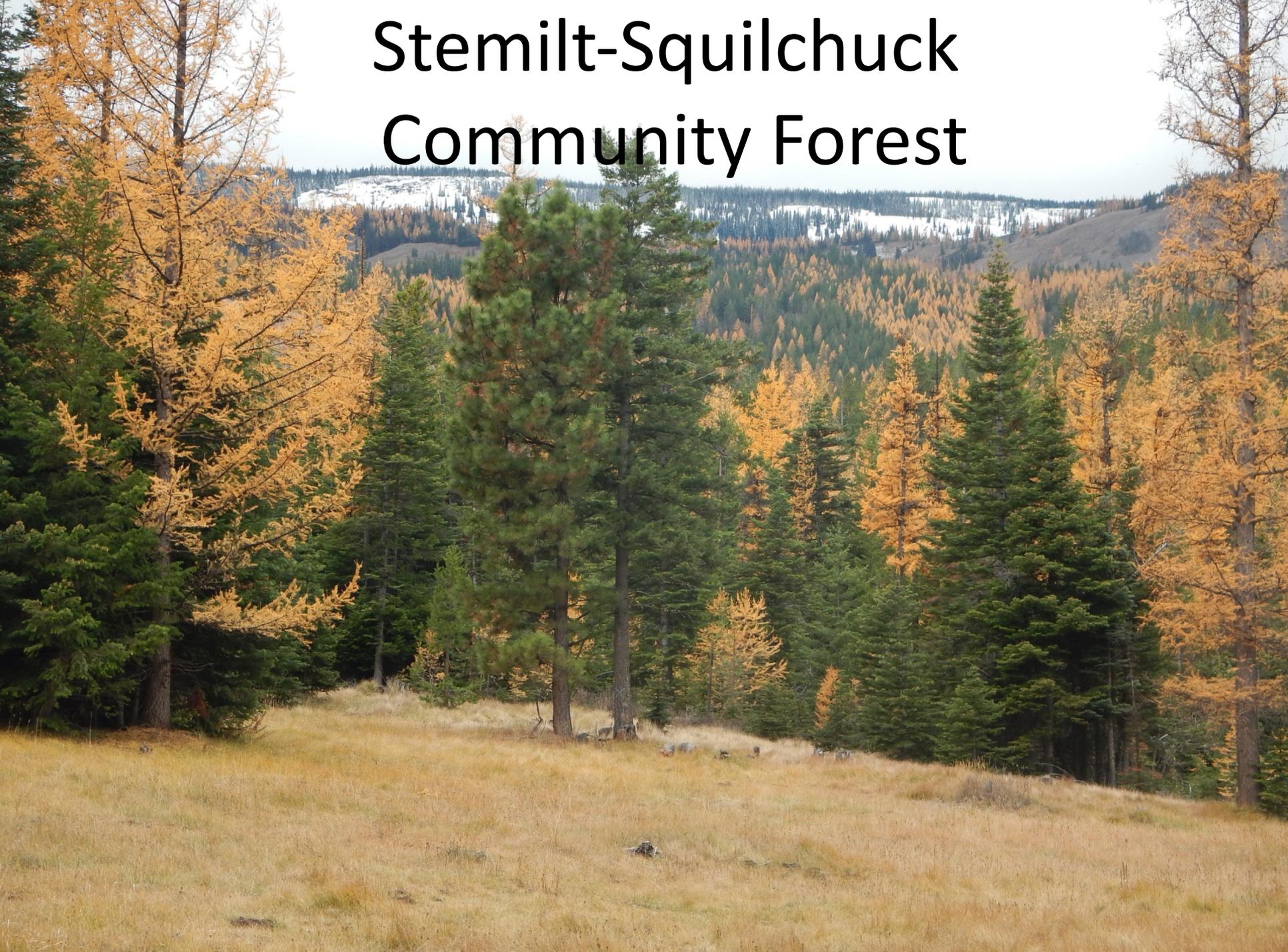


Stemilt-Squilchuck Community Forest



Stemilt Partnership

- Stemilt Partnership formed in 2007 to stop the proposed privatization of 2,600 acres of state forestlands in the Stemilt Basin
- Coalition of agriculture, wildlife, recreation, development, and conservation interests
- Founded on the three pillars of water, wildlife, and recreation; forest health has since emerged as a critical issue

