

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
SNOQUALMIE NATIONAL FOREST

Return

S
SALES- Snoqualmie
General (Proposed)
Pinegrass Ridge

415 Federal Office Bldg.
Seattle 4, Washington
August 2, 1955

253 P
O'WITE

Click
Any Story in this?
Chuck

Yakima Morning Herald
Yakima
Washington

Gentlemen:

Attached is an advertisement to be placed in your paper on August 4 and August 16 together with voucher for payment. May we please have three copies of each insertion of this advertisement?

We believe you may be interested in giving some news value to this advertisement also. The sale is being made for the purpose of harvesting timber killed or being killed by the Engelmann spruce bark beetle in the vicinity of our Tieton Ranger Station. We are sure District Ranger Bowerman will be glad to give you additional news worthy material should you care to write the story around this sale.

Very truly yours,

L. O. BARRETT, Forest Supervisor

By: R. L. BARBER,

Acting

Attachments



~~Subsidiary Documents~~
~~Enclosure (Proposed)~~

NATIONAL FOREST TIMBER FOR SALE

Oral auction bids will be received by the Regional Forester or his authorized representative at the office of the Forest Supervisor, 415 Federal Office Building, Seattle 4, Washington, beginning at 2:00 p.m., ~~August~~ Sept. 7, 1955, for all the live and merchantable dead timber marked or designated for cutting, located on an area embracing about 3,450 acres within Sections 13, 14, 23, 24, 25, 26, 35 and 36, T. 13 N., R. 12 E., and Sections 17, 18, 19, 20 and 30, T. 13 N., R. 13 E., W.M., unsurveyed, Pinegrass Ridge area, Snoqualmie National Forest, Washington, estimated to be 1,800 M board feet, more or less of Douglas-fir sawtimber, 5,700 M board feet, more or less, of Western larch sawtimber, 15,000 M board feet, more or less, of Engelmann spruce sawtimber, 4800 M board feet, more or less, of all species of hemlock and true fir, 1,000 M board feet, more or less of ponderosa pine, whitebark pine and Western white pine sawtimber, 1,700 M board feet, more or less of lodgepole pine, Alaska yellow-cedar and other species of sawtimber, and 10,000 M board feet, more or less of Engelmann spruce pulp timber. No bid of less than \$9.35 per M board feet, net log scale for Douglas-fir, \$2.95 per M board feet net log scale for Western larch, \$4.80 per M board feet net log scale for Engelmann spruce sawtimber, \$3.35 per M board feet net log scale for all species of hemlock and true fir, \$23.75 per M board feet net log scale for ponderosa pine, whitebark pine and Western white pine, \$6.30 per M board feet net log scale for lodgepole pine, Alaska yellow-cedar and other species of sawtimber, and \$1.60 per M board feet gross log scale for Engelmann spruce pulp timber will be considered. All Douglas-fir, Western larch, Engelmann spruce, ponderosa pine, whitebark pine and Western white pine sawtimber cut in excess of 19,975 M board feet shall be paid for at rates of \$8.20 per M board feet above the bid rates or reappraised rates for these species of sawtimber. In addition to the prices bid for stumpage, a cooperative deposit of \$0.90 per M board feet to be used by the Forest Service for paying the cost of slash disposal, and a cooperative deposit of \$0.60 per M board feet to cover the cost of tree planting, seed sowing and timber stand improvement work on the area cut over, for the total cut of saw timber under the terms of the agreement, will be required. Accepted bid prices plus additional amount if applicable, will apply for all timber cut prior to July 1, 1957. On that date rates will be subject to redetermination but in no event will they be established at less than the above stated minimum for stumpage and stand improvement, and in no event will rates less than those bid be established for a particular species until the quantity of that species scaled and paid for equals or exceeds the following amounts: Douglas-fir 900 M board feet; Western larch, 2850 M board feet; Engelmann spruce sawtimber 7,500 M board feet; hemlock and true fir 2,400 M board feet; ponderosa pine whitebark pine and Western white pine 500 M board feet; lodgepole pine, Alaska yellow-cedar and other species 850 M board feet; and Engelmann spruce pulp timber 5000 M board feet. As a qualification for oral bidding, all bidders must submit a sealed bid accompanied by the required payment to the Forest Supervisor prior to 2:00 p.m., ~~August~~ Sept. 7, 1955. Sealed bids will be posted at the beginning of the auction for the information of all bidders. \$10,000.00 must accompany each bid, to be applied on the purchase price, refunded, or retained in part as liquidated damages, according to the conditions of sale. If an oral bid is declared to be high at the closing of the auction, the bidder must immediately confirm the oral bid by submitting it in writing on a Forest Service bid form. The right to reject any and all bids is reserved. Forest Service bid forms for use in submitting sealed bids and full information concerning the timber,

conditions of sale and the submission of bids should be obtained from the Forest Supervisor, 415 Federal Office Building, Seattle 4, Washington, the District Ranger, Tieton Ranger Station, Naches, Washington, or the Regional Forester, Portland, Oregon, before bids are submitted.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
SNOQUALMIE NATIONAL FOREST



