Welcome to *The Current*, the North Central Region Water Network’s Speed Networking Webinar Series

**A Future Focused On Water: New and Expanded Funding Opportunities: 2PM CT**

1. Submit your questions for presenters via the Q&A panel. There will be a dedicated Q&A session following the last presentation. The Q&A panel can be found via the Q&A icon at the bottom of the webinar screen.

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3. A phone-in option can be accessed by clicking the up arrow on the mute icon and clicking ‘Switch to Phone Audio’.

This session will be recorded and available at northcentralwater.org.
Today’s Presenters:

• **Becca Trueman**, Mississippi River Basin Watershed Coordinator, Quantified Ventures: “Nature-based Solutions and the Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF)”

• **Jesse Womack**, Policy Specialist, National Sustainable Agriculture Coalition: “The Inflation Reduction Act: Water Quality Impacts & Farm Bill Changes”
Becca Trueman

Becca brings nearly a decade of experience in natural resources planning and management to Quantified Ventures. She joined Quantified Ventures because she believes in the potential for collaboration across geographies and industries to create both sustainable and mutually beneficial outcomes. Becca is thrilled to connect with and support the stakeholders of the Mississippi River Basin.
Nature-based Solutions & the Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF)

North Central Region Water Network

August 2023

Becca Trueman, Quantified Ventures
Format of this Presentation:

1. Takes a higher-level view on SRFs
   - Every state and situation is different
   - Non-traditional projects are new or newer in most states
   - May not be an example to refer to

2. Geared towards those doing nonpoint source work-
   - Watershed coordinators, extension agents, agency staff, NGOs, and CBOs
   - From the perspective of someone who worked locally as a WC, managing §319

Meant to get the wheels spinning and start seeing State Revolving Funds as a real option for your community!
5 Reasons Why Those Doing NPS (non-point source) Work Should Care About the SRFs

1. Reliable Funding Source

2. Fund Projects at Scale to Build Resilience and Recover from Disasters

3. Ability to Effectively Merge Planning into Projects

4. Increase in Human Capital to Support and Sustain Projects

5. Huge Injection of Funds from the BIL

THE BIPARTISAN INFRASTRUCTURE LAW INCLUDES $55 BILLION FOR SAFE AND CLEAN DRINKING WATER
Basics of State Revolving Fund (SRF) Loan Programs
What are SRFs?

Low interest revolving loan program with subsidies for targeted projects and communities.

- Established by EPA to create a sustainable funding mechanism for safe, healthy, equitable, and affordable water systems.

- Programs & Projects:
  - Drinking Water SRF: Drinking Water Projects
  - Clean Water SRF: Wastewater, MS4, & NPS Projects

- Managed by States- Every state is different.

**Importance!**

Largest source of federal funding for water infrastructure and have the potential to be the largest investor mechanism in the world for Nature-based Solutions!

https://www.rivernetwork.org
Basics of How SRF Funds Move

- 20% State Match
- Federal Grant

Clean Water State Revolving Fund

- CWSRF Loans
- Loan Repayments
Clean Water SRF Eligible Projects (EPA)-

Water Quality Benefit

Publicly Owned Treatment Works (212)

- Construction
  - Energy Efficiency
  - Water Efficiency
  - Water Reuse
  - Security Measures
  - Technical Assistance

Nonpoint Source (319)

National Estuary Program Project (320)

Decentralized Wastewater Treatment

Stormwater

Watershed Pilot Projects

Traditional Projects
(Point Source)

Non-Traditional Projects
(Point Source, Nonpoint Source, & Nature-based Solutions)
Paying for Nature-based Solutions Projects with the SRF
A Closer Look at Eligible Projects

Eligible Uses of CWSRF and §319 Funds

CWSRF
- NPDES-permitted wastewater & stormwater
- Energy and water efficiency
- Activities addressing NPDES permit enforcement actions
- New sewer collection lines into decentralized/septic-served areas
- Resilience of treatment works
- Wastewater reclamation and reuse
- Well capping
- Landfill capping

Both
- Agricultural BMPs
- TMDL implementation
- Habitat protection & restoration
- BMPs that implement watershed-based plans
- Urban runoff not associated with an NPDES permit
- Abandoned mine drainage treatment & remediation
- Brownfield/Superfund sites: water quality issues
- Decentralized/septic wastewater system repair, replacement & upgrades
- Land acquisition for watershed protection
- Development of watershed-based plans
- Erosion/sediment control
- Streambank stabilization

§319
- Technical assistance & coordination from state NPS program staff
- Salaries for regional/local watershed coordinators
- NPS project management & oversight
- Ambient water quality monitoring
- NPS monitoring: general & project-specific
- Septic system inspections

*Hot Tip* CWSRF Loan Payments are a Possible Source of Non-Federal Match for §319 Grants!

