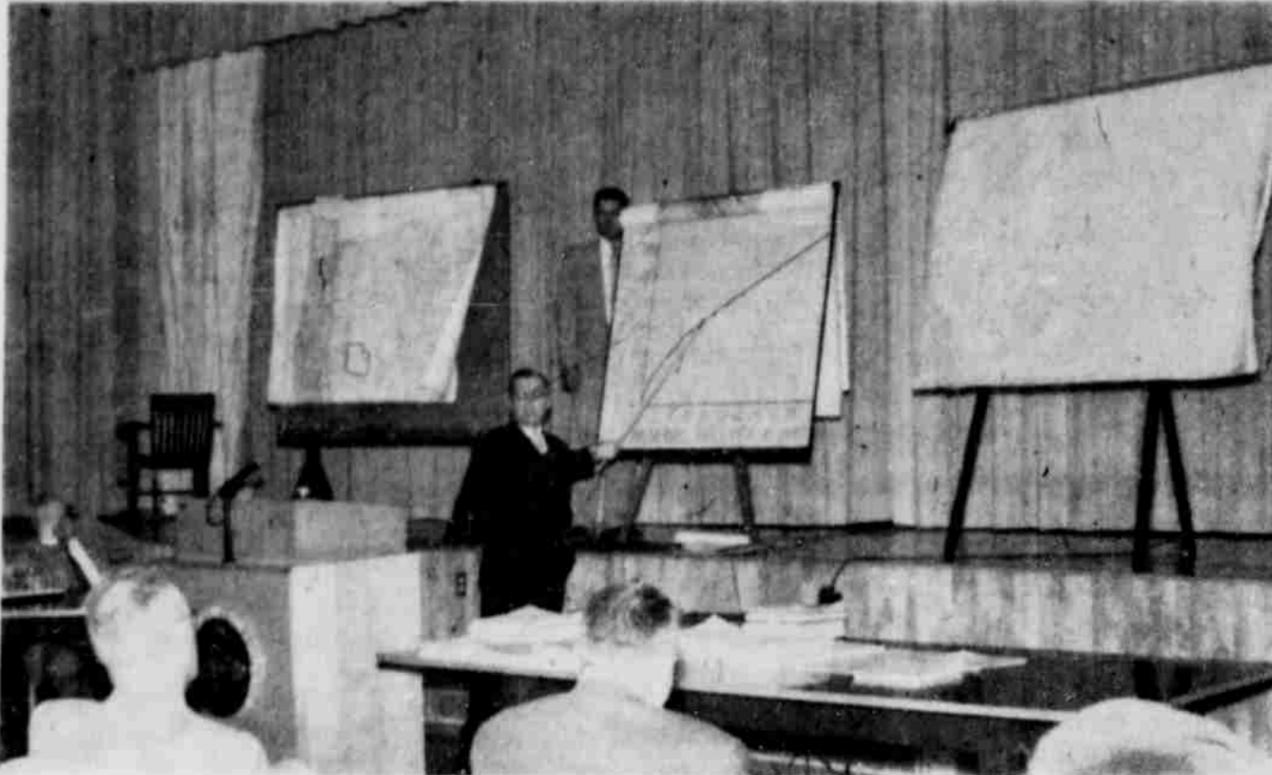


Industry Briefed On Sustained Yield Units Sales Plan



Earle Wilcox Explains Growth Potential on Klamath Forests

A meeting under the joint auspices of the BIA and the U. S. Forest Service was held at the Lloyd Building in Portland on Friday, May 8. Plans for sale of the 11 sustained yield units were explained in detail to representatives of timber firms and other persons present.

Assistant area director Perry Skarra, opening the meeting, first explained the various maps on display showing land ownership on the reservation. He reviewed the progress made by the management specialists under the termination law and the responsibilities created by the amendment of last August 23.

Skarra concluded by analyzing the present land distribution on the reservation. He pointed out that there is now some 245,000 acres of fee patent land—originally allotted land—some 86,000 acres of fringe tribal land, the bulk of which has been sold under the fringe sales, 15,000 acres of marsh, 145,000 acres in the remaining area, and 617,000 acres making up the sustained yield units.