ADDRESS REPLY TO
FOREST SUPERVISOR
AND REFER TO

Room 415
FEDERAL OFFICE BUILDING
SEATTLE 4, WASHINGTON
January 24, 1958

Dear Friend:

Attached is a copy of our annual "Letter to the Stockholders" which I hope you will find both interesting and informative.

The major accomplishments are reported by activities on a calendar year basis except for the financial section which covers the 1957 Fiscal Year.

Each year brings a host of new friends and pleasant associations with old friends in the day-to-day business of the Forest. We sincerely appreciate the help we have received and will welcome your suggestions toward the protection of the valuable national resources of these lands and in carrying out our responsibilities for a Coordinated Land Management Program that will perpetuate and increase the production of water, timber, forage, wildlife and recreation on the Snoqualmie National Forest.

Best wishes for a Happy and Prosperous New Year from all of us on the Snoqualmie.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "L. O. Barrett".

L. O. BARRETT
Forest Supervisor

REPORT TO THE STOCKHOLDERS

SNOQUALMIE NATIONAL FOREST

Timber Business

In spite of the general slow business year experienced throughout the forest industry during 1957, the Snoqualmie National Forest more than doubled the number of timber sales made the previous year. A total of 406 sales of timber and other forest products were made, involving 93 million board feet of national forest timber. This volume was somewhat less than last year, since one sale of 33.5 million board feet advertised in the fall did not sell.

Of the 406 sales, 29 were for other forest products, 372 were in amounts under 2 million board feet, 2 were between 2 and 10 million board feet, and 3 were over 10 million board feet. Total value of the timber included in these sales was \$963,954.00.

The reduced logging activity in areas adjacent to the Snoqualmie Forest resulted in an unprecedented demand for small sales by loggers and timber operators. To meet this demand increased efforts were made by Forest personnel to make national forest timber available for sale in short-term contracts under regular oral auction procedure.

This demand for small to medium-size timber sales pointed out the need for more roads to open up timbered areas throughout the forest.

Under the present scale of financing for timber access roads most of the roads needed to harvest timber on the Snoqualmie must of necessity be constructed by timber sale operators. Large sales are necessary to provide the capital investment required for the construction of main roads needed to remove the timber. The estimated cost of these roads is included in the appraisal of the timber as a logging or development cost. These roads, therefore, become Forest Service roads and are added to the Forest road system.

A recent study showed that the Snoqualmie has only about 1/3 of the main road mileage needed to develop the timber resources of the Forest. We estimate that more than one million dollars of main roads which could well be constructed under a timber access road program will be needed each year throughout the first cutting cycle to harvest the allowable cut of the Snoqualmie Forest.

This need for more forest timber access roads was expressed by the testimony given before the Senate Public Roads Committee at the Seattle hearing last December.

Because of market conditions our cut was lower than anticipated for 1957 amounting to a little over 103 million board feet. However, at the end of December nearly 225 million board feet of timber was available for cutting under current contracts. This is nearly 1 1/2 times our present allowable cut of 166 million board feet.

Preparation work on several large sales involving about 195 million board feet of timber was completed during 1957, and plans are made to advertise these sales as early as snow conditions will permit in the spring. When sold the total volume of national forest timber available for cutting in 1958 under sale contracts will be 2 1/2 times the present allowable cut of the forest.

We are pleased to report that all field work for the reinventory of the timber resources of the entire forest has been completed and volume computations are now in progress. Nearly one million acres of national forest land was covered in the reinventory since this project was started in 1954.

Revised management plans for three working circles have been completed subject to final approval and plans are made to complete the remaining four working circle management plans by early 1959. Preliminary volume computations indicate an increase in the allowable cut for the forest; part of which may become effective in 1958.

Permanent study plots were established during the inventory so that growth and mortality studies can be made at regular intervals. Data secured can be used as a basis for periodic adjustments in the allowable cut for the forest.