States are required to put 10% of their Federal allocation towards green infrastructure, energy efficiency, water efficiency, or environmentally innovative projects.

States are also allowed to direct their subsidy to GPR eligible projects!

Green Project Reserve

Green Infrastructure Practices Eligible through GPR

- Publicly Owned:
  - Green streets
  - Permeable pavement
  - Bioretention
  - Trees
  - Green roofs
  - Constructed wetlands
  - Other practices that mimic natural hydrology to prevent wet weather flows
  - Equipment to maintain green streets
  - Vacuum trucks
  - Other equipment
  - Street tree/urban forestry
  - Expansion of tree boxes
  - Stormwater harvesting/reuse
  - Cisterns
  - Distribution pipes
  - Downspout disconnection
  - Riparian buffers
  - Floodplains
  - Wetlands
  - Bioengineered streambank
  - Stream daylighting
  - Sustainable landscaping and site design

Green Project Reserve

GPR funds can fund projects in four categories. GPR is required for the CWSRF, and states can decide if they want to promote similar projects through the DWSRF. For more details on these categories, see EPA’s project eligibility guidance.

- Green Infrastructure
  Includes practices that maintain and restore natural hydrology, maintains floodplains/wetlands, reduces impervious surfaces.

- Water Efficiency
  Improving technologies and practices for water delivery that use less water, including conservation and reuse efforts. Can include water audit and conservation plans.

- Energy Efficiency
  Improving technologies and practices that reduce energy consumption and/or produce/use renewable energy. Projects that reduce energy consumption by 20% are categorically eligible.

- Environmentally Innovative Activities
  Includes new/innovative approaches to delivering services or sustainably managing water resources. Can include adaptation planning, GHG inventorying, and constructing LEED certified buildings.

www.epa.gov/cwsrf/green-project-reserve-guidance-clean-water-state-revolving-fund-cwsrf
Only 4% of Clean Water State Revolving Funds have been allocated to non-point source projects thus far.

**Common Barriers:**

- Autonomy of states to minimize opportunities for NPS
- Perceived lack of demand for SRFs to fund NPS
- Capacity to manage projects
- Lack of understanding – benefits of NPS/ how to implement
- Disconnect between NPS and PS

Resources and efforts to clean-up waterways are primarily geared towards point sources.

[https://www.teacherspayteachers.com/Product](https://www.teacherspayteachers.com/Product)
## SRF Basics to Be Aware Of: State Level

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Enabling Conditions &amp; Barriers for GI/NPS</th>
<th>Most Restrictive (less options)</th>
<th>Least Restrictive (more options)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eligible Borrowers</td>
<td>Only Municipality/Utility (Public)</td>
<td>All Federal Eligibilities (Privates)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additional Subsidy for GI/NPS</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pilot or Other Special Projects</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Linked Deposit, Sponsorship, Nutrient Reductions, Passthrough</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Application Ranking</td>
<td>No Additional Points- Low Ranking</td>
<td>Additional Points to Increase Ranking</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Set in Policy, Not Stone!**
Case Studies: SRFs – Nature-based Solutions

Greenville, NC

**Downtown Flooding and the Town Creek Culvert & BMP Retrofit Project**

Greenville pursued the Town Creek Culvert project to address recurring flooding in the uptown area and to expand its stormwater system to withstand a 25-year storm event. The Town Creek Culvert project was more costly than any other stormwater project undertaken by the utility to date. Given the project size and cost, even with a built-up fund balance, the utility could not use pay-as-you-go funding.

When the utility engaged with consultants to plan the project, the consultant recommended CWSRF loans from DWI as a potential funding option. Given that the Town Creek Culvert project plan had recently been revised to include green infrastructure (GI), the project was eligible for SRF funding based on DWI’s criteria. The project included nine BMPs including permeable pavement, bioretention cells, sand filters, and a regenerative stormwater conveyance. Greenville Stormwater applied in the fall funding round of 2013 and the project eventually began construction in 2018. The Town Creek Culvert project was designed to coincide with Department of Transportation road improvements in the downtown area. Of the GI included in the project, the Regenerative Stormwater Conveyance (RSC), which treats stormwater and removes nutrients before discharging the water to the Tar River, made the application competitive. This RSC also reflected a partnership with Eastern Carolina University to evaluate nutrient removal after the project is completed.