published by

STEMILT-SQUILCHUCK COMMUNITY VISION



THE TRUST *for* PUBLIC LAND
CONSERVING LAND FOR PEOPLE

THE STEMILT
PARTNERSHIP

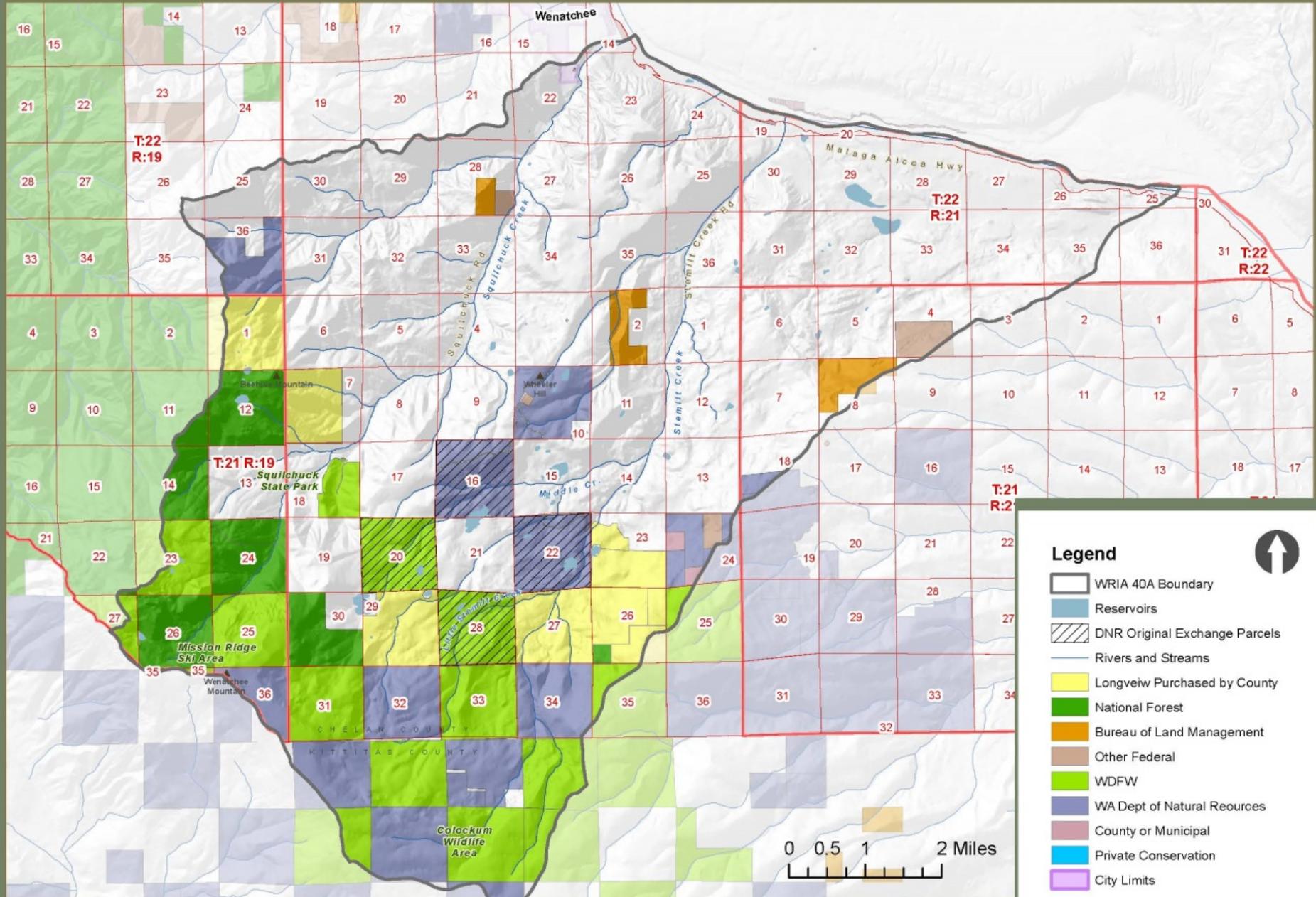
Keeping the Forest in Public Ownership

- Chelan County Natural Resource Department facilitated the purchase of 4,600 acres from Longview Fiber in 2014 through grants and local contributions

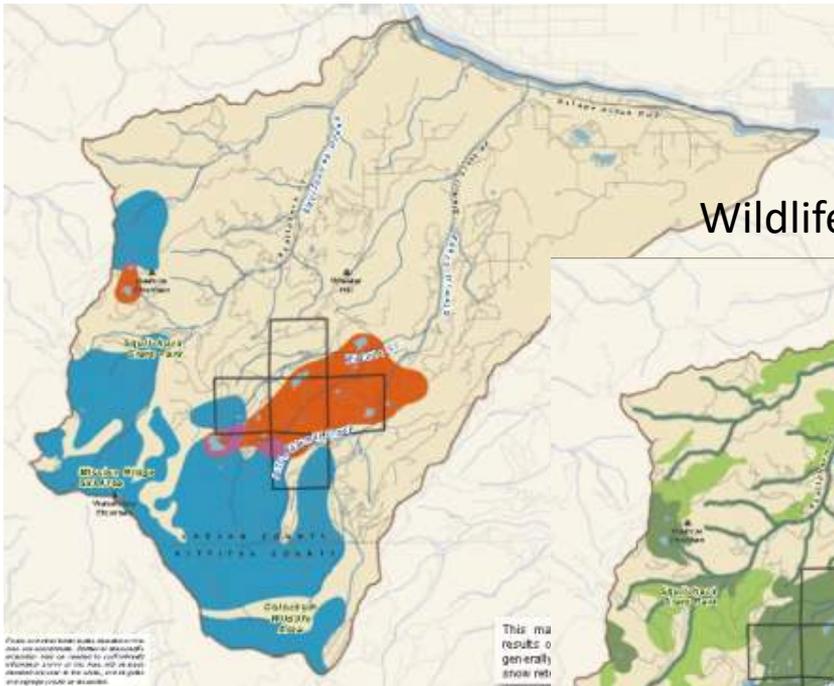
| Funding Item | Date Received | Treasurer Recpt # | Status | |
|-----------------------------------|---|-------------------|--------------|--------------|
| RMEF Deposit to Escrow | Paid | | | 20,000.00 |
| RCO 12-1510A Deposit to Escrow | | | | 1,060,292.00 |
| RCO 12-1510A reimbursement | | | | 27,933.00 |
| USDA Forest Service | 05/02/14 | 786123 | | 400,000.00 |
| WDFW (PR) | | | | 300,000.00 |
| Prior Legislative appropriation | | | | 134,963.00 |
| Stemilt Growers, LLC. | 05/05/14 | 789157 | | 85,000.00 |
| Wenatchee Sportsmen | 04/29/14 | 792828 | | 25,000.00 |
| Kyle Mathison Orchards, Inc. | 04/29/14 | 781516 | | 5,000.00 |
| Stemilt LID #2 (Lower Stemilt) | 04/29/14 | 781507 | | 6,000.00 |
| Apple Counry Snowmobile Club | 05/21/14 | 793556 | | 5,000.00 |
| Fly Fishermen | 06/26/14 | 795656 | | 3,000.00 |
| Steven Shiflett | 06/26/14 | 795657 | | 2,000.00 |
| RMEF (signed 4/14/14) | Grant Ag signed 4/14/14 (\$57,000) | 798834 | | 37,000.00 |
| Upper Stemilt Irrigation District | Fin Ag Signed 7/7/14 (\$5,000/yr 2015-19) | | pmts 2015-19 | 40,000.00 |
| Wen Heights Rec | Fin Ag Signed 5/19/14 (\$7000/yr 2014-18) | | pmts 2014-18 | 35,000.00 |
| Beehive/Miller Irrigation Dist | 5000/year start 2015 | | pmts 2015-18 | 20,000.00 |
| Flyfishermen Balance | (\$1,000/yr 2015-2019) | | pmts 2015-19 | 5,000.00 |