More than 500 thousand two-year old trees were planted on 1100 acres of cutover land during 1957. 80 percent were Douglas-fir, 17 percent were Noble fir, and 3 percent Pacific silver fir and ponderosa pine. All lands cutover in our timber sale program are reforested as rapidly as slash disposal work is completed and usually within three years after the timber is cut. During good seed years many areas are reforested naturally from adjacent stands of timber. Planting by hand is confined to areas where adequate reforestation by natural means is not secured.

The excellent cone crop on certain areas of the forest land last fall provided the opportunity to secure several years' supply of Douglas-fir and Noble fir seed. Several hundred bushels of cones were harvested by Forest personnel in addition to purchases from commercial seed companies. Tree seeds can be kept in cold storage for several years.

Timber stand improvement work consisting principally of pruning and releasing young ponderosa pine stands on the East side continues to keep pace with the sale program. On the Mineral Ranger District another light improvement cut sale for about one million board feet in young Douglas-fir stands was prepared for advertisement early in 1958. Horse logging will be required to prevent damage to the remaining timber. Three plots to

study possible snow damage have been included in the sale.

Fire Control

The 1957 fire season was near normal with generally favorable weather conditions the first part of the summer, but with the exception of an extremely dry period from the latter part of August through most of September.

A total of 61 fires occurred of which only 9 were caused by lightning. The remaining 52 were man-caused. This is an increase of 15 man-caused fires over last year with camping and smoker fires accounting for most of the increase.

There was some increase in the public use of the forest, but most of the fires were the result of carelessness by a few people. There were many splendid examples of cooperation in the protection of the forest by folks who suppressed several small fires, made prompt reports of other fires, and exercised extreme caution during periods of critical fire weather.

Amount of land burned over was held to 101 acres which was less than half the 5-year average of 266 acres. Several fires this year occurred in rough country during the dry period and were difficult to control. The 16-man intra-forest fire suppression crew stationed near Snoqualmie Pass at Camp Joy did a fine job on several critical fires.

Roads & Trails

A total of 379 miles of road and 858 miles of trail were maintained; 3.5 miles of road were bettered and 6.0 miles of the Cascade Crest Trail on the Skykomish and White River Districts were reconstructed by Forest crews during 1957.

Four new permanent bridges were completed during 1957. The South Fork Tieton and the North Fork Tieton are now spanned by double lane bridges which are a part of the permanent timber access road system that extends into these two drainages. In 1956 3.2 miles of road into the North Fork of the Tieton River was completed, and in 1957 5.8 miles of road on the South Fork of the Tieton River was completed with appropriated funds under the current timber access road program. These roads are vital links in the development of a transportation system to adequately serve all forest resources under a multiple use or Coordinated Land Management Program.

Two pre-stressed concrete bridges were constructed in the Lester area on forest development roads.

Location, design, and resident engineering of operator-constructed timber sale roads continued to be a major job. About 70 miles of roads were surveyed by Forest personnel last year. During the 1957 Fiscal Year 17.5 miles of road were constructed and 14.1 miles of road were bettered

by timber purchasers on current timber sales. The estimated value of this road work is \$708,000.00.

As a part of the new building construction program, approved last year, the Tieton Ranger Station has a new office and dwelling. They are the first permanent buildings to be constructed on the Snoqualmie since the CCC Program, ended prior to World War II.

Power equipment is invading the forest. Trail crews are converting from hand to power tools. First came the chain saw, then the brush scythe, mechanical packers, and now a gasoline power-driven trail digger that will replace the hazel hoe, the polaski and mattock for reconstruction and new construction on many sections of trail.

Recreation

Recreation use was somewhat lighter throughout last summer and fall. However, favorable summer weather and a bumper crop of berries drew large numbers of people to all camp and picnic areas and into the back country.

"Operation Outdoors" the new 5-year program of the Forest Service to rehabilitate and maintain existing recreational facilities, construct new facilities, as needed, and to clean up and administer recreational areas got underway on the Snoqualmie during 1957.

With a substantial increase in funds real headway was made in replacing worn-out tables, fireplaces, latrines on several of the more heavily-used campgrounds throughout the forest. This program will continue, and by next year we hope to have all worn-out facilities replaced.

To provide for enlargement of heavily-used campgrounds and picnic areas several tract plans are needed. By next spring tract plans for 20 of the 59 improved campgrounds will be completed. It is planned to complete this job by Spring of 1959.

