

6th ANNUAL REPORT

**submitted to
The United States Fish and
Wildlife Service
&
The California Department of Fish and Wildlife

by
Green Diamond Resource Company**

**in fulfillment of requirements specified in condition
G. of permit # TE43702D-0, incidental take
permit for northern spotted owls,
under section 10(a)(1)(B) of
the Endangered Species Act
and the state consistency determination**

27 February 2026

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I. Introduction

On June 13, 2019, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (the ‘Service’) accepted Green Diamond Resource Company’s Forest Habitat Conservation Plan (FHCP) for the Covered Species, Northern spotted owl, fisher, red and Sonoma tree voles, and issued Green Diamond a section 10(a)(1)(B) incidental take permit under the Endangered Species Act (ESA). The signing of the permit by the Service allowed Green Diamond to harvest habitat that could result in the incidental take of the Northern spotted owl and would authorize take of fisher and tree voles should they become listed under the ESA in the future. Incidental take of Northern spotted owl over the 50-year permit term is anticipated to result primarily from modification of owl habitat that could displace owls, i.e., causing them to move to new areas and impairing their essential behavioral patterns. On July 31, 2019, Green Diamond requested a Consistency Determination (CD) from the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) pursuant to Fish and Game Code Section 2080.1 that CDFW determine that the Biological Opinion (BO) issued by the Service, including its Incidental Take Statement (ITS) and incidental Take Permit (ITP), is consistent with the California Endangered Species Act (CESA). On August 30, 2019, the CDFW determined that the BO, ITS, and the FHCP are consistent with CESA and issued a CD to Green Diamond.

The key elements of the FHCP include:

- Promoting habitat heterogeneity across the Green Diamond landscape including the adoption of the Aquatic Habitat Conservation Plan riparian and geological management measures
- Protecting the 44 most productive Northern spotted owl sites through the Dynamic Core Area (DCA) strategy where sites are managed on a ‘no-take’ basis and harvest is prohibited within the core area for the site.
- Retaining and recruiting habitat elements important to the Covered Species by implementing the Terrestrial Retention of Ecosystem Elements (TREE) guidelines within harvest units
- Providing protection for the Covered Species
- A 7,741-acre special management area (“Peripheral Area”) where the Northern spotted owl would be managed on a “no-take” basis
- Research and monitoring commitments for the Covered Species
- Compliance monitoring and adaptive management

The following report documents the sixth full year of implementing the FHCP and includes details specified to comply with the FHCP. Included are sections about Covered Species surveys, habitat retention in timber harvest plans, levels of take, amount of habitat for the Covered Species, studies for the Covered Species, conservation areas, and other information required for annual reports as described in the Implementation Commitments Section 5.3.7 of the FHCP.

The reporting period of this report is from Sept. 1, 2024 to Sept. 1, 2025.

II. Northern Spotted Owl Surveys

As noted in the FHCP, all stands of trees scheduled for timber harvest or areas of potential habitat that may be modified by Covered Activities, must be surveyed for spotted owls prior to operations. The following describes the survey procedures and the results of the surveys.

A. Methods

To protect nesting owls and their young from direct harm due to Covered Activities during the breeding season and to identify owl activity centers, all stands scheduled to be harvested or modified by Covered Activities in 2025 were surveyed for spotted owls during the breeding season, March 1 - August 31, 2025. All timber harvest plans (THPs) initiated between Sept. 1, 2024, and February 21, 2025, were surveyed in 2024 and those initiated after February 21, 2025, were surveyed in 2025, prior to start of operations. Second year surveys were conducted for THPs that had been surveyed the previous year.

1. FHCP protocol surveys

Spotted owl surveys were conducted by Green Diamond wildlife biologists, and, in some cases, by other employees meeting the following qualifications recommended for spotted owl surveyors by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Protocol for surveying proposed management activities that may impact northern spotted owls, revised January 9, 2012):

Normal hearing abilities are requisite. An owl caller must be able to hear the owl(s) if they were calling AND

- Have training in spotted owl survey techniques OR
- Have 1 year/season of spotted owl survey experience

Green Diamond's THPs were often comprised of multiple units. The number of units surveyed was typically referenced regarding owl surveys because owl surveys were conducted on a unit-by-unit basis, and not all units surveyed were eventually incorporated into THPs.

The surveys provided coverage of each THP unit and at least a 0.5-mile buffer around the unit, with some calling points established at least 1000 feet from the plan boundary. The calling points were strategically placed to ensure complete coverage of the survey area. Each calling point was called for a minimum of 10 minutes unless an owl responded sooner. If an owl site was known to be occupied in any portion of the survey area, a maximum 0.5-mile radius around the owl site was not called to avoid harassing the owls. Daytime site visits of such sites were conducted to establish activity centers.

A statistical analysis of THP detections was conducted in 2012. The purpose of the analysis was to determine the number of THP surveys necessary to achieve a 95% detection probability of territorial spotted owls within approximately 0.5 miles of a harvest unit. This analysis utilized ownership specific THP survey data and site occupancy data. THP detection data collected from 1994-2011 were analyzed in conjunction with spotted owl site occupancy of each corresponding year. Results from the analysis indicated 4 to 6 surveys of each THP unit were necessary to achieve a 95% detection probability of a territorial owl. More surveys (up to 6) were needed in the earlier part of the breeding season to achieve 95% probability because the probability of detection increases throughout the season. Four surveys were needed later in the season to reach the same probability. To capture the variation in probability throughout the season, a calculator was formulated from the analysis. The calculator assigns a detection probability to each Julian date and was used to determine the number of surveys required to achieve a 95% probability of detection. Surveys were conducted until the cumulative probability of the surveys was greater than or equal to 0.95. In 2024, surveys were conducted for each unit until an owl was located or until the surveys required to achieve a 95% detection probability were completed.

Each survey for an individual THP unit was spaced at least one week apart. In areas where no owls were detected, at least one survey was conducted after April 1. In areas where resident owls were found, at least one follow-up visit was conducted after May 1 to determine that the owls were not nesting.

Historic spotted owl sites within the influence of barred owls received one stand search on or after June 1 to increase the probability of locating evidence of roost sites or elicit the begging calls of juvenile spotted owls.

Each survey response was followed up with a daytime visit by Green Diamond biologists to locate the owl and determine its pair status, activity center, or nest site. If three complete follow-up visits were conducted and an owl was not located, it was concluded that the initial response was from an owl that did not have an activity center in the THP area. If follow-up visits were successful in locating spotted owls early in the nesting season (March to early April), at least one follow-up visit was conducted after May 1 (if a nest site was not located). A 0.25-mile buffer was maintained around the owl pair's activity center until its nesting status was determined. If the pair was still not nesting by May 1, after a minimum of 3 visits, then the radius of protection was no longer maintained and the whole plan became available for timber falling.

If a nest was found, the nest tree was marked, and the THP was immediately available for harvest providing that no timber falling or yarding was allowed within a 0.25-mile radius of the nest tree until it was determined that the owlets had fledged or that the nest had failed. After the owlets fledged, the radius of protection was 500 feet from the owlets and connectivity to continuous habitat was maintained. When owlets dispersed or were capable of dispersing, or it was determined that the nest had failed, falling and yarding was allowed within the 500-foot radius buffer that was being maintained for the owlets.

To protect nesting owls from potential impacts of spring slash burns, Green Diamond biologists reviewed a list of THP units to be burned after March 1. If it was determined that the fire or smoke generated from a burn would likely disturb a nesting pair, then appropriate measures were taken to prevent the disturbance (canceling or postponing the burn).

Barred Owls

Because barred owls reduce the probability of detecting spotted owls, and as a result of increased barred owl presence within the Green Diamond study area, survey effort at spotted owl territories invaded by barred owls included measures to increase the likelihood that resident spotted owls were detected. If a site was influenced by barred owls, surveys were conducted until a spotted owl was detected or the surveys required to achieve a 95% detection probability (determined by Green Diamond's site visit detection probability calculator) were completed with at least one survey occurring on or after June 1st.

2. Additional spot calling and second year surveys

Sites identified in surveys conducted from March 1 - August 31 in 2024 were considered valid until February 21, 2025, and surveys conducted during the same period in 2025 were considered valid until February 21, 2026. However, timber harvest in some plans spanned two owl survey years. For example, several 2025 THP units were surveyed during the 2024 breeding season and were found to be free of owls. The plans were initiated before February 21, 2025, but harvest had not been completed by February 21, 2025. Although the likelihood of owls establishing a territory in such plans is considered low, it is possible. Depending on the status of the THP, it may have required additional calling. In addition, due to the scheduling of contractors, continuous timber falling within a THP unit often does not occur. Contractors temporarily stop falling in a unit and return later, or different contractors move in to the THP area and resume falling. As a result, small portions of a plan area can be felled, and a THP unit can remain virtually unharvested for an extended period until harvest resumes. Because this could occur near the owl-breeding season, a greater likelihood of owls moving into the area would exist than if continuous timber operations occurred in the THP unit. Finally, in many cases, low priority THP areas that are surveyed in one year are not harvested until the next year. If a given area was surveyed with the 95% detection probability protocol in 2024 and no timber was harvested before February 21, 2025 of the following year, a possibility existed that owls may have moved into the area. However, because the area was previously surveyed, the probability of new owls moving into the area was considered low.

To detect the possibility that owls moved into a THP unit under the circumstances described above, Green Diamond implemented the following spot calling procedures on February 21 of each year and second year protocol procedures on March 1 of each year:

- If more than 10 acres of contiguous timber remained in the unit and falling was not continuous, then timber harvest was temporarily deferred until a second year or detection probability survey was conducted. This second-year protocol consisted

of a minimum of four nighttime surveys spaced at least five days apart, with at least one survey on or after April 1.

- If more than 10 acres of contiguous timber remained in the unit, and falling was continuous from on or before February 21, timber harvest continued with spot calling. The spot calls were concurrent with operations and occurred once a week until less than 10 acres of contiguous timber remained, or for a maximum of five weeks.
- If less than 10 acres of contiguous timber remained in the unit, then harvest continued with no special provisions.
- If less than 10 acres of contiguous timber remained in the unit, and harvest was deferred until the following breeding season, a possibility existed that owls may have moved into the area. Therefore, before resuming cutting activity after March 1, a biologist conducted two nighttime surveys at least five days apart. If no owls were detected, operations commenced.

For spot calling, qualified employees called the remaining timber in the plan from one or several locations to ensure adequate coverage of the area. The calling was done, weather permitting, at least once a week until less than 10 acres of contiguous standing timber remained, or for a maximum of five weeks. The spot calling was concurrent with timber operations, i.e., conducted before or after actual falling activity on a given survey day.

If an owl was detected during one of the surveys, operations were stopped until Green Diamond biologists determined if an owl activity center existed. If an owl was found, timber falling was suspended within 0.25 mile of its activity center until it was determined that the owl was not nesting.

B. Survey Results

1. FHCP protocol surveys

One-hundred-five THPs comprised of 381 units (Appendix I) were surveyed for spotted owls in 2025. Of these THP units, 226 had been surveyed in the previous year. Spotted owl responses that required follow up surveys were heard during surveys for 16 THPs. Thirty-four THPs surveyed during the reporting period had owl activity centers located within 0.5 mile. Fifty-nine unique owl sites were associated with these THPs. One new activity center was found within 0.5 mile of a THP unit that was previously surveyed, and two perennial activity centers moved within 0.5 mile of a previously surveyed THP.

A total of 210 THP units were initiated through timber falling or road construction during the reporting period. Five unoccupied spotted owl sites influenced by barred owls and located within 0.5 mile of a harvest unit where falling had been initiated between March 1 and August 31 of the current reporting period received a stand search on or after June 1. These five spotted owl sites were associated with four THPs and six unique harvest units. No slash burns were delayed due to the proximity of nesting spotted owls.

2. Additional spot calling and second year surveys

Thirty-eight THP units initiated before February 21, 2025 and having more than 10 contiguous acres remaining at that date were spot called for owls. There were zero spotted owl detections during these surveys.

C. Discussion

There were no instances where unknown spotted owl sites were found near initiated THPs that were protocol surveyed. The FHCP survey protocol appears to be effective in locating owl sites prior to harvest operations and ensuring that owl sites are not unknowingly harvested below displacement thresholds. Furthermore, about 59% of THP units were resurveyed during 2025. All known spotted owl sites influenced by barred owls and with planned harvest operations received additional survey effort to account for the lower detection rates for spotted owls when barred owls are present. Additional survey effort was provided through spot calling, which increases the probability that owls within the THPs will be detected prior to THP initiation. Resurveys, spot calling, and surveys in response to barred owl occupancy provide an increased level of survey effort prior to timber operations.

III. THP Conservation Measures

A. Methods

The Terrestrial Retention of Ecosystem Elements (TREE) guidelines described in the FHCP govern the spatial distribution, type, and amount of retained structures across the Plan Area. The TREE is focused on habitat areas and habitat elements that are essential to specific behaviors of the Covered Species as well as other vertebrate species that reside in the Plan Area. The TREE provides primary consideration for live trees, snags, and coarse woody debris that currently provide or are most likely to become critical habitat elements on the landscape. The concept of ‘critical habitat element’ refers to something that is relatively rare on a managed landscape, takes a long time to develop (greater than a single rotation), and is linked to some behavior (reproduction, foraging) of a vertebrate species in such a way that the loss of the habitat element would likely result in a substantial population reduction of the species on the landscape. The FHCP also includes Riparian Management Zone (RMZ) prescriptions and protection of geologically unstable areas beneficial to the Covered Species as a landscape management commitment to promote retention and development of late seral habitat in a dendritic network across the Plan Area. Although initially created through Green Diamond’s Aquatic Habitat Conservation Plan (AHCP), these prescriptions are also incorporated as enforceable commitments of the FHCP. Prescriptions for RMZs and geologically unstable areas provide a substantial benefit to the Covered Species and encumber over 25% of the Plan Area through extremely limited or no timber harvest. The following summarizes site-specific habitat retention measures identified before and after timber harvest for each THP with completions during the reporting period.

1. Pre-harvest habitat retention planning

The major habitat management measures quantified were:

- habitat retention areas (HRAs) planned (number),
- habitat retained as a result of AHCP Riparian Management Zones (RMZ) and geologically unstable areas,
- retention of all non-merchantable downed coarse woody debris (CWD),
- retention of green wildlife trees outside of RMZs, (planned number of trees to be retained per acre individually, in HRAs, or in clumps),
- retention of Wildlife Scorecard Trees,
- snag retention (estimated number per acre present before and after harvest)

General guidelines for green wildlife tree retention are outlined below.

General Candidate Tree Selection:

- Retain defective or poorly formed trees (i.e., animal damaged, forked top, broken top, etc.).
- Retain a mix of conifers and hardwoods (approximately 50/50 mix where possible).
- Species preference: Douglas-fir, hemlock, white fir, cedar, spruce, redwood, tanoak, madrone, California laurel, chinquapin.
- Consider protection from wind throw and site preparation burning when designating HRA and tree clump locations.
- Retain trees with the average diameter equal to or greater than average diameter of trees in the THP unit.
- Green wildlife tree retention is in addition to snag, geological, and RMZ retention.

Tree Retention Guidelines

Conifer Dominated Harvest Areas with RMZ or Geological Retention:

- Retain all scorecard trees ≥ 7 .
- Retain other evergreen hardwoods at a rate of two trees per clearcut acre where they exist

Conifer Dominated Harvest Areas without RMZ or Geological retention:

- Retain all scorecard trees ≥ 7 .
- Retain other conifer at a minimum rate of one tree per clearcut acre.
- Retain other evergreen hardwoods at a rate of two trees per clearcut acre where they exist
- If unit lacks hardwoods (< 2 per acre) and is located within a tract considered impaired for wildlife (i.e., a tract requiring retention of at least two trees per clearcut acre “Two Trees Per Acre Tract”), then retain additional conifers to achieve total retention of two trees per acre.
- If the unit lacks hardwoods (< 2 per acre) and is not located within a tract considered impaired for wildlife (i.e., a tract requiring retention of at least one tree per clearcut acre “One Tree Per Acre Tract”), then no additional conifer retention is required above the minimum one conifer per clearcut acre

Hardwood Dominated Harvest Areas with RMZ or Geological Retention:

- Retain all scorecard trees ≥ 7 .
- Retain evergreen hardwoods at a rate of two trees per clearcut acre.

Hardwood Dominated Harvest Areas without RMZ or Geological Retention:

- Retain all scorecard trees ≥ 7 .
- Retain a minimum 0.5-acre HRA or clumps totaling 0.5 acres and additional scattered evergreen hardwood trees at a rate of two trees per clearcut acre.

2. Post-harvest habitat retention

Post-harvest completion data were collected for harvested units that received company harvest plan completions during the reporting period or for plans in which logging activity had terminated. For plan completions, the number of green wildlife trees retained was estimated as the number of remaining trees > 12" dbh per acre. If the THP was to be burned for site preparation, the completion data was also collected after the plan was burned. It was noted for each completion whether site preparation, burning, windthrow or some other form of forest management damaged the retained habitat features.

3. Commercial Thinning

Commercial thinning involves removing selected trees that may contain commercial value in order to create additional growing space for crop trees. Commercial thinning on Green Diamond's forest lands is typically an intermediate treatment applied to younger stands that allows for the release of the selected crop trees by providing more light, and in some cases, more nutrients and soil moisture when they are limiting factors. The log size of these younger thinned stands is inherently smaller than those of an older stand ready for the final harvest stage of even-aged management (i.e., clearcut harvest). The protection measures and mitigations included in a final clearcut harvest, such as TREE, also apply to these intermediate thinning harvests. Given the goal of thinning harvests and the amount of post-harvest habitat retention associated with this type of silviculture, habitat for the Covered Species is at a minimum maintained, but this type of harvest should advance the development of habitat. Therefore, these units meet or exceed post-harvest habitat retention standards of the FHCP and are excluded from the pre-harvest and post-harvest retention summaries in the annual report.

B. Results

Sixty-eight THPs comprised of 188 clearcut harvest units (4,104.27 total clearcut acres) and 21 commercially thinned harvest units (1,083.18 total acres) approved after June 13, 2019, received company completions during the reporting period. The completed units ranged in size from 6.43 acres to 59.06 acres with an average of 30.82 acres. As described above, the 21 commercially thinned units were not included in the pre-harvest or post-harvest retention summaries (for clearcut harvest unit retention details see Appendix II).

1. Pre-harvest conservation measures

Of the 188 clearcut harvest units, 184 were conifer dominated and 175 of these had retention in RMZs or geologically unstable areas requiring no additional green tree retention beyond two hardwoods per clearcut acre where they existed. The average green trees per acre prescribed for the 175 conifer dominated units with RMZ or

geological retention was 2.13 per clearcut acre (Table 1). Of the nine units without retention in RMZs or geologically unstable areas, six were in 2 TPA tracts and prescribed an average of 2.00 green trees per clearcut acre. The remaining three conifer dominated units were in 1 TPA tracts and prescribed an average of 2.03 green trees per clearcut acre. The four hardwood dominated units all had retention in RMZs or geologically unstable areas and retained an average of 3.00 green trees per clearcut acre. Thirty-one of the 188 units prescribed a total of 47 HRAs. The average number of snags prior to harvest was estimated to be 0.43 per clearcut acre. The average number of wildlife scorecard trees (scorecard trees) was 0.60 per clearcut acre (Table 2).

Table 1. Summary of planned pre-harvest THP green tree retention for completed THP units (n=188 Units).

	Conifer Dominated			Hardwood Dominated	
	GT/acre* with RMZ/GEO	GT/acre without RMZ/GEO (2 TPA tract)	GT/acre without RMZ/GEO (1 TPA tract)	GT/acre with RMZ/GEO	GT/acre without RMZ/GEO
Minimum	0.00	2.00	1.00	2.50	NA
Maximum	8.50	2.00	3.10	3.50	NA
Average	2.13	2.00	2.03	3.00	NA

*all acres are clearcut acres

THP = timber harvest plan

GT = green tree

RMZ = riparian management zone

GEO = geologically unstable area

TPA = tree per acre

NA = not applicable

Table 2. Summary of planned pre-harvest THP conservation measures for completed THP units (n = 188 Units)

	Snags/acre*	HRAs (#)	Scorecard Trees (#)	Scorecard Trees/acre
Minimum	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Maximum	2.00	5.00	84.0	4.40
Average	0.42	0.25	12.4	0.60

*All acres are clearcut acres

THP = timber harvest plan

HRA = habitat retention area

2. Post-harvest habitat retention

The 175 conifer dominated units with RMZ or geological retention retained an average of 2.31 green trees per clearcut acre (Table 3). Of the nine conifer dominated units without RMZ or geological retention, all units met the minimum green tree retention requirements. The seven conifer dominated units without RMZ or geological retention that were located within two TPA tracts retained at least two green trees per clearcut acre with an average of 2.00 green trees per clearcut acre. The remaining three conifer dominated units in 1 TPA tracts retained an average of 2.0 green trees per clearcut acre. The four hardwood dominated units all had RMZ or geological retention and exceeded the minimum retention requirements with an average of 3.0 green trees retained per clearcut acre. Of the total 188 units, an average of 0.59 wildlife scorecard trees per clearcut acre was retained. Thirty-seven units retained a total of 56 HRAs. An average of 0.29 snags per acre and an average of 2.02 pieces of coarse woody debris per clearcut acre were retained post-harvest (Table 4).

Within the 188 units, 1,412.313 acres (24%) were retained in RMZs or geologically unstable areas with an average of 7.51 acres per unit. Harvest within class I and II RMZs during the reporting period represented the first and only entry allowed during the life of the Aquatic Habitat Conservation Plan and FHCP.

Table 3. Summary of post-harvest THP green tree retention for completed THP units (n=188 Units).

	Conifer Dominated			Hardwood Dominated	
	GT/acre* with RMZ/GEO	GT/acre without RMZ/GEO (2 TPA tract)	GT/acre without RMZ/GEO (1 TPA tract)	GT/acre with RMZ/GEO	GT/acre without RMZ/GEO
Minimum	0.00	2.00	1.00	2.50	NA
Maximum	10.6	2.00	3.10	3.50	NA
Average	2.31	2.00	2.37	3.00	NA

*All acres are clearcut acres

THP = timber harvest plan

GT = green tree

RMZ = riparian management zone

GEO = geologically unstable area

TPA = tree per acre

NA = not applicable

Table 4. Summary of post-harvest THP conservation measures for completed THP units (n=188 Units)

	Snags/acre*	HRAs (#)	Scorecard Trees (#)	Scorecard Trees/acre	LWD/acre
Minimum	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.00
Maximum	2.00	5.00	84.0	3.77	12.0
Average	0.29	0.30	12.4	0.59	2.02

*all acres are clearcut acres

HRA = habitat retention area

LWD = Large woody debris

THP = timber harvest plan

3. Comparison of pre- and post-harvest wildlife retention measures

The prescribed pre-harvest and post-harvest data were compared for the 188 THP units that were completed during the reporting period (Table 5 and Table 6). In some cases, additional tree clumps were retained to comply with the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) standards. This additional retention was not counted towards green tree or HRA tallies unless it satisfied green tree or HRA criteria.

Post-harvest retention of green trees was equal to or greater than pre-harvest prescriptions during the reporting period. At times, trees were left for unanticipated reasons and as long as they satisfied the criteria for a green tree, they were counted as additional trees in the post-harvest evaluation which can result in an increase in green trees post-harvest. Additional marking of trees prior to operations may also occur. These trees are counted post-harvest because they were marked, however, they were not reported on during pre-harvest because they had not been marked or recorded on the pre-harvest form. Average post-harvest retention of wildlife scorecard trees was slightly less than pre-harvest prescriptions due to tree loss resulting from a combination of operational and safety constraints and windthrow. The post-harvest estimate of retained snags was slightly less than the pre-harvest estimate. Discrepancies between estimates of pre- and post-harvest snags are common. Since snags are not marked and tallied individually, inaccurate ocular estimates are often made on the number per acre, particularly during the pre-harvest phase when they are less obvious in the unharvested stand.

Table 5. Comparisons of pre- and post-harvest green tree retention for THP units (n=188 Units).

	Conifer Dominated						Hardwood Dominated	
	Pre GT/acre* with RMZ/ GEO	Post GT/acre with RMZ/ GEO	Pre GT/acre without RMZ/ GEO (2 TPA)	Post GT/acre without RMZ/ GEO (2 TPA)	Pre GT/acre without RMZ/ GEO (1 TPA)	Post GT/acre without RMZ/ GEO (1 TPA)	Pre GT/acre with RMZ/GEO	Post GT/acre with RMZ/GEO
Average	2.13	2.31	2.00	2.00	2.03	2.37	3.00	3.00
Average change/unit	0.18		0.00		0.34		0.00	

*All acres are clearcut acres
 THP = timber harvest plan
 GT = green tree
 GEO = geologically unstable area
 RMZ = riparian management zone
 NA = not applicable

Table 6. Comparisons of pre- and post-harvest conservation measures for THP units (n = 188 Units).

	Pre Snag/ acre*	Post Snag/ acre	Pre HRA (#)	Post HRA (#)	Pre Scorecard Trees (#)	Post Scorecard Trees (#)	Pre Scorecard Trees/acre	Post Scorecard Trees/acre
Average	0.42	0.29	0.25	0.30	12.4	12.4	0.60	0.59
Average change/unit	-0.13		0.05		0.00		-0.01	

*All acres are clearcut acres
 THP = timber harvest plan
 HRA = habitat retention area

C. Discussion

FHCP retention measures were implemented in compliance with the FHCP. Average post-habitat retention was equal to or greater than pre-harvest prescriptions for all but 49 units that experienced a loss in wildlife scorecard trees due to a combination of operational and safety constraints, road construction, and windthrow. Prior to becoming FSC certified, Green Diamond worked to minimize tree loss from wind throw by planning the retention of fewer wildlife tree groups or clusters and instead designated more HRAs and larger RMZs. Subsequent retention efforts have placed more emphasis on scattered and clumped tree retention throughout the units. However, planned individual tree or clump retention is placed in a topographic location that will minimize wind throw where possible while still meeting FSC standards. Individual wind firm trees from the original stand can often be more successfully retained than second growth. RPFs noted the additional incidental retention of scattered and clumped sub merchantable trees. These habitat features are not quantified in this report. In many instances, this incidental structure is likely to add another element of structural diversity to future forest stands.

The greatest amount of habitat retention in THPs occurred in RMZs and geologically unstable areas. Because Class I or II watercourses are given canopy retention that exceeds the standard Forest Practice Rules, this represents a significant amount of retention for future wildlife habitat. Because owls and fishers often occupy areas near streams lower on the slope, these areas are anticipated to provide excellent future core habitat for owls and fishers.

IV. Habitat for the Covered Species

A major premise of the FHCP is that habitat suitable for the Covered Species would increase throughout the life of the plan. Prior to model development and validation, habitat will be quantified by categorizing Green Diamond's land base into age classes according to their value to the Covered Species. The distribution of acres in each of the age classes changes through time as stands age and enter older age classes and as stands are harvested and enter the younger age classes. Another factor that could affect this distribution is land acquisition and disposal.

It should be noted that land exchanges, harvest, and growth of stands are not the only factors that affect age-class distribution. Other factors, such as improved cruise data, can also cause changes. However, given the extent of the ownership, the acreage involved should be insignificant.

A. Methods

1. Overall habitat

For tree voles, suitable habitat was defined in terms of suitable nesting habitat defined as stands 20 years or older with at least 20% basal area of Douglas-fir. The acreage of the following age classes, categorized according to their value to spotted owls and fishers, was also quantified.

Age in years	Importance to spotted owls and fishers
0-7	Recently regenerated stands, no direct value to owls or fishers
8-30	Potential foraging and woodrat habitat
31-45	Foraging, roosting/resting, and occasional nesting/denning habitat
46+	Prime nesting/denning and roosting/resting habitat and also foraging habitat
NF	Non-forested land, no direct value to owls or fishers

For owls and fishers, acreages were estimated using harvest depletion data to determine the change in total habitat (i.e., stands greater than 30 years old). For tree voles, acreages were estimated using harvest depletion data to determine the change in the proportion of nesting habitat, i.e., change in the proportion of stands 20 years or older with at least 20% basal area of Douglas-fir. Harvest depletion data are derived from post-harvest aerial

imagery that accounts for retention acres in addition to acres removed. The depletion data allows for a more accurate measure of the changes in habitat from one year to the next (growth and harvest). The harvest depletion data is available at the end of each calendar year, and analyses are conducted over several months. Therefore, the change in habitat for owls and fishers and the change in proportion of vole habitat between January 1, 2023 and January 1, 2024 was reported. Although this does not coincide with the dates of the reporting period, it more accurately reflects changes in nesting habitat for these species from one year to the next.

2. Land acquisition and disposal

Land transactions were summarized based on the type of transaction and the total number of acres acquired or disposed January 1, 2024 – January 1, 2025. Since land transactions may affect age-class distributions important to the Covered Species, the change in total habitat (stands greater than 30 years old for spotted owls and fishers and stands 20 years or older with at least 20% basal area of Douglas-fir for tree voles) as a result of land transactions was also quantified.

B. Results

1. Overall habitat

Table 7 summarizes the change in age class distribution for owls and fishers between January 1, 2024 and January 1, 2025. A total of 241,041 acres of potential spotted owl and fisher habitat was estimated to occur within the Plan Area. The total amount of habitat (≥ 31 years) within the Plan Area decreased by approximately 998 acres after accounting for land exchanges, harvest, growth, or reclassification of forest into different age classes (Figure 1). The amount of 31-45 age class decreased by 3,900 acres, and the amount of 46+ age class increased by 2,903 acres.

Table 8 summarizes the change in the proportion of vole nesting habitat between January 1, 2024 and January 1, 2025. The proportion of vole nesting habitat within the Plan Area as of January 1, 2024 was 56.5%, and the overall change in vole nesting habitat during the current reporting period was -0.7% (i.e., a decrease in overall vole nesting habitat).

Table 7. Acreage of Green Diamond timberlands within the Plan Area by age or habitat class for owls and fishers at beginning and end of the FHCP reporting period based on acreage as of Jan. 1, 2024 and Jan. 1, 2025 after accounting for land transactions, harvest, growth, and reclassification of forest into other age classes.

Age or Habitat Class	Acres as of Jan. 1, 2024	Acres as of Jan. 1, 2025	Change in Acreage
Non-forest	6,766	6,523	-243
0-7 yrs	36,050	35,886	-164
8-30 yrs	78,986	79,802	816
31-45 yrs	73,506	69,606	-3,900
46+ yrs	168,533	171,436	2,903
Total	363,841	363,253	-588

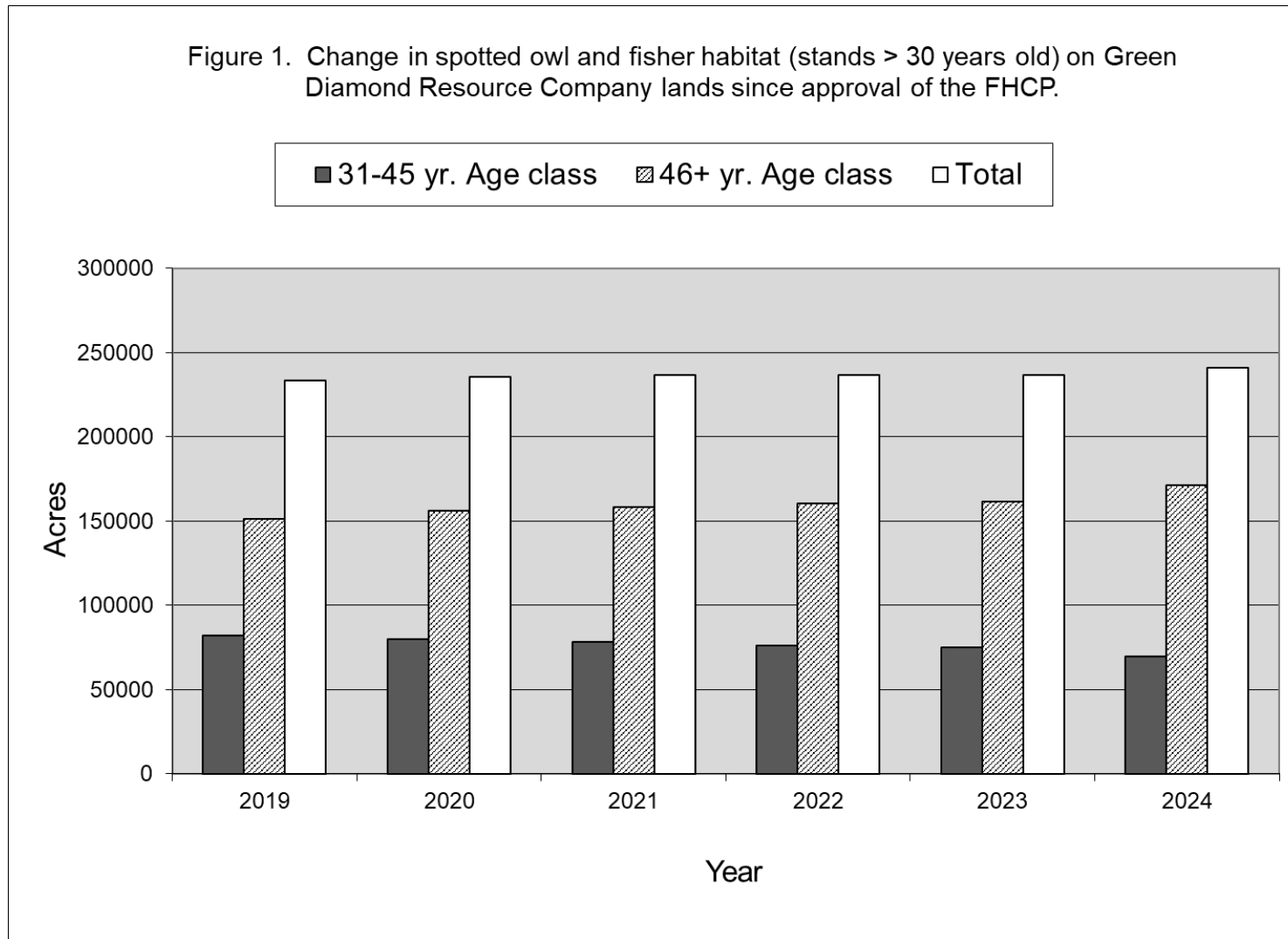
Table 8. The change in the proportion of vole nesting habitat within the Plan Area between January 1, 2024 and January 1, 2025.

Proportion of Nesting Habitat as of Jan. 1, 2024	Proportion of Nesting habitat as of Jan. 1, 2025	Change in proportion of Nesting habitat
56.5%	55.8%	-0.7%

2. Land acquisition and disposal

Sixteen acres of potential owl and fisher habitat and zero acres of potential vole nesting habitat were acquired in the permit area between January 1, 2024 and January 1, 2025. A total of 409 acres of potential owl and fisher habitat were removed from the permit area for a net decrease of 393 acres of spotted owl and fisher habitat. A total of 265 acres of potential vole nesting habitat was removed from the permit area for a net decrease of 265 acres of vole nesting habitat.

No land transactions occurred within the Peripheral Area during the reporting period. However, harvesting rights were extinguished (expired) for approximately 33.06 acres within the Peripheral Area.



C. Discussion

The results of the habitat analysis for this annual report showed a slight decrease in the total amount of habitat for spotted owls and fishers, indicating that habitat lost through timber harvest or land disposals exceeded growth of timber stands into owl and fisher habitat or habitat gained through land acquisitions. The change in the proportion of vole nesting habitat within the Plan Area for this annual report did not exceed the projected average.

