Appendix J. GLOSSARY OF TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

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## J.1 ABBREVIATIONS

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<td>AHCP</td>
<td>Aquatic Habitat Conservation Plan</td>
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<td>BACI</td>
<td>Before-After-Control-Impact</td>
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<td>BOWG</td>
<td>Barred Owl Working Group</td>
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<td>CAS</td>
<td>California Academy of Sciences</td>
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<td>CBD</td>
<td>Center for Biological Diversity</td>
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<td>CCAA</td>
<td>Candidate Conservation Agreement with Assurances</td>
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<td>CDF</td>
<td>California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection</td>
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<td>CDFG</td>
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<td>California Endangered Species Act</td>
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<td>CFGC</td>
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<td>CWD</td>
<td>Course Woody Debris</td>
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<td>DCA</td>
<td>Dynamic Core Areas</td>
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<td>DCA MA</td>
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<td>DPS</td>
<td>Distinct Population Segment</td>
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<td>FBRI</td>
<td>Forest Biometrics Research Institute</td>
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<td>FHCP</td>
<td>Forest Habitat Conservation Plan</td>
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<td>FPA</td>
<td>Forest Practice Act</td>
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<td>Forest Projection and Planning System</td>
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GIS Geographic Information Systems
GDRCo Green Diamond Resource Company; also abbreviated ‘Green Diamond’
HCP Habitat Conservation Plan
HPA Hydrographic Planning Area
HRA Habitat Retention Area
IA Implementing Agreement
IPA Initial Plan Area
ITP Incidental Take Permit
LWD Large Woody Debris
MATO Master Agreement for Timber Operations
MBTA Migratory Bird Treaty Act
MSP Maximum Sustained Production
NEPA National Environmental Policy Act
NHPR National Historic Preservation Act
NMFS National Marine Fisheries Service
NSO Northern Spotted Owl
ODFW Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
OMU Owl Management Unit
PA Plan Area
RMZ Riparian Management Zone
RPF Registered Professional Forester
TDWMP Terrestrial Deadwood Management Plan
THP Timber Harvest Plan
TREE Terrestrial Retention of Ecosystem Elements
USFWS United States Fish and Wildlife Service, also abbreviated ‘the Service’
WDR Waste Discharge Requirement

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**J.2 DEFINITIONS**

**Abandoned owl site:** As defined in the 1992 NSO HCP, a perennial owl site that is unoccupied for three consecutive years is defined as abandoned. Since this does not imply that the site no longer has suitable habitat for spotted owls or that it may not be recolonized in the future, this term will be replaced with ‘vacant’ in this FHCP. If a vacant site is reoccupied during a subsequent breeding season, it becomes an active owl site.

**Active owl site:** An occupied or unoccupied perennial owl site; not an abandoned owl site.

**Activity center (owl):** The location (point in space) of a nest site, the primary daytime roost site, or the geometric center of several roosts where owls or owl sign have been detected. Nighttime responses may constitute an activity center if the owls are consistently heard in the same area.

**Adaptive management:** As defined by the Services for purposes of their HCP program, a method for examining alternative strategies for meeting measurable biological goals and objectives, and then, if necessary, adjusting future conservation management actions according to what is learned (65 Federal Register 106, 36245)

**Adjacency constraints:** adjacent timber stands cannot be harvested for 3-5 years following the eve-aged harvest of the first unit.

**Adjustment area:** Commercial timberland acreage within the 11 HPAs that is not within Green Diamond's ownership on any given date during the term of the Plan. This includes lands that are eligible for addition to the Plan Area through acquisition or that may be removed from the Plan Area through sale, subject to the limitations imposed by the Plan and IA.

**Aerial yarding:** Movement of logs to a landing by use of helicopters, or balloons, often used where roads cannot be constructed to provide access to a harvesting unit.

**Age class:** One of the intervals into which the age range of trees is divided for classification or use in management.

**Bankfull channel:** Channel between the tops of the most pronounced bank on either side of a stream reach where water would just begin to flow out onto the floodplain.

**Basal area:** The cross sectional area of a single stem, including the bark, measured at breast height (4.5 feet above the ground).

**Base sites:** All spotted owl sites that occur throughout the Plan Area that may at some point be taken because they are not designated as dynamic core areas (DCA).