City of San Marcos, TX

**PROTECT CRITICAL RECHARGE LAND**

The Clean Water SRF can be used to fund land conservation projects that mitigate stormwater and protect rivers. For example, in 2018, the City of San Marcos received $3.2 million through this program to conserve 246 acres in the San Marcos River watershed and within the Edwards Aquifer Recharge Zone with the goal of protecting the water quality and quantity of water flowing into the San Marcos River. 40%—or roughly $1.2 million—of that funding came in the form of forgivable loans, and included over $400,000 from the green subsidy.

**Camden Co., NJ**

◊ **Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF):** The Camden County Municipal Utility Authority received a $5.4 million loan from the New Jersey Infrastructure Bank, the state’s CWSRF, to fund a city-wide nature-based solutions project. The project has an estimated cost savings of $3.1 million over the 30-year loan. It involves building nature-based solutions throughout Camden, including rain gardens and porous concrete sidewalks, as well as a green jobs training program for youth in the maintenance of nature-based infrastructure.
A Road Map to Getting Started- 1st Steps for NPS Professionals

Steps to Building Ground-Level Support:

1. Familiarize Yourself With the Opportunity
   ▫ Theoretical (EPA)
   ▫ State (Your State)

2. SRF Education & Outreach
   ▫ Local- Watershed Groups/SWCDs
   ▫ State- Natural Resource/NPS Agencies

3. Support Partnerships (break down silos)
   ▫ NPS Groups + Utilities/MS4s

4. Help Move NPS Needs to Planning and Projects
   ▫ Support Development of NPS Projects (WMP)
   ▫ Include in HMPs, Comprehensive Plans, etc.
   ▫ Move towards inclusion into Capital Projects

5. Help Demonstrate Demand
   ▫ Support Applications
   ▫ Advocate

Justifications- Why Utilities Need You

- NBS Project Development
- NBS Education
- SRF Incentives- Application/Subsidy
- Meeting MS4 Permit/Consent Decree
- Resilience & Disaster Recovery
- Long-term Project Success (O&M)

Be Proactive!
Be A Champion!

Funding NBS with the SRF

DIFFUSION OF INNOVATION MODEL

Things never change, until they do!
We’re Here to Help!

Our Watershed Coordinator Team is funded to support those interested in applying to the CWSRF for their NBS projects!
THANK YOU!

Becca Trueman
Quantified Ventures

Mississippi River Basin Watershed Coordinator

502-632-3240
Trueman@quantifiedventures.com
Jesse Womack

Jesse (he/him) grew up working as labor on various farms and holds a B.A. in Environmental Studies from Gustavus Adolphus College and a Masters in Food and Agricultural Law and Policy from Vermont Law School. After undergrad, Jesse served as an Americorps VISTA developing programing for local food farms and businesses in southern Minnesota. Jesse transitioned from that role to leading a nine-county agricultural resilience study while coordinating programing for the Feast! Local Foods Network. Most recently, Jesse worked with the Nature Conservancy in Ohio to improve water quality and carbon outcomes by promoting conservation practices to farmers.
The Inflation Reduction Act: Water Quality Impacts & Farm Bill Changes

Jesse Womack, NSAC
NSAC: a grassroots alliance of 130+ member organizations (and hundreds more partners and allies) from around the country working together to improve federal food & farm policy for 35 years!
WHAT IS THE FARM BILL?
Farm Bill Basics - Contents

• Title I, Commodity Programs
• Title II, Conservation
• Title III, Trade
• Title IV, Nutrition
• Title V, Credit
• Title VI, Rural Development
• Title VII, Research, Extension, and Related Matters
• Title VIII, Forestry
• Title IX, Energy
• Title X, Horticulture
• Title XI, Crop Insurance
• Title XII, Miscellaneous
WHAT'S IN THE FARM BILL & WHAT DOES IT COST?

TOTAL: $428 BILLION

CONSERVATION, 7%
Example: Conservation Stewardship Program (CSP)

COMMODITIES, 7%
Example: Whole Farm Revenue Protection Program (Whole Farm)

CROP INSURANCE, 9%
Example: Price Loss Coverage Program

NUTRITION, 76%
Example: Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)

OTHER, 1%
Other includes Miscellaneous, Horticulture, Forestry, Rural Development, Credit, Research, and everything else

325.8 B

Projected Farm Bill Funding 2019-2023
WHAT DOES THE FARM BILL SPEND ON CONSERVATION PROGRAMS?