V. Take

The term 'take' means to harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect or to attempt to engage in any such conduct (16 U.S.C. section 1532(19)). Harm in the definition of take means an act which actually kills or injures wildlife. This may include significant habitat modification or degradation that actually kills or injures wildlife by significantly impairing essential behavioral patterns, including breeding, feeding or sheltering. Although Green Diamond's incidental take permit covers all take of the Covered Species incidental to timber harvest operations, the primary form of incidental take anticipated in the FHCP is the displacement of the Covered Species due to habitat modification. However, it was recognized that such displacement could impair essential behavioral patterns and result in actual death or injury.

A. Northern spotted owl

1. Methods

a. Displacement (take) evaluation

An assessment of potential displacement (take) was conducted for sites when timber harvest or other Covered Activities resulted in one or more of the following conditions:

- Suitable nesting, roosting or foraging habitat was removed or destroyed within a 500-foot radius of a spotted owl site center (direct displacement)
- Less than 89 acres of stands 46 years and older remained post-harvest within a 0.5-mile radius of a spotted owl site (indirect displacement)
- Less than 233 acres of stands 31 years and older remained post-harvest within a 0.5-mile radius of a spotted owl site center (indirect displacement)
- Timber harvest within a 0.5-mile radius of a spotted owl site that was already below thresholds or that reduced habitat below thresholds (<89 acres of stands 46 years and older or < 233 acres of stands 31 years and older) post-harvest (indirect displacement)

If any of the above conditions occurred, a potential displacement occurred, and monitoring was triggered. A confirmed displacement was based on the post-harvest demographic performance of spotted owls within the home range where harvest (or other Covered Activities) triggered the assessment of potential displacement. The performance criteria are described below under 'Displacement monitoring and accounting'. Displacement associated with a particular owl site in a home range occurred only once, unless the site was designated as vacant and later recolonized. Additionally, individual owls could be subjected to potential displacement if they occupied different sites (different home ranges) where harvesting triggered a report of

potential displacement. In other words, an individual owl may occupy one or more sites potentially affected by Covered Activities that trigger a displacement.

Each THP initiated (trees harvested) during the reporting period was evaluated to determine if it was located within 500 feet or 0.5 mile of an owl's activity center. If so, a GIS exercise was conducted to determine the amount of habitat harvested around the owl sites. Circles with radii of 500 feet (18 acres) and 0.5 mile (502 acres) were centered on owl sites affected by timber harvest. The amount of habitat within each of these circles was determined for both before and after harvest. In most cases, the amount of habitat harvested was based on the total acreage of THPs that had been initiated during the reporting period, whether or not harvest of the plans had been completed. However, multi-unit THPs were an exception to this. For these plans, certain individual units may have been deferred from harvest to avoid a potential owl displacement or for other operational reasons. Thus, for determining decrease in owl habitat, it was appropriate to evaluate harvest of THPs on a unit-by-unit basis to better document the timing of habitat loss.

The results of the stand age distribution for the owl circles determined by the GIS were verified by examining aerial imagery and light detection and ranging (LiDAR) imagery. If stand ages were not quantified in the GIS, then stand age typing was based on aerial and LiDAR imagery interpretation. Imagery typing was done primarily for owl site circles that encompassed land outside of Green Diamond's ownership. In some cases, the exact age of the stand could not be discerned by examining the imagery so that habitat was classified into "habitat" (suitable roosting and nesting) and "non-habitat" categories.

b. Displacement monitoring and accounting

The displacement accounting period was based on the date of approval for the FHCP (June 13, 2019). Therefore, the displacement accounting period started on June 13 of the previous reporting year and ended on June 12 of the current reporting year. The number of potential displacements allocated for a given accounting period was based on the total number of active spotted owl sites at the end of the previous breeding season. Unused potential displacements were held in reserve and may be used in subsequent years so long as the total number of potential displacements is no more than twice the number of allocated potential displacements for the accounting period for which the potential displacement(s) was triggered. For example, if the number of allocated potential displacements in year X was 3, then a maximum of 6 potential displacements could be triggered in year X even if the number in reserve was greater.

Displacement (take) was designated based on the post-harvest demographic performance of spotted owls within the home range where harvest (or other Covered Activities) triggered the potential displacement assessment. The performance criteria were based upon occupancy and/or reproduction of any spotted owls at a site. The final displacement determination could occur beginning at the third and ending at the fifth

breeding season following the last harvest that triggered the assessment. The following criteria were used for concluding that displacement (take) did not occur:

- in third breeding season following trigger of potential displacement:
 - owls nested (whether successful or not) in at least 2 years **or**
 - owls nested in 1 year with 2 years occupancy (at least 1 year of pair occupancy for sites with pair occupancy prior to timber harvest or a single owl at sites without pairs)
- in fourth breeding season following trigger of potential displacement:
 - owls nested in at least 2 years or
 - owl(s) occupied the site for four years (at least two years of pair occupancy for sites with pair occupancy prior to timber harvest or a single owl at sites without pairs)
- in fifth breeding season following trigger of potential displacement:
 - owl(s) occupied the site four out of five years (at least two years of pair occupancy for sites with pair occupancy prior to timber harvest or a single owl at sites without pairs)

The status of owls at sites being monitored for potential displacement was assessed by noting the 2025 location and behavior of the owls. All owl sites for which a report of potential displacement was triggered during this reporting period will be monitored in future breeding seasons to determine if displacement (take) has occurred. If the above criteria cannot be met, the site was considered to have been taken (owl or owls displaced) and recorded for the initial year in which the timber harvest triggered the potential displacement.

c. Projected potential displacement

The displacement accounting period was based on the approval date of the FHCP and was based on the number of active spotted owl sites in the previous breeding season. The initial displacement accounting period was June 13, 2019 through June 12, 2020 and the amount of allocated potential displacements (number of potential takes available) was based on the number of active spotted owl sites at the end of the 2018 breeding season. Likewise, the 2025-2026 displacement accounting period was based on the number of active spotted owl sites at the end of the 2024 breeding season.

1) Outcome of 2024-2025 projected potential displacements

The number and type (direct or indirect) of potential displacement projected in the last reporting period were compared to the actual numbers in this reporting period.

2) Projected 2025-2026 potential displacements

The results of the owl surveys (section II.B.1.) in conjunction with planned THP locations were used to estimate the type and location of potential displacements for the next reporting period.

2. Results

a. Displacement evaluation

Twenty-three sites that had potential for direct or indirect displacement were evaluated during the reporting period (Table 9). Harvest initiated in the current reporting period resulted in reports of one potential direct displacement and one potential indirect displacement (Table 9).

Table 9. Acres of age and habitat classes within 0.5-mile radius circles (502 acres) centered on owl sites potentially impacted by timber harvest. Bold indicates potential displacement sites for the current reporting period. "DCA" or "AMDCA" indicates a site was associated with a Dynamic Core Area or Adaptive Management Core Area, respectively. Asterisks indicate potential direct displacement sites and "previous" indicates a potential displacement was triggered in a previous reporting period and often at a different activity center.

Owl site	Site year	Buffer distance (ft)	31-45 yrs. before	31-45 yrs. after	46+ yrs. before	46+ yrs. after	Total acres owl habitat before	Total acres owl habitat after
4076 (DCA)	2025	500	2.94	2.94	15.09	15.09	18.03	18.03
		2640	249.61	248.78	179.27	160.69	428.88	409.47
4128	2025	500	4.36	4.36	13.67	13.67	18.03	18.03
		2640	303.88	302.88	134.61	94.77	438.50	397.65
4230 #1 (DCA)	2025	500	0.03	0.03	14.95	14.95	14.98	14.98
		2640	302.45	301.65	128.11	104.79	430.56	406.44
Ambrose (DCA)	2024	500	4.73	4.73	13.07	13.07	17.80	17.80
		2640	176.66	176.66	209.03	208.25	385.69	384.91
Canyon Creek #1 (DCA)	2025	500	0.00	0.00	12.56	12.56	12.56	12.56
		2640	0.00	0.00	283.43	281.74	283.43	281.74
Dominie Dogleg	2024	500	0.00	0.00	12.06	12.06	12.06	12.06
		2640	7.03	7.03	169.10	144.62	176.13	151.65
Dominie Winchuck	2024	500	0.00	0.00	17.89	17.89	17.89	17.89
		2640	0.00	0.00	287.97	262.23	287.97	262.23
Guptil Gulch (previous)	2025	500	15.36	15.36	2.67	2.67	18.03	18.03
		2640	339.71	303.09	101.85	59.61	441.56	362.70
Haugersville	2025	500	0.16	0.16	17.87	17.87	18.03	18.03
		2640	121.05	121.05	359.27	355.52	480.32	476.57
Henderson Gulch	2025	500	2.43	2.43	15.6	15.6	18.03	18.03
		2640	211.13	209.64	183.86	182.47	394.98	392.12
Humbug South	2025	500	0.00	0.00	17.68	17.68	17.68	17.68
		2640	5.75	5.75	385.85	339.47	391.60	345.22
Hunter 500 (DCA)	2025	500	2.15	2.15	15.88	15.88	18.03	18.03
		2640	126.61	126.59	371.97	352.08	498.58	478.67
Hunter CF	2024	500	0.28	0.28	17.75	17.75	18.03	18.03
		2640	157.48	157.48	329.45	392.42	486.93	486.90

Owl site	Site year	Buffer distance (ft)	31-45 yrs. before	31-45 yrs. after	46+ yrs. before	46+ yrs. after	Total acres owl habitat before	Total acres owl habitat after
Johnson Creek	2024	500	0.00	0.00	18.03	18.03	18.03	18.03
		2640	68.51	68.51	336.91	332.99	405.42	401.50
Morgan Creek	2025	500	0.00	0.00	18.03	18.03	18.03	18.03
		2640	12.28	12.28	395.36	379.07	407.64	391.35
Mule Creek	2024	500	0.00	0.00	18.03	18.03	18.03	18.03
		2640	9.24	9.24	302.15	261.61	311.39	270.85
PL3* (previous)	2025	500	1.15	1.08	16.88	10.64	18.03	11.72
		2640	283.20	274.30	178.89	145.55	462.10	419.84
Tilley Slide	2024	500	6.21	6.21	6.14	6.14	12.34	12.34
		2640	205.34	205.34	195.05	194.99	400.39	400.33
Upper Morgan	2025	500	0.00	0.00	14.75	14.75	14.75	14.75
		2640	0.00	0.00	387.02	290.88	387.02	290.88
Upper Noisy Creek	2025	500	0.00	0.00	17.04	17.04	17.04	17.04
		2640	0.00	0.00	291.06	262.71	291.06	262.71
Upper Roach Creek*	2025	500	0.00	0.00	14.53	11.44	14.53	11.44
		2640	0.00	0.00	249.72	170.12	249.72	170.12
W100	2024	500	0.00	0.00	18.03	18.03	18.03	18.03
		2640	75.87	75.48	377.60	302.23	453.47	377.71
W302	2024	500	0.00	0.00	18.03	18.03	18.03	18.03
		2640	128.40	118.46	362.17	315.73	490.57	434.20

1) Activity at owl sites where harvest initiated a potential displacement

Dominie Dogleg (DNT0159)

This site was associated with Green Diamond THP #93-1802 (State ID #1-18-00187DEL) Unit B. The following is a summary of the owls' known activity within the reporting period.

Date	Activity/Response
10/10/2024	Falling initiated causing potential indirect displacement.
3/7/2024	THP survey, no detections
3/14/2024	THP survey, no detections
3/21/2024	THP survey, no detections
3/28/2024	THP survey, no detections
4/2/2024	Site visit survey, no detections
4/4/2024	THP survey, no detections
4/13/2024	THP survey, no detections
4/15/2024	Site visit and night call survey, no detections
5/2/2024	Site visit survey, no detections
5/15/2024	Site visit survey, no detections
7/17/2024	Site night call survey, no detections
7/19/2024	Site visit survey, no detections

Upper Roach Creek (HUM0412)

This site was associated with Green Diamond THP #51-2402 (State ID #1-25-00003HUM) Unit D. The following is a summary of the owls' known activity within the reporting period.

Date	Activity/Response
7/7/2025	Falling initiated causing potential indirect displacement. Additional units were harvested for this same THP initiating a direct displacement on 8/21/2025.
3/13/2025	THP survey, no detection
4/9/2025	THP and site visit survey, no detections
4/16/2025	THP survey, no detections
4/25/2025	THP survey, no detections
5/5/2025	THP and site visit survey, unknown SPOW detected
5/12/2025	THP survey, no detections
5/14/2025	THP and site visit survey, unknown SPOW detected
5/20/2025	THP and site visit survey, no detections
5/28/2025	THP and site visit survey, male SPOW detected
6/3/2025	THP and site visit survey, no detections
6/9/2025	THP and site visit survey, no detections
6/13/2025	THP and site visit survey, male SPOW detected
6/17/2025	Site visit, male SPOW not reproductive
6/20/2025	Site visit, male SPOW not reproductive
6/25/2025	Site visit, male SPOW not reproductive

b. Displacement monitoring and accounting

During the 2024-2025 displacement accounting period, four potential displacements were allocated, two potential displacements were triggered, and two were reserved. During the 2025-2026 accounting period, four potential displacements were allocated. Through the end of the current reporting period, one of the four allocated potential displacements was triggered; therefore, three were reserved. Table 10 summarizes the allocated and reserved potential displacements for each accounting period. Three sites were available to evaluate for confirmed displacements because at least three breeding seasons had passed after harvest triggering potential displacement. Table 11 summarizes potential and confirmed displacements since implementation of the FHCP. Table 12 summarizes the occupancy and nesting status of potential displacement sites in breeding seasons after those in which the report of potential displacement was triggered. Three sites were added to the confirmed displacement total during the 2025 reporting period. Zero sites were confirmed non-displacements; therefore, no potential takes were recovered and added back to the total potential take allotment.

Table 10. Summary of allocated and reserved potential displacements by accounting period since implementation of the FHCP.

Accounting Period	Total # of Active Sites in Previous Breeding Season	Allocated Potential Displacements	Triggered Potential Displacements	Reserved Potential Displacements	Recovered Potential Displacements	Total Available Potential Displacements
2019-2020	152	5	2	3	0	3
2020-2021	136	4	4	0	0	3
2021-2022	134	4	6	0	2	3
2022-2023	133	4	1	3	0	6
2023-2024	131	4	1	3	0	9
2024-2025	122	4	2	2	0	11
2025-2026*	121	4	1	3	0	14

*Displacement accounting information reported through the end of the annual reporting period (June 13, 2025 – September 1, 2026)

Table 11. Summary of spotted owl sites potentially displaced since implementation of the FHCP, including potential displacements reported for the current reporting period (accounting periods June 13, 2024- June 12, 2025 and June 13, 2025 – September 1, 2025). Bold indicates potential direct displacement and underline indicates a designation of displacement (confirmed displacement). An asterisk indicates a site where a displacement (take) did not occur based on the site status through the current reporting period.

Year						
2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
<u>Windy Point</u>	<u>Pollnow Peak</u>	<u>Upper Maple B.L.</u>	Middle Stevens Creek*	<u>Mather #1</u>	Simpson Creek	Upper Roach Creek
	<u>McCloud Creek</u>	<u>Guptil Gulch</u>	<u>Salmon Creek #4</u>	<u>Lower McCloud Creek</u>	Dominie Dogleg	
	<u>HRC 372</u>	<u>PL3</u>	<u>Stevens Creek East</u>			
	<u>Clear Creek</u>		Upper Stevens Creek*			
Potential Displacements						
1	4	3	4	2	2	1
Cumulative Potential Displacements						
1	5	8	12	14	16	17
Confirmed Displacements						
1	4	3	2	2	0	0
Confirmed Non-Displacements						
0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Cumulative Confirmed Displacements						
1	5	8	10	12	12	12
Cumulative Confirmed Non-Displacements						
0	0	0	2	2	2	2
Cumulative Net Potential Displacements						
0	0	0	0	0	2	3

Table 12. Spotted owl habitat (≥ 31 years of age), occupancy, and reproductive status at potentially displaced sites. Bold indicates potential direct displacement and shading indicates a confirmed displacement. An asterisk indicates that a displacement (take) did not occur based on the site status through the current reporting period, and the site will be removed from this table in future reports.

Site	displ. year	Habitat within $\frac{1}{2}$ mile	Status prior to displ.	Status 1 year after	Status 2 years after	Status 3 years after	Status 4 years after	Status 5 years after	Status 6 years after	Status 7 years after	Status 8 years after
Windy Point	2019	169.9	Single, unk.	Non-nesting male	UO	UO	Vacant	Vacant	Vacant		
Pollnow Peak	2020	185.9	UO	Vacant	Vacant	Vacant	Vacant	Vacant	Vacant		
McCloud Creek	2020	214.5	Non-nesting pair	Female, unk.	Single Male	UO	UO	UO			
HRC 372	2020	225.5	UO	UO	UO	UO	UO	Vacant			
Clear Creek	2020	202.3	UO	UO	UO	UO	UO	Single, unk.			
Upper Maple B.L.	2021	150	Single, unk.	UO	UO	Vacant	Vacant				
Guptil Gulch	2021	212.3	UO	UO	UO	UO	UO				
PL3	2021	194.3	UO	UO	UO	UO	UO				
Salmon Creek #4	2021	112.7	Single, unk.	Pair, not reproductive	Pair, unk.	UO	UO				
Stevens Creek East	2021	172.1	UO	UO	Vacant	Vacant	Vacant				
Mather #1	2022	224.3	UO	UO	UO	UO					
Lower McCloud Creek	2023	246.0	UO	UO	UO	UO					
Simpson Creek	2024	279.74	Single, unk.	UO							
Dominie Dogleg	2024	151.65	UO	Vacant							
Upper Roach Creek	2025	170.12	Single male								

Explanation of abbreviations: displ. = displacement; unk. = reproductive status unknown or unconfirmed; UO = unoccupied

1) Summary of potential displacement monitoring and accounting by year.

Potential displacement based on year 2019

Windy Point (indirect)

HUM0746

Harvest in September of 2019 initiated a potential indirect displacement. A single spotted owl of unknown gender and unknown paired status occupied this site in 2019 prior to potential displacement. This site was occupied by a single male in 2020, unoccupied in 2021 and 2022, and considered vacant in 2023-2025. This site qualified for a final displacement evaluation in 2024 and was added to the confirmed displacement totals.

Potential displacement based on year 2020

Pollnow Peak (direct)

HUM1112

Harvest in January of 2020 initiated a potential direct displacement. This site was unoccupied prior to potential displacement, remained unoccupied through 2025, and this site is considered to be vacant. This site qualified for a final displacement evaluation in 2024 and was added to the confirmed displacement totals.

McCloud Creek (indirect)

HUM0307

Harvest in June of 2020 initiated a potential indirect displacement. This site was occupied by a non-nesting pair in 2019 prior to the potential displacement. The site was occupied by a non-nesting pair in 2020, a female with unknown paired status in 2021, a single male in 2022, and unoccupied in 2023 through 2025. This site qualified for a final displacement evaluation in 2024 and was added to the displacement totals.

HRC 372 (indirect)

HUM1104

Harvest in July of 2020 initiated a potential indirect displacement. This site was unoccupied in 2020 prior to potential displacement, continued to be unoccupied through 2025, and is considered vacant. This site qualified for a final displacement evaluation in 2024 and was added to the confirmed displacement totals.

Clear Creek (direct)

HUM0438

Harvest in September of 2020 initiated a potential direct displacement. This site was unoccupied in 2020 prior to potential displacement, continued to be unoccupied through 2025, and is considered vacant. This site qualified for a final displacement evaluation in 2024 and was added to the confirmed displacement totals.

*Potential displacement based on year 2021***Upper Maple B.L. (indirect)****HUM0475**

Harvest in June of 2021 initiated a potential indirect displacement. This site was occupied by a single spotted owl with unknown paired or reproductive status prior to potential displacement. This site was unoccupied in 2022-2025 and is considered vacant. This site qualified for a final displacement evaluation in 2024 and was added to the displacement totals.

Guptil Gulch (indirect)**HUM1028**

Harvest in July of 2021 initiated a potential indirect displacement. This site was unoccupied prior to potential displacement. This site remained unoccupied in 2022-2025. This site qualified for a final displacement evaluation in 2024 and was added to the confirmed displacement totals.

PL3 (indirect)**HUM0576**

Harvest in July of 2021 initiated a potential indirect displacement. This site was unoccupied prior to potential displacement. This site remained unoccupied in 2022-2025. This site qualified for a final displacement evaluation in 2024 and was added to the confirmed displacement totals.

Salmon Creek #4 (indirect)**HUM0274**

Harvest in December of 2021 initiated a potential indirect displacement. This site was occupied by a single spotted owl with unknown paired and reproductive status prior to potential displacement. This site was occupied by a non-reproductive pair in 2022 and a pair with unknown reproductive status in 2023. This site was unoccupied in 2024 and 2025. Therefore, this site has qualified for a final displacement evaluation and has been added to the confirmed displacement totals.

Stevens Creek East (indirect)**HUM0858**

Harvest in December of 2021 initiated a potential indirect displacement. This site was unoccupied prior to potential displacement and remained unoccupied in 2022. This site was considered vacant in 2023-2025. This site qualified for a final displacement evaluation in 2024 and was added to the confirmed displacement totals.

*Potential displacement based on year 2023***Mather #1 (indirect)
HUM0736**

Harvest in February of 2023 initiated a potential indirect displacement. This site was unoccupied prior to the potential displacement and continued to be unoccupied in 2024 and 2025. This site qualifies for a final displacement evaluation and has been added to the confirmed displacement totals.

**Lower McCloud Creek (indirect)
HUM0432**

Harvest in July of 2023 initiated a potential indirect displacement. This site was unoccupied prior to the potential displacement and continued to be unoccupied in 2024 and 2025. This site qualifies for a final displacement evaluation and has been added to the confirmed displacement totals.

*Potential displacement based on year 2024***Simpson Creek (direct)
HUM0213**

Harvest in August of 2024 initiated a potential direct displacement. This site was occupied by a single male spotted owl with unknown paired and reproductive status prior to the potential displacement. This site was unoccupied in 2025. This site does not yet qualify for to be evaluated for a final displacement determination.

c. Projected potential displacement

1) Outcome of 2024-2025 projected potential displacements

In the 2024 report, it was estimated that two owl sites would be potentially displaced in the current reporting period. One potential displacement was triggered during the 2024-2025 take accounting period, and one potential displacement was triggered during the 2025-2026 take accounting period (Table 13).

2) 2025-2026 Projected potential displacements.

Green Diamond is projecting four potential displacements during the next reporting period (Table 14).

d. Direct harm

No direct harm or injury to spotted owls inadvertently occurred within the purview of Green Diamond's 10(a)(1)(B) permit.

Table 13. Potential displacement status of owl sites in 2025 projected in 2024 to be triggered from Sept. 1, 2024 - Sept. 1, 2025, and type of potential displacement projected.

Owl site	Projected type of potential displacement	Actual potential displacement status
Dominie Dogleg (DNT0159)	Indirect	Indirect
Upper Roach Creek (HUM0412)	Direct	Direct

Table 14. Owl sites projected to be potentially displaced from Sept. 1, 2025 - Sept. 1, 2026 and type of potential displacement anticipated.

Owl site	Type of potential displacement	Site Status
Dominie Winchuck (DNT0165)	Direct	Single, unknown pair status
Garrett South (HUM0677)	Direct	Unoccupied
Lower Beach Creek (HUM0474)	Direct	Unoccupied
Upper SF Winchuck (DNT0161)	Direct	Unoccupied

3. Discussion

Since implementation of the FHCP, potential displacements have occurred at 17 spotted owl sites. Seven of these sites (Windy Point, Guptil Gulch, and Upper Maple BL, Middle Stevens Creek, Salmon Creek #4, Stevens Creek East, and Upper Stevens Creek), were considered displaced under the previous 1992 Northern Spotted Owl HCP. Only three of the 17 sites were occupied by spotted owl pairs prior to the potential displacement. All three paired sites remained occupied after the harvest that triggered the potential displacement, and two of the three sites were occupied by nesting pairs post-harvest. The remaining 14 sites were occupied by single spotted owls (n=5) or unoccupied by spotted owls (n=9) prior to the potential displacement. Since FHCP implementation, harvest at 12 of the potential displacement sites has resulted in a biological displacement (confirmed displacement), and two potential takes have been recovered due to confirmed non-displacements.

Although the majority of potential displacement sites have experienced low occupancy and poor reproduction prior to the potential displacement, two sites (Salmon Creek #4 and Upper Stevens Creek) have been occupied by spotted owls that nested within 3 years preceding the potential displacement. These two sites were considered displaced under the previous 1992 NSO HCP resulting in owls occupying core areas with remnant nesting

habitat but habitat at the site level (0.5-mile circular buffer) below displacement thresholds (<233 overall acres). However, harvesting that triggered the potential displacements under the FHCP occurred at the outer edge of the 0.5-mile buffer such that the nesting core remained intact. Pair occupancy and reproduction continued at the Upper Stevens Creek site such that actual displacement did not occur at this site.

Previous analyses examining displacements that occurred during the 1992 Northern Spotted Owl HCP permit term have suggested that site occupancy subsequent to potential displacement was strongly correlated with the type of potential displacement. For example, if potential displacement reporting was triggered as a result of timber harvest within 500 feet of an activity center (potential direct displacement) but an adequate amount of habitat remained within the territory, the owls were more likely to persist in the area. During the current reporting period, one direct displacement was initiated. Six of the 12 confirmed displacements were considered direct displacements (either initially or in subsequent years). Future monitoring is needed to understand the potential impacts of harvesting and type of displacement on site persistence and biological performance. However, the potential displacements that have occurred during FHCP implementation were associated with sites demonstrating low occupancy and a lack of reproduction. These sites were unlikely to provide biological support for the local population within the Plan Area.

B. Fisher

1. Methods

Similar to spotted owls, the primary source of potential harm to fishers is habitat modification through timber harvesting that results in displacement of fishers. Displacement likely decreases survival and fecundity as fishers attempt to find suitable habitat not already occupied by a resident fisher. Through previous studies conducted on the Green Diamond ownership, the estimated population density of fishers across the Plan Area is 335 fishers. Because timber harvest averages approximately 2.0% of the ownership per year, annual timber harvest has the potential to harm an average of 6.7 fisher (2.0% of 335 = 6.7). Therefore, take is estimated to be 6.7 fisher annually. The percent of harvest within the Plan Area was estimated using harvest depletion data. Harvest depletion data are derived from post-harvest aerial imagery that depicts actual acres removed through Covered Activities and accounts for retention acres. The harvest depletion data is available at the end of each calendar year, and analyses are conducted over several months. Therefore, the percent of harvest within the Plan Area between January 1, 2024 and January 1, 2025 was reported.

Green Diamond has also documented fisher deaths at abandoned or unmaintained water tanks. Fishers may enter an unrestricted opening resulting in drowning or entrapment. All water tanks are inspected annually to ensure that openings are secured against potential entry by fishers. The details of these inspections are further described in Chapter VIII.

2. Results

A total of 350,443 acres were estimated to occur within the Plan Area, and 3,998 acres were harvested resulting in harvest of 1.1% of the Plan Area between January 1, 2024 and January 1, 2025.

3. Discussion

The annual level of take was projected to average 2.0% of the Plan Area fisher population as measured by the total acres harvested. During the current reporting period, the percent of harvest within the Plan Area did not exceed the projected average. Additionally, no fisher carcasses were observed during inspections of water tanks and covers over openings were intact indicating exclusion efforts continue to be successful.

C. Tree vole

1. Methods

Direct harm or displacement of tree voles may occur as a result of timber harvest. The approximate level of take is equal to the proportion of suitable nesting habitat harvested each year, which is projected to average 2.0% annually. Acreages were estimated using harvest depletion data to determine the change in the proportion of stands 20 years or older with at least 20% basal area of Douglas-fir (nesting habitat). Harvest depletion data are derived from post-harvest aerial imagery that accounts for retention acres in addition to acres removed. The depletion data allows for a more accurate measure of the changes in the proportion of vole habitat from one year to the next (growth and harvest). The harvest depletion data is available at the end of each calendar year, and analyses are conducted over several months. Therefore, the change in proportion of habitat between January 1, 2024 and January 1, 2025 was reported. Although this does not coincide with the dates of the reporting period, it more accurately reflects changes in the proportion of nesting habitat for tree vole from one year to the next. Additionally, Green Diamond's forestry staff avoided felling trees with tree vole nests located within the Riparian Management Zones (RMZs) and geological areas.

2. Results

The proportion of vole nesting habitat within the Plan Area as of January 1, 2024 was 56.5%, and the overall change in vole nesting habitat during the current reporting period was a decrease of 0.7% (Table 8, Chapter IV).

No trees with known tree vole nests were felled within the RMZs or geological areas during the current reporting period.

3. Discussion

The annual level of take was projected to average 2.0% of the Plan Area vole population as measured by the change in the proportion of vole nesting habitat. The change in the proportion of vole nesting habitat within the Plan Area for this annual report did not exceed the projected average. Additionally, no trees containing tree vole nests were felled within the RMZs or geological areas.

VI. Conservation Areas

The fundamental premise of the FHCP is that a mosaic of high-quality habitat would be maintained for the Covered Species within the term of the permit through retention of habitat elements and regrowth of other habitat components temporarily lost due to timber harvest. This central conservation strategy is augmented by specific landscape commitments. The primary mitigation strategy for the Northern spotted owl under the FHCP is the establishment of Dynamic Core Areas (DCAs) as the highest priority and level of protection for the most productive spotted owl sites distributed throughout the Plan Area. DCAs are intended to be dynamic and adaptive, which contrasts with the static reserve concept of the set-asides established under the 1992 Northern Spotted Owl HCP. Upon FHCP approval, set-aside areas established under the 1992 Northern Spotted Owl HCP that were not included as DCAs were available for timber harvest. However, harvesting was scheduled in a manner to delay take of spotted owl sites as long as possible within the constraints of the Forest Practice Rules (FPRs) and adjacency requirements. In addition to the DCAs, the FHCP established a Peripheral Area of approximately 2% of the Green Diamond ownership where spotted owls were specially managed for no take. This section of the annual report describes harvesting within former set-asides; designation, monitoring, and replacement of DCAs; and Peripheral Area management.

A. Methods

Green Diamond established 44 DCAs in the Plan Area, totaling 3777.4 acres. Each DCA was designed to provide a core nesting area for a single pair of spotted owls with a minimum no-harvest core area of 89 acres of nesting/roosting habitat where available. These initial DCAs were selected by first evaluating all sites within the Plan Area during the course of study (1990-2015). The criteria included selecting the most functional sites in terms of high occupancy and fecundity while considering extenuating factors related to maintaining good spatial distribution and considering barred owl influences on spotted owl site occupancy. In order to maintain spatial distribution for existing DCAs and future replacement DCAs, the Plan area was divided into 11 Owl Management Units (OMUs) ranging in size from approximately 22,000 acres to approximately 55,000 acres. OMUs were also used to evaluate spotted owl sites within geographical areas of somewhat similar habitat composition and management history. Using the same criteria, twelve additional DCAs were established as potential replacement or “Adaptive Management DCAs” (AMDCA) to provide for augmentation of the spotted owl population, as options for replacing spotted owl sites designated in the initial set of 44 DCAs, and for additions if Adaptive Management was triggered.

1. Transition from 1992 Northern Spotted Owl HCP set-asides

All set-aside areas defined in the 1992 Northern Spotted Owl HCP that were not designated as a DCA were available for timber harvest. However, Green Diamond implemented harvesting of these former set-asides within the Plan Area to maximize the persistence of any existing spotted owl sites by using a pattern of harvest unit layouts that avoided the core nesting area until the final harvest unit(s) within that set-aside.

2. DCA monitoring

The 44 DCAs and 12 AMDCAs were surveyed for spotted owls and barred owls, including a combination of site visits (daytime stand searches) and nighttime broadcast surveys at known spotted owl sites. A DCA/AMDCA was considered occupied if the associated spotted owl site was occupied, including occupancy at activity centers located outside of the DCA/AMDCA boundary. Annual occupancy and mean fecundity were calculated for all associated spotted owl sites in order to monitor the success of the biological functionality of the DCA (i.e., mean annual occupancy ≥ 0.75 and mean fecundity ≥ 0.25 averaged over the last four years). All owl activity centers were classified according to the definitions in section 6.2.4.4 of the FHCP. Since demographic surveys were not conducted for barred owls, information on barred owl site activity centers was limited. However, a combination of daytime and nighttime barred owl detections was used to determine if a spotted owl site associated with a DCA/AMDCA was influenced by barred owls. The spotted owl site was considered newly barred owl influenced if one of the following conditions were met:

- a pair of barred owls were detected within the site,
- a single barred owl was detected within the site more than once during the breeding season and detections were separated by at least two weeks, or
- a single barred owl was detected within the site over multiple consecutive breeding seasons.

For sites previously designated as barred owl influenced, the spotted owl site was considered barred owl influenced in the current reporting period if a barred owl was detected within 0.5 mile.

3. DCA replacement or additions

The DCA conservation strategy was designed to maintain a well-distributed array of protected nesting core areas with high occupancy and good fecundity. Since these sites occur on a changing managed landscape, the locations of DCAs must remain dynamic through time to maintain their biological functionality while also providing flexibility in timber harvesting. Therefore, a DCA replacement occurred if the site declined below or failed to meet the biological thresholds for a DCA (i.e., mean annual occupancy ≥ 0.75 and mean fecundity ≥ 0.25 averaged over the last four years). DCA replacement may also occur for economic reasons so long as the replacement DCA met the biological and spatial

requirements defined in the FHCP (Section 5.3.1.4.4). However, DCAs were not replaced during the first 5 years of FHCP implementation in order to allow time for the Conservation Program to be effective, especially barred owl removal efforts. As described above, 12 AMDCA sites may be used for replacing spotted owl sites designated in the initial set of 44 DCAs and for additions if Adaptive Management was triggered. One additional DCA was designated for each incremental net increase in the Plan Area of 8,000 acres, and the additional DCA was located within the scope of the added lands.

4. Peripheral Area management

The Peripheral Area consisted of timberlands that Green Diamond does not intend to own and manage as part of its long-term business plan and conservation plan for the Covered Species. Additionally, the Peripheral Area consisted of any other Green Diamond Ownership in Del Norte or Humboldt Counties, California that were outside the Eligible Plan Area described in the FHCP. The Peripheral Area was managed solely for the prevention of spotted owl take by timber harvest through implementation of pre-harvest survey protocols. If a spotted owl site was known to exist or was detected through surveys, it was protected by no take seasonal harvest restrictions and by maximum habitat modification limitations within no take spatial buffers around the spotted owl site (FHCP Section 6.2.4).

B. Results

1. Transition from 1992 Northern Spotted Owl HCP set-asides

Six unique harvest units associated with four timber harvest plans were initiated within five of the former set-asides during the current reporting period (Table 15). Although six active spotted owl sites were within the boundaries of these set asides, the owl sites and harvest operations were not impacted due to habitat levels above thresholds (Section 5.1) and protection measures for nesting owls (Section 2.1). Perpetual timber harvesting rights expired for three of the former set-asides located in the Peripheral Area and were removed from the Green Diamond ownership. Therefore, these three former set-asides (Bug Creek, Humbug Creek, and Little Deer Creek) were removed from this and all future reports.

Table 15. Schedule of set-asides and spotted owl site occupancy 2025.