**Before-After-Control-Impact (BACI):** An experimental approach that utilizes a paired design with treatment and control sites. Data are collected from both experimental sites before and after the treatment and an analysis is done to determine if the relationship of the response variable(s) between the treatment and control sites differs following the treatment.
**Broadcast burn:** A prescribed fire allowed to burn over a designated area with well-defined boundaries to achieve some land management objective.

**Bucking:** Use of a saw to remove log lengths from a tree after it has been felled.

**Buffer:** A vegetation strip or management zone of varying size, shape, and character maintained along a stream, lake, road, or different vegetation zone to minimize the impacts of actions on sensitive resources.

**Cable yarding:** Taking logs from the stump area to a landing using an overhead system of winch-driven cables to which logs are attached with chokers.

**California Forest Practice Rules (CFPRs):** Rules promulgated by the California Board of Forestry and administered by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection governing the conduct of commercial timber operations on state and private land in California.

**Candidate conservation agreement with assurances (CCAA):** An agreement between a non-federal property owner and the Service(s), in which the property owner commits to implement conservation measures for a proposed or candidate species or a species likely to become a candidate or proposed in the near future. The property owner also receives assurances from the Service(s) that additional conservation measures will not be required and additional land, water, or resource use restrictions will not be imposed should the currently unlisted species become listed in the future (64 Federal Register 116, 32727). The agreement accompanying with an enhancement of survival permit issued under section 10(a)(1)(A) of the ESA.

**Canopy closure:** The ground area covered by the crowns of trees or woody vegetation as delimited by the vertical projection of crown perimeters and commonly expressed as a percent of total ground area.

**Canopy cover:** The proportion of ground or water covered by a vertical projection of the outermost perimeter of the natural spread of foliage or plants, including small openings within the canopy.

**Changed circumstances:** Changes in circumstances affecting a species or geographic area covered by a conservation plan that can reasonably be anticipated by plan developers and the Services and that can be planned for (e.g. the listing of a new species, or a fire or other natural catastrophic event in areas prone to such events.). 50 CFR §§ 17.3, 222.102. Changes that will constitute Changed Circumstances, and the responses to those circumstances, are described in Plan Section 5. Changed Circumstances are not Unforeseen Circumstances.

**Channel:** Natural or artificial waterway of perceptible extent that periodically or continuously contains moving water.

**Channel migration zones (CMZs):** Current boundaries of bankfull channel along the portion of the floodplain that is likely to become part of the active channel in the next 50 years. The area of the channel defined by a boundary that generally corresponds to the modern floodplain, but may also include terraces that are subject to significant bank erosion.

**Class I watercourses:** All current or historical fish-bearing watercourses and/or domestic water supplies that are on site and/or within 100 feet downstream of the intake.
**Class II watercourses:** As used in the Plan, watercourses containing no fish, but support or provides habitat for aquatic vertebrates. Seeps and springs that support or provide habitat for aquatic vertebrates are also considered Class II watercourses with respect to the conservation measures.

**Class II-1 watercourse:** A subset of Class II watercourses, as illustrated in Figure C-1 of the Plan.

**Class II-2 watercourse:** A subset of Class II watercourses, as illustrated in Figure C-1 of the Plan

**Class III watercourses:** Small seasonal channels which do not support aquatic species, but have the potential to transport sediment to Class I or II watercourses.

**Clearcutting:** Even-aged regeneration method where all the merchantable trees in the stand are removed in one harvest. Regeneration is accomplished by natural or artificial means.

**Co-dominant tree:** A tree whose crown helps to form the general level of the main canopy in even-aged stands or in uneven-aged stands, the main canopy of the tree’s immediate neighbors, receiving full light from above and comparatively little from the sides.

**Commercial harvest:** Removal of merchantable trees from a stand.

**Commercial thinning:** removing selected trees that may contain commercial value, to create additional growing space for crop trees.

**Covered activities:** Certain activities carried out by Green Diamond in the Plan Area that may result in incidental take of Covered Species and all those activities necessary to carry out the commitments reflected in the Plan's Operating Conservation Program and IA.

**Covered species:** The species identified in Table 1-1 of this Plan, which the Plan addresses in a manner sufficient to meet all of the criteria for issuing an incidental take permit under ESA Section 10(a)(1)(B) and all of the criteria for issuing an enhancement of survival permit under ESA Section 10(a)(1)(A), as applicable.

