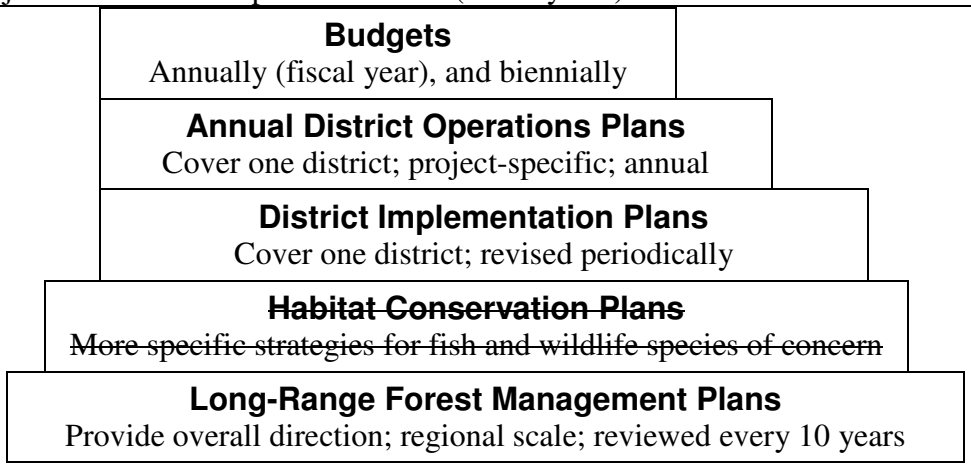
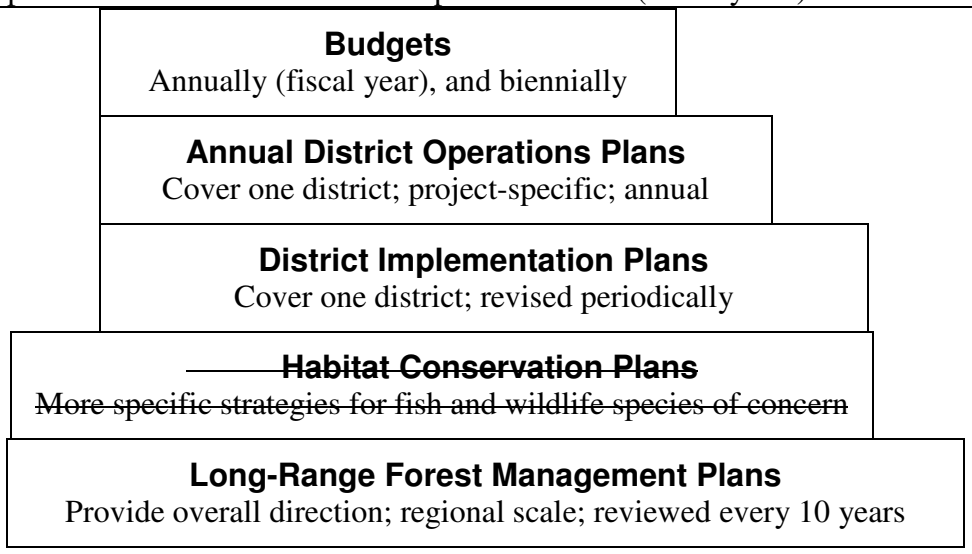
Language adjustments in the Southwest FMP
in response to Board of Forestry direction (June 3, 2009)