Set-aside name	Original acres	Acres harvested in current reporting period	Cumulative acres harvested	Acres remaining	Site name	Site status	Harvest within site core
4076	297.1	39.1	39.1	258.0	4076 ¹	Nesting pair	None
					4128	Single male	None
					4300	Non-reproductive pair	None
4230	77.0	0.06	0.06	76.9	4230#1 ¹	Single male	None
4850	875.9	0.0	94.8	781.1	4850	Vacant	None
					4851 ¹	Unoccupied	None
					6600 ¹	Vacant	None
					Maple Creek #1	Unoccupied	None
5700	76.2	0.0	0.0	76.2	None	Not applicable	None
6007	193.8	0.0	0.0	193.8	6007 ¹	Non-reproductive pair	None
Bald Mt. Creek	61.2	0.0	0.0	61.2	None	Not applicable	None
Black Dog Creek	167.7	0.0	43.4	124.3	Lower Dry Creek	Nesting pair	None
Blue Creek Cabin	498.8	0.0	1.1	497.7	None	Not applicable	None
Boulder Creek	1987.8	0.0	317.4	1670.4	Boulder Creek #1	Nesting pair	None
					Boulder Creek #2 ¹	Unoccupied	None
					Boulder Creek #3 ¹	Vacant	None
					Boulder Creek #4	Nesting pair	None

Set-aside name	Original acres	Acres harvested in current reporting period	Cumulative acres harvested	Acres remaining	Site name	Site status	Harvest within site core
					Boulder Creek #5 ¹	Vacant	None
					Camp Gate	Unoccupied	None
					Camp Gate North ¹	Unoccupied	None
					Camp Gate South	Non-reproductive pair	None
					Tree Farm	Unoccupied	None
Cal Barrel	192.5	0.0	74.4	86.1	Cal Barrel	Unoccupied	None
Camp Bauer	241.1	0.0	0.0	241.1	Camp Bauer ¹	Non-reproductive pair	None
Canyon Creek	188.3	6.4	47.5	140.8	None	Not applicable	None
Devil's Creek	113.3	0.0	0.0	113.3	Mad River Overlook	Non-reproductive pair	None
Dolly Varden	374.2	43.8	134.4	239.8	Dolly Varden ¹	Vacant	None
EBF	111.6	0.0	0.0	111.6	EBF ¹	Non-reproductive pair	None
Fawn Prairie	246.78	0.0	107.0	139.8	None	Not applicable	None
H131	166.9	0.0	0.0	166.9	None	Not applicable	None
Johnson Creek	125.2	0.0	32.8	92.4	None	Not applicable	None
Lower Tully Creek	376.1	0.0	0.0	376.1	None	Not applicable	None
Lupton Creek	249.0	0.0	0.0	249.0	Lupton Creek #1 ¹	Vacant	None
					Lupton Creek #2	Nesting pair	None
					Lupton Creek #3	Unoccupied	None
McCloud Creek	174.9	0.0	48.6	126.3	None	Not applicable	None

Set-aside name	Original acres	Acres harvested in current reporting period	Cumulative acres harvested	Acres remaining	Site name	Site status	Harvest within site core
Mettah Creek	176.3	0.0	0.0	176.3	None	Not applicable	None
Morek Creek	1002.7	0.0	0.0	1002.7	None	Not applicable	None
Mule Creek	853.1	32.6	236.4	616.7	Denman Creek	Nesting pair	None
					Mule Creek	Unoccupied	None
No Name Creek	735.2	0.0	0.0	735.2	7000	Unoccupied	None
					Noname Creek ¹	Male, unknown pair status	None
					Upper Noname Creek	Male, unknown pair status	None
					Noname North	Unoccupied	None
Old 299	172.1	0.0	0.0	172.1	Old 299 #1 ¹	Nesting pair	None
Poverty Creek	363.9	0.0	84.4	279.5	Poverty Creek	Nesting pair	None
Puter Creek	127.8	0.0	0.0	127.8	Quarry Creek ¹	Non-reproductive pair	None
Redwood Creek	181.1	0.0	0.0	181.1	None	Not applicable	None
Roddiscraft/Powerline	312.3	0.0	0.0	312.3	None	Not applicable	None
Salmon Creek	218.0	0.0	0.0	218.0	Salmon Creek #3 ¹	Female, unknown pair status	None
					Salmon Creek #5	Nesting pair	None
					Sampson	Vacant	None
SF Bald Mt.	130.0	0.0	20.9	109.2	None	Not applicable	None
T300	71.8	0.0	0.0	71.8	None	Not applicable	None

Set-aside name	Original acres	Acres harvested in current reporting period	Cumulative acres harvested	Acres remaining	Site name	Site status	Harvest within site core
Upper Tully Creek	239.5	0.0	0.0	239.5	Upper Tulley Creek	Vacant	None
Walsh	148.2	0.0	0.0	148.2	Middle Salmon Creek	Unoccupied	None
					Walsh	Non-reproductive pair	None
Williams Ridge	261.8	0.0	0.0	261.8	None	Not applicable	None
Wiregrass	229.0	0.0	0.0	229.0	None	Not applicable	None

¹ Denotes a spotted owl site that is also associated with a DCA or AMDCA.

2. DCA monitoring

The 44 originally designated DCAs were located in seven of the 11 OMUs, and the 12 AMDCAs were located in four of the OMUs (Table 16). Eighteen DCAs (Table 17) and five AMDCAs (Table 18) were occupied by spotted owls in 2025. Nine DCA sites were occupied by pairs, two were occupied by single owls, and seven were occupied by owls with unknown social status. Four DCA-associated pairs attempted nesting, and three pairs successfully fledged five owlets. Five AMDCAs were occupied by pairs, zero were occupied by a single owl, and zero were occupied by an owl with unknown social status. One AMDCA-associated pair attempted nesting and successfully fledged one owlet. Compared to the previous reporting period, DCA/AMDCA occupancy increased but paired occupancy decreased.

Thirty-five of the 44 DCAs were considered to be influenced by barred owls in a previous year, 16 continued to be barred owl influenced in 2025, and zero DCAs were influenced by barred owls for the first time in 2025. Five of the 12 AMDCAs were considered to be influenced by barred owls in a previous year, three continued to be barred owl influenced in 2025, and zero AMDCAs were newly barred owl influenced during the current reporting period.

Of the 44 originally designated DCAs, eight met the criteria for mean fecundity and mean occupancy, six met the criteria for either mean fecundity or mean occupancy, and 30 failed to meet either criterion. Of the 12 AMDCAs, two met the criteria for mean fecundity and mean occupancy, three met the criteria for either mean fecundity or mean occupancy, and seven failed to meet either criterion.

Table 16. Owl Management Units (OMUs) and their current associated DCA/AMDCA.

OMU#	OMU Name	DCA	AMDCA
1	Smith River	None	Winchuck River
2	Wilson, Hunter, Terwer Creeks	East Fork Hunter, Hunter 500, T-Line, W100, W302	None
3	McGarvey, Ah Pah, Surpur Creeks	None	None
4	Tectah, Mettah, Roach, Tully Creeks	Ambrose, Hancorne Ranch, Lower Roach, Morek Creek, Notchkoo, WM200, WM400	None
5	Maple Creek	None	None
6	Redwood Creek	Dolly Varden, Fernwood, Garrett Creek, Lupton Creek #1, Noisy Creek, Panther Bridge	None
7	Little River	None	None
8	North Fork Mad River	Cal Barrel Washout, Camp Bauer, Jurin, Lower Dolf Creek, Old 299 #1, SF Bald Mt. Creek	Tip Top Ridge
9	Lower Mad River, Jacoby Creek	4076, 4230 #1, 4851, 6007, 6600, Canyon Creek #1, Devil's Creek, Dry Creek, Noname Creek	4107, 5700, Blue Blossom, Mad River Overlook, Mad River STS, Noname North, Quarry Creek, Sullivan Gulch
10	Upper Mad River, Upper Redwood Creek	Boulder Creek #2, Boulder Creek #3, Boulder Creek #5, Camp Gate North, Camp Gate South, Graham Creek, Mt. Andy, N. Goodman Prairie, Pardee South	None
11	Humboldt Bay, Eel River	EBF, Salmon Creek #3	C2300, Salmon Creek #2

Table 17. Dynamic Core Area (DCA) characteristics based on the current reporting period. 'Previous' indicates barred owl influence in a previous year.

DCA #	DCA site name	Acres	Starting year of occupancy	Year last occupied	Barred owl influence	Current year		Last 4 years (2022-2025)			
						Site Status	Number of fledglings	Mean fecundity	Number of fledglings	Years occupied	Mean Occupancy ¹
1	Hunter 500	78.2	2006	2022	No (previous)	Unoccupied	0	0.00	0	1	0.25
2	W302	87.4	1992	2015	Yes (previous)	Vacant	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
3	W100	76.9	1992	2020	Yes (previous)	Vacant	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
4	East Fork Hunter	56.0	2004	2021	No	Vacant	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
5	T-Line	98.1	1992	2019	No (previous)	Vacant	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
6	Ambrose	80.8	1993	2010	Yes (previous)	Vacant	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
7	Notchkoo	72.3	1992	2022	No (previous)	Unoccupied	0	0.00	0	1	0.25
8	Lower Roach	98.6	1992	2023	Yes (previous)	Unoccupied	0	0.00	0	2	0.50
9	Morek Creek	107.7	1992	2016	Yes (previous)	Vacant	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
10	Hancorne Ranch	90.4	2001	2012	Yes (previous)	Vacant	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
11	WM400	105.5	1992	2016	No (previous)	Vacant	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
12	WM200	79.6	1992	2016	No (previous)	Vacant	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
13	Panther Bridge	81.1	1992	2025	No (previous)	Male, unknown pair status	0	0.00	0	1	0.25
14	Garrett Creek	76.5	1992	2012	Yes (previous)	Vacant	0	0.00	0	0	0.00

DCA #	DCA site name	Acres	Starting year of occupancy	Year last occupied	Barred owl influence	Current year		Last 4 years (2022-2025)			
						Site Status	Number of fledglings	Mean fecundity	Number of fledglings	Years occupied	Mean Occupancy ¹
15	Dolly Varden	118.2	1992	2006	No (previous)	Vacant	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
16	Lower Dolf Creek	67.9	1999	2013	No (previous)	Vacant	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
17	Jurin	91.2	1993	2025	No (previous)	Female, unknown pair status	0	0.00	0	1	0.25
18	Old 299 #1	81.3	1992	2025	No (previous)	Nesting pair	0	0.25	2	4	1.00
19	Lupton Creek #1	92.7	1992	2015	Yes (previous)	Vacant	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
20	Cal Barrel WO	81.7	1992	2025	No	Non-reproductive pair	0	0.375	3	4	1.00
21	SF Bald Mt. Creek	69.4	1992	2025	Yes (previous)	Single female	0	0.125	1	4	1.00
22	Camp Bauer	103.8	1992	2025	No (previous)	Non-reproductive pair	0	0.25	2	4	1.00
23	Fernwood	93.4	1992	2021	No	Vacant	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
24	Noisy Creek	129.7	1992	2025	No (previous)	Nesting pair	2	1.00	2	1	0.25
25	4230 #1	76.0	1992	2025	No (previous)	Single male	0	0.25	2	4	1.00
26	Canyon Creek #1	73.5	1992	2025	No	Nesting pair	2	0.50	2	4	1.00
27	4076	84.7	1992	2025	Yes (previous)	Nesting pair	1	0.25	1	3	0.75
28	6007	78.5	1997	2025	No	Non-reproductive pair	0	0.25	2	4	1.00
29	Devil's Creek	97.0	1999	2025	Yes (previous)	Male, unknown pair status	0	0.50	2	3	0.75

DCA #	DCA site name	Acres	Starting year of occupancy	Year last occupied	Barred owl influence	Current year		Last 4 years (2022-2025)			
						Site Status	Number of fledglings	Mean fecundity	Number of fledglings	Years occupied	Mean Occupancy ¹
30	Dry Creek	68.0	1992	2023	No (previous)	Unoccupied	0	0.00	0	2	0.50
31	4851	65.9	1992	2024	Yes (previous)	Unoccupied	0	0.00	0	3	0.75
32	6600	70.7	1992	2014	No (previous)	Vacant	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
33	Noname Creek	77.6	1992	2025	No	Male, unknown pair status	0	0.00	0	2	0.50
34	Pardee South	71.5	2004	2025	Yes (previous)	Male, unknown pair status	0	0.00	0	2	0.50
35	Boulder Creek #3	104.1	1992	2017	No (previous)	Vacant	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
36	Boulder Creek #2	78.9	1992	2024	No (previous)	Unoccupied	0	0.00	0	2	0.50
37	Camp Gate North	76.6	1992	2021	Yes (previous)	Unoccupied	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
38	Boulder Creek #5	96.9	1997	2018	No	Vacant	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
39	Camp Gate South	72.4	1992	2025	No (previous)	Non-reproductive pair	0	0.00	0	3	0.75
40	Mt. Andy	95.7	1994	2015	No	Vacant	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
41	North Goodman Prairie	130.3	1992	2024	No (previous)	Unoccupied	0	0.00	0	1	0.25
42	Graham Creek	89.3	1992	2025	No	Male, unknown pair status	0	0.00	0	1	0.25
43	EBF	74.3	1992	2025	Yes (previous)	Non-reproductive pair	0	0.00	0	3	0.75

DCA #	DCA site name	Acres	Starting year of occupancy	Year last occupied	Barred owl influence	Current year		Last 4 years (2022-2025)			
						Site Status	Number of fledglings	Mean fecundity	Number of fledglings	Years occupied	Mean Occupancy ¹
44	Salmon Creek #3	77.1	1992	2025	Yes (previous)	Female, unknown pair status	0	0.00	0	3	0.75

¹ Mean Occupancy is reported as naïve occupancy (i.e., not modeled occupancy).

Table 18. Characteristics of Potential Replacement or Adaptive Management Dynamic Core Areas (AMDCA) established during the first five years of plan implementation. 'Previous' indicates barred owl influence in a previous year.

AMDCA #	DCA site name	Acres	Starting year of occupancy	Year last occupied	Barred owl influence	Current year		Last 4 years (2021-2024)			
						Site status	Number of fledglings	Mean fecundity	Number of fledglings	Years occupied	Mean occupancy ¹
45	Winchuck River	93.6	2011	2025	Yes (previous)	Non-reproductive pair	0	0.00	0	4	1.00
46	Tip Top Ridge	94.9	2016	2019	No (previous)	Vacant	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
47	Sullivan Gulch	89.7	2010	2022	No	Vacant	0	0.00	0	1	0.25
48	Quarry Creek	92.4	1992	2025	No	Non-reproductive pair	0	0.00	0	4	1.00
49	Mad River STS	97.5	2012	2022	No	Vacant	0	0.00	0	1	0.25
50	4107	92.4	1992	2020	No	Vacant	0	0	0	0	0.00
51	Blue Blossom	97.1	2010	2024	Yes (previous)	Unoccupied	0	0	0	3	0.75
52	5700	90.3	1992	2025	No	Nesting pair	1	0.25	2	4	1.00
53	Mad River Overlook	90.1	2015	2025	Yes (previous)	Non-reproductive pair	0	0	0	2	0.50
54	Noname North	93.1	2013	2022	No (previous)	Unoccupied	0	0	0	1	0.25
55	Salmon Creek #2	93.5	1992	2024	No	Unoccupied	0	0.00	0	2	0.50
56	C2300	90.0	1992	2025	No	Non-reproductive pair	0	0.33	2	4	1.00

¹Mean Occupancy is reported as naïve occupancy (i.e., not modeled occupancy).

Table 19. Comparison of occupancy and reproductive success for DCA and AMDCA sites from 2020 through 2025.

Year	# Occupied	# Pairs	# Pairs nesting	# Pairs successful	# Fledged owlets
2020	25	14	8	6	7
2021	26	18	12	8	12
2022	22	14	7	3	3
2023	23	14	8	5	8
2024	21	18	7	5	7
2025	23	14	5	4	6

3. DCA replacement and additions

No DCAs were replaced during the current reporting year. Less than 8,000 net acres have been added to the Plan Area; therefore, no DCAs were added during the current reporting period (Table 21).

Table 20. Change in Plan Area acreage since FHCP implementation.

Initial Plan Area Acres	Current Plan Area Acres	Change in Acreage (net acres)
358,065	363,022	4,957

4. Peripheral Area management

One THP comprised of eight harvest units was harvested within the Peripheral Area during the reporting period. Therefore, pre-harvest surveys were conducted. Although four active spotted owl sites were located within 0.5 mile of the harvest units, the owl sites and harvest operations were not impacted due to habitat levels above thresholds (Section 5.1) and protection measures for nesting owls (Section 2.1). No land transactions occurred within the Peripheral Area during the reporting period. However, Green Diamond timber rights associated with approximately 33.06 acres within the Peripheral Area expired during the current reporting period.

C. Discussion

Although harvest occurred within five of the historic set-asides, active spotted owl sites were not impacted due to the location of harvest in relation to the current activity center and the amount of habitat post-harvest.

In 2025, 28% of the spotted owl nest sites within the Plan Area were located within a DCA (n = 4) or an AMDCA (n = 1). Of the 13 nest sites not associated with a DCA or an AMDCA, seven were located within an OMU containing one of the DCA- or AMDCA-associated nest sites. All 13 sites would be eligible for designation as a replacement DCA. One of the DCA/AMDCA associated pairs that successfully fledged young was influenced by barred owls in 2025. As outlined in the FHCP, DCAs will not be replaced for the first five years of FHCP implementation in order to allow time for the Conservation Program to be effective, especially barred owl removal efforts. In the absence of barred owls, spotted owls may select sites based strictly on habitat quality, and spotted owl performance at currently designated DCA/AMDCA sites may improve once the competitive pressures are alleviated.

VII. Spotted Owl Studies

Green Diamond's spotted owl studies from 1989 through 2019, which included a two-year graduate study of the owls' habitat and implementation of Green Diamond's 1992 HCP for Northern Spotted Owls, provided a firm biological basis for the conservation strategy of the FHCP. The demographic portion of these studies, which were continued in 2025, addressed population density, reproductive success, site occupancy, population turnover rates, and other demographic information pertaining to the owls.

The objectives of Green Diamond's continuing owl studies are to monitor the efficacy of the FHCP through:

- Estimating distribution and population density of northern spotted owls through direct counts of banded birds in large tracts of managed young-growth forests in northern California.
- Estimating demographic parameters (reproductive success, survival rates, site occupancy, and turnover rates) to determine viability of this population.
- Assessing the long-term dynamic relationship between owl distribution, habitat loss through timber harvest, and habitat gain through forest growth.
- Assess the potential impact on spotted owl viability from barred owls, West Nile Virus or other new threats

A. Methods

1. Site occupancy/status

Surveys were conducted at owl sites located in 2024 for occupancy in 2025. A site was considered occupied in 2025 if owls were detected at the same roost and/or nest site from previous years. A site was considered unoccupied in 2025 if it previously was a confirmed site, but not occupied in 2025. If a site was occupied early in the 2025 season, but apparently unoccupied later in the season, it was considered occupied in 2025. Such a site will not be considered unoccupied unless it is still unoccupied in 2026.

New sites were categorized in 2025 according to their survey history. A site was designated as a "newly discovered" site if it had been found in 2025 in an area that had not been surveyed or had inadequate survey coverage prior to 2025. A site was classified as a "newly colonized" site if it had been found in 2025 in an area that had been adequately surveyed prior to 2025, but no owls had been previously detected in the area. A site was classified as recolonized if it had been occupied in one or more previous years, unoccupied for three or more years prior to 2025 and then occupied again in 2025. A site

was classified as 'possible' if first responses of spotted owls occurred late in the breeding season and for which the required number of surveys/follow-up visits could not be completed before the end of the breeding season. 'Possible' sites designated in one breeding season are surveyed in the subsequent breeding season to determine if a perennial owl site exists.

2. Reproductive success

Pair status was designated by observing a male and female in close proximity (less than 1/4 mile) in any of the following contexts: roosting, vocalizing, nesting, delivering prey, or tending young. An owl was judged to be single if the same owl was observed on two or more occasions in the same general area without detecting an owl of the opposite gender.

Nesting was designated for pairs if the female was observed incubating eggs or brooding young between April 1 and May 31. In some instances, incubation was determined in late March, but a second visit was generally conducted prior to May 31 to confirm nesting. We determined reproductive success of nesting owl pairs that were monitored to protocol from June 1- August 31. Pairs were considered to have successfully nested if at least one owlet was observed to have fledged. In special circumstances, the location and stage of development of an owlet found dead were evaluated to determine whether the owlet had fledged.

3. Spotted owl banding

When unbanded owls or owls banded with cohort auxiliary leg bands (owls banded as juveniles with a color band identifying the year in which they were banded) were located during follow-up visits, bait mice or artificial lures were used to attract the owls within range of capture. All age classes of spotted owls were primarily captured using a snare pole. Once an owl was captured, a USFWS band was placed on one of its legs and an auxiliary colored leg band on the other. The following measurements were usually taken in earlier years of the study: wing cord, body mass, length of tarsus, length of footpad, and tail length. If conditions permitted, toe, claw, bill length and bill depth also were measured. The age class of the owl was recorded. Subadults (one- or two-year-old owls) were distinguished from adults (greater than two years old) by having pointed retrices. One-year-old (S1) and two-year-old (S2) subadults were distinguished using the methods of Moen et al. (1991). Owls were also checked for molt, previous or current injuries, parasites, and presence of brood patches for females. Owls were released immediately after they were banded and measured.

4. Juvenile dispersal

Owls banded as juveniles were assigned to the appropriate age class when they were recaptured. We used locations of spotted owls banded as juveniles (both within and outside the Green Diamond study area) and recaptured as adults or subadults to measure

juvenile dispersal distances. Distances were determined for juveniles: 1) dispersing within Green Diamond's study area and 2) dispersing from Green Diamond's study area to another area or dispersing from another area to Green Diamond. Other study areas included the Willow Creek Study Area, Hoopa Reservation, Humboldt Redwood Company, Redwood National Park and regional studies in Oregon.

5. Turnover

Adult and subadult owls banded or resighted in one year were used to determine turnover rates in the subsequent year. Owls were considered to be "missing" if they were banded or resighted at least once during one season, but not resighted the next year. If an owl disappeared in the same season in which it was earlier banded or resighted, it was reported as missing the next season if its whereabouts were still unknown. Owls that were present at a site but could not be positively resighted were excluded from the analysis. New recruits were defined as owls that became territorial for the first time.

6. Owl density

Large areas (typically greater than 50,000 acres) completely surveyed for spotted owls and owl locations were mapped on a GIS database. GIS programs determined the acreage of thoroughly surveyed areas that included a northern and a southern study area. Once the owl sites were plotted, the number of sites in the surveyed areas was determined. The sites were classified into those occupied by paired or single owls. It was assumed that a single owl occupied the site 1) if it was confirmed that a single bird was at the site, or 2) if the pair status of the site was unknown. The total number of territorial owls associated with the sites in completely surveyed areas was used to calculate overall owl density and density of owls in the northern and southern areas. The density study area on and adjacent to Green Diamond ownership is shown in Figure 2. *The **density study area** is a defined subset of the demographic study area (see definition below in section 7) 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.*

7. Demography

Green Diamond Resource Company has been conducting a demography study on Northern Spotted Owls since 1990 to monitor trends in the owl's population within Green Diamond's ownership. *The **demographic study area** is the 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 number of demographic sites may change over time as a result of land acquisitions and disposals, newly colonized sites, or significant activity center shifts at historic sites.* 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. In January 2020, Green Diamond biologists attended a workshop convened in Corvallis, Oregon to analyze demographic data on Northern Spotted Owls. The workshop was attended by biologists from 11 study areas throughout Washington, Oregon and California along with a large contingent of biometricians and statisticians from several academic and research institutions across North America. Most of the study areas were on federal lands or a mix of federal, state and private lands, with only one entirely on private lands and one on Indian Reservation lands.

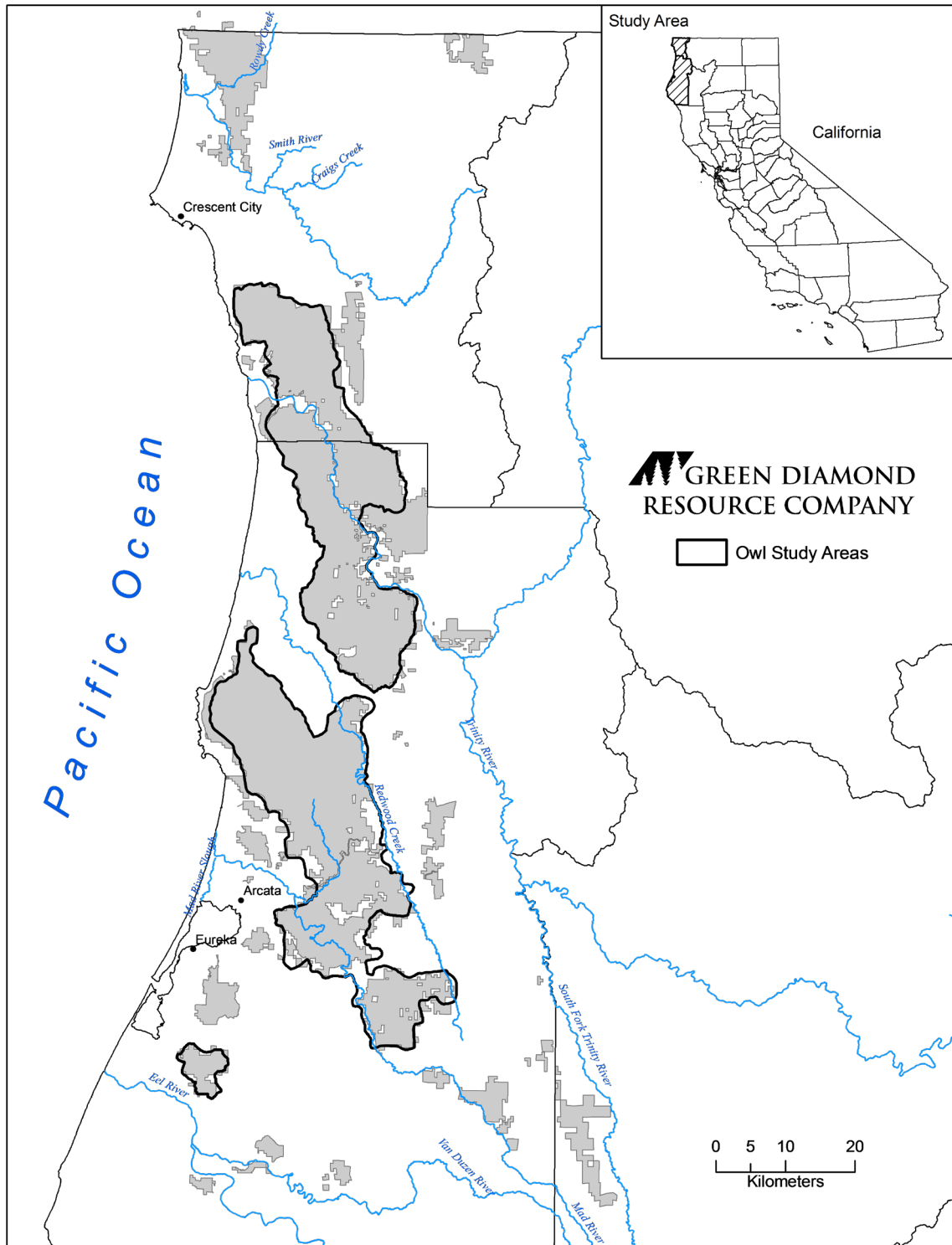


Figure 2. Location of Green Diamond density study area for northern spotted owls in northern California.

8. Barred owls

Since 1989, Green Diamond biologists have noted the incidental detection of barred owls on or adjacent to the ownership while conducting surveys for spotted owls. We recorded all barred owl detections from daytime and nighttime owl surveys since 1989. We defined a barred owl site as an area having a history of detections from a single bird on multiple occasions within the same year or in multiple years. Single detections of pairs or evidence of young were also included as sites. The assessment for number of sites was limited to the density study area since this area has consistent and adequate annual survey coverage. We did not conduct site visit level surveys for barred owls to determine paired or reproductive status.

Upon approval of the amendment to the 1992 Northern Spotted Owl HCP in December 2007, Green Diamond committed to further research on the interactions between spotted owls and barred owls. In 2009, Green Diamond began conducting barred owl surveys in select areas within the spotted owl density study area. Surveys were conducted using electronic solid state callers (Wildlife Technologies) with a variety of barred owl vocalizations. Coincident with the specific surveys for barred owls, Green Diamond launched a pilot study (Phase I) in participation with the California Academy of Sciences. The removal of barred owls was conducted in the context of before-after-control-impact (BACI) design that divided the study area into paired areas of similar size where one portion of the study area was treated (barred owls lethally removed, Diller et al. 2014) and the other area considered a “control” was untreated by allowing unfettered expansion of barred owls. The spotted owl response variables in both treatment and control areas were occupancy, fecundity and survival. A secondary objective of the study was to observe more “case studies” of how spotted owls respond to the removal of territorial barred owls. The highest priority was given to removing barred owls from nest sites or activity centers that were formerly occupied by spotted owls. Following removal, we documented the specifics of the site relative to potential recolonization by either species of owl. These case studies provided insight into how spotted owls respond, when they have been displaced by barred owls. For example, if the original spotted owl territory holders rapidly recolonize a site (i.e., several weeks to a month) following the removal of an invading pair of barred owls, this would suggest the spotted owls remained in or near their original territory after being displaced. However, if a site that has been “freed” of barred owls takes a long time (i.e., a year or more) to be recolonized and/or the spotted owls are new individuals at the site, this would suggest that displaced spotted owls abandon their territories after being displaced. The initial Phase I experiment was completed in 2014 and results of the study are available in Diller et al. 2016.

In 2020, based on the results of the Phase I experiment, Green Diamond initiated Phase II of the barred owl removal experiment which expands the removal effort across all of the Plan Area, where feasible. Phase II also utilizes a BACI (before-after-control-impact) design with paired treated (i.e., the Plan Area where barred owls will be removed) and

untreated control areas (i.e., the Willow Creek Demographic Study Area). Phase II objectives include those of Phase I (spotted owl demographic response to barred owl removal), determining the feasibility of a large-scale removal experiment, and estimating the recovery of spotted owl populations that have been suppressed by barred owls for a decade or more. Phase II has an expected duration of approximately 10 years or until objectives of the study have clearly been achieved. Following completion and evaluation of the results of Phase II, Phase III implementation will include an approved invasion and co-existence experiment. During the invasion portion of Phase III, barred owls will be allowed to recolonize selected areas from which they had previously been removed for 10 years or more. The objectives of the second portion of Phase III will be to fine tune suppression of barred owl numbers to achieve a stable equilibrium in which the FHCP spotted owl objectives are achieved while minimizing the need for continued lethal removal of barred owls.

Removal efforts in 2020 focused on spotted owl sites associated with Dynamic Core Areas (DCAs), sites with recent (within the last three years) spotted owl occupancy, and Owl Management Units (OMUs) with designated DCAs. Removal efforts in 2021-2025 continued to focus on these same areas but also expanded to include the majority of the Plan Area. For more information on DCAs and OMUs, see Chapter VI of this report. Since initiation of the Phase II barred owl removal experiments in 2020, barred owl surveys have been conducted year-round.

In 2010, we conducted occupancy surveys for barred owls within the spotted owl Density Study Area. We established 68 survey points from which we conducted the occupancy surveys. Occupancy surveys were conducted during the early breeding season and in the late fall/winter. We used a variety of barred owl vocalizations broadcast from digital wildlife callers (Wildlife Technologies, MA-15). Each survey point was called for a minimum of sixteen minutes. The goal is to conduct occupancy surveys on an annual basis to assess occupancy over the long-term in relation to potential management actions.

From 2011 through 2025, the barred owl occupancy survey effort was expanded to include the spotted owl Demographic Study Area, and we increased the number of survey points from 68 to 500 (or approximately one station/800 acres). From 2011 through 2022, we modified our survey protocols to include nine minutes of spotted owl vocalizations followed by nine minutes of barred owl vocalizations broadcast from digital wildlife callers (Wildlife Technologies model MA-15, FoxPro X1). Starting in 2023, we modified the survey protocols to include ten minutes of spotted owl vocalizations and ten minutes of barred owl vocalizations. Each survey point was called at least twice during the spotted owl breeding season (March 1 through August 31).

9. Model validation

a. Habitat fitness

Green Diamond developed a habitat fitness model for spotted owls using research and monitoring data collected over two decades. Habitat fitness projections indicate an increasing trend in the habitat with greatest fitness values suggesting the spotted owl population is capable of increasing in the Plan Area in the future. After approximately ten years of FHCP implementation, Green Diamond will attempt to validate the habitat fitness model by determining if the trend in estimated occupied spotted owl sites are statistically shown to be stable or increasing as predicted by the increasing trend in habitat quality. If validated, then direct monitoring of the entire spotted owl population across the Plan Area will be replaced by monitoring habitat conditions projected by a multi-state occupancy model.

b. Site occupancy

Since the habitat fitness model was not developed to predict how site-specific management actions might influence habitat quality for a specific spotted owl site, Green Diamond will develop and validate a multi-state occupancy model that includes management covariates that are more easily calculated and interpreted. A first draft of this site occupancy model will be developed within three years of signing the FHCP. If validated, the site occupancy model will be used to estimate take (displacement), estimate population change for the Plan Area spotted owl population and assess triggers for adaptive management. The triggers for adaptive management under the occupancy model will be the same as triggers used for rate of population change where there is evidence of a statistically significant decline in the Plan Area spotted owl population.

If both models are validated, the intensive Plan Area demographic spotted owl surveys will be replaced by occupancy surveys. However, Green Diamond will continue spotted owl surveys to protect individual nesting spotted owls, monitor DCAs, and monitor spotted owl fecundity in the Plan Area.

B. Results

1. Site occupancy

In 2025, a total of 80 owl sites were located in the Green Diamond demographic study area (Table 21). Of these sites, all 80 were confirmed as occupied and zero were confirmed as possible sites. Fifty-two sites were occupied by pairs, nine were occupied by a single owl and 19 were occupied by owls with unknown social status. Thus, a minimum of 132 territorial owls were on the study area in 2025. The annual variation in confirmed and possible owl sites is shown in Table 22.

Of the sites occupied in 2024, 56 were occupied in 2025. Eight sites occupied by pairs in 2024 were occupied by single birds or birds with unknown social status in 2025. Similarly, five sites occupied by single birds or birds of unknown social status in 2024 were occupied by pairs in 2025. Owl sites occupied in 2025 that were not accounted for in 2024 included 19 perennial sites, three recolonized sites and two newly colonized sites. (Table 23 and Appendix III). Since the adoption of the FHCP in 2019, there were 11 sites considered newly colonized in the density study area, and 16 sites considered newly colonized in the demographic study area. A complete list of spotted owl sites located within the demographic study area and/or on the Green Diamond ownership along with matching state master owl numbers and the status of each site during the current reporting period is located in Appendix IV.

2. Reproductive success

Twenty-four pairs at 50 sites (48%) monitored (paired sites with protocol reproductive surveys) during the nesting season attempted nesting (Table 24). Eighteen nesting pairs successfully fledged a minimum of 27 owlets, for a reproductive success rate of 0.54 owlets fledged per monitored site.

The trend in the number of owlets fledged per monitored pair from 1992-2025 is shown in Figure 3. The equation of the straight line relating owlets fledged per monitored pair versus year was estimated as: $\text{owlets fledged/monitored pair} = 8.803 - 0.0041 \times \text{year}$. The slope of the regression line is -0.0041 with a standard error of 0.004. Due to this relatively high annual variation, the significance test that the slope is zero resulted in a t-value of -1.06 with $P = 0.29$.

