(b) VPA–HIP provides, within funding limits, grants to State and tribal governments to encourage owners and operators of privately-held farm, ranch, and forest land to voluntarily make that land available for access by the public for wildlife-dependent recreation, including hunting and fishing under programs administered by State and tribal governments. VPA–HIP is not an entitlement program and no grant will be made unless the application is acceptable to the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC). CCC may reject an application for any reason deemed sufficient by CCC.

(c) The regulations in this part are administered under the general supervision and direction of the Executive Vice President, CCC, or a designee, or the Deputy Administrator, Farm Programs (Deputy Administrator), Farm Service Agency (FSA).

§ 1455.2 Definitions.

(a) The definitions in part 718 of this chapter apply to this part and all documents issued in accordance with this part, except as otherwise provided in this section.

(b) The following definitions apply to this part:

Appropriate wildlife habitat means habitat that is suitable or proper, as determined by the applicable State or tribal government, to support fish and wildlife populations in the area.

Farm land means the land that meets definition of “farmland” in §718.2 of this title.

Forest land means land at least 120 feet wide and 1 acre in size with at least 10 percent cover (or equivalent stocking) by live trees of any size, including land that formerly had such tree cover and that will be naturally or artificially regenerated. Forest land includes transition zones, such as areas between forest and nonforest lands that have at least 10 percent cover (or equivalent stocking) with live trees and forest areas adjacent to urban and built-up lands. Roadside, streamside, and shelterbelt strips of trees must have a crown width of at least 120 feet and continuous length of at least 363 feet to qualify as forest land. Unimproved roads and trails, streams, and clearings in forest areas are classified as forest if they are less than 120 feet wide or an acre in size. Tree-covered areas in agricultural production settings, such as fruit orchards, or tree-covered areas in urban settings, such as city parks, are not considered forest land.

Privately-held land means farm, ranch, or forest land that is owned or operated by an individual or entity that is not an entity of any government unit or Tribe.

Ranch land means land that meets the definition of “farmland.”

State or State government means any State or local government, including State, city, town, or county government.

Tribal government means any Federally-recognized Indian tribe, band, nation, or other organized group, or community, including pueblos, rancherias, colonies and any Alaska Native Village, or regional or village corporation as defined in or established pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1601–1629h), which is recognized as eligible for the special programs and services provided by the United States to Indians because of their status as Indians.

Wildlife-dependent recreation means a land use involving hunting, fishing, wildlife-observation, photography, environmental education and interpretation, or other activities as determined by CCC.

§ 1455.10 Eligible grant applicants.

(a) A State or Tribal government may apply for a VPA–HIP grant.

(b) Any applications received by an individual or entity that is not a State or tribal government will not be considered.

§ 1455.11 Application procedure.

(a) Request for applications (RFA). CCC will issue periodic RFAs for VPA–HIP on www.grants.gov, subject to available funding. Unless otherwise specified in the applicable RFA, applicants must file an original and one hard copy of the required forms and an application.

(b) Single application. A State or tribal government must include all proposed activity under a single application per RFA review period. Multiple applications from an applicant during a
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single RFA period will not be consid-
ered. The applicant is the individual
State or Tribe; any application from
any unit of the State or tribal govern-
ment must be coordinated for a single
submission of one application from the
State or Tribe.

(c) Incomplete applications. Incom-
plete applications will not be consid-
ered for funding. However, incomplete
applications may be returned, and may
be resubmitted, if time permits.

(d) Providing data. Data furnished by
grant applicants will be used to deter-
mine eligibility for the VPA–HIP bene-
fits. Furnishing the data is voluntary;
however, the failure to provide data
could result in program benefits being
withheld or denied.

(e) Required forms. The following
forms must be completed, signed, and
submitted as part of the application;
other forms may be required, as speci-
fied in the applicable RFA:
(1) Application for Federal Assist-
ance;
(2) Budget Information—Non-Con-
struction Programs; and
(3) Assurances—Non-Construction
Programs.

