

TABLE III.—SALIENT STATISTICS FOR SURFACE MINING OF BITUMINOUS COAL AND LIGNITE IN 1966¹

State	Number of mines			Production (tons)		
	Strip	Auger	Total	Strip	Auger	Total
State regulated:						
Kentucky.....	111	128	139	32,151,169	5,191,722	37,342,891
Illinois.....	49	-----	49	36,112,742	-----	36,112,742
Ohio.....	274	63	337	28,545,829	1,735,629	30,281,458
Pennsylvania.....	618	60	678	24,796,639	826,241	25,622,880
West Virginia.....	179	100	279	12,285,443	4,919,899	17,205,342
Indiana.....	38	-----	38	15,465,433	-----	15,465,433
Subtotal.....	1,269	351	1,620	149,357,255	12,673,491	162,030,746
Virginia.....	66	65	131	3,640,580	2,178,952	5,819,532
Tennessee.....	49	10	59	2,276,395	301,721	2,578,116
Colorado.....	6	1	7	1,616,459	5,337	1,621,796
Kansas.....	5	-----	5	1,121,546	-----	1,121,546
Oklahoma.....	10	1	11	834,171	3,037	837,208
Maryland.....	27	2	29	772,142	20,785	792,927
Iowa.....	15	-----	15	761,322	-----	761,322
Montana.....	4	-----	4	328,936	-----	328,936
Subtotal.....	182	79	261	11,351,551	2,509,832	13,861,383
Total (State regulated).....	1,451	430	1,881	160,708,806	15,183,323	175,892,129
Non-State regulated:						
Alabama.....	61	6	67	5,203,174	115,369	5,318,541
Missouri.....	13	-----	13	3,580,604	-----	3,580,604
Wyoming.....	9	-----	9	3,547,094	-----	3,547,094
North Dakota.....	25	-----	25	3,542,839	-----	3,542,839
New Mexico.....	3	-----	3	2,363,854	-----	2,363,854
Alaska.....	4	-----	4	927,145	-----	927,145
Arkansas.....	4	-----	4	172,203	-----	172,203
South Dakota.....	1	-----	1	9,500	-----	9,500
Washington.....	1	-----	1	2,944	-----	2,944
Total (non-State regulated).....	121	6	127	19,349,357	115,369	19,464,726
Grand total.....	1,572	436	2,008	180,058,163	15,298,692	195,356,855

¹ Source: Minerals Yearbook, 1966 edition, published by the Bureau of Mines, U.S. Department of the Interior.

So far I have discussed the coal industry's reclamation efforts in quantitative terms. Yet in considering the problem of strip mining and land reclamation, your Committee is also interested in the qualitative measure of such mined land reclamation programs.

There are striking and dramatic examples of coal industry success in reclaiming surface mined lands. For example—

1. The Lynnville, Ind., community reservoir was once land which was mined by Peabody Coal Co. Lynnville suffered a chronic water shortage, and hauled in much of its supply by truck, until the coal company's community-minded planning created a lake four miles long and 50 feet deep, holding more than 400 million gallons, and donated it to Lynnville.

2. The Pittsburg & Midway Coal Mining Co.'s award-winning Kansas conservation program represents a 30-year company investment in reclamation planning and experimentation. P&M has developed not only fruit and walnut orchards, vineyards and pasture areas, but the strip mine lakes it has created provide some of the finest fishing in Kansas and are the cornerstone of a thriving tourist and recreation industry. The Kansas Wildlife Federation presented the company its "Soil Conservationist for 1965" award.

3. A three-county, 100,000 acres "outdoorsman's paradise" was created by Ohio Power Co. on its strip-mined lands in cooperation with the State Division of Wildlife. More than 300 lakes and ponds, loaded with a variety of fish, dot a wilderness that shelters deer, beaver, waterfowl and other wildlife. Over 2,500 visitors a month from all over the Nation take advantage of these facilities.

As I stated earlier, my purpose in citing these examples is simply to balance the scales somewhat regarding public understanding of the coal industry's strip mine reclamation efforts.

These projects are not, of course, the universal rule, but they do demonstrate the substantial progress that has been made and is being made by our industry in this field.