Public Law 117-58: The Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act, also known as the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law, was enacted on Nov. 15, 2021. This enacted legislation included language that directly, or in some cases indirectly, impacts OSMRE. In addition to the extension of abandoned mine land (AML) fee collections and mandatory AML grant distributions, $11.293 billion in new funding was authorized to be appropriated for deposit into the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund.

Click to view the 2023 AML grants guidance

FACTS AT A GLANCE
SIGNED INTO LAW
Nov. 15, 2021
TOTAL FUNDING
$11.293 billion
PER FISCAL YEAR FUNDING
$725 million per year through 2037
ELIGIBILITY
23 states and the Navajo Nation are eligible for grants
ACID MINE DRAINAGE
Up to 30% to abate acidic water rich in heavy metals as a result of surface mining
LARGEST ANNUAL GRANTS
- Pennsylvania received the largest grant at $244.9 million
- West Virginia received $140.8 million
- Illinois received $75.8 million

FUNDING
- Grants to eligible states and Tribes paid on an equal annual basis over 15 years.
- Up to 3% for OSMRE operations.
- 0.5% for Inspector General oversight.
- $25 million in financial and technical assistance to states and Tribes to amend the Abandoned Mine Land Inventory System.

PROGRAM CHANGES
- Extension of AML fee collection through FY 2034.
- Extension of the AML mandatory distribution through FY 2035.
- Reduction of the AML fee rate by 20%.
  New rates:
  - Surface mining – 22.4 cents/ton
  - Underground – 9.6 cents/ton
  - Lignite – 6.4 cents/ton

With the passage of Public Law 117-58, OSMRE takes on a new opportunity to invest in our infrastructure and benefit the American public for the next generation.