Conservation Stewardship Program (CSP)

- FY19 - $700 million
- FY20 – $725 million
- FY21 - $750 million
- FY22 - $800 million
- FY23-FY31 – $1 billion per yr

Regional Conservation Partnership Program (RCPP)

- FY19-FY31 - $300,000 per year

Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP)

- FY19 - $1.75 billion
- FY20 – $1.75 billion
- FY21 - $1.8 billion
- FY22 - $1.85 billion
- FY23-FY31 – $2.025 billion per yr

Agricultural Conservation Easement Program (ACEP)

- FY19-FY31 - $450,000 per year
### Conservation Stewardship Program (CSP)
- **FY23**: $250 million
- **FY24**: $500 million
- **FY25**: $1 billion
- **FY26**: $1.5 billion

### Regional Conservation Partnership Program (RCPP)
- **FY23**: $250 million
- **FY24**: $800 million
- **FY25**: $1.5 billion
- **FY26**: $2.4 billion

### Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP)
- **FY23**: $250 million
- **FY24**: $1.75 billion
- **FY25**: $3 billion
- **FY26**: $3.45 billion

### Agricultural Conservation Easement Program (ACEP)
- **FY23**: $100 million
- **FY24**: $200 million
- **FY25**: $500 million
- **FY26**: $600 million
First Big Takeaway

DOLLA DOLLA BILLS, Y'ALL
IRA CSP Funds can be spent on:

“1 or more agricultural conservation practices, enhancements, or bundles that the USDA determines directly improve soil carbon, reduce nitrogen losses, or reduce, capture, avoid, or sequester carbon dioxide, methane, or nitrous oxide emissions, associated with agricultural production.”
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Climate Change Mitigation Practice Categories</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Conservation Practice Standard Name[2] (units)</th>
<th>CSP Enhancement Code</th>
<th>Conservation Stewardship Program (CSP) Bundle and Enhancement Activity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>327 Conservation Cover (acres)</td>
<td></td>
<td>B000BFF1</td>
<td>Buffer Bundle#1*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>327 Conservation Cover (acres)</td>
<td></td>
<td>B000CPL24</td>
<td>Cropland soil health management system*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>327 Conservation Cover (acres)</td>
<td></td>
<td>B000CPL25</td>
<td>Climate smart advanced soil health*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>328 Conservation Crop Rotation (acres)</td>
<td></td>
<td>E327A</td>
<td>Conservation cover for pollinators and beneficial insects</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>328 Conservation Crop Rotation (acres)</td>
<td></td>
<td>E327B</td>
<td>Establish Monarch butterfly habitat</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>328 Conservation Crop Rotation (acres)</td>
<td></td>
<td>E328A</td>
<td>Resource conserving crop rotation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>328 Conservation Crop Rotation (acres)</td>
<td></td>
<td>E328B</td>
<td>Improved resource conserving crop rotation</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>328 Conservation Crop Rotation (acres)</td>
<td></td>
<td>E328E</td>
<td>Soil health crop rotation</td>
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<tr>
<td>328 Conservation Crop Rotation (acres)</td>
<td></td>
<td>E328F</td>
<td>Modifications to improve soil health and increase soil organic matter</td>
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<tr>
<td>328 Conservation Crop Rotation (acres)</td>
<td></td>
<td>E328G</td>
<td>Crop rotation on recently converted CRP grass/legume cover for soil organic matter improvement</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>328 Conservation Crop Rotation (acres)</td>
<td></td>
<td>E328N</td>
<td>Intercropping to improve soil health</td>
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<tr>
<td>328 Conservation Crop Rotation (acres)</td>
<td></td>
<td>E328O</td>
<td>Perennial grain crop conservation rotation</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>329 Residue and Tillage Management, No Till (acres)</td>
<td></td>
<td>E329A</td>
<td>No till to reduce soil erosion</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>329 Residue and Tillage Management, No Till (acres)</td>
<td></td>
<td>E329B</td>
<td>No till to reduce tillage induced particulate matter</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>329 Residue and Tillage Management, No Till (acres)</td>
<td></td>
<td>E329C</td>
<td>No till to increase plant-available moisture</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>329 Residue and Tillage Management, No Till (acres)</td>
<td></td>
<td>E329D</td>
<td>No till system to increase soil health and soil organic matter content</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>329 Residue and Tillage Management, No Till (acres)</td>
<td></td>
<td>E329E</td>
<td>No till to reduce energy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>332 Contour Buffer Strips (acres)</td>
<td></td>
<td>None Available</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>340 Cover Crop (acres)</td>
<td></td>
<td>E340A</td>
<td>Cover crop to reduce soil erosion</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>340 Cover Crop (acres)</td>
<td></td>
<td>E340B</td>
<td>Intensive cover cropping to increase soil health and soil organic matter content</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>340 Cover Crop (acres)</td>
<td></td>
<td>E340C</td>
<td>Use of multi-species cover crops to improve soil health and increase soil organic matter content</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>340 Cover Crop (acres)</td>
<td></td>
<td>E340D</td>
<td>Intensive orchard/vineyard floor cover cropping to increase soil health</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>340 Cover Crop (acres)</td>
<td></td>
<td>E340F</td>
<td>Cover crop to minimize soil compaction</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>340 Cover Crop (acres)</td>
<td></td>
<td>E340G</td>
<td>Enhance soil health and effectively sequester carbon in the soil</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soil Health</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## WHAT DOES THE IRA SPEND ON CONSERVATION PRACTICES?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>IRA Spending</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Field Border (acres)</td>
<td>E386A</td>
<td>Enhanced field borders to reduce soil erosion along the edge(s) of a field</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>E386B</td>
<td>Enhanced field borders to increase carbon storage along the edge(s) of the field</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>E386C</td>
<td>Enhanced field borders to decrease particulate emissions along the edge(s) of the field</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>E386D</td>
<td>Enhanced field borders to increase food for pollinators along the edge(s) of the field</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>E386E</td>
<td>Enhanced field borders to increase wildlife food and habitat along the edge(s) of the field</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Filter Strips (acres)</td>
<td>E393A</td>
<td>Extend existing filter strip to reduce water quality impacts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grassed Waterways (acres)</td>
<td>E412A</td>
<td>Enhance a grassed waterway</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrient Management (acres)</td>
<td>E590A</td>
<td>Improving nutrient uptake efficiency and reducing risk of nutrient losses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>E590B</td>
<td>Reduce risks of nutrient loss to surface water by utilizing precision agriculture technologies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>E590C</td>
<td>Improving nutrient uptake efficiency and reducing risk of nutrient losses on pasture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>E590D</td>
<td>Reduce risks of nutrient losses to surface and groundwater by increasing setback awareness via precision technology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Riparian Herbaceous Cover (acres)</td>
<td>E390A</td>
<td>Increase riparian herbaceous cover width for sediment and nutrient reduction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>E390B</td>
<td>Increase riparian herbaceous cover width to enhance wildlife habitat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Riparian Forest Buffer (acres)</td>
<td>E391A</td>
<td>Increase riparian forest buffer width for sediment and nutrient reduction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>E391B</td>
<td>Increase stream shading for stream temperature reduction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>E391C</td>
<td>Increase riparian forest buffer width to enhance wildlife habitat</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The combination of IRA dollars and Farm Bill baseline dollars means there is more support for water quality practices than ever before!
Who will authorize the next Farm Bill?

