

FY 2008 EQIP Program and Payment Rate Schedule Protocol Revised October 18, 2007

These protocols are to be used with the Idaho payment rate schedule to determine the appropriate practices and incentive rates to use in the development of contracts that involve the incentive payments for conservation practices. The appropriate District Conservationist is responsible for ensuring that NRCS planning and contracting policies for the EQIP program are followed.

Incentive payment rates shown for practices on the payment rate schedule represent all costs associated with their application, including (but not limited to) transportation, materials and appurtenances, labor, and installation unless otherwise specified within these protocols or on the payment rate schedule itself.

NEW – NEW - NEW

PAYMENT RATE SCHEDULES (PR)

All payment rate incentive practices and/or components are PR (payment rate) and paid at 100%. AC, AM, AA and FR payment rate incentive types are prohibited in all 2008 contracts.

PERIOD OF ADOPTION – (POA)

This is a new option for payment on management practices. If this option is available, it will be in the “description” portion of the payment schedule. The only management practices available at this time for a “Period of Adoption” type payment are Mulch Till High Intensity – Dryland and No-Till/Direct Seed – Option 1 which is 3 continuous years of No-till.

How period of adoption works: A period of time is established for the producer to adopt the practice. In the case of Mulch Tillage High Intensity – Dryland – this is the length of the cropping rotation. The cropping rotation is required in order to establish the benchmark system SCI and STIR minimum requirements. The payment of 3 years incentive is paid out after successful completion of the practice the first year. The system (minimum tillage) must be maintained for the “period of adoption” or rotation length in this case. Period of adoption payment rates will be three times the annual payment incentive but paid only one time (after completion the first year).

USED MATERIALS

The use of used equipment or materials for completion of EQIP conservation practices, with the exception of large rubber tires for watering facilities and railroad ties, is prohibited. **The use of a railroad flat car for a bridge is included in this prohibition. An exception from the State Engineer is required prior to using a railroad car for a bridge or other used material.**

If the use of used materials will substantially lower the cost of the practice below the estimated average cost and result in a “Windfall Profit”, District Conservationists shall apply an “Incentive or Cost Cap” in the contract document to prevent such windfalls.

TRIBAL PAYMENT RATE SCHEDULE

Tribal payment rate schedule – This payment rate schedule is for Tribal lands with Tribal owners or operators only.

SUITES OF PRACTICES:

- Several conservation practices offered in EQIP will only be available in FY 08 if selected as part of a “Suite of Practices”. The following is what will be required. The **practice(s) in bold is the practice(s) that requires additional management practices** to be accepted to be eligible for payment rate incentive of the “structural” practice.

If the producer has already adopted the management practice AND their performance has been fully documented in the Field Office case file at a level to meet NRCS standards and specifications, the practice is not to be included in the contract.

These management practices will be scheduled for a minimum of 1 year and up to a maximum of 3 years on the acres impacted by the structural practice. If the producer fails to implement the practice in the first year scheduled, the practice is to be rescheduled and implemented the next year. Failure to meet standards this second year will result in a determination of contract violation with resulting termination and all payments received to date plus liquidated damages will be sought.

If a person is not applying nutrients, it is not necessary or allowable to add nutrient management to the contract.

Please note the ability to progressively plan the application of Nutrient Management throughout a 3 year period. See (590) Nutrient Management below in the practice specific protocols.

The bold practice or practices are the practices that require additional management practices.

- **Irrigation Sprinkler or Surface Irrigation System**
- Irrigation Water Management
- Nutrient Management

- **Livestock Water Development (Springs, Wells, Streams)**
- **Fencing**
- **Range/Pasture Seeding**
- **Brush Management**

- Prescribed Grazing or
- Forage Harvest Management

- **Sediment Basins**
- **Water and Sediment Control Basins**
- **Terraces**
- Residue Mgt practices (dry cropland only)
- Nutrient Mgt
- Irrigation Water Management (if applicable)

Ineligible Costs: THE FOLLOWING ARE NOT ELIGIBLE FOR COST-SHARE OR INCENTIVE PAYMENTS:

- Treatments to control insects, diseases, rodents, and nematode, unless authorized for a particular practice
- Weed control measures, unless authorized for a particular practice
- Mowing pastures, chopping or shredding residues from crops "for insect control", unless authorized for a particular practice
- Costs of supplemental requirements, such as abstaining from harvesting, protection from fire or grazing and similar provisions for which no payment is authorized
- Non-USDA fees such as permit fees
- Loss or reduction in revenue from the land
- Practices installed solely for production purposes
- Engines and motors

Exception: Permanently installed engines and/or motors that are required as an integral part of a conservation practice and which addresses air quality resource concerns in non-attainment areas may be eligible; as determined by the NRCS District Conservationist.