Operation Outdoors will permit positive action to be taken to meet the increasing recreational use of the forest on a plan-wise basis in the years immediately ahead. The need for this work has been evident for a long time, and the programming of funds to accomplish this objective is indeed encouraging.

Winter sports use decreased at Snoqualmie Pass in the Winter of 1957 but increased at White Pass. Absence of snow during Christmas vacation was a factor in the reduction in number of visitors at Snoqualmie Pass, and the increase at White Pass was due to the new chair lift, lodge, and other new facilities added to this area. Skiing interest is at a high level and keeps moving ahead as young skiers attain proficiency in organized ski schools conducted on a large scale in this area. The intense use of the existing ski areas on national forest land adds to our responsibilities for public health and safety within these areas. Approximately 73,000 folks

visited Snoqualmie Pass, 37,000 visited White Pass, and 87,000 visited Stevens Pass (administration by Wenatchee National Forest) during the 1956-1957 winter season.

Public Recreational Facilities on the Snoqualmie National Forest

1. Campgrounds - improved - 59
2. Camp spots - high country - limited or no improvements 200
3. Winter sport areas - operating - 3

Forest Land Designated for Recreational Purposes

Goat Rocks Wild Area	22,940 acres
Limited Areas, High Cascades	216,000 "
Mather Memorial Parkway, 36 miles long	23,000 "
Natural Areas (1)	68 "
Highway Zones - 40 miles	2,120 "
Campground & Summer Home Areas	1,600 "
Lake Shores & Stream Banks - 150 miles	10,000 "

Special Land Use

Use of national forest lands may be authorized for many purposes, and during 1957 there were 1147 special-use permits in force. The types of permits were distributed as follows:

Resorts and stores	11
Pay campgrounds	1
Ski activity permits	15
Youth camps & clubhouses	33
Boat landings	3
Horse packing permits	7
Summer home lots	692

Road permits	152
Misc. (covers 19 subjects)	233

The demand for summer home sites exceeds the supply of available lots. However, land-use plans are being prepared at the present time, and it is expected that existing areas will be enlarged where possible and new sites developed so that additional lots will be available by the Spring of 1959.

Mining

Work under the new mining law "The Act of July 23, 1955" has been progressing rapidly and examinations to determine occupancy of unpatented mining claims have now been completed on 956,635 acres of national forest land. This completes the entire Forest since the remaining acreage had previously been withdrawn from mineral entry.

Five areas — the North Fork of the Snoqualmie, the Skykomish, North Bend, Mineral, and Tieton areas have been advertised, and notices have been sent all known claimants.

On the North Fork area, it was estimated that there had been some 500 claims existing before the act was passed. Thirteen verified statements were filed covering some 114 claims. Thus, in this one area alone the question of surface rights management has been cleared on almost 400 claims.

On the Skykomish area it was estimated there were approximately 400 claims. To date there has been filed 26 statements, covering 215 claims. "Waiver of Surface Rights on Unpatented Mining Claims" has been executed covering 20 claims in the Skykomish area. Where waivers are received, the amount of work is reduced, because examination and hearings need not be made of claims covered by such waivers.

On the North Bend area it was estimated that there were approximately 250 claims and to date there have been only 6 verified statements covering 60 claims filed. Thus, the question of surface rights management has been cleared on about 190 claims in this area. Three waivers have been received covering 5 claims to date -- 3 additional waivers are being completed at this time.

On the Tieton area there were an estimated 150 claims, 3 verified statements have been received, covering 33 claims. Here surface rights management was cleared on 117 areas.

In the Mineral area it was estimated there were 100 claims, but no verified statements were filed. Thus, the question of surface rights management on all unpatented claims in this area has been cleared.

It is estimated there were 1580 unpatented claims on the areas advertised to date. 51 verified statements have been received covering 442 claims. Seven waivers have been secured covering 25 claims. It is expected that as mineral examinations progress additional waivers may be obtained throughout the entire forest.

Grazing and Wildlife

Three sheep and two cattle allotments were in use during the 1957 grazing season. Forage growth was good and the sheep and cattle came off the ranges in fine shape. These high ranges developed nicely and supplied forage that would not otherwise be utilized, because there is usually an excess of summer feed in the high country where the season is short.