Stemilt-Squilchuck Watershed: Public Lands

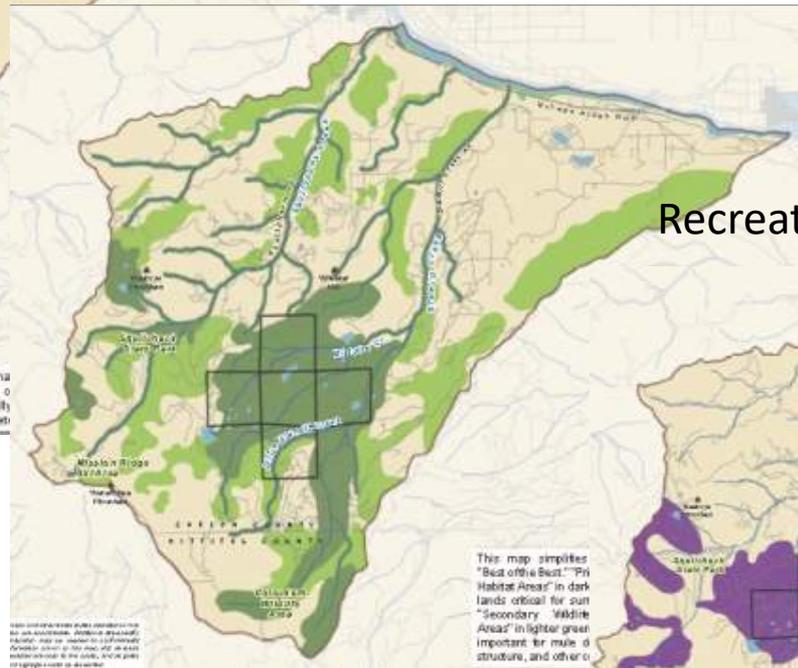
Stemilt-Squilchuck Community Vision



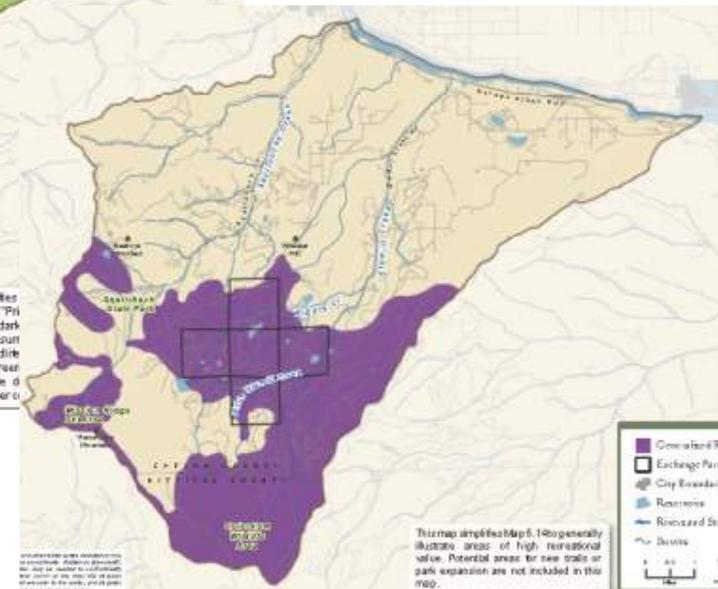
Water Resources



Wildlife Resources



Recreation Resources



- Recreation Area
- Exchange Parrot
- City Extension
- Recreation
- Recreation
- Recreation
- Recreation
- Recreation

This map illustrates recreation resources in the Exchange Parrot area. Key features include the Exchange Parrot, Makua's Ridge, and Makua's Ridge. A black crosshair is overlaid on the map.

Stemilt-Squilchuck Community Forest

- ~15,000 acres of publicly owned land
- Management guided by Stemilt Partnership
- Community Forest Planning:
 - Stemilt Vision Document
 - WRIA 40A Watershed Plan
 - Forest Management Plan (Chelan County lands)
 - Stemilt-Squilchuck Recreation Plan
 - Landscape Evaluation

Forest Health and Fire Resiliency

- USFS Grant Stemilt Fuels Reduction and Forest Management Planning Grant
- DNR Competitive Grants
 - Collaborative Infrastructure
 - Cross Boundary
- Landscape Evaluation for Stemilt Planning Area
- Proposed FEMA funding for strategic fuels reduction

2018 Fuels Reduction Work

USFS Stemilt Fuels Reduction Grant

- 113 acres treated in 2018- mixture of shaded fuel break and pre-commercial thinning
- Work completed by DNR Fuels Crews and Ramos Reforestation
- Forest Management Plan for Chelan County Lands in draft stage
- 350+ acres planned for fuels reduction treatment in 2019- mixture of commercial and pre-commercial thinning





DNR Competitive Grants

- *Building Forest Partnerships Grant 2018* to support Stemilt Partnership Forest Health planning
- *All Lands Restoration Grant 2018*
 - 113 acre prescribed burn planned for Fall 2019
 - Layout and prescription for priority treatment areas identified through Landscape Evaluation
 - Landowner and stakeholder outreach

Other Community Forest Projects

- Meadow Restoration
- Recreation Planning
- Roads Inventory/Assessment
- Elk Study
- Evaluation of development on private lands
 - Cherry orchard Section 17
 - Mission Ridge expansion Section 19

Steffen's Meadow Restoration

Road Re-route and restoration work
took place from Oct. 15-25th, 2018



Before

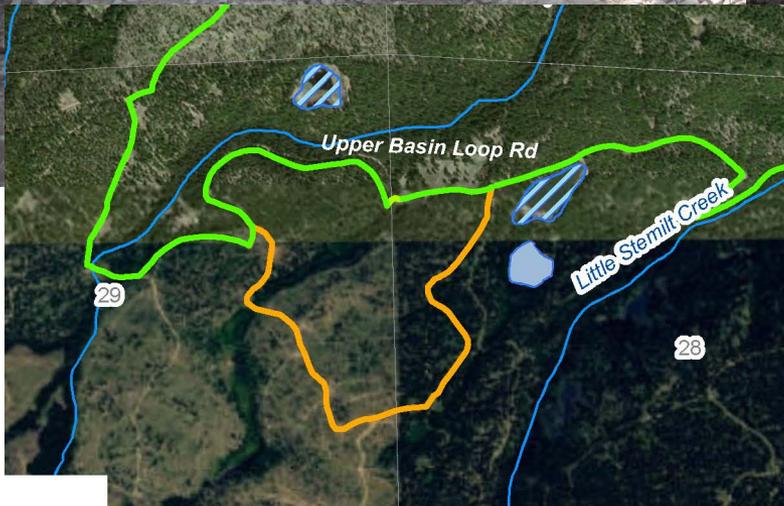


After

Meadow Restoration



Road Re-route



Thank you WDFW for the road re-route work!