- Pumps and pumping equipment

Exception: Permanently installed pumps and pumping equipment that are required as an integral part of an animal waste storage system, tail-water recovery system, or as part of a conservation management system that primarily addresses irrigation induced erosion, water quality, or water conservation may be eligible as determined by the NRCS District Conservationist.

Portable pumps and pumping equipment for providing stock water may be eligible, as determined by the NRCS District Conservationist.

- Electric power hook-ups

Exception: Electric power hook-ups which address multiple resource concerns and utilize a renewable power source “and” are an integral part of a livestock or wildlife water delivery system where other power sources are impractical or energy conservation measures are in place. No power supply which requires the stringing of poles is authorized.

- Dry wells
- Boundary fences

Exception: Boundary or property line fences may be eligible, as determined by the NRCS District Conservationist, ONLY if:

(1) the fence is an integral part of a conservation management system, such as a planned grazing system that facilitates improved management of grazing land, or protects certain areas from livestock when it is necessary for proper use of the area (**in no case will a fence be installed that borders CRP enrolled fields**), or

(2) the area adjacent to the boundary fence is vital to the success of the conservation management system

- Producer's transportation costs, unless authorized by a particular practice
- Providing land or the right to use water
- Rent or other costs of using land
- Extents greater than technically needed to meet the minimum practice standards
- Water supplies for human consumption. (Residential use water supplies are not cost shareable)
- Livestock buildings

Exception: Buildings as determined by the District Conservationist to be a necessary component of an animal waste system. Payment rate incentives will be prorated to that portion of the building solely used for animal waste handling or to achieve the water quality purpose.

EQIP Special Project – Energy Conservation: These funds are only for the **conversion of an existing sprinkler system** that can be converted from conventional power/pressure to fully gravity pressured with the exception of small amounts of power to move the system. The contract may only contain water control structures and pipelines. There is a special ranking sheet for these projects. These applications will compete with each other on a statewide basis.

EQIP Special Project – Species of Concern: These funds are only for contracts that contain practices that provide a direct benefit to species of concern. Payment rate incentive is generally 75%. There is a special ranking sheet and special payment rate schedule for these contracts. These applications will compete with each other on a statewide basis. These projects require a letter of support from the appropriate agency that oversees the recovery of the species to be considered. That letter should confirm that all practices will have a direct beneficial affect on the species being considered.

Ranking System: All applications will be ranked only using the appropriate Protracts ranking system tied to the fund code of the application.

PRACTICE SPECIFIC GUIDANCE

Management Practices: It has been determined that the purpose of management practices is to introduce and educate a producer on the particular methods and actions needed to adopt a new style of management activity. All management practices are limited to a maximum of 3 consecutive years per person or entity. The location (fields) that will be included in the management practice must be identified and may not be later modified to other locations as this would result in a “change of scope” violation.

Animal Waste Systems (Waste Storage Facilities and associated practices): All contracts with waste storage systems will include the development of a Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plan (CNMP) if one does not already exist that addresses the safe

use of animal wastes. **The CNMP must be developed prior to the start of construction of the Waste Storage Facility practice. Please see EQIP manual 515.101(A).**

Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plans (100): Payment rate incentives for consultant developed CNMP's will be limited to one plan per contract. This is an incentive payment only and does not include any structural practice installation.

