

**S. 912, Mining Schools Act of 2023**

As ordered reported by the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources on September 21, 2023

By Fiscal Year, Millions of Dollars	2024	2024-2028	2024-2033
Direct Spending (Outlays)	0	0	0
Revenues	0	0	0
Increase or Decrease (-) in the Deficit	0	0	0
Spending Subject to Appropriation (Outlays)	*	36	80
Increases <i>net direct spending</i> in any of the four consecutive 10-year periods beginning in 2034?	No	Statutory pay-as-you-go procedures apply?	No
		<b>Mandate Effects</b>	
Increases <i>on-budget deficits</i> in any of the four consecutive 10-year periods beginning in 2034?	No	Contains intergovernmental mandate?	No
		Contains private-sector mandate?	No
* = between zero and \$500,000.			

S. 912 would authorize the appropriation of \$10 million each year from 2024 through 2031 for the Department of Energy (DOE) to award grants that support mining programs at institutions of higher education. Schools would use those amounts to recruit students and enhance their academic programs. In addition, the bill would establish an advisory board to assist DOE in evaluating grant applications.

Assuming appropriation of the specified amounts, and using historical spending patterns for similar activities, CBO estimates that implementing the grant program would cost \$36 million over the 2024-2028 period and \$44 million after 2028.

S. 912 also would repeal the Mining and Mineral Resources Research Institute Act of 1984, which authorized the Department of the Interior (DOI) to support various research and development programs related to mineral extraction. That law authorized the appropriation of \$1.8 million each year beginning in 1997 for grants to develop technologies that recover certain minerals offshore. Accordingly, repealing that law would reduce authorizations of appropriation by \$1.8 million each year. DOI did not receive an appropriation in 2023 to award those grants, and according to the department is not conducting any activities authorized under the 1984 law or its subsequent amendments.

See also

[CBO's Cost Estimates Explained](#), [CBO Describes Its Cost-Estimating Process](#), [Glossary](#)



The costs of the legislation, detailed in Table 1, fall within budget functions 270 (energy) and 300 (natural resources and environment).

<b>Table 1. Estimated Budgetary Effects of S. 912</b>												
<b>By Fiscal Year, Millions of Dollars</b>											2024-	2024-
	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2028	2033
<b>Increases or Decreases (-) in Spending Subject to Appropriation</b>												
Department of Energy												
Authorization	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	0	0	50	80
Estimated Outlays	*	6	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	4	36	80
Department of the Interior												
Authorization	-2	-2	-1	-2	-2	-2	-2	-1	-2	-2	-9	-18
Estimated Outlays	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Changes												
Authorization	8	8	9	8	8	8	8	9	-2	-2	41	62
Estimated Outlays	*	6	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	4	36	80

\* = between zero and \$500,000.

The CBO staff contact for this estimate is Aaron Krupkin. The estimate was reviewed by H. Samuel Papenfuss, Deputy Director of Budget Analysis.

Phillip L. Swagel  
Director, Congressional Budget Office