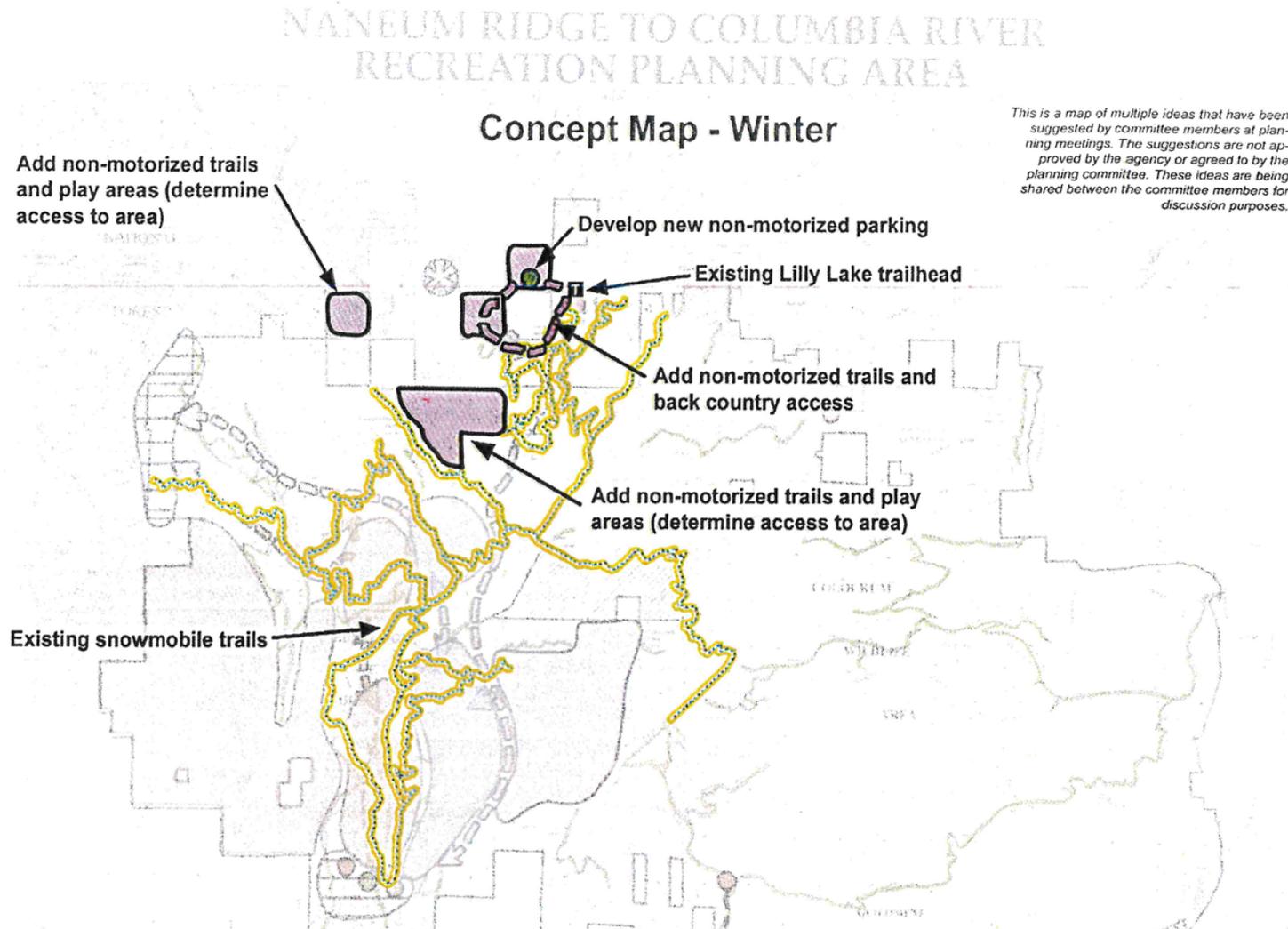
Recreation Vision Statement

Establish sustainable recreation opportunities in the Stemilt-Squilchuck Basin through a community based planning process that embraces community values, protection of water and wildlife resources, and collaboration with all stakeholders.

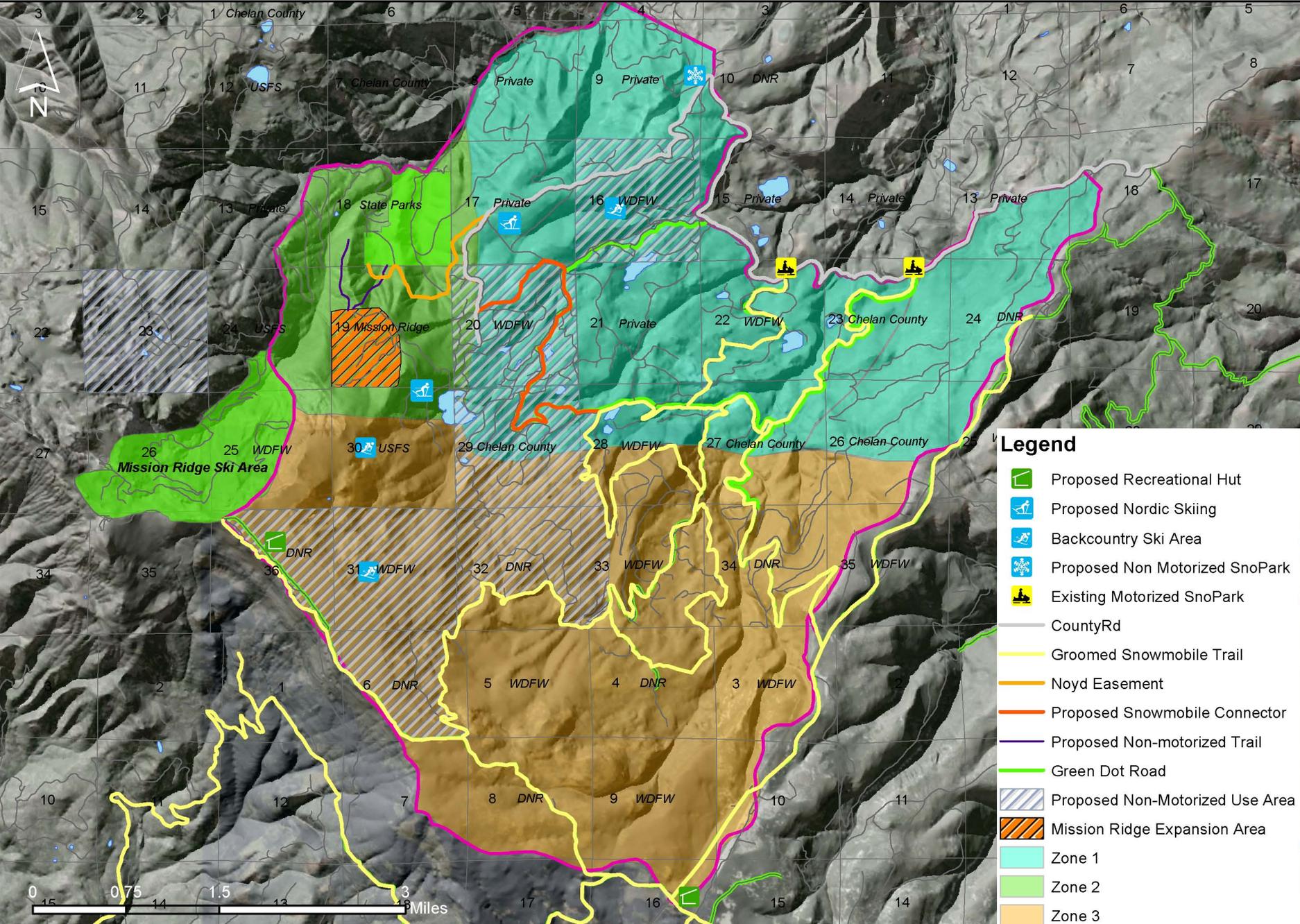


Naneum Plan Winter Concept

Figure 6. Recreational Use Concept Map – Winter



Stemilt-Squilckuck Recreation Planning: Winter Recommendations



Landscape Evaluation

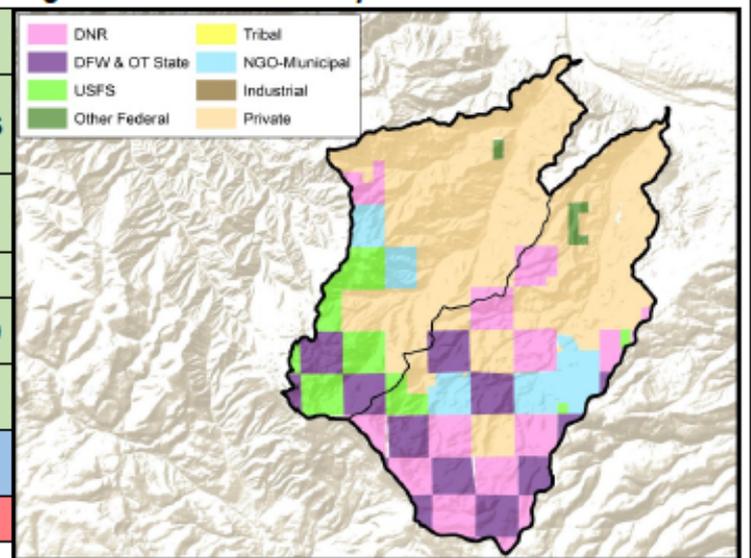
- Underway by Washington Conservation Science Institute
- Expected completion in June 2019, meets DNR LE requirements for Planning Areas under 20-Year Forest Health Strategic Plan
- Using indicators of Vegetation Patterns, Insect and Disease Vulnerability, Landscape Fire Flow, Stand Level Fire Risk, and Focal Wildlife Species Habitats to identify priority treatment areas.

