

## FACT SHEET 7

### LIMITED RECIPIENT RRA FORMS

#### Reclamation Reform Act of 1982 (RRA)

This fact sheet details the RRA forms requirements for a **limited recipient**. Reference Fact Sheet 6 (Limited Recipient Entitlements) if you need additional information about the acreage limitation entitlements of a limited recipient. If you are unsure if you are a limited recipient, see Fact Sheet 2 (Acreage Limitation Status) for additional assistance in determining your acreage limitation status. If you represent a trust or estate, See Fact Sheet 12 (Trusts and Estates). If you are a farm operator, see Fact Sheet 15 (Leases and Farm Operating Arrangements). If you represent a public entity, contact your district or the appropriate Bureau of Reclamation office. If you are unsure of the information discussed in this fact sheet, contact your district or the appropriate Reclamation office, or see the **Sources for more information** section at the end of this fact sheet.

#### When are RRA forms required?

Landholders (direct or indirect landowners or lessees) are required to complete Reclamation RRA forms **for each water year in which the landholder receives irrigation water** from a Reclamation project.

- The RRA forms must be filed **before water deliveries commence** in any given year in all districts in which land is held (directly or indirectly owned or leased).
  - The RRA and the Acreage Limitation Rules and Regulations (43 CFR<sup>1</sup> part 426; Regulations) require landholders to **complete and submit RRA forms as a condition for the receipt of Reclamation irrigation water**.
  - New landholders (landholders that did not directly or indirectly own or lease land in a specific district during the water year immediately preceding the current water year) must pay particular attention to completing and submitting the appropriate RRA forms prior to receiving Reclamation irrigation water.
    - This includes new trusts or entities formed by existing landholders.
  - Landholders who did not file RRA forms in a specific district during the water year immediately preceding the current water year, because their landholdings did not exceed the district's RRA forms submittal threshold, must also pay particular attention to completing and submitted the appropriate RRA forms prior to receiving Reclamation irrigation water if their landholdings change to exceed the district's RRA forms submittal threshold.
    - This includes situations where a district's RRA forms submittal category changes for the current water year to give the district a lower RRA forms submittal threshold than the previous water year.

---

<sup>1</sup> Code of Federal Regulations

- Once your RRA forms have been filed for a particular water year, every time you have a landholding change (a change in number of acres owned or leased, a name change, a change in marital status, a change in holder of land title, etc.), you generally must submit a new RRA form to **all** districts in which you hold land **within 60 calendar days** of the date the landholding change became effective. **All part owners** affected by the landholding change must also submit a new RRA form within 60 calendar days of the date the landholding change became effective. See Fact Sheet 11 (Landholding Changes) for more information.

The **date stamp the district provides upon receipt** of an RRA form in the district office is the date Reclamation uses to determine if the RRA form was submitted prior to the delivery of Reclamation irrigation water to the land identified on the RRA form. A signature date on an RRA form will not be used as the date on which the form was submitted. Only the “received” date stamp provided by the district constitutes sufficient proof of submittal to the district.

### **What is the difference between RRA form submittal threshold and RRA forms submittal category?**

The **threshold** that is applicable in a particular district depends on that district’s RRA forms submittal **category** (1 or 2). However, for limited recipients there is only one RRA forms submittal threshold:

- If you hold land in a **Category 1 or a Category 2** district, you have an **RRA forms submittal threshold of 40 acres westwide** (in the 17 Western States where Reclamation has projects). In other words, you must submit an RRA form if your westwide landholdings total **more than 40 acres**, regardless of the RRA forms submittal category of the district.

### **Are there any types of landholders, or others, that are not considered to be limited recipients?**

The following landholder types are not considered to be limited recipients in most, if not all, cases. In other words, these landholders do not have acreage limitation entitlements in association with the discretionary provisions of the RRA. Rather, the acreage limitation entitlements for these landholders are based on the entitlements of the individuals and entities attributed with the land in question (for example, the beneficiaries of a trust, or the lessee of a public entity’s land). There are RRA forms specific to each of the following landholder types that are required to be used when these landholders must submit RRA forms:

<b>Landholder Type</b>	<b>RRA Form</b>
Trust or estate	<b>Form 7-21TRUST</b> Declaration of Trust’s or Estate’s Landholdings
Farm operator	<b>Form 7-21FARMOP</b> Declaration of Farm Operator Information
Public entity	<b>Form 7-21PE</b> Declaration of Public Entity’s Landholdings

## What RRA forms can be used by limited recipients?

Generally, entity landholders that have more than 25 part owners can be limited recipients. A **standard RRA form** is completed by the landholder and submitted to the district in order to comply with the annual RRA form submittal requirement. A **supplemental RRA form** either accompanies a standard RRA form each year if required, or in certain cases can be submitted in lieu of a standard RRA form as noted in the following table. **Religious or charitable organizations** must meet certain criteria for full special application of the acreage limitation provisions. The “Certification of Religious or Charitable Organization’s Landholdings” (Form 7-2184) for religious or charitable organizations that are subject to the discretionary provisions is used by organizations that meet these criteria and that must submit an RRA form to a district that is subject to the acreage limitation provisions. A certification form (Form 7-2181) for legal entities is used when a religious or charitable organization does not meet the criteria (for full special application of the acreage limitation provisions) and has instead been determined by Reclamation to be an entity landholder.