Sen. Debbie Stabenow (D-MI)
Chair, Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry

Sen. John Boozman (R-AR)
Ranking Member, Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry

Rep. Glenn "GT" Thompson (R-PA)
Chair, House Committee on Agriculture

Rep. David Scott (D-GA)
Ranking Member, House Committee on Agriculture
If the current Farm Bill is extended, NRCS will likely spend FY24 IRA funds as allocated.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Conservation Stewardship Program (CSP)</th>
<th>Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FY23 - $250 million</td>
<td>FY23 - $250 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY24 - $500 million</td>
<td>FY24 - $1.75 billion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY25 - $1 billion</td>
<td>FY25 - $3 billion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY26 - $1.5 billion</td>
<td>FY26 - $3.45 billion</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regional Conservation Partnership Program (RCPP)</th>
<th>Agricultural Conservation Easement Program (ACEP)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FY23 - $250 million</td>
<td>FY23 - $100 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY24 - $800 million</td>
<td>FY24 - $200 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY25 - $1.5 billion</td>
<td>FY25 - $500 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY26 - $2.4 billion</td>
<td>FY26 - $600 million</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
There are going to be A LOT of RCPP dollars out there near term.
Who

Sen. Debbie Stabenow (D-MI)
Chair, Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry

Sen. John Boozman (R-AR)
Ranking Member, Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry

Rep. Glenn "GT" Thompson (R-PA)
Chair, House Committee on Agriculture

Rep. David Scott (D-GA)
Ranking Member, House Committee on Agriculture
There will probably be a permanent increase in conservation funding as a part of this Farm Bill.

A permanent focus on climate change mitigating practices is also possible.
Let’s Connect!

How to reach us:

Jesse: JWomack@sustainableagriculture.net

Website: sustainableagriculture.net

Twitter: @sustainableag

Facebook: on.fb.me/sustainableag

Emails: sustainableagriculture.net/subscribe/
Thank you for participating in today’s *The Current*!

Visit our website, northcentralwater.org, to access the recording and our webinar archive!

**Today’s Speakers**

Becca Trueman – trueman@quantifiedventures.com
Jesse Womack – jwomack@sustainableagriculture.net

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