Figure 3. Trend in the number of owlets fledged per monitored pair, 1992-2025

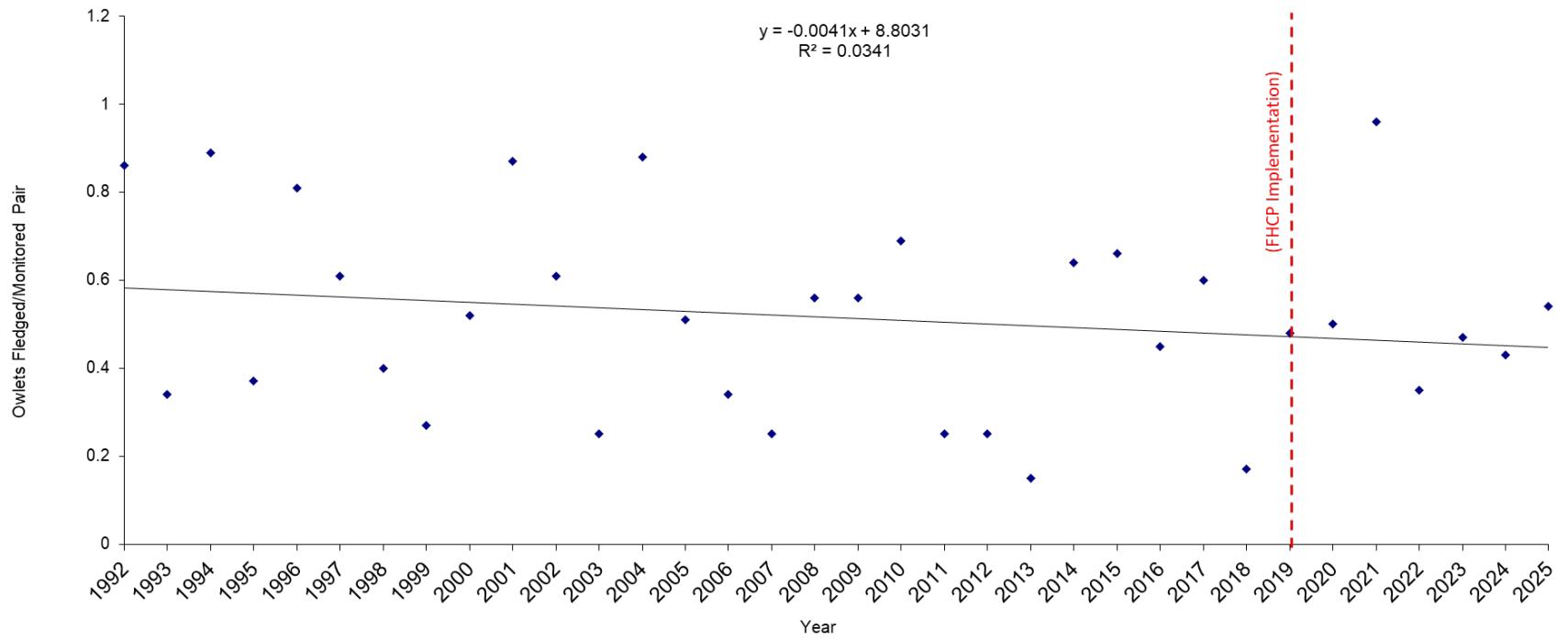


Table 21. Status of northern spotted owls, Green Diamond demographic study area, 2025.

Nesting pairs (n)	Non-nesting pairs (n)	Pair reproductive status unknown (n)	Pair nesting status unknown but reproduction is 0 (n)	Singles (n)	Social status unknown (n)	Total sites (n)	Fledged owlets (n)
24	21	2	5	9	19	80	27

Table 22. Annual variation in northern spotted owl sites, Green Diamond demographic study area 2019-2025.

Year	Sites		Total
	Confirmed	Possible	
2019	88	2	90
2020	86	9	95
2021	82	4	86
2022	81	4	85
2023	81	6	87
2024	87	1	88
2025	80	0	80

Table 23. Site occupancy of northern spotted owls, Green Diamond demographic study area, 2025.

Pair Status	Sites occupied in 2024	Sites Located in 2025			
		Sites occupied in 2024 and 2025	Sites Newly Colonized	Sites Recolonized	Sites Newly Discovered
Total	87	56	2	3	0

Table 24. Reproductive success of northern spotted owl pairs monitored from 2019-2025, Green Diamond Demographic Study Area.

Year	# Sites monitored	# Pairs not nesting or reproductive	# Pairs nesting	# Pairs successful	# Fledged owlets	# Owlets fledged/monitored site
2019	48	26	22	14	23	0.48
2020	40	19	21	15	20	0.50
2021	49	15	36	28	47	0.96
2022	48	29	24	13	17	0.35
2023	47	24	23	14	22	0.47
2024	49	28	21	15	21	0.43
2025	50	26	24	18	27	0.54
Overall Mean						0.55

3. Spotted owl banding

Twenty adult, seven subadult, and five juvenile spotted owls were captured and banded on the Green Diamond study area in 2025 (Table 25). Since FHCP implementation, 94 (80%) adults and subadults, and 23 (20%) juveniles, for a total of 117 owls have been banded (Table 25).

Three birds previously banded as juveniles were recaptured in 2025. Recapture rates for juveniles banded on the Green Diamond study area from 2019 through 2025 are reported in Table 26. More detailed information on the individual spotted owls banded, recaptured, and resighted in 2025 can be found in Appendix V.

4. Juvenile dispersal

Sixteen juveniles were known to have dispersed within or to the Green Diamond study area between 2019 and 2025 including five juveniles originally banded on the Hoopa study area and one originally banded on the former Willow Creek study area. Dispersal distance ranged from 1.4 to 24.4 miles, with a mean of 10.0 miles. Male dispersal distances ranged from 2.6 to 20.7 miles, with a mean of 9.3 miles. Females dispersed an average of 11.5 miles with a range of 1.4 to 24.4 miles.

Table 25. Age and gender of northern spotted owls banded on the Green Diamond study area since FHCP implementation (2019 – 2025).

Years	Gender	Age				Total
		Adults	Subadults	Juveniles	Unknown	
2019 - 2024	males	23	9	-	2	34
	females	24	9	-	-	33
	unknown	0	0	18	0	18
Subtotal		47	18	18	2	85
2025	males	9	6	-	0	15
	females	11	1	-	-	12
	unknown	0	0	5	0	5
Subtotal		20	7	5	0	32
Total		67	25	23	2	117

Table 26. Recaptures of juveniles banded on the Green Diamond study area 2019-2025.

Cohort year	# Juveniles banded	Recapture year and #						Total	% Recapture
		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025		
2019	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
2020	4		0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
2021	12			2	0	1	0	3	25.0
2022	2				0	0	0	0	0.0
2023	0					0	0	0	0.0
2024	0						0	0	0.0
Total	18	0	0	2	0	1	0	3	16.7

5. Turnover

a. Missing owls

In 2025, 15 non-juvenile territorial owls (eight males and seven females) were found at sites different from those that they occupied in 2024 (Table 27). An additional 19 banded non-juvenile territorial owls present in 2024 were not resighted in 2025 (Table 27).

b. New recruits

In 2025, there were 30 new recruits of known age class into the territorial population. The cumulative total since FHCP implementation (2019-2025) of new recruits of known age class was 30 subadults (28%) and 78 adults (72%) (Table 28).

6. Owl density

An estimated 368,406 acres (97.9%) of Green Diamond Resource Company timberlands have been surveyed to date. This acreage includes numerous blocks of land that are typically surveyed for owls but are too small and isolated to use in our density estimates. Green Diamond's California timberlands ownership increased in 2019 through 2022 with the acquisition of 9,878 acres in southern Humboldt County. Of the newly acquired lands, 9,489 acres were surveyed for owls but are not enrolled in the FHCP and not included in the density study for the reporting year. For estimating density, we used three large contiguous blocks of land; one in the northern area and two in the southern area. The northern study area had seven owl sites occupied by nine owls within 123,564 acres, or 0.07 territorial owls/1000 acres. The southern study area had 59 owl sites occupied by at least 100 owls within 169,824 acres, or 0.59 territorial owls/1000 acres. Thus, a total of 66 owl sites occupied by a minimum of 109 owls were within 293,388 acres, for an overall density of 0.37 territorial owls/1000 acres. The total number of occupied spotted owl sites on the density study area is shown in Figure 4. In 1998, Green Diamond acquired approximately 70,000 acres of timberland in Humboldt County. This area was included in the density study area as a one-time expansion. The increase in the number of sites in 1998 as shown in Figure 4 reflects this expansion.

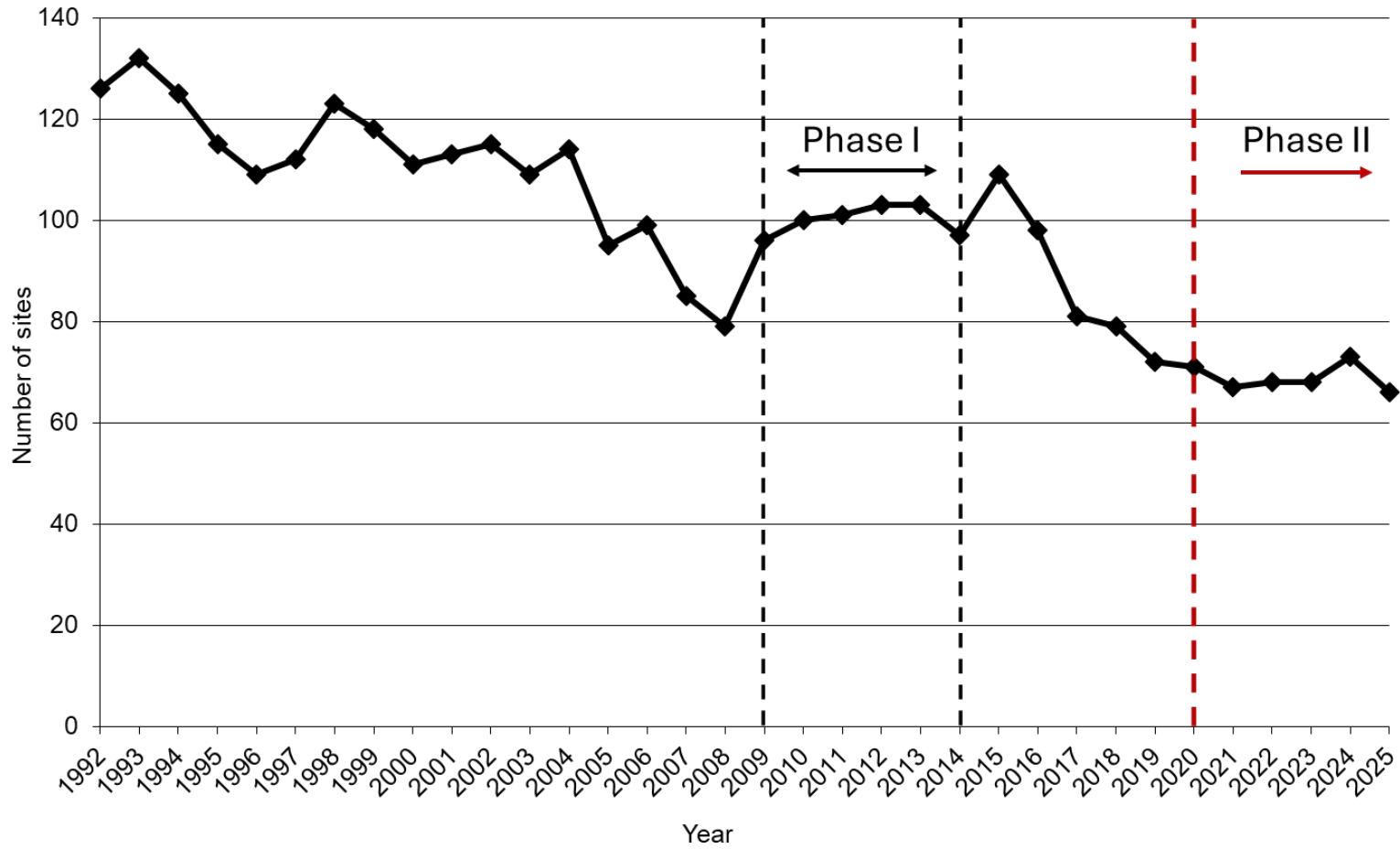
Table 27. Turnover rates of individual northern spotted owls, Green Diamond study area, 2025.

Gender	Banded or Resighted in Previous Year and Resighted in Current Year n (%)	Banded or Resighted in Previous Year Not Resighted in Current Year n (%)	Resighted at Site Different from that of Previous Year n
males	39	9	8
females	34	10	7
Total	73 (79)	19 (21)	15

Table 28. Gender and age class of northern spotted owl new recruits, Green Diamond study area since FHCP implementation (2019-2025).

Year	Gender	Subadults n (%)	Age		Total (n)
			Adults n (%)	Unknown n(%)	
2019-2024	Males	12	28	2	42
	females	10	28	0	38
	unknown	0	0	0	0
	subtotal	22 (28)	56 (70)	2 (2)	80
2025	males	7	11	0	18
	females	1	11	0	12
	unknown	0	0	0	0
	subtotal	8 (40)	22 (60)	0 (0)	30
Total		30 (27)	78 (71)	2 (2)	110

Figure 4. Total number of occupied and possible spotted owl sites on Green Diamond density study area, 1992-2025



7. Demography

Green Diamond initiated mark-recapture studies throughout its ownership in 1990 to estimate key demographic parameters and trends in the population. Along with other range-wide demographic studies of the northern spotted owl, Green Diamond participated in five meta-analyses in 1998, 2004, 2009, 2014, and 2020. The most recent published meta-analysis (Franklin et al. 2021) analyzed Green Diamond data from 1990-2018. As a result of the Phase I barred owl removal study 2009 - 2014 (see Diller et al. 2016), data from areas where barred owls were removed were censored from the analysis beginning in the year of first removal and including all subsequent years regardless of whether removals were later discontinued.

Fecundity was estimated for adult northern spotted owls (≥ 3 years) for 11 study areas from 1993-2018 using reproductive survey data. The best model included the additive fixed effects of ecological region (state and major forest type), quadratic relationship of time, annual estimates of barred owl occupancy within a spotted owl territory, and the oscillating even-odd year time effect. Estimates indicated that years with higher reproductive output tend to be followed by years with low reproductive output, and fecundity decreased with increased proportion of spotted owl territories where barred owls were detected.

Apparent survival, recruitment rates, and rates of population change were estimated from mark-recapture data. Apparent survival estimates for all 11 study areas indicated a period of gradual decline since 1993 that was followed by a notable steep decline after 2011 and a strong negative effect of barred owl occupancy on apparent spotted owl survival. Recruitment rates declined across all study areas as the proportion of spotted owl territories occupied by barred owls increased.

The annual finite rate of northern spotted owl population change (λ) was estimated using data from 1993-2018 for all study areas except Hoopa, which only included data through 2012 when barred owl removals began over the entire study area. Annual rate of population change estimates for all study areas indicated a declining population with annual population declines of 2-9%.

The trend in estimates of the realized population change for all study areas (1995-2017) indicated that the population of northern spotted owls in 2017 was smaller than in 1995. Estimated population sizes in 2017 had declined by $>80\%$ in Washington, almost 75% in Oregon, and $\geq 30\%$ in California. For the California study areas, Northwestern California declined by about 50% , Hoopa declined by about 30% , and Green Diamond's population had declined by $>60\%$.

Franklin et al. 2021 also investigated the co-occurrence dynamics of northern spotted owls and barred owls using two-species occupancy models to estimate occupancy, local extinction rates, and colonization rates of northern spotted owl territories based on

detection/non-detection data for northern spotted owls and barred owls (all study areas 1993-2018, excluding territories where barred owl removals occurred). Results indicated that northern spotted owl territory occupancy declined in all study areas coincident with increasing barred owl occupancy. The results also indicated a strong positive association between the presence of barred owls and northern spotted owl territory extinction rates and a strong negative association between barred owl presence and northern spotted owl colonization.

Since the previous meta-analysis, northern spotted owls continued to experience significant declines range wide in areas without barred owl management. Since 1995, it was estimated that northern spotted owls on the Green Diamond study area declined by greater than 60%. However, these estimates were derived using less than half of the monitored spotted owl territories due to data being censored for areas with prior barred owl removals. Study area specific analyses are needed to understand current population trends on the Green Diamond study area subsequent to the Phase I experiment and after initiation of the Phase II barred owl removal experiment. The Phase II barred owl removal experiment was initiated in 2020, and once additional years of data are collected, in-depth study area specific analyses will be conducted and presented in future annual reports.

8. Barred owls

During the reporting period (September 1, 2024 - August 31, 2025), barred owls were detected during 461 surveys. From March 1 through August 31 of 2025 barred owls were detected during 293 surveys. Since each site (survey station, spotted owl territory, or barred owl territory) is surveyed multiple times throughout the season and individual barred owls are not marked, it is difficult to estimate a minimum number of barred owls detected during a given season. The number of detections at the same site or area ranged from one to 11 (mean = 2.76). From these detections (March 1 through August 31, 2025), we estimated a minimum of 104 barred owl territories within the density study area and a minimum of 124 barred owl territories within the demographic study area.

Since initiation of Phase II, 996 barred owls have been removed from 258 sites. During the reporting period, 110 barred owls were removed from 92 currently or previously occupied spotted owl sites and 38 barred owls were removed from sites without previous spotted owl occupancy. Pairs were successfully removed from sites on 17 occasions. During the 2025 reporting period, 65 (43.9%) of removed barred owls were adults and 83 (56.1%) were subadults (Figure 5). Four barred-spotted owl hybrids have been removed since the initiation of Phase II.

Thirty-three barred owls were removed from 21 unique Dynamic Core Area (DCA) or Adaptive Management DCA (AMDCA) sites (Chapter VI) during the reporting period. The number of barred owls removed from an individual Owl Management Unit (OMU) during the reporting period ranged from one to 27 (Table 29).

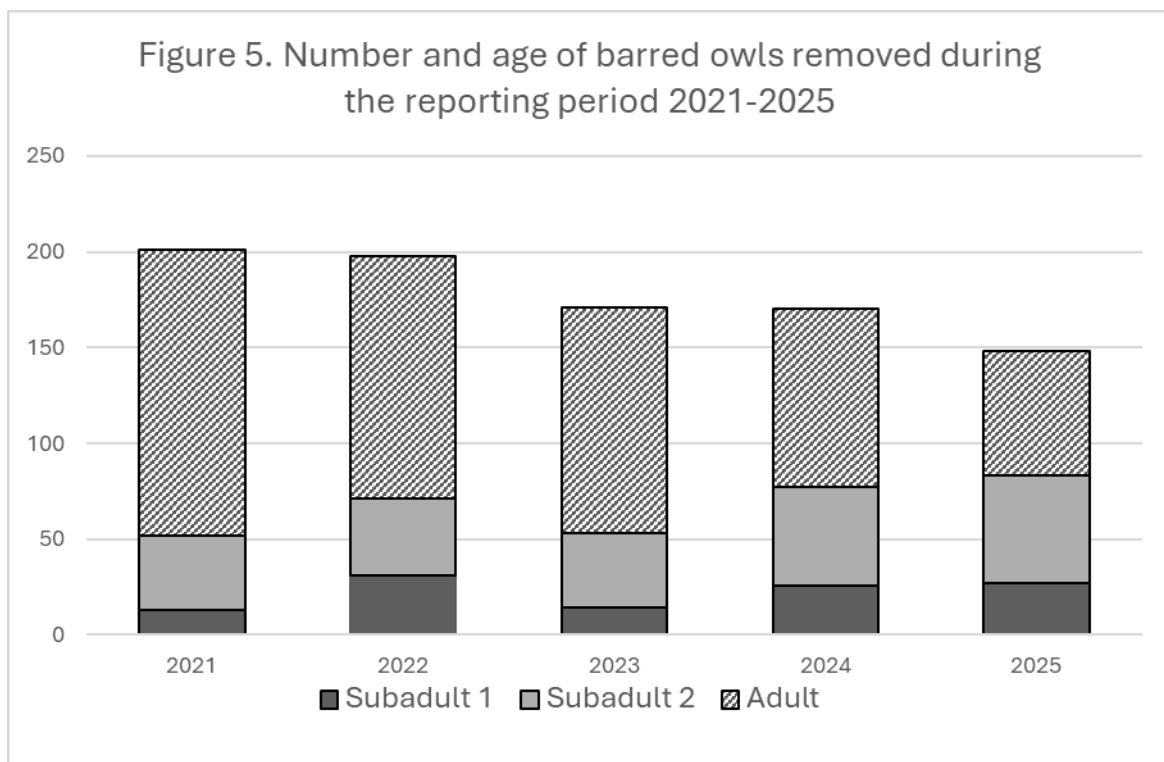


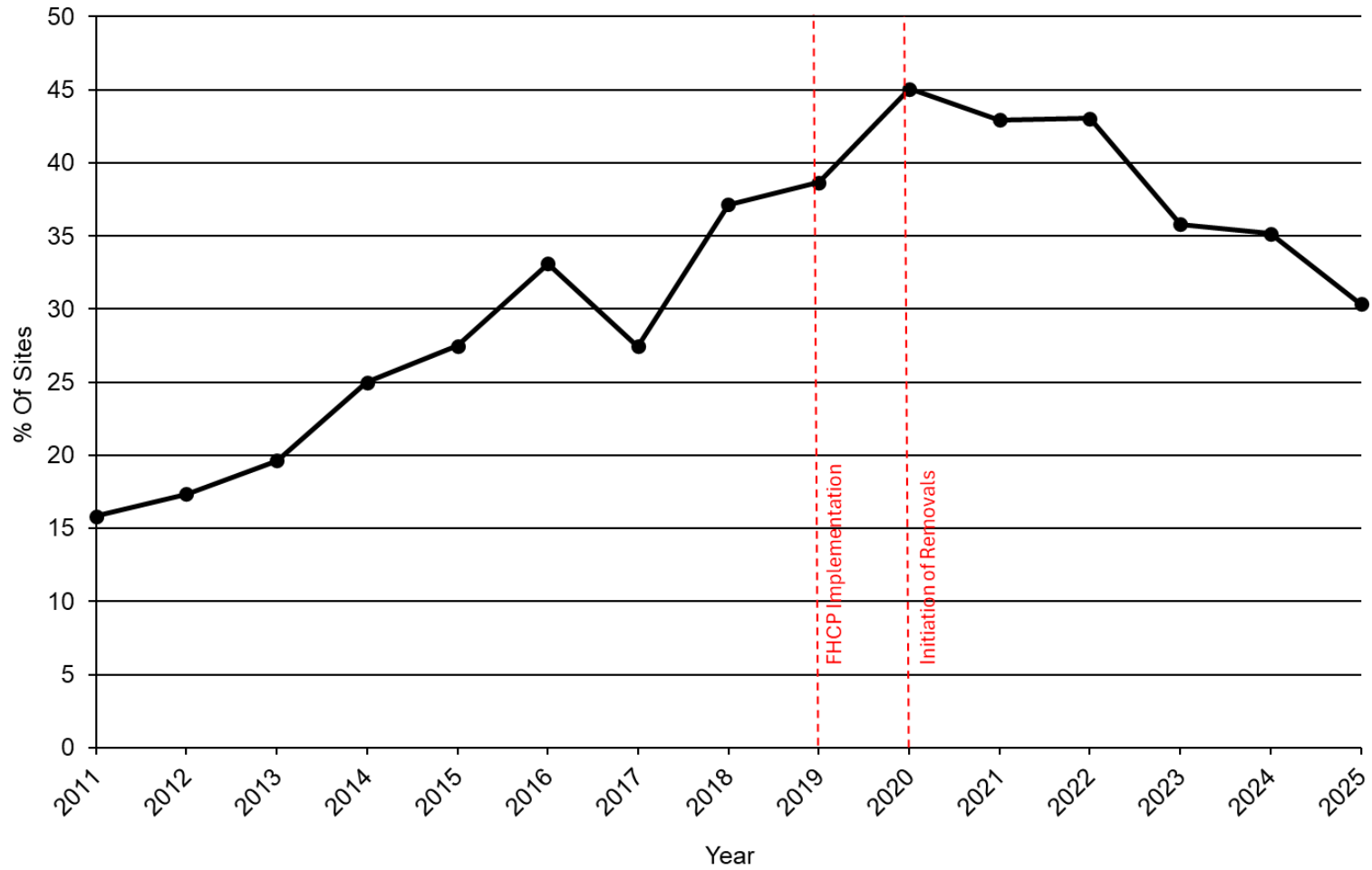
Table 29. Number of barred owls removed within the Owl Management Units (OMUs) during the reporting period by year.

Owl Management Unit	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Total
Smith	0	16	17	12	23	19	87
Wilson, Hunter, Terwer Creeks	0	36	37	18	26	17	134
McGarvey, Ah Pah, Surpur Creeks	0	11	15	18	16	13	73
Tectah, Mettah, Roach, Tully Creeks	0	41	23	33	19	15	131
Maple Creek	0	4	3	6	6	1	20
Redwood Creek	14	25	25	32	26	27	149
Little River	0	3	5	5	11	12	36
North Fork Mad River	16	12	10	5	7	3	53
Lower Mad River, Jacoby Creek	9	28	25	25	19	16	122
Upper Mad River, Upper Redwood Creek	6	20	19	5	7	13	70
Humboldt Bay, Eel River	0	5	19	12	11	12	59
Total	45	201	198	171	171	148	934

The number of spotted owl sites located on the Green Diamond demographic study area that were considered to be influenced by barred owls (barred owl detections within 0.5-mile) increased from 2011 through 2020 but has decreased since the implementation of Phase II (Figure 6).

From 2010 through 2025, Green Diamond continued to collect information on the impacts of barred owls on spotted owl apparent survival, fecundity, and occupancy. Results from the detailed analysis comparing the spotted owl vital rates between the treatment and control study areas from 2010 through 2014 are published and available in Diller et al. 2016. Results from the Phase II will be available in future annual reports.

Figure 6. Percent of spotted owl sites influenced by barred owls on Green Diamond demography study area, 2011-2025



9. Habitat and occupancy modeling

Results for spotted owl habitat and occupancy modeling will be made available in future annual reports.

C. Discussion

The trend in the total number of owl sites (occupied and possible) in the density study area provided the most accurate estimate of the real trend in total owl sites for the entire ownership, because peripheral areas tended to have less consistent survey effort. The apparent initial increase from 1990-1993 was the result of a “learning curve” associated with field crews becoming familiar with the study area and documenting all perennial owl sites. The peak in total owl sites occurred in 1993-1994 followed by a decline until 1998, a relatively stable period through 2004, and a further decline from 2004 through 2008. This was followed by an increase of sites from 2009 through 2015 and a decline since 2015. In 1998, the apparent increase in sites was a result of an expansion in the size of the density study area after a land acquisition and a resultant increase in sites. The increase in sites from 2009 to 2015 did not result from any changes in the study area, but the average number of recolonized, newly colonized, and newly discovered sites in those years (average = 9.1) was greater than the average from 1996 through 2008 (average = 4.2). The removal of barred owls within portions of the study area was the most likely factor influencing the increase in the number of recolonized spotted owl sites. The decrease in the number of spotted owl sites since 2015 is likely associated with an increasing number of barred owl sites within the density study area. Although the total number of occupied sites within the density study area declined in 2021 and 2022 compared with the 2015 reporting period, a higher number of sites occupied by pairs were observed compared to the 2019 and 2020 reporting periods.

Based on the 2025 empirical estimates of occupancy, the majority of sites occupied in 2024 remained occupied in 2025. In addition, we observed an increase in site turnover rates for individual spotted owls, and a greater number of new recruits to the study area. The presence of recolonized and newly colonized sites is notable given long-term regional declines and suggests that suitable habitat and dispersal opportunities persist within the study area. The increase in the number of new recruits within the study area in 2025 coincides with expanded efforts by Green Diamond biologists to band single and non-territorial (“floater”) spotted owls early in the breeding season. Single and floater owls often move among multiple sites within a season, and if the birds are unbanded, this may increase the number of sites considered occupied. Therefore, the observed decrease in the number of occupied sites in 2025 may partially reflect this increased banding effort rather than a true decline in the number of individual owls. Although the total number of occupied sites declined slightly relative to recent years, the proportion of sites occupied by

pairs remained comparatively high, indicating continued reproductive potential within the population.

Reproductive output in 2025 was near the long-term mean and higher than several recent years. The negative trend in number of owlets fledged per monitored pair (fecundity), although not statistically significant, is one of several potential factors that could have contributed to the overall decline in spotted owl sites during the study period. The increase in nesting attempts and successful nests since FHCP implementation may reflect improved habitat conditions in portions of the ownership, reduced competitive pressure from barred owls following initiation of Phase II removals, or a combination of both. Continued monitoring will be necessary to determine whether these recent increases represent a sustained response to management actions or short-term variability.

Barred owls remain a dominant factor influencing spotted owl occupancy, survival, and recruitment. Although barred owl detections and territory estimates remain high, the decline in the number of spotted owl sites influenced by barred owls since 2020 corresponds temporally with expanded barred owl removal efforts under Phase II. Increased recruitment of adult and subadult spotted owls in 2025 coupled with recolonization is consistent with expectations from earlier experimental work demonstrating spotted owl demographic benefits following barred owl removal. Nevertheless, continued turnover and missing individuals indicate competitive displacement, dispersal, and mortality remain ongoing processes. Future analyses integrating demographic data with barred owl occupancy, habitat attributes, and climatic variables will be critical for evaluating the long-term effectiveness of barred owl management and evaluating conservation strategies under the FHCP.

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VIII. Fisher Studies

The fundamental premise in the FHCP for fisher conservation is ample foraging habitat and potential resting and denning habitat will increase through time as the riparian management zones and geologic protection zones age and continue to develop older forest characteristics. Green Diamond will develop an occupancy model that will be used to estimate the probability that a fisher will occupy (i.e., foraging or moving through) a specific point in the Plan Area. Validation or initial refinement of this fisher occupancy model will be completed within five years of FHCP approval and will rely on data collected using non-invasive remote camera survey techniques.

A. Methods

1. Occupancy Surveys

Green Diamond established a randomly located sampling frame for remote camera stations across the Plan Area. The sampling frame consisted of baited remote camera stations centered at a 4-km grid spacing. Each camera station (sampling unit) consisted of one or two cameras located within 200 meters of the grid center point resulting in 91 sampling units (Figure 7).

The sampling period was October through March for each year the surveys occurred. In order to estimate fisher occupancy, all sampling units were surveyed in each of the first two sampling periods (October 2018 - March 2019 and October 2019 - March 2020). After the first two complete sampling periods, Green Diamond will continue to monitor fisher occupancy by conducting non-invasive surveys on at least one-half of the Plan Area every five years such that a complete survey would occur by year ten. This will permit either a validation or refinement of the fisher occupancy model at 10-year intervals. The survey grid was divided into five sampling blocks to sample all stations with a logistically feasible approach while accounting for spatial issues and comparisons among the various watersheds. Sampling blocks were randomly selected to determine sampling order. Sampling order in year one remained the sampling order in subsequent survey years to allow for comparisons and account for seasonal variation in detection rates. All sample units within a sampling block were surveyed simultaneously.

Green Diamond deployed high-end Reconyx brand cameras (Reconyx Inc., Holmen WI, USA) at each sampling station. Models included first generation Hyperfire HC500, HC600, PC800, PC900, and second generation Hyperfire HP2X. Camera stations were baited with two raw chicken drumsticks and commercial trapping lure (Caven's Gusto Lure, Minnesota Trapline Products, Pennock MN) secured to a tree within 5 – 15 feet of the camera. Cameras were deployed for a minimum of 21 days and were checked and rebaited weekly.

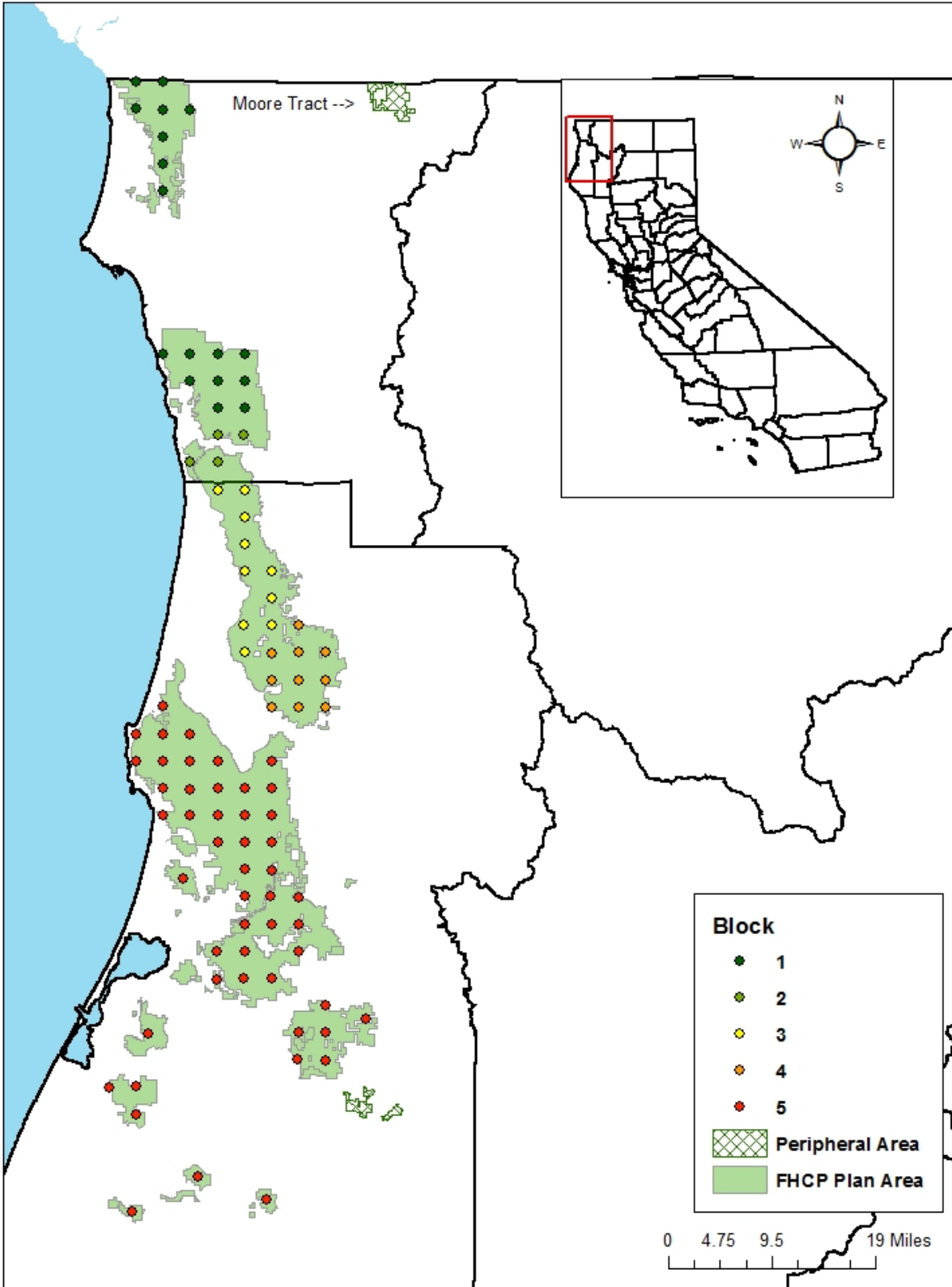


Figure 7. Location of remote camera stations by block within the Plan Area and Peripheral Area (2018/2019 and 2019/2020 sampling periods).