Conservation Cover (327): Will be planned according to Plant Materials Tech Note 24. The following restriction applies: **Recommend no more than 33 percent alfalfa in seeding mixtures associated with the implementation of the Conservation Cover Conservation Practice under the Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP).**

Irrigation Systems (442): Please note that "irrigation system" covers the payment rate per acre for the sprinkler system hardware only. It does not include any water control structures, pumps or conveyance pipelines. These must be planned separately. An incentive payment is not allowed for power poles, power lines, transformers, switches, or any other component associated with bringing power from the source to the electrical panel and/or phase converter. **An incentive payment is not allowed for conversion of non-irrigated areas to irrigation, or to replace one sprinkler irrigation system with another regardless of the age of the system.**

K-Line Sprinkler Systems: This specific type sprinkler system has been added. Costs are calculated by the foot (next year by the acre, but we borrowed another States data on short notice). **Limited to 20 acres maximum and only for pasture use.**

Irrigation System, Micro-Irrigation (441) – This practice has a cost cap of \$60,000 for any one System. A system is defined by a set of pumps, filters and delivery system pipes which feed one or more fields. Costs for delivery pipelines and associated structures needed to get water to the field(s) where the system is installed are not included, and must be specified as separate components when necessary. Electrical power hook-up including hard wiring or any other device which provides the same function (i.e. generators, solar panels, etc.) is not eligible for cost-share. An incentive payment for components that have a useful life of less than 3 years may not be included; ie, temporary drip tape that will not be recovered and used multiple years. Payment rate incentive is not allowed for power poles, power lines, transformers, switches, or any other component associated with bringing power from the source to the electrical panel and/or phase converter. Payment rate incentive is not allowed for conversion of non-irrigated areas to irrigation, or to replace one micro-irrigation system with another.

Irrigation System, Surface or Subsurface (443) – With the exception of surge irrigation systems and valves and hydrants, most components such as pipelines and structures for conventional surface irrigation systems are listed separately under appropriate component practice codes and names. Replacement of one surface irrigation system with another should not be contracted unless there are significant benefits to identified resource concerns. Electrical power hook-up including hard wiring or any other device which provides the same function (i.e. Generators, solar panels, etc.) is not

eligible for cost-share. An incentive payment is not allowed for power poles, power lines, transformers, switches, or any other component associated with bringing power from the source to the electrical panel and/or phase converter. An incentive payment is not allowed for conversion of non-irrigated areas to irrigation.

Irrigation Land Leveling (464) – Incentive payments for this practice will be limited to a maximum of 100 acres per contract. Payment rate incentive is not allowed for conversion of non-irrigated areas to irrigation or to facilitate conversion of sprinkler or micro-irrigation systems to surface irrigation.

NUTRIENT MANAGEMENT (590):

“Suite of Practices” Options:

Option 1:

The producer will have the flexibility to progressively implement nutrient management over a 3 year period.

For Example: If 100 acres are contracted and required to have (590) Nutrient Management applied. The producer may chose to plan, contract and implement less than the 100 acres in the first and second year. Lesser acreages should correspond to existing field boundaries. In the third year, all contracted acres must meet the (590) Nutrient Management standard. This will allow the producer to reduce their risk while learning the basics of Nutrient Management.

Option 2:

The producer will also have the option of fully implementing nutrient management in 1 year on all contracted acres. This option may be exercised in any year except the last year of the contract (maintenance year). There is no requirement that nutrient management be planned for the allowable 3 year incentive payment.

Example: The producer schedules (590) Nutrient Management on all acres in year 4 of their contract. In years 1, 2 and 3 he or she begins taking soil tests and adapting nutrient application rates to meet University recommended rates. There is no payment in these “learning years” and they are not contracted or scheduled. Application of (590) Nutrient Management on all contracted acres must meet NRCS Standards and Specifications. If in one of the earlier years the producer meets standards and specifications, the practice may be certified.

The Nutrient Management practices contain three levels of treatment. The practices are capped at a maximum of \$7,500 per year with a three year total payment not to exceed \$22,500.

Basic: This consists of a pre-crop soil test, develop and apply an annual nutrient budget, and agree to keep records documenting crops grown, anticipated and actual yields, types and quantities of nutrients applied (including animal waste) and dates of application and analysis that will address the resource concerns as identified by the risk assessment for the field.

High Intensity: This consist of pre-crop soil test followed by scheduled tissue tests or post-harvest soil test, documented application of the annual nutrient budget, record keeping; which consists of crops grown, anticipated and actual yields, types and quantities of nutrients applied (including animal waste) and dates of application. The basic concept of High Intensity Nutrient Management is the application of nutrients based on the soil types, field variability, and the selection of crop rotation based on detailed soil and tissue sampling and analysis that will address the resource concerns as identified by the risk assessment for the field.

