



# INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT AND JOBS ACT



GPS-assisted equipment excavate approximately 47,500 cubic yards of material at the Bair-Collins Mine Reclamation and Floodplain Restoration Project in Roundup, Montana. Photo courtesy of Montana Department of Environmental Quality.

## 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 GRANTS TO DATE

- Pennsylvania received the largest grant at \$244.9 million.
- West Virginia received \$140.8 million.
- Illinois received \$75.8 million.

Public Law 117-58: The Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act 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 2024 AML grants guidance](#)

## 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 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.*