2. Occupancy Modeling

Initial refinement of the occupancy model occurred after completing two sessions of occupancy surveys (i.e., session one = October 2018 – March 2019 and session two = October 2019 – March 2020). Detailed methods were provided in the 2022 report.

Validation or further refinement of this model will rely on additional non-invasive remote camera surveys. Validation of the fisher occupancy model will be based on demonstrating high fisher occupancy ($\Psi > 0.6$) in areas that are predicted to have high probability of occupancy. In other words, determining whether or not fisher are found at specific areas where the model predicts occupancy to be high. Green Diamond will estimate occupancy rates for at least half of the Plan Area at five-year intervals so that the entire Plan Area is surveyed every 10 years. If statistically significant ($p \leq 0.05$) declines in fisher occupancy rates are observed for five years or more in all or a major portion of the Plan Area, Green Diamond will collaborate with the Service to assess the cause of the decline and propose corrective actions as necessary following the procedures described under Adaptive Management.

3. Water Tank Surveys

Water tanks within the Plan Area were inspected annually and measures were taken to prevent marten from becoming entrapped. Annual inspections determined if openings greater than two inches existed, and if the openings were secure and effective in excluding wildlife. Tanks are composed of either plastic or steel material. Modern plastic tanks generally have round, threaded openings for use in PVC plumbing. These types of tanks use modern, standard fittings which can be used interchangeably. Plastic tanks usually require little to no exclusion efforts. Steel tanks generally date from the early 1900's to the 1960's. These tanks use widely varying types of fittings and can have openings created from cutting torches. Exclusion techniques vary and require specialized tools. A powder fastener is often utilized to drive nails into the steel surfaces of the tank to fasten mesh around openings. The primary issue with using steel mesh is oxidation which can be mitigated by applying a coat of spray paint. Since 2012, this technique has been monitored and proven to be a long-lasting repair method.

4. Incidental observations

Company employees that frequently conduct field work throughout the Plan Area received training on species identification and reporting of incidental observations of listed or sensitive wildlife species, including fisher. All incidental observations of fisher were vetted by Green Diamond's biological staff and records maintained in a spatial database.

5. Prevention of rodenticide use

Anticoagulant rodenticide poisoning has been identified as a threat to the Covered Species, including fisher. Anticoagulant rodenticides are used to eradicate or suppress rodent pest populations in illegal marijuana cultivation sites to minimize economic losses. Exposure to anticoagulant rodenticides can cause direct mortality and potentially increase the risk of predation or other diseases. During the current reporting period, measures were taken to discourage unauthorized marijuana cultivation and associated rodenticide use in the Plan Area. In addition to maintaining a system of controlled access for the Plan Area, security patrols were conducted to detect cultivation sites, and if detected, eradication efforts were conducted in coordination with the Sheriff's Department.

6. Den Sites

If an active den was located, the den structure received a 0.25-mile radius no-harvest buffer to protect reproducing female fisher and their young from disturbance. The disturbance buffer remained in place until a determination was made that the den had been abandoned or fisher kits had been moved to another den more than 0.25 miles from the harvest area. Any confirmed den trees were retained even after they were no longer active.

B. Results

1. Occupancy Surveys

During the 2024/2025 sampling period, all 93 sample units within the 4-km grid were surveyed including the two units within the Peripheral Area (Appendix VI). Twenty-three camera stations were surveyed for more than 21 days for a total of 2,090 camera days (range 21-30). Reasons for extending surveys for more than the minimum 21 days included responding to access issues or camera malfunctions. Fishers were detected at 49 camera stations (52.7%) (Figure 8).

2. Occupancy Modeling

No analyses occurred during the current reporting period, but results from the initial modeling effort were included in a comprehensive report submitted with the 2022 annual report. Occupancy modeling results for the 2024/2025 sampling period will be included in the 2026 annual report.

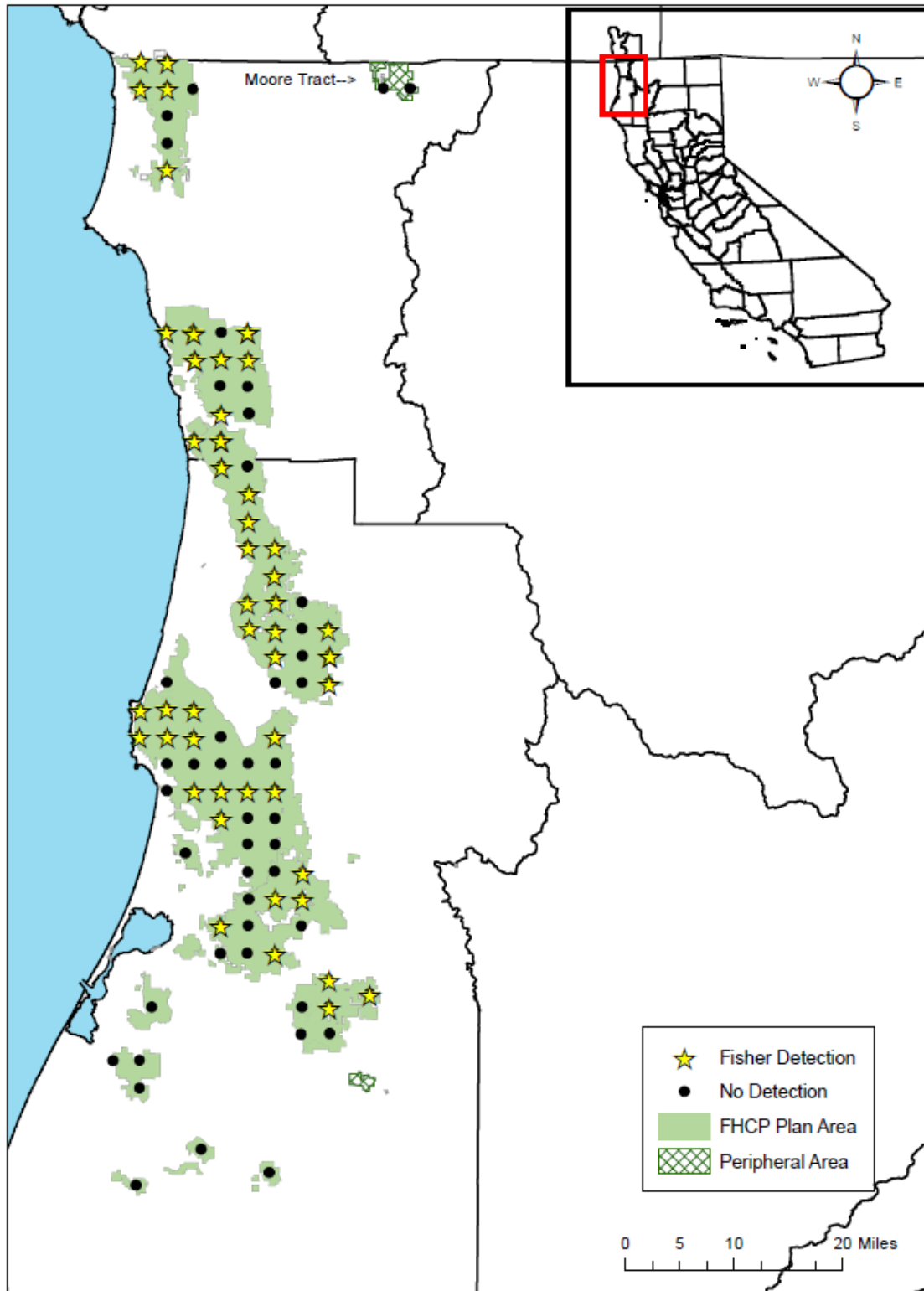


Figure 8. Distribution of fisher detections within the Plan Area and Peripheral Area resulting from baited remote camera stations (2024/2025 sampling period).

3. Water Tank Surveys

Ninety-five water tanks were located within the Plan Area in 2025 (Figure 9, Appendix VII). Ninety-four tanks were inspected for damage or openings, and barriers were assessed for continued reliability. One tank was permanently modified with a large intentional opening that allows unrestricted wildlife ingress and egress, thereby eliminating entrapment risk and removing the tank from inspection requirements. Fifty-six of the 94 tanks had openings repaired in previous years, and 53 were still reliable at preventing entry by fishers. Nine tanks were found to have new openings or damage to previous patches, and all were repaired. Thirty-five of the 94 tanks did not require exclusion installations in this or a previous reporting period. One tank (4100) is known to be a historic Vaux's swift nesting structure has an opening on the side of the tank near the top that was not repaired. A board was placed in the opening that would allow any trapped animals to escape. No fisher, marten, or other remains were identified in or around the 94 tanks.

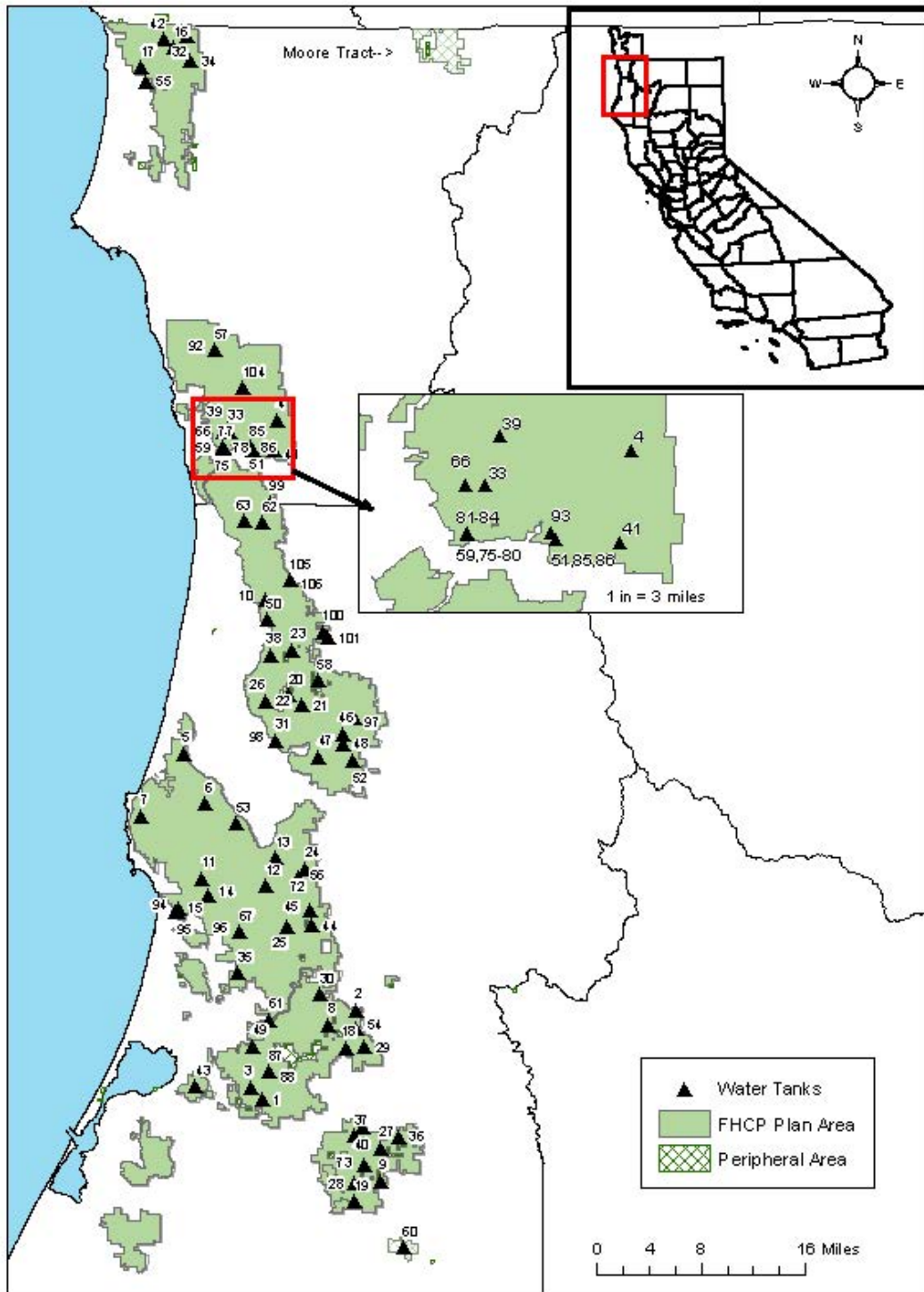


Figure 9. Water tank locations within the Plan Area and Peripheral Area.

4. Incidental observations

No incidental fisher observations occurred during the current reporting period.

5. Prevention of rodenticide use

No trespass cultivation sites were identified within the Plan Area during the current reporting period.

6. Den Sites

No active den sites were located during the current reporting period.

C. Discussion

Green Diamond will use the results from 2024-2025 sampling period to refine the occupancy model, and the results of this analysis will be available in a future annual report. Based on the initial occupancy modeling (2018-2020), detection probability did not vary across sites. The top 21 models for occupancy included covariates for trapping session and latitude. Trapping session, latitude, hardwood basal area, and redwood basal area (at the 4km scale) were statistically significant covariates, but all of the top 21 models had similar values for Area Under the Curve. Fisher occupancy remained high across the Plan Area and appears to be increasing based on area-wide surveys conducted in 1991-1995 and 2004-2005 when compared to this study. Although additional surveys will continue to improve the model predictions, retention of hardwoods, retention of rest and den trees, and the development of later seral habitat to help promote habitat heterogeneity will continue to maintain or increase habitat for fisher across the Plan Area.

All active and historic water tanks were inspected during the current reporting period, and exclusion methods appear to be successful at preventing entrapment and drowning of fisher and other species. Water tank inspections will continue in subsequent years to ensure exclusion methods continue to be effective.

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IX. Tree Vole Studies

Direct survey methods for tree voles were not incorporated in the FHCP due to the high cost associated with stand searches and climbing trees to confirm vole nests and estimate occupancy. Therefore, the primary approach to monitoring property-wide trends in tree vole populations will be through evaluating presence of tree voles in spotted owl pellets collected during demographic monitoring. An occupancy model was developed to detect changes in tree voles in spotted owl pellets. Green Diamond will also continue to investigate alternative approaches to monitoring tree voles and supplementing spotted owl pellet collections. In addition to more rigorous monitoring methods, Green Diamond also maintains an incidental observations database for several listed or sensitive wildlife species, including tree voles. The following sections summarize the occupancy surveys and incidental observations for tree voles.

A. Methods

1. Occupancy surveys

Pellets were collected during demographic surveys at known, occupied spotted owl sites throughout the Plan Area during the spotted owl breeding season for the current reporting period. Visual searches were conducted around known nest trees and roost trees and any other areas within the stand where whitewash was present. Since pellets tend to break apart upon falling to or hitting the ground, intact pellets and portions of pellets were collected. All pellets and portions of pellets collected during a single visit to a spotted owl site were collected in the same small plastic bag, labeled with the date and associated spotted owl site name, and frozen. Pellets were dissected to determine if the contents contained tree vole bones (genus *Arborimus*). Historic pellet samples were utilized to develop initial occupancy modeling methods, and owl pellets collected from 2019 through the current reporting period will be utilized in future occupancy modeling.

2. Occupancy analysis

Initial tree vole occupancy modeling was conducted in 2022, and comprehensive methods were included in the 2022 annual report. Updates or refinements to the initial model will be made in a future reporting period.

3. Incidental observations

Company employees that frequently conduct field work throughout the Plan Area received training on species identification and reporting of incidental observations of listed or sensitive wildlife species including tree voles. All incidental observations of tree voles or tree vole nests were vetted by Green Diamond's biological staff and records maintained in a spatial database.

B. Results

1. Occupancy surveys

In 2025, 110 pellet samples from 55 different spotted owl sites were collected and dissected. Thirty-four of these samples from 24 different sites contained bones from at least 55 individuals within the Arvicolinae subfamily. Of these 55 individuals, forty-six were identified as *Arborimus* sp., two were identified as *Microtus* sp., and the genus of seven individuals could not be identified. Forty-two *Arborimus* individuals were associated with 22 unique spotted owl sites, and four of the *Arborimus* individuals were associated with one unoccupied owl site (Table 30). Eight additional samples were collected from sites located outside of the demographic study area or at locations not associated with an active owl site. Of these additional samples, three *Arborimus* sp. were found in three samples. For some samples, poor skull and mandible condition prevented taxonomic classification to genus (*Arborimus* versus other sympatric voles) utilizing basic skull/teeth morphology resulting in the possibility that there were more tree voles in our samples than reported. Further classification of the *Arborimus* genus (*A. pomo* and *A. longicaudus* vs. *A. albipes*) has proven difficult in the absence of genetic confirmation in the past, so we did not differentiate between the three *Arborimus* species in this report. Further results on tree vole occupancy will be presented in a future report.

Table 30. Number of individuals classified as Arvicolinae and *Arborimus* sp. in pellet samples collected from Owl Management Units within the Green Diamond study area in 2025.

Owl Management Unit Name	# of Samples	# of Arvicolinae individuals	# of <i>Arborimus</i> individuals
Humboldt Bay – Eel River	21	12	8
Little River	0	0	0
Lower Mad River – Fickle Hill	45	34	29
Maple Creek	0	0	0
McGarvey, Tarup, Ah Pah and Surpur Creeks	0	0	0
North Fork Mad River	10	5	5
Redwood Creek	9	0	0
Smith River	4	2	2
Tectah, Mettah, Roach, and Tully Creeks	0	0	0
Upper Mad River, Upper Redwood Creek	19	2	2
Wilson, Hunter, and Turwar Creeks	2	0	0

2. Occupancy analysis

No analyses were conducted during the current reporting period. Results from the initial occupancy analysis were included with the 2022 annual report.

3. Incidental observations

Tree vole nest material consisting of resin ducts was found at two different locations within the Lower Mad River – Fickle Hill Owl Management Unit (Figure 10).

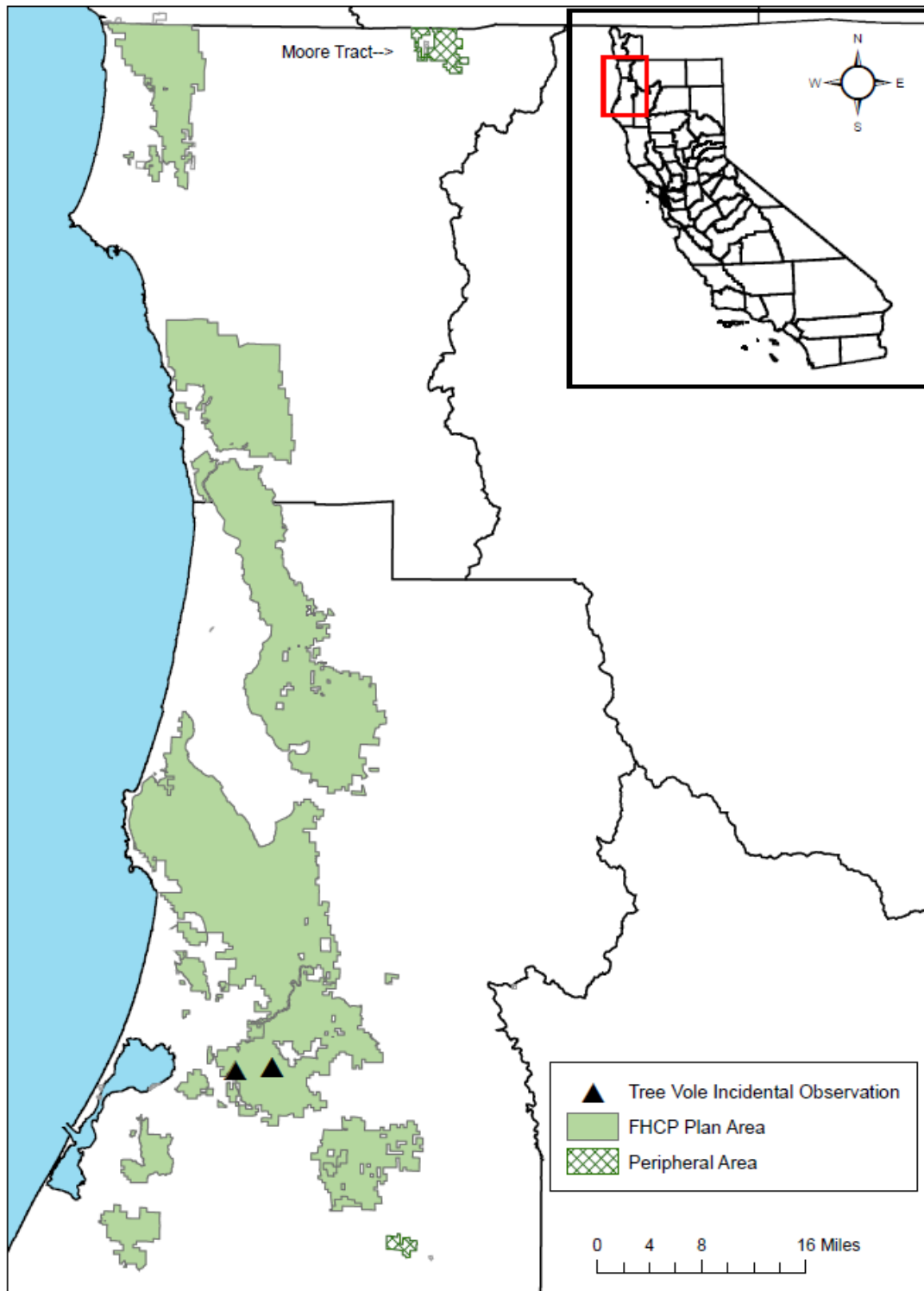


Figure 10. Incidental observations of tree vole within the Plan Area during the current reporting period.

C. Discussion

In 2021, members of Green Diamond's biological staff worked with vole experts associated with Oregon State University to further refine bone identification techniques and update existing keys resulting in higher classification rates compared to previous reporting periods. As described above, further classification of species belonging to the genus *Arborimus* would potentially require a genetic approach given the similarities in skull and mandible characteristics between *A. longicaudus*, *A. pomo*, and *A. albipes*. However, historic and contemporary survey efforts have demonstrated that presence of *A. albipes* within the Plan Area is rare. Given the habitat associations and foraging behavior of *A. albipes*, it is extremely unlikely that spotted owls would prey upon *A. albipes*. Therefore, the *Arborimus* specimens are most likely *A. longicaudus* or *A. pomo*.

The digestive process of pellet formation may result in bone loss or degradation, and weathering post regurgitation may further degrade pellet samples. The resulting poor condition of the skulls and mandibles may prevent identification of tree vole specimens (genus *Arborimus*) versus other sympatric vole species using basic skull or teeth morphology. This small subset of samples could be further analyzed using more advanced techniques such as a genetic-based approach to accurately identify individual species. Although the number of bones or individual pellets within a single sample may vary, the overall number of pellet samples collected between 2018 and 2020 declined while pellet samples collected in 2021 increased. The number of pellet samples collected in 2022 and 2023 declined compared to 2021. The number of pellets collected in 2024 increased compared to the 2022 and 2023 reporting periods. The number of pellet samples collected in 2025 decreased slightly in comparison to the previous year, but still more numerous than 2023 and 2022. Alternative methods for locating pellets in years when spotted owl occupancy within the Plan Area is low may be incorporated in future reporting periods to increase pellet sample size for the occupancy modeling. Based on Green Diamond's spotted owl demographic studies (Chapter VII of this report), the number of occupied and paired sites within the Plan Area declined in recent years with the exception of 2024 where the number of occupied and paired sites increased compared to the previous reporting period. Spotted owl site occupancy has a direct impact on the number of pellet samples available for collection each reporting period and likely contributed to the increase in number of pellet samples collected in 2021. Increased spotted owl occupancy and paired occupancy expected as a result of the Phase II barred owl removal experiments should result in an increase in the number of pellet samples collected in coming years.

The purpose of the occupancy analysis was to develop initial methods for monitoring tree vole occupancy within the Plan Area. Future analyses will rely on pellet samples collected during the FHCP permit term starting with pellets collected in 2019. Based on this initial analysis, average tree vole occupancy declined during the later years of the study, which may be the result of fewer occupied owl sites within the Plan Area in the later years. Additionally, fewer spotted owl pairs attempted reproduction in the later

years. Fewer occupied owl sites and fewer owl pairs attempting reproduction resulted primarily from increased competition with barred owls (Franklin et al. 2021). Pellet samples were more easily collected at sites with reliable nesting spotted owls due to an increased knowledge of nest and roost trees and more concentrated spotted owl activity within the nesting core. Likewise, pellet sample distribution was more concentrated in Owl Management Units with higher owl occupancy and more frequent nesting attempts. Ideally, as the removal experiments continue, spotted owl site occupancy and reproduction will increase within the Plan Area allowing for increased pellet sample collections and more evenly distributed collections. Current and future pellet collection efforts will focus on collecting a greater number of samples per year and increasing effort in Owl Management Units with spotted owl occupancy where pellet collections have been historically low. However, sampling relies heavily on spotted owl occupancy which will vary across Owl Management Units and across years. Therefore, future analyses will need to include statistical methods to deal with changes in tree vole occupancy that may be the result of changes in spotted owl site occupancy.

X. Adaptive Management

The adaptive management process addresses scientific uncertainties through monitoring of Covered Species to determine whether FHCP conservation measures have intended effects. Green Diamond will initiate reviews and implement adaptive management measures in response to monitoring outcomes specific to the Covered Species. A basic premise of adaptive management is that early warning of unanticipated and undesirable outcomes of the FHCP implementation, such as declines in the number and/or distribution of the Covered Species, should be addressed as early as possible. Therefore, the FHCP adaptive management process includes an early warning 'yellow-light' trigger, as well as a second, more urgent 'red light' trigger. Objective yellow light triggers will cause Green Diamond to intensify monitoring efforts. If the monitoring indicates that red light conditions have been triggered, Green Diamond (in coordination with the USFWS and the CDFW) will conduct an assessment to identify the potential cause behind the negative monitoring result, its potential management activity relationship, and any appropriate management changes.

This section of the annual report highlights the prospective adaptive management triggers and commitments, as well as any adaptive management measures implemented.

A. Methods

1. Northern Spotted Owl Adaptive Management Thresholds

a. Threshold One

Prior to model validation, a 'yellow light' condition will be triggered if the northern spotted owl population declines in the 6 years following approval of the FHCP and initiation of barred owl removals relative to the baseline northern spotted owl population. (i.e., 95% confidence interval (CI) of realized population change does not overlap 1.0 as described in Dugger et al., 2016).

b. Threshold Two

Following model validation, a 'yellow light' condition will be triggered if the 95% CI in realized population change based on mark-recapture or occupancy models does not overlap 1.0 in two of the most recent five years.

c. Threshold Three

Prior to model validation, 'red light' condition will be triggered if the northern spotted owl population continues to decline in the 10 years following approval of the FHCP (and initiation of barred owl removals) relative to the northern spotted owl population at the

initiation of barred owl removal (i.e., 95% CI of realized population change does not overlap 1.0 as described in Dugger et al., 2016).

d. Threshold Four

Following model validation, a 'red light' condition will be triggered if the 95% CI in realized population change based on mark-recapture or occupancy models does not overlap 1.0 in three out of five years.

e. Threshold Five

Green Diamond will annually assess the mean reproductive success of the northern spotted owl population at all Dynamic Core Areas (DCAs) plus a minimum of 12 other northern spotted owl sites selected by a spatially stratified random sample. The trend in fecundity over the prior six years within the Plan Area will be compared to the trend in a comparable regional mean. A 'red light' condition will be triggered if the trend in mean fecundity estimate from the Plan Area is statistically lower ($p \leq 0.05$) than the comparable regional mean reported for the Willow Creek Study Area.

2. Fisher Adaptive Management Thresholds

a. Threshold One

A 'yellow light' condition will be triggered if there is a statistically significant ($p = 0.05$) decrease in occupancy estimates for a major portion (e.g., ~50,000 acres) of the plan area at 5 years after occupancy model development.

b. Threshold Two

A 'red light' condition will be triggered if there is a statistically significant decrease in occupancy estimates in the same yellow light area at 10 years.

3. Tree Voles

a. Threshold One

A 'yellow light' condition will be triggered if there is a statistically significant ($p=0.05$) decrease in occupancy estimates for a major portion (e.g., ~50,000 acres) of the plan area for three consecutive years.

b. Threshold Two

A 'red light' condition will be triggered if there is a statistically significant ($p=0.05$) decrease in occupancy estimates in the same yellow light area for ≥ 5 consecutive years.

4. Adaptive Management Reserve Accounts (AMRA)

Long-term conservation of Covered Species involves substantial uncertainty regarding these species' responses to forest management, as currently practiced and as anticipated to evolve under this FHCP. This uncertainty applies throughout these species' ranges, and is not strictly an outcome of this FHCP. To ensure long-term conservation of these species, this FHCP includes a degree of flexibility in its response to new information, and an adaptive management approach to addressing unanticipated declines in either population numbers or distribution within the Plan Area, should they be documented through the proposed monitoring.

Responses to species' declines needs to be specifically tailored to the causes of such declines to ensure that they are reversed, and that resources allocated to addressing those issues are appropriately and optimally allocated. Continued monitoring of the Covered Species documented as in decline, without developing an appropriate means to respond, would not effectively serve the mandate of this FHCP to conserve the Covered Species. Green Diamond anticipates that economic and staffing resources dedicated to monitoring as initially described in this FHCP would be reallocated, at least in part. The purpose of this reallocation would be to gather information to understand the reasons for the decline, and develop and implement adaptive management measures to reverse those trends. This may result in less emphasis in monitoring, but would increase the emphasis on addressing biological issues that preclude conservation of the Covered Species.

For fisher and voles, the adaptive management account is funding-based to allow for a more flexible approach to new management prescriptions based on research rather than additional pre-determined habitat measures that are not presently known to benefit fisher or voles. Based on past monitoring and future model predictions, there will be an abundance of fisher and vole habitat throughout the term of the permit. Unlike NSO, habitat fitness models do not exist for fisher or voles, so we are not currently able to use quantitative methods to identify or predict habitat that would be capable of supporting an increasing population of these species. As such, there is no a priori biological rationale for adding even more habitat or habitat of a particular nature in the event of a fisher or vole population decline.

The adaptive management account for fisher and voles will consist of a total budget for the Plan Term with an opening balance of \$500,000 (expendable at a rate of no more than \$100,000 per year), of which, up to \$250,000 may be applied to research in response to adaptive management triggers to investigate causation and the balance (no less than \$250,000) may be applied to the expense of additional conservation measures or changes to Green Diamond management practices for the benefit of fisher and voles. The AMRA budget balance will be reported and inflation adjusted by Green Diamond with the filing of every fourth Annual Report based on the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) deflator calculated by the United States Bureau of Economic Analysis. With the filing of every

fourth Annual Report, Green Diamond will first deduct any eligible expenditures during the reporting period from the AMRA budget balance at the beginning of the reporting period (i.e., \$500,000 at initiation of Forest HCP). The remaining AMRA balance will then be inflation adjusted by reference to the year of the most recent inflation-adjusted AMRA budget balance as the baseline, and reported to the Service as the AMRA budget balance for the next four-year reporting period.

The opening AMRA budget of \$500,000 and inflation adjustment is based on the starting year of 2020. The AMRA budget balance inflation adjusted from 2020 through 2023 based on the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) deflator calculated by the United States Bureau of Economic Analysis results in the current balance AMRA budget of \$579,750.65 each for voles and fisher. There were no deductions during the initial 4-year period. The next budget balance adjustment will be reported in the 2027 annual report.

B. Results

1. Northern Spotted Owl Adaptive Management Threshold Evaluation

a. Threshold One

This threshold will be evaluated in the sixth year following FHCP approval and initiation of barred owl removals (2027).

b. Threshold Two

This threshold will be evaluated following model validation.

c. Threshold Three

This threshold will be evaluated in the tenth year following FHCP approval and initiation of barred owl removals (2031).

d. Threshold Four

This threshold will be evaluated following model validation.

e. Threshold Five

This threshold will be evaluated in the sixth year following FHCP approval and initiation of barred owl removals (2027).

2. Fisher Adaptive Management Threshold Evaluation

a. Threshold One

This threshold will be evaluated five years after occupancy model development.

b. Threshold Two

This threshold will be evaluated ten years after occupancy model development.

3. Tree Voles

a. Threshold One

This threshold will be evaluated three years after occupancy model development.

b. Threshold Two

This threshold will be evaluated five years after occupancy model development.

4. Adaptive Management Reserve Accounts (AMRA)

The opening AMRA budget of \$500,000 and inflation adjustment is based on the starting year of 2020. The AMRA budget balance inflation adjusted from 2020 through 2023 based on the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) deflator calculated by the United States Bureau of Economic Analysis results in the current balance AMRA budget of \$579,750.65 each for voles and fisher. There were no deductions during the initial 4-year period. The next budget balance adjustment will be reported in the 2027 annual report.

C. Discussion

Adaptive management is an important component of habitat conservation planning that addresses biological uncertainty concerning the needs of the Covered Species throughout the life of the permit. If future monitoring reveals that biological objectives are not being met based on the established monitoring thresholds, then the adaptive management process will be implemented, and if warranted, corrective actions taken. Since the monitoring thresholds established through the adaptive management process are based on assessing trends in habitat or occupancy, several years of data are needed, and adequate time has not passed to assess the conservation commitments.

XI. Implementation Budget

Green Diamond has identified the following 2025 Expenditures and approximate budget for 2026 for implementing the survey, monitoring, and research requirements of the FHCP.

2025 Expenditures	
Item	Dollar amount
Payroll (wages and benefits)	\$913,189
Supplies, Fuel, Repairs, Parts and Maintenance (vehicles and equipment)	\$130,227
Professional Services (consulting fees, statisticians, consulting biologists)	\$3,303
Total	\$1,046, 719

2026 Budget	
Item	Dollar amount
Payroll (wages and benefits)	\$886,717
Supplies, Fuel, Repairs, Parts, and Materials (vehicles and equipment)	\$136,261
Professional Services (consulting fees, statisticians, consulting biologists)	\$75,000
Total	\$1,097,978

Appendix I. Results of THP surveys for spotted owls 2025.

