



Agriculture

The measure would provide:

- \$14 billion to reduce hazardous fuels in National Forest System lands near developed areas, \$4 billion of which could be used in other areas in certain circumstances. More than \$3 billion in additional funds would be available for grants to reduce wildfire risks on nonfederal land.
- \$9.7 billion for assistance to rural electrical cooperatives to promote resiliency, reliability, and affordability and for carbon capture and storage projects.
- \$3.75 billion for competitive grants to promote conservation and tree planting by state, local, and tribal governments and nonprofit organizations.
- \$2.88 billion for rural electrification loans, including for energy storage projects, that would be forgiven if certain conditions are met.
- \$1.02 billion to pay off all or part of Farm Service Agency loans to economically distressed farmers and ranchers.

It also would provide several billion dollars through the Commodity Credit Corporation for environmental quality and stewardship incentives and “such sums as are necessary” for payments to farmers and land owners who adopt cover crop practices during the 2022 through 2026 crop years.

Conservation Funding

The legislation would provide:

- \$6 billion to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration for coastal and marine conservation and restoration grants and contracts, with a focus on resiliency and responding to the effects of climate change.
- \$1.25 billion for the Interior Department for projects for conservation and to improve resiliency on federal lands and an additional \$750 million for ecosystem and habitat restoration.
- \$1 billion to NOAA for activities to protect the habitat of Pacific salmon.