**Critical habitat:** Specific areas, both occupied and unoccupied, that are essential to the conservation of a listed species and that may require special management considerations or protections.

**Cumulative effect:** As defined in the Services’ HCP Handbook and Draft CCAA Handbook: Under NEPA regulations, the incremental environmental impact or effect of the action together with the impacts of past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions, regardless of what agency or person undertakes such other actions (40 CFR 1508.7). Under ESA section 7 regulations, the effects of future state or private activities not involving federal activities, that are reasonably certain to occur with the action area of the federal action subject to consultation (50 CFR 402.02).

**Decadent structure:** Tree structure in condition of decline or decay due to age.
Deep-seated landslide: Landslides that have a basal slip plane that is relatively deep and commonly extends into bedrock. These are typically vegetated with trees and/or grass and typically move incrementally.

Demographic Study Area: A portion of Green Diamond’s ownership and selected adjacent areas in which all known northern spotted owl sites are monitored annually to estimate occupancy, fecundity and survival following accepted scientific protocols. The Green Diamond demographic study area is one of 11 long-term, ongoing studies that contribute to a periodic, region-wide meta-analysis of the status of the northern spotted owl.

Density Study Area: A defined subset of the demographic study area in which the entire area is surveyed each year in an attempt to locate all occupied northern spotted owl sites, which can be used to calculate an annual estimate of spotted owl density.

Diameter at breast height (DBH): The diameter of a tree 4.5 feet above the ground on the uphill side of the tree.

Direct displacement: Any timber harvesting or forest management activities that result in falling trees or killing dominant or co-dominant stand trees within a 500-foot radius of the most recent nest site or activity center for an occupied or active northern spotted owl site.

Displacement: Timber harvesting or any of the covered forest management activities that result in disruption of northern spotted owl essential behaviors such that the resident single or pair is no longer found to be occupying the site.

Distinct population segment (DPS): A vertebrate population or group of populations that is discrete from other populations of the species and significant in relation to the entire species. The smallest division of a taxonomic species permitted to be protected under the Endangered Species Act.

Dominant tree: A tree whose crown extends above the general level of the main canopy of even-aged stands or, in uneven-aged stands, above the crowns of the tree’s immediate neighbors and receiving full light from above and partly from the sides.

Dynamic core areas (DCA): A suite of spatially distributed highly functional northern spotted owl sites based on current long-term occupancy and high fecundity (reproduction), or potential for high occupancy and fecundity following release from barred owl influences. These northern spotted owl sites protected from take or other negative impacts of timber management include the core nesting and roosting areas of 89 acres, if it exists, and surrounding foraging habitat that with the core area totals 233 acres. These sites are referred to as dynamic because these highly functional sites are expected to change throughout the life of the Plan and will be replaced over time by new, equally or more functional, well distributed core areas established by NSO as habitat conditions evolve across the Plan Area.

Effective date: The date(s) upon which the ITP and ESP are issued by the Services.

Eligible plan area (EPA): All privately owned commercial timberlands that, over the life of the Plan, are either included within the Plan Area or are eligible for inclusion in the Plan Area. This is the entire commercial timberland acreage analyzed in the Plan to support the Plan's provisions allowing for additions and deletions of lands from the Plan Area of the term of the Plan and Permits.
**Endangered:** The classification given to an animal or plant in danger of extinction within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range.

**Equipment exclusion zone (EEZ):** An area where use of heavy equipment is not allowed.

**Even-aged stand:** A stand of trees composed of a single age class in which the range of tree ages is usually +/- 20 percent of rotation.

**Even-aged management:** The application of a combination of actions that results in the creation of even-aged stands. Clearcut, shelterwood, or seed tree cutting methods produce even-aged stands.

**Environmental impact statement (EIS):** A document prepared to describe the effects for proposed activities on the environment.

**Feasible:** Capable of being accomplished in a successful manner within a reasonable period of time, taking into account economic, operational, and technological factors, and considering what is allowable under the law.

**Fecundity:** The potential level of reproductive performance of a population; calculated as the number of female young fledged per female spotted owl.