THP #	State ID	THP Name	Unit ID	Survey Type	Surveyed in previous year	Spotted owl site within 0.5 mile
032201	1-25-00013-HUM	Kelly Ranch	A	Detection Probability	N	Upper Morgan Creek
032201	1-25-00013-HUM	Kelly Ranch	B	Detection Probability	N	Upper Morgan Creek
032201	1-25-00013-HUM	Kelly Ranch	C	Detection Probability	N	Upper Morgan Creek
032201	1-25-00013-HUM	Kelly Ranch	D	Detection Probability	N	Upper Morgan Creek, Humbug South
032201	1-25-00013-HUM	Kelly Ranch	E	Detection Probability	N	Humbug South, Morgan Creek
032201	1-25-00013-HUM	Kelly Ranch	F	Detection Probability	N	Upper Morgan Creek, Haugersville
032201	1-25-00013-HUM	Kelly Ranch	G	Detection Probability	N	Upper Morgan
032201	1-25-00013-HUM	Kelly Ranch	H	Detection Probability	N	Morgan Creek, Upper Morgan Creek
142002	1-21-00134-HUM	Gas Wells Thin	A	Detection Probability	Y	
142002	1-21-00134-HUM	Gas Wells Thin	B	Detection Probability	Y	HRC 369, PL236, Rohner Creek
142002	1-21-00134-HUM	Gas Wells Thin	C	Detection Probability	Y	Rohner Creek
142301	1-24-00027-HUM	Mid Salmon Combo	A	Detection Probability	N	Walsh, Middle Salmon Creek
142301	1-24-00027-HUM	Mid Salmon Combo	B	Detection Probability	N	Walsh
142301	1-24-00027-HUM	Mid Salmon Combo	C	Detection Probability	N	
142401	1-24-00168-HUM	Tom McCloud	A	Detection Probability	N	Salmon Creek #4
142401	1-24-00168-HUM	Tom McCloud	B	Detection Probability	N	Salmon Creek #4
142401	1-24-00168-HUM	Tom McCloud	C	Detection Probability	N	EBF
142401	1-24-00168-HUM	Tom McCloud	E	Detection Probability	N	McCloud Creek
142401	1-24-00168-HUM	Tom McCloud	F	Detection Probability	N	McCloud Creek
172201	1-23-00033-HUM	Boulder Bottoms	B	Detection Probability	Y	Camp Gate
172202	1-23-00053-HUM	Wiggins North II	A	Second Year	Y	
172202	1-23-00053-HUM	Wiggins North II	B	Second Year	Y	
172203	1-23-00034-HUM	Madrone 200	B	Second Year	Y	
172204	1-23-00014-HUM	Bolster Deuce	A	Detection Probability	N	Wiggins Pond

THP #	State ID	THP Name	Unit ID	Survey Type	Surveyed in previous year	Spotted owl site within 0.5 mile
172204	1-23-00014-HUM	Bolster Deuce	B	Detection Probability	N	
172301	1-24-00001-HUM	Miller's Crossing THP	A	Detection Probability	N	
172301	1-24-00001-HUM	Miller's Crossing THP	B	Detection Probability	N	
172301	1-24-00001-HUM	Miller's Crossing THP	C	Detection Probability	N	
172301	1-24-00001-HUM	Miller's Crossing THP	D	Detection Probability	N	
172301	1-24-00001-HUM	Miller's Crossing THP	E	Detection Probability	N	
172301	1-24-00001-HUM	Miller's Crossing THP	F	Detection Probability	N	
172301	1-24-00001-HUM	Miller's Crossing THP	G	Detection Probability	N	
172301	1-24-00001-HUM	Miller's Crossing THP	H	Detection Probability	N	
172402	1-25-00012-HUM	Cold Boulder	A	Detection Probability	N	Wiggins Cabin
172402	1-25-00012-HUM	Cold Boulder	B	Detection Probability	N	Boulder Creek #6, Boulder Creek #7
172402	1-25-00012-HUM	Cold Boulder	C	Detection Probability	N	Boulder Creek #6, Boulder Creek #7
172402	1-25-00012-HUM	Cold Boulder	D	Detection Probability	N	Boulder Creek #7
172402	1-25-00012-HUM	Cold Boulder	E	Detection Probability	N	
181801	1-19-00013-HUM	Smokehouse Creek	D	Second Year	Y	
182001	1-20-00207-HUM	Boulder Bundle	D	Second Year	Y	
192201	1-23-00019-HUM	McKay Gate	A	Detection Probability	Y	
192201	1-23-00019-HUM	McKay Gate	B	Detection Probability	Y	
192201	1-23-00019-HUM	McKay Gate	C	Second Year	Y	
192201	1-23-00019-HUM	McKay Gate	D	Detection Probability	Y	Henderson Gulch
192301	1-24-00159-HUM	McKay R-12	A	Detection Probability	N	Guptil Gulch, PL3
192301	1-24-00159-HUM	McKay R-12	B	Detection Probability	N	Guptil Gulch, PL3
192301	1-24-00159-HUM	McKay R-12	C	Detection Probability	N	Guptil Gulch, PL3
192301	1-24-00159-HUM	McKay R-12	D	Detection Probability	N	Guptil Gulch
192301	1-24-00159-HUM	McKay R-12	E	Detection Probability	N	R-8-1

THP #	State ID	THP Name	Unit ID	Survey Type	Surveyed in previous year	Spotted owl site within 0.5 mile
192401	1-25-00054-HUM	Scrambled Eggert	A	Detection Probability	N	
242201	1-22-00118-HUM	Canon Ridge	B	Detection Probability	Y	
242201	1-22-00118-HUM	Canon Ridge	C	Detection Probability	Y	Canyon Creek #1
242301	1-24-00145-HUM	Mad Sweasey	A	Detection Probability	N	
242301	1-24-00145-HUM	Mad Sweasey	B	Detection Probability	N	
242301	1-24-00145-HUM	Mad Sweasey	C	Detection Probability	N	4230 #1
242301	1-24-00145-HUM	Mad Sweasey	D	Detection Probability	N	4128, 4076
242301	1-24-00145-HUM	Mad Sweasey	E	Detection Probability	N	4300, 4076
242301	1-24-00145-HUM	Mad Sweasey	F	Detection Probability	N	5700
262301	1-24-00010-HUM	Bosque Frio	A	Detection Probability	Y	Pollock Creek #2
262301	1-24-00010-HUM	Bosque Frio	C	Detection Probability	Y	Pollock Creek #2
262301	1-24-00010-HUM	Bosque Frio	D	Detection Probability	Y	Pollock Creek #2
262301	1-24-00010-HUM	Bosque Frio	E	Detection Probability	Y	
262401	1-24-00199-HUM	CB 1100/1300	A	Detection Probability	N	SF Bald Mt. Creek
262401	1-24-00199-HUM	CB 1100/1300	B	Detection Probability	N	SF Bald Mt. Creek
262401	1-24-00199-HUM	CB 1100/1300	C	Detection Probability	N	Camp Bauer, Jiggs Creek
262401	1-24-00199-HUM	CB 1100/1300	D	Detection Probability	N	SF Bald Mt. Creek
262401	1-24-00199-HUM	CB 1100/1300	E	Detection Probability	N	Camp Bauer
262402	1-24-00203-HUM	Cummings 1st Gen	A	Detection Probability	N	Aldo Dusi
262402	1-24-00203-HUM	Cummings 1st Gen	B	Detection Probability	N	Aldo Dusi
262402	1-24-00203-HUM	Cummings 1st Gen	C	Detection Probability	N	Aldo Dusi
262402	1-24-00203-HUM	Cummings 1st Gen	D	Detection Probability	N	Aldo Dusi
262402	1-24-00203-HUM	Cummings 1st Gen	E	Detection Probability	N	Aldo Dusi
272301	1-23-00179-HUM	Xmas Rock	A	Detection Probability	Y	Fern Prairie, Windy North
272301	1-23-00179-HUM	Xmas Rock	B	Detection Probability	Y	

THP #	State ID	THP Name	Unit ID	Survey Type	Surveyed in previous year	Spotted owl site within 0.5 mile
272301	1-23-00179-HUM	Xmas Rock	C	Spot Call	Y	Tilley Slide
272301	1-23-00179-HUM	Xmas Rock	D	Detection Probability	Y	Tilley Slide
272301	1-23-00179-HUM	Xmas Rock	E	Detection Probability	Y	
272301	1-23-00179-HUM	Xmas Rock	F	Spot Call	Y	
272301	1-23-00179-HUM	Xmas Rock	G	Detection Probability	Y	Tilley Windy
272302	1-23-00129-HUM	Fernwood Gully	A	Detection Probability	Y	Upper Noisy Creek
272401	1-24-00194-HUM	Bald Butte	A	Detection Probability	N	
272401	1-24-00194-HUM	Bald Butte	B	Detection Probability	N	
272401	1-24-00194-HUM	Bald Butte	C	Detection Probability	N	Lupton Creek #3
272401	1-24-00194-HUM	Bald Butte	D	Detection Probability	N	
272401	1-24-00194-HUM	Bald Butte	E	Detection Probability	N	
272401	1-24-00194-HUM	Bald Butte	F	Detection Probability	N	
342301	1-23-00170-HUM	Mickey Mini	A	Detection Probability	N	
342301	1-23-00170-HUM	Mickey Mini	B	Detection Probability	N	
362201	1-23-00064-HUM	Essex Holmes	B	Second Year	Y	
362201	1-23-00064-HUM	Essex Holmes	C	Second Year	Y	
362201	1-23-00064-HUM	Essex Holmes	D	Second Year	Y	
402301	1-23-00127-HUM	Denman North	B	Detection Probability	Y	Denman Creek
402301	1-23-00127-HUM	Denman North	C	Detection Probability	Y	Denman Creek, Mule Creek
402301	1-23-00127-HUM	Denman North	D	Spot Call	Y	Mule Creek
402301	1-23-00127-HUM	Denman North	E	Detection Probability	Y	
402401	1-24-00088-HUM	K&K 150	A	Detection Probability	Y	
402401	1-24-00088-HUM	K&K 150	B	Detection Probability	Y	
402401	1-24-00088-HUM	K&K 150	C	Detection Probability	Y	
402401	1-24-00088-HUM	K&K 150	D	Detection Probability	Y	

THP #	State ID	THP Name	Unit ID	Survey Type	Surveyed in previous year	Spotted owl site within 0.5 mile
422301	1-24-00114-HUM	K&W 700	A	Second Year	Y	
422301	1-24-00114-HUM	K&W 700	B	Spot Call	Y	
422301	1-24-00114-HUM	K&W 700	C	Second Year	Y	
422301	1-24-00114-HUM	K&W 700	D	Second Year	Y	
422301	1-24-00114-HUM	K&W 700	E	Second Year	Y	
422301	1-24-00114-HUM	K&W 700	F	Second Year	Y	
422301	1-24-00114-HUM	K&W 700	G	Second Year	Y	
422401	1-24-00104-HUM	Upper Basin	B	Spot Call	Y	
422401	1-24-00104-HUM	Upper Basin	C	Second Year	Y	
422401	1-24-00104-HUM	Upper Basin	D	Spot Call	Y	
422402	1-25-00123-HUM	North Forkin	B	Detection Probability	N	
422501	1-25-00097-HUM	Basin Point	A	Detection Probability	N	
431901	1-19-00167-HUM	Little Bull Thin	A	Second Year	Y	
432002	1-20-00106-HUM	Little Maple	D	Detection Probability	N	
432201	1-22-00004-HUM	CR 3300	C	Second Year	Y	
432201	1-22-00004-HUM	CR 3300	D	Second Year	Y	
432201	1-22-00004-HUM	CR 3300	E	Spot Call	Y	
432201	1-22-00004-HUM	CR 3300	I	Spot Call	Y	
432203	1-23-00001-HUM	White Bull	C	Spot Call	Y	
432401	1-24-00193-HUM	Little Labyrinth	A	Detection Probability	N	
432401	1-24-00193-HUM	Little Labyrinth	B	Detection Probability	N	
432401	1-24-00193-HUM	Little Labyrinth	C	Detection Probability	N	
432401	1-24-00193-HUM	Little Labyrinth	D	Detection Probability	N	
432401	1-24-00193-HUM	Little Labyrinth	E	Detection Probability	N	
432401	1-24-00193-HUM	Little Labyrinth	F	Detection Probability	N	

THP #	State ID	THP Name	Unit ID	Survey Type	Surveyed in previous year	Spotted owl site within 0.5 mile
432401	1-24-00193-HUM	Little Labyrinth	G	Detection Probability	N	
442301	1-24-00024-HUM	Mule Prairie	A	Second Year	Y	
442301	1-24-00024-HUM	Mule Prairie	B	Second Year	Y	
442301	1-24-00024-HUM	Mule Prairie	C	Second Year	Y	
442301	1-24-00024-HUM	Mule Prairie	D	Second Year	Y	
452001	1-20-00162-HUM	Little Beach Thin	B	Second Year	Y	
452101	1-22-00112-HUM	CR 2000/2900 Thin	B	Detection Probability	Y	Little River #2
452304	1-24-00026-HUM	Stone Soup Thin	A	Detection Probability	Y	
452304	1-24-00026-HUM	Stone Soup Thin	B	Second Year	Y	
452304	1-24-00026-HUM	Stone Soup Thin	C	Second Year	Y	
472203	1-23-00068-HUM	Raven Ridge	A	Second Year	Y	
472203	1-23-00068-HUM	Raven Ridge	B	Second Year	Y	
472203	1-23-00068-HUM	Raven Ridge	C	Second Year	Y	
472203	1-23-00068-HUM	Raven Ridge	D	Second Year	Y	
472303	1-23-00124-HUM	Cable Maple	B	Spot Call	Y	
472303	1-23-00124-HUM	Cable Maple	D	Detection Probability	Y	Lower Beach Creek
472304	1-23-00173-HUM	Gray Pitcher	C	Second Year	Y	
472304	1-23-00173-HUM	Gray Pitcher	D	Detection Probability	Y	
472305	1-23-00181-HUM	Pitcher 1000 THP	B	Spot Call	Y	
472305	1-23-00181-HUM	Pitcher 1000 THP	C	Spot Call	Y	
472307	1-24-00065-HUM	Big 4	A	Second Year	Y	
472307	1-24-00065-HUM	Big 4	B	Second Year	Y	
472307	1-24-00065-HUM	Big 4	C	Second Year	Y	
472307	1-24-00065-HUM	Big 4	D	Second Year	Y	
472401	1-25-00062-HUM	Foghorn	H	Detection Probability	N	

THP #	State ID	THP Name	Unit ID	Survey Type	Surveyed in previous year	Spotted owl site within 0.5 mile
472401	1-25-00062-HUM	Foghorn	I	Detection Probability	N	
472402	1-25-00106-HUM	Big Hunt	G	Detection Probability	N	
472402	1-25-00106-HUM	Big Hunt	H	Detection Probability	N	
482102	1-22-00018-HUM	CR 2960 THP	A	Detection Probability	Y	
482102	1-22-00018-HUM	CR 2960 THP	B	Detection Probability	Y	Panther Bridge
482301	1-23-00147-HUM	K&K Scatter	G	Detection Probability	Y	
482302	1-24-00073-HUM	Peter Panther	A	Detection Probability	Y	
482302	1-24-00073-HUM	Peter Panther	B	Detection Probability	Y	
482302	1-24-00073-HUM	Peter Panther	C	Spot Call	Y	
482302	1-24-00073-HUM	Peter Panther	D	Spot Call	Y	
482401	1-24-00110-HUM	KnK Tops	B	Second Year	Y	
482401	1-24-00110-HUM	KnK Tops	C	Spot Call/Second Year	Y	
482401	1-24-00110-HUM	KnK Tops	D	Spot Call	Y	
482401	1-24-00110-HUM	KnK Tops	E	Second Year	Y	
482402	1-24-00121-HUM	Old K&K North	A	Detection Probability	N	Garrett South
482402	1-24-00121-HUM	Old K&K North	B	Detection Probability	N	Garrett South
482402	1-24-00121-HUM	Old K&K North	C	Detection Probability	N	Garrett South
482402	1-24-00121-HUM	Old K&K North	D	Detection Probability	N	Garrett South
482402	1-24-00121-HUM	Old K&K North	E	Detection Probability	N	Garrett South
511901	1-20-00018-HUM	Cemetery Gates	C	Second Year	Y	
512101	1-22-00028-HUM	Tully Creek '22	A	Second Year	Y	
512101	1-22-00028-HUM	Tully Creek '22	B	Detection Probability	Y	
512101	1-22-00028-HUM	Tully Creek '22	C	Second Year	Y	
512101	1-22-00028-HUM	Tully Creek '22	E	Second Year	Y	
512101	1-22-00028-HUM	Tully Creek '22	F	Second Year	Y	

THP #	State ID	THP Name	Unit ID	Survey Type	Surveyed in previous year	Spotted owl site within 0.5 mile
512101	1-22-00028-HUM	Tully Creek '22	G	Second Year	Y	
512101	1-22-00028-HUM	Tully Creek '22	H	Second Year	Y	
512103	1-23-00020-HUM	Williams Ridge '23	B	Second Year	Y	
512103	1-23-00020-HUM	Williams Ridge '23	C	Second Year	Y	
512103	1-23-00020-HUM	Williams Ridge '23	D	Second Year	Y	
512201	1-23-00182-HUM	John Hancorne	A	Second Year	Y	
512301	1-24-00132-HUM	Tully Tubby	A	Second Year	Y	
512301	1-24-00132-HUM	Tully Tubby	B	Second Year	Y	
512301	1-24-00132-HUM	Tully Tubby	C	Second Year	Y	
512301	1-24-00132-HUM	Tully Tubby	D	Second Year	Y	
512301	1-24-00132-HUM	Tully Tubby	E	Second Year	Y	
512401	1-24-00163-HUM	Johnson 5	A	Second Year	Y	
512401	1-24-00163-HUM	Johnson 5	B	Second Year	Y	
512401	1-24-00163-HUM	Johnson 5	C	Second Year	Y	
512401	1-24-00163-HUM	Johnson 5	D	Second Year	Y	
512402	1-25-00003-HUM	Papa Roach	A	Detection Probability	Y	Upper Roach Creek
512402	1-25-00003-HUM	Papa Roach	B	Detection Probability	Y	Upper Roach Creek
512402	1-25-00003-HUM	Papa Roach	C	Detection Probability	Y	Upper Roach Creek
512402	1-25-00003-HUM	Papa Roach	D	Detection Probability	Y	Upper Roach Creek
512402	1-25-00003-HUM	Papa Roach	E	Detection Probability	Y	
512402	1-25-00003-HUM	Papa Roach	F	Detection Probability	Y	
512402	1-25-00003-HUM	Papa Roach	G	Detection Probability	Y	
512402	1-25-00003-HUM	Papa Roach	H	Detection Probability	Y	
512402	1-25-00003-HUM	Papa Roach	I	Detection Probability	Y	Upper Roach Creek
512402	1-25-00003-HUM	Papa Roach	J	Detection Probability	Y	

THP #	State ID	THP Name	Unit ID	Survey Type	Surveyed in previous year	Spotted owl site within 0.5 mile
512402	1-25-00003-HUM	Papa Roach	K	Detection Probability	Y	
561704	1-18-063-HUM	J-1700	F	Detection Probability	Y	
561903	1-21-00001-HUM	North Johnson '21	D	Detection Probability	Y	
562302	1-23-00123-HUM	Ah Pah Pah	D	Spot Call	Y	
562302	1-23-00123-HUM	Ah Pah Pah	E	Spot Call	Y	
562302	1-23-00123-HUM	Ah Pah Pah	F	Spot Call	Y	
562302	1-23-00123-HUM	Ah Pah Pah	G	Spot Call	Y	
562304	1-23-00185-HUM	The Slab	A	Spot Call	Y	
562304	1-23-00185-HUM	The Slab	B	Spot Call	Y	
562304	1-23-00185-HUM	The Slab	C	Second Year	Y	
562304	1-23-00185-HUM	The Slab	E	Spot Call	Y	
562304	1-23-00185-HUM	The Slab	F	Spot Call	Y	
562305	1-24-00086-HUM	Surp of the Day	A	Second Year	Y	
562305	1-24-00086-HUM	Surp of the Day	B	Detection Probability	Y	
562305	1-24-00086-HUM	Surp of the Day	C	Detection Probability	Y	
562305	1-24-00086-HUM	Surp of the Day	D	Detection Probability	Y	
562401	1-24-00081-HUM	The Rock Johnson	B	Spot Call	Y	
562402	1-24-000156-HUM	Surpur Fly	A	Second Year	Y	
562402	1-24-000156-HUM	Surpur Fly	B	Detection Probability	Y	
562402	1-24-000156-HUM	Surpur Fly	C	Spot Call	Y	
562402	1-24-000156-HUM	Surpur Fly	D	Detection Probability	Y	
562402	1-24-000156-HUM	Surpur Fly	E	Spot Call	Y	
562403	1-25-00006-HUM	Ah Pah Car Lot	A	Detection Probability	N	
562403	1-25-00006-HUM	Ah Pah Car Lot	B	Detection Probability	N	
562403	1-25-00006-HUM	Ah Pah Car Lot	C	Detection Probability	N	

THP #	State ID	THP Name	Unit ID	Survey Type	Surveyed in previous year	Spotted owl site within 0.5 mile
562403	1-25-00006-HUM	Ah Pah Car Lot	D	Detection Probability	N	
562403	1-25-00006-HUM	Ah Pah Car Lot	E	Detection Probability	N	
562403	1-25-00006-HUM	Ah Pah Car Lot	F	Detection Probability	N	
562501	1-25-00105-HUM	Magic Johnson	A	Detection Probability	N	
562501	1-25-00105-HUM	Magic Johnson	B	Detection Probability	N	
562501	1-25-00105-HUM	Magic Johnson	C	Detection Probability	N	
562501	1-25-00105-HUM	Magic Johnson	D	Detection Probability	N	
562501	1-25-00105-HUM	Magic Johnson	E	Detection Probability	N	
562502	1-25-00212-HUM	Sandhouse	A	Detection Probability	N	
562502	1-25-00215-HUM	Sandhouse	B	Detection Probability	N	
562502	1-25-00215-HUM	Sandhouse	C	Detection Probability	N	
612201	1-22-00158-HUM	S-Line Split	B	Spot Call	Y	
612301	1-24-00091-HUM	Sturgeon Hole	A	Spot Call	Y	
612301	1-24-00091-HUM	Sturgeon Hole	B	Second Year	Y	
612301	1-24-00091-HUM	Sturgeon Hole	C	Second Year	Y	
612301	1-24-00091-HUM	Sturgeon Hole	D	Second Year	Y	
612301	1-24-00091-HUM	Sturgeon Hole	E	Second Year	Y	
612301	1-24-00091-HUM	Sturgeon Hole	F	Second Year	Y	
612301	1-24-00091-HUM	Sturgeon Hole	H	Detection Probability	Y	
612301	1-24-00091-HUM	Sturgeon Hole	I	Detection Probability	Y	Klamath Bar
612301	1-24-00091-HUM	Sturgeon Hole	J	Detection Probability	Y	Klamath Bar
612301	1-24-00091-HUM	Sturgeon Hole	K	Second Year	Y	
662101	1-23-00008-DEL	MG-900	A	Detection Probability	Y	
662101	1-23-00008-DEL	MG-900	B	Detection Probability	Y	
662101	1-23-00008-DEL	MG-900	C	Detection Probability	Y	

THP #	State ID	THP Name	Unit ID	Survey Type	Surveyed in previous year	Spotted owl site within 0.5 mile
662101	1-23-00008-DEL	MG-900	D	Detection Probability	Y	
662401	1-24-00198-DEL	Westside McGarvey	A	Detection Probability	Y	
662401	1-24-00198-DEL	Westside McGarvey	B	Second Year	Y	
662401	1-24-00198-DEL	Westside McGarvey	C	Second Year	Y	
662401	1-24-00198-DEL	Westside McGarvey	D	Second Year	Y	
662401	1-24-00198-DEL	Westside McGarvey	E	Second Year	Y	
662401	1-24-00198-DEL	Westside McGarvey	F	Detection Probability	Y	
662401	1-24-00198-DEL	Westside McGarvey	G	Detection Probability	Y	
662401	1-24-00198-DEL	Westside McGarvey	H	Detection Probability	Y	
662401	1-24-00198-DEL	Westside McGarvey	I	Detection Probability	Y	
662402	1-24-00082-HUM	Biscuits and McGarvey	A	Second Year	Y	
662402	1-24-00082-HUM	Biscuits and McGarvey	B	Spot Call	Y	
662402	1-24-00082-HUM	Biscuits and McGarvey	C	Second Year	Y	
662402	1-24-00082-HUM	Biscuits and McGarvey	D	Second Year	Y	
672001	1-21-00089-HUM	Dump Thin	G	Second Year	Y	
672501	1-25-00134-DEL	Saugep Creek	B	Detection Probability	N	D100
672501	1-25-00134-DEL	Saugep Creek	C	Detection Probability	N	HWY101
702001	1-21-00005-DEL	Salt Creek	A	Second Year	Y	
702001	1-21-00005-DEL	Salt Creek	B	Second Year	Y	
702001	1-21-00005-DEL	Salt Creek	C	Second Year	Y	
702001	1-21-00005-DEL	Salt Creek	D	Second Year	Y	
702001	1-21-00005-DEL	Salt Creek	E	Second Year	Y	
711901	1-20-00080-DEL	W-150	C	Detection Probability	Y	
711901	1-20-00080-DEL	W-150	D	Detection Probability	Y	
711901	1-20-00080-DEL	W-150	F	Detection Probability	Y	

THP #	State ID	THP Name	Unit ID	Survey Type	Surveyed in previous year	Spotted owl site within 0.5 mile
712105	1-22-00167-DEL	Hunter Wilson 23	A	Second Year	Y	
712105	1-22-00167-DEL	Hunter Wilson 23	B	Detection Probability	Y	
712202	1-24-00072-DEL	H510	C	Detection Probability	Y	
712202	1-24-00072-DEL	H510	D	Detection Probability	Y	
712202	1-24-00072-DEL	H510	E	Detection Probability	Y	Hunter 500
712301	1-24-00009-DEL	W-100	A	Detection Probability	Y	
712301	1-24-00009-DEL	W-100	E	Spot Call	Y	
712301	1-24-00009-DEL	W-100	G	Detection Probability	Y	W100
712302	1-24-00045-DEL	W-110	A	Second Year	Y	
712302	1-24-00045-DEL	W-110	B	Second Year	Y	
712302	1-24-00045-DEL	W-110	C	Second Year	Y	
712401	1-24-00160-DEL	Wilson Thicket	A	Detection Probability	N	
712401	1-24-00160-DEL	Wilson Thicket	B	Detection Probability	N	
712401	1-24-00160-DEL	Wilson Thicket	C	Detection Probability	N	
712401	1-24-00160-DEL	Wilson Thicket	D	Detection Probability	N	
712401	1-24-00160-DEL	Wilson Thicket	G	Detection Probability	N	W100, W302
712401	1-24-00160-DEL	Wilson Thicket	E	Detection Probability	N	
712401	1-24-00160-DEL	Wilson Thicket	F	Detection Probability	N	
712402	1-24-00108-DEL	Hunters Hills	A	Spot Call/Second Year	Y	
712402	1-24-00108-DEL	Hunters Hills	B	Spot Call	Y	
712402	1-24-00108-DEL	Hunters Hills	D	Second Year	Y	
712402	1-24-00108-DEL	Hunters Hills	E	Second Year	Y	
712402	1-24-00108-DEL	Hunters Hills	F	Second Year	Y	
712403	1-24-00201-DEL	Good Wil Hunter	A	Detection Probability	N	
712403	1-24-00201-DEL	Good Wil Hunter	B	Detection Probability	N	

THP #	State ID	THP Name	Unit ID	Survey Type	Surveyed in previous year	Spotted owl site within 0.5 mile
712403	1-24-00201-DEL	Good Wil Hunter	C	Detection Probability	N	
712403	1-24-00201-DEL	Good Wil Hunter	D	Detection Probability	N	
712404	1-25-00010-DEL	North Hunter	A	Detection Probability	N	
712404	1-25-00010-DEL	North Hunter	B	Detection Probability	N	
712404	1-25-00010-DEL	North Hunter	C	Detection Probability	N	
712404	1-25-00010-DEL	North Hunter	D	Detection Probability	N	
712404	1-25-00010-DEL	North Hunter	E	Detection Probability	N	
712405	1-25-00100-DEL	Hunter in the Middle	A	Detection Probability	N	
712405	1-25-00100-DEL	Hunter in the Middle	B	Detection Probability	N	
712405	1-25-00100-DEL	Hunter in the Middle	C	Detection Probability	N	
712405	1-25-00100-DEL	Hunter in the Middle	D	Detection Probability	N	
732301	1-24-00030-DEL	Turwar 2023	A	Second Year	Y	
732301	1-24-00030-DEL	Turwar 2023	B	Detection Probability	Y	
732301	1-24-00030-DEL	Turwar 2023	C	Detection Probability	Y	
732301	1-24-00030-DEL	Turwar 2023	E	Detection Probability	Y	
732401	1-24-00118-DEL	Hoppaw Ridge	B	Second Year	Y	
732401	1-24-00118-DEL	Hoppaw Ridge	C	Second Year	Y	
732401	1-24-00118-DEL	Hoppaw Ridge	D	Second Year	Y	
732401	1-24-00118-DEL	Hoppaw Ridge	F	Second Year	Y	
732402	1-25-00017-DEL	Seaview THP	A	Detection Probability	Y	Mynot School
732402	1-25-00017-DEL	Seaview THP	B	Detection Probability	Y	
732403	1-25-00021-DEL	Turpaw	A	Detection Probability	N	
732403	1-25-00021-DEL	Turpaw	B	Detection Probability	N	
732403	1-25-00021-DEL	Turpaw	C	Detection Probability	N	
732403	1-25-00021-DEL	Turpaw	D	Detection Probability	N	

THP #	State ID	THP Name	Unit ID	Survey Type	Surveyed in previous year	Spotted owl site within 0.5 mile
732501	1-25-00098-DEL	West Tepo	A	Detection Probability	N	
732501	1-25-00098-DEL	West Tepo	B	Detection Probability	N	
732501	1-25-00098-DEL	West Tepo	C	Detection Probability	N	
732501	1-25-00098-DEL	West Tepo	D	Detection Probability	N	
732501	1-25-00098-DEL	West Tepo	E	Detection Probability	N	
732501	1-25-00098-DEL	West Tepo	F	Detection Probability	N	
732501	1-25-00098-DEL	West Tepo	G	Detection Probability	N	
732501	1-25-00098-DEL	West Tepo	H	Detection Probability	N	
732501	1-25-00098-DEL	West Tepo	I	Detection Probability	N	
852401	1-25-00132-DEL	Barryland	A	Detection Probability	N	
852401	1-25-00132-DEL	Barryland	B	Detection Probability	N	Hulla Crup Turwar
852401	1-25-00132-DEL	Barryland	C	Detection Probability	N	Hulla Crup Turwar
852401	1-25-00132-DEL	Barryland	D	Detection Probability	N	Hulla Crup Turwar
852401	1-25-00132-DEL	Barryland	E	Detection Probability	N	
852401	1-25-00132-DEL	Barryland	F	Detection Probability	N	
902301	1-24-00047-DEL	Archery Range Exemption	A	Second Year	Y	
902401	1-24-00066-DEL	Some Mor	A	Spot Call	Y	
902402	1-24-00120-DEL	Mor Rock	A	Spot Call	Y	
902402	1-24-00120-DEL	Mor Rock	B	Second Year	Y	
902402	1-24-00120-DEL	Mor Rock	C	Second Year	Y	
902402	1-24-00120-DEL	Mor Rock	D	Second Year	Y	
902402	1-24-00120-DEL	Mor Rock	E	Second Year	Y	
902402	1-24-00120-DEL	Mor Rock	F	Second Year	Y	
932102	1-21-00165-DEL	The Jim Adams	E	Detection Probability	Y	Copper Creek, Rowdy Copper
932102	1-21-00165-DEL	The Jim Adams	F	Detection Probability	Y	Copper Creek, Rowdy Copper

THP #	State ID	THP Name	Unit ID	Survey Type	Surveyed in previous year	Spotted owl site within 0.5 mile
932202	1-23-00081-DEL	WI-700	D	Detection Probability	Y	
932203	1-23-00035-DEL	Rowdy Scraps	A	Spot Call	Y	
932203	1-23-00035-DEL	Rowdy Scraps	B	Spot Call	Y	
932301	1-23-00144-DEL	Dominie Thin	A	Detection Probability	Y	
932301	1-23-00144-DEL	Dominie Thin	B	Detection Probability	Y	
932301	1-23-00144-DEL	Dominie Thin	C	Second Year	Y	
932301	1-23-00144-DEL	Dominie Thin	D	Second Year	Y	
932301	1-23-00144-DEL	Dominie Thin	E	Second Year	Y	
932301	1-23-00144-DEL	Dominie Thin	I	Second Year	Y	
932302	1-23-00180-DEL	Bear Crik	C	Spot Call	Y	
932401	1-24-00189-DEL	Lower Divider	A	Detection Probability	N	Savoy Creek
932401	1-24-00189-DEL	Lower Divider	B	Detection Probability	N	Savoy Creek
932401	1-24-00189-DEL	Lower Divider	C	Detection Probability	N	Savoy Creek
932401	1-24-00189-DEL	Lower Divider	D	Detection Probability	N	
932401	1-24-00189-DEL	Lower Divider	E	Detection Probability	N	
932401	1-24-00189-DEL	Lower Divider	F	Detection Probability	N	
932401	1-24-00189-DEL	Lower Divider	G	Detection Probability	N	
932402	1-25-00095-DEL	Shotgun Winnie	A	Detection Probability	N	
932402	1-25-00095-DEL	Shotgun Winnie	B	Detection Probability	N	
932402	1-25-00095-DEL	Shotgun Winnie	C	Detection Probability	N	
932402	1-25-00095-DEL	Shotgun Winnie	D	Detection Probability	N	
932402	1-25-00095-DEL	Shotgun Winnie	E	Detection Probability	N	
932402	1-25-00095-DEL	Shotgun Winnie	F	Detection Probability	N	
932402	1-25-00095-DEL	Shotgun Winnie	G	Detection Probability	N	
932402	1-25-00095-DEL	Shotgun Winnie	H	Detection Probability	N	

THP #	State ID	THP Name	Unit ID	Survey Type	Surveyed in previous year	Spotted owl site within 0.5 mile
932402	1-25-00095-DEL	Shotgun Winnie	I	Detection Probability	N	Upper SF Winchuck
932402	1-25-00095-DEL	Shotgun Winnie	J	Detection Probability	N	
942301	1-23-00082-DEL	Peacock Creek	B	Detection Probability	Y	Peacock Creek
942301	1-23-00082-DEL	Peacock Creek	D	Detection Probability	Y	Peacock Creek
942302	1-24-00078-DEL	Deadwood	A	Detection Probability	N	
942302	1-24-00078-DEL	Deadwood	B	Detection Probability	N	
942302	1-24-00078-DEL	Deadwood	C	Detection Probability	N	

Spot call survey type refers to units that were cut through the beginning of the 2025 survey period with continuous operations until harvest was complete. Such units were surveyed once per week concurrent with operations until five surveys were completed or less than 10 acres of contiguous timber remained standing. All units that were spot called in 2025 were surveyed in 2024 until 95% probability of detection was achieved.

Detection Probability survey type indicates that a unit was surveyed in 2025 prior to operations until 95% probability of detection was achieved (range 4-6 surveys).

Second Year survey type indicates that a unit was surveyed in the previous year with the detection probability protocol and no owls were detected. Under these circumstances, a second year survey protocol that incorporates the results from the detection probability analysis described in Chapter II of the annual report may be implemented, and four surveys are required to achieve a 95% probability of detecting an owl.

Detection probability & Spot Call or Second Year & Spot Call survey types indicate that a portion of the unit was cut continuously through the beginning of the 2024 survey period followed by a delay in harvest of the remaining portion. The portion of the unit harvested through the beginning of the 2025 survey period received spot call surveys. The portion of the unit that remained was surveyed either using the detection probability protocol or second year surveys before operations continued in 2025.

Appendix II: Raw data for habitat retention measures for individual clearcut harvest units summarized in Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6.

