Project Proposal Form (PPF)

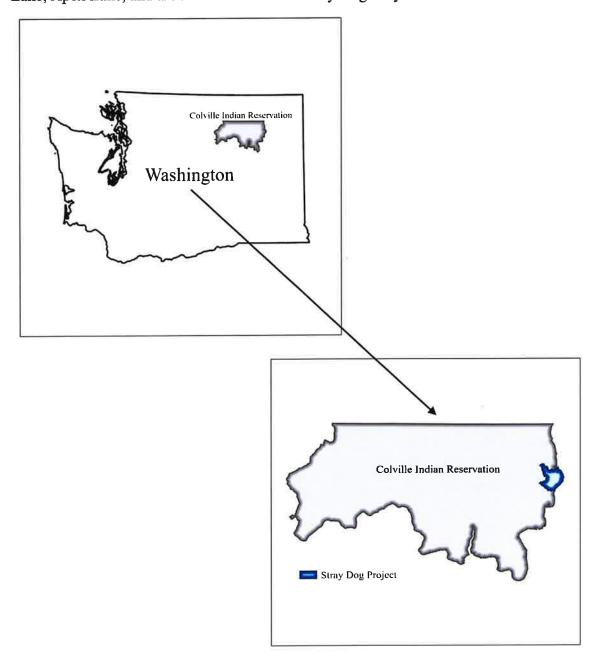
Project Name: Stray Dog Forestry Project 2024

Proponent Program: Inchelium District Forestry **Date:** 03/15/2023

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Location: Within the confluences of the Stray Dog Watershed Management Zone. Includes areas along Lake Roosevelt near the Inchelium Ferry, Butler Flats, Bourgeau Lake, Apex Lake, and areas east and west of Stray Dog canyon.



Lat and Long: 118°12′39″W by 48°15′43″N to center of project area.

Legal Description (does not need to be full description):

Township 31,32,33 Range 36,37 Section Several

Desired Project Start Date and Estimated Duration: Project is scheduled to start in the spring of 2024 and will be under contract until the end of fiscal year 2028.

What is the proposed project? The Inchelium District Forestry – a portion of the Tribal Government of the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Indian Reservation – proposes harvest of 20.0 million measured board feet (mmbf) of timber from 2,145 acres of Tribal lands on the Inchelium District. The Stray Dog Forestry Project area encompasses Stranger Creek on the north, Stray Dog Creek to the south, and the east boundary is Lake Roosevelt. The project area also contains Bourgeau and Apex Lakes, Butler Flats, AA Encampment Grounds, Stray Dog Canyon, and the community of Inchelium. There are many roads within the project area that range from improved county and B.I.A. roads systems. Bridge Creek highway and Silver Creek are the major road systems while existing roads are scattered throughout. This harvest will require 4.0 miles of new road construction and approximately 44.0 miles of road reconstruction. The entire area encompassed by the project boundary is 20,437 acres. There are approximately 820 acres of Indian Owned Allotments, 8,663 acres of simple FEE land, and 383 acres of Tribal FEE lands within the Stray Dog project area. There are also 10,400 acres that are in the commercial timber base.

Who: The Bureau of Indian Affairs of the Colville Indian Agency in cooperation with the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Indian Reservation via P.L. 93-638 is licensing this Federal action.

What: Inchelium Forestry is proposing harvesting timber from 2,145.0 acres. This action will require cutting down trees and removing logs to landings using various types of logging equipment. Once in the landings the logs will be loaded and hauled out of the project area towards local mills north of Inchelium to be processed into wood products. There will also be post-harvest activities such as broadcast burning, excavator piling, mastication, pre-commercial thinning, and tree planting. Please see the attached maps and harvest activity table.

Where: See attached map.

When: The Stray Dog Forestry Project is scheduled to start in the spring of 2024 and run thru Fiscal Year 2028.

How: Harvest of timber on the Stray Dog Project has many benefits like creating revenue for the Colville Tribes, while creating jobs for Tribal members and their families. Forest health would improve, disease and insect issues are addressed, and stocking densities would be reduced to healthy levels. Some of the negative impacts of harvesting is visual landscapes will change, noise and dust are created by logging operations, existing vegetations is temporarily disturbed, skid trail and landings are created, and residual logging slash is created.