(f) Application. Each application must
contain the following elements; addi-
tional required elements may be speci-
fied in the applicable RFA:
(1) Title page;
(2) Table of contents;
(3) Executive summary, which in-
cludes;
(i) Activities. Provide a summary of
the application that briefly describes
activities proposed to be funded under
the grant.
(ii) Objectives, funding, performance,
and other resources. Include objectives
and tasks to be accomplished, the
amount of funding requested, how the
work will be performed, whether orga-
nizational staff, consultants or con-
tractors will be used, and whether
other resources will be used;
(4) Eligibility certification that cer-
tifies that the applicant is a State or
tribal government and the individual
submitting the application is acting in
a representative capacity on behalf of
the State or tribal government;
(5) Application narrative that must
include, but is not limited to, the fol-
lowing:
(i) Project title. The title of the pro-
posed project must be brief (not to ex-
ced 75 characters) yet describe the es-
sentials of the project.
(ii) Information sheet. A separate one-
page information sheet listing each of
the evaluation criteria referenced in
the RFA, followed by the page numbers
of all relevant material and docu-
mentation contained in the application
that address or support the criteria.
(iii) Objectives of the project. This sec-
tion must include the following:
(A) A description of how the VPA–
HIP funding will be used to encourage
public access to private farm, ranch,
and forest land for hunting, fishing,
and other recreational purposes;
(B) A description of the methods that
will be used to achieve the provisions
of paragraph (f)(5)(iii)(A) of this sec-
tion;
(C) A description of how and to what
extent the proposed program will meet
with widespread acceptance among
landowners;
(D) A detailed description of how and
to what extent the land enrolled will
have appropriate wildlife habitat and
how program funds may be used to im-
prove those habitats;
(E) A detailed description of how and
to what extent public hunting and
other recreational access will be in-
creased on land enrolled under a Con-
servation Reserve Enhancement Pro-
gram as specified under §1410.50 of this
chapter, or if Conservation Reserve En-
hancement Program land is not avail-
able, specify that there is no impact;
(F) A detailed description of how any
additional Federal, State, tribal gov-
ernment, or private resources will be
used to carry out grant activities; and
(G) A detailed description of how the
public will be made aware of the loca-
tion of the land enrolled.
(iv) Work plan. Applications must dis-
cuss the specific tasks to be completed
using grant and matching funds. The
work plan should show how customers
will be identified, key personnel to be
involved with administration of the
grant, and the evaluation methods to
be used to determine the success of spe-
cific tasks and overall objectives of a
VPA–HIP grant. The budget must
present a breakdown of the estimated
costs associated with VPA–HIP activities and allocate these costs to each of the tasks to be undertaken. Additional funds from Federal, State, tribal government, or private resources as well as grant funds and resources provided in kind must be accounted for in the budget.

(v) Performance evaluation criteria. Applications should discuss how the State or tribal government will evaluate whether the program for which the grant is being sought will meet the stated goals for the State or tribal program, including but not limited to landowner and recreationist participation, outreach, and cost-effectiveness.

(vii) Other similar efforts. The applicant must describe its previous accomplishments and outcomes in public access activities, if any.

(viii) Qualifications of personnel. Applicants must describe the qualifications of personnel expected to perform key tasks, and whether these personnel are to be full- or part-time employees or contract personnel.

§ 1455.20 Criteria for grant selection.

(a) Incomplete or non-responsive applications will not be evaluated. Applicants may revise their applications and resubmit them prior to the published deadline if there is sufficient time to do so.

(b) After all applications have been evaluated using the evaluation criteria and scored in accordance with the point allocation specified in the RFA, a list of all applications in ranked order, together with funding level recommendations, will be submitted to the Deputy Administrator, FSA.

(c) Unless supplemented in a RFA, applications for grants for VPA–HIP will be evaluated using the criteria listed in this section. The distribution of points to be awarded per criterion will be identified in the RFA.

(1) Benefits. The application will be evaluated to determine whether and to what extent the project's anticipated outcomes promote improvement of public access for wildlife-dependent recreation and intended environmental benefits.

(2) Project description and feasibility. The application will be evaluated on the extent and quality to which the applicant demonstrates a reasonable approach to the project, sufficient resources to complete the project, and a capability to complete the project in a timely manner.

(3) Widespread acceptance and maximizing participation of landowners. The application will be evaluated based on the applicant's plan for encouraging the participation of owners and operators of privately-held farm, ranch, and forest land, and for engaging the public users. Additionally, the extent to which the applicant has identified and established relationships with the partners necessary to achieve the project's goals will be evaluated.

(4) Appropriate wildlife habitat. The application will be evaluated to determine whether the applicant demonstrates expertise in providing technical assistance with respect to establishing and maintaining appropriate wildlife habitat on public access land.

(5) Strengthening wildlife habitat for lands under the Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP). The application will be evaluated to determine whether the project proposes to provide incentives to increase public hunting and other recreational access on land enrolled under CREP as authorized by §1410.50.

(6) Additional private, Federal, State, or tribal government resources. The application will be evaluated to determine the extent to which the support letters provided by other organizations involved with the project demonstrate specific and quantified commitments to the project. Applications that demonstrate additional resources will receive more points, all else being equal, than those that do not.

(7) Making available the location of enrolled land. The application will be evaluated to determine how the project proposes to make available to the public the location of the land enrolled.

(8) Performance evaluation criteria. The application will be evaluated to determine whether the applicant has included outcome-based performance measures.

(9) Administrative capabilities. The application will be evaluated to determine whether the grant applicant has a track record of administering the project or, in the absence of a track