- (12) Be cropland that, as determined by the CCC, is associated with noncropped wetlands and would provide significant environmental benefits; or
- (13) Notwithstanding paragraph (a)(1) of this section, be cropland devoted to a perennial crop, as determined by CCC; such cropland will only be eligible for continuous signup practices authorized by §1410.30 and CREP practices authorized by §1410.50(b).
- (c) Notwithstanding paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section, land shall be ineligible for enrollment if, as determined by the CCC, land is:
- (1) Federally-owned land unless the applicant has a lease for the contract period;
- (2) Land on which the use of the land is restricted through deed or other restriction prior to enrollment in CRP prohibiting the production of agricultural commodities during any part of the contract term except for eligible land under paragraph (a)(2) and (3) of this section, as determined by CCC; or
- (3) Land already enrolled in the CRP unless authorized by §1410.6(a)(3), as determined by the CCC.

[68 FR 24835, May 8, 2003, as amended at 69 FR 26763, May 14, 2004; 75 FR 44071, July 28, 2010]

§ 1410.7 Duration of contracts.

- (a) Except as provided in paragraphs (b) or (c) of this section, contracts under this part shall be for a term of 10 years.
- (b) In the case of land devoted to riparian buffers, filter strips, restoration of wetlands, hardwood trees, shelterbelts, windbreaks, wildlife corridors, or other practices deemed appropriate by CCC under the original terms of a contract subject to this part or for land devoted to eligible practices under a contract modified under § 1410.10, the participant may specify the duration of the contract between 10 years and 15 years in length.
- (c) All contracts shall expire on September 30 of the appropriate year.

§ 1410.8 Conservation priority areas.

- (a) CCC may designate National conservation priority areas according to paragraph (c) of this section.
- (b) Subject to CCC review, State FSA committees, in consultation with

- NRCS and the State Technical Committee, may designate conservation priority areas within guidelines established by the Deputy Administrator. Such designation must clearly define conservation and environmental objectives and provide analysis of how CRP can cost-effectively address such objectives. Generally, the total acreage of all conservation priority areas, in aggregate, shall not total more than 33 percent of the cropland in a State unless there are identified and documented extraordinary environmental needs, as determined by the Deputy Administrator.
- (c) As determined by the Deputy Administrator, a region shall be eligible for designation as a priority area only if the region has actual significant adverse water quality, air quality, wild-life habitat, or other natural resource impacts related to activities of agricultural production, or if the designation helps agricultural producers to comply with Federal and State environmental laws.
- (d) Conservation priority area designations shall expire after 5 years unless re-designated, except they may be withdrawn:
- (1) At the request of the appropriate State water quality agency; or
 - (2) By the Deputy Administrator.
- (e) In those areas designated as conservation priority areas, under this section, cropland is considered eligible for enrollment according §1410.6(b)(10) based on identified environmental concerns. These concerns may include water quality, such as assisting agricultural producers to comply with nonpoint source pollution requirements, air quality, or wildlife habitat (especially for threatened and endangered species or those species that may become threatened and endangered), as determined by the Deputy Administrator.

§1410.9 Conversion to trees.

An owner or operator who has entered into a CRP contract prior to November 28, 1990, may elect to convert areas of highly erodible cropland, subject to such contract, that is devoted to permanent vegetative cover, from such cover to hardwood trees, (including alley cropping and riparian buffers