Precision Agriculture: This consist of pre-crop soil test followed by scheduled tissue tests or post-harvest soil test, documented application of the annual nutrient budget, record keeping; which consists of crops grown, anticipated and actual yields, types and quantities of nutrients applied (including animal waste) and dates of application. The basic concept of Precision Agricultural Nutrient Management is the application of nutrients based on precision AG technology segregating the field(s) into zones based on detailed sampling and analysis used in combination with GPS technology that address rates, timing and methods of nutrient application. Application of the applied precision AG technology will address the resource concerns as identified by the risk assessment for the field (s). Qualifications for this Nutrient Management treatment level require the involvement of a Certified Crop Advisor (CCA).

Pasture and Hayland Planting (512): Will be planned according to Plant Materials Tech Note 24. The following restriction applies: **Recommend no more than 33 percent alfalfa in seeding mixtures associated with the implementation of the Pasture and Hayland Conservation Practice under the Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP).**

PEST MANAGEMENT (595):

This practice has been significantly changed for 2008. The scenarios for Pest Management have specific requirements.

Integrated Pest Management (IPM) options are limited to a total of \$8,000 per year with a three year total payment not to exceed \$24,000. The scenarios are land type dependent and are as follows:

Dry Cropland and Hayland (irrigated or non-irrigated) IPM:

The pest management practice scenario is for dry cropland and all haylands in Idaho. In order to receive this payment the landowner at the minimum must utilize and maintain Integrated Pest Management (IPM) principles. Scouting and record keeping are required components of any IPM strategy. In addition, the landowner can incorporate additional alternatives that are recommended by the University of Idaho to avoid, prevent, or suppress pests. These alternatives often include cultural practices, biological techniques, low risk pesticides, or reducing pesticide use through spot spraying, etc. Where irrigation water or nutrients are applied, the landowner should include nutrient and irrigation water management as an important component of an integrated crop management system.

This management practice contains **two levels of treatment:**

Basic: This consists of the incorporation of basic IPM principles through the development and implementation of an IPM strategy. Record keeping and scouting are required elements. Scouting must be done by a Commercial Certified Crop Advisor (CCA). The plan or strategy might also include biological or cultural/mechanical practices, use of low risk pesticides, reduced use of pesticides through spot spraying, seed treatments, or use of resistant varieties, etc. These alternative strategies are encouraged but not required.

High Intensity: This consists of a higher level of management. Scouting and record keeping are required components of any IPM strategy. The development and implementation of an Integrated Pest Management Plan for the major pest(s) of concern is required. This plan needs to incorporate IPM principles of prevention, avoidance, mitigation, and suppression. A minimum of 3 non-chemical alternatives must be incorporated into the plan. The development of the IPM plan and pest scouting activities must be performed by a Commercial Certified Crop Advisor (CCA).

Irrigated Cropland IPM:

The pest management practice scenario is for irrigated cropland in Idaho. In order to receive this payment the landowner at the minimum must utilize and maintain Integrated Pest Management (IPM) principles. Scouting and record keeping are required components of any IPM strategy. In addition, the landowner can incorporate additional alternatives that are recommended by the University of Idaho to avoid, prevent, or suppress pests. These alternatives often include cultural practices, biological techniques, low risk pesticides, or reducing pesticide use through spot spraying, etc. Where irrigation water or nutrients are applied, the landowner should include nutrient and irrigation water management as an important component of an integrated crop management system.

This management practice contains **two levels of treatment:**

Basic: This consists of the incorporation of basic IPM principles through the development and implementation of an IPM strategy. Record keeping and scouting are required elements. Scouting must be done by a Commercial Certified Crop Advisor (CCA). Scouting shall be conducted on a weekly basis and include all relevant crop stages. The plan or strategy might also include biological or cultural/mechanical practices, use of low risk pesticides, reduced use of pesticides through spot spraying, seed treatments, or use of resistant varieties, etc. These alternative strategies are encouraged but not required.

High Intensity: This consists of a higher level of management. Scouting and record keeping are required components of any IPM strategy. The development and implementation of an Integrated Pest Management Plan for the major pest(s) of concern is required. This plan needs to incorporate IPM principles of prevention, avoidance, mitigation, and suppression. A minimum of 3 non-chemical alternatives must be incorporated into the plan. The development of the IPM plan and pest scouting activities must be performed by a Commercial Certified Crop Advisor (CCA).

