

these regulations every 2 years on the basis of new knowledge that results from research.

Thank you, Senator.

Senator METCALF. Thank you very much, Dr. Agnew.

Senator Anderson?

Senator ANDERSON. No questions. It is a very good statement.

Senator METCALF. I think all of us appreciate the scholarly statement that you have presented. You have also raised some questions about, I suppose you could say, precipitant action in dealing with water erosion. However, even though we know some of the testing has been inadequate and some of the sampling has been not quite accurate, you have acknowledged that there are conditions that need to be alleviated.

Mr. AGNEW. Oh, yes.

Senator METCALF. And while we may in the next 2 or 4 or 6 years or in the next decade, as a result of the kind of activity that you are carrying on at Indiana University, rather radically change some of our concepts and some of our ideas, it seems that, nevertheless, we should go forward with some legislation or at least encourage the States to go forward with some legislation.

Isn't that the sum of your remarks?

Dr. AGNEW. Certainly encourage the States, from my viewpoint, and take full cognizance of the fact that many of the States have just done this in the last couple of years. We in Indiana, although the new law has been in effect only a short time, are finding it very workable.

Senator METCALF. Thank you very much. I know that this discussion of the activities that you have had in your research will be very helpful to the committee.

Dr. AGNEW. Thank you, sir.

Senator ANDERSON. May I just say we have had hearings previously on the same subject matter many years ago.

Senator METCALF. Yes, Senator; this is not completely the new idea that some of the people have advanced here. This has been before the Congress at other times and the problem is still with us.

(The full statement referred to follows:)

STATEMENT OF DR. ALLEN F. AGNEW, DIRECTOR, WATER RESOURCES RESEARCH CENTER, INDIANA UNIVERSITY

THE IMPORTANCE OF HYDROLOGY IN SURFACE MINING

The problem of clean streams and restored scenery is recognized as important to us all, as we search to obtain greater enjoyment from our environment today. In addition to this philosophical goal, many of us attempt to be practical also, and recognize the importance of defining the degree of cleanliness and reclamation that we hope to achieve and are willing to pay for. Similarly, most of us recognize the importance to the Nation of the fossil fuel, coal, which provides us with much of the energy needed to produce the material possessions that we hold dear.

With regard to the matter of surface mining, then, we want to have our cake and eat it, too. We wish to keep our streams clean and to restore the land to an enjoyable state, and we wish to do this at minimum cost. In attempting to achieve goals, both the State regulatory agencies and the mining industry have been working on the problem, for a long time; the coal-mining industry has been reforestation and otherwise reclaiming surface-mined land for more than 40 years, and several States have been enacting new laws and State agencies have been administering new regulations, all directed toward the matter of providing cleaner water and better reclaimed land.