national security.

4 SEC. 3. LIMITATION ON USE OF FUNDS.

5 None of the funds made available to the Environ-6 mental Protection Agency, the Corps of Engineers, or the 7 Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement 8 for fiscal year 2010 or any fiscal year thereafter may be 9 used to carry out, implement, administer, or enforce any 10 policy or procedure set forth in—

(1) the memorandum issued by the Environmental Protection Agency and Department of the
Army entitled "Enhanced Surface Coal Mining
Pending Permit Coordination Procedures", dated
June 11, 2009, or

(2) the guidance issued by the Environmental
Protection Agency entitled "Improving EPA Review
of Appalachian Surface Coal Mining Operations
under the Clean Water Act, National Environmental
Policy Act, and the Environmental Justice Executive
Order", dated April 1, 2010,

until the Environmental Protection Agency, the Corps of
Engineers, or the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation
and Enforcement of the Department of the Interior, as
appropriate under their existing statutory authorities, pro-

mulgates regulations for the implementation of such policy
 or procedure after providing notice and an opportunity for
 comment in accordance with subchapter II of chapter 5
 of title 5, United States Code, popularly known as the Ad ministrative Procedure Act.