Chapter/Page	FMP language
Exec. Summary	
S-2	**Management planning for state forests —** Management planning for Oregon state forests involves three planning levels, and fiscal and biennial budgeting~~five main elements~~. As shown in the figure below, planning begins with broad-scale, long-range planning, which may include a habitat conservation plan. Intermediate level planning is done at the district level and is documented through district implementation plans (IPs). Annual operations plans and budgets (biennial and annual) are designed to achieve the IP objectives for shorter periods of time (1 or 2 years).
S-3	 **Figure S-1. ~~Five Elements of~~ Planning for Oregon State Forests**
S-4	**Public involvement —** The planning team began public involvement at the start of forest planning in 1997. The process included public meetings, written comment periods, and informal contacts with interest groups, county commissioners and individuals. The 2009 plan revision was based on the Board of Forestry's deliberation on the balance of economic, social, and environmental values provided through implementation of the Northwest Forest Management Plan (NW FMP) on the Tillamook and Clatsop State Forests. These adaptive management discussions with the Board led to revisions to both the NW and Southwest FMP. The process included meetings with stakeholders and the Forest Trust Land Advisory Committee, and numerous Board of Forestry meetings where public testimony was heard. Further details on the Board of Forestry work can be found in the meeting materials prepared for each meeting.
S-5	The Southwest Oregon state forests provide habitats for hundreds of species of fish and wildlife. Of the many wildlife species potentially found on the Southwest Oregon state forests, ~~four~~ three bird species are listed as threatened or endangered under either (or both) the federal and state Endangered Species Acts. Populations of some fish species are also listed.

	• **Bald eagle —** Federally and state listed as threatened in Oregon. Currently, there is one known nesting territory on Southwest Oregon state forests and one nesting territory located within 1/4 mile of Southwest Oregon state forests. • ~~**Peregrine falcon** — State listed as endangered in Oregon. No active nest sites are currently known on state forest lands. There is one known nest site with ½ mile of state land.~~ • **Marbled murrelet —** Federally listed as threatened in Oregon. The marbled murrelet is a seabird that nests in mature or old growth coniferous forests within 50 miles of the ocean. Currently, 5,500 acres of Southwest Oregon state lands are considered to be within the inland range of the marbled murrelet. • **Spotted owl** — Federally listed as a threatened species. There are currently two active pair sites on state forest land, and one inactive site. In recent years, up to 34 owl activity centers have been reported on federal and private lands adjacent to state forest lands. Approximately 95 percent of Southwest Oregon state forest land is within 1.3 miles of an owl activity center on adjacent lands. • **Fish —** All native salmonid species except chum salmon are present in Southwest Oregon. The federal government has listed some populations of coho salmon, chinook salmon, chum salmon, steelhead trout, and Oregon chub as threatened or endangered species.
S-14	It will take many decades to produce the desired forest, riparian, and instream conditions. Over the short term, the integrated strategies may not provide the short-term habitat~~necessary contribution~~needs of some species on state forest lands~~ to the maintenance or recovery of threatened, endangered, or sensitive species~~. When necessary to provide short-term habitat considerations for wildlife and fish species of concern, additional conservation tools may be used~~To assure habitat for wildlife and fish species of concern, development of the *Western Oregon State Forests Habitat Conservation Plan* (HCP) under the federal Endangered Species Act is also underway. This proposed HCP would cover all northwest and southwest Oregon state forests except for the Elliott State Forest (which has a separate HCP)~~.
S-15	The percentages in Table S-1 assume that such an array of stand types, properly arranged on the landscape, will contribute to the habitat needs of all native species. The Department of Forestry will conduct an ongoing review ~~comprehensive review~~ of this strategy through adaptive management~~and the specific array described when 30% in aggregate of layered and older forest structure stands is achieved on lands in the planning area~~. This review will evaluate the extent to which stand conditions meet the habitat needs of native species, and whether additional layered and older forest structure stands are needed to meet that goal.
S-16	**1. Apply management standards for aquatic and riparian management areas —** Establish and maintain riparian management areas adjacent to all streams, in accordance with ~~the standards described in the proposed *Western Oregon State Forests Habitat Conservation Plan*~~Appendix C of this plan, and species of concern strategies where they apply.