**Fitness:** Ability of an individual to survive and reproduce

**Foraging habitat (NSO):** From an ecological perspective, foraging habitat includes any habitat that supports prey species of NSO in which owls might actively pursue and capture their prey. However, relative to this FHCP, only stands greater than 30 years are considered foraging habitat even though the prey of NSO are known to occupy younger stands and the juxtaposition of young (6-30 years) adjacent to older stands (>45 years) increases the probability of foraging.

**Forest management:** The practical application of biological, physical, quantitative, managerial, economic, social, and policy principles to the regeneration, management, utilization, and conservation of forests to meet specified goals and objectives while maintaining the productivity of the forest.

**Front-end loader:** A machine with special forks, lifts, or grapples for loading logs onto trucks, pallets, or railcars.

**Green Diamond’s ownership:** Commercial timberlands that Green Diamond owns in fee and lands owned by others subject to Green Diamond harvesting rights.

**Ground-based yarding:** Movement of logs to a landing by use of tractors, either tracked or rubber tired (rubber tired skidders) or shovels (hydraulic boom log loaders).

**Habitat:** The place, natural or otherwise, (including climate, food, cover, and water) where an animal, plant, or population naturally or normally lives and develops.

**Habitat conservation plan (HCP):** As defined in the Services’ HCP Handbook, a planning document that is a mandatory component of an application for an incidental take permit under ESA Section 10(a)(1)(B); also known as a conservation plan. The document that, among other things, identifies the operating conservation program that will be implemented to minimize,
mitigate, and monitor the effects of incidental take on the species covered by a Section 10(a)(1)(B) permit.

**Habitat fitness**: Effect of habitat quality on an individual's ability to survive and reproduce.

**Harass**: A form of take under the ESA. Defined in ESA implementing regulations promulgated by the Department of Interior as an intentional or negligent act or omission which creates the likelihood of injury to wildlife by annoying it to such an extent as to significantly disrupt normal behavioral patterns which include, but are not limited to, breeding, feeding, or sheltering (50 CFR 17.3).

**Harm**: A form of take under the ESA. Defined in federal regulations as an act which actually kills or injures fish and wildlife. Such an act may include significant habitat modification or degradation which actually kills or injures fish or wildlife by significantly impairing essential behavioral patterns, including breeding, spawning, rearing, migrating, feeding or sheltering (50 CFR part 222.102; also see 50 CFR part 17.3).

**Harvesting**: All activities necessary to cut, remove, and transport timber products from the Plan Area.

**Harvesting rights**: The rights to conduct timber operations on lands owned in fee by another. Short-term harvesting rights generally expire upon the conclusion of timber operations, upon a date certain, or a combination of the two. Perpetual harvesting rights pertain to existing and subsequent crops of timber and continue without expiration.

**Headwall swales**: Areas of narrow, steep, convergent topography (swales or hollows) located at the heads of Class III watercourses that have been sculpted over geologic time by repeated debris slide and debris flow events.

**Helicopter yarding**: (Alternatively: aerial yarding). Movement of logs to a landing by use of helicopters, or balloons, often used where roads cannot be constructed to provide access to a harvesting unit.

**Hydrographic planning area (HPA)**: The hydrographic areas and hydrologic units mapped in the AHCP/CCAA which encompass the Eligible Plan Area and surrounding lands in common watersheds

**HPA group**: HPAs that have been grouped together based on their geologic and geomorphic characteristics for purposes applying slope stability measures.

**Implementation Agreement (IA)**: An agreement between the Service(s) and the incidental take permittee(s) that identifies the obligations of the parties, identifies remedies if parties fail to meet their obligations, provides assurances to the Service(s) that the conservation plan will be implemented, and provides assurances to the permittee(s) that implementation of the plan satisfies ESA requirements for the species and activities covered by the plan and permit.

**Incidental take**: The taking of a federally listed species, if such taking is incidental to, and not the purpose of, carrying out otherwise lawful activities.

**Incidental take permit (ITP)**: A permit issued by the Services pursuant to ESA Section 10(a)(1)(B) authorizing incidental take of federally listed species named on the permit.
**ITP species**: The Covered Species for which Green Diamond is seeking an ITP; the species named on the ITP.

**Indirect displacement**: Any timber harvesting or covered forest management activities within a 0.5 mile radius of the most recent nest site or activity center of an occupied or active owl site that reduces the habitat below thresholds established in this FHCP. The thresholds include 89 acres of stands 46 years and older, and 233 acres of stands 31 years and older.