THP#	State ID	Unit	Acres	Pre HRA #	Post HRA #	Pre green trees/acre	Post green trees/acre	Pre snags/acre	Post snags/acre	Pre scorecard trees #	Post scorecard trees #	Large woody debris/acre	Dominance	RMZ and Geo Acres
142001	1-20-00124-HUM	D	42.02	0	0	1.0	7.9	0.10	0.60	6	6	2	Conifer	13.9
142001	1-20-00124-HUM	E	30.52	0	0	1.1	1.1	0.00	0.80	5	6	10	Conifer	8.3
142101	1-22-00173-HUM	B	48.77	0	0	2.0	2.0	0.05	0.05	16	16	3	Conifer	23.0
142101	1-22-00173-HUM	D	22.58	0	0	2.0	2.0	0.50	0.50	4	4	5	Conifer	15.5
172202	1-23-00053-HUM	A	11.95	0	0	2.8	3.0	0.25	0.10	11	10	1	Conifer	3.0
172202	1-23-00053-HUM	B	35.57	0	0	2.5	7.5	1.00	0.01	13	10	1	Conifer	12.0
172202	1-23-00053-HUM	C	21.22	0	1	3.8	4.2	1.00	0.00	53	42	1	Conifer	2.0
172202	1-23-00053-HUM	D	30.23	0	0	2.2	2.6	1.00	1.00	43	36	1	Conifer	9.5
172202	1-23-00053-HUM	E	26.81	0	0	2.7	2.7	1.00	0.10	28	27	1	Conifer	5.0
172202	1-23-00053-HUM	F	10.90	0	0	8.5	8.6	1.00	0.10	35	30	1	Conifer	2.5
172202	1-23-00053-HUM	G	29.74	0	0	2.3	2.4	1.00	0.10	12	8	1	Conifer	5.6
172203	1-23-00034-HUM	C	29.12	0	1	2.0	2.0	0.10	0.10	1	1	0	Conifer	14.5
172301	1-24-00001-HUM	B	29.61	3	3	2.0	2.0	0.30	0.30	35	35	3	Conifer	2.2
172301	1-24-00001-HUM	C	38.10	1	1	3.5	3.5	0.20	0.20	58	58	3	Conifer	3.2
172301	1-24-00001-HUM	D	22.08	0	0	1.0	1.0	0.20	0.20	5	5	3	Conifer	3.9
172301	1-24-00001-HUM	E	38.50	0	0	3.1	3.1	0.20	0.20	9	9	3	Conifer	10.7
172301	1-24-00001-HUM	F	28.12	2	2	1.3	1.3	0.20	0.20	19	19	3	Conifer	1.6
172301	1-24-00001-HUM	G	31.22	0	0	1.5	1.5	0.20	0.20	0	0	3	Conifer	10.9
172301	1-24-00001-HUM	H	40.45	0	0	4.3	4.3	0.20	0.20	11	11	3	Conifer	8.7
192201	1-23-00019-HUM	A	41.20	0	0	1.0	1.0	0.00	0.00	1	1	0	Conifer	10.2
192201	1-23-00019-HUM	C	26.93	0	0	1.0	1.0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	Conifer	0.0
241901	1-20-00019-HUM	D	18.34	0	0	2.0	2.0	0.50	0.50	18	18	0.1	Conifer	7.3
242201	1-22-00118-HUM	B	28.78	0	0	2.0	2.0	0.10	0.10	21	39	1	Conifer	0.0
242201	1-22-00118-HUM	C	33.16	1	1	2.0	2.0	0.10	0.10	15	21	1	Conifer	4.0
262002	1-21-00019-HUM	A	49.91	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	Conifer	15.6
262101	1-22-00038-HUM	F	26.59	0	0	0.9	0.85	0.00	2.00	5	1	1	Conifer	4.8

THP#	State ID	Unit	Acres	Pre HRA #	Post HRA #	Pre green trees/acre	Post green trees/acre	Pre snags/acre	Post snags/acre	Pre scorecard trees #	Post scorecard trees #	Large woody debris/acre	Dominance	RMZ and Geo Acres
262102	1-22-00194-HUM	D	30.64	0	0	3.1	3.1	0.30	0.30	31	31	1	Hardwood	9.0
262303	1-24-00035-HUM	A	54.62	0	0	2.0	2.0	0.50	0.30	20	20	2	Conifer	18.9
262303	1-24-00035-HUM	B	46.95	0	0	1.8	1.8	0.50	0.50	20	20	0.2	Conifer	10.22
262303	1-24-00035-HUM	C	38.42	0	0	0.8	0.8	0.50	0.30	30	25	0.2	Conifer	11.94
262303	1-24-00035-HUM	D	23.79	0	0	1.0	1.0	0.30	0.30	15	15	0.3	Conifer	8.25
272301	1-23-00179-HUM	C	33.51	0	0	2.0	2.0	0.10	0.10	0	0	0.5	Conifer	2.06
272301	1-23-00179-HUM	H	32.84	0	0	2.0	2.0	0.10	0.10	0	0	0.5	Conifer	1.94
272301	1-23-00179-HUM	I	36.15	0	0	2.0	2.0	0.10	0.10	0	0	0.5	Conifer	5.09
272301	1-23-00179-HUM	J	31.84	0	0	2.0	2.0	0.10	0.10	6	6	0.5	Conifer	7.38
272301	1-23-00179-HUM	K	34.59	0	0	2.0	2.0	0.10	0.01	1	1	0.5	Conifer	4.14
272302	1-23-00129-HUM	A	39.53	0	0	2.5	2.5	0.30	0.30	48	48	3	Hardwood	11.55
272302	1-23-00129-HUM	B	26.37	2	2	1.0	1.0	0.10	0.10	0	0	2	Conifer	1.01
272302	1-23-00129-HUM	C	36.31	0	0	1.9	1.9	0.20	0.20	14	14	2	Conifer	11.00
272302	1-23-00129-HUM	D	25.23	5	5	2.0	2.0	0.10	0.10	0	0	1.5	Conifer	0.00
272302	1-23-00129-HUM	E	36.31	0	0	2.0	2.0	0.20	0.20	14	14	3	Conifer	12.07
402301	1-23-00127-HUM	A	36.55	0	0	3.0	3.0	0.30	0.30	8	8	3	Conifer	17.15
402301	1-23-00127-HUM	D	45.04	0	0	2.1	2.1	0.30	0.30	24	24	3	Conifer	11.70
422201	1-23-00055-HUM	C	30.23	0	0	2.0	2.0	0.10	0.00	5	4	0.5	Conifer	13.69
422201	1-23-00055-HUM	E	10.43	1	1	1.0	4.0	0.10	0.30	8	7	0.5	Conifer	0.74
422201	1-23-00055-HUM	F	35.78	1	1	2.9	10.6	0.10	0.30	48	46	1	Conifer	1.14
422301	1-24-00114-HUM	A	27.49	0	0	2.0	2.0	1.00	0.30	21	21	1	Conifer	0.86
422301	1-24-00114-HUM	B	35.97	0	0	2.0	2.0	1.00	0.30	10	9	1	Conifer	8.27
422301	1-24-00114-HUM	C	30.23	0	0	2.0	2.0	1.00	0.30	3	3	1	Conifer	7.86
422301	1-24-00114-HUM	D	16.37	0	0	2.0	2.0	1.00	0.30	1	1	1	Conifer	0.00
422301	1-24-00114-HUM	E	10.43	0	0	2.0	2.0	1.00	0.30	11	11	1	Conifer	0.00
422301	1-24-00114-HUM	F	35.78	0	0	2.0	2.0	1.00	0.30	36	36	1	Conifer	11.89
422401	1-24-00104-HUM	A	27.90	0	0	2.4	2.6	2.00	0.10	0	0	2	Conifer	6.47

THP#	State ID	Unit	Acres	Pre HRA #	Post HRA #	Pre green trees/acre	Post green trees/acre	Pre snags/acre	Post snags/acre	Pre scorecard trees #	Post scorecard trees #	Large woody debris/acre	Dominance	RMZ and Geo Acres
422401	1-24-00104-HUM	B	20.91	1	1	2.0	2.0	2.00	0.4	1	1	4	Conifer	1.06
422401	1-24-00104-HUM	C	24.28	0	0	2.6	2.6	1.00	0.48	2	1	3	Conifer	0.33
422401	1-24-00104-HUM	D	37.03	0	0	0.8	0.8	1.00	0.30	0	0	5	Conifer	9.62
422401	1-24-00104-HUM	E	32.04	0	0	1.9	1.9	2.00	0.18	4	3	1	Conifer	9.15
432203	1-23-00001-HUM	C	31.89	0	0	2.0	2.0	0.00	0.00	4	2	5	Conifer	4.98
432401	1-24-00193-HUM	A	32.79	0	0	1.6	1.6	0.50	0.10	7	7	1	Conifer	3.51
432401	1-24-00193-HUM	B	23.47	0	0	2.0	2.0	0.50	0.10	1	1	1	Conifer	5.12
442301	1-24-00024-HUM	E	38.54	0	0	2.3	2.3	1.00	0.10	44	38	3	Conifer	7.46
442301	1-24-00024-HUM	F	32.19	0	0	2.1	2.1	1.00	0.10	57	49	1.5	Conifer	9.56
452301	1-23-00146-HUM	C	27.36	1	1	2.0	3.0	0.25	0.10	2	2	2	Conifer	0.00
472201	1-22-00144-HUM	B	32.43	0	0	3.8	3.9	0.60	0.40	42	49	1.3	Conifer	10.41
472202	1-23-00109-HUM	A	26.88	0	0	2.2	2.2	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	Conifer	8.54
472203	1-23-00068-HUM	A	27.38	1	1	2.1	2.1	0.20	0.20	2	2	3	Conifer	2.52
472203	1-23-00068-HUM	B	30.88	0	0	1.7	1.7	0.20	0.20	0	0	3	Conifer	3.89
472203	1-23-00068-HUM	C	38.49	1	1	1.6	1.6	0.20	0.20	1	1	3	Conifer	13.70
472203	1-23-00068-HUM	D	29.32	0	0	1.5	1.5	0.20	0.20	0	0	3	Conifer	4.25
472303	1-23-00124-HUM	B	32.75	0	0	1.4	1.4	0.10	0.10	2	0	1	Conifer	9.59
472304	1-23-00173-HUM	B	40.67	0	0	3.0	3.0	0.60	0.46	10	10	12	Conifer	10.99
472304	1-23-00173-HUM	C	44.00	0	0	3.1	3.1	0.40	0.7	20	20	9	Conifer	19.12
472305	1-23-00181-HUM	A	34.61	3	3	0.2	0.2	0.30	0.30	4	4	0	Conifer	2.36
472305	1-23-00181-HUM	B	34.35	2	2	2.0	2.0	0.50	0.50	2	2	0	Conifer	2.34
472305	1-23-00181-HUM	C	35.58	0	0	2.3	2.3	0.50	0.50	6	2	0	Conifer	0.00
482102	1-22-00018-HUM	A	24.57	0	0	3.3	3.3	1.00	0.10	15	15	1	Conifer	3.79
482201	1-23-00089-HUM	C	30.60	0	0	2.0	2.0	0.50	0.50	13	13	1	Conifer	3.31
482301	1-23-00147-HUM	A	35.08	4	4	2.0	2.0	0.25	0.25	0	0	1	Conifer	0.50
482301	1-23-00147-HUM	B	27.72	1	1	2.0	2.0	0.25	0.25	1	1	1	Conifer	0.00
482301	1-23-00147-HUM	C	55.78	0	0	1.8	1.8	0.25	0.25	21	21	1	Conifer	22.95

THP#	State ID	Unit	Acres	Pre HRA #	Post HRA #	Pre green trees/acre	Post green trees/acre	Pre snags/acre	Post snags/acre	Pre scorecard trees #	Post scorecard trees #	Large woody debris/acre	Dominance	RMZ and Geo Acres
482301	1-23-00147-HUM	D	27.57	1	1	2.0	2.0	0.25	0.25	12	12	1	Conifer	2.05
482301	1-23-00147-HUM	F	40.28	0	0	2.0	2.0	0.25	0.25	0	0	1	Conifer	9.54
482302	1-24-00073-HUM	A	35.58	1	1	2.0	2.0	0.00	0.00	1	0	3	Conifer	3.68
482302	1-24-00073-HUM	B	33.23	1	1	2.0	2.0	1.00	0.00	8	3	3	Conifer	2.62
482302	1-24-00073-HUM	D	34.94	1	1	2.0	2.0	1.00	0.00	17	12	3	Conifer	1.16
482302	1-24-00073-HUM	E	46.71	0	0	2.0	2.0	1.00	0.00	7	1	3	Conifer	15.52
482401	1-24-00110-HUM	A	43.84	0	0	2.0	2.0	2.00	0.00	18	17	3	Conifer	20.63
482401	1-24-00110-HUM	D	33.99	1	1	2.0	2.0	2.00	0.00	14	14	3	Conifer	6.16
482401	1-24-00110-HUM	F	25.15	2	2	2.0	2.0	1.00	0.00	3	3	3	Conifer	0.00
512101	1-22-00028-HUM	A	32.76	0	0	4.0	4.0	0.10	0.10	1	1	2	Conifer	11.00
512101	1-22-00028-HUM	B	40.60	0	0	3.0	3.0	0.10	0.10	0	0	0	Conifer	16.00
512101	1-22-00028-HUM	E	26.04	0	0	4.7	4.7	0.20	0.20	0	0	1.5	Conifer	3.50
512101	1-22-00028-HUM	F	26.00	0	0	4.6	4.6	0.10	0.10	2	2	2	Conifer	7.00
512101	1-22-00028-HUM	H	38.95	0	0	2.0	2.0	0.10	0.10	1	1	2	Conifer	17.00
512201	1-23-00182-HUM	A	25.25	0	0	2.0	2.0	0.00	0.00	22	22	5	Conifer	6.00
512201	1-23-00182-HUM	B	30.10	0	0	2.0	2.0	0.00	0.00	23	23	5	Conifer	10.00
512201	1-23-00182-HUM	E	37.39	0	0	2.0	2.0	0.00	0.00	21	17	5	Conifer	4.28
512201	1-23-00182-HUM	F	39.58	0	0	2.0	2.0	0.00	0.00	11	9	5	Conifer	7.50
512301	1-24-00132-HUM	A	45.08	0	0	2.0	2.0	0.25	0.25	1	1	1.5	Conifer	10.30
512301	1-24-00132-HUM	B	20.14	0	0	3.3	3.3	0.25	0.25	3	3	2	Conifer	2.54
512301	1-24-00132-HUM	C	31.63	1	1	3.5	3.5	0.25	0.25	12	12	1.5	Conifer	3.26
512301	1-24-00132-HUM	D	47.34	0	0	2.5	2.5	0.25	0.25	25	25	2.5	Conifer	15.10
512301	1-24-00132-HUM	E	47.76	0	0	2.3	2.3	0.25	0.25	28	28	2	Conifer	23.95
512401	1-24-00163-HUM	B	20.52	0	0	2.4	2.4	0.20	0.20	8	8	0.5	Conifer	2.50
512401	1-24-00163-HUM	C	42.58	0	0	3.5	3.5	0.30	0.30	84	84	1	Hardwood	12.00
512402	1-25-00003-HUM	B	07.40	0	0	2.9	2.9	0.30	0.30	11	11	1.5	Hardwood	1.50
512402	1-25-00003-HUM	D	16.89	0	0	3.5	3.5	0.30	0.30	23	23	2	Conifer	4.50

THP#	State ID	Unit	Acres	Pre HRA #	Post HRA #	Pre green trees/acre	Post green trees/acre	Pre snags/acre	Post snags/acre	Pre scorecard trees #	Post scorecard trees #	Large woody debris/acre	Dominance	RMZ and Geo Acres
512402	1-25-00003-HUM	E	08.40	0	0	4.8	4.8	0.50	0.50	12	12	3	Conifer	1.50
512402	1-25-00003-HUM	F	21.01	0	0	2.4	2.4	0.20	0.20	2	2	2	Conifer	2.00
512402	1-25-00003-HUM	I	28.95	2	2	1.8	1.8	0.20	0.20	33	33	3	Conifer	2.00
561903	1-21-00001-HUM	F	25.01	0	0	2.0	2.0	0.25	0.25	27	40	1	Conifer	4.80
561903	1-21-00001-HUM	G	32.92	0	0	2.0	2.0	0.25	0.25	44	30	1	Conifer	3.50
562201	1-23-00125-HUM	A	31.35	0	0	2.5	2.5	0.50	0.25	16	14	0.25	Conifer	5.00
562201	1-23-00125-HUM	E	31.23	0	0	2.8	2.8	0.50	0.25	27	27	1.3	Conifer	14.50
562201	1-23-00125-HUM	H	32.91	0	0	1.9	1.9	0.50	0.35	19	18	1	Conifer	19.00
562302	1-23-00123-HUM	D	33.84	0	0	1.9	1.9	0.25	0.50	4	4	8	Conifer	5.50
562302	1-23-00123-HUM	E	29.41	0	0	2.2	2.2	1.00	0.50	14	14	2	Conifer	14.50
562302	1-23-00123-HUM	G	24.09	0	0	3.3	3.5	1.00	1.25	30	30	1.5	Conifer	3.00
562302	1-23-00123-HUM	H	38.94	0	0	1.8	2.4	0.25	0.60	37	34	0.8	Conifer	12.50
562303	1-23-00092-HUM	G	57.94	0	0	2.0	2.0	0.50	0.00	24	20	0.25	Conifer	27.50
562304	1-23-00185-HUM	A	19.47	0	0	2.0	2.0	0.25	0.25	5	5	5	Conifer	3.00
562304	1-23-00185-HUM	B	27.35	1	1	2.0	2.0	0.25	0.25	19	19	4	Conifer	2.50
562304	1-23-00185-HUM	C	24.65	0	0	2.0	2.0	0.25	0.25	18	18	4	Conifer	6.00
562304	1-23-00185-HUM	D	32.03	0	0	2.0	2.0	0.25	0.25	24	24	3	Conifer	4.50
562304	1-23-00185-HUM	F	32.75	0	0	2.0	2.0	0.25	0.25	3	3	3	Conifer	5.50
562401	1-24-00081-HUM	A	31.98	0	0	3.0	3.0	0.50	0.50	17	17	3	Conifer	4.50
562401	1-24-00081-HUM	B	24.82	0	0	2.5	2.5	0.20	0.20	11	11	3	Conifer	3.50
562401	1-24-00081-HUM	C	24.83	0	0	2.3	2.3	0.20	0.20	15	15	3	Conifer	2.50
562402	1-24-00156-HUM	B	29.37	0	0	1.9	1.9	0.50	1.20	1	6	1.8	Conifer	16.00
562402	1-24-00156-HUM	C	33.01	0	0	1.3	1.3	0.20	0.10	4	5	0.25	Conifer	10.00
562402	1-24-00156-HUM	D	38.29	0	0	2.4	2.4	0.20	0.40	12	25	1	Conifer	15.50
562402	1-24-00156-HUM	E	47.86	0	0	1.6	1.8	0.40	0.75	1	14	1	Conifer	29.50
562403	1-25-00006-HUM	A	06.43	0	0	2.0	5.0	0.75	0.75	9	9	1	Conifer	0.60
612201	1-22-00158-HUM	B	12.59	0	0	2.0	2.0	0.50	0.10	2	2	0.25	Conifer	3.50

THP#	State ID	Unit	Acres	Pre HRA #	Post HRA #	Pre green trees/acre	Post green trees/acre	Pre snags/acre	Post snags/acre	Pre scorecard trees #	Post scorecard trees #	Large woody debris/acre	Dominance	RMZ and Geo Acres
612201	1-22-00158-HUM	G	44.39	0	0	3.0	3.0	0.50	0.10	38	30	0.5	Conifer	15.50
612301	1-24-00091-HUM	A	45.29	0	0	3.5	3.5	0.50	0.30	67	62	0.4	Conifer	15.50
612301	1-24-00091-HUM	D	33.00	0	0	2.4	2.7	0.30	1.80	10	10	2.6	Conifer	11.53
612301	1-24-00091-HUM	G	19.89	0	0	3.9	3.9	0.10	1.10	20	18	2	Conifer	11.77
662101	1-23-00008-DEL	B	14.44	1	1	2.0	2.0	0.50	0.10	0	0	0.5	Conifer	1.50
662201	1-23-00091-DEL	A	37.22	0	0	2.5	4.0	0.50	0.25	19	18	0.25	Conifer	6.00
662201	1-23-00091-DEL	B	23.48	1	1	2.6	4.0	0.50	0.25	11	11	0.25	Conifer	0.50
662201	1-23-00091-DEL	C	36.56	0	0	2.6	3.0	0.50	0.50	4	4	0.25	Conifer	6.50
662401	1-24-00198-DEL	D	30.42	0	0	2.0	2.0	0.25	0.25	3	3	3	Conifer	8.50
662401	1-24-00198-DEL	E	18.45	0	0	2.0	2.0	0.25	0.25	6	6	4	Conifer	1.50
662401	1-24-00198-DEL	F	27.51	0	0	2.0	2.0	0.25	0.25	3	3	4	Conifer	4.00
662401	1-24-00198-DEL	G	21.18	0	0	2.0	2.0	0.25	0.25	4	4	3	Conifer	3.50
672001	1-21-00089-HUM	A	24.27	1	1	2.0	2.0	0.50	0.50	2	2	3	Conifer	2.50
672001	1-21-00089-HUM	B	17.42	0	0	2.0	2.0	0.50	0.50	0	0	5	Conifer	3.00
672001	1-21-00089-HUM	D	24.48	0	0	2.0	2.0	0.50	0.50	7	7	3	Conifer	9.00
672001	1-21-00089-HUM	E	21.33	0	0	2.0	2.0	0.50	0.50	0	0	3	Conifer	6.00
702001	1-21-00005-DEL	A	32.35	0	0	1.8	1.8	0.25	0.30	2	2	0.6	Conifer	6.50
702001	1-21-00005-DEL	E	19.75	0	0	2.0	3.0	0.25	0.75	8	8	1	Conifer	2.00
712103	1-21-00189-DEL	A	17.86	0	0	2.0	2.0	0.50	0.50	1	1	3	Conifer	9.00
712105	1-22-00167-DEL	A	40.63	0	0	2.0	2.0	0.50	0.50	2	2	4	Conifer	14.00
712201	1-23-00010-DEL	D	31.06	0	0	2.0	2.0	0.25	0.25	0	0	5	Conifer	16.05
712202	1-24-00072-DEL	A	59.06	0	0	2.0	2.0	0.50	0.00	6	5	0.1	Conifer	30.36
712202	1-24-00072-DEL	B	38.13	0	0	2.0	2.0	0.50	0.00	3	3	0.1	Conifer	11.58
712301	1-24-00009-DEL	C	42.70	0	0	1.0	1.0	0.50	0.10	7	2	0.1	Conifer	8.92
712301	1-24-00009-DEL	D	30.14	0	0	2.0	2.0	0.50	0.10	16	15	0.2	Conifer	4.45
712301	1-24-00009-DEL	E	25.59	0	0	2.0	2.0	0.50	0.00	4	3	0	Conifer	8.41
712301	1-24-00009-DEL	F	45.55	0	0	2.0	2.0	0.50	0.00	9	7	0.1	Conifer	18.02

THP#	State ID	Unit	Acres	Pre HRA #	Post HRA #	Pre green trees/acre	Post green trees/acre	Pre snags/acre	Post snags/acre	Pre scorecard trees #	Post scorecard trees #	Large woody debris/acre	Dominance	RMZ and Geo Acres
712402	1-24-00108-DEL	B	26.82	0	0	2.0	2.0	0.00	0.00	3	3	0.1	Conifer	7.48
712402	1-24-00108-DEL	C	35.06	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	14	12	0.1	Conifer	9.94
712402	1-24-00108-DEL	D	23.02	0	0	2.0	2.0	0.00	0.00	9	9	0	Conifer	8.50
732301	1-24-00030-DEL	C	33.14	0	0	2.0	2.0	0.25	0.25	12	12	5	Conifer	3.00
732301	1-24-00030-DEL	D	27.45	0	0	2.0	2.0	0.25	0.25	2	2	5	Conifer	6.50
732301	1-24-00030-DEL	E	29.85	0	0	2.0	2.0	0.25	0.25	13	13	5	Conifer	7.00
732401	1-24-00118-DEL	A	19.58	0	0	2.0	2.0	0.25	0.25	23	23	6	Conifer	2.00
732401	1-24-00118-DEL	E	34.93	1	1	2.0	2.0	0.25	0.25	16	16	6	Conifer	3.00
902401	1-24-00066-DEL	A	16.72	0	0	0.1	0.1	0.40	0.40	2	2	0.5	Conifer	4.00
902401	1-24-00066-DEL	B	18.63	0	0	0.6	0.6	0.20	0.20	1	1	0.2	Conifer	2.50
902402	1-24-00120-DEL	A	35.13	0	2	2.0	2.0	0.50	0.50	0	0	0.1	Conifer	3.85
902402	1-24-00120-DEL	B	12.48	0	2	0.0	0.0	0.50	0.50	0	0	0.1	Conifer	1.55
902402	1-24-00120-DEL	C	33.50	0	2	1.0	1.0	0.50	0.50	0	0	0.1	Conifer	3.90
932203	1-23-00035-DEL	A	37.89	0	0	1.8	1.8	1.00	0.50	34	24	3	Conifer	8.31
932203	1-23-00035-DEL	B	19.81	0	0	1.5	1.5	1.50	1.50	8	8	3	Conifer	6.49
932203	1-23-00035-DEL	C	33.24	0	0	1.0	1.0	0.00	0.00	8	8	1	Conifer	5.73
932203	1-23-00035-DEL	E	18.90	0	0	2.0	2.0	0.50	0.50	0	20	3	Conifer	3.95
932203	1-23-00035-DEL	F	08.43	1	1	0.5	0.5	0.50	0.50	4	4	2	Conifer	4.11
932203	1-23-00035-DEL	G	16.01	0	0	2.8	2.8	0.50	0.50	10	10	2	Conifer	6.89
932302	1-23-00180-DEL	B	30.71	0	0	2.0	2.0	0.10	0.10	28	27	0.5	Conifer	8.60
932302	1-23-00180-DEL	C	32.99	1	1	2.0	2.0	0.10	0.10	10	10	1	Conifer	3.42
942201	1-22-00141-DEL	D	44.39	0	0	3.7	3.7	0.50	0.50	5	5	1	Conifer	15.93
942301	1-23-00082-DEL	C	33.49	0	0	2.1	2.1	0.10	0.10	2	2	5	Conifer	6.87
942301	1-23-00082-DEL	E	42.58	0	0	1.6	1.6	0.30	0.30	8	8	1	Conifer	11.57
942301	1-23-00082-DEL	F	36.92	0	1	2.1	2.1	0.50	0.50	8	8	5	Conifer	8.92
942302	1-24-00078-DEL	A	17.35	0	0	2.0	2.0	0.50	0.50	6	5	0.5	Conifer	2.20
942302	1-24-00078-DEL	B	31.86	0	0	2.0	2.0	0.50	0.50	13	13	1	Conifer	9.96

Appendix III. Vacant and Recolonized owl sites on the Green Diamond Resource Company study area, 1993-2025.

Site Name	Year(s) Vacant	Year(s) Recolonized
4107	1997, 2023	2010
4128	1995	2010
4230 #2	1994, 2025	2010
4300	1996	2011
4800	2014	
4850	2008	
4910	2021	
6007	1994, 2000	1997, 2001
6000 CF	2019	
6400	2007	
6600	2000, 2025	2004
6610	2013	2015
7000	2005	2006
A400	2001	
Aldo Dusi	2000	2003
Ambrose	2025	
Arrow Mills	2009	
B.C. Powerline	1996, 2025	2014
B1200	1998	
Bald Mt. Creek	2008	
Beaver West	2025	
Bear Gulch	2002	
Big Lagoon Mill	2007	
Blue Creek Cabin	2009	
Boulder Creek #1	1998	2011
Boulder Creek #3	2007, 2025	2008
Boulder Creek #4	2000	2012
Boulder Creek #5	2007, 2021	2010
Boulder Creek #6	2020	2021
Boundary Creek	2002	2005
Bradshaw	2007	
Bug Creek	2000	
Butler Ridge	2010	
C2300	1998	2001
Cabin North	2001	
Cal Barrel	2012	2019
Camp Bauer	2008	2009
Canyon Creek #2	2000	
Canyon North	2023	2024
Coyote North	2025	

Site Name	Year(s) Vacant	Year(s) Recolonized
Coyote Park	2018	
Crowsfoot	2005	
Cuddeback	2025	
D100	1999	2023
Dandy Creek	2005	
Deer Creek	1999	
Denman	1995, 2009	2002, 2020
Devil's Creek	1994	1999
Dolf Creek	1998	
Dolly Varden	2009	
Dominie Creek	1994	
Dominie Dogleg	2025	
East Fork Hunter	2024	
East Goodman	2016	
Eighteen Creek	2001	
Fern Prairie	2025	
Fernwood	2024	
Fickle Hill Devil	2017	
Fielder Creek	2002	2020
GAP	2007	
Garrett Creek	2025	
Girls Camp	1997, 2021	2013, 2022
Girls Camp North	2001	
Graham Creek	2019	2025
Graham Ridge	2000, 2017	2013
Graham West	1997	
H132	1995	
Hancorne Prairie	1999	
Hancorne Ranch	2025	
Hulla Crup Turwar	2025	
Humbug South	1997	
Hunter 100	2017	
Hunter 110	1999	2018
Hunter 240	2025	
Hunter 300	1999, 2008, 2015	2003, 2010
Hunter 400	2024	
Hunter 410	1996	
Hunter 510	1996, 2019	2014
HWY 101	2013	2025
Jacoby Barnum	2003	
Johnson Creek	2025	
K&K 1400	2000	
K&K 400	2001	

Site Name	Year(s) Vacant	Year(s) Recolonized
K&K 600	2001	
Klamath Mill	2011	
L2000	1996	
Lindsay Creek	1998	
Liscom Hill	2001	
Little Boulder Creek	2018	
Little Deer Creek	1997	1998
Little River #1	2010	
Little River #2	2015, 2025	2016
Little Surpur	2001	
Lower Beach Creek	2012	2014
Lower Dolf Creek	2016	
Lower McCloud Creek	2025	
Lower Pardee	2020	
Lower Roach	1995, 2007	1996, 2021
Lower SF Winchuck	2017	
Lower Simpson	2014	2016
Lower South Fork #1	2004	
Lower South Fork #2	2014	
Lower Stevens Creek	2012	
Lower Tulley Creek	2003, 2015	2007
Lucchesi SPI	2004	2017
Lupton Creek #1	2025	
Lupton Creek #2	2001, 2005	2002, 2006, 2009
M1150	1995	1996
Mad River STS	2025	
Madrone Creek	1997, 2007	2001
Madrone South	2008, 2020	2015
Maple B.L. #1	2002	
Maple Creek Bridge	2007	2009
Mather #2	2002	2006
McDonald Creek	2001	
McGarvey Creek	1998	
Mettah Creek #1	1994	
Mettah Creek #2	1999	
Middle Ribar	2010	2015
Middle Tulley Creek	1996	
Mill West	2000, 2019	2015
Miller Ridge	2019	
M-Line Creek	2009	
Morek Creek	2007, 2025	2009
Morgan Creek	2008	2011
Mt. Andy	2018	

Site Name	Year(s) Vacant	Year(s) Recolonized
Mynot School	2025	
NF1300	2007, 2018	2009
Noisy Creek	1996, 2014	1997, 2025
Noname Creek	2015	2024
North Fork Maple Creek	2004	
Notchkoo	1996	1997
Nursery	2018	
Old 299 #2	2006	
Old 299 Pine Creek	2018, 2023	2020
Omagar Creek	2003	
Panther Creek	2020	
Panther East	2005	
Pardee Creek	1995	
Pecwan Creek	2015	
Pollock Creek #1	1995	
Pollnow Peak	2020	
Powerline East	2015, 2021	2017
Powerline North	2019	2021
Puter Creek	2019	
Quarry Creek	2011	2013
R-8-1	2009	2011
R13	2004, 2022	2009
R1400	2008	2021
R15	2008	
Rattlesnake Ranch	2020	2022
Redwood House	2006, 2023	2010
R-Line	2021	
Roach LP	1998	
Rock Ranch	2004	2017
Rocky Gulch	2000	
Rowdy Creek	1992	
Ryan Creek	2022	
S12	1999	
Salmon Creek #4	1996	2009
Sampson	1993	
SF Ah Pah Creek	2003	
Snow Camp Creek	2009	
Stevens Creek East	2023	
Stevens Creek SPI	2021	
Sullivan Gulch	2025	
Summit West	1997	
Sunny Slope	2022	
Surpur Creek	1998	

Site Name	Year(s) Vacant	Year(s) Recolonized
Surpur Mouth	1996	
T-Line	2022	
T300	2003,	2004
Tectah Mouth	2001	
Terwer 200	2001	
Three Cabins	2014	
Tilley Windy	2025	
Tip Top Ridge	2025	
Tom Creek	2002	
Toss-Off South	2006	
Tree Farm	2003, 2012	2004, 2013
Tree Farm North	1996	2003
Trouble Creek Turwar	2018	
Turwar CF	2022	
Twin Lakes Kinsey	2019	
U10	2000	
U700	1997	
Upper Beach Creek	2016	
Upper Bear Gulch	2017	
Upper Devil's Creek	2015	
Upper Little River	2009, 2018	2015
Upper Maple BL	2011, 2024	2016
Upper Maple Creek	1995	2009
Upper Morgan	2008	
Upper Palmer Creek	2025	
Upper Pardee	1997, 2022	2019
Upper Ribar	2002, 2025	2022
Upper Roach Creek	2002	2012
Upper South Fork #1	2012	
Upper South Fork #2	2002	
Upper Tulley Creek	1999	
Van Cleave South	2025	
W. Goodman Prairie	2001	
W100	2025	
W302	2025	
W400	1998, 2021	2008
West Fork Stevens	2006	
Weyerhauser Shop	2000	
Wiggins Cabin	2025	
Williams Ridge	1998, 2006, 2025	2002, 2013
Windy North	2025	
Windy Point	2006, 2023	2010
Wiregrass 200	2018	

Site Name	Year(s) Vacant	Year(s) Recolonized
Wiregrass Ridge	2025	
WM1600	1998	
WM200	2008	
WM400	2025	

Appendix IV. List of site names, matching state master owl numbers, site status, and barred owl influence for northern spotted owl sites located on the Green Diamond demographic study area and/or the Green Diamond ownership in 2025.