S-17	**2. Other aquatic habitats: wetlands, lakes, ponds, estuaries, bogs, seeps, and springs —** The management objectives for these waters are generally similar to the objectives for streams, but the specific prescriptions are sometimes different. The strategies for other aquatic habitats will maintain the productivity of these habitats, maintain hydrologic functions, and contribute to conditions needed for maintaining other native wildlife species of concern. The prescriptions for other aquatic habitats are presented in Tables ~~6~~C-3 and ~~6~~C-4 ~~in~~ of Appendix C~~Chapter 6 of the proposed HCP~~.
S-17	**3. Slope stability management —** The Department of Forestry will use a three-level approach to manage slope stability concerns in forest planning and operations on state forest lands in the planning area. ~~This approach is described in more detail in the proposed *Western Oregon State Forests Habitat Conservation Plan*.~~
S-18	**Strategies for Specific Species of Concern** The integrated management strategies are intended over time to result in habitat conditions on the landscape and in aquatic and riparian areas that will provide functional habitat conditions for all native species. As described, these more diverse and potentially functional habitats will take many decades to create. While moving the landscape toward a more diverse habitat condition, additional conservation tools will be considered where determined necessary for individual species. These species are referred to as "species of concern" and are fish and wildlife species that have been identified as being at risk due to declining populations or other factors (e.g., having a limited range). ~~For individual species of concern, including salmonids, northern spotted owls, marbled murrelets, and other sensitive species, additional strategies focus on short-term protection of special habitats. These strategies would provide a higher short-term level of protection to existing key habitat areas for these species, and would fulfill state and federal Endangered Species Act obligations for Southwest Oregon state forests. This plan and the proposed *Western Oregon State Forests Habitat Conservation Plan* contain strategies intended to protect existing key habitat areas and/or sites considered critical to the short-term survival of individuals or populations.~~ ~~The HCP details specific strategies for other species of concern, including bald eagle, peregrine falcon, northern goshawk, fisher, Townsend's big-eared bat, Cascades frog, and western pond turtle.~~
Chapter One	
1-1	The strategies for this plan implement a new approach, called structure-based management, which will provide for diverse timber products and habitats across the landscape. ~~Implementing these strategies will require approval of a proposed *Western Oregon State Forests Habitat Conservation Plan* (HCP) by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) to ensure habitat for threatened and endangered species. The HCP is being developed separately and concurrently, and will cover most western Oregon state forests, including those in the draft Southwest Oregon State Forests Management Plan. (The Elliott State Forest has its own habitat conservation plan, approved in 1995 (Oregon Department of Forestry 1995a).~~
1-2	This chapter sets the stage with a brief history of the state forest and a description of state forest planning. ~~Main~~ The additional headings in this

	chapter are: ~~Purpose and Scope of the Management Plan . .....~~ Location of Southwest Oregon State Forest ……1-3 History ……1-4 Management Planning for State Forests ……1-10
1-12	Management planning for Oregon state forests involves ~~five~~ four main elements that include three planning levels, and fiscal and biennial budgeting. As shown in the figure below, planning begins with broad-scale, long-range planning, which may include a habitat conservation plan. Intermediate level planning is done at the level of ODF administrative districts and is documented through District Implementation Plans. Annual operations plans and budgets (biennial and fiscal) are designed to achieve the objectives of the District Implementation Plan for short-term periods of time (1 or 2 years).
1-12	 **Figure 1-1. ~~Five Elements of~~ Planning for Oregon State Forests**
1-15	~~**Habitat Conservation Plan**~~ ~~Some state forest lands are covered by a Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP) under the federal Endangered Species Act. HCPs contain more specific conservation strategies for fish and wildlife species of concern, especially those which are listed as threatened or endangered. On districts covered by an HCP, the HCP strategies are implemented through district implementation planning, including the land management classification process. Two federal agencies, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and National Marine Fisheries Service, may issue incidental take permits (ITPs) for species covered by an HCP. Forest land ITPs are typically issued for at least 50 years, which is a minimal time required for development of habitat with older forest characteristics. HCPs on Oregon state forests use an adaptive management approach. Management flexibility to respond to new science and changing conditions is designed into the strategies and the~~