Overall treatment needs: There are an estimated 9,200-13,600 acres of forest that could be treated to improve landscape resiliency, enhance forest health, restore wildlife habitats, and address forest fragmentation (Table 1). A combination of treatments will be needed to accomplish this goal, and may include commercial and non-commercial thinning, prescribed fire, regeneration harvests, and mechanical fuel reduction. Based on tree size class, many of the acres are commercially viable. However, road access, logging systems, habitat requirements, aquatic impacts, timber markets, and other considerations will determine treatment type. Maintenance treatments on 3,000-5,700 acres are also recommended. Individual landowners (Fig. 5) will conduct their own field assessments, planning, and decision making processes to determine acres and types of treatments they can carry out to achieve the overall landscape goals while meeting their own management objectives and regulatory requirements.

Table 1. Forest Health Treatment Need

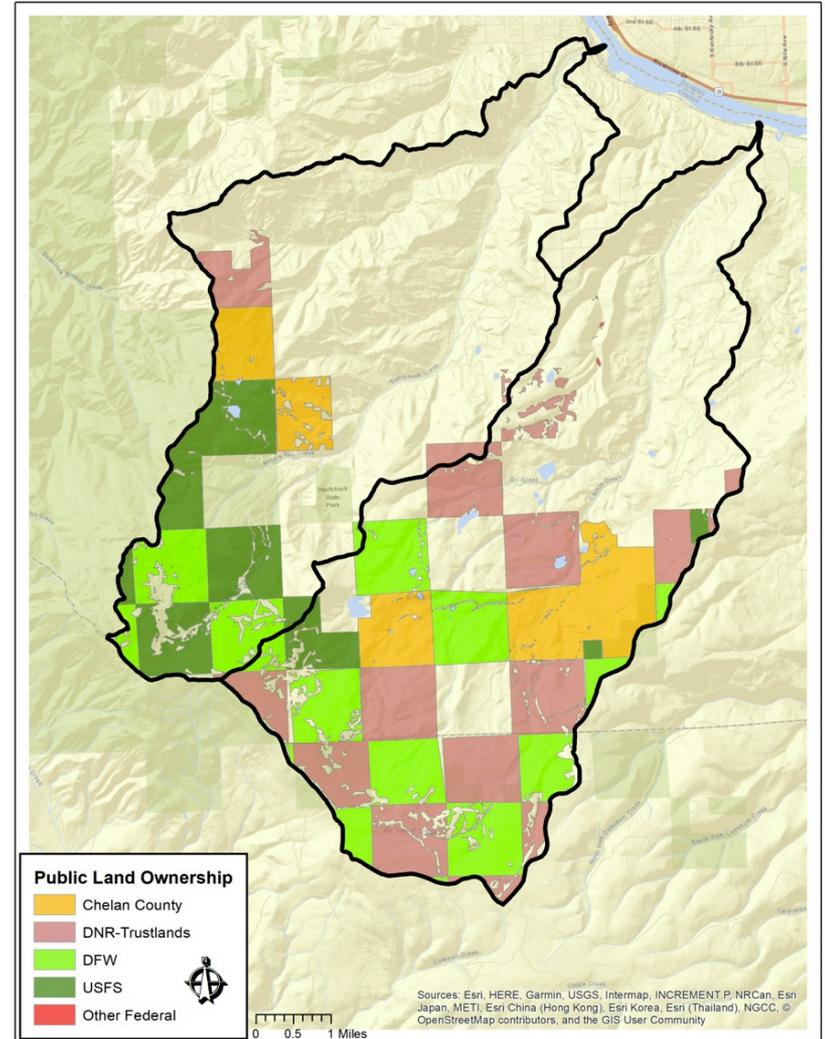
| Forest Conditions to Treat | | Treatment Need Acres | Current Acres by Major Landowner* | | | |
|----------------------------|--|----------------------|--|-------|--------|-------|
| Forest Type | Structure Class | | Private | State | County | USFS |
| Dry | Med-Large Dense | 2,000 - 2,400 | 2,056 | 1,069 | 590 | 70 |
| Dry | Med-Large Open | 3,000 - 5,700 | 3,152 | 762 | 1,074 | 21 |
| Moist-Cold | Med-Large Dense | 4,200 - 5,500 | 1,565 | 1,575 | 219 | 1,289 |
| Total Acres | | 9,200 - 13,600 | *These are total current acres, not targets. | | | |
| Anticipated Treatment Type | Commercial thin + fuels treatment where possible. May be regeneration, non-commercial, or fire only. | | | | | |
| | Maintenance: prescribed fire or mechanical fuels treat. | | | | | |

Figure 5. Land Ownership



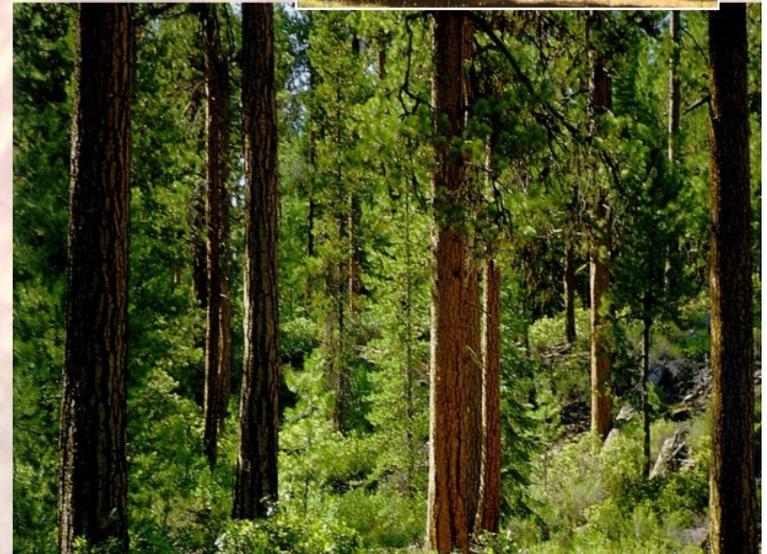
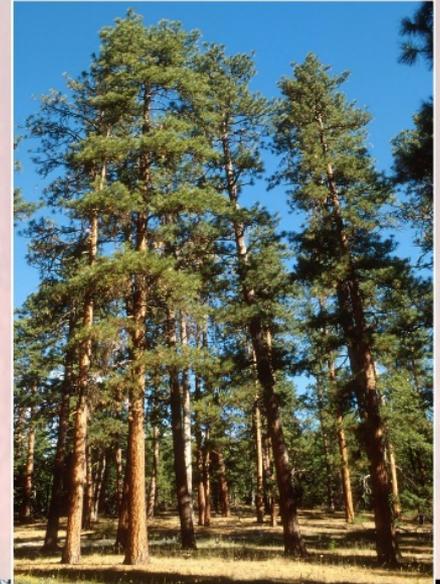
Landscape Evaluation

- A process for assessing the condition of a landscape or watershed and level of resilience to future disturbances.
- Identify restoration opportunities and priorities.
- A common basis and language for stakeholders and land managers to assess and balance a range of resources, risks, tradeoffs and treatment options.