Site	Master Owl Number	Site Status	Barred Owl Influence
4076	HUM0207	Occupied Perennial	Yes
4107	HUM0201	Vacant	No
4128	HUM0202	Occupied Perennial	Yes
4230 #1	HUM0200	Occupied Perennial	Yes
4230 #2	HUM0206	Vacant	No
4300	HUM0208	Occupied Perennial	No
4800	HUM1016	Occupied Perennial	No
4850	HUM0217	Vacant	No
4851	HUM0182	Unoccupied Perennial	Yes
4910	HUM1030	Vacant	No
5700	HUM0211	Occupied Perennial	No
6000 CF	HUM0056	Vacant	No
6007	HUM0856	Occupied Perennial	No
6400	HUM0216	Vacant	No
6600	HUM0300	Vacant	No
6610	HUM0217	Occupied Perennial	No
7000	HUM0214	Unoccupied Perennial	Yes
A400	DNT0124	Vacant	No
Aldo Dusi	HUM0397	Occupied Perennial	Yes
Ambrose	HUM0682	Vacant	No
Arrow Mills	DNT0069	Vacant	No
B.C. Powerline	HUM0663	Vacant	No
B1200	HUM0431	Vacant	No
Bald Mt. Creek	HUM0291	Vacant	No
Bear Creek	HUM0465	Occupied Perennial	Yes
Bear Gulch	HUM0577	Vacant	No
Beaver Creek	HUM0409	Unoccupied Perennial	Yes
Beaver West	HUM0675	Vacant	No
Big Lagoon Mill	HUM0518	Vacant	No
Blue Blossom	HUM1029	Unoccupied Perennial	Yes
Blue Slide Creek	HUM0378	Occupied Perennial	No
Blue Slide North	HUM0740	Unknown	No
Boulder Creek #1	HUM0383	Occupied Perennial	Yes
Boulder Creek #2	HUM0384	Unoccupied Perennial	Yes
Boulder Creek #3	HUM0385	Vacant	No
Boulder Creek #4	HUM0663	Occupied Perennial	No

Site	Master Owl Number	Site Status	Barred Owl Influence
Boulder Creek #5	HUM0857	Vacant	No
Boulder Creek #6	HUM1123	Unoccupied Perennial	No
Boulder Creek #7	HUM1124	Occupied Perennial	Yes
Boundary Creek	HUM0204	Occupied Perennial	No
Bradshaw	DNT0035	Vacant	No
Butler Ridge	HUM0391	Vacant	No
C2300	HUM0312	Occupied Perennial	No
Cal Barrel	HUM0265	Unoccupied Perennial	Yes
Cal Barrel Washout	HUM0464	Occupied Perennial	No
Camp Bauer	HUM0233	Occupied Perennial	Yes
Camp Gate	HUM1022	Unoccupied Perennial	Yes
Camp Gate North	HUM0382	Unoccupied Perennial	Yes
Camp Gate South	HUM0380	Occupied Perennial	Yes
Canyon Creek #1	HUM0181	Occupied Perennial	No
Canyon Creek #2	HUM0302	Vacant	No
Canyon North	HUM0737	Occupied Perennial	No
Christmas Tree Prairie	HUM1179	Unoccupied Perennial	No
Clear Creek	HUM0438	Occupied Perennial	Yes
Cool Springs	HUM0738	Unknown	No
Copper Creek	DNT0005	Occupied Perennial	Yes
Coyote Creek #2	Not Assigned	Newly Colonized	No
Coyote North	HUM0411	Vacant	No
Coyote Park	HUM0456	Vacant	No
Crowsfoot	HUM0978	Vacant	No
Cuddeback	HUM1148	Vacant	No
D100	DNT0100	Unoccupied Perennial	Yes
Dandy Creek	DNT0123	Vacant	No
Davis Creek	HUM0449	Unoccupied Perennial	Yes
Delilah Creek	DNT0155	Unoccupied Perennial	Yes
Denman Creek	HUM0285	Occupied Perennial	Yes
Devil's Creek	HUM0215	Occupied Perennial	Yes
Dick Bird	HUM0284	Unoccupied Perennial	Yes
Dolf Creek	HUM1043	Vacant	No
Dolly Varden	HUM0334	Vacant	No
Dominie Creek	DNT0054	Vacant	No
Dominie Dogleg	DNT0159	Vacant	No
Dominie Winchuck	DNT0165	Occupied Perennial	Yes
Dry Creek	HUM0210	Unoccupied Perennial	Yes
East Fork Hunter	DNT0095	Vacant	No
East Goodman	HUM1001	Vacant	No

Site	Master Owl Number	Site Status	Barred Owl Influence
EBF	HUM0236	Occupied Perennial	Yes
Eighteen Creek	HUM0919	Vacant	No
Fern Prairie	HUM1100	Vacant	No
Fernwood	HUM0487	Vacant	No
Fickle Hill Devil	HUM1093	Vacant	No
Fickle Jacoby	HUM1149	Occupied Perennial	No
Fielder Creek	HUM0337	Unoccupied Perennial	No
Freeman	HUM0301	Occupied Perennial	No
GAP	HUM0472	Vacant	No
Garrett Creek	HUM0410	Vacant	No
Garrett South	HUM0677	Unoccupied Perennial	Yes
Gilbert Creek	DNT0162	Occupied Perennial	No
Girls Camp	HUM0379	Unoccupied Perennial	Yes
Graham Creek	HUM0374	Recolonized	No
Graham Ridge	HUM0578	Vacant	No
Graham West	HUM0741	Vacant	No
Guptil Gulch	HUM1028	Unoccupied Perennial	Yes
H131	HUM0416	Unoccupied Perennial	Yes
H132	HUM1044	Vacant	No
Halagow West	HUM0999	Unoccupied Perennial	Yes
Hancorne Prairie	HUM0420	Vacant	No
Hancorne Ranch	HUM0317	Vacant	No
Henderson Gulch	HUM0063	Unoccupied Perennial	Yes
Hulla Crup Turwar	DNT0156	Vacant	No
Hunter 100	DNT0149	Vacant	No
Hunter 110	DNT0095	Occupied Perennial	No
Hunter 240	DNT0147	Vacant	No
Hunter 300	DNT0073	Vacant	No
Hunter 400	DNT0163	Vacant	No
Hunter 410	DNT0117	Vacant	No
Hunter 500	DNT0073	Unoccupied Perennial	Yes
Hunter 510	DNT0047	Vacant	No
Hunter CF	DNT0154	Occupied Perennial	No
HWY 101	DNT0094	Recolonized	No
J1600	HUM1000	Occupied Perennial	Yes
Jackson Hill	HUM0672	Occupied Perennial	Yes
Jacoby Creek #2	HUM0394	Occupied Perennial	Yes
Jiggs Creek	HUM0292	Occupied Perennial	Yes
Johnson Creek	HUM0681	Vacant	No
Jurin	HUM0587	Occupied Perennial	Yes

Site	Master Owl Number	Site Status	Barred Owl Influence
K&K 1400	HUM0676	Vacant	No
K&K 400	HUM0674	Vacant	No
K&K 600	HUM0673	Vacant	No
Klamath Bar	HUM0402	Unoccupied Perennial	Yes
Klamath Mill	DNT0071	Vacant	No
Korbel Mill	HUM1125	Occupied Perennial	Yes
L2000	HUM0222	Vacant	No
Lindsay Creek	HUM0403	Vacant	No
Liscom Hill	HUM0395	Unoccupied Perennial	No
Little Boulder Creek	HUM1032	Vacant	No
Little River #1	HUM0549	Vacant	No
Little River #2	HUM0747	Vacant	No
Little Salmon North	HUM1111	Occupied Perennial	No
Little Surpur	HUM0429	Vacant	No
Lord Ellis Creek	HUM0400	Occupied Perennial	Yes
Lord Ellis North	HUM0792	Unoccupied Perennial	Yes
Lower Beach Creek	HUM0474	Unoccupied Perennial	Yes
Lower Dolf Creek	HUM0404	Vacant	No
Lower Dry Creek	HUM0209	Occupied Perennial	Yes
Lower McCloud Creek	HUM0432	Vacant	No
Lower Pardee	HUM0389	Vacant	No
Lower Quarry Creek	HUM1033	Unknown	No
Lower Roach	HUM0459	Unoccupied Perennial	Yes
Lower SF Winchuck	DNT0157	Vacant	No
Lower Simpson	HUM1017	Unoccupied Perennial	Yes
Lower South Fork #1	HUM0750	Vacant	No
Lower South Fork #2	HUM0749	Vacant	No
Lower Stevens Creek	HUM0009	Occupied Perennial	Yes
Lower Tulley Creek	HUM0418	Vacant	No
Lupton Creek #1	HUM0297	Vacant	No
Lupton Creek #2	HUM0296	Occupied Perennial	Yes
Lupton Creek #3	HUM0399	Unoccupied Perennial	Yes
M-Line Creek	HUM0338	Vacant	No
M1150	HUM0403	Unknown	Yes
Mad River Overlook	HUM1102	Occupied Perennial	Yes
Mad River STS	HUM0205	Vacant	No
Madrone Creek	HUM0741	Vacant	No
Madrone South	HUM0657	Vacant	No
Maple B.L. #1	HUM0519	Vacant	No
Maple Creek #1	HUM0304	Unoccupied Perennial	Yes

Site	Master Owl Number	Site Status	Barred Owl Influence
Maple Creek #2	HUM0669	Unoccupied Perennial	Yes
Maple Creek Bridge	HUM0388	Unoccupied Perennial	Yes
Mather #1	HUM0736	Unoccupied Perennial	Yes
Mather #2	HUM0836	Unoccupied Perennial	Yes
McCloud Creek	HUM0307	Unoccupied Perennial	Yes
McDonald Creek	HUM0840	Vacant	No
McGarvey Creek	HUM0697	Vacant	No
Mettah Creek #1	HUM0419	Vacant	No
Mettah Creek #2	HUM0679	Vacant	No
Mettah Forks	HUM0425	Unknown	Yes
Mettahsome Creek	HUM1175	Occupied Perennial	No
Middle Devils Creek	HUM1176	Unoccupied Perennial	No
Middle Dry Creek	HUM1177	Occupied Perennial	No
Middle Ribar	HUM0453	Unknown	No
Middle Salmon Creek	HUM0838	Unoccupied Perennial	Yes
Middle Stevens Creek	HUM0370	Occupied Perennial	No
Middle Tulley Creek	HUM0458	Vacant	No
Mill West	HUM0407	Vacant	No
Miller Ridge	HUM1035	Vacant	No
Morek Creek	HUM0421	Vacant	No
Mt. Andy	HUM0381	Vacant	No
Mule Creek	HUM0235	Unoccupied Perennial	Yes
Mynot School	DNT0148	Vacant	No
N. Goodman Prairie	HUM0376	Unoccupied Perennial	Yes
NF1300	HUM0234	Vacant	No
Noisy Creek	HUM0299	Recolonized	No
Noname Creek	HUM0392	Occupied Perennial	No
Noname North	HUM1087	Unoccupied Perennial	Yes
North Fork Maple Creek	HUM0745	Vacant	No
Notchkoo	HUM0423	Unoccupied Perennial	Yes
Nursery	HUM0199	Vacant	No
Oil Creek	HUM0239	Occupied Perennial	Yes
Old 299 #1	HUM0295	Occupied Perennial	Yes
Old 299 #2	HUM0294	Vacant	No
Old 299 Pine Creek	HUM0287	Vacant	No
Omagar Creek	DNT0138	Vacant	No
Panther Bridge	HUM0457	Occupied Perennial	Yes
Panther Creek	HUM0489	Vacant	No
Panther East	HUM0946	Vacant	No
Pardee Creek	HUM0191	Vacant	No

Site	Master Owl Number	Site Status	Barred Owl Influence
Pardee South	HUM1002	Occupied Perennial	Yes
Peacock Creek	DNT0050	Unoccupied Perennial	Yes
Pecwan Creek	HUM1045	Vacant	No
Pollnow Peak	HUM1112	Vacant	No
Pollock Creek #1	HUM0290	Vacant	No
Pollock Creek #2	HUM0396	Occupied Perennial	Yes
Poverty Creek	HUM0289	Occupied Perennial	Yes
Powerline East	HUM0981	Vacant	No
Powerline North	HUM0390	Occupied Perennial	No
Puter Creek	HUM1009	Vacant	No
Quarry Creek	HUM0203	Occupied Perennial	No
Quiet Lane	HUM1037	Occupied Perennial	No
R-8-1	HUM0987	Unoccupied Perennial	Yes
R-Line	HUM1091	Vacant	No
R13	HUM1018	Vacant	No
R1400	DNT0137	Unoccupied Perennial	Yes
R15	HUM0577	Vacant	No
R200	HUM0162	Occupied Perennial	No
R300	HUM1178	Occupied Perennial	No
Rattlesnake Ranch	HUM1038	Unoccupied Perennial	Yes
Redwood House	HUM0625	Vacant	No
Ribar Rock Pit	HUM0288	Unknown	No
Roach LP	HUM0422	Vacant	No
Rock Ranch	HUM0185	Unoccupied Perennial	Yes
Rocky Gulch	HUM0446	Vacant	No
Roddiscraft Powerline	HUM0305	Occupied Perennial	Yes
Rohner Creek	HUM1023	Unoccupied Perennial	Yes
Rowdy Copper	Not Assigned	Newly Colonized	No
Rowdy Creek	DNT0053	Vacant	No
Ryan Creek	HUM0921	Vacant	No
S12	HUM0462	Vacant	No
Salmon Creek #2	HUM0264	Unoccupied Perennial	No
Salmon Creek #3	HUM0238	Occupied Perennial	Yes
Salmon Creek #4	HUM0274	Unoccupied Perennial	Yes
Salmon Creek #5	HUM1024	Occupied Perennial	Yes
Salmon Creek East	HUM0923	Unoccupied Perennial	Yes
Salmon Creek Far East	HUM1025	Unknown	Yes
Sampson	HUM0306	Vacant	No
SF Ah Pah Creek	HUM0685	Vacant	No
SF Bald Mt. Creek	HUM0293	Occupied Perennial	Yes

Site	Master Owl Number	Site Status	Barred Owl Influence
Simpson Creek	HUM0213	Unoccupied Perennial	Yes
Snow Camp Creek	HUM0373	Vacant	No
Spring Prairie	HUM1092	Unoccupied Perennial	No
Stevens Creek East	HUM0858	Vacant	No
Stevens Creek SPI	HUM1126	Vacant	No
Stone Lagoon	HUM0743	Unoccupied Perennial	Yes
Sullivan Gulch	HUM1026	Vacant	No
Summit West	HUM0455	Vacant	No
Sunny Slope	HUM1039	Vacant	No
Surpur Creek	HUM0428	Vacant	No
Surpur Mouth	HUM0687	Vacant	No
Sweet Flat #1	HUM1158	Occupied Perennial	No
T-Line	DNT0102	Vacant	No
T300	HUM0427	Occupied Perennial	Yes
Tectah Mouth	HUM0461	Unoccupied Perennial	No
Terwer 200	DNT0139	Vacant	No
Three Cabins	HUM0377	Unoccupied Perennial	Yes
Tilley Slide	HUM0273	Unoccupied Perennial	Yes
Tilley Windy	HUM0398	Vacant	No
Tip Top Ridge	HUM1113	Vacant	No
Tom Creek	HUM0517	Vacant	No
Toss-Off South	HUM0405	Unoccupied Perennial	Yes
Toss-Up Creek	HUM0406	Unoccupied Perennial	Yes
Tree Farm	HUM0386	Unoccupied Perennial	Yes
Tree Farm North	HUM0668	Occupied Perennial	Yes
Trouble Creek Turwar	DNT0158	Vacant	No
Turwar CF	DNT0160	Vacant	No
Twin Lakes Kinsey	HUM0192	Vacant	No
U10	DNT0101	Vacant	No
U700	DNT0116	Vacant	No
Upper Beach Creek	HUM0476	Vacant	No
Upper Bear Gulch	HUM1088	Vacant	No
Upper Black Dog Creek	HUM1040	Occupied Perennial	Yes
Upper Canyon Creek	HUM0665	Occupied Perennial	Yes
Upper Devil's Creek	HUM1027	Vacant	No
Upper Little River	HUM0920	Vacant	No
Upper Maple BL	HUM0475	Vacant	No
Upper Maple Creek	HUM1041	Occupied Perennial	No
Upper Mynot Creek	DNT0153	Unoccupied Perennial	Yes
Upper Noisy Creek	HUM1127	Unoccupied Perennial	Yes

Site	Master Owl Number	Site Status	Barred Owl Influence
Upper Noname Creek	HUM0582	Occupied Perennial	Yes
Upper Palmer Creek	HUM0671	Vacant	No
Upper Pardee	HUM0452	Vacant	No
Upper Ribar	HUM0231	Vacant	No
Upper Roach Creek	HUM0412	Occupied Perennial	Yes
Upper SF Winchuck	DNT0161	Unoccupied Perennial	Yes
Upper South Fork #1	HUM0748	Vacant	No
Upper South Fork #2	HUM0226	Vacant	No
Upper Stevens Creek	HUM0485	Occupied Perennial	No
Upper Toss-Off	HUM0791	Unoccupied Perennial	Yes
Upper Tulley Creek	HUM0414	Vacant	No
Van Cleave South	HUM0824	Vacant	No
W. Goodman Prairie	HUM0375	Vacant	No
W100	DNT0104	Vacant	No
W302	DNT0072	Vacant	No
W400	DNT0105	Vacant	No
Walsh	HUM0237	Occupied Perennial	Yes
Waukell Creek	HUM0460	Unknown	No
Weyerhauser Shop	HUM0426	Vacant	No
Wiggins Cabin	HUM1159	Vacant	No
Wiggins Pond	HUM0977	Occupied Perennial	Yes
Williams Ridge	HUM0283	Vacant	No
Winchuck River	DNT0152	Occupied Perennial	Yes
Windy North	HUM0589	Vacant	No
Windy Point	HUM0746	Vacant	No
Wiregrass 200	HUM1101	Vacant	No
Wiregrass Ridge	HUM1147	Vacant	No
WM1600	HUM0417	Vacant	No
WM200	HUM0413	Vacant	No
WM400	HUM0984	Vacant	No
Wood Ranch	HUM1019	Unoccupied Perennial	Yes

* **Not Assigned** – master owl number not yet issued by CNDDDB spotted owl database manager. Sites in this category were either newly colonized in the current reporting year or possible sites that warrant further investigation in the next reporting year in order to determine the site status.

****Unknown** – site status unknown due to lack of protocol surveys.

Appendix V. Summary of northern spotted owls newly banded, recaptured, or resighted on the Green Diamond Demographic Study Area 2025.

Band Number	Site Name (Capture/Resight Location)	Master Owl Number ¹	Band Class ²	Sex	Age ³	Auxiliary Band Type	Auxiliary Band Primary Color	Auxiliary Band Secondary Color
2187-14992	T300	HUM0427	NB	F	A	Diagonal	Red	White
2187-15086	Coyote Creek #2	Not Assigned	NB	F	A	Dotted	Yellow	Black
2187-15083	Sweet Flat #1	HUM1158	NB	F	A	Solid	Green	Green
2187-15075	Middle Stevens Creek	HUM0370	NB	F	A	Bicolor	Red	Yellow
1947-54787	Floater Wiggins Pond	Not Assigned	RS	M	S2	Dotted	Red	White
2187-15002	Tree Farm North	HUM0668	RS	F	A	Bicolor	Blue	Yellow
1687-13956	Hunter CF	DNT0154	RS	M	A	Bicolor	Yellow	Black
1177-06899	Upper Canyon Creek	HUM0665	RS	M	A	Dotted	Blue	White
1687-14030	Poverty Creek	HUM0289	RS	M	A	Bicolor	White	Green
1947-55107	Coyote Creek #2	Not Assigned	NB	M	A	Bicolor	Pink	White
1857-10180	Aldo Dusi	HUM0397	RS	F	A	Diagonal	Purple	White
1947-54786	4800	HUM1016	RS	M	A	Solid	Purple	Purple
1947-54784	Salmon Creek #5	HUM1024	RS	M	A	Diagonal	Red	Yellow
1957-18567	HRC 369	HUM1103	RS	F	A	Triangles	White	Black
1957-00217	6007	HUM0856	RS	F	A	Diagonal	Blue	White
1957-00228	Poverty Creek	HUM0289	RS	F	A	Diagonal	Red	Black
1957-00141	Noisy Creek	HUM0299	RS	F	A	Bicolor	Red	White
1687-14099	EBF	HUM0236	RS	M	A	Triangles	Green	White
1687-13978	PL236	HUM0938	RS	M	A	Dotted	White	Red
2187-15022	Mad River Overlook	HUM1102	NB	F	A	Triangles	Green	White
1947-55119	Jackson Hill	HUM0672	NB	M	A	Triangles	Yellow	Black
2187-15025	5700	HUM0211	NB	F	A	Bicolor	White	Red
1947-54799	Rowdy Copper	Not Assigned	NB	M	A	Solid	Pink	Pink
2187-14991	Salmon Creek #3	HUM0238	NB	F	A	Bicolor	Black	Red
1947-55195	Panther Bridge	HUM0457	NB	M	S2	Diagonal	Pink	White
2187-15015	Canyon North	HUM0737	NB	F	A	Solid	White	White
1947-55194	Oil Creek	HUM0239	NB	M	S1	Bicolor	Yellow	Black
2187-15087	Oil Creek	HUM0239	NB	F	A	Solid	White	White
2187-15016	4800	HUM1016	NB	F	S1	Bicolor	Orange	White
1947-55112	Middle Stevens Creek	HUM0370	NB	M	A	Bicolor	Blue	White
2187-15021	Canyon Creek #1	HUM0181	NB	F	A	Dotted	Green	White
1947-55111	4300	HUM0208	NB	M	S1	Dotted	Red	Yellow
2187-15084	Chezem Road	HUM0401	NB	F	A	Solid	Pink	Pink
2187-15074	Lupton Creek #2	HUM0296	NB	F	A	Bicolor	Red	Yellow
1947-54789	Lupton Creek #2	HUM0296	NB	M	A	Dotted	Red	White
1947-55152	HWY 101	DNT0094	NB	M	A	Solid	Orange	Orange

Band Number	Site Name (Capture/Resight Location)	Master Owl Number ¹	Band Class ²	Sex	Age ³	Auxiliary Band Type	Auxiliary Band Primary Color	Auxiliary Band Secondary Color
1947-55114	Boulder Creek #7	HUM1124	NB	M	S1	Diagonal	Red	White
1947-54795	Pollock Creek #2	HUM0396	NB	M	S2	Diagonal	Blue	Yellow
1947-55101	4076	HUM0207	NB	M	A	Checkered	Pink	White
1947-55151	Chezem Road	HUM0401	NB	M	J	Cohort	White	Black
1947-55120	Noisy Creek	HUM0299	NB	M	J	Cohort	White	Black
2187-15085	Freeman	HUM0301	NB	M	J	Cohort	White	Black
2187-14981	Lord Ellis Creek	HUM0400	NB	M	J	Cohort	White	Black
2187-15023	Gilbert Creek	DNT0162	NB	M	J	Cohort	White	Black
1947-55115	Blue Slide Creek	HUM0378	NB	M	J	Cohort	White	Black
1947-55108	Floater Upper Noname	Not Assigned	NB	M	A	Triangles	Black	White
1947-55113	Floater Wrigley	Not Assigned	NB	M	S2	Dotted	Green	White
1947-55109	Floater Roddiscraft #4	Not Assigned	NB	M	A	Triangles	Yellow	Black
2187-15007	Quiet Lane	HUM1037	RS	F	A	Triangles	Green	White
1687-14097	Upper Stevens Creek	HUM0485	RS	M	A	Dotted	White	Black
2187-15008	Upper Stevens Creek	HUM0485	RS	F	A	Dotted	Red	White
1687-13930	Walsh	HUM0237	RS	M	A	Bicolor	White	Blue
1807-90609	Little Salmon North	HUM1111	RS	M	A	Solid	Orange	Orange
1687-14021	Little Salmon North	HUM1111	RS	F	A	Diagonal	Pink	White
1807-90607	HRC 369	HUM1103	RS	M	A	Bicolor	White	Black
1957-00250	EBF	HUM0236	RS	F	A	Diagonal	Blue	Yellow
1957-00111	Powerline North	HUM0390	RS	F	A	Dotted	White	Blue
1687-14057	Lord Ellis Creek	HUM0400	RS	M	A	Triangles	Pink	White
2187-14995	Lord Ellis Creek	HUM0400	RS	F	A	Diagonal	Orange	White
1687-14061	SF Bald Mt. Creek	HUM0293	RS	F	A	Dotted	White	Blue
1957-00256	Old 299 #1	HUM0295	RS	F	A	Bicolor	White	Red
1687-14089	Korbel Mill	HUM1125	RS	M	A	Bicolor	Red	White
1947-54766	Denman Creek	HUM0285	RS	F	A	Dotted	Blue	White
1947-54764	Denman Creek	HUM0285	RS	M	A	Triangles	Red	White
1957-00253	Cal Barrel Washout	HUM0464	RS	F	A	Dotted	Red	Black
1687-09324	Upper Maple Creek	HUM1041	RS	M	A	Bicolor	Pink	White
1687-13960	Upper Maple Creek	HUM1041	RS	F	A	Bicolor	White	Green
1957-00224	Boulder Creek #7	HUM1124	RS	F	A	Bicolor	White	Pink
1957-00216	Boulder Creek #4	HUM0663	RS	F	A	Dotted	Green	White
1947-55106	Boulder Creek #1	HUM0383	RS	M	A	Diagonal	Yellow	Black
2187-15082	Boulder Creek #1	HUM0383	RS	F	A	Solid	Orange	Orange
1807-68345	Quarry Creek	HUM0203	RS	M	A	Triangles	Yellow	Black
1957-00223	Upper Canyon Creek	HUM0665	RS	F	A	Bicolor	White	Blue
1947-54763	Sweet Flat #1	HUM1158	RS	M	A	Bicolor	Blue	White

Band Number	Site Name (Capture/Resight Location)	Master Owl Number ¹	Band Class ²	Sex	Age ³	Auxiliary Band Type	Auxiliary Band Primary Color	Auxiliary Band Secondary Color
1947-54785	Middle Dry Creek	HUM1177	RS	M	A	Bicolor	White	Pink
1957-00209	Lower Dry Creek	HUM0209	RS	F	A	Diagonal	Yellow	Black
2187-15009	Freeman	HUM0301	RS	F	A	Solid	Red	Red
1957-00297	Freeman	HUM0301	RS	M	A	Bicolor	Yellow	Blue
1947-54761	Fickle Jacoby	HUM1149	RS	M	A	Solid	Yellow	Yellow
2187-14973	Fickle Jacoby	HUM1149	RS	F	A	Solid	Pink	Pink
1687-09353	Mad River Overlook	HUM1102	RS	M	A	Solid	Orange	Orange
1687-14100	Canyon Creek #1	HUM0181	RS	M	A	Triangles	Red	White
1687-13918	Boundary Creek	HUM0204	RS	M	A	Bicolor	Green	White
1687-14054	Bear Creek	HUM0465	RS	M	A	Triangles	Green	White
1947-54781	Aldo Dusi	HUM0397	RS	M	A	Dotted	White	Black
1957-00264	6610	HUM0217	RS	F	A	Diagonal	Green	White
1687-13991	6610	HUM0217	RS	M	A	Solid	Blue	Blue
1687-14095	4128	HUM0202	RS	M	A	Bicolor	Black	Yellow
2187-14990	Winchuck River	DNT0152	RS	F	A	Triangles	Green	White
1687-13988	Winchuck River	DNT0152	RS	M	A	Solid	Red	Red
1687-14093	Gilbert Creek	DNT0162	RS	M	A	Bicolor	Black	Yellow
2187-14976	Gilbert Creek	DNT0162	RS	F	A	Dotted	Green	White
2187-15011	R200	HUM0162	RS	F	A	Diagonal	Blue	Yellow
1957-00247	Blue Slide Creek	HUM0378	RS	F	A	Bicolor	Red	Black
1957-00294	Camp Bauer	HUM0233	RS	F	A	Bicolor	Black	Red
2187-14978	Camp Gate South	HUM0380	RS	F	A	Diagonal	Pink	White
1947-54788	Canyon North	HUM0737	RS	M	A	Solid	Black	Black
1947-55143	Tree Farm North	HUM0668	RS	M	A	Solid	White	White
1177-49505	4076	HUM0207	RS	F	A	Bicolor	Red	Black
2187-14957	Upper Roach Creek	HUM0412	RC	M	S2	Bicolor	White	Blue
1687-14081	Noisy Creek	HUM0299	RC	M	A	Diagonal	Pink	White
1177-28838	HUM0481 SPI	HUM0481	RS	F	A	Solid	Green	Green
1857-10199	Powerline North	HUM0390	RC	M	A	Diagonal	Green	White
1177-49571	Camp Bauer	HUM0233	RS	M	A	Dotted	Yellow	Black
1687-13945	Blue Slide Creek	HUM0378	RS	M	A	Bicolor	White	Yellow
1957-00281	Old 299 #1	HUM0295	RS	M	A	Triangles	Green	White
1957-00169	Korbel Mill	HUM1125	RS	F	A	Diagonal	Pink	White
1687-13984	Boulder Creek #4	HUM0663	RS	M	A	Triangles	Yellow	Black
1177-41874	Middle Dry Creek	HUM1177	RS	F	A	Bicolor	Red	Yellow
1687-13938	Lower Dry Creek	HUM0209	RS	M	A	Bicolor	White	Black
1957-00195	Bear Creek	HUM0465	RS	F	A	Triangles	Red	White
1687-14023	5700	HUM0211	RS	M	A	Diagonal	Blue	White

Band Number	Site Name (Capture/Resight Location)	Master Owl Number ¹	Band Class ²	Sex	Age ³	Auxiliary Band Type	Auxiliary Band Primary Color	Auxiliary Band Secondary Color
2187-14998	4300	HUM0208	RS	F	A	Triangles	Blue	White
1177-49554	4230 #1	HUM0200	RS	M	A	Dotted	White	Black
1687-09371	T300	HUM0427	RS	M	A	Dotted	Pink	White
1947-55198	Floater MR4060	Not Assigned	RS	M	A	Triangles	Blue	White

¹Master Owl Number 'Not Assigned' indicates a site where the master owl number has not yet been issued by the CNDDDB spotted owl database manager either due to the site being newly colonized in the current reporting period or due to a possible site designation indicating that further investigation is warranted in the next reporting period to determine the site status.

²Band Class explanation: RS = Resight, RC = Recapture, and NB = Newly Banded, RV = Recovered

³Age explanation: J = juvenile (hatch year), S1 – first-year subadult, S2 = second-year subadult, A = adult

Appendix VI. Results of non-invasive fisher occupancy surveys during the 2024/2025 sampling period.

Station ID	Block ID	Total Camera Days	Fisher Detection (Yes/No)
1	1	21	Yes
2	1	21	Yes
5	1	21	Yes
6	1	21	Yes
7	1	21	No
8	1	21	No
10	1	21	No
11	1	21	No
12	1	21	No
13	1	21	Yes
18	1	21	Yes
20	1	27	Yes
22	1	27	No
24	1	27	Yes
32	1	27	Yes
34	1	26	Yes
36	1	27	Yes
44	1	26	No
46	1	26	No
53	2	21	Yes
55	2	28	No
60	2	21	Yes
62	2	21	Yes
74	3	27	Yes
76	3	25	No
89	3	25	Yes
102	3	30	Yes
118	3	22	Yes
120	3	21	Yes
131	3	23	Yes
136	3	30	Yes
138	3	30	Yes
149	3	21	Yes

Station ID	Block ID	Total Camera Days	Fisher Detection (Yes/No)
139	4	21	No
150	4	21	Yes
152	4	21	No
154	4	21	Yes
164	4	21	Yes
166	4	21	No
168	4	21	Yes
173	4	21	No
175	4	21	No
177	4	21	Yes
172	5	21	No
180	5	21	Yes
181	5	21	Yes
182	5	21	Yes
183	5	30	Yes
184	5	30	Yes
185	5	30	Yes
186	5	21	Yes
187	5	21	Yes
188	5	21	No
189	5	21	No
190	5	21	No
191	5	21	No
192	5	21	No
193	5	21	No
194	5	21	Yes
195	5	21	Yes
196	5	21	Yes
197	5	21	Yes
198	5	21	Yes
199	5	21	No
200	5	21	No
201	5	21	No
202	5	21	No
204	5	21	No
205	5	21	No

Station ID	Block ID	Total Camera Days	Fisher Detection (Yes/No)
206	5	21	No
207	5	21	Yes
208	5	21	No
209	5	21	Yes
210	5	29	Yes
211	5	21	Yes
212	5	21	No
213	5	21	No
214	5	21	No
215	5	26	No
216	5	21	Yes
217	5	21	Yes
218	5	21	Yes
219	5	21	No
220	5	21	Yes
221	5	21	No
222	5	21	No
223	5	21	No
224	5	21	No
225	5	21	No
226	5	21	No
227	5	22	No
228	5	21	No
229	5	21	No

¹ A total of 93 sample units were surveyed. Nonsequential station identification numbers are the result of grid sample units occurring in areas bordering the Green Diamond ownership or in areas with long-term safety concerns.

² Sample units surveyed for longer than the minimum 21-day period were the result of camera malfunctions or access issues.

³ Stations 8 and 10 are located in the Peripheral Area. All other stations are located within the Plan Area.

Appendix VII. Inspection dates for all water tanks located within the Plan Area in 2025.

Tank ID	Tank Name	Inspection Date
1	7010	08/15/2024
2	2000 Drafting	07/31/2024
3	5000/Dry Creek	08/15/2024
4	U10 Terwar Creek Drafting	08/07/2024
5	BL1100	08/26/2024
6	BL2000	08/08/2024
7	BL3900	08/26/2024
8	C900	08/09/2024
9	Chaparrel	08/14/2024
10	CL South	08/16/2024
11	CR1300 Drafting	08/09/2024
12	CR2700 Drafting	08/09/2024
13	CR2900	08/14/2024
14	CR3000	08/09/2024
15	Crannell Well	08/15/2024
16	D1000/W1000	08/12/2024
17	D111/Ritmer Creek	08/12/2024
18	Fernwood	08/07/2024
19	Graham Creek Lower	08/14/2024
20	HC120	08/07/2024
21	HC130	08/07/2024
22	HC132	08/07/2024
23	J1100	10/02/2024
24	K&K 900 A	08/14/2024
25	K&K LR	08/23/2024
26	K&K North	08/05/2024
27	Little Boulder Creek	08/09/2024
28	Miller's Road	08/14/2024
29	Noisy Creek	07/31/2024
30	Old-299	08/09/2024
31	R120 A	08/09/2024
32	R2000	07/31/2024
33	R4	07/30/2024
34	Ravine Creek	07/31/2024
35	Ribar	09/04/2024
36	Roddiscraft	08/07/2024
37	Snow Camp Powerline	08/05/2024

Tank ID	Tank Name	Inspection Date
38	T100 Bridge	09/05/2024
39	Teepo Ridge	08/05/2024
40	Twin Tanks A	09/24/2024
41	U10 Dandy Creek	08/07/2024
42	W2300	08/12/2024
43	Washington Gulch Drafting	09/16/2024
44	Wiregrass South	08/14/2024
45	Wiregrass North	07/30/2024
46	WM10	08/07/2024
47	WM200	08/09/2024
48	WM710	08/07/2024
49	4100	08/23/2024
50	A400 Bridge Drafting	08/26/2024
51	Arrow Mills Historic Mill A	08/08/2024
52	BH1900	08/07/2024
53	BL2011	08/08/2024
54	CP2000	09/26/2024
55	D1000 Culvert Yard	08/22/2024
56	DV2400	08/14/2024
57	H400 A	09/03/2024
58	HC1000	08/02/2024
59	Klamath Mill A	08/05/2024
60	Morgan Creek	08/28/2024
61	NF1000	08/14/2024
62	SA800	08/14/2024
*63	S-Line	08/14/2024
66	T150	07/30/2024
67	CR3100 A	08/09/2024
72	K&K 900 B	08/14/2024
73	Boulder Creek	08/14/2024
74	Twin Tanks B	09/24/2024
75	Klamath Mill B	08/05/2024
76	Klamath Mill C	08/05/2024
77	Klamath Mill D	08/05/2024
78	Klamath Mill E	08/05/2024
79	Klamath Mill F	08/05/2024
80	Klamath Mill G	08/05/2024
81	Hoppaw Creek A	09/11/2024
82	Hoppaw Creek B	09/11/2024

Tank ID	Tank Name	Inspection Date
83	Hoppaw Creek C	09/11/2024
84	Hoppaw Creek D	09/11/2024
85	Arrow Mills Historic Mill B	08/09/2024
86	Arrow Mills Historic Mill C	08/10/2024
87	Sweet Flat A	09/04/2024
*88	Sweet Flat B	09/04/2024
92	H400 B	09/03/2024
93	Arrow Mills Truck	08/20/2024
94	White House	08/15/2024
95	CR2000	08/15/2024
96	CR3100 B	08/09/2024
97	Turkey Foot	08/07/2024
98	R120 B	08/09/2024
99	Klamath Bar	08/19/2024
100	J1700	08/21/2024
101	Ambrose	08/21/2024

*Gaps in sequential numbering are the result of tanks that have been decommissioned and removed from the Plan Area.