	~~implementation agreement, along with opportunities for public input and scientific review.~~
Chapter Two	
2-9	The rules also require the State Forester to classify all forest lands within planning areas according to the types of management that will be applied, the appropriate range of management activities, and the forest resources addressed. Land management classification describes the management emphasis for parcels of state forest lands, as determined by forest management plans~~ and habitat conservation plans~~. The system identifies when a particular forest resource may need a more focused approach in its management or, in some cases, exclusive priority in management. State forest lands will be classified into one of three classifications: General Stewardship, Focused Stewardship,
2-9	**Focused Stewardship** lands are also managed using integrated management practices, but for a specific resource or resources on these lands~~,~~; a forest management plan~~, HCP,~~ or legal requirement identifies the need for supplemental planning, modified management practices, or compliance with specific requirements. Management of specific forest resources may have minor impacts on the management of other resources, but will not preclude integrated management….
2-10	The goals and strategies of forest management plans~~ and habitat conservation plans~~ drive the management of key resources, rather than the land management classification system. The identification and mapping of streams, wetlands and associated aquatic and riparian habitat will be based upon criteria in forest management plans, using existing information or map-based estimates. Information will be updated through watershed assessments and site-specific monitoring conducted over time. Land management classifications are not prescriptions. Prescriptions are based upon a forest management plan, statutory or contractual requirements, and site-specific conditions.
p-18	# Northern Spotted Owl ———Survey work for northern spotted owls began on state lands in 1991. In 1994, state survey teams began working cooperatively with BLM surveyors to more efficiently cover planned operational areas as well as existing owl sites. Spotted owl detections have increased over the last several years, due to better or more extensive surveys, or to an increase in the number of birds present. There are currently tthree~~wo~~ active pair sites on state land. ~~One pair site located in 1997 is inactive, as the birds separated without any noted nesting activity, and left the area before the end of the nesting season. Both birds were detected later at different sites (off state land), with new mates and actively nesting. The two active pairs on state land have been present for about 10 years and have produced young in most years.~~ In years leading up to the 2001 plan approval~~recent years~~, up to 34 owl activity centers ~~have been~~were reported on federal and private lands adjacent to state forest lands; today the number is approximately 60 owl activity centers. Approximately 95 percent of Southwest Oregon state forest land is within 1.3 miles of an owl activity center on adjacent lands.

p-18	**Marbled Murrelet** The forest lands in this plan are in Marbled Murrelet Recovery Zone 4 (USDI Fish and Wildlife Service 1997). Typically the inland range of the marbled murrelet is considered to be within 50 miles of the ocean. In southwest Oregon, the inland range of the marbled murrelet is less than 50 miles from the ocean, and is restricted to the hemlock/tanoak vegetation zone (plus a 10 km buffer around that zone). Approximately 625 acres of state forest lands are within the southwest Oregon murrelet survey zone. Surveys for murrelets have been conducted in suitable habitat since 2002, however no murrelets have been detected. ~~Approximately 5,500 acres of Southwest Oregon District lands are currently considered to be within the inland range of the marbled murrelet in Oregon (50 miles from the Pacific Ocean). Of the nine parcels within 50 miles from the ocean, most are open forest types on low site serpentine soils, and do not form closed canopies. A few parcels have large trees and some limbs of sufficient size, but the sites are dry and the limbs have little moss.~~ ~~The BLM and USFS have conducted many surveys within the mixed conifer/mixed evergreen zone within 50 miles of the southern Oregon coast, with no detections of murrelets (Webb 2000). These agencies contend that the current inland range for the murrelet in Southern Oregon coincides with the eastern boundary of the western hemlock zone, which varies from approximately 10 to 35 miles inland (Franklin and Dyrness 1988). Original USFS and BLM data are being supplemented with additional surveys, and the USFWS will be evaluating this issue in the near future (Folliard 2000). If the USFWS concurs with the assessment of the BLM and USFS, it would likely lead to the inland range of the murrelet being changed in Recovery Zone 4. However, if the boundary is adjusted, the USFS and BLM plan to continue murrelet surveys for management activities up to 6 miles further inland than the adjusted boundary, as a precautionary measure.~~
p-19	**Bald Eagle** There are about ~~twenty~~ thirty-five known bald eagle territories~~sites~~ in southwestern Oregon. There is one bald eagle nest on state forest lands near the Rogue River. This nest is one of two used by a pair of bald eagles. The other nest is located about ¼ mile away on BLM land. Two additional bald eagle territories are within one mile of state forest lands.
2-25	Since 1995, commercial thinning of young forest stands has provided limited timber volume and revenues. It is anticipated that operations under this plan ~~and the proposed *Western Oregon State Forests Habitat Conservation Plan* (HCP)~~ will increase timber volume and revenues from state forest lands while concurrently increasing the amount and diversity of habitats available to sustain owls and other species of wildlife, fish and plants.
Chapter Four	
4-2	Forest planning begins with overall policy (legal framework), guiding principles, vision, resource management goals, and landscape management strategies, and proceeds through several steps to site-specific projects. Figure 4-