**Initial plan area (IPA)**: The Plan Area that exists on this FHCP Implementation Agreement and Permit; based on Green Diamond ownership and harvesting rights at time of permit.

**Intertmittent stream**: A stream that flows only at certain times of the year and/or when it receives water from springs or from a surface source. It ceases to flow above the streambed when losses from evaporation or seepage exceed the available streamflow.

**Jeopardy**: term under the Endangered Species Act that refers to an action that is reasonably expected to diminish a species' numbers, reproduction, or distribution so that the likelihood of survival and recovery in the wild is appreciably reduced.

**Landings**: The areas where harvested trees are gathered (through skidding or yarding) for subsequent transport out of the forest.

**Large woody debris (LWD)**: Larger pieces of wood in stream channels or on the ground, including logs, root wads, and large chunks of wood that provide important biological and physical functions.

**Listed species**: A species, subspecies, or qualifying distinct population segment of a vertebrate species on the lists of threatened and endangered wildlife and plants in 50 CFR 17.11 and 17.12. Also, a species, subspecies, or variety of plant or animal on the lists of the endangered, threatened, and rare species maintained by the California Fish and Game Commission. **Nest Site (Owl)**: A tree in which a pair of spotted owls has nested.

**Maximum extent practicable**: Term used in the ESA and federal regulations to describe the level of impact minimization and mitigation required for incidental take of a listed species to be authorized under ESA Section 10(a)(1)(B).

**Maximum sustained production**: Harvest levels planned under CFPRs to balance forest growth and timber harvest over a 100-year period and to achieve maximum sustained production of high quality timber products while protecting resource values such as water quality and wildlife.

**Merchantable**: Trees or stands having the size, quality, and condition suitable for marketing under a give economic condition, even if not immediately accessible for logging.

**Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA)**: The Migratory Bird Treaty Act implements various treaties and conventions between the U.S. and Canada, Japan, Mexico and the former Soviet Union for the protection of migratory birds. Under the Act, taking, killing or possessing migratory birds is unlawful.

**Minor forest products**: Secondary forest materials including tree burls, stump products, boughs and greenery for wreaths and floral arrangements or similar purposes.

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National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA): The Act establishes national environmental policy and goals for the protection, maintenance, and enhancement of the environment and provides a process for implementing these goals within the federal agencies.

National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS): A division of the U.S. Department of Commerce that is responsible for the stewardship of the nation's marine resources, the protection and recovery of listed marine species, and the authorization of incidental take of listed marine species.

Nesting habitat (NSO): For the purposes of this FHCP, nesting habitat is defined as stands 46 years and older, although many NSO pairs have been documented to nest in younger stands.

NSO HCP residual area: Green Diamond ownership within California that is outside the Eligible Plan Area of this FHCP. This area is subject to the 1992 USFWS approved NSO HCP.

Occupied owl site: A perennial owl site occupied by a single owl or a pair of territorial owls during the breeding season.

Old growth: A forest stand with moderate- to-high canopy closure; a multi-layered canopy dominated by large overstory trees; a high incidence of large trees with large, broken tops, and other indications of decadence; numerous large snags; and heavy accumulations of logs and other woody debris on the ground.

Operating conservation program: As defined in 50 CFR §§ 17.3, 222.102, those conservation management activities which are expressly agreed upon and described in a conservation plan or its implementing agreement, if any, and which are to be undertaken for the affected species when implementing an approved conservation plan, including measures to respond to changed circumstances. In this Plan and the IA, the conservation management activities and specific measures (including provisions for changed circumstances, funding, monitoring, reporting, adaptive management, and dispute resolution) as set forth in Section 5.2.

Overstory: That portion of the trees, in a forest of more than one story, forming the upper or uppermost canopy layer.

Owl management units (OMU): Mapped polygons within the IPA of approximately 20,000 to 60,000 acres with similar physiographic and/or biological factors that are large enough to potentially support 10-15 NSO sites. OMU boundaries may be subject to modification in the future, with the concurrence of the Service, to account for future potential refinements in the habitat fitness model or modifications in how Green Diamond validates the habitat fitness model.

Owl site: The area within a five-hundred-foot radius of an owl activity center.

Perennial owl site: An active owl site that has been established for at least two consecutive field seasons. For example, if a site is established in year one as newly colonized, it is not perennial. If the site is again occupied in year two, it is designated as a perennial site.

