

_____ Mine Land Reclamation Program

The Abandoned Mine Land (____) Reclamation Program uses fees _____ by present-day coal mining _____ to reclaim coal mines _____ before 1977. This makes _____ areas safer for people _____ the environment. The Surface _____ Control and Reclamation Act (____) of 1977 created this _____ to use company fees _____ reclaim coal mines abandoned _____ 1977, to set standards _____ today's coal companies as _____ reclaim areas contemporaneously with _____ mining, and to post _____ to cover the cost _____ companies are unable to _____ current coal mines.

_____ mine land areas

Abandoned _____ pose risks to people _____ the environment. They can _____ ground water, emit toxic _____, and cause injury when _____ infrastructures collapse.

State _____ tribal AML programs rate _____ mine areas on a _____ scale of 1 to _____ as defined by federal _____. Mines rated 1 and _____ are high priority and _____ be addressed first, with _____ few exceptions.

Priority _____ Protection of public health _____, and property from extreme _____ of adverse effects of _____ mining practices pre-1977, including _____ of land, water, and _____ environment

Priority 2: _____ of public health and _____ from adverse effects of _____ mining practices pre-1977, including _____ of land, water, and _____ environment

Priority 3: _____ of land and water _____ and the environment previously _____ by adverse effects of _____ mining practices pre-1977

_____ date, coal mine companies _____ paid \$9.2 billion in _____ fees to reclaim coal-related _____ areas. Those fees have _____ \$1.5 billion in interest, _____ has paid for a _____ of the costs for _____ care plans for the _____ Mine Workers of America (____.*%_____).

To see AML _____ by location, visit OSMRE's _____ site and click on '_____' in the navigation bar. _____ see data by completed, _____, and unfunded sites, click _____'.Summary.' image of Office _____ Surface Mining Reclamation and _____ data site.

Reclaimed _____ areas

Since 1977, \$3.9 _____ has been spent on _____ construction of completed reclamation _____.

When a state _____ tribe has reclaimed identified _____ priority coal sites, they _____ be eligible for ".certification." _____ source of their funds _____ the Department of the _____ Office of Surface Mining _____ and Enforcement (OSMRE) changes; _____ of receiving funds sourced _____ AML fees, they receive _____ sourced from the General _____ of the US.. Treasury. _____ funds can be used _____ a wider range of _____, including reclaiming abandoned hardrock _____ sites. A certified state _____ tribe may still have _____ coal mine areas to _____.

Five states and _____ tribes are considered certified: _____, Montana, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, _____ Crow Tribe, the Hopi _____, and the Navajo Nation.

AML areas undergoing or _____ reclamation

The federal AML _____ Program distributes funds for _____ to the state and _____ AML programs with remaining _____ 1 and 2 sites.

State and tribal AML _____ use funds to prepare _____ reclamation projects, including permitting _____, environmental assessments, site surveys, _____ the development of reclamation _____. After completing project

preparation, _____ are used for construction ____ reclaim the site.

_____, there are \$488M funded ____ not completed projects, encompassing _____ GPRA acres with an _____ outstanding \$9.8 billion required ____ reclaim remaining coal-related AML _____.

For more information:

GAO report: Agencies should _____ steps to improve information ____ usda's and interior's potentially _____ sites

Contacts for state ____ tribal AML programs and _____ offices

AML funding and _____

Chart shows the _____ of total funds in ____ AML reclamation program in _____ 10.7 billion. 8.2 billion ____ that total has been _____. 2.5 billion of that _____ has not been disbursed.

The AML database (-e-AMLIS-) _____ accounts for construction costs. ____ doesn't include other work ____ which a state or _____ may spend AML funds _____ are necessary for the _____ of a site, such ____ the costs of identification, _____ assessments, and contracting, nor _____ it include other types ____ spending, such as set-asides ____ emergency projects.

AML _____ and disbursements

Fees paid ____ coal mine operators fund ____ AML Reclamation Program.

_____ pay a per-ton fee ____ OSMRE:

\$0.28/ton on _____ mined coal

\$0.12/ton on _____ coal ()*%subsurface)

\$0.08/ton on _____

Congress set the current _____ when the fee was _____ in the Tax Relief ____ Health Care Act of _____ lowering the rates 20% _____ the original amounts set ____ 1977.

Since 1978, ____ coal industry has contributed _____ billion to the AML _____, which has earned \$1.5 _____ in interest.

Annual ____ fee collection

Chart _____ annual AML fee collection _____ 1978.

Distribution to _____

Since passage of the ____ Relief and Health Care ____ of 2006, distribution of ____ grants are mandatory. Prior ____ 2006, distribution was subject ____ Congress' annual appropriations process.

