

vironmental quality of the Nation. But it has to be recognized that there are limits to the costs and problems which can be imposed upon it without serious consequences to the industry's strength and to the national economy and fuel security.

Not very long ago, the Water Quality Act was passed, creating widespread new problems in controlling and eliminating acid mine drainage. The industry is still seeking to find ways to comply with national policy in this field.

Last year, the industry recognized that in some cases air pollution is becoming a serious problem and cooperated with the Congress in support of a control program. We endorsed the passage of the Clean Air Act of 1967, even though we recognized that a great deal of damage to coal as a competing fuel in the marketplace could result. We are still trying to find the answer to air quality improvement without severe injury to our industry.

With these two problems still facing us and demanding solutions, it seems to me that only the most serious emergency would justify the imposition of still further restrictions and higher costs on mining at this time. I do not believe a case can be made to show that such an emergency exists today.

Because I am hopeful that this committee will agree that there is no pressing need for this legislation and that this is not the time, considering all the other national problems we face, to take the action called for here, I have purposely refrained from specific comments on this bill.

There are, of course, some who disagree with me. They feel such legislation is necessary and are urging its passage. Even if Federal reclamation control legislation was needed, there are certain provisions of S. 3132, as drawn, which would render it completely unacceptable and compound to a serious degree the undesirable consequences against which I have warned.

For whatever value it may be to you in your deliberations, and with the hope that it will demonstrate why S. 3132 should not be approved at this session, I have prepared several specific comments on these provisions which, with your permission, I would like to submit at a supplemental statement to my text. In the interests of time, I will not read it, but I hope it will be read and will be accepted for the record.

Thank you for your courteous attention and the opportunity for myself and my colleagues to present the viewpoint of the coal industry on this matter.

May I put this in the record, as if read?

Senator METCALF. The supplemental statement will be included as part of the record, and I assure you that it will be read with a great deal of interest, both by the staff and those members of the committee who are concerned about this legislation.

Mr. MOODY. Well, Mr. Chairman, you know if there is something in it that does not sound just like good English, why, you may change it. (The statement referred to is as follows:)

SUPPLEMENTAL STATEMENT OF JOSEPH E. MOODY, PRESIDENT, NATIONAL COAL
POLICY CONFERENCE, INC.

The following comments are offered to point out what we believe are the principal faults of S. 3132 as introduced. They are not intended to be exhaustive and, indeed, if there seems to be an intention on the part of the Committee to rec-