Plan: The Forest Habitat Conservation Plan prepared by Green Diamond.

Plan area (PA): All commercial timberland acreage where Green Diamond owns fee lands and Harvesting Rights (Green Diamond’s ownership), during the period of such ownership within the
term of the Permits, subject to the limitations described in the IA, and roads on lands where Green Diamond owns and exercises Road Access Rights within its approved Timber Harvesting Plan (THP) areas in the Eligible Plan Area during the term of the Plan and Permits. This is the geographic area where incidental take will be authorized, the Covered Activities will occur, and the Operating Conservation Program will be implemented. Except where stated otherwise in the Plan, references to lands, commercial timberlands, and Green Diamond’s ownership in the context of the Plan Area include lands owned in fee and lands subject to harvesting rights. (All commercial timberlands within the Eligible Plan Area during the term of this FHCP)

**Precommercial thinning:** Thinning or pruning dense young forest trees to achieve optimum diameter growth and increase the eventual product value of the tree.

**Prescribed burning:** Introduction of fire under controlled conditions to remove unwanted brush, logging slash, and/or woody debris or specified forest elements.

**Project area:** the polygon or multiple polygons that form the timber harvest unit boundaries and associated road construction rights-of-way that require timber falling or any other area in which any of the Covered Activities could result in harm or take of a spotted owl.

**Red light threshold:** A threshold triggered by multiple negative monitoring responses (a series of yellow light triggers) indicating a more serious condition than the yellow light threshold.

**Regeneration:** The renewal of tree cover by natural or artificial means. Also the young tree crop (seedlings and saplings).

**Registered professional forester (RPF):** A person who holds a valid license as a professional forester pursuant to Article 3, Section 2, Division 1 of the California Public Resources Code (as in effect on the date of issuance of the Permits).

**Residual:** A tree that remains standing after some event such as selection harvest.

**Riparian management zone (RMZ):** A riparian buffer zone on each side of a Class I or Class II watercourse that receives special treatments, to provide temperature control, nutrient inputs, channel stability, sediment control, and LWD recruitment.

**Riparian Slope Stability Management Zone (RSMZ):** A RMZ below an SMZ or where streamside slopes exceed the minimum Steep Streamside Slope gradients. This is the SSS inner zone.

**RMZ inner zone:** The first 30 to 70 feet of RMZ area (depending on stream class and side slopes), as measured from the first line of perennial vegetation.

**RMZ outer zone:** The remaining 45 to 100 feet of RMZ area (depending on stream class and side slopes) or the entire area extending to the edge of the floodplain from the RMZ inner zone edge.

**Roosting habitat (NSO):** For the purposes of this FHCP, roosting habitat is primarily associated with nesting habitat (stands >45 years), but roosting also occurs in stands 31 years and older.
**Rotation**: The planned number of years between the regeneration of an even-aged stands and its final cutting at a specified stage.

**Rotation age**: The age of a stand when it is harvested at the end of a rotation.

**Salvage operations**: The removal of dead trees or trees damaged or dying because of injurious agents other than competition, to recover economic value that would otherwise be lost.

**Second growth**: Timber stands established after natural or human-caused removal of the original stand or previous forest growth.

**Selection harvest**: The removal or trees, individually or in small groups, from the forest.

**Set-Asides**: Special conservation areas precluded from timber harvesting; established through the NSO HCP.

**Shallow-rapid landslide**: Rapid landslide event that is confined to the overlying mantle of colluvium and weathered bedrock (in some instances competent bedrock) that commonly leave a bare unvegetated scar after failure. These landslides may include debris slides, debris flows, channel bank failures, and rock falls.

**Shovel loader**: (Alternatively: heel-boom loader). A stationary piece of log loading equipment located on roads and landings, similar to a construction crane, that uses a crane-like grapple to deck, move, and load logs onto log trucks from one central pivot point.

**Silviculture**: The specific methods by which a forest stand or area is harvested and regenerated over time to achieve the desired management objectives.

**Sink population**: A breeding group that does not produce enough offspring to maintain the itself without immigrants from other populations.

**Skid trail**: An access cut through the woods for skidding logs with ground based equipment. It is not a high enough standard for use by highway vehicles, such as a log truck, and is therefore not a road.