Why is the project necessary: Timber Management

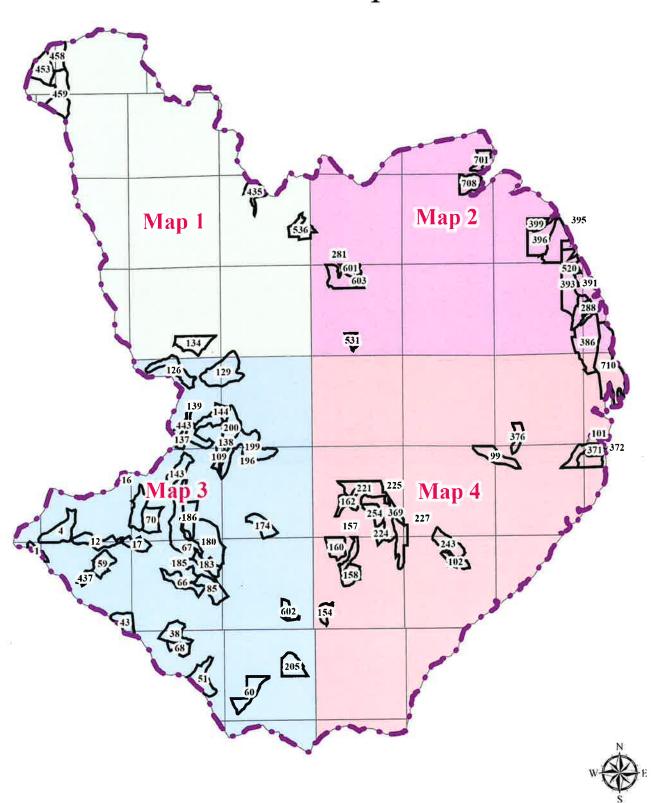
In addition, a large share of the employment in this area is from logging, transporting, and processing timber. In turn, much of the economy of the Reservation – and people and communities near the reservation – has depended to a great extend from the demands of workers and families directly involved in timber harvest and lumber manufacture. The Colville Reservation is in the business of growing and harvesting timber for profit. Plans for FY 2024 call for a harvest of 20.0 million board feet of timber from the Stray Dog Forestry Project area based on site productivity and stand maturity.

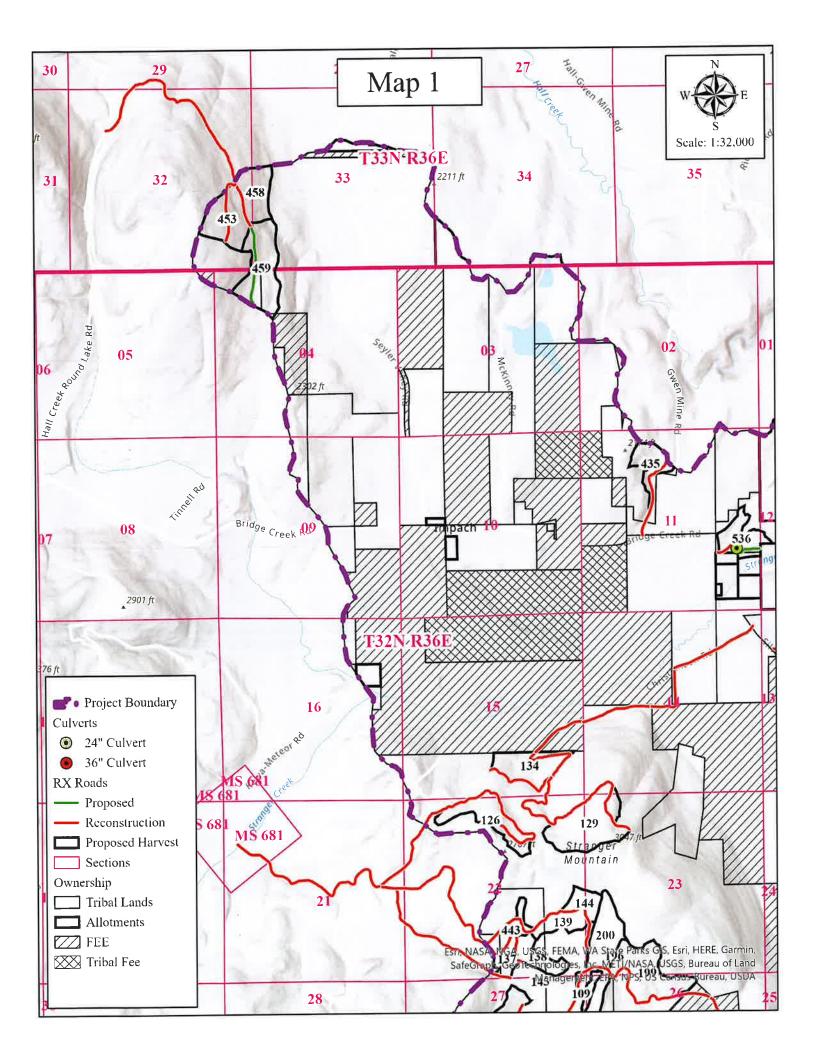
The condition of the forest in this project area is fair to poor throughout. The last entry was in the mid two-thousands with many of the past prescriptions being regeneration and a few intermediate cuts. This was to reduce stocking and promote a more healthy and vigorous forest. It is evident that a majority of the larger Ponderosa pine, Douglas-fir, and Western larch were harvested. The current stand structures are out of balance due to absence of fire within the last couple of decades. There are still areas that are overstocked with a mixed conifer species that could lead to insect/disease attacks and stand replacing fires if ignition were to take place, especially near lands along Lake Roosevelt. There is also evidence of Western (*Dendroctonus brevicomis*) Pine Beetle and Mountain (*Dendroctonus ponderosae*) Pine Beetle within the watershed. Root disease (*Armillaria*) is prevalent in a majority of the stands in the higher northern slopes and also Dwarf mistletoe is found in many of the stands. By managing the most unstable stands from which to harvest, the proposal will contribute to the wood stream and respond to the declining health of the forest.

