

United States Department of Agriculture





Webinar Goals & Objectives

- RCPP Overview:
- More comprehensive "RCPP 101" training available at: https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/ main/national/programs/financial/rcpp/
- Today's Presentation:
 - Highlight the differences between Classic and AFA
 - Outline RCPP conservation activities and financial approach



What is RCPP?





Co-investing in targeted, innovative natural resource solutions



RCPP Basics



- Promotes coordination of conservation activities with partners offering value-added contributions that expand our collective ability to assist producers and support delivery of conservation benetis
- Why apply for RCPP? To direct NRCS resources to producers/landowners in a specific area for a specific set of resource concerns.
- NOT A GRANT, more of targeted funding opportunity



RCPP—comes in three flavors! 🔾 🔾





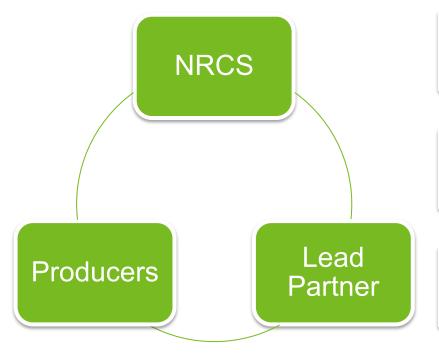


- RCPP Classic—traditional program
- RCPP Alternative Funding **Arrangements (AFA)—separate** competition for more progressive conservation approaches and infrastructure projects
- RCPP Renewals—allows for streamlined renewal of successful projects

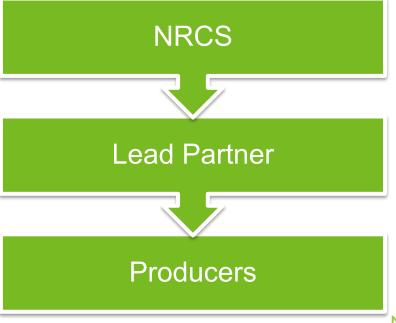
RCPP Classic vs AFAs



RCPP Classic



Alternative Funding Arrangements



For Both AFA and Classic 🔷 🔷 🔷 🔷













- Funding must be split 50/50 with CCA and State/Multistate pools
- Conservation benefits/resource concerns
- Significant partner contributions are critical and goal is at least 1:1
- Funding min (\$250k) and max (\$10M)
- 70/30 FA/TA split is the same
- Eligible lead partners are the same

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Partner Eligibility



Only organizations listed in the RCPP statute can apply to be a RCPP lead partner.

- An agricultural or silvicultural producer association or other group of producers.
- A State or unit of local government.
- An Indian Tribe.
- A farmer cooperative.
- A water district, irrigation district, acequia, rural water district or association, or other organization with specific water delivery authority to agricultural producers.
- A municipal water or wastewater treatment entity.
- An institution of higher education.
- An organization or entity with an established history of working cooperatively with producers on agricultural land, as determined by NRCS, to address—
 - Local conservation priorities related to agricultural production, wildlife habitat development, or nonindustrial private forest land management; or
 - Critical watershed-scale soil erosion, water quality, sediment reduction, or other natural resource issues.
- An entity, such as an Indian Tribe, State government, local government, or a nongovernmental organization that has a farmland or grassland protection program that purchases agricultural land easements, as defined in 7 CFR Section 1468.
- A conservation district.



Land Eligibility



- Private agricultural lands and non-industrial private forest lands.
- Public lands are possible provided ONLY where consistent with NFO
 - A watershed/public works structure is built on public lands but benefits accrue to private lands/landowners.
 - Producer contracts that benefit entire producer operation including private and public lands.
- AFA partners must ensure producers' farm and tract records are current with Farm Service Agency.



RCPP—what happens in a project?



Lead partners may propose any combination of the following activities:

- Land management
- Land rentals
- U.S.-held easements*
- Entity-held easements
- Watershed/public works project

*Classic only



U.S.-held Easements (Classic only)



- For any eligible land use—e.g., ag land, forestland, associated wetlands and riparian areas.
- Contract between NRCS and a landowner.
- Restriction-based template deeds—Most-, Moderately- and Least Restrictive.
- Lead Partner has the opportunity to influence some (but not all) aspects of deed restrictions, at the project level.
- Partners contributions may be used to complement NRCS funding to encourage landowner participation.



Entity-held Easements 🔘 🔾 🔾 🔾



- For any eligible land use—e.g., ag land, forestland, associated wetlands and riparian areas.
- Classic funding will pay up to 50% of easement value with a U.S. right of enforcement (up to 25% without a U.S. right of enforcement).
- AFA funding will pay up to 25% of easement value, no U.S. right of enforcement available.
- Minimum deed terms available on the National RCPP website.

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RCPP Contacts



1) State RCPP Coordinators—current list on the National How to Apply site

2) National RCPP Staff—rcpp@usda.gov

Resources Conservation Service

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