	1 on the next page shows the hierarchy of ~~four~~ three planning levels, from strategic to operational. The *Southwest Oregon State Forests Management Plan* (FMP) builds an encompassing strategic framework. The strategies in this chapter are the heart of the FMP. ~~Next, the proposed *Western Oregon State Forests Habitat Conservation Plan* (HCP) develops more specific conservation strategies for fish and wildlife species of concern. The HCP is a separate document subject to approval by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and National Marine Fisheries Service. Issuance of an Incidental Take Permit, through an approved HCP, is considered to be a key tool for fully implementing the strategies described in this forest management plan over the long term.~~ Using the strategic framework in the FMP ~~and HCP~~, district implementation plans are developed to achieve the FMP's management goals ~~and the HCP's conservation objectives~~ for a ten-year period, and move toward the forest vision. Finally, annual operations plans describe site-specific projects and outcomes for a one-year period. The ~~four~~ three planning levels provide a flexible system of adaptive management. Agency staff, through identified review and approval processes, can make changes as needed at the various levels, ranging from strategic, landscape-wide changes to the FMP ~~and HCP~~, to specific, tactical changes at the district and project level.
4-3	~~**HCP**~~ ~~***(Planning Area)***~~ ~~Fish and Wildlife Strategies (species of concern)~~ ~~Conservation Objectives (species-specific)~~ ~~Conservation Strategies (species-specific)~~ ~~Mitigation Measures~~ ~~Monitoring/Research~~ ~~Adaptive Management Process~~ ~~Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)~~ ~~Implementing Agreement (IA)~~
4-44	This plan presents a set of integrated strategies that are the basis for managing the forest landscape as a whole. They are designed to be applied through a system of active management that realizes a high level of the forest product producing potential from these lands, and thus a high level of revenue to beneficiaries. These begin with four landscape management strategies, which are the core of structure-based management. The landscape management strategies are supplemented by riparian and aquatic strategies, which include upslope components such as roads and slope stability, and forest health strategies. Together, this set of integrated strategies will apply across the landscape ~~and, with the exception of the riparian strategies, will not focus on specific sites or species~~. ~~Certain species-specific strategies will be described in~~

	~~the *Western Oregon State Forests Habitat Conservation Plan* (HCP), and site-specific strategies are addressed in district implementation plans and annual operations plans.~~ These integrated strategies will contribute to a range of habitats ~~that is~~ likely to accommodate most wildlife species and encourage broad forest biodiversity. Over the long term, they will provide for most species most of the time. Thus, this set of integrated strategies represents the "coarse filter" discussed earlier. It will take many decades to produce the desired forest, riparian, and instream conditions. Over the short term, the integrated strategies may not provide for the habitat needs of some ~~necessary contribution of state forest lands to the maintenance or recovery of threatened, endangered, or sensitive~~ species. When necessary to provide short-term habitat considerations~~To assure habitat~~ for wildlife and fish species of concern,~~ development of the *Western Oregon State Forests Habitat Conservation Plan* (HCP) under the federal Endangered Species Act is also underway. This proposed HCP would cover all northwest and southwest Oregon state forests except for the Elliott State Forest (which has a separate HCP).~~ additional conservation tools may be used. Management around specific sites or for specific species are further detailed in district implementation plans, annual operations plans and division operational policy.
4-45	~~For individual species of concern, including salmonids, northern spotted owls, marbled murrelets and other sensitive species, additional strategies focus on short-term protection of anchor habitats. These strategies are summarized later in this chapter, and the specific habitat management approaches are described in greater detail in the HCP. However, if the HCP is not adopted, this forest management plan will be expanded to include further detail on strategies for managing the habitats of threatened, endangered, or sensitive species. These strategies would address the needs of specific species or populations and would fulfill state and federal Endangered Species Act obligations for Southwest Oregon state forests.~~
4-47	The percentages in the preceding table are based on the hypothesis that such an array of stand types, properly arranged on the landscape, will contribute to the habitat needs of all native species. Because of the inherent uncertainty in this hypothesis, and the ongoing accumulation of knowledge through research, it is the Department of Forestry's intent to conduct an ongoing review through adaptive management ~~comprehensive review of this strategy and the specific array described when 30% in aggregate of layered and older forest structure stands is achieved on lands in the planning area~~. This review will evaluate the extent to which the array of stand conditions at that point in time meets the habitat needs of native species, and whether additional layered and older forest structure stands are needed to meet that goal.
4-55	The implementation plan will include information that describes: • ~~Describes t~~The current stand type amounts and distribution on the district, and the location of any specific habitats for species that may occur, or that may be identified for species of concern ~~covered in this plan or the proposed *Western Oregon State Forests HCP* (i.e., northern spotted owl cluster areas, etc)~~.