Range Data

Acres grazed by domestic livestock	148,181
Number of cattle grazed	1,305
Number of sheep grazed	2,392

Water Management

Water is probably the most important crop produced by the Snoqualmie Forest. Watersheds lying principally within the forest supply domestic and industrial water for Seattle, Tacoma, Everett, Yakima, and some 30 to 35 smaller towns and communities, and in addition water is supplied to irrigate some 200,000 acres of the highly productive farm lands in the Yakima Valley and six (6) hydroelectric power plants. The recreational uses, such as fishing, boating, swimming, etc. have real and intangible values beyond our ability to measure.

The growth, development and welfare of our local economy is dependent on the maintenance of adequate supplies of useable water. Following are some examples of estimated water requirements: (taken from Water Management Publications)

<u>Products or Facility</u>	<u>Unit of Service</u>	<u>Gallons of Water Required</u>	
Aeroplane engine	One engine	50,000	Gallons
Aluminum	Performance Test Ton	320,000	"
Apples	One pound wet	13	"
Beef steak	One pound (to grow)	1,300	"
Cement	Ton	750	"

City (All uses)	Per person per day	150	Gallons
Dairy products (General)	Ton	680	"
Gasoline (Regular)	Gallon	10	"
Hospital	Per bed per day	135 / 350	"
Hotel	Per room per day	300 / 525	"
Irrigation (of farm crops)	One acre	2 acre feet	
Oil (Petroleum refining)	Barrel	770	Gallons
Sulphite pulp, bleached	Ton	95,000	"
Lumber (Sawmill)	Board foot	1	Gallon
Powder (Smokeless)	Ton	50,000	Gallons
Rayon Viscos	Ton	200,000	"
Sugar (Beet, refined)	Ton	24,000 / 34,000	"

Every cutting of alfalfa hay requires about 326,000 gallons of water per acre; a large paper mill requires 50 million gallons of water per day. It takes from 600 to 1000 times as much water as coal to operate a steam power generating plant. It takes 18 barrels of water to produce a barrel of oil, 25 gallons of water to produce a gallon of aviation gas, 250 tons of water to make a ton of steel or a ton of sulfate wood pulp.

In the United States the average use of water per citizen for industrial, personal and other needs is about 1,300 gallons per day, and the total is rising all the time.

The **above** facts show why water is rapidly becoming, if it has not already become, our most **valuable** resource for the economy of the future, as well as the present, however, there is a basic difference between the above uses of water and the use of water for recreational pursuits, such as boating, swimming, fishing and recreational enjoyment which do not, in most cases, seriously affect the quantity or quality of the water.

The use of water for outdoor recreation on the National Forest is not an exclusive use, and once used or enjoyed the water is available to serve other uses.

The demand for water for all purposes has increased to the point where in many areas it has become essential to plan for the intelligent coordination of the multiple use of this most valuable natural resource. Water is the lifeblood of outdoor recreation and fish and wildlife. We must use it wisely.

Receipts and Expenditures - Fiscal Year 1957

	<u>Receipts</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	
		Operating	Investments
National Forest Protection & Management		\$419,340	\$ 11,231
Fighting Forest Fires		45,273	- - -
Forest Pest Control		553	- - -
Cooperative Range Improvements		119	-251
Road & Trail System - Construction & Maintenance F.S.		83,255	299,157
Cooperative Deposits (Incl. timber deposits for stand improvement)			
Operating	\$ 11,198		
Investment	21,209	\$ 32,407	61,328
			37,729
National Forest Receipts			
Forest Reserve Fund	2,063,121		
Other Miscellaneous Receipts	353		
Totals	\$2,095,881	\$609,868	\$347,866
Less Coop. Dep. Inv. Receipts	21,209		
Total Operating Receipts & Exp.	\$2,074,672	\$957,734	
(1)a. Operating Exp.	\$609,868		
b. Est. annual depreciation on roads, trails and other imp. in place on June 30, 1956	334,491		
Total	\$ 944,359		
Amount by which receipts exceed operating expenditures plus estimated depreciation	\$ 1,130,313		

Note: Expenditures are on an obligation basis.

Returned to Counties for Schools and Roads from Snoqualmie Receipts

King	\$141,746.87
Kittitas*	25,007.22
Lewis*	29,074.96
Pierce	54,606.98
Snohomish*	70,596.51
Thurston	137.50
Yakima*	194,610.35
	\$515,780.39

One-fourth of the gross receipts of each National Forest is returned to the counties on a pro-rata basis of the number of acres of National Forest land within each county. Since the date the Snoqualmie Forest was established, a total of \$4,217,594.19 has been returned to the above mentioned counties.

*Does not include receipts from other National Forests for counties in more than one Forest.