

dynamics of forest management itself. The 1964 floods materially damaged the forest transportation network. The Columbus Day windstorm and the Oxbow fire did great damage to the forest and soils. The salvage programs added to the total short run log supply available to industry. These large salvage programs have resulted in overcutting in some areas and they will affect the allowable cut in the future.

The Timber Sale Program

The O&C Act directs that the annual productive capacity of the O&C lands shall be sold annually or as much as can be sold at reasonable prices on a normal market. Since 1952 BLM has offered the full allowable cut for sale. Advertised sales account for about 95% of the timber sold. Competitive bids for the purchase of the timber are received, and the contract for purchase is awarded to the highest qualified bidder who must be a citizen. Sales in western Oregon are made through five administrative field offices - District offices in Salem, Eugene, Roseburg, Coos Bay, Medford and the field office of Tillamook. Eighty five percent of the timber sold is Douglas fir.

In the 1967 fiscal year, 1.3 billion board feet was sold on 518 tracts. At an average bid rate of \$38/M board feet, this timber brought almost \$50 million. In the first six months of fiscal year 1968, 226 sales have been made totaling 618 million board feet. The average bid was \$35.50/M board feet, a sales value of \$22 million.