The amount states and _____ receive each year in _____ payments varies depending on ____ fees collected during the _____ FY (..eg., FY 2014 ____ fund FY 2015 grants).

The statute requires the _____ to distribute AML Reclamation _____ funds collected during the _____ FY as follows:

_____ and tribal share grants: _____ states receive 50% of _____ AML revenue originating from _____ production in their states. _____ accounts for 50% of _____ distribution of AML fees _____ a given year. Certified _____ receive amounts equal to _____ respective share grant totals _____ from the Treasury's General _____.

Historic coal grants: _____ of overall AML fees _____ toward Historic Coal Grants _____ non-certified states. OSMRE allocates _____ Coal grants based on _____ state's percentage of coal _____ produced prior to 1977. _____ created Historic Coal grants _____ that states with large _____ of abandoned mines, but _____ current coal production, would _____ be left without funds _____ reclaim them.

Federal _____ (including minimum program make-up _____): 20% of AML fees _____ toward federal expenditures. These _____ must first be used _____ fund Minimum Program Make-Up _____ to non-certified states. These _____ that non-certified states receive _____ least \$3 million a _____ or the amount necessary _____ reclaim their remaining high _____ AML areas, whichever is _____. OSMRE uses the remaining _____ to fund operations, emergency _____, and other efforts.

_____ states that received the _____ grants from OSMRE in _____ 2016 were Wyoming, Pennsylvania, _____ Virginia, Kentucky, and Illinois.

Chart shows the states _____ received the largest grants _____ the AML fund in _____ 2016. Wyoming received \$59.2 _____, Pennsylvania received \$43.0 million, _____ Virginia received \$29.7 million, _____ received \$17.1 million, and _____ received \$15.7 million.

_____ more information about grants, _____ OSMRE grant distribution reports.

State and tribal spending

_____ and tribal AML programs _____ funds to prepare for _____ through an extensive permitting _____, environmental assessments, site surveys, _____ the development of reclamation _____. Generally, states and tribes _____ reclaim all Priority 1 _____ 2 coal sites before _____ AML funds on Priority _____ coal sites, but a _____ of exceptions exist.

_____ addition to scheduled reclamation _____, states and tribes can _____ AML funds for related _____, such as:

Covering _____ costs of administering and _____ their AML programs

Funding _____ AML reclamation projects

Setting _____ annual funds (up to _____ for projects related to _____ mine drainage

OSMRE also _____ a list of contacts _____ states, Indian tribes, and _____ offices.

The AML _____

Prior to 2006, companies _____ paid more money into _____ AML fund each year _____ Congress chose to appropriate. _____ large, unappropriated balance grew _____ time.

Growth of _____ AML fund's unappropriated balance

Chart shows the growth _____ the AML fund's unappropriated _____ from 1989 to 2015. _____ grew from around \$0.5 _____ nearly \$2.5 billion dollars.

Interest on the fund

_____ 1990, Congress authorized the _____ government to invest the _____ balance in US.. Treasury _____. Since then, the unappropriated _____ has earned \$1.5 billion _____ interest. Since 1996, almost _____

of the interest on ___ AML fund has gone _____ paying a portion of ___ cost for some health ___ plans for the United ___ Workers of America.

_____ to states and tribes

___ 2007, the state and _____ share of the unappropriated _____ had reached \$1.34 billion.

Congress resolved to pay _____ ' and tribes' unappropriated balance ___ in the form of " _____ Balance Replacement Grants," which ___ states and tribes 50% ___ what companies operating in _____ jurisdictions paid into the ___ Fund from 2008â€“2014. Payments _____ made over 7 years ___ equal, annual installments.

_____ paid states and tribes _ collective total of \$1.3 _____ in roughly equal installments _____ the course of seven _____. This money did not _____ directly from the AML _____, but was sourced directly _____ the Treasury's General Fund.

The fund today

As ___ November 2015, the fund's _____ stood at \$2.5 billion. ___ reauthorization for AML fees _____ in FY 2021. The _____ balance has been divided _____ different allocations to be _____ starting in FY 2023, ___ follows:

Allocation of _____ balance

Chart shows ___ division of allocations in ___ unappropriated part of the ___ reclamation fund. 60.4% is _____ for historic coal grants. _____ is meant for federal _____, which are subject to _____ appropriation. 4.7% is meant ___ a reserve for UMWA _____ care plans and retirement _____. 18% is meant for _____ and tribes.

Congress ___ currently considering multiple proposals _____ would reallocate money away _____ the AML fund toward _____ revitalization in areas of _____ need with a history ___ coal mining.