Pest Management (Precision Ag – 595)

This practice applies to cropland and hayland. This consists of a higher level of management and technology. Scouting and record keeping are required components of any IPM strategy. The development and implementation of an Integrated Pest Management Plan for the major pest(s) of concern is required. This plan needs to incorporate IPM principles of prevention, avoidance, mitigation, and suppression. This practice also requires the use of advanced technologies to reduce pesticide use. Precision technologies (GPS, overlap reduction, selective/precision spray, etc.) should be utilized for mapping, scouting, and pesticide application. The development of the IPM plan and pest scouting activities must be performed by a Commercial Certified Crop Advisor (CCA).

Pest Management (Biofumigant – 595)

This practice applies to sugar beet and potato fields only. It is limited to 160 acres per year per individual or entity for a maximum of three years. Approved green manure cover crops are oil seed radish and mustard; any other cover crops must be approved in advance. Proper seeding rates and appropriate management (proper irrigation, fertilization, and weed control) are required to establish an adequate biomass for biofumigant effect. Chemical fumigant use following the biofumigant cover crop must be based on proper nematode sampling. University of Idaho recommendations for nematode control should be followed.

Pest Management (Noxious Weeds – 595): Cost sharing (a payment rate incentive payment) is available for noxious weed control only for noxious weeds identified by the State of Idaho and occurring in native and non-native rangeland areas only at a maximum of \$5,000 per year per person or entity for a maximum of three years. The noxious weeds must not be infesting more than 25% of the total field acreage and there must be some expectation that control of the weed can be accomplished. The acres cost shared **MUST BE ONLY FOR THE ACRES THAT WILL BE TREATED, NOT THE ENTIRE FIELD.**

Prescribed Grazing (528): There are two different rates for prescribed grazing:

Prescribed Grazing	Range Site (\$3,500 Max. per Yr.)	ac	2	PR	100
Prescribed Grazing	Pasture Site (\$3,500 Max. per Yr.)	ac	5	PR	100

Please note the difference and the maximum payments of \$3,500 per year. Like all management practices, an individual or entity may only receive payment for 3 years.

RESIDUE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

(329) No-Till and (345) Residue Management - Mulch Till are both available for contracting. The fields that are signed up for these practices when included in a contract for more than one year will be the same fields for all years. In no case will either of these practices be scheduled in different fields in different years. The purpose of these practice incentives is to adopt a tillage system on a continuous basis. The switching of fields dependant on crops defeats this purpose and is prohibited.

The maximum payment for either 329 or 345 will be \$45,000 in a three or more year period. The maximum per year payment will be \$15,000. These limitations are for either or both combined. In no case shall someone receive more than \$45,000 in any combination for residue management practices.

(345) Residue Management - Mulch Till on irrigated cropland is offered as an annual practice without the period of adoption option.

(345) Residue Management - Mulch Till on dry cropland is available for a payment rate incentive only when part of an intensive management system including crop rotations and tillage which results in an SCI of 0.4 or greater and a STIR of less than 60. It is also only available when accepted as a Period of Adoption (POA) payment method.

(345) Mulch-Till - High Intensity (Dry Cropland) - Mulch Tillage or Minimum Tillage on dry cropland has been brought back for consideration only when part of an intensive system with a producer agreed to period of adoption of one full cropping rotation. The length of the crop rotation will be indicated in Protracts as the “Period of Adoption” when contracting.

High intensity mulch tillage must meet all criteria in the Residue and Tillage Management-Mulch Till (345) practice standard. In addition, a rotational SCI of at least 0.40 and an average annual STIR no greater than 60 is required. The producer must maintain the practice for the length of the rotation used to determine the rotational SCI. Producers eligible for this practice must have an identified surface water quality and/or soil erosion concern. If the benchmark condition already meets the STIR and SCI requirements of the practice, the producer is not eligible for practice payment. Producers must keep annual records of all tillage and crops grown. If tillage or crops deviate from the original sequence, then an annual RUSLE2/SCI update will be required to assure that the producer is still in compliance. The primary resource concern is water quality and/or soil erosion. However, other resource concerns will also be addressed with this practice. In addition, recommended companion practices include grassed waterways, filter strips, riparian buffers, or other appropriate practices to fully address the water quality concerns.