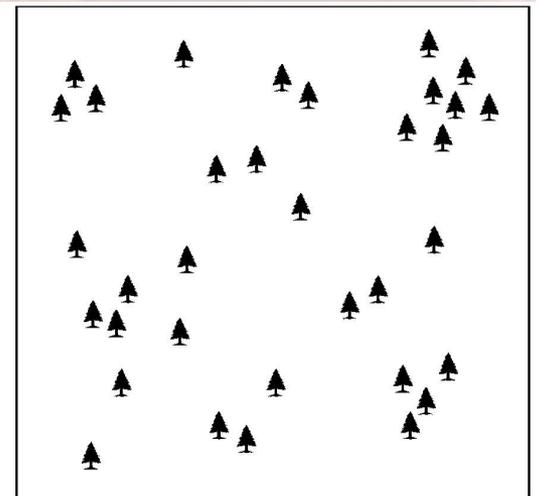
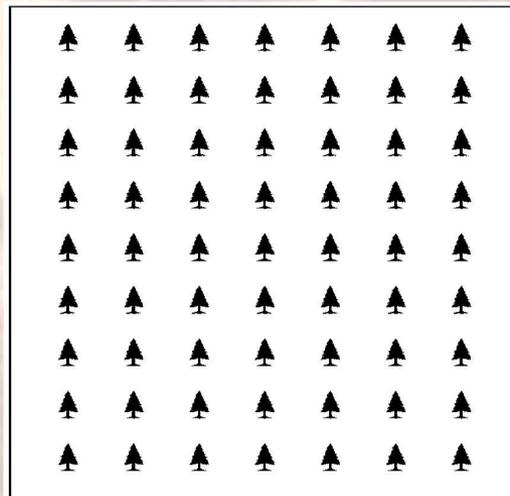
Landscape Diagnosis and Prescription

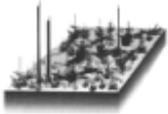
- Create and maintain open canopy forests with large early-seral trees that are resistant to drought, insects, diseases, and wildfire.
- Maintain the amount and restore the spatial arrangement of dense, closed canopy forest habitat for focal wildlife species and elk cover.



Landscape Diagnosis and Prescription

- Restore the abundance and spatial arrangement of large-old trees across the landscape
- Restore within-stand spatial variability
 - Individuals, Clumps, Openings (ICO)





A. Stand Initiation (SI): Growing space is reoccupied following a stand replacing disturbance.



E. Young Forest Multi-Strata (YFMS): Two or more cohorts are present through establishment after periodic disturbances. Large and/or old early seral trees are often at reduced density from fire or logging.



B. Stem Exclusion Open Canopy (SEOC): Below-ground competition limits establishment of new individuals.



F. Old Forest Multi-Strata (OFMS): Two or more cohorts and strata are present including large, old trees.



C. Stem Exclusion Closed Canopy (SECC): New individuals are excluded through light or below-ground competition.

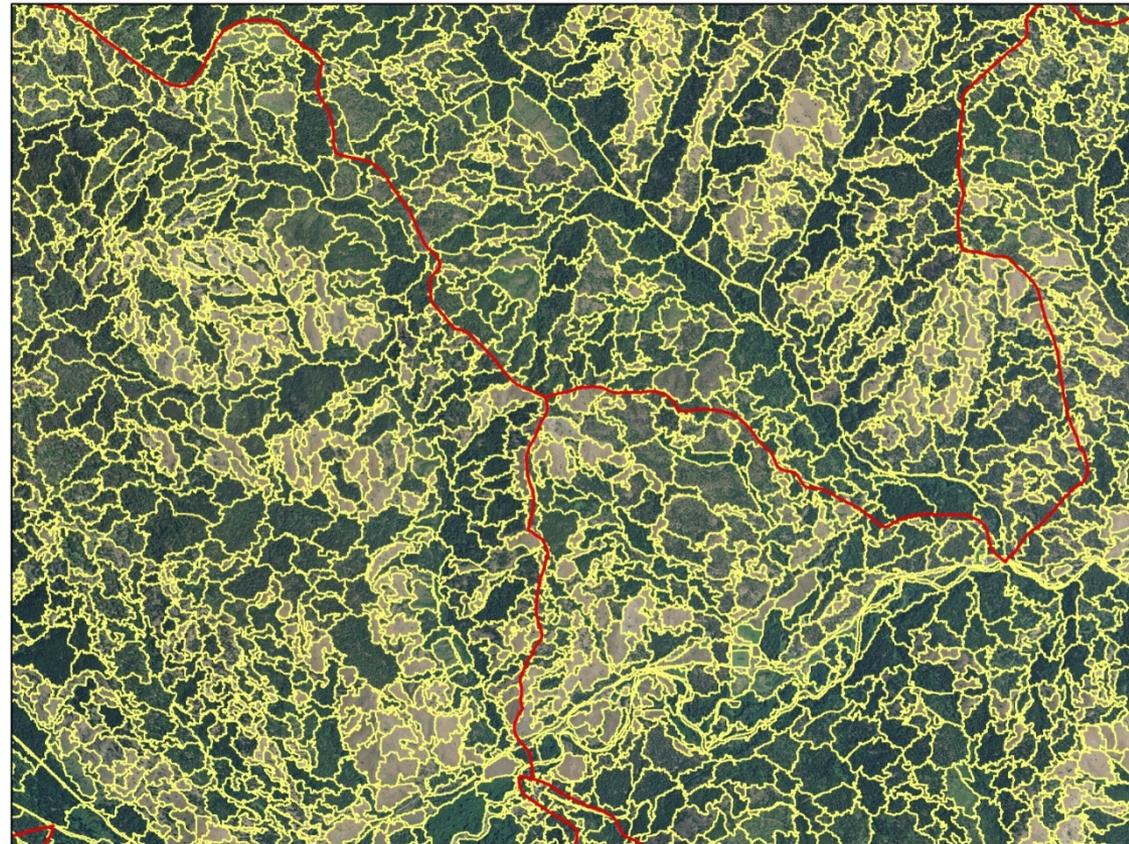


G. Old Forest Single Strata (OFSS): Single stratum stands of large, old trees. Relatively few young trees are present in the understory.