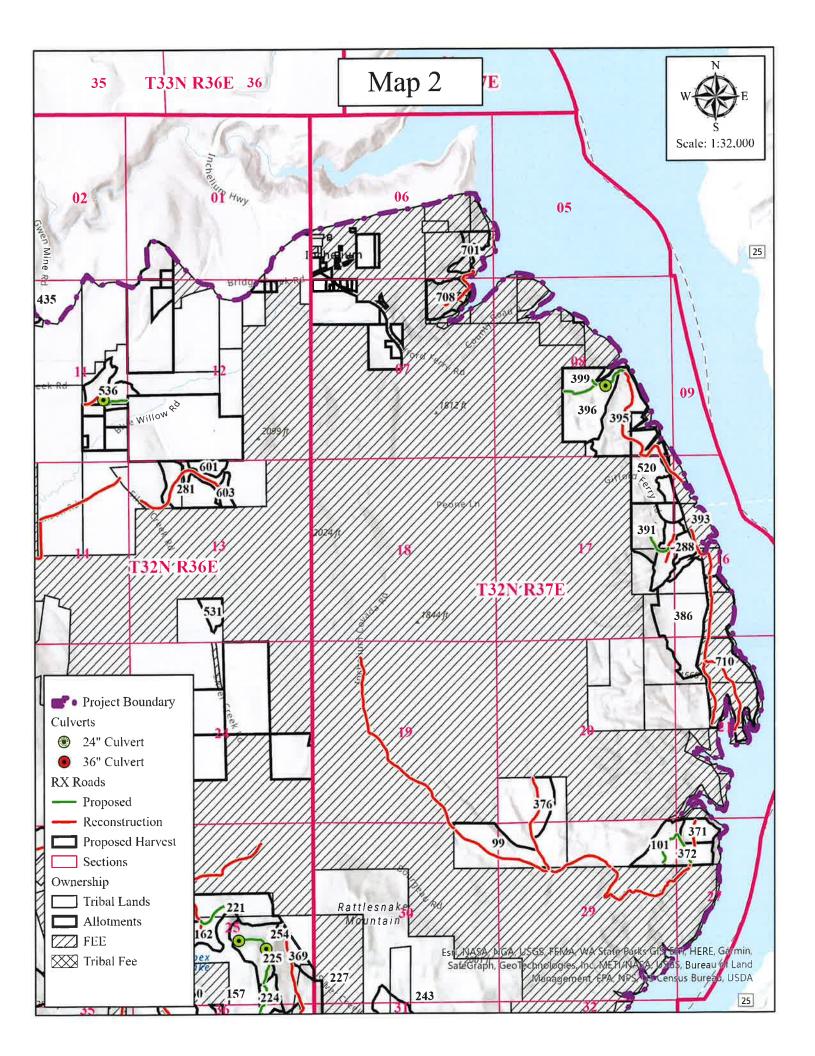
The Proposed Action also fulfills the need for forest regulation. The previous PIRM (Klock, 2000) cites the National Indian Forest Resources Management Act (P.L. 101-630, Title III) which requires that Reservation lands be managed for sustained yield. Sustained yield is accomplished through regulation of the forest. Forest regulation is the establishment and maintenance of size classes in such proportions and consistent growth such that an approximately equal annual yield is obtained (Davis, 1966). This goal is attained by harvesting timber, providing for regeneration and subsequent stand culture activities.