Entity Landholder Types	Standard RRA Form	Supplemental RRA forms		
	Form 7-2181 Certification of Entity's Landholdings	Form 7-21VERIFY Verification of Landholdings (can be used instead of a standard RRA form if you properly filed a standard RRA form(s) in a previous water year and you have had <b>no changes</b> to your landholdings since that time)*	Form 7-21FC Selection of Full-Cost Land (used if nonfull-cost entitlement is exceeded)**	Form 7-21XS Designation of Excess Land (used if ownership entitlement is exceeded)**
Entity (owned by more than 25 natural persons)	✓	✓	✓	✓
Entity (owned by more than 25 natural persons that hold land <b>only indirectly</b> through other legal entities)	✓ ***		✓	✓

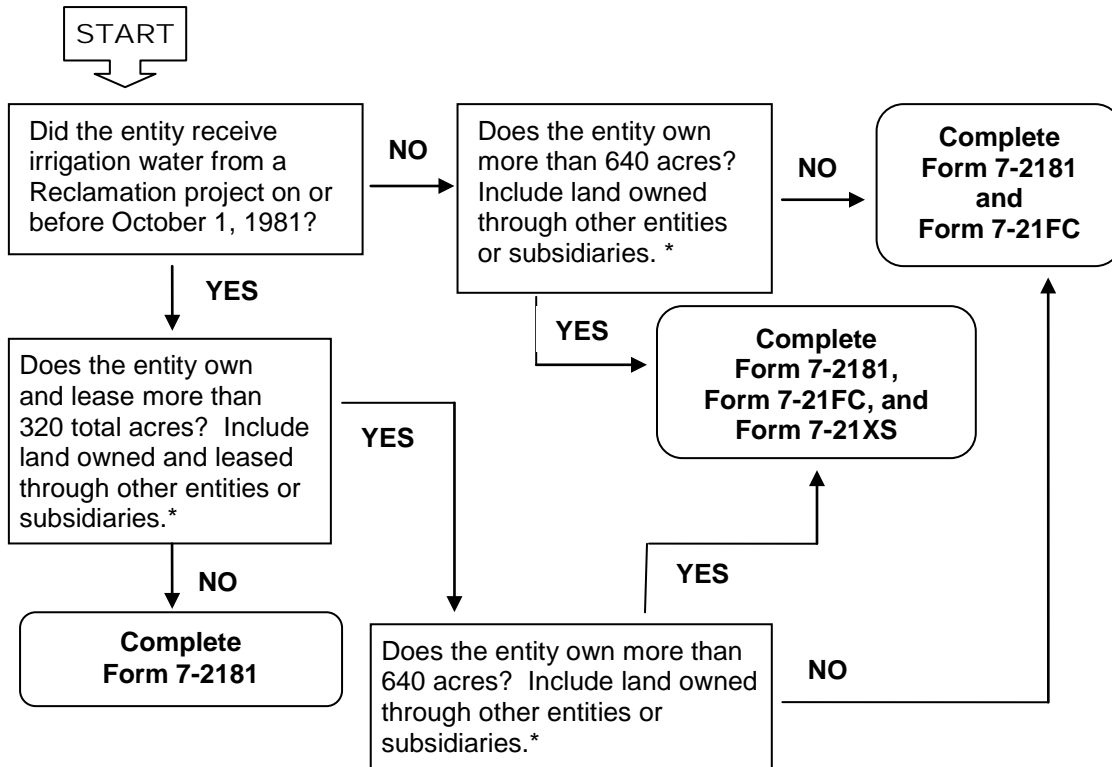
\* A landholder that is making new designations of excess land, or redesignating excess land, cannot use a Form 7-21VERIFY to verify the information on any previously submitted RRA form.

\*\* Form 7-21FC and/or Form 7-21XS may be completed by an entity (the direct landholder) that agrees to select full-cost land or designate excess land for the benefit of a part owner or beneficiary (even though the entity itself may not exceed its nonfull-cost or ownership entitlement), so the part owner or beneficiary can be attributed with the correct number of acres to show compliance with personal nonfull-cost or ownership entitlements.

\*\*\* A landholder that holds land **only indirectly** through a legal entity must complete an initial RRA form. After this initial RRA form submittal, the indirect-only landholder is not required to file any RRA form for those years that the entity (the direct landholder) has no change to its landholdings and all the information included on the previously submitted RRA form for the indirect-only landholder remains correct.

## What is the correct RRA form to submit?

The RRA forms are available at your district office and in electronic format on the RRA website at [www.usbr.gov/rra](http://www.usbr.gov/rra).



\* All land leased from a public entity is treated as owned land by the lessee.

## Sources for more information

More information for your landholding situation and the corresponding acreage limitation ownership entitlements can be found in the following documents. Contact your district or the appropriate Reclamation office for further guidance.

<b>Form 7-21INFO</b>	General Information About the RRA Forms	The RRA Fact Sheets and the current water year's RRA forms and instructions are available online and at your district or the appropriate Reclamation office.
Separate instructions to each RRA form applicable to your landholding situation		
<b>RRA Fact Sheet 1</b>	RRA Forms	
<b>RRA Fact Sheet 2</b>	Acreage Limitation Status	
<b>RRA Fact Sheet 3</b>	How to Become Subject to the Discretionary Provisions	
<b>RRA Fact Sheet 6</b>	Limited Recipient Entitlements	
<b>RRA Fact Sheet 10</b>	Signature Requirements for RRA Forms	
<b>RRA Fact Sheet 11</b>	Landholding Changes	
<b>RRA Fact Sheet 12</b>	Trusts and Estates	
<b>RRA Fact Sheet 15</b>	Leases and Farm Operating Arrangements	
<b>RRA Fact Sheet 17</b>	Excess Land	
<b>RRA website</b> (including the RRA forms, District Reference Sources, and the text of the RRA and its associated Regulations)		<a href="http://www.usbr.gov/rra">www.usbr.gov/rra</a>