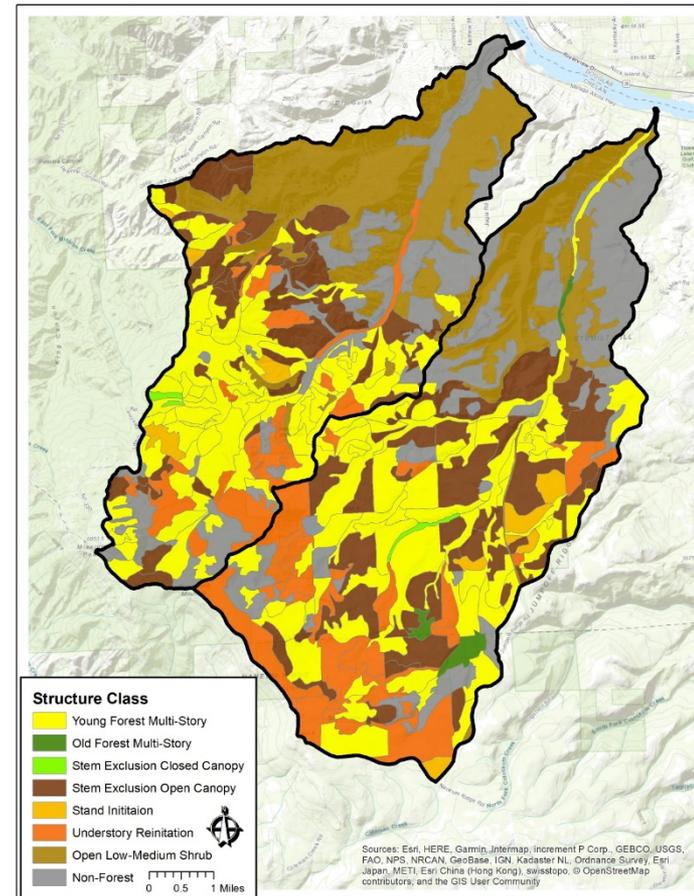
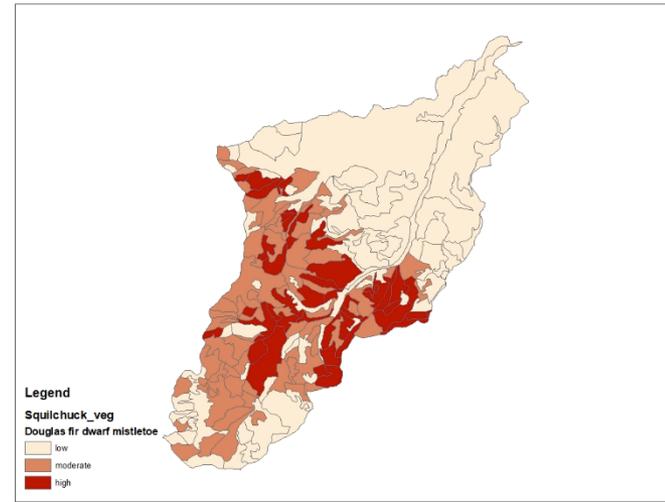
D. Understory Reinitiation (UR): Initiation of a new cohort as the older cohort occupies less than full growing space.

- *Canopy Closure
- *Canopy Layers
- *Species Composition
- *Tree/Snag Size



Vegetation Pattern

- Cover-type, Potential Vegetation, Structural Classes
- Insect and Disease Risk
- Departure from Reference Conditions
 - Changes in cover types and structure classes
 - Spatial patterning
 - Lack of old forest structure



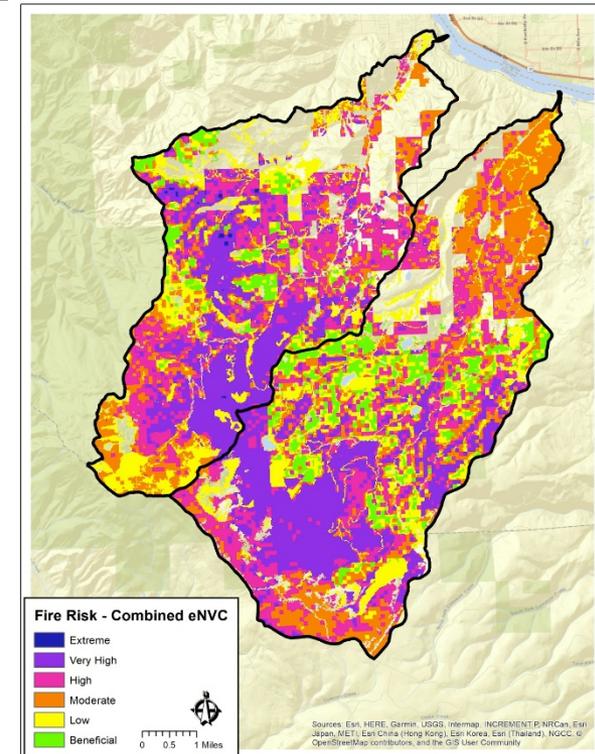
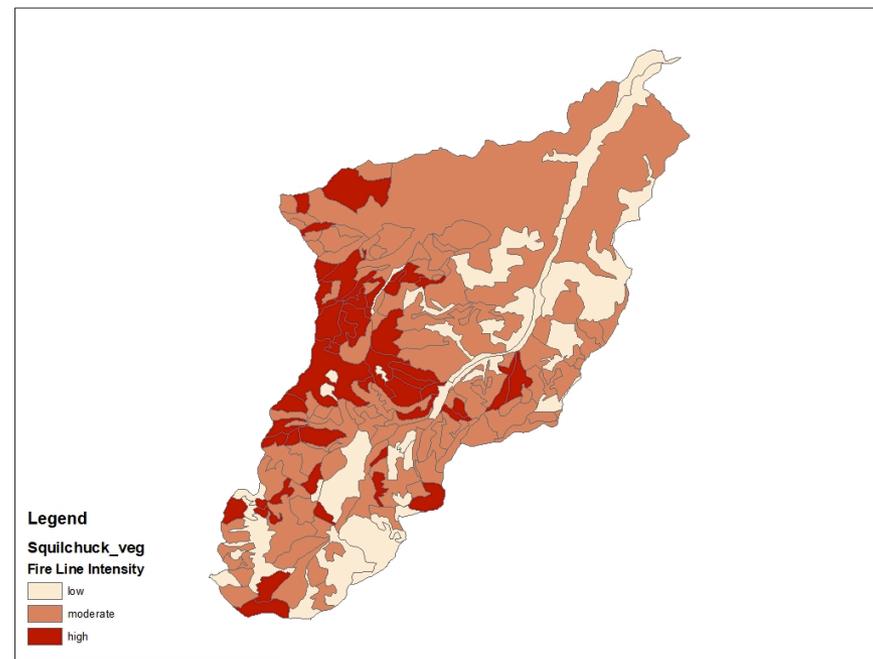
Fire Regimes/Risk