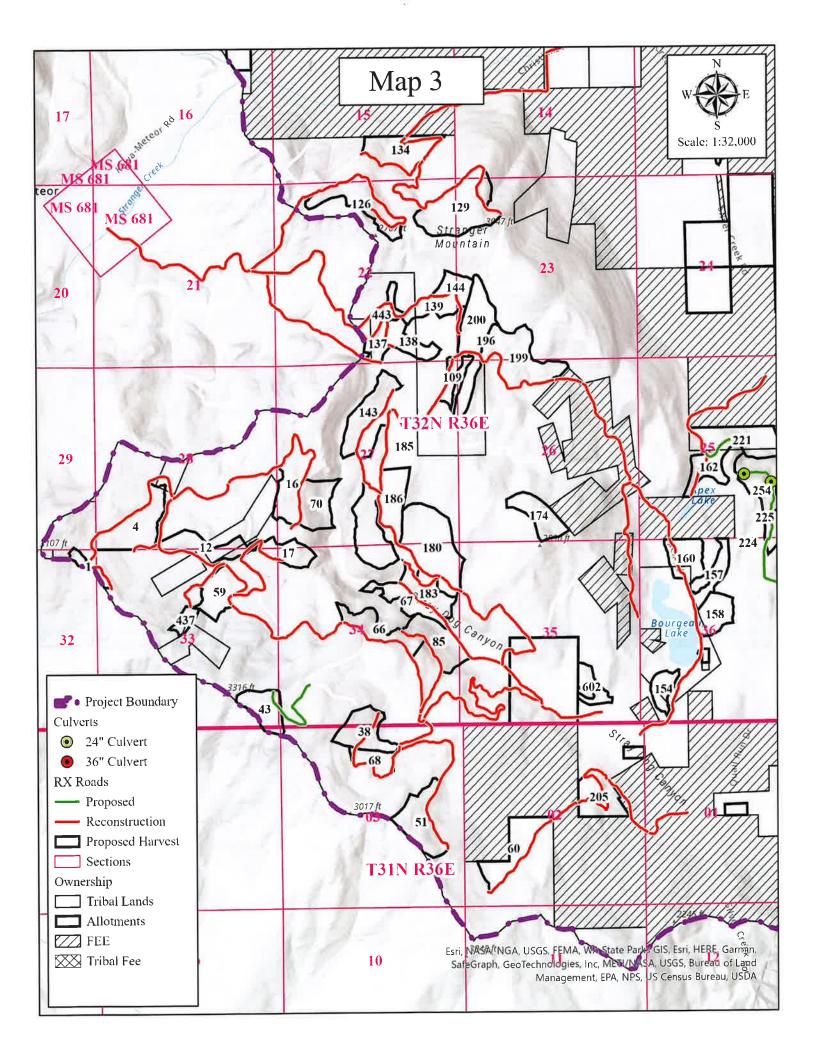
Attachments: Draft Maps and Activity Table

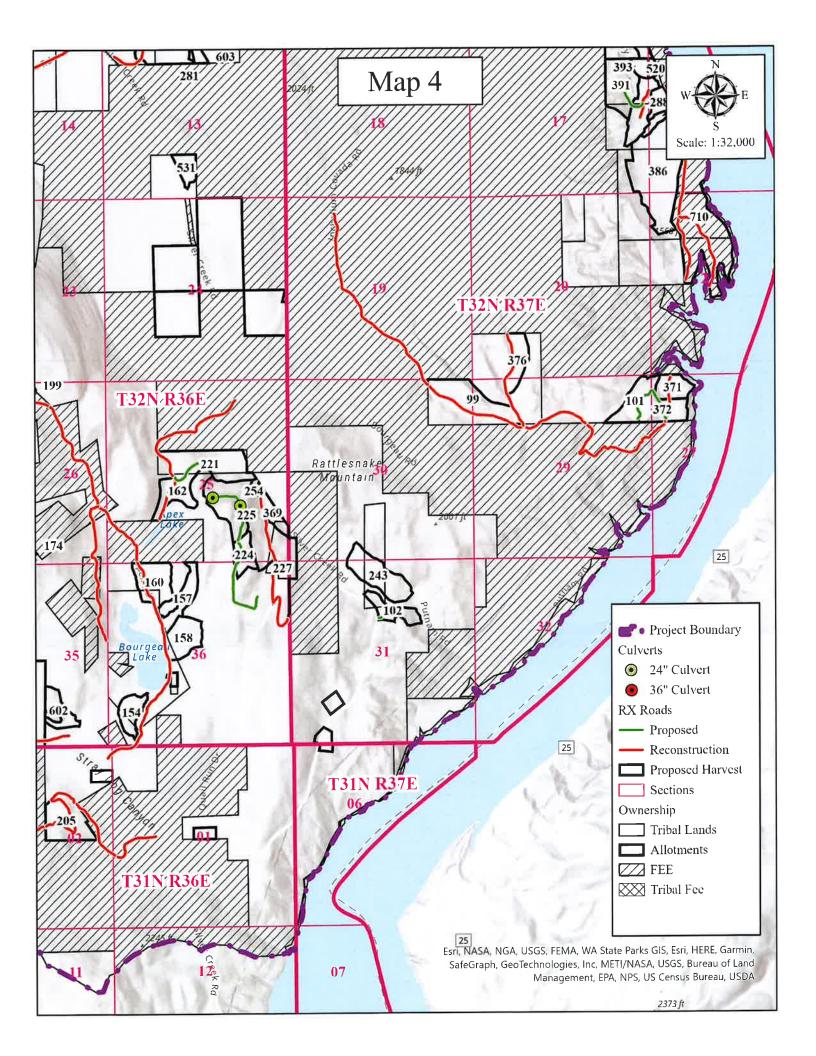
Stray Dog Forestry Project 2024 Index Map