345	EQIP	Residue Management	Period of Adoption -Mulch Tillage High Intensity	ac	45	PR	100
-----	------	--------------------	--	----	----	----	-----

(345) Mulch Tillage – Following Winter Wheat No-Till Only - In instances where a producer has committed to adopt a No-Till dry cropland system but has expressed concern following Winter Wheat (excessive residues), 1 year of (345) – Mulch Till – High Intensity at \$30/acre can be scheduled as part of the 3 year incentive payment. The fields for all three years must remain the same.

345	EQIP	Residue Management	Mulch Tillage (High Intensity) - Following Winter Wheat No-till only	ac	30	PR	100
-----	------	--------------------	--	----	----	----	-----

(329) No-Till/Strip Till/Direct Seed POA – Option 1 - This practice is available on cropland as a period of adoption of 3 years. This option requires the producer to be able to fully meet the NRCS standard all three years. It must be scheduled for all 3 years on the same fields.

329	EQIP	Residue Management	POA 3 yrs No Till/Strip Till/Direct Seed	ac	90	PR	100
-----	------	--------------------	--	----	----	----	-----

(329) No-Till/Strip Till/Direct Seed - Option 2 – Two years of No-Till may be scheduled followed by a third year of Mulch Till – High Intensity at the higher \$30/ac rate. This option does not allow for a “period of adoption” payment schedule. Both practices must be scheduled on the same fields during the 3 years of incentive payments. This option is available when winter wheat residue is in the rotation in the third year. It may not be used in any other sequence (the \$30/ac mulch tillage) other than following 2 years of full no till.

329	EQIP	Residue Management	No Till/Strip Till/Direct Seed	ac	30	PR	100
345	EQIP	Residue Management	Mulch Tillage (High Intensity) - Following Winter Wheat No-till only	ac	30	PR	100

Subsurface Drain (606) – Use of this practice will be limited to situations where it will not result in loss of protected wetland areas.

Upland Wildlife Habitat Management (645) - This payment rate cost will be used only if the cooperators is changing their current primary land use to wildlife. Please note the maximum of \$500 per year.

Use Exclusion (472) – Payments for application of this practice will be limited to use of the practice in riparian areas. Payments will not be provided where adoption of the practice has already occurred. Payments for Use Exclusion (472) and Prescribed Grazing (528) will not be made on the same acres.

Waste Storage Facility (313) – The following component average costs will be used in the calculation for the estimated cost of all components of a waste storage facility. A reputable contractor estimate may be used instead of a NRCS calculated estimate. Upon completion of the job estimate, using the average costs below, multiply the estimate by 0.75 (remember the Payment Rate is paid at 100%), select the proper Waste Storage Facility rate that is appropriate. In cases where the estimated cost (after reducing it to 75%) is 25% or less over an available rate, round down in your selection. In cases where the estimate is greater than 25% of the lower rate, round up and select the higher payment rate for the practice.

Materials	Unit	Cost
Above Ground Storage Tank, <80,000 cu.ft. storage	cu.ft.	0.90
Above Ground Storage Tank, 80,000 to 125,000 cu.ft. storage	cu.ft.	0.70
Above Ground Storage Tank, >125,000 cu.ft. storage	cu.ft.	0.45
Below Ground Tank	cu.ft.	3.30
Earthen Waste Storage Pond	cu.ft.	5.50
Roof structure	sq.ft.	7.00
Reinforced concrete - formed walls, supports, and structural	cu.yd.	550.00
Reinforced concrete - flatwork, slabs	cu.yd.	350.00
Non-reinforced concrete	cu.yd.	225.00
Compacted Fill (imported)	cu.yd.	12.00
Compacted Fill	cu.yd.	7.50
Agitator	no.	10000.00
Manure Separator	no.	30000.00
Compost, Morality or Solid Waste Storage	cu.yd.	100.00
Pump, Pipeline, Diversion, etc - See EQIP Cost list		

Water Well – Livestock Watering (642) – Maximum depth will not exceed 500 feet for payment consideration. Dry wells (unsuccessful) will receive no payments.

Wetland Wildlife Habitat Management (644) - This payment rate cost will be used only if the cooperator is changing their current primary land use to wildlife. Please note the \$500 cap per year.