Introduced by Skarra at this point was Earl Wilcox of the tribal land sales office. Wilcox made extensive use of maps and charts in explaining such items as fringe sales, sustained yield unit sales scheduled, the appraisal and its relationship to realization value, and growth potential on the reservation.

In presenting growth data Wilcox asserted that a "tremendous amount of information is avail-

able". Describing forest growth as the essence of sustained yield management, he presented detailed information as gathered from a reservation growth survey done by the BIA in 1953-54. He called the survey "one of the most comprehensive ever undertaken" and stated that it revealed a most optimistic picture for future management.

"This optimistic view of the future should be taken into consideration in any sustained yield plan," he concluded.

Walter Lund of the U. S. forest service defined his agency's role in the sustained yield unit sales as including the responsibilities of preparing minimum specifications of sustained yield management and approval of management plans.

"We will be available to work cooperatively with anyone working on a plan," he said.

He read to the group the minimum requirements and specifications for sustained yield management, as set forth in a joint release of the Depts. of Interior and Agriculture.

One passage noted in particular was: "Requirements for the management will be neither more nor less stringent than the management now and subsequently imposed on comparable national forest lands." Lund commented that this was taken directly from the legislative history of the amendment.

Another portion read as follows: "Plans for the management of other forest holdings should

not be included in the management plan for tribal lands." It was brought out that purchasers of units would not be able to combine them, for management purposes, with adjacent tracts already owned. Lund surmised that this was to put all prospective purchasers on an equal basis.

Lund summarized the specifications as all tying in with national forest practices.

"These improve over the years and operators would be expected to keep pace with the improvement," he added.

A question and answer period followed. One question raised was whether the forest service could combine any of the units it might purchase with adjacent national forests for management purposes. The answer being yes dissatisfaction was indicated that the forest service could combine with other lands while private purchasers could not. Some felt that preventing such combined man-

agement on the part of private operators was not good economy.

Asked whether there would be any right of appeal from rejection of a management plan, Lund stated he thought there would be as the forest service has a regulation making possible appeals from their decisions. Similarly, Lund was of the opinion that should the forest service recapture any of the units operators would have legal recourse to the courts.

No detailed information was available however, on the recapture rights of the government. A question as to whether the gov't could recapture without compensation went unanswered. An answer to this question was to be sought from legal sources.

Still another question asked was whether purchasers would be "insulated" from legal action by tribal members. No specific answer was given to this question, it not being clear what the grounds for such action might be. However, it was pointed out that no such action was anticipated except possibly against the government. Skarra elaborated that the BIA neither warrants nor assumes the role of defending titles given.

Individuals or organizations represented at the meeting were: Loveness Lumbr Co., Weyerhaeuser Timber Co., Crown Zellerbach Corp., Puckett and Sherer, Lakeview Mfg. Co., Adams Lumber Co., Howard Jennings, Simplot DeVoe Lumber Co., Brooks-Scanlon, Inc., Mr. & Mrs. L. Gienger, State Dept. of Education, Klamath Education Program, E. M. A., James H. Skalley, Klamath Lumber and Box, Gilchrist Timber Co., Western Pine Ass'n, Klamath Basin Pine Mills, State Board of Forestry, Ellingson Timber Co., The Oregonian, Associated Press, U. S. Fish and Wildlife, International Paper Co., W.F.I.A., and Pilot Rock Lumber Co.

FINAL RESULTS OF KTL-3-59

Unit No.	Successful Bidder	Realization	
		Am't Bid	Value
8	Keane, Coburn, Waldrip Group	\$240,500	\$194,820
10A	Jackson, Weiser, Riddle Group	167,150	97,613
11	Joan Block, Shirley Hoffman	42,100	30,887
25A	Ethel DeLorme, Cleo Atchley	43,700	21,265
25B	Anderson, McLeod Group	160,000	91,956
121A	Harding A. Brown	17,000	7,923
121B	Crume, Tupper, Chipps, Joe Group	14,000	10,623
Bldg. Parcel C	Filmore H. Tupper	200	25
Bldg. Parcel 4	Henry L. Barfield	1,850	200
Unit 150	Randolph David, Jr.	110	30