	• ~~Describes t~~The desired future stand condition array for each management basin in the district, in a regional context, and how this array is arranged across the district landscape to meet the landscape design strategy. • ~~Describes the p~~Proposed management activities for the time period that will be necessary to move towards the identified stand type array and landscape design, and to move towards the goals for structural habitat components. • ~~Describes the l~~Land management classifications that have been applied to lands in the district to reflect the management approaches and strategies adopted in the FMP ~~and HCP~~, and described in the implementation plan. This will include areas designated as riparian management areas, monitoring controls, or specific habitat areas identified for ~~covered~~ species of concern ~~(anchor habitat concept)~~. • ~~Describes t~~The ~~s~~Specific management activities, outputs, and achievements anticipated for the next ten-year period. This will include: — Annual activity ranges for specific silvicultural operations during the ten-year period (i.e., acres of regeneration harvest per year, acres of partial cut per year, etc). — Estimates of the acres of each stand type that will be moved towards another stand type through the identified management activities. — Estimates of the amounts of each structural habitat component that the Department of Forestry expects to be created through the identified management activities.
4-59	This section presents the integrated strategies for aquatic and riparian areas. Additional conservation tools may be considered for fish species of concern as described later under the "Species of Concern" section. ~~Detailed site-specific strategies focused on the habitats occupied by species of concern may be found in the draft *Western Oregon State Forests Habitat Conservation Plan*.~~
4-62	**Apply management standards for aquatic and riparian areas. Establish and maintain riparian management areas adjacent to all streams, in accordance with ~~the standards described in the *Western Oregon State Forests Habitat Conservation Plan*, and~~ Appendix C of this plan, and species of concern strategies where they apply.**
4-71	**Establish and maintain riparian management areas adjacent to other aquatic habitat areas in accordance with ~~the standards described in the *Western Oregon State Forests Habitat Conservation Plan*, and~~ Appendix C of this plan, and species of concern strategies where they apply.**
4-72	The Department of Forestry will use a three-level approach to manage slope stability concerns in forest planning and operations on state forest lands in the planning area (Michael 1997, Prelwitz 1985). ~~This approach is described in more detail in the *Western Oregon State Forests Habitat Conservation Plan*.~~
4-83 to 84	The integrated management strategies described in this chapter are intended over time to result in habitat conditions on the landscape and in aquatic and riparian areas that will provide functional habitat conditions for all native species. As described, these more diverse and potentially functional habitats will take many decades to create. While moving the landscape toward a more diverse habitat condition, there are expected to be individual species, referred to as "species of concern," or habitats that require special consideration.

Species of concern are fish and wildlife species that have been identified as being at risk due to declining populations or other factors (e.g., having a limited range). Species of concern identified as part of this management plan are currently present or have the potential to be present on state forest lands. ~~Today, several of these species of concern exist only in very specific areas on these state forest lands, and the habitats that they occupy exist in limited amounts.~~ In some ~~cases~~areas, there is little suitable habitat for these species available elsewhere on adjacent lands (i.e., federal lands), and in other cases there is substantial habitat on neighboring lands (i.e., federal lands in Siskiyous and west of the the Cascades).

