Please enter below if you have complied with the item to the right		Salmon-Safe/LIVE Whole-Farm Protocols
Y/N/NA	**Recommended/Required**	**1. Establishment of buffers around stream courses and wetlands**
	Recommended	Management needs in wetland and riparian areas are inventoried
	Recommended/Required	**2. Design, location, and maintenance of stream crossings and in-stream structures**
	Recommended	Stream crossings are kept to the absolute minimum
	Recommended	Stream crossing structures are designed to withstand 25-year flood events
	Recommended	When a new crossing is established existing stream channels are not modified
	Recommended/Required	**3. Stream channel restoration**
	Recommended	Well-documented inventory of stream channel conditions has been conducted
	Recommended	Efforts are being taken to restore stream channels to their natural condition
	Recommended/Required	**4. Irrigation source selection and delivery system design**
	REQUIRED	Irrigation water results in the least potential impact to in-stream flows of fish-bearing streams
	REQUIRED	System includes a method to measure the volume of water withdrawals **from surface streams** and return flows
	REQUIRED	Fish losses are avoided by installing fish screens on diversions
	REQUIRED	In installing/servicing pumps and intakes, steps are taken to minimize disruption of fish habitat, especially when and where spawning is underway
	Recommended/Required	**5. Efficient use of irrigation practices**
	Recommended	The volume of irrigation water applied is based upon measured soil moisture levels at rooting depths relative to known crops
	REQUIRED	Excessive water application is avoided to minimize nutrient leaching and optimize system efficiency
	Recommended	The performance of irrigation system equipment is routinely monitored to assure motors, pumps, and delivery systems are performing well and according to specifications
	Recommended/Required	**6. Maintaining vegetative cover**
	Recommended	Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) conservation plan, or its equivalent, is in place due to highly erodible cultivated land
	REQUIRED	Critical areas are maintained in continuous vegetative cover. Steps have been taken to minimize soil movement from high-erosion hazard areas including roads, steep slopes, dry gullies, animal watering and feeding locations, and animal trails
	Recommended	Ends of row crop furrows are planted in grass or ground covers, on highly erodible cultivated land

	REQUIRED	Straw mulching, or other methods, are used when bare soils may be subject to rain or irrigation-induced erosion
	Recommended/Required	**7. Controlling water runoff**
	Recommended	Field borders; buffer and/or filter strips, and/or grass waterways are used in areas subject to concentrated flow erosion and along down-slope field borders
	Recommended	When needed and where appropriate, sediment traps or catchment basins are installed consistent with NRCS field technical guides and are adequately maintained
	REQUIRED	Erosion control and field-edge practices effectively reduce runoff, trap sediment, and reduce the flow of sediment reaching down slope water resources
	Recommended	Windbreaks and vegetative barriers are used to reduce wind erosion losses
	Recommended	Regular monitoring of the quantity of soil movement in runoff at key points below areas of cultivation
	Recommended/Required	**8. Ensuring the responsible/safe use of pesticides**
	REQUIRED	The selection of pesticides considers persistence, toxicity to aquatic species, sunoff, and leaching potential
	Recommended	Mixing, loading, transport, and cleaning of pesticide and fertilizer application equipment do not produce any appreciable surface water runoff. Practical steps are taken to minimize the chances of accidental spills
	Recommended	On farms where fuel, fertilizer, or pesticides are stored in underground tanks, a groundwater or subsurface monitoring well is in place and checked at least once annually
	Recommended/Required	**9. Animal movement and husbandry system**
	Recommended	In riparian zones, grazing is managed to enhance recovery of native biodiversity
	Recommended	Grazing is managed to promote plant diversity within grazed areas
	Recommended	Grazing is managed to reduce aggressive weed populations
	REQUIRED	Watering facilities are installed that exclude or limit livestock need for access to streams and irrigation ditches
	Recommended	Permanent or temporary (e.g., electric) fences are utilized to limit continuous livestock access to streams and other fish-bearing water bodies
	Recommended	Corridors and trails used to move livestock around pastures or to rangeland are managed to prevent gullying and erosion and to preserve vegetation cover
	Recommended/Required	**10. Manure handling and storage**
	REQUIRED	Manure from confined livestock management storage plan in place, considering a 25 year 24 hour storm event
	REQUIRED	Sufficient storage capacity to store 120 to 180 days of manure production
	REQUIRED	Confined livestock facilities, manure piles, liquid storage tanks, and lagoons are not located in floodplains or areas with shallow ground-water tables and/or frequently moisture-permeated soils
	REQUIRED	Livestock confinement and manure storage facilities are designed to prevent and direct or indirect flow of manure into streams, rivers, or other surface waters
	Recommended	Periodic waterway testing is required to confirm there are no fecal and other livestock-derived contaminates, such as antibiotics, in the waterways adjacent to farmer's property

	Recommended	Vegetated filter systems can be used to accommodate manure leachate overflow corresponding with a 100-year storm
	Recommended/Required	**11. Efficient utilization of manure through nutrient management plan**
	REQUIRED	The operation has, or is actively developing, a manure and nutrient management plan covering all other sources of nutrientsmanure produced on the farm
	Recommended	A system is in place to beneficially recycle the nutrients in manure when supplies are in excess of local crop needs
	Recommended	The highest utilization of manure is to apply it to one's own fields ideally in the form of compost. This is not to be done during the rainy season.
	Recommended/Required	**12. Biodiversity practices in farmed areas**
	Recommended	Agroforestry:combines agriculture and forestry by utilizing trees to protect crops and livestock, conserve natural resources, improve human environments, and provide new sources of income
	Recommended	Crop rotations:Annual crops are changed year by year in a planned sequence
	Recommended	Intercropping: crops together in combination
	Recommended	Strip cropping: planting of two or more annual crops in strips next to each other
	Recommended	Beetle Banks: clump-forming grass strips providing habitat for beneficial ground beetles
	Recommended/Required	**13. Biodiversity practices in non-farmed areas**
	Recommended	Woodlands: left as wild as possible to encourage plant, insect, and animal diversity
	Recommended	Field margins: Inputs can be restricted from 5-10 feet from field edges creating pesticide refuges
	Recommended	Fallow fields: provide tillage refuges