**Slash**: Woody residue left on the ground after trees are felled, or accumulated there as a result of a storm, fire, or silvicultural treatment.

**Slope Stability Management Zone (SMZ)**: The outer zone of an SSS zone.

**Snag**: A standing dead tree.

**Source population**: A breeding group that produces enough offspring to be self-sustaining and that often produces excess young that must disperse to other areas.

**Stand**: A group of trees that possesses sufficient uniformity in composition, structure, age, spatial arrangement, or condition to distinguish it from adjacent groups.

**Stand improvement**: An intermediate treatment made to improve the composition, structure, condition, health, and growth of even- or uneven-aged stands.
**Steep Streamside Slopes (SSS):** Steep slopes located immediately adjacent to a stream channel; defined by: 1) a minimum slope gradient leading to a Class I or Class II watercourse, 2) a maximum distance from a Class I or Class II watercourse, and 3) a reasonable ability for slope failures to deliver sediment to a watercourse.

**SSS zone:** The area in which default prescriptions for SSS will be applied; consists of an inner zone (the RSMZ) and outer zone (the SMZ).

**Stream:** A natural watercourse with a well-defined channel with distinguishable bed and bank showing evidence of having contained flowing water indicated by deposit of rock, sand, gravel, or soil.

**Survey area:** the area that extends 0.5 mile radius from the perimeter of the project area.

**Survey period:** the time during which surveys will be counted toward meeting criteria for complete surveys. For the Green Diamond ownership, the survey period is March 1 – August 31.

**Sustained yield:** The yield of commercial wood that an area can produce continuously at a given intensity of management consistent with required environmental protection and which is professionally planned to achieve over time a balance between growth and removal.

**Take:** To harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect, or to attempt to engage in any such conduct." 16 USCA § 1532(19); 50 CFR § 222.102. "Harm" means an act that actually kills or injures fish or wildlife, which act may include significant habitat modification or degradation which actually kills or injures fish or wildlife by significantly impairing essential behavioral patterns, including for the Service species breeding, feeding or sheltering and for NMFS species breeding, spawning, rearing, migrating, feeding or sheltering. 50 CFR §§ 17.3, 222.102.

**Terrestrial deadwood management plan (TDWMP):** Habitat retention application guidelines for the Green Diamond ownership prior to this FHCP; foundation for the TREE.

**Terrestrial retention of ecosystem elements (TREE):** Habitat retention application guidelines for the Green Diamond ownership under this FHCP.

**Thinning:** A treatment made to reduce stand density of trees primarily to improve growth, enhance forest health, or recover potential mortality.

**Threatened:** The classification given to a plant or animal species likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range.

**Timber felling:** Physically cutting a tree from its stump including cutting of the felled tree into predetermined log lengths.

**Timber harvesting:** All activities necessary to cut, remove, and transport timber products from an area.

**Timber harvesting plan (THP):** A plan describing a proposed timber harvesting operation pursuant to 14 CCR section 4582 (as in effect on the date of issuance of the Permits).
**Tractor logging**: Use of a tractor to carry logs from the harvest site to a landing.

**Uneven-aged**: A stand with trees of three or more distinct age classes, either intimately mixed or in small groups.

**Unforeseen Circumstances**: Changes in circumstances affecting a species or geographic area covered by the Plan that could not reasonably have been anticipated by Green Diamond and the Services at the time of the Plan’s development, and that result in a substantial and adverse change in the status of the covered species.” 50 CFR §§ 17.3, 222.102.

**Unoccupied owl site**: A perennial owl site not occupied by a single owl or a pair of owls during the breeding season. An owl site can be unoccupied without being abandoned (See also Abandoned Owl Site).

**Vacant**: Under this FHCP this term applies to an NSO site that has been unoccupied for three consecutive breeding seasons. If a vacant site becomes reoccupied during a subsequent breeding season, it becomes an active owl site.

**Watercourse**: Any well-defined channel with distinguishable bed and bank showing evidence of having contained flowing water indicated by deposit of rock, sand, gravel, or soil. Watercourse also includes manmade watercourses.

**Windthrow**: Trees blown down by wind; also called blowdown.

**Yarding**: (Alternatively: skidding). The movement of forest products from the stump to the landing.

**Yellow light threshold**: An early warning indicator identifying and rapidly addressing a potential problem. This threshold typically can be exceeded by a single negative monitoring result.