As stated, this plan relies on integrated management strategies intended to maintain and enhance habitat for species of concern, as detailed in this chapter. These integrated strategies include:

Landscape Management Strategies

- **Structure-based Management**: Application of silvicultural tools to attain an array of forest stand structures across the landscape, in a functional arrangement, and produce structural components (e.g., canopy layering, understory development).
- **Snags, Green Trees, and Downed Wood**: Actively manage state forests retaining and developing structural components such as snags, green trees, and down wood as part of the landscape forest structure. This plan includes specific targets.
- **Landscape Design Principles**: Provide a functional arrangement of stand types considering characteristics such as patch size and distribution, fragmentation, corridors, and interior habitat.

Aquatic and Riparian Strategies

The plan relies on a functional approach to managing near aquatic and riparian resources. Goals for aquatic and riparian functions are dependant on stream classifications for fish streams and non-fish streams. Strategies include management of forest roads, steep slopes, and specific riparian management standards.

- **Stream Restoration**: Contributes to the timely recovery of desired aquatic conditions. Dependent on available resources, projects will be designed to create conditions and introduce materials sufficient to enhance or re-establish natural physical and biological processes.

Additional conservation tools will be considered where determined necessary for species of concern, such as site protection. Species of Concern and management strategies to address those species will be identified in the operational policy documents. This information will support district implementation planning.

~~Thus, for specific species of concern, this plan and the associated *Western Oregon State Forests Habitat Conservation Plan* contain a set of species~~

	~~specific strategies intended to protect existing key habitat areas and/or sites considered critical to the short-term survival of individuals or populations.~~ ~~In Southwest, the HCP describes protection measures for additional northern spotted owl sites considered important to maintain population viability in the short term.~~ ~~The HCP also details specific strategies for other species of concern, including bald eagle, peregrine falcon, northern goshawk, marbled murrelet, Townsend's big-eared bat, Cascades frog, western pond turtle, and Del Norte salamander Specific strategies are needed for these species due to their current status. All of these species are either listed or proposed for listing, or are restricted in distribution or habitat, or their populations appear to be declining at a regional scale. In addition, all of these species were determined to either currently be present, or have the potential to be present, on these state forest lands, within the permit term of the HCP.~~
Chapter Five	
5-4	• The extent and location of special habitat areas for ~~key~~ species of concern, if determined they are needed. The land management classifications that have been applied in accordance with OAR 629-035-0050 to 629-035-0060 to reflect the management strategies of the FMP~~ and proposed *Western Oregon State Forests Habitat Conservation Plan*~~.
5-5	• ~~Revisions that result in proposed major changes to the forest land management classifications as defined in OAR 629-035-0060.~~
5-12	The issues surrounding forest management are ecologically, socially, and economically complex. This complexity, along with our limited understanding of forest ecosystems and the unpredictable character of many natural events, contributes to uncertainty about the outcomes of forest resource management decisions. Changing social values and goals further increase uncertainty and contribute to controversy. Adaptive resource management is presented as the conceptual and operational framework to address these issues in the context of the *Southwest Oregon State Forest Management Plan*~~ and the proposed *Western Oregon State Forests Habitat Conservation Plan*~~.
5-25	**Who makes the decision to change district implementation plans?** The State Forester~~, in consultation with appropriate other federal or state agencies,~~ will weigh the scientific, operational, and public information, when considering the approval and subsequent changes to district implementation plans.
Appendix A	
A-2	**Anchor Habitats** An existing key habitat area for a specific species; these blocks of habitat are left in place on the landscape as "anchors." An example is an aquatic anchor or terrestrial anchor.~~spotted owl habitat clusters~~.
A-7	~~**Habitat conservation plan (HCP):** A comprehensive planning document that is a mandatory component of an incidental take permit application pursuant to section 10(a)(2)(A) of the ESA.~~
A-7	~~**HCP:** See "habitat conservation plan."~~

	Species of Concern Fish and wildlife species that have been identified as being at risk due to declining populations or other factors (e.g., having a limited range)
Appendix C	
C-1	**Apply management standards for aquatic and riparian areas. Establish and maintain riparian management areas adjacent to all streams, in accordance with ~~the standards described in the proposed *Western Oregon State Forests Habitat Conservation Plan*, and~~ Appendix C of this plan, and species of concern strategies where they apply.**