• Stand Level Fire

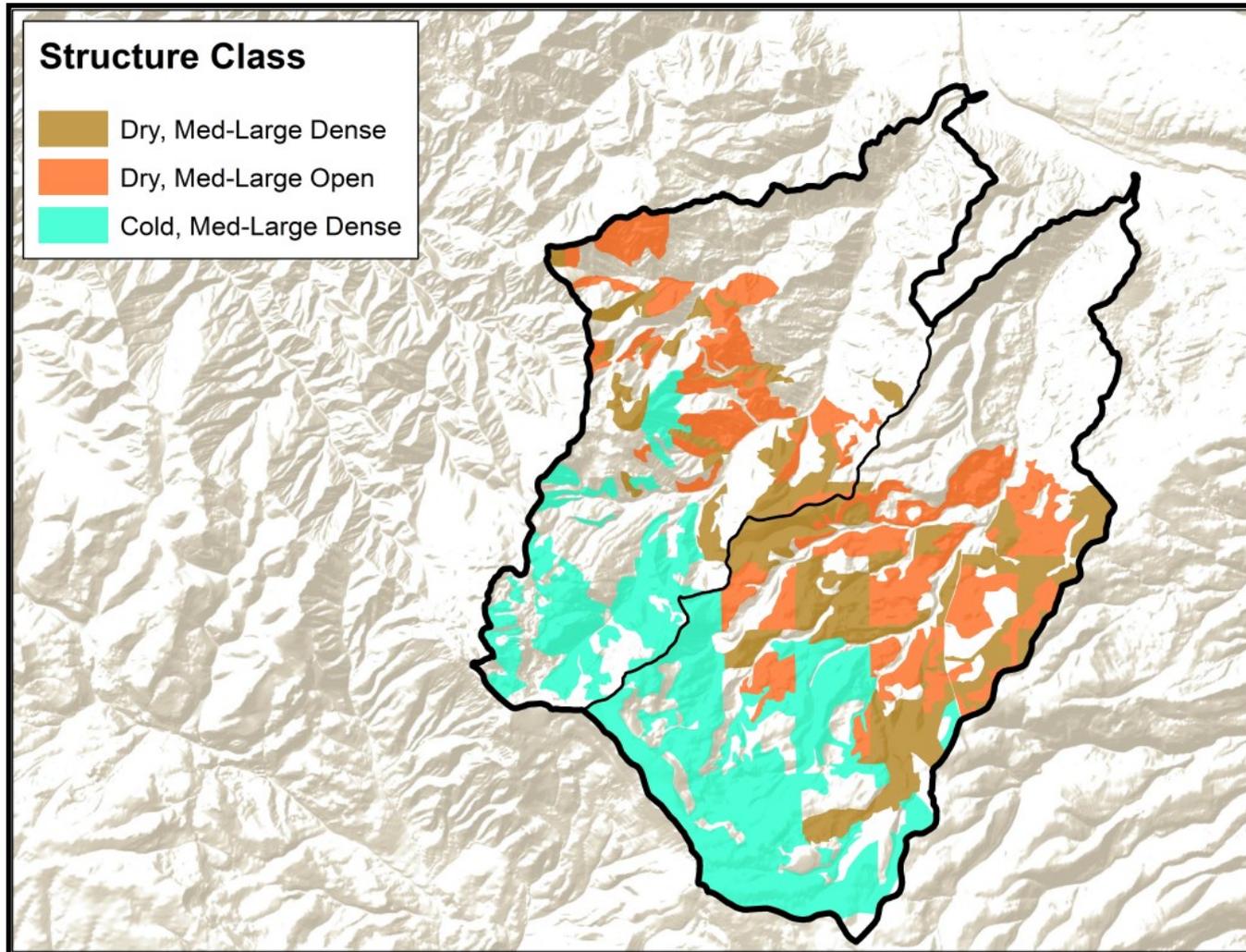
- Stand level fuel conditions
- Rate of spread, fireline intensity, etc.
- Compared to reference conditions

• Fire Risk Assessment

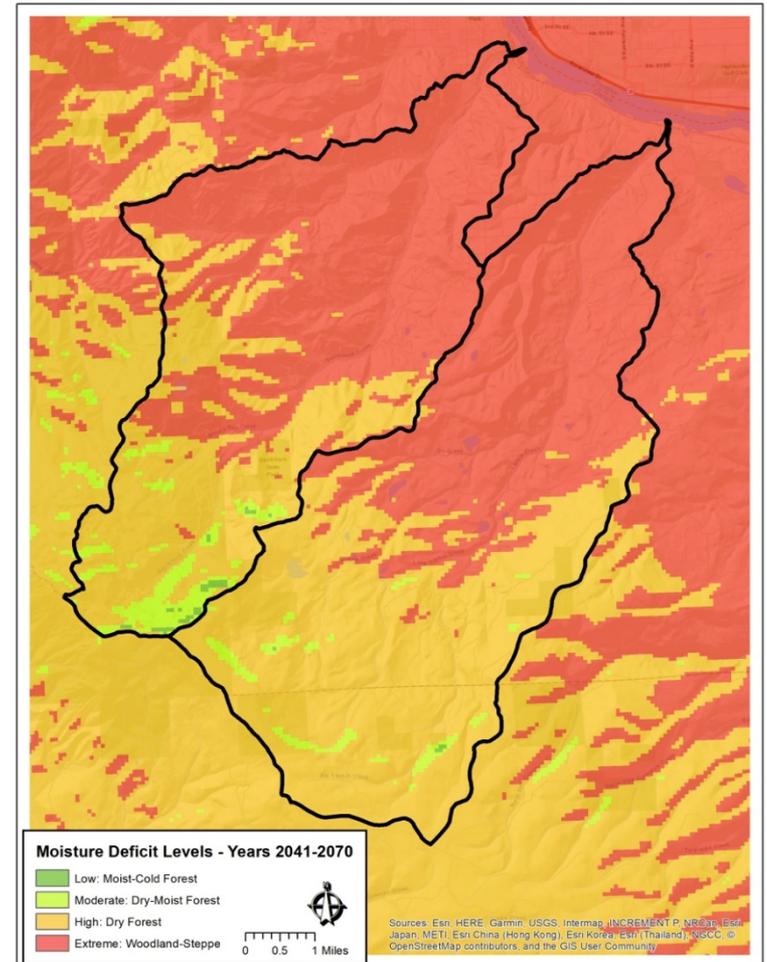
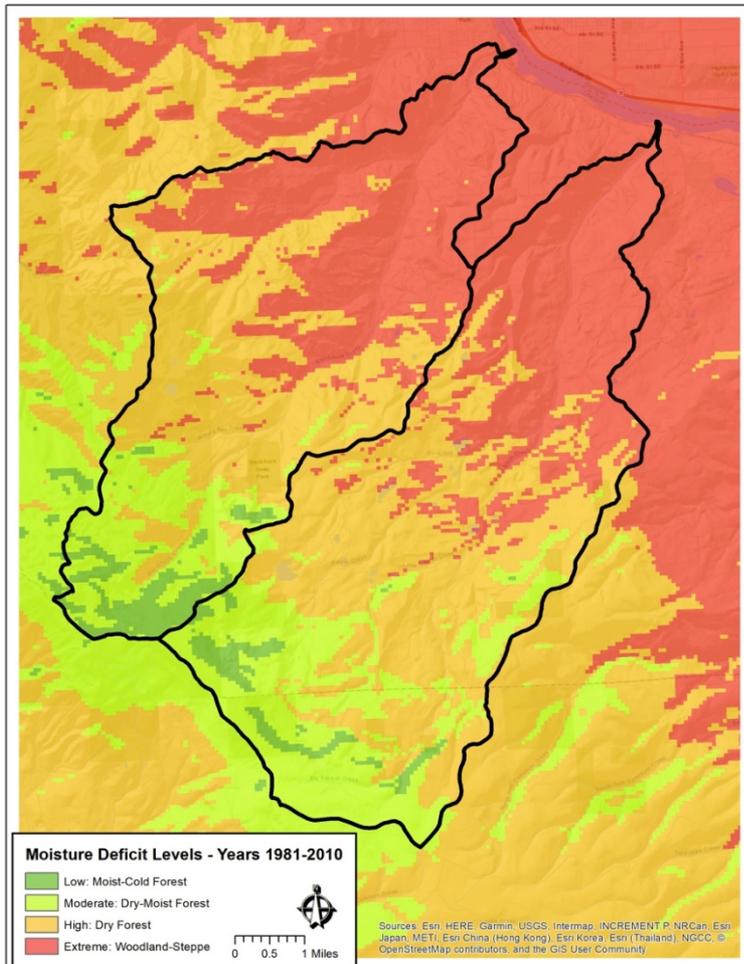
- Fire probability
- Fire intensity
- Structures/homes



Potential Vegetation/Structure Types for Treatments



Warmer and Drier Climate



Restoration Treatment Opportunities

- WA DNR Funding 2018
- 9,200-13,600 acres
 - 6,200-7,900 change in forest structure
 - 3,000-5,700 maintain open forest condition and promote development of large trees