Stray Dog Foresty Project Draft Activity Table				
Comp	Block	Acres	RX	Skid System
459	1	7.3	CT	T
459	4	43.7	CT	Т
459	12	30.8	CT	T
459	16	36.0	CT	T
459	17	20.0	ST	T
454	38	32.2	CT	Т
454	43	25.5	RRT	Т
454	51	37.3	RRT	T/CA
459	59	28.0	IC	Т
454	60	35.7	SW	Т
454	66	26.3	SW	C/CA
454	67	21.9	CT	T
454	68	15.7	SW	T
459	70	30.1	ST	CA
	85	33.0	ST	CA
454		33.3	ST	T
444	99			T/CA
444	101	19.2	ST	
443	102	14.6	CT	T
454	109	10.8	CT	T
458	126	38.6	SW	T/CA
458	129	64.8	CT	T
458	134	36.6	ST	CA
459	137	11.8	RRT	Т
459	138	20.0	ST/OR	T
459	139	18.2	ST/OR	T
459	143	33.7	ST	C/CA
459	144	14.3	CT	T
454	154	14.6	OR	T
454	157	16.3	CT	T
454	158	23.5	CT	T
454	160	26.9	СТ	T/CA
443	162	21.6	ST	Т
454	174	26.1	CT	T
454	180	73.7	SAN	T
454	183	21.8	ST	C/CA
454	185	58.4	CT	Т
454	186	29.7	СТ	T
454	196	15.3	IC	T
454	199	54.8	OR	Т
454	200	34.6	CT	T
454	205	33.2	CT	T
443	221	39.2	ST	T/CA
443	224	13.0	ST	T/CA
443	225	40.4	ST	T/CA
443	223	70.7	0.1	T/CA

Comp	Block	Acres	RX	Skid System
443	243	32.6	СТ	T
443	254	19.2	ST	T/CA
443	281	33.7	ST	T
445	288	9.0	CT	T
443	369	10.7	ST	T
444	371	15.0	ST/OR	T
444	372	23.1	ST/OR	T
444	376	16.8	CT	T
445	386	82.2	OR	T
445	391	30.6	ST	T
445	393	22.0	SW	T
445	395	49.3	OR	Т
445	396	47.6	ST/OR	T
445	399	16.3	ST/OR	T
450	435	21.5	SAN	T
459	437	7.9	SAN	T
459	443	16.3	RRT	T
450	453	39.1	CT	T/CA
450	458	30.1	SW	C/CA
450	459	54.6	ST	C/CA
445	520	43.4	SAN	T
443	531	10.2	ST	T
450	536	27.0	ST/OR	T
443	601	8.6	ST	Т
454	602	14.2	OR	Т
443	603	6.1	ST	Т
450	701	14.2	ST	T
450	708	25.7	ST	Т
445	710	101.2	SAN	Т
		2145		

Sum of Acres	
RX	Total
CT	657
IC	43
OR	215
RRT	91
SAN	248
ST	555
ST/OR	167
SW	168
Grand Total	2145

Sum of Acres	
Skid System	Total
C/CA	166
CA	100
Т	